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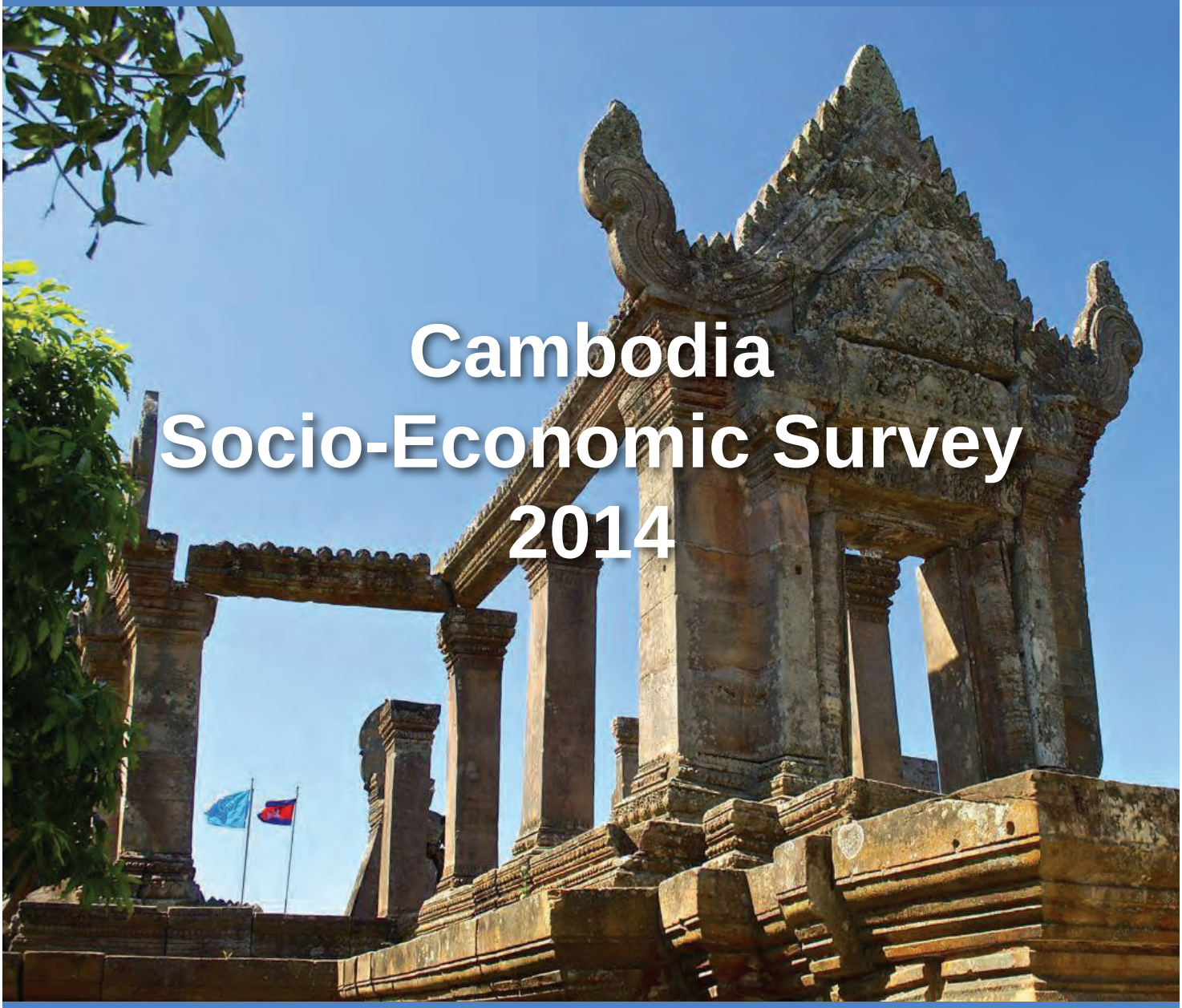

Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2014

National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

Phnom Penh, October 2015

National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning
CAMBODIA

Statistics Sweden

Cambodia
Socio-Economic Survey
2014

National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Supported by:
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Foreword

It is my pleasure to introduce one of a series of reports on the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2014. The CSES 2014 is the thirteenth Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) at the Ministry of Planning. From 2007 and onwards the CSES has been conducted annually. As planned by the National Institute of Statistics, the survey is conducted every 5 years with a big sample size, starting with the first 'big sample' survey in 2004, followed by the second in 2009 and the third in 2014.

The purpose of the CSES is to contribute to the development of the living standards of people in Cambodia. The survey provides a comprehensive set of indicators on living conditions in Cambodia, covering the main socio-economic areas such as health, education, housing conditions, economic activities, victimization, vulnerability and others. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) uses the data to monitor the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and to develop effective policies for reducing poverty in Cambodia. Users such as researchers, analysts and NGOs use the results to better understand the socio-economic situation in Cambodia. The CSES also functions as framework for building capacity in the field of statistics at NIS within the Statistics Sweden/NIS cooperation project. In 2015 the SCB/NIS cooperation entered its tenth successful year.

The CSES 2014 was planned, designed and conducted by the staff of the National Institute of Statistics, with some technical assistance provided by Statistics Sweden. The contents of the CSES were developed in cooperation with key stakeholders and main users and were designed to meet the data needs of a variety of users.

The CSES is partly supported by the RGC, and partly by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). On behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Sida for the financial support. I would also like to express my gratitude to Statistics Sweden for their technical assistance.

Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
October, 2015

CHHAY THAN
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

Preface

The report presents the results of the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2014, which is produced by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning. Since 2007, the National Institute of Statistics conducts the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey annually. The previous surveys were undertaken in 1993/94, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2004, and 2007-2013. The main objective of the CSES is to collect statistical information about the living conditions of the Cambodian population and to understand the extent of poverty. Data from the CSES is also used in the calculation of national accounts, income, and agricultural statistics, as wells as statistics on issues of vulnerability and victimization. The survey can be used for identifying problems and making decisions based on statistical data.

The main user of the CSES is the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) as the survey supports monitoring the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) by different socio-economic indicators. Other users include university researchers, analysts, international organizations e.g. World Bank and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The primary data files are made available for research and analysis according to the procedures specified in the 2005 Statistics Law.

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) sponsors the National Institute of Statistics for conducting the CSES and Statistics Sweden provides technical assistance. I am much obliged to both Sida and Statistics Sweden for their support. Furthermore, I wish to express my deep appreciation of the work carried out by the staff of the National Institute of Statistics, the staff of the Ministry of Planning, the staff of the Municipality and Provincial Planning Departments, and all other people who worked with dedication and enthusiasm to sustain and ensure the quality of the survey. I also extend my thanks to all selected households and individuals who have closely cooperated and participated in this survey.

National Institute of Statistics,
Ministry of Planning
October, 2015

HANG LINA
Delegate of the Royal Government of Cambodia in-charge of
Director General of the National Institute of Statistics

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Acronymns

CamInfo	Cambodia national development indicator database
CDB	Commune Data Base
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
Census	General Population Census of Cambodia
CIES	Cambodia Inter-Censal Economic Survey
CIPS	Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey
CMDG	Cambodia Millennium Development Goals
CSES	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey
EA	Enumeration Area
EMIS	Education Management Information System in Cambodia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIA	Galvanized Iron/Aluminum
GPI	Gender Parity Index
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MOP	Ministry of Planning, Cambodia
MoWA	Ministry of Women Affairs
NADA	National Data Archive
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NBC	National Bank of Cambodia
NCAC	National Census of Agriculture of Cambodia
NER	Net Enrollment Rate
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SCB	Statistics Sweden
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WFP	World Food Program

Map of Cambodia by Province

Sample size (households) per province group

Province group	Number of households in province group (Approximate)	Number of households in sample		
		Urban	Rural	Total
Banteay Meanchey	175,868	192	384	576
Kampong Cham*	396,200	240	1,092	1,332
Kampong Chhnang	113,923	72	348	420
Kampong Speu	172,185	180	840	1,020
Kampong Thom	148,083	60	480	540
Kandal	302,753	216	600	816
Kratie	82,386	60	144	204
Phnom Penh	368,777	1,848	156	2,004
Prey Veng	218,210	48	720	768
Pursat	98,171	72	312	384
Siem Reap	218,874	144	564	708
Svay Rieng	114,156	36	432	468
Takeo	192,042	36	708	744
Otdar Meanchey	55,533	48	180	228
Battambang/Pailin	249,194	264	516	780
Kampot/Kep	145,467	72	312	384
Preah Sihanouk/Koh Kong	88,197	84	132	216
Preah Vihear/Stung Treng	69,737	36	228	264
Mondul Kiri/Ratanak Kiri	51,453	36	204	240
Total	3,261,208	3,744	8,352	12,096

*Tbong Khmum Province was included in Kampong Cham Province

1. Introduction

In this report, the results from the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2014 are presented. The CSES is a household survey with questions to households and their household members about housing conditions, education, economic activities, household production and income, household level and structure of consumption, health, vulnerability to food shortages and victimization.

Twelve rounds of the CSES have been conducted since 1993. CSES was conducted intermittently in the period from 1993 to 2004 but since 2007 the CSES has been annual. It has been funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) since 2007. The CSES 2004 was funded by UNDP and Statistics Sweden was contracted to provide the technical assistance.

The data from the twelve rounds of the CSES provide important information about living conditions in Cambodia and have a wide range of uses. The results from CSES are used for monitoring the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. Furthermore, the data are used for developing poverty lines and calculating poverty rates. Data have also been used for food security analyses. The CSES data at the National Institute of Statistics is open for research and analysis by external researchers. The interesting research questions that could be put to the data are many. The National Institute of Statistics welcomes new research based on CSES data.

Apart from the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey, several other household surveys/censuses have been conducted by the National Institute of Statistics in the last 20 years, including the General Population Censuses of Cambodia in 1998 and 2008, the Economic Census of Cambodia 2011, the Cambodia Inter-censal Population Surveys (CIPS) in 2004 and 2013, the National Census of Agriculture of Cambodia (NCAC) 2013, the Cambodia Inter-censal Economic Survey (CIES) 2014, and the Cambodia Demographic and Health Surveys (CDHS) in 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014.

The CSES 2014 was conducted from January 2014 till December 2014. The survey was done on a sample of 12,096 households, or 1,008 households per month.

The analysis, including comments to the results, has been done by the CSES subject matter staff of the National Institute of Statistics in cooperation with short-term experts and the Chief Advisor from Statistics Sweden.

In chapter 2 some basic facts about demographic characteristics studied in CSES 2014 are presented. The results for each subject matter area are presented in chapters 3 through 11.

1.1. Information to the reader

All statistical surveys contain errors and the results, the *estimates*, are unlikely to be exactly equal to the true values. If there was a perfectly designed and executed survey, conducted over the whole population and not just a sample, the estimate would be equal to the true value. But neither design nor execution are ever perfect. More importantly, the whole population is never reached in a sample survey. So there will always be statistical inaccuracy in survey estimates. There are other types of errors in a survey as well, such as measurement errors, coverage errors, non-response, data processing errors and in sample surveys there are also sampling errors. When designing and conducting a survey it is important to control the total error so that accurate estimates can be produced. The National Institute of Statistics has put a large effort in the work of minimizing the errors but recommends the reader to be aware of the uncertainty in the estimates. The standard error of an estimate is a measure of statistical uncertainty. Standard errors and confidence intervals for selected estimates are presented in appendix 1. A discussion of the quality of the estimates from CSES2014 can be found in section 12.5.

As the results in this report are estimated values, all percentages and numbers are rounded off. Numbers are rounded to nearest hundreds or thousands and percents to nearest one decimal. Computed percentages are always based on original data. A '0.0' (zero point zero) means that the calculated estimate is less than 0.05. Therefore some tables with percentage do not sum up to exactly 100 percent. In the tables the symbol (-) indicates few or no observations in the cell. In CSES 2014 some

changes have been introduced in the household questionnaire compared to CSES 2013 and previous CSES. (See section 12.9 (Comparability).

1.2. Confidentiality

The Statistics Law Article 22 specifies matters of confidentiality. It explicitly says that all staff working with statistics within the Government of Cambodia "shall ensure confidentiality of all individual information obtained from respondents, except under special circumstances with the consent of the Minister of Planning. The information collected under this Law is to be used only for statistical purposes."

1.3. Data dissemination

Many tables from this report are presented on the National Institute of Statistics website (http://www.nis.gov.kh). The website also has the results from other censuses and surveys, periodical publications (such the Consumer Price Index and National Accounts) and other documents which are released by the National Institute of Statistics.

The documentation of the survey is stored in NADA (National Data Archive). NADA is available on-line and can be used together with micro data release on CD after a formal request to Ministry of Planning. This procedure is the preferred way of disseminating microdata from the National Institute of Statistics to make the CSES available to researchers.

Some CSES indicators are also presented in CamInfo, Cambodia's online data platform on socio-economic data to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

1.4. Involved persons

The report of CSES 2014 is divided into ten main areas. The statistics in each area have been analysed by subject matter staff at the National Institute of Statistics. The National Institute of Statistics analysts who have contributed to the subject matter report are:

- *Demography*: Mr. Pen Socheat and Ms. Hang Phally
- *Housing*: Mr. Po Mao, Mr. Mak Sovichea and Mr. Som Bony
- *Agriculture*: Mr. Kong Seng, Mr. So Tonere, Ms. Meas Rathmony and Ms. Nong Sokuntheavy
- *Education*: Mr. Lenh Heang, Ms. Chan Lakhena and Ms. Choun Sokunthea
- *Labour force*: Mr. Nhem Solyvann, Mr. Nounnisay Kosal and Ms. LimPho Roatmealir
- *Health*: Mr. Phan Chinda, Mr. Hour Long Pheng and Mr. Thong Vandeth
- *Victimization*: Mr. Khieu Khemarin and Mr. Ouk Chay Panharith
- *Household income*: Mr. Nor Vanndy, Mr. Yim Saonith, Ms. So Sovannchakriya and Mr. Un Savin
- *Household consumption*: Mr. Oeur Sophal, Mr. Veun Thy and Mr. Sam Sok Sotheavuth
- *Vulnerability*: Ms. Yit Yiriya and Ms. Mey Sokmarady

The NIS personnel who have contributed to the technical section are:

- *Introduction*:Mr. Mich Kanthul and Mr. Tith Vong
- *Survey planning and organisation*: Mr. Mich Kanthul
- *Sampling design*: Mr. Mich Kanthul, Mr. So Tonere and Mr. Veun Thy
- *Questionnaire design*: Mr. Tith Vong, Mr. Po Mao and Mr. Mak Sovichea
- *Field operation and Training*: Mr. Mich Kanthul and Mr. Tith Vong
- *Data processing*: Ms. Tong Chhay Rine
- *ICT support*: Mr. Sam Sok Sotheavuth and Mr. Chao Pheav
- *Data dissemination*: Mr. Ouk Chay Panhara and Mr. Mak Sovichea

2. Demographic characteristics

2.1. Studied population in the survey

This section shows estimates from the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) based on the 2014 results as well as results from previous years.

The total population presents one overall measure of the size of a country. The population estimates from the CSES are compared with two General Population Censuses of Cambodia (1998 and 2008) and the Inter-Censal Population Survey (CIPS 2013) and show the population changes over times.

Table 1 shows the measured and estimated population in the two Population Censuses and in the different surveys. The population measured in the two population censuses and the estimated population in the CIPS are not directly comparable with the population estimates in the three CSES surveys: The Population Census and CIPS numbers include the total population while the CSES includes only persons living in normal households.[1] Also, it is important to note that the CSES population estimates are only estimates, they are not results measured by the CSES itself. Rather, they are projections based on the most recent census and CIPS data together with assumptions regarding urbanization over time.

There is a slow but steady trend of urbanization. The urban population is growing at an annual rate of 4.1 percent while the rural population is growing at a rate of 1.3 percent. This finding is true for the period between the Population Censuses from 1998 and 2008 as well as between the Population Census 2008 and the Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013. Note that the urbanizations trend was measured only by the Population Censuses and the CIPS while all other years (the CSES data) are projections.

Urban and rural population refers to people living in urban and rural areas as defined by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS). To calculate the ratio of urban population to rural population, the number of urban population per 100 rural populations is applied. As indicated in the table below, the percentage of urban population has increased steadily since 1998, with about 19 percent to 29 percent in 2014, except for 2009 as it has slightly dropped. (See Table 1 and figure 1 for more details).

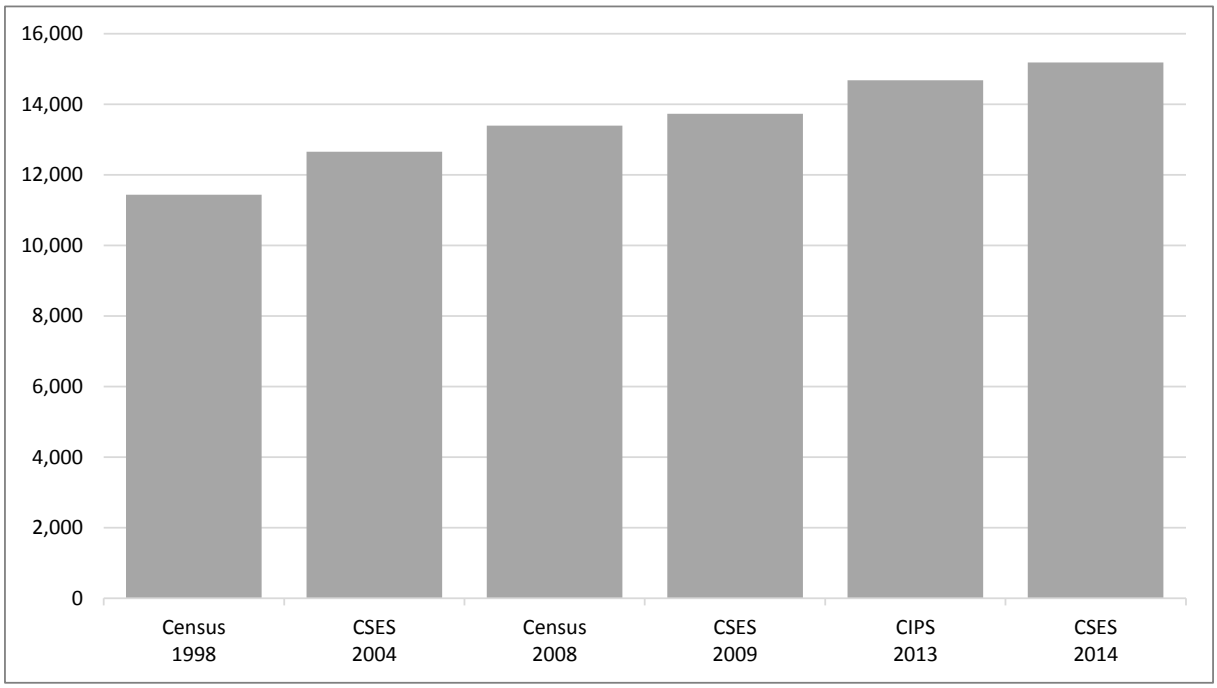
Table 1. Measured or estimated population by residence, In Thousands and Percent.

Residence	Census 1998	CSES 2004	Census 2008	CSES 2009	CIPS 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	11,438	12,657	13,396	13,729*	14,677	15,184
Urban	1,796	2,388	2,614	2,644	3,146	3,412
Rural	9,642	10,270	10,782	11,085	11,530	11,772
Urban/Rural	18.6	23.3	24.2	23.9	27.3	29.0

* The estimates of totals for 2009 are lower than the totals presented in the CSES 2009 report. A review of the estimation procedure for 2009 revealed that the procedure gave a slight upward bias. The procedure has consequently been adjusted and the 2009 estimates have been updated.

[1] The term *Normal Households* excludes people living in institutional households, homeless households, boat population households and households of transient population (Institutional households are boarding houses, military barracks, prisons, student dormitories and similar facilities).

Figure 1. Measured or estimated population in Cambodia, In Thousands.



The population of Cambodia is approximately 15.2 million people, with an annual population growth rate of 1.79 percent for the past sixteen years (1998 to 2014).

In Table 2 the population of Cambodia distributed by sex and the sex ratio is shown. The sex ratio (men in relation to women) has changed from 93 percent in the Population Census 1998 to 96 percent in the CSES 2014. Even if it seems to be an increase, there are still more women than men in the Cambodian population. (See Table 2 for more details).

Table 2. Measured and estimated population by sex, In Thousands and Percent.

Sex	Census 1998	CSES 2004	Census 2008	CSES 2009	CIPS 2013	CSES 2014
Women	5,926	6,531	6,880	7,033	7,555	7,748
Men	5,511	6,126	6,516	6,696	7,122	7,436
Both sexes	11,438	12,657	13,396	13,729	14,677	15,184
Sex ratio	93.0	93.8	94.7	95.2	94.3	96.0

Table 3 presents the numbers of households distributed by urban and rural areas in Cambodia. The number of urban households is growing at an annual rate of about 3 percent while the growth rate for rural households is about 2 percent. (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Measured and estimated number of households by residence, In Thousands.

Residence	Census 1998	CSES 2004	Census 2008	CSES 2009	CIPS 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	2,162	2,570	2,818	2,876	3,163	3,261
Urban	315	457	507	530	657	696
Rural	1,847	2,113	2,311	2,346	2,505	2,565

Table 4 shows the proportion of households headed by a women as a percent of all households. Every fifth household was headed by a women in 2014. As indicated in the table below, the percentage of women-headed households has been fairly constant over the past 16 years, except for 2013, the proportion of households headed by women is slightly higher at about 27 percnt over the past years. (See Table 4 for more details).

Table 4. Households headed by women as percent of all households, In Percent.

Domain	Census 1998	CSES 2004	Census 2008	CSES 2009	CIPS 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	25.7	21.8	22.4	21.6	27.1	22.3
Phnom Penh	-	26.2	-	25.2	-	25.0
Other urban	27.2	23.0	24.2[1]	23.9	28.2[1]	22.5
Other rural	25.4	21.1	21.7[2]	20.9	26.8[2]	21.9

[1]Includes all urban households
[2]Includes all rural households

The study of the distribution of persons according to their marital status is an important part of the study of population characteristics. Marital status, unlike sex or age, is not a biological characteristic, but is an acquired one. The study of the marital status of a population is useful for a variety of reasons, particularly the marital status is a very important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility and mortality as well as migration to a lesser extent. In the Cambodian society the majority of reproduction takes place within marriage.

Speaking of Khmer marriage, one type of is a Buddhist religious ceremony of traditional wedding with several unique rituals observed step-by-step. The other is an official procedure of legal marriage registration.

Nowadays, a procedure of legal marriage registration more often than does not follow or deliberately coincide with the wedding ceremony. To comply with Buddhist religious beliefs, and to uphold the cultural and traditional heritage, most Khmer have just the marriage ceremony of traditional Khmer wedding, which is not legally recognized as a marriage.

Over the period from 2004 to 2014 the share of married/living together status among the Cambodia population aged 15 years and above has been fairly constant. The shares of never married/never lived with a partner, divorced/separated and widowed status have remained virtually unchanged for ten years. As observed in each geographical domain, married/living together is more common in the other rural areas than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. The same pattern is true for all years.
(See Table 5 for more details).

Table 5. Distribution of population aged 15 year and above by marital status and geographical domain, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Marital status	CSES 2004 - 2014			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
2004				
Married/Living together	56.4	50.1	53.4	57.8
Divorced/Separated	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.3
Widowed	8.7	6.7	8.4	9.0
Never married/Never lived with a partner	33.6	41.3	37.0	32.0
Total	100	100	100	100
2009				
Married/Living together	57.8	51.6	54.5	59.2
Divorced/Separated	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.8
Widowed	8.2	7.8	8.0	8.3
Never married/Never lived with a partner	32.1	38.5	35.1	30.7
Total	100	100	100	100
2014				
Married/Living together	56.8	51.0	57.5	57.8
Divorced/Separated	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6
Widowed	8.0	7.3	7.4	8.2
Never married/Never lived with a partner	33.6	40.1	33.4	32.5
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 6 shows marital status by sex. More men than women are married or living together. A higher share of all women is widowed. (See Table 6 for more details).

Table 6. Distribution of population aged 15 years and above by marital status and sex, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Marital status	CSES 2004 - 2014		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
2004			
Married/Living together	53.0	60.4	56.4
Divorced/Separated	2.1	0.4	1.3
Widowed	14.4	2.1	8.7
Never married/Never lived with a partner	30.6	37.1	33.6
Total	100	100	100
2009			
Married/Living together	54.9	61.0	57.8
Divorced/Separated	2.9	0.8	1.9
Widowed	13.5	2.4	8.2
Never married/Never lived with a partner	28.7	35.8	32.1
Total	100	100	100
2014			
Married/Living together	54.3	59.5	56.8
Divorced/Separated	2.5	0.6	1.6
Widowed	13.2	2.3	8.0
Never married/Never lived with a partner	29.9	37.6	33.6
Total	100	100	100

The Khmer population is the largest ethnic group in Cambodia. In CSES 2014 the percentage of the Khmer population is estimated about 96 percent, followed by the second largest ethnic group apart from "Khmer" is "Cham", which constitutes about 2 percent. There are no significant changes for ethnicity over the period from 2004 to 2014. (See Table 7 for more details).

Table 7. Distribution of population by ethnicity and geographical domain, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Marital status	CSES 2004 - 2014			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
2004				
Khmer	96.0	97.1	95.1	95.9
Cham	2.0	0.9	2.7	2.0
Chinese	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
Vietnamese	0.4	1.5	1.3	0.1
Thai	0.0	0.0	-	-
Lao	0.2	-	-	0.3
Other	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.6
Not stated	0.0	0.1	-	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
2009				
Khmer	95.8	97.2	98.3	95.3
Cham	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.8
Chinese	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vietnamese	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.3
Thai	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Lao	0.0	-	-	0.0
Other	1.1	0.0	0.1	1.4
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100
2014				
Khmer	96.4	97.9	97.5	95.9
Cham	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.8
Chinese	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vietnamese	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Thai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lao	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.8
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100

Birth registration has been adopted in Cambodia to support national planning and to provide evidence of every birth, stillbirth, death, adoption and marriage and provide a secure repository for public records. In CSES 2014 a new question on birth registration was added to the household questionnaire. A question on whether the child had a birth certificate was asked for all children 0-4 years. As indicated in the table below, 74 percent of all children aged 0-4 years have got a birth certificate in Cambodia. This percentage is highest in Phnom Penh, at 91 percent, followed by the other urban areas, at 78 percent, and other rural areas, at 71 percent. (See Table 8 for more details).

Table 8. Children aged (0-4 years) whose births are registered by geographical domain, 2014. In Percent.

Domain	Certificate	Registration	Neither	Don't know	Total number of children
Cambodia	73.8	8.5	16.5	1.2	1,592,802
Phnom Penh	91.2	2.0	6.1	0.6	151,244
Other urban	77.5	9.8	12.3	0.5	216,473
Other rural	71.1	9.0	18.5	1.4	1,225,083

3. Housing

In 2014 there were more than 3.2 million households in Cambodia. Since each household occupies at least one dwelling, the number of occupied dwellings is at least 3.2 million. There may also be vacant dwellings, which would add to the housing stock. The purpose of this section is to present statistics of dwellings occupied by households in 2014.

The data collected on housing conditions includes floor area, rooms used by the household, materials used to build the roof, wall and floor, source of lighting and drinking water, distance to drinking water source, treatment of drinking water, toilet facilities, fuel for cooking, charges on water, light, fuel, sewage and garbage collection, rent paid by tenants, maintenance and minor repairs, as well as the legal status of the dwelling which had occupied by the households. In addition, rent value of owner occupied housing was also estimated.

The housing module contains 30 questions (See the household questionnaire in Appendix 4) that were mostly answered by the household head. In this report the statistics on conditions by geographical domains are presented, i.e. the results distinguishes between Phnom Penh, other urban areas and other rural areas. Other disaggregation's are available, e.g. age, sex, and level of education of the household head.

In the annex, the tables are also disaggregated by residence (urban and rural areas). This is for use in the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDG) and other CSES data user and stakeholder needs. This is very crucial and beneficial to monitoring and evaluating the implementation of development policy formulated by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC).

3.1. Building materials of dwellings (roof, wall, floor)

The materials used to build the roofs, walls and floors are of importance in characterizing the quality of dwelling. The materials used are grouped as hard/permanent or soft/temporary according to their capacity to withstand the impact of wind and rain. For example, the materials considered as hard/permanent are tiles, fibrous cement/asbestos, galvanized iron, aluminum, concrete, brick, stone, wood/plywood for building the walls, and polished stone and vinyl/asphalt strip for building the floors. Bamboo for the walls and wood planks or bamboo strips for the floors are considered soft/temporary materials.

Roof materials

In Cambodia, about 95 percent of dwellings in 2014 had hard/permanent roof materials, and about 5 percent had soft/temporary roof materials. The most common roof material in the country as a whole was galvanized iron/aluminum, which constituted about 52 percent of the total occupied dwellings, then followed by tiles, about 27 percent. The third most common roof material used was hard/temporary fibrous cement, which accounted for about 11 percent. (See Table 1 for more details).

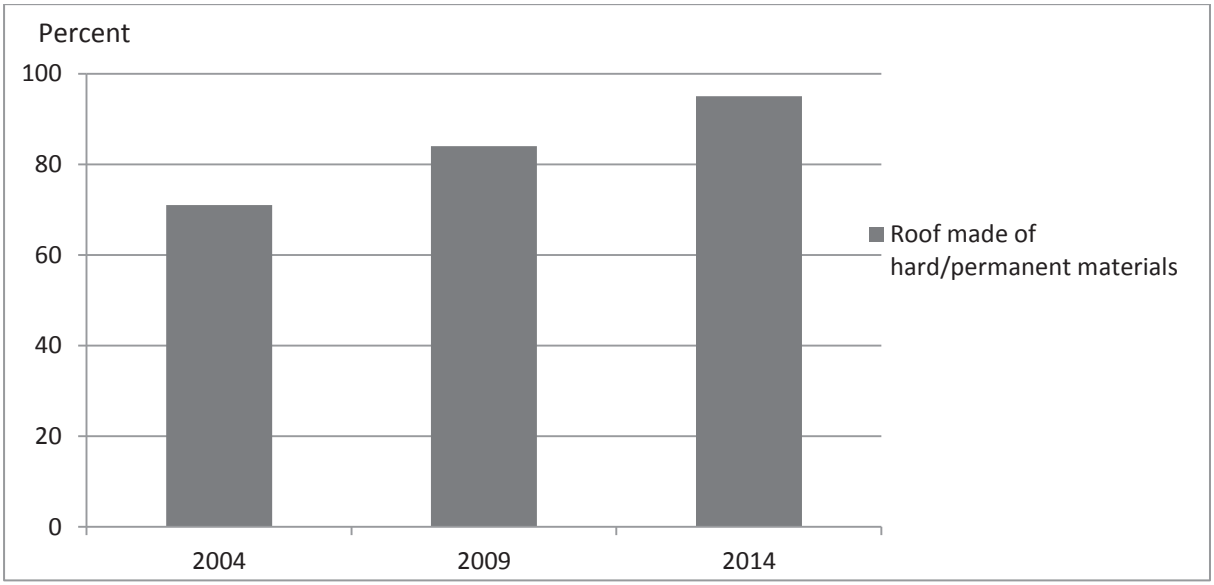
Table 1. Occupied dwellings by kind of roof materials and geographical domain, 2014. In Percent.

Roof materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Hard/permanent materials	94.7	99.2	98.2	93.6
Tiles	27.4	16.6	17.4	30.4
Fibrous cement	10.7	12.4	10.1	10.6
Galvanized iron or aluminum	52.2	44.1	66.3	51.4
Mixed but predominantly made of galvanized	1.1	1.7	1.4	0.9
Concrete	3.3	24.4	3.0	0.3
Soft/temporary materials	5.2	0.8	1.7	6.4
Thatch	4.6	0.2	1.4	5.7
Salvaged materials	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
Mixed but predominantly made of thatch	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Plastic sheet	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,261,000	369,000	366,000	2,526,000

The differences between geographical domains on roof quality of dwellings were considerable. In Phnom Penh, as well as in other urban areas almost 100 percent of dwellings were protected by roofs made of hard/permanent materials. This compared to 94 percent in other rural areas. In Phnom Penh, 44 percent had roofs made of galvanized iron/aluminum (GIA), followed by roofs made of concrete for 24 percent. Tiles were about 17 percent. GIA was also the most common material for roofs in other urban areas where the share of GIA-roofs was about 66 percent, 22 percentage points higher than in Phnom Penh. The share of tile roofs in other urban areas and in Phnom Penh was almost the same, about 17 percent.

In other rural areas, GIA and tiles roofs constitute 51 and 30 percent, respectively, followed by fibrous cement at about 11 percent.

Figure 1. Roof of dwellings made of hard/permanent materials, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.



The percentage of roof of the dwellings made of hard/permanent materials has increased steadily since 2004. As shown in Figure 1, the percentage had increased 13 percent from 2004 to 2009, and continued to increase 11 percent from 2009 to 2014.

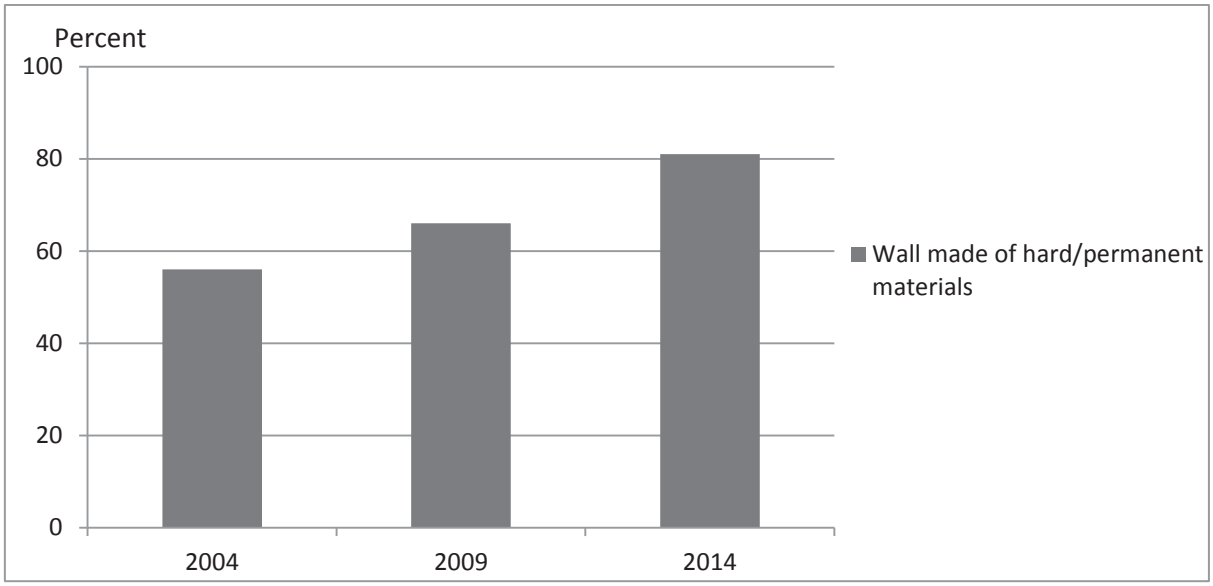
Wall materials

As shown in Table 2, in 2014 about 81 percent of occupied dwelling in Cambodia were built with hard/permanent wall materials, in which wood or log were the most common material at about 50 percent. Walls made of concrete, brick or stone constitutes about 18 percent of dwellings. Among soft/temporary wall materials, bamboo and thatch were the most common materials, at 18 percent of all dwellings. Dwellings with other soft wall materials were uncommon. Looking at the difference in each domain, hard/permanent wall materials largely predominated. In Phnom Penh, hard/permanent wall materials had constituted about 98 percent, and 72 percent of all dwellings had concrete, brick or stone walls. In other urban areas hard/permanent wall materials had constituted about 92 percent of all dwellings, and 44 percent had wood or log walls. Similarly, the most common wall materials for dwellings in the other rural areas were “wood or log”, at 55 percent of all dwellings.
(See Table 2 for more details).

Table 2. Occupied dwellings by kind of wall materials and geographical domain, 2014. In Percent.

Wall materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Hard/permanent materials	81.1	97.7	91.7	77.1
Wood or logs	50.4	23.2	44.4	55.2
Plywood	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7
Concrete, brick, stone	17.6	71.7	32.4	7.5
Galvanized iron or aluminum or other metal sheets	12.4	2.4	14.3	13.6
Fibrous cement / Asbestos	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Soft/temporary materials	18.9	2.3	8.2	22.8
Bamboo, Thatch/leaves, grass	18.1	1.6	7.5	22.1
Makeshift, mixed materials	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4
Clay/dung with straw	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,261,000	369,000	366,000	2,526,000

Figure 2. Wall of dwellings made of hard/permanent materials, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.



Similar to roof materials, the percentage of wall of the dwellings made of hard/permanent materials had increased steadily over the past ten years. As shown in Figure 2, the percentage increased 10 percent from 2004 to 2009, and continued to increase 15 percent from 2009 to 2014.

Floor materials

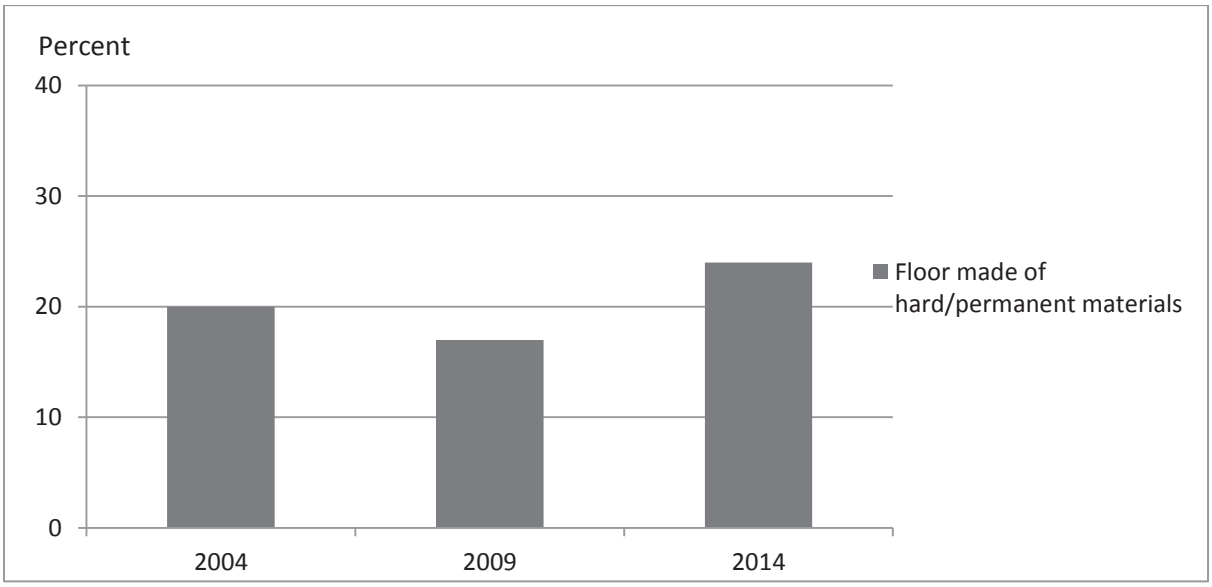
As shown in Table 3, in 2014 about 76 percent of the occupied dwellings in Cambodia were built with soft/temporary floor materials, in which wooden planks were the most common one that constitutes about 51 percent, followed by bamboo strips, about 19 percent. For dwellings built with hard/permanent floor materials, ceramic tiles were the most common materials that constituted about 13 percent, followed by cement, about 10 percent. Dwellings with other floor materials were rare or in least percentage points. Looking at the difference in each domain, i.e. in Phnom Penh, the hard/permanent floor materials had constituted about 79 percent, of which about 63 percent is "ceramic tiles." Contrary to Phnom Penh, the soft/temporary floor materials had largely predominated in the other rural areas which constituted about 87 percent, of which about 58 percent is "wooden

planks." Similarly, the floor materials used to build dwellings in the other urban areas is "wooden planks" which had constituted about 40 percent out of soft/temporary materials (55 percent). (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Occupied dwellings by kind of floor materials and geographical domain, 2014. In Percent.

Floor materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Hard/permanent materials	24.1	79.1	45.0	12.9
Cement	9.5	12.7	19.6	7.5
Parquet, polished wood	1.9	3.7	2.1	1.6
Polished stone, marble	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Vinyl	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Ceramic tiles	12.6	62.7	23.0	3.8
Soft/temporary materials	76.0	20.9	55.1	87.1
Earth, clay	6.1	1.9	6.8	6.7
Wooden planks	51.1	17.8	40.0	57.5
Bamboo strips	18.7	1.1	8.3	22.8
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,261,000	369,000	366,000	2,526,000

Figure 3. Floor of dwellings made of hard/permanent materials, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.



As shown in Figure 3, the percentage of floor of the dwellings made of hard/permanent materials in Cambodia had slightly decreased, with 3 percent over the five-year period from 2004 to 2009, and then started to increase 7 percent over the last five-year period from 2009 to 2014. However, there was no significant changes on floor of dwellings made of hard/permanent materials over these two periods.

A general conclusion regarding the quality of dwellings is that Phnom Penh differentiated itself from other urban areas and even more from other rural areas in all three quality dimensions (roof, wall and floor). The dwellings in Phnom Penh are to a larger extent built of hard/permanent materials.

3.2. Legal status of dwellings

In 2014, about 94 percent of all households in Cambodia owned their dwellings, and about 2 percent rented their dwellings. And about another 4 percent had other arrangements, e.g. the households did not own the dwellings but did not have to pay rent for dwellings.

Table 4. Occupied dwellings by legal status and geographical domain, 2014. In Percent.

Legal status	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Owned by the household	93.6	86.5	86.3	95.7
Not owned but no rent is paid	3.6	2.5	5.1	3.5
Rented	2.4	10.6	7.9	0.4
Other	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0
Not stated	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,261,000	369,000	366,000	2,526,000

Households in Phnom Penh and in the other urban areas owned the dwellings to a lesser extent than households living in the other rural area, which constitutes about 87 percent, 86 percent and 96 percent respectively. In Phnom Penh, the households which rent dwellings for living is high, at about 11 percent. (See Table 4 for more details).

3.3. Dwelling space by household

Floor area of occupied dwellings

In Cambodia, the average dwelling space per household in 2014 was about 46 square meters. The average floor area of dwellings ranged from about 44 square meters in other rural areas to 61 square meters in Phnom Penh. The share of households in access of 100 square meters or more was about 11 percent in Phnom Penh, followed by the other urban areas, about 8 percent and about 2 percent in other rural areas.

Table 5. Floor area by geographical domain, 2014. In Percent.
Average square meters per household

Floor area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
00-19	4.7	4.9	6.3	4.5
20-39	38.3	22.1	35.8	41.0
40-59	34.9	32.5	29.2	36.1
60-79	13.4	19.8	14.1	12.3
80-99	5.2	9.3	7.0	4.3
100^{+}	3.5	11.4	7.6	1.7
Total	100	100	100	100
Average square meters Per household	46.3	60.7	51.2	43.5

Table 5 also indicates that about 46 percent of the households living in other rural areas occupied a dwelling with a floor area less than 40 square meters, compared to about 42 percent in the other urban areas and 27 percent in Phnom Penh. (See Table 5 for more details).

Square meters per person

Table 6 shows average square meters per person in dwellings occupied in 2014. In Cambodia, the average floor area occupied per person was about 10 square meters. Square meters per person was about 13 square meters in Phnom Penh, followed by about 10 square meters in both other urban areas and other rural areas respectively.

Table 6. Floor area by geographical domain, 2014.
Average square meters per person.

Floor area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Average per person	10.0	12.5	10.4	9.5

Number of rooms per dwelling

Table 7 shows that in Cambodia about 66 percent of all dwellings the households occupied had only one room, about 25 percent had two rooms, and about 1 percent had five or more rooms. The rooms counted in the 2014 CSES included only living rooms and bedrooms. The kitchen, toilet, bathroom or garage, etc. was excluded in this survey.

Table 7. Number of rooms by geographical domain, 2014. In Percent and Average.

Number of rooms	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
One room	66.4	37.1	58.0	71.9
Two rooms	25.1	35.8	27.5	23.2
Three rooms	6.2	17.7	8.6	4.2
Four rooms	1.6	6.2	3.7	0.6
Five or more rooms	0.8	3.2	2.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100
Average number of rooms per Average household size	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.3

The share of one-room occupied dwellings was highest in other rural areas which constitute about 72 percent, followed by the other urban areas, with 58 percent and the lowest share is in Phnom Penh, with about 37 percent. Overall in Cambodia, the average number of rooms occupied per households was 1.5. In Phnom Penh this share was about 2.1 rooms per households which is higher than the respective shares for the other urban and other rural areas that constituted 1.7 and 1.3 percent respectively.

Number of persons per room

The results in Table 8, in 2014, the number of persons per room in Cambodia was on average 3.2 in the occupied dwellings.

Table 8. Number of persons per room by geographical domain, 2014.
Average per room.

Persons per room	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Number of persons per room	3.2	2.4	3.0	3.4

In Phnom Penh there were 2.4 persons per room compared to 3.0 and 3.4 persons per room in other urban and other rural areas respectively. With this finding, therefore, the number of persons per room was still far from one person per room, even in Phnom Penh.

3.4. Drinking water

One of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) adopted by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is:

- Overall Target 14: Halve by year 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.

Under this Overall Target there are two sub-targets formulated for the urban and rural populations separately:

- Target 7.10: Increasing the proportion of the rural population with access to safe water source from 24 percent in year 1998 to 50 percent in year 2015.
- Target 7.11: Increasing the proportion of urban population with access to safe water source from 60 percent in year 1998 to 80 percent in year 2015.

For Cambodia, access to water supply services is defined as the availability of an improved water source. An improved water source is not necessarily safe, but an improved source is more likely to provide safe water. Types of improved water sources are defined as follows in CSES 2014:

- Piped water in dwelling or on premises is defined as piped water connected with in-house plumbing to one or more taps, e.g. in the kitchen and bathroom. Sometimes called a house connection. Piped water also connected to a tap outside the house in the yard or plot (on premises).
- A public tap/stand pipe is defined as a public water point from which community members may collect water. A stand pipe may also be known as a public fountain or public tap. A public stand pipe can have one or more taps and are typically made of brick work, masonry or concrete.
- A tube well or borehole is defined as a deep hole that has been driven, bored or drilled with the purposes of reaching ground water supplies. Water is delivered from a tube well or borehole through a pump which may be human, animal, wind, electric, diesel or solar-powered.
- A protected dug well is defined as a dug well that is protected from runoff water through a well lining or casting that is raised above ground level and has a platform that diverts spilled water away from the well and is covered so that bird droppings and animals can't fall down the hole.
- Rainwater collection is also considered as improved water if the rainwater catchments tank is completely closed, have a tap to withdraw and have a capacity of at least 3,000 liters.

Main sources of drinking water (wet and dry season)

Table 9 shows the main source of drinking water used by households in both wet and dry seasons. Definition of improved water source includes piped in dwelling, public tap, tube/piped well or borehole protected dug well and improved rainwater collection.

In 2014, about 51 percent of the households in Cambodia had a "safe/improved water source" in the wet season and about 58 percent in dry season. One of the differences between wet and dry season is that a higher share of the households have access to unimproved rainwater in wet season. The households can use rainwater through catchments tanks at home. There are almost no costs or efforts in obtaining rainwater.

Table 9. Main sources of drinking water by season and geographical domain, 2014. In Percent.

Water sources	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Wet season				
Improved	**50.9**	**93.2**	**63.5**	**42.8**
Piped in dwelling or on premises	21.5	90.4	40.5	8.6
Public tap	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Tube/piped well or borehole	22.8	1.7	17.8	26.6
Protected dug well	5.8	0.7	4.7	6.7
Improved rainwater collection	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8
Unimproved	**49.2**	**6.7**	**36.6**	**57.2**
Unprotected dug well	7.0	-	3.9	8.5
Pond, river or stream	9.6	1.8	3.8	11.5
Unimproved rainwater collection	27.8	1.2	18.8	33.0
Vendor-provided water/Tanker truck provision of water	3.1	2.2	3.8	3.1
Bottled water	1.7	1.5	6.1	1.1
Other	-	-	0.2	-
Note state	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,261,000	369,000	366,000	2,526,000
Dry season				
Improved	**58.0**	**93.4**	**69.7**	**51.1**
Piped in dwelling or on premises	21.9	90.5	42.2	9.0
Public tap	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Tube/piped well or borehole	27.6	1.8	20.4	32.4
Protected dug well	8.2	0.7	6.5	9.5
Improved rainwater collection	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1
Unimproved	**42.0**	**6.5**	**30.4**	**48.8**
Unprotected dug well	9.2	-	5.2	11.1
Pond, river or stream	18.7	1.9	7.4	22.8
Unimproved rainwater collection	2.8	0.1	2.2	3.3
Vendor-provided water/Tanker truck provision of water	9.0	3.0	8.3	9.9
Bottled water	2.2	1.5	7.0	1.6
Other	0.1	-	0.3	0.1
Note state	0.0	0.1	-	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,261,000	369,000	366,000	2,526,000

Looking at the differences in each domain for both seasons, about 90 percent of the households in Phnom Penh had piped water in the dwellings or on the premises. In other urban areas, about 41 percent of households had piped water in the dwellings, and about 18 percent and 20 percent had tube/piped well or borehole in the dwellings in wet and dry seasons, respectively. In other rural areas, about 9 percent of households only had piped water in the dwellings. More common of the improved drinking water sources is tube/piped well or borehole which constitutes about 27 percent in wet season and 32 percent in dry season. Still many households in the other rural areas had used water sources for drinking from the pond, river or stream which constitutes in higher percentage in dry season than in wet season. Rain water is also the most common source for the households living in the other rural areas in wet season. (See Table 9 for more details).

Figure 4. Access to improved drinking water sources, 2009-2014. In Percent.

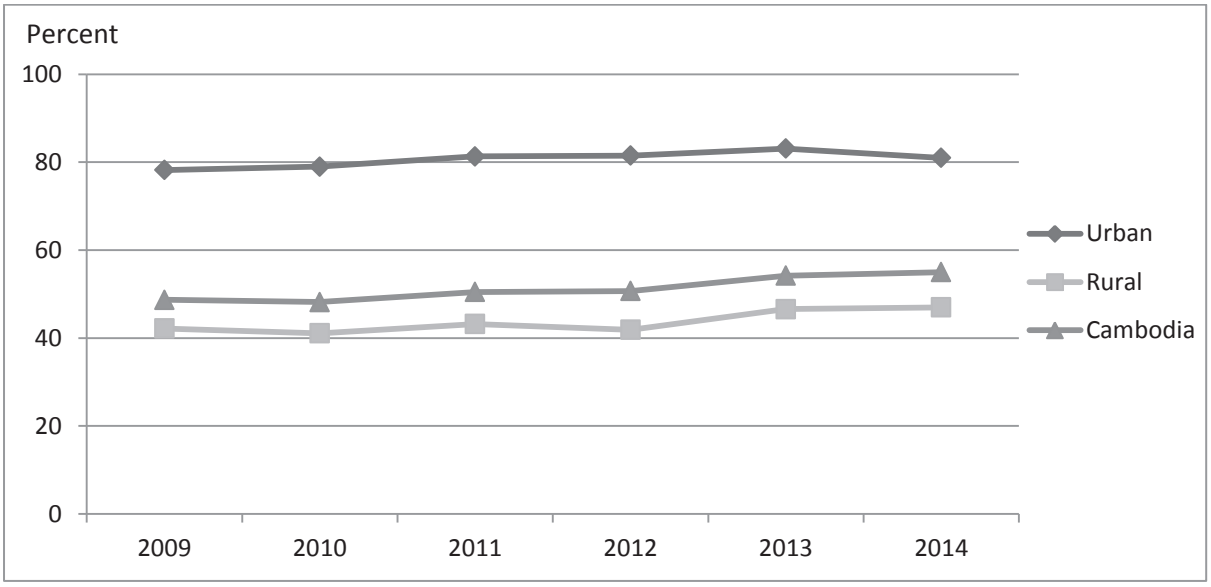


Figure 4 shows the data on improved drinking water sources for follow-up of the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and Cambodian Millennium Development Goals (CMDG). The figure shows that improved drinking water source for the urban areas had increased from 78 percent of households in 2009 to 81 percent in 2014. For rural areas, improved drinking water source had increased from 42 percent of households in 2009 to 47 percent in 2014.

Treatment of water for drinking

Table 10 shows that 71 percent of the Cambodian households said that they always treat water for drinking, 10 percent of households said that they sometimes treated water for drinking and 19 percent of households never treated their drinking water.

Table 10. Households treating drinking water by geographical domain, 2014. In Percent.

Treatment of drinking water	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Always treat drinking water	70.8	90.0	75.8	67.2
Sometimes treat drinking water	10.1	5.0	7.7	11.1
Never treat drinking water	19.2	5.0	16.5	21.6
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,261,000	369,000	366,000	2,526,000

The results in Table 10 also show that about 90 percent of households in Phnom Penh, 76 percent in other urban areas and 67 percent in other rural areas always treated their drinking water. However, 22 percent of households in other rural areas and 17 percent in other urban areas never treated drinking water. In Phnom Penh this share was 5 percent only.

Figure 5. Treatment of drinking water, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

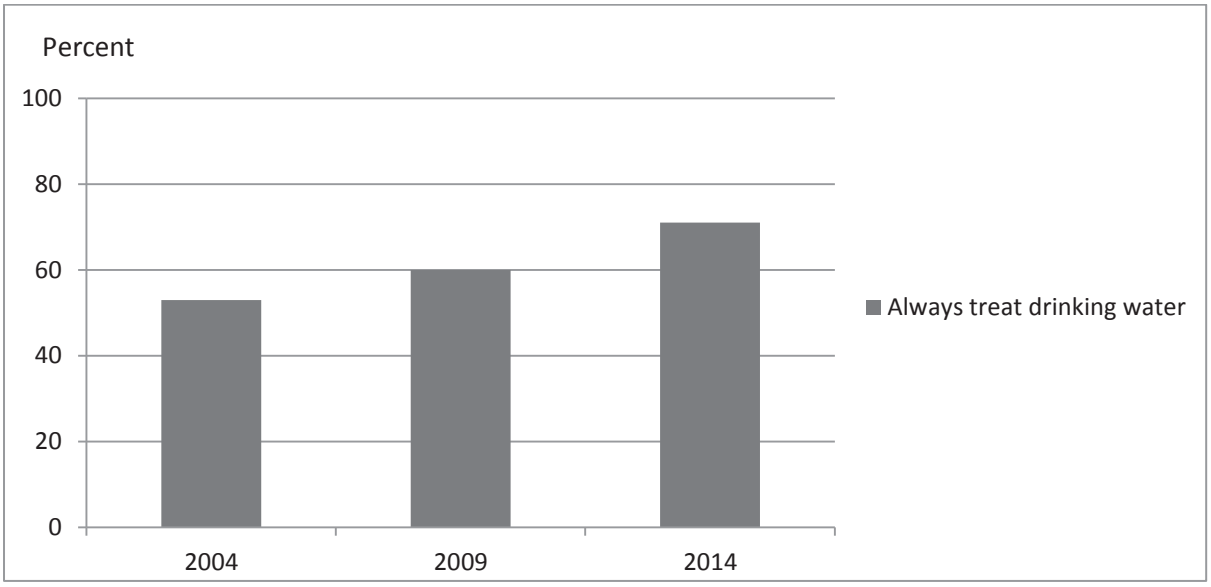


Figure 5 illustrates the percentage of the households that had always treated drinking water over two five-year periods in Cambodia. As observed, the tendency was towards increased treatment of drinking water was, from 53 percent of households in 2004 to 60 percent in 2009 and 71 percent in 2014.

3.5. Sanitation facilities

Another of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) adopted by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is:

- Overall Target 15: Halve by year 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation.

Under this Overall Target there are two sub-targets formulated for the urban and rural populations separately:

- Target 7.12: Increasing the proportion of the rural population with access to improved sanitation from 8.6 percent in year 1998 to 30 percent in year 2015.
- Target 7.13: Increasing the proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation from 49 percent in 1998 to 74 percent in 2015.

Improved sanitation facility refers to facilities that are privately-owned by the household and can effectively separate human excreta from human contact. Types of improved sanitation facility that the urban and rural populations have access to are defined as follows in CSES 2014:

- Pour flush/flush toilet connected to sewerage, septic tank or pit is defined as a flush toilet using a cistern or holding tank for flushing water and has a water seal, which is a U-shaped pipe below the seat or squatting pan, that prevents the passage of flies and odors. A pour flush toilet uses a water seal or a pour flush toilet uses water poured by hand for flushing.
- A pit latrine with slab is defined as that the excreta is deposited without flushing directly into a hole in the ground. A pit latrine can be a ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP).

Toilet facilities of dwellings

The type of toilet facilities used is a measure of sanitary conditions available. The definition of "improved sanitation facility" includes three types of toilets namely: "pour flush/flush toilet connected to sewerage", "pour flush/flush toilet connected to septic tank", and "pit latrine with slab." As shown in Table 11, 56 percent of all households in Cambodia had access to improved toilet facilities in the dwellings, and almost all improved toilets the households had used were connected to sewerage and septic tank.

Table 11. Toilet facilities by geographical domain, 2014. In Percent.

Type of facilities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Improved toilets	55.9	98.1	80.2	46.2
Pour flush/flush connected to sewerage	12.4	76.1	10.7	3.3
Pour flush/flush connected to septic tank	42.8	21.9	69.3	42.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.8
Unimproved toilets	43.9	1.9	19.8	53.5
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5
Latrine overhanging field/water	2.5	0.2	0.9	3.1
Public toilet (pit latrine/latrine)	1.8	0.2	1.2	2.1
Open land	38.5	1.5	17.3	46.9
Other included in not improved	0.7	-	0.2	0.9
Not stated	0.2	-	0.1	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,261,000	369,000	366,000	2,526,000

Looking at the differences betweendomains, 54 percent of households in the other rural areas had used unimproved toilet facilities in the dwellings. This percentage is lower for the households living in the other urban areas, , at 20 percent and only 2 percent in Phnom Penh. The shares of households with improved toilet facilities in other urban and other rural areas were lower compared to Phnom Penh, constitutes about 80 percent and 46 percent respectively. Unimproved toilets at households in other rural areas, especially for the open land, remain critical challenges. (See Table 11 for more details).

Figure 6. Access to improved sanitation facilities, 2004 and 2007-2014. In Percent.

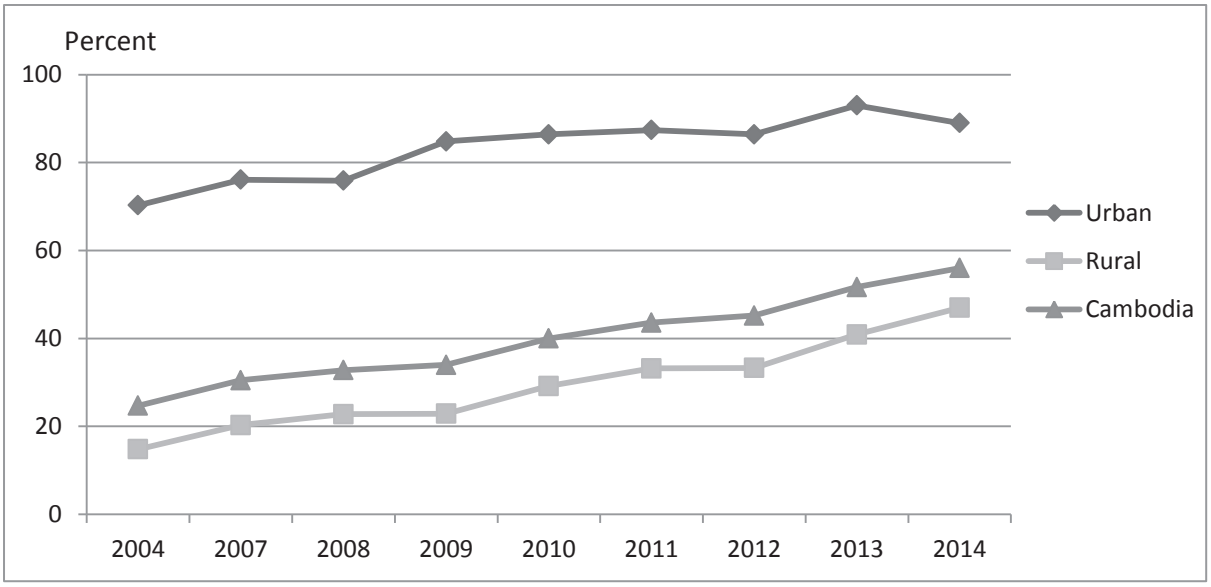


Figure 6 shows the data on improved sanitation facilities for follow-up on the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and Cambodian Millennium Development Goals (CMDG). The figures shows that the improved sanitation facilities for both urban and rural areas have increased over the two five-year periods. In urban areas, having improved sanitation facilities had increased 15 percent from 2004 to 2009, but in the last 5-year period from 2009 to 2014, the increase was just 4 percent. Similarly, the tendency towards using the improved sanitation facilities by the households living in the rural areas had also increased significantly since 2004.

3.6. Energy sources for lighting and cooking

Energy sources for lighting

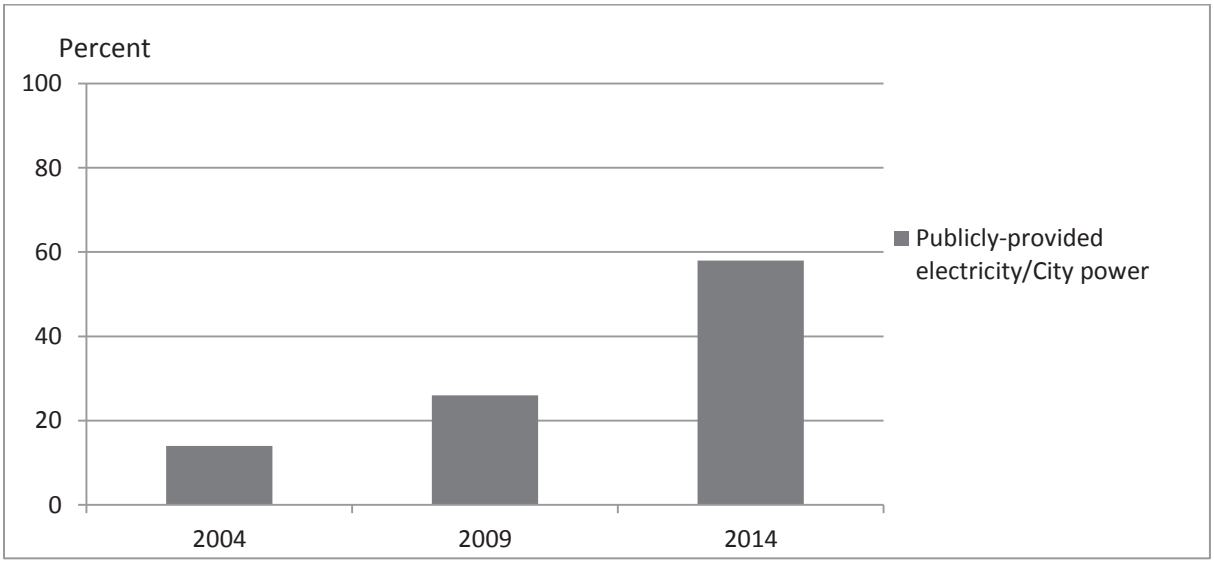
As shown in Table 12, in 2014 the main sources of lighting used by households in Cambodia are the publicly-provided electricity/city power and battery which constitutes 58 percent and 31 percent respectively. For households using batteries, this source is probably also used for powering the TV stand and for lighting. The kerosene lamp had also used by some households as the energy source for lighting in Cambodia, at 7 percent.

Table 12. Main sources of lighting by geographical domain, 2014. In Percent.

Sources of lighting	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	58.2	99.3	91.7	47.3
Generator	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.0
Battery	30.5	0.1	4.4	38.8
Kerosene lamp	7.4	0.3	2.3	9.1
Candle	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.5
None	0.0	-	0.1	0.0
Solar	1.6	0.1	0.1	2.1
Other	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,261,000	369,000	366,000	2,526,000

Looking at the differences in each domain, almost all households in Phnom Penh had used publicly provided electricity or city power as sources of lighting. The share is lower for households in other urban and other rural areas, at 92 percent and 47 percent, respectively. In the other rural areas, the battery and kerosene lamp were still commonly used by households after the electricity as the energy sources for lighting. (See Table 12 for more details).

Figure 7. Access to publicly-provided electricity/city power, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.



As shown in Figure 7, the percentage of Cambodian households that had used publicly-provided electricity/city power had increased from 14 percent in 2004 to 26 percent in 2009. Since 2009, this percentage had increased sharply from 26 percent to 58 percent.

Energy sources for cooking

One of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) adopted by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is:

- Overall Target 13: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

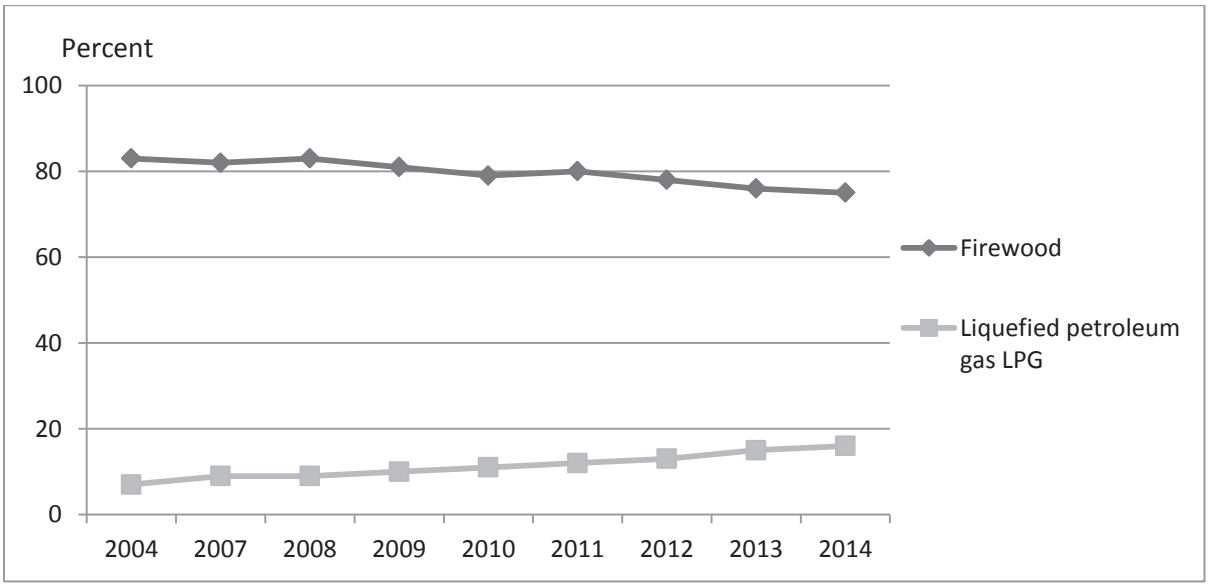
Under this Overall Target there are a number of sub-targets, e.g. target 7.9 which concerns wood fuel dependency for cooking as defined in the MDG to include the first three sources in Table 13 (firewood, charcoal and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)). In all Cambodia, about 75 percent of the households used firewood for cooking, about 8 percent used charcoal and 16 percent used LPG.

Table 13. Main sources of cooking by geographical domain, 2014. In Percent.

Sources of lighting	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Firewood	74.8	9.3	43.2	88.9
Charcoal	8.1	8.3	20.8	6.3
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	15.8	79.5	33.7	3.9
Kerosene	0.0	-	-	0.0
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	0.9	2.8	2.0	0.5
Household generator	0.0	-	0.0	-
None/don't cook	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,261,000	369,000	366,000	2,526,000

In rural areas, about 89 percent of households used firewood as fuel for cooking. In other urban areas, about 43 percent of the households also used firewood for cooking. In Phnom Penh liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) was the most common fuel. About 80 percent of households used it for cooking. Households that had used firewood and charcoal in Phnom Penh were less common, at 9 percent and 8 percent respectively. (See Table 13 for more details).

Figure 8. Access to energy sources of cooking, 2004 and 2007-2014. In Percent.



As shown in Figure 8, the percentage of households that used firewood for cooking in Cambodia had dropped 2 percent over the five-year period between 2004 and 2009. From 2009 to 2014, this percentage had dropped and additional 6 percent. Contrary to the firewood, the use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking had increased slowly, about 3 percent increase between 2004 and 2009, and 6 percent increase between 2009 and 2014.

4. Agriculture

The CSES is a multipurpose survey. As it also covers household production, where agricultural production plays a dominating role, it can contribute to the knowledge about agriculture as well. Data from the agricultural module of the CSES is much in demand, which is primarily from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), the National Accounts Department of the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) and from the World Bank. Statistics by gender (households headed by women and men respectively) provides information of great importance in many areas. Organizations such as NIS, FAO, MAFF and the Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA) have also emphasized the importance of a gender perspective.

The presentation of agriculture results is divided in six sections and one annex for additional tables:

- Land ownership
- Production of crops
- Cost of cultivation of crops
- Livestock and poultry
- Fish cultivation and fisheries
- Forestry and hunting

The statistics are mostly disaggregated into five zones: Phnom Penh, Plain, Tonle Sap, Coast and Plateau/Mountain.

4.1. Land ownership

Agricultural land in the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) refers to the land that households owned or operated, rented in, rented out, free use of land, etc., to use for vegetable gardening, agricultural or farming activities such as crop cultivation, livestock raising, fishing and fish breeding, and private forestry. This excludes land under permanent pasture, wood or forest and all other non-agricultural land put under residential use or for other enterprise activities.

Private ownership of land was recognised in 1989. Farming households were then invited to apply for title to the land they cultivated. Around 4 million such applications were made, and the intention was that these should be processed swiftly by the central cadastre authorities. Households with agriculture as their main occupation received land according to household size and other household characteristics. However, since then there have been significant socio-economic changes (refugee repatriation, urbanization, economic growth, and population growth) that have placed varied demands on land.

Table 1 shows that Tonle Sap zone has the largest share of agricultural land in 2014, followed by Plain zone. For Phnom Penh, the share of agricultural land is smallest as most of Phnom Penh is designated as industrial, commercial or service area. Of the total agricultural land (3,389,000 hectares) in Cambodia, approximately 12 percent (412,000 hectares) was owned by women-headed households (See Table 1 and Figure 1 for more details).

Table 1. Agricultural land by sex of household head and zone, 2014. In Thousands and Percent.

Zone	Women		Men		Both sexes
	Hectares	Percent	Hectares	Percent	Hectares
Cambodia	412	12.2	2,977	87.8	3,389
Phnom Penh	3	15.2	19	84.8	23
Plain	165	15.1	932	84.9	1,097
Tonle Sap	153	10.8	1,263	89.2	1,416
Coastal	25	12.4	175	87.6	200
Plateau/Mountain	66	10.1	588	89.9	654

Figure 1. Agricultural land by sex of household head and zone, 2014. In Percent.

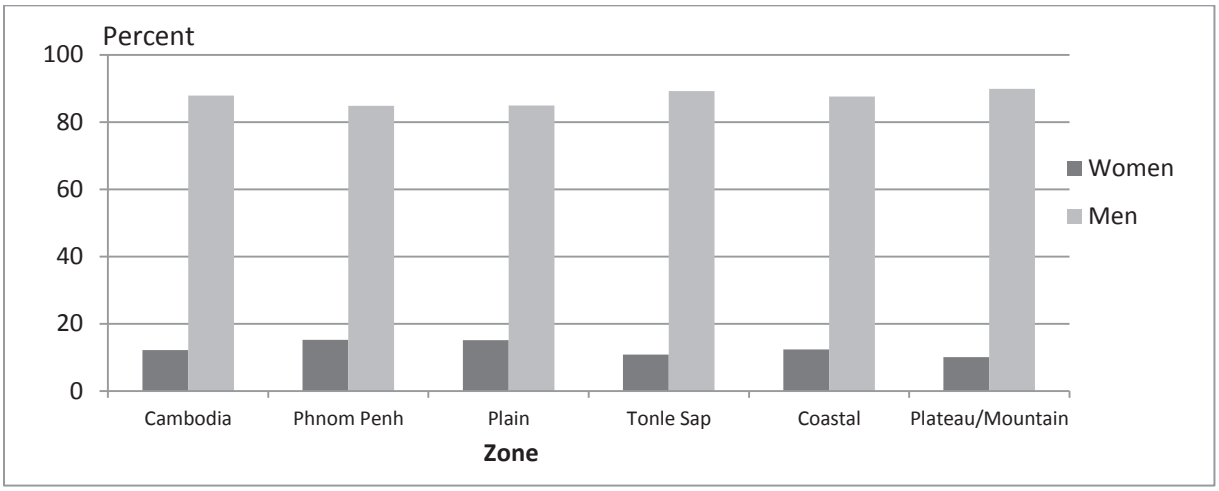


Table 2 shows that about 2.2 million hectares of agricultural land was used in the wet season, of which 283,000 hectares used by households who were headed by women and 1,945,000 hectares used by households were headed by men. In the dry season, the share of agricultural land used is approximately six times smaller. The second most common type of land is kitchen garden land with 381,000 hectares. If one compares agricultural land in the five zones for both wet and dry seasons together, Tonle Sap zone is the largest area with 1,108,000 hectares, followed by Plain zone with 835,000 hectares and Plateau/Mountain zone with 487,000 hectares. (See Table 2 for more details).

Table 2. Agricultural land by sex of household head, type of land and zone, 2014. In Thousands and Percent.

Type of land	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Plateau /Mount.	
	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
	Thousand hectares											
Wet-season land	283	1,945	1	13	98	498	115	912	19	109	50	413
Dry-season land	45	302	0	3	34	205	10	71	0	1	1	23
Wet and dry season land	30	202	2	2	11	66	15	90	1	11	1	34
Chamkar land	2	5	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
Kitchen garden	34	347	0	1	14	101	8	152	2	24	11	70
Land with permanent crops	13	109	0	1	7	49	3	17	2	17	2	24
Private forestry land	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Idle land	5	60	0	0	1	11	0	17	1	10	2	21
Other	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Total	412	2,977	3	19	165	932	153	1,263	25	175	66	588
	Percent											
Wet-season land	68.7	65.3	40.0	67.4	59.5	53.5	75.0	72.2	77.0	62.3	75.4	70.3
Dry-season land	10.9	10.1	7.5	15.4	20.8	22.0	6.4	5.6	0.0	0.5	1.0	3.8
Wet and dry season land	7.2	6.8	50.9	8.4	6.5	7.0	9.8	7.1	4.3	6.3	2.1	5.8
Chamkar land	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1
Kitchen garden	8.3	11.7	1.5	3.8	8.3	10.9	5.4	12.0	6.8	13.5	16.0	11.9
Land with permanent crops	3.2	3.6	0.0	3.3	4.0	5.3	2.0	1.4	6.4	9.8	2.7	4.2
Private forestry land	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4
Idle land	1.1	2.0	0.1	1.7	0.9	1.2	0.1	1.4	4.6	6.0	2.8	3.5
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3 shows the number of households which reported that they owned agricultural land in 2014. As indicated, approximately 80 percent of all households in Cambodia had owned agricultural land of less than 10,000 square meters (10,000 square meters equals 1 hectare), followed by 14 percent of households with agricultural land between 10,000 and 30,000 square meters. If one compares agricultural land in the five zones, the percentage of households living in Phnom Penh which had owned agricultural land with less than 10,000 square meters is higher than in the other four zones, at 94 percent. (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Number of households with agricultural land by area and zone, 2014. In Thousands and Percent.

Area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number			
Less than 10,000 m^2	2,674	31	1,215	826	202	400
10,000 m^2 - 19,999 m^2	221	1	85	79	17	39
20,000 m^2 - 29,999 m^2	242	0	65	97	16	64
30,000 m^2 - 39,999 m^2	102	0	23	47	7	25
40,000 m^2 - 49,999 m^2	44	1	7	24	1	11
50,000 m^2 - 99,999 m^2	53	0	10	29	1	12
100,000 m^2 – and above	20	0	7	10	0	2
Total	3,358	33	1,412	1,113	245	555
			Percent			
Less than 10,000 m^2	79.6	93.6	86.0	74.3	82.4	72.1
10,000 m^2 - 19,999 m^2	6.6	1.8	6.0	7.1	7.1	7.1
20,000 m^2 - 29,999 m^2	7.2	0.6	4.6	8.7	6.6	11.5
30,000 m^2 - 39,999 m^2	3.0	0.5	1.6	4.2	2.8	4.6
40,000 m^2 - 49,999 m^2	1.3	1.6	0.5	2.1	0.5	2.1
50,000 m^2 - 99,999 m^2	1.6	0.6	0.7	2.6	0.5	2.2
100,000 m^2 – and above	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure 2 shows trends in agricultural land distributed by zones over the last five years (2009-2014). For Phnom Penh, Plain and Coastal zones, the share of agricultural land has changed only slightly over this period. For Tonle Sap zone, this share has declined from 2009 to 2014, while in the Plateau/Mountain zone the share has increased during this period.

Figure 2. Agricultural land by zone, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

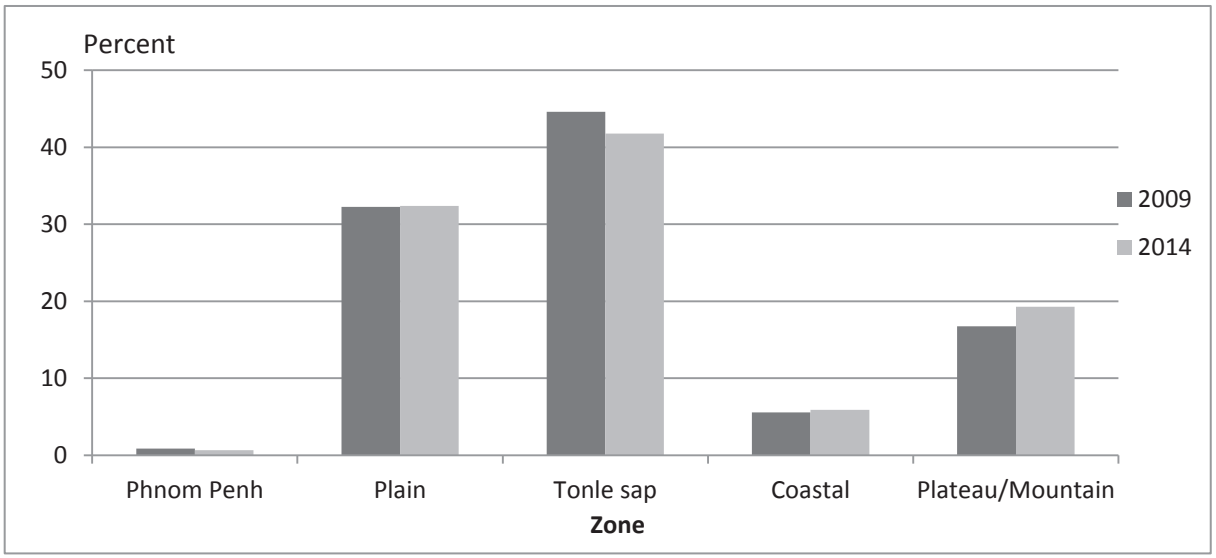


Table 4 shows that the share of owned agricultural parcels by all households in Cambodia is the most common type of land tenure. The share of owned parcels not being rented out was approximately 89 percent in 2014, about 4 percent lower than the share in 2009. If one compares owned parcels in five zones, the share in Phnom Penh is lower than in the other four zones, at about 78 percent compared to 88 percent or more elsewhere. The share of parcels which are rented by households living in Phnom Penh, Plain and Tonle Sap zone are almost the same, with about 4 percent to 5 percent each, but the share of rented parcels is lower in the Coastal and Plateau/Mountain zones. (See Table 4 for more details).

Table 4. Number of agricultural parcels by ownership and zone, 2014, In Thousands and Percent.

Land tenure	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number			
Owned	2,996	25	1,238	980	229	523
Owned, rented out	196	5	97	69	8	17
Rented in	129	1	64	48	7	9
Free use of land	36	1	14	15	1	6
Other tenure	2	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3,358	33	1,413	1,113	245	555
			Percent			
Owned	89.2	77.6	87.6	88.1	93.6	94.2
Owned, rented out	5.8	16.3	6.8	6.2	3.2	3.0
Rented in	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.3	2.7	1.6
Free use of land	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.0
Other tenure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

In the CSES 2014, households were asked about conflicts concerning their agricultural land (parcels). The conflict refers to any kind of claims for the ownership of land. As indicated in Table 5, about 2 percent of households were previously in conflict with others over land ownership. The previous conflict over land ownership is higher for households in Phnom Penh than households in other areas. However, having an ongoing conflict over land ownership is less common, 0.3 percent only in 2014. (See Table 5 for more details).

Table 5. Number of households by parcels conflict and zone, 2014, In Thousands and Percent.

Conflict situation	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number			
Ongoing plot conflict	10	0	4	4	0	1
Previous plot conflict	74	2	34	25	1	13
No plot conflict	3,274	31	1,375	1,084	243	541
Total	3,358	33	1,413	1,113	245	555
			Percent			
Ongoing plot conflict	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Previous plot conflict	2.2	5.4	2.4	2.2	0.5	2.3
No plot conflict	97.5	93.8	97.3	97.4	99.3	97.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 6 shows that of the total area of agricultural land almost 90 percent was owned and about 6 percent was owned and rented out. Altogether about 95 percent of the total area of agriculture land was owned in 2014. If one compares the area of agricultural land owned not rent out by households in the five zones, the share in Phnom Penh is lower than in the other four zones, at 80 percent. For the area of agricultural land which is rented, the share are highest in the Plain and Tonle Sap zones, at 6 percent, at 5 percent. (See Table 6 for more details).

Table 6. Area of agricultural land by ownership and zone, 2014. In Thousands and Percent.

Land tenure	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Owned	2,999	18	943	1,233	188	616
Owned, rented out	217	3	83	103	6	22
Rented in	149	1	63	70	5	10
Free use of land	23	0	8	10	0	4
Other tenure	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3,389	23	1,097	1,416	200	654
	Percent					
Owned	88.5	80.0	86.0	87.1	94.2	94.3
Owned, rented out	6.4	15.4	7.5	7.2	3.2	3.4
Rented in	4.4	4.4	5.7	5.0	2.4	1.6
Free use of land	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.6
Other tenure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7 shows that about 66 percent of total area of agricultural land in 2014 was used in the wet season. In dry season, the share of agricultural land area used is approximately 10 percent. The second most common type of agricultural land area is kitchen garden, which constitutes about 11 percent. If one compares the area of agricultural land in five zones for both wet and dry seasons together, the share in Coastal zone is lower than the other four zones, at about 65 percent.
(See Table 7 for more details).

Table 7. Area of agricultural land by type of land and zone, 2014. In Thousands and Percent.

Type of land	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Wet-season land	2,228	14	597	1,026	128	463
Dry-season land	347	3	239	80	1	23
Wet and dry season land	232	3	76	105	12	35
Chamkar land	7	0	1	4	1	0
Kitchen garden	382	1	115	160	25	81
Land with permanent crops	122	1	56	20	19	26
Private forestry land	4	0	0	1	0	2
Idle land	64	0	12	18	12	23
Other	4	0	0	2	2	0
Total	3,389	23	1,097	1,416	200	654
	Percent					
Wet-season land	65.7	63.2	54.4	72.5	64.1	70.8
Dry-season land	10.2	14.2	21.8	5.7	0.5	3.5
Wet and dry season land	6.8	14.9	7.0	7.4	6.0	5.4
Chamkar land	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1
Kitchen garden	11.3	3.5	10.5	11.3	12.6	12.4
Land with permanent crops	3.6	2.8	5.1	1.4	9.4	4.0
Private forestry land	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
Idle land	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.2	5.8	3.5
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 8a shows that about half of the total area of agricultural land in 2014 has irrigation facilities. In the wet season, about 32 percent of the total area of agriculture land was irrigated for growing crops and plants. If one compares the area of agricultural land in five zones, the Plateau and Mountain zones have the most difficulty getting access to irrigation facilities, with a lower share of only 33 percent. For Phnom Penh, the share of irrigated agricultural land area is significantly higher, with about 74 percent, as most part of this area is surrounded by rivers, lakes or streams.

Table 8a. Area of agricultural land by irrigation facilities and zone, 2014. In Thousands and Percent.

Irrigation facilities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Irrigation during wet season	1,089	10	305	512	79	184
Irrigation during dry season	344	3	237	92	4	8
Irrigation during both seasons	254	4	98	97	29	26
No irrigation or water pump	1,701	6	457	716	88	435
Total	3,389	23	1,097	1,416	200	654
	Percent					
Irrigation during wet season	32.1	42.5	27.8	36.1	39.4	28.2
Irrigation during dry season	10.2	15.1	21.6	6.5	2.0	1.2
Irrigation during both seasons	7.5	16.7	8.9	6.8	14.7	4.0
No irrigation or water pump	50.2	25.7	41.7	50.5	43.9	66.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

As indicated in Table 8a and Table 8b, the share of irrigated agricultural land has increased significantly since 2009. In Phnom Penh, the share of irrigated land has increased about 37 percent in five years (2009-2014), followed by Tonle Sap zone, which has increased 20 percent, and Coastal zone, about 16 percent. (See Table 8a and Table 8b for more details).

Table 8b. Area of agricultural land by irrigation facilities and zone, 2009. In Thousands and Percent.

Irrigation facilities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Irrigation during wet season	771	2	279	315	69	105
Irrigation during dry season	359	2	251	94	4	8
Irrigation during both seasons	241	8	112	76	10	35
No irrigation or water pump	2,353	20	559	1,176	123	474
Total	3,724	32	1,201	1,661	207	623
	Percent					
Irrigation during wet season	20.7	7.4	23.2	19.0	33.4	16.9
Irrigation during dry season	9.7	5.8	20.9	5.7	2.0	1.3
Irrigation during both seasons	6.5	23.8	9.3	4.6	4.9	5.7
No irrigation or water pump	63.2	63.0	46.5	70.8	59.7	76.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.2. Crop production

The National Institute of Statistics classification of crops is based on FAO classifications with 3 groups. However, in order to get more useable estimates, these 23 groups are aggregated into six larger groups. See Section on Definitions and Classifications which is attached in Chapter 12 (About the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey).

Table 9 shows crop production which the households have grown for a whole year during wet and dry seasons in 2009 and 2014. If a particular household has grown more than one crop and/or during more than one season, the data on crop production is presented in more than one column and/or row in the table.

In 2009, the number of households crop planting activities was estimated to be 1,979,000 in the wet season and 738,000 in the dry season. The total number of household activities for crop planting in 2014 is higher, estimated at 2,713,000 in the wet season and 832,000 in the dry season. However, the distribution of type of crops has not changed significantly in the past five years. The most common crop production in Cambodia is cereals which are harvested for grain, accounting for 73 percent of all household activities for crop planting in both 2009 and 2014. The second most important crop production is fruits and nuts, which accounts for about 11 percent of all crop planting activities in 2009 and also 11 percent in 2014. (See Table 9 for more details).

Table 9. Number of household activities by main group of crop production and season, 2009 and 2014. In Thousands and Percent.

Main group of crop production	CSES 2009			CSES 2014		
	Total	Wet season	Dry season	Total	Wet season	Dry season
	Number of activities					
Cereal harvested for grain	1,969	1,627	341	2,721	2,289	432
Tubers and leguminous plants	154	75	79	231	137	94
Industrial temporary crops	108	67	41	74	35	39
Vegetables	117	56	61	83	31	52
Fruits and nuts	296	117	179	308	154	154
Industrial permanent crops	73	37	36	124	64	60
Other crop not classified elsewhere	1	1	1	3	2	1
Total	2,717	1,979	738	3,544	2,713	832
	Percent					
Cereal harvested for grain	72.5	82.2	46.2	72.6	74.1	65.8
Tubers and leguminous plants	5.7	3.8	10.7	5.8	5.8	6.0
Industrial temporary crops	4.0	3.4	5.6	4.0	3.3	7.2
Vegetables	4.3	2.8	8.3	4.7	3.3	11.1
Fruits and nuts	10.9	5.9	24.3	10.7	11.0	9.6
Industrial permanent crops	2.7	1.9	4.9	2.1	2.5	0.4
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 10 shows that the total amount of cereals which were harvested for grain in the wet season is estimated to be 4,781,000 tones. In the dry season, the quantity of grains produced is estimated at 1,786,000 tones, about a third of the quantity harvested in the wet season. In the wet season, cereals harvested for grain had the highest share, constituting 63 percent of all plantings, followed by tubers and leguminous plants, at 33 percent. In the dry season, the share of cereals harvested for grain and tubers and leguminous plants is about the same, at 45 percent each. If one compares the quantities of crop produced in each zone, the share of cereals harvested for gain is highest for both wet and dry seasons in Phnom Penh and the Plain zones. For the other three zones (Tonle Sap, Coastal and Plateau/Mountain zones), the share of cereals for gain is higher than other crop production groups only in the wet season, at 60 percent, 73 percent and 62 percent, respectively.

Table 10. Crop production by main group, season and zone, 2014. In Thousands and Percent.

Main group of crop production	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
	Thousand tones											
Cereals harvested for grain	4,781	1,786	32	18	1,498	1,237	2,113	424	317	33	820	75
Tubers and leguminous plants	2,481	1,809	0	0	667	754	1,334	622	2	1	478	433
Industrial temporary crops	87	51	0	0	28	24	41	19	2	3	16	6
Vegetables	32	54	2	4	21	32	6	14	1	1	2	3
Fruits and nuts	171	195	0	1	28	47	36	41	102	89	5	16
Industrial permanent crops	86	59	3	3	64	43	6	4	13	9	1	1
Other crop not classified elsewhere	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent											
Cereals harvested for grain	62.6	45.2	84.7	69.2	64.9	57.9	59.7	37.7	72.7	24.1	62.1	14.1
Tubers and leguminous plants	32.5	45.7	0.0	0.0	28.9	35.3	37.7	55.3	0.5	0.9	36.2	81.1
Industrial temporary crops	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.7	0.4	2.1	1.2	1.1
Vegetables	0.4	1.4	6.4	15.2	0.9	1.5	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6
Fruits and nuts	2.2	4.9	0.7	5.5	1.2	2.2	1.0	3.7	23.4	65.9	0.3	2.9
Industrial permanent crops	1.1	1.5	8.2	10.1	2.8	2.0	0.2	0.4	2.9	6.5	0.1	0.1
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Gross output value of all crop production in the wet season was about 6,127,000 Million Riels in 2014. Of this amount, approximately one percent of gross output was the post harvest loss and the remaining 99 percent was the net output of crop production.Table11a shows that the value added was estimated at approximately 60 percent. If one compares the value added for all crop production in five zones in the wet season, Phnom Penh is the highest one, with a value added of 81 percent, followed by Coastal zone, at 70 percent and Plateau/Mountain zone, at 68 percent. (See Table 11a for more details).

Table 11a. Value added by wet season and zone, 2014. In Million Riels and Percent.

Value added	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Gross output	6,127,543	100,508	1,836,262	2,781,003	419,312	990,458
Post harvest loss	47,314	1,017	21,597	14,542	3,124	7,034
Net output	6,080,229	99,491	1,814,665	2,766,461	416,188	983,425
Cost	2,382,658	18,618	840,217	1,093,310	124,715	305,797
Value added	3,697,571	80,873	974,448	1,673,151	291,472	677,628
	Percent					
Gross output	100	100	100	100	100	100
Post harvest loss	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.7
Net output	99.2	99.0	98.8	99.5	99.3	99.3
Cost	38.9	18.5	45.8	39.3	29.7	30.9
Value added	60.3	80.5	53.1	60.2	69.5	68.4

As indicated in Table 11b for the dry season, the gross output value for all crop production was 3,603,000 Million Riels in 2014, which is much lower than for the wet season. The post-harvest loss was less then one percent and the net output of all crop productions was more than 99 percent. The value added was estimated at 72 percent. If one compares the value added for all crop production in the five zones in the dry season, Phnom Penh is still the highest at about 88 percent, followed by the Coastal zone at 82 percent and the Plain zone at 73 percent. (See Table 11b for more details).

Table 11b. Value added by dry season and zone, 2014. In Million Riels and Percent.

Value added	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Gross output	3,602,742	83,836	2,353,885	666,357	156,218	342,446
Post harvest loss	22,539	1,418	12,980	3,601	4,129	412
Net output	3,580,203	82,418	2,340,905	662,757	152,089	342,034
Cost	989,698	8,718	628,560	217,297	24,247	110,877
Value added	2,590,505	73,701	1,712,345	445,460	127,842	231,157
	Percent					
Gross output	100	100	100	100	100	100
Post harvest loss	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.5	2.6	0.1
Net output	99.4	98.3	99.4	99.5	97.4	99.9
Cost	27.5	10.4	26.7	32.6	15.5	32.4
Value added	71.9	87.9	72.7	66.9	81.8	67.5

4.3. Cost of cultivation of crops

Costs for crop production for both wet and dry seasons in 2014 are estimated to be 3,372,000 Million Riels. However, there are pronounced differences between the two seasons regarding the amounts spent on cultivation. Table 12 and 13 show the costs of crop production by zone for wet and dry season respectively in 2014.

The cost of crop production is estimated at 2,383,000 Million Riels in the wet season and 990,000 Million Riels in the dry season. In the wet season, the highest cost item is chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide, estimated at 603,000 Million Riels which is equivalent to about 25 percent of total costs, followed by other hired labor charges, estimated at 576,000 (about 24 percent of total costs) and payment for hired draft power, at 413,000 Million Riels (about 17 percent of total costs). In the dry season, chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide, planting materials as well as other hired labor charges are higher respectively, if compared with other cost components of crop production. For every zone in Cambodia, chemical fertilizers, planting materials and labor are the main cost components of crop production in both wet and dry seasons.
(See Table 12, Table 13 and Figure 3 for more details).

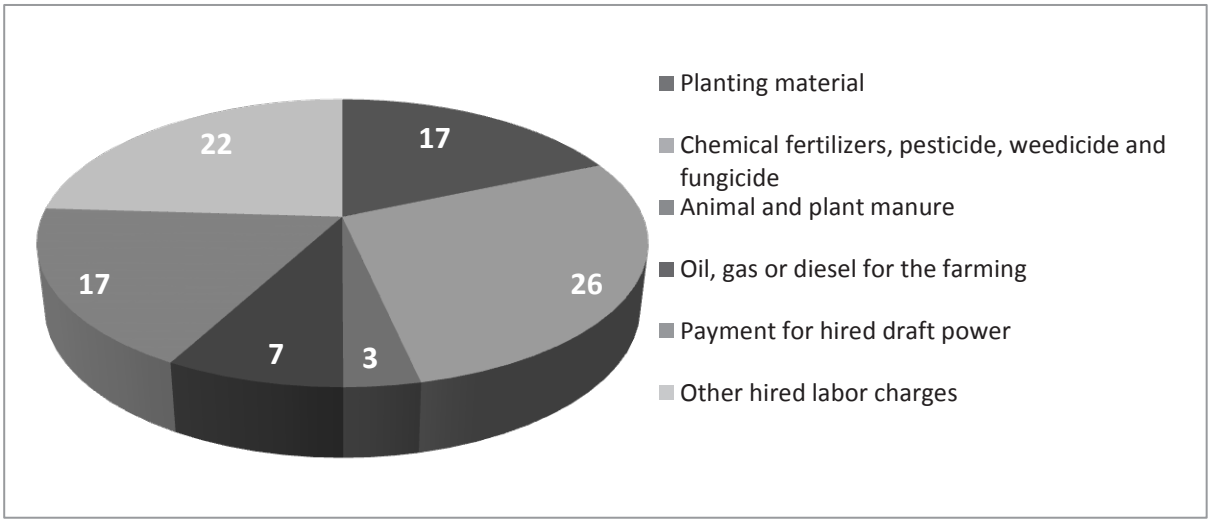
Table 12. Cost of crop production in wet season by group items and zone, 2014. In Million Riels and Percent.

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Planting material	389,729	5,259	118,564	187,346	12,515	66,045
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	603,056	4,006	252,157	244,572	44,344	57,975
Animal and plant manure	93,490	598	47,254	22,231	7,569	15,838
Electricity for the farming	894	21	312	215	195	151
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	144,160	1,040	39,503	74,322	5,008	24,287
Storage items	62,640	485	22,129	28,057	3,310	8,658
Payment for hired draft power	412,827	3,553	150,707	184,670	22,547	51,349
Other hired labor charges	575,614	1,790	168,251	307,391	25,346	72,836
Irrigation charges	7,301	868	4,477	1,393	175	389
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	407	0	228	173	7	0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	59,188	654	26,885	23,329	2,577	5,741
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	10,077	49	2,814	5,872	347	995
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	23,276	295	6,937	13,738	774	1,533
Total	2,382,658	18,618	840,217	1,093,310	124,715	305,797
	Percent					
Planting material	16.4	28.2	14.1	17.1	10.0	21.6
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	25.3	21.5	30.0	22.4	35.6	19.0
Animal and plant manure	3.9	3.2	5.6	2.0	6.1	5.2
Electricity for the farming	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	6.1	5.6	4.7	6.8	4.0	7.9
Storage items	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8
Payment for hired draft power	17.3	19.1	17.9	16.9	18.1	16.8
Other hired labor charges	24.2	9.6	20.0	28.1	20.3	23.8
Irrigation charges	0.3	4.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	2.5	3.5	3.2	2.1	2.1	1.9
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 13. Cost of crop production in dry season by group items and zone, 2014. In Million Riels and Percent.

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Planting material	187,723	1,244	94,992	51,752	3,103	36,632
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	271,558	2,434	209,912	41,980	7,628	9,604
Animal and plant manure	12,828	52	9,267	1,963	766	779
Electricity for the farming	782	17	327	327	0	111
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	105,074	1,035	81,798	17,072	2,057	3,112
Storage items	23,434	336	14,930	5,120	543	2,505
Payment for hired draft power	149,595	1,182	79,845	43,681	1,168	23,720
Other hired labor charges	174,141	971	93,990	39,843	7,959	31,377
Irrigation charges	15,268	748	12,365	1,653	498	4
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	880	0	829	0	52	0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	29,871	330	17,863	8,303	468	2,907
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	1,229	40	987	198	4	0
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	17,314	327	11,456	5,405	0	125
Total	989,698	8,718	628,560	217,297	24,247	110,877
	Percent					
Planting material	19.0	14.3	15.1	23.8	12.8	33.0
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	27.4	27.9	33.4	19.3	31.5	8.7
Animal and plant manure	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.9	3.2	0.7
Electricity for the farming	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	10.6	11.9	13.0	7.9	8.5	2.8
Storage items	2.4	3.9	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3
Payment for hired draft power	15.1	13.6	12.7	20.1	4.8	21.4
Other hired labor charges	17.6	11.1	15.0	18.3	32.8	28.3
Irrigation charges	1.5	8.6	2.0	0.8	2.1	0.0
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	3.0	3.8	2.8	3.8	1.9	2.6
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	1.7	3.8	1.8	2.5	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure 3. Cost of crop production by cost item, 2014. In Percent.



4.4. Livestock and poultry

Table 14 and Table 15 show the figures on households raising livestock or poultry by zone and sex of head of households in 2014. The number of households engaged in raising livestock and poultry in Cambodia is estimated at 1,814,000 (56 percent of all households). In Phnom Penh this share is lowest, about 3 percent only, while in the Coastal zone the share is highest, at 71 percent. Comparing by gender, the share of men-headed households who had raised livestock and poultry is higher than the share of women-headed households for each zone. (See Table 14 and Table 15 for more details).

Table 14. Number of households raising livestock or poultry by zone, 2014. In Thousands and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
Households raising livestock or poultry	1,814	12	751	588	165	298
All households	3,261	369	1,223	998	234	437
Percent of all households	55.6	3.2	61.4	58.9	70.6	68.2

Table 15. Number of households raising livestock or poultry by sex of head of households and zone, 2014. In Thousands and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Raising livestock or poultry	333	1,481	3	9	157	594	99	490	29	136	45	253
All households	727	2,534	92	277	314	909	205	793	42	192	74	363
% of all households	45.9	58.4	3.1	3.3	50.0	65.3	48.1	61.7	70.0	70.8	61.5	69.6

Table16 and Table 17 show the number of livestock and poultry households had raised in 2009 and 2014. In 2014 the three most common types of livestock and poultry the households raised were chicken, which accounted for about 64 percent, ducks, at 23 percent and cattle, at 7 percent. In 2009, the share of chicken raised by households was lower, but the shares of duck and cattle were higher. Looking at different zones in Cambodia, chicken is the most common poultry to be raised by households in all zones, and followed by duck. Cattle and pigs are also quite common.
(See Table 16 and Table 17 for more details).

Table 16. Number of livestock and poultry by zone, 2014. In Thousands and Percent.

Type of livestock and poultry	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number			
Cattle	2,478	25	1,048	707	202	497
Buffalos	452	1	207	138	28	78
Horses, ponies	8	0	5	1	0	2
Pigs	1,376	9	632	423	129	183
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	27	0	24	2	0	1
Chicken	21,381	75	8,460	7,278	2,505	3,062
Duck	7,850	2	4,546	2,179	819	305
Quail	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	22	0	19	1	1	1
Total	33,594	112	14,940	10,730	3,683	4,128
			Percent			
Cattle	7.4	22.3	7.0	6.6	5.5	12.0
Buffalos	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.9
Horses, ponies	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pigs	4.1	8.3	4.2	3.9	3.5	4.4
Sheep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goats	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chicken	63.6	67.1	56.6	67.8	68.0	74.2
Duck	23.4	1.7	30.4	20.3	22.2	7.4
Quail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 17. Number of livestock and poultry by zone, 2009, In Thousand.

Type of livestock and poultry	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number			
Cattle	3,768	11	1,563	1,134	302	758
Buffalos	711	0	314	236	52	109
Horses, ponies	23	0	18	2	2	1
Pigs	1,860	23	931	440	187	279
Sheep	5	0	4	0	1	0
Goats	58	0	18	3	0	37
Chicken	22,348	106	10,017	6,784	2,550	2,891
Duck	10,149	11	5,836	2,979	989	334
Quail	2	0	1	1	0	0
Other	28	0	19	7	0	2
Total	38,952	151	18,721	11,586	4,083	4,411
			Percent			
Cattle	9.7	7.1	8.4	9.8	7.4	17.2
Buffalos	1.8	0.0	1.7	2.0	1.3	2.5
Horses, ponies	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pigs	4.8	15.3	5.0	3.8	4.6	6.3
Sheep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goats	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Chicken	57.4	70.2	53.5	58.6	62.5	65.5
Duck	26.1	7.4	31.2	25.7	24.2	7.6
Quail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The cost for raising livestock and poultry in Cambodia during 2014 was estimated at 1,257,000 Million Riels. Table 18 shows that the highest cost for raising livestock and poultry was spent on purchased feed which is estimated at 1,054,000 Million Riels, or about 84 percent of the costs. The total cost of veterinary services and medicine was 31,000 Million Riels (or about 3 percent), and the cost of hired labor for caring for livestock was about 168,000 Million Riels (or about13 percent). Looking at different zones, the cost for purchasing feed is much highest share of cost for all zones.

Table 18. Cost for raising livestock and poultry by zone, 2014. In Million Riels and Percent.

Type of costs	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Feed for livestock-purchased	1,054,073	6,746	386,593	515,141	63,132	82,461
Hired labor caring for livestock	168,454	0	165,006	2,376	234	837
Veterinary services and medicine	31,497	172	18,921	7,697	1,421	3,286
Other costs	733	0	272	127	141	193
Products and feed to/from market	2,303	1	807	1,467	21	7
Total	1,257,060	6,919	571,599	526,809	64,949	86,784
	Percent					
Feed for livestock-purchased	83.9	97.5	67.6	97.8	97.2	95.0
Hired labor caring for livestock	13.4	0.0	28.9	0.5	0.4	1.0
Veterinary services and medicine	2.5	2.5	3.3	1.5	2.2	3.8
Other costs	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Products and feed to/from market	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

In 2009, the cost for raising livestock and poultry in Cambodia was estimated at 736,000 Million Riels. Table 19 shows that the highest cost for raising livestock and poultry was purchased feed, which was estimated to be 699,000 Million Riels, equivalent to about 95 percent of total cost. Looking at the cost components for raising livestock and poultry in Cambodia between 2009 and 2014, the shares on purchasing feed for both years are much higher than other cost components.
(See Table 18 and Table 19 for more details).

Table 19. Cost for raising livestock and poultry by zone, 2009. In Million Riels and Percent.

Type of costs	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Feed for livestock-purchased	698,675	9,090	413,246	151,866	51,329	73,144
Hired labor caring for livestock	5,283	747	2,823	1,185	65	463
Veterinary services and medicine	29,123	621	14,193	7,912	2,018	4,380
Other costs	1,285	0	476	508	143	159
Products and feed to/from market	1,618	3	1,226	290	0	99
Total	735,984	10,460	431,963	161,761	53,555	78,245
	Percent					
Feed for livestock-purchased	94.9	86.9	95.7	93.9	95.8	93.5
Hired labor caring for livestock	0.7	7.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.6
Veterinary services and medicine	4.0	5.9	3.3	4.9	3.8	5.6
Other costs	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Products and feed to/from market	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The household questionnaire included information on the value of livestock and poultry sold, consumed in the household or given away as gifts, etc. during past 12 months. In this section, households also reported livestock and poultry currently owned and for each type of animal an estimated sales value was collected. For each type of animal an imputed value for household consumption, barter, gifts, charity, etc. and value of other than meat products (milk, butter, eggs, hide and skin, manure, etc.) was estimated.

Table 20 shows the value of livestock and poultry in the past 12 months. The value estimated includes the other products of livestock and poultry sold, consumed in the household, bartered with other people or offered as gifts/charity to other people etc. As seen in the Table in 2014, the other product of duck (i.e. eggs, etc.) valued at 132,000 Million Riels, other product of cattle (i.e. milk, butter, hide and skin, etc.) valued at 69,000 Million Riels. Looking different zones in Cambodia, the other product of pig than meat is about 50 percent for Phnom Penh, other product of duck is more than 63 percent for Plain and Tonle Sap zones respectively, and other product of buffalos is 43 percent for Coastal zone and the other product of cattle, about 68 percent for Plateau/Mountain zone.

Table 20. Value of other products than meat in the past 12 months by zone, 2014. In Million Riels and Percent.

Type of livestock and poultry	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Cattle	69,049	260	31,529	20,370	6,087	10,804
Buffalos	16,849	0	6,174	2,119	7,321	1,235
Horses, ponies	95	9	53	33	0	0
Pigs	4,950	334	1,764	1,511	516	825
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken	12,983	62	5,035	4,504	1,039	2,342
Duck	131,511	0	77,254	51,381	2,154	722
Quail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	235,437	664	121,810	79,919	17,116	15,928
	Percent					
Cattle	29.3	39.1	25.9	25.5	35.6	67.8
Buffalos	7.2	0.0	5.1	2.7	42.8	7.8
Horses, ponies	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pigs	2.1	50.2	1.4	1.9	3.0	5.2
Sheep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goats	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chicken	5.5	9.4	4.1	5.6	6.1	14.7
Duck	55.9	0.0	63.4	64.3	12.6	4.5
Quail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

In 2009, the other product of duck than meat (i.e. eggs, etc.) and cattle (i.e. milk, butter, hide and skin, etc.) are higher if compared with other products of livestock and poultry, sold, consumed, battered, offered as gifts, etc. which were valued at 137,000 Million Riels and 65,000 Million Riels respectively. This value is higher than 2014 for other product of duck, but it is lower for other product of cattle. Looking at the other products of livestock and poultry than meat between 2009 and 2014, the other product of duck, cattle, chicken, pigs and buffalos is the most common product to be sold, consumed, or bartered by households in Cambodia. (See Table 20 and Table 21 for more details).

Table 21. Value of other products than meat in the past 12 months by zone, 2009. In Million Riels and Percent.

Type of livestock and poultry	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Cattle	64,537	65	29,307	17,353	9,172	8,640
Buffalos	10,209	0	5,786	3,550	531	341
Horses, ponies	253	0	157	79	16	0
Pigs	9,167	0	7,467	1,260	169	271
Sheep	7	0	6	0	1	0
Goats	8	0	7	0	0	1
Chicken	43,367	27,463	7,619	5,476	1,161	1,648
Duck	137,426	107	93,877	38,621	3,130	1,692
Quail	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	59	0	22	38	0	0
Total	265,034	27,635	144,249	66,377	14,180	12,593
	Percent					
Cattle	24.4	0.2	20.3	26.1	64.7	68.6
Buffalos	3.9	0.0	4.0	5.3	3.7	2.7
Horses, ponies	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pigs	3.5	0.0	5.2	1.9	1.2	2.1
Sheep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goats	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chicken	16.4	99.4	5.3	8.2	8.2	13.1
Duck	51.9	0.4	65.1	58.2	22.1	13.4
Quail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 22 shows the value of livestock and poultry the households sold in the past 12 months in 2014. As indicated, the product value of cattle accounts for approximately 54 percent or total livestock value, followed by product of pigs for 27 percent. Product of buffalos and chicken accounts for 11 percent and 7 percent respectively. Looking at different zones in Cambodia, the product value of cattle sold is the highest share in each zone, then followed by the product value of pigs.

Table 22. Value of livestock and poultry sold in the past 12 months by zone, 2014. In Million Riels and Percent.

Type of livestock and poultry	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Cattle	1,070,268	12,536	455,846	276,930	155,726	169,230
Buffalos	209,939	0	84,181	69,796	27,775	28,186
Horses, ponies	1,855	0	1,687	168	0	0
Pigs	528,475	2,881	243,369	171,680	50,159	60,386
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	1,117	0	1,040	0	0	77
Chicken	141,205	244	55,572	49,578	21,180	14,631
Duck	37,315	10	26,567	6,405	3,382	952
Quail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	25	0	25	0	0	0
Total	1,990,198	15,671	868,286	574,557	258,222	273,462
	Percent					
Cattle	53.8	80.0	52.5	48.2	60.3	61.9
Buffalos	10.5	0.0	9.7	12.1	10.8	10.3
Horses, ponies	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pigs	26.6	18.4	28.0	29.9	19.4	22.1
Sheep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goats	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chicken	7.1	1.6	6.4	8.6	8.2	5.4
Duck	1.9	0.1	3.1	1.1	1.3	0.3
Quail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

In 2009, the value of livestock and poultry the households sold in the past 12 months is primarily from the product of cattle and pigs, which accounts for 41 percent and 38 percent respectively. Looking at the value of livestock and poultry the households sold in 2009 and 2014, cattle and pigs are the most common products to be sold by the households in Cambodia for both years. The product of chicken and buffalos are also common after the product of cattle and pigs.
(See Table 22 and Table 23 for more details).

Table 23. Value of livestock and poultry sold in the past 12 months by zone, 2009. In Million Riels and Percent.

Type of livestock and poultry	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Cattle	478,812	1,002	223,114	119,022	59,358	76,315
Buffalos	86,175	0	50,811	22,481	5,487	7,395
Horses, ponies	1,443	0	981	462	0	0
Pigs	434,128	6,759	180,019	180,002	30,677	36,670
Sheep	852	0	755	0	97	0
Goats	465	0	69	178	0	219
Chicken	118,310	3,062	50,780	39,488	13,382	11,598
Duck	37,835	0	28,574	6,787	1,223	1,250
Quail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	398	0	236	22	0	140
Total	1,158,417	10,823	535,340	368,443	110,225	133,586
	Percent					
Cattle	41.3	9.3	41.7	32.3	53.9	57.1
Buffalos	7.4	0.0	9.5	6.1	5.0	5.5
Horses, ponies	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Pigs	37.5	62.5	33.6	48.9	27.8	27.5
Sheep	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Goats	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Chicken	10.2	28.3	9.5	10.7	12.1	8.7
Duck	3.3	0.0	5.3	1.8	1.1	0.9
Quail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.5. Fish cultivation and fishery

Table 24 shows the number of households participating in fish cultivation and fishery. Out of 3.3 million households in Cambodia, about 1,371,000 households were engaged in fishing activities, which is equivalent to 42 percent. If one compares in five zones in Cambodia, the share of households with fishing activities is higher for Plateau/Mountain zone, which constitutes about 55 percent, followed by Tonle Sap zone, with 51 percent, Coastal zone, about 47 percent and Plain zone, about 42 percent. For Phnom Penh, the share of households with fishing activities is low, which constitutes about 1 percent only.

Table 24. Number of households with fishing activities by zone, 2014. In Thousand and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
Households with fishing activities	1,371	5	510	509	109	238
All households	3,261	369	1,223	998	234	437
Percent of all households	42.0	1.3	41.7	51.0	46.5	54.5

Table 25 shows the number of households with fishing activities by sex of head of household and zone in 2014. As indicated, the share of women-headed households who had engaged in fishing activities in Cambodia is lower than the share of men-headed households, at 28 percent and 46 percent, respectively. Comparing by gender in the five zones in Cambodia, the share of women-headed

households who had engaged in fishing activities is lower than the share of men-headed households for all zones. (See Table 24 and Table 25 and Figure 4 for more details).

Table 25. Number of households with fishing activities by sex of household head and zone, 2014. In Thousands and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Households with fishing activities	202	1,169	1	4	89	421	65	445	15	93	32	206
All house-holds	727	2,534	92	277	314	909	205	793	42	192	74	363
Percent of all house-holds	27.7	46.1	1.2	1.3	28.3	46.3	31.5	56.1	36.4	48.7	43.3	56.8

Figure 4. Percentage of households with fishing activities by sex of household head and zone, 2014.

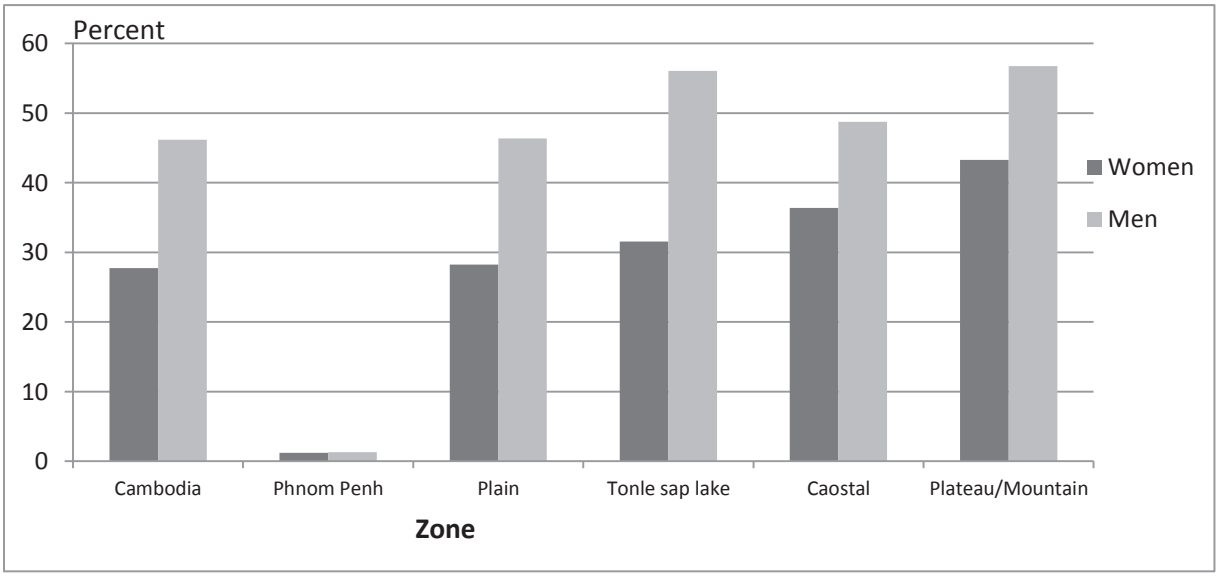


Table 26 shows the number of households participating in fish cultivation and fishing (aquaculture activities). As indicated, about 49,000 households, which is equivalent to 2 percent of all households in Cambodia had engaged in aquaculture activities for 2014. If one compares in five zones in Cambodia, the share of households engaged in such activities for each zone is not significantly different, with the highest share in the Plain zone, with about 3 percent only. (See Table 26 for more details).

Table 26. Number of households with aquaculture activities by zone, 2014. In Thousands and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
Households with fishing activities	49,263	546	31,535	13,836	1,309	2,038
All households	3,260,839	368,777	1,222,992	998,422	233,663	436,985
Percent of all households	1.5	0.1	2.6	1.4	0.6	0.5

4.6. Forestry and hunting

In 2014, the number of households participating in forestry and hunting activities was 2,175,000, which is equivalent to about 67 percent of all households in Cambodia. If one compares the five zones in Cambodia, the share of households with forestry and hunting activities is highest in the Plain and Plateau/Mountain zones, at 79 percent and 78 percent, respectively. For the Coastal and Tonle Sap zones, the corresponding share is lower, at about 70 percent each. For Phnom Penh, this share is very low, at about 3 percent only. (See Table 27 for more details).

Table 27. Number of households with forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2014. In Thousand and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
Households with forestry and hunting activities	2,175	9	963	697	164	342
All households	3,261	369	1,223	998	234	437
Percent of all households	66.7	2.5	78.7	69.8	70.4	78.2

Table 28 shows the number of households with forestry and hunting activities by sex of head of households and zone in 2014. As indicated, the share of women-headed households who had engaged in forestry and hunting activities in Cambodia is lower than the share of men-headed households, at 64 percent versus 67 percent respectively. Comparing by gender in the five zones in Cambodia, the share of both women- and men-headed households who had engaged in forestry and hunting activities is not significantly different. (See Table 28 for more details).

Table 28. Number of households with forestry and hunting activities by sex of the household head and zone, 2014. In Thousand and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Households with forestry and hunting activities	468	1,708	3	6	243	720	136	561	31	134	55	286
All house-holds	727	2,534	92	277	314	909	205	793	42	192	74	363
Percent of all households	64.3	67.4	3.0	2.3	77.3	79.2	66.2	70.8	72.8	69.8	75.4	78.8

Table 29 shows the number of forestry and hunting activities by type of activity and zone. In 2014, the most common activity was collecting firewood, at 44 percent of all households, followed by collecting root crops, fruit and vegetables at 41 percent. Looking at the different zones in Cambodia, collecting firewood and also root crop, fruit and vegetable collection are the most common activities in each zone. Besides these two activities, the collecting rattan, bamboo, palm leaves and other fibrous material is also a common activity by the households in all zones.
(See Table 29 and Figure 5 for more details).

Table 29. Number of forestry and hunting activities by type of activity and zone, 2014. In Thousand and Percent.

Activities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Number of activities					
Sawing logs	66	1	11	15	6	33
Firewood	2,152	9	962	685	163	332
Wood for charcoal	33	1	6	15	2	9
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	321	1	120	133	25	42
Palm juice	41	1	18	14	1	8
Root crops, fruit, vegetables	2,012	6	836	716	142	311
Herbs	200	1	69	93	13	25
Honey	31	1	7	10	9	6
Wild animals and birds	83	1	14	46	6	16
Other products	11	1	2	2	0	6
Total	4,950	20	2,046	1,728	368	788
	Percent					
Sawing logs	1.3	3.6	0.5	0.9	1.6	4.2
Firewood	43.5	45.5	47.0	39.6	44.4	42.2
Wood for charcoal	0.7	2.6	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.2
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	6.5	2.6	5.9	7.7	6.8	5.3
Palm juice	0.8	2.6	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.0
Root crops, fruit, vegetables	40.6	31.4	40.8	41.4	38.7	39.5
Herbs	4.0	3.7	3.4	5.4	3.5	3.1
Honey	0.6	2.6	0.3	0.6	2.4	0.7
Wild animals and birds	1.7	2.6	0.7	2.7	1.7	2.0
Other products	0.2	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure 5. Percentage of households shared with forestry and hunting activities, 2014. In Percent.

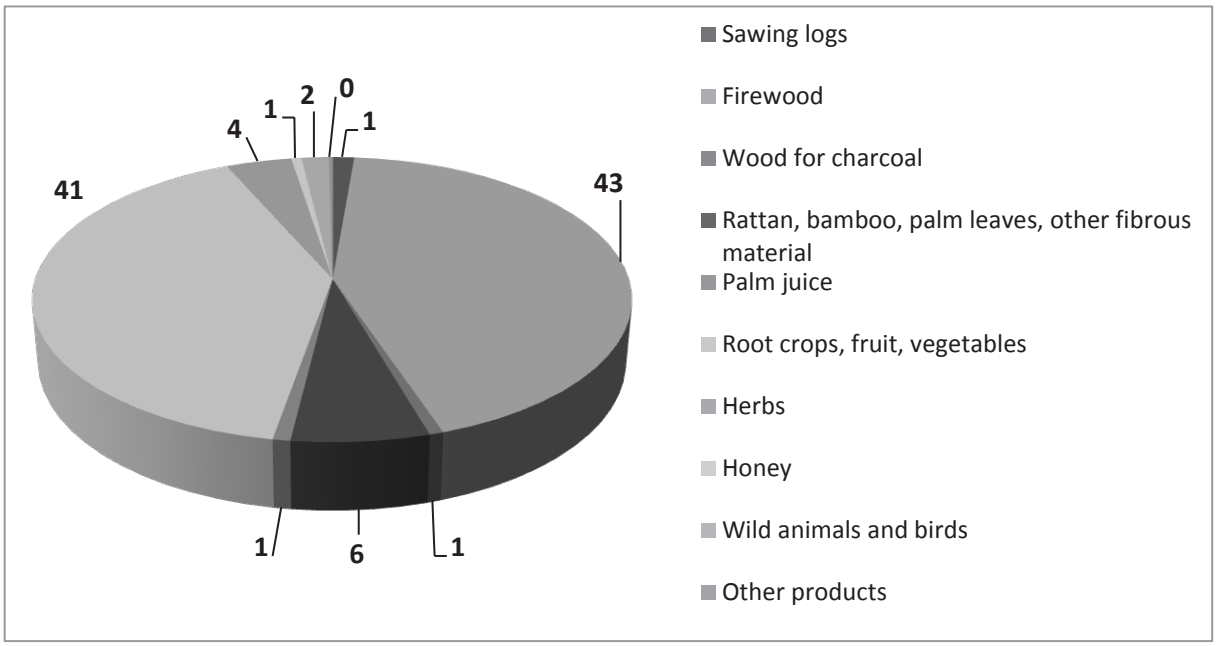


Table 30 shows the number of forestry and hunting activities by type of activity and zone in 2009. As indicated, the most common activity was collecting firewood, at 43 percent of all households, followed by collecting root crop, fruit and vegetables, at 31 percent. Comparing 2009 and 2014, collecting firewood root crop, fruit and vegetables collection and rattan, bamboo, palm leaves and other fibrous material collection are still the most common activities in each zone for both survey years. (See Table 30 for more details).

Table 30. Number of forestry and hunting activities by type of activity and zone, 2009. In Thousand and Percent.

Activities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Number of activities					
Sawing logs	83	0	9	37	6	31
Firewood	2,111	3	993	623	160	331
Wood for charcoal	50	0	6	35	2	7
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	536	0	240	153	22	122
Palm juice	62	0	28	26	2	7
Root crops, fruit, vegetables	1,501	2	688	487	83	240
Herbs	232	0	74	73	14	72
Honey	79	0	21	21	2	35
Wild animals and birds	187	0	35	81	7	64
Other products	18	0	3	5	0	10
Total	4,860	6	2,097	1,540	296	920
	Percent					
Sawing logs	1.7	5.3	0.5	2.4	2.0	3.4
Firewood	43.4	57.1	47.4	40.5	53.8	36.0
Wood for charcoal	1.0	0.0	0.3	2.3	0.7	0.8
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	11.0	0.0	11.5	9.9	7.3	13.3
Palm juice	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.8
Root crops, fruit, vegetables	30.9	37.6	32.8	31.6	28.0	26.1
Herbs	4.8	0.0	3.5	4.7	4.6	7.8
Honey	1.6	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.7	3.8
Wild animals and birds	3.9	0.0	1.7	5.3	2.2	6.9
Other products	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

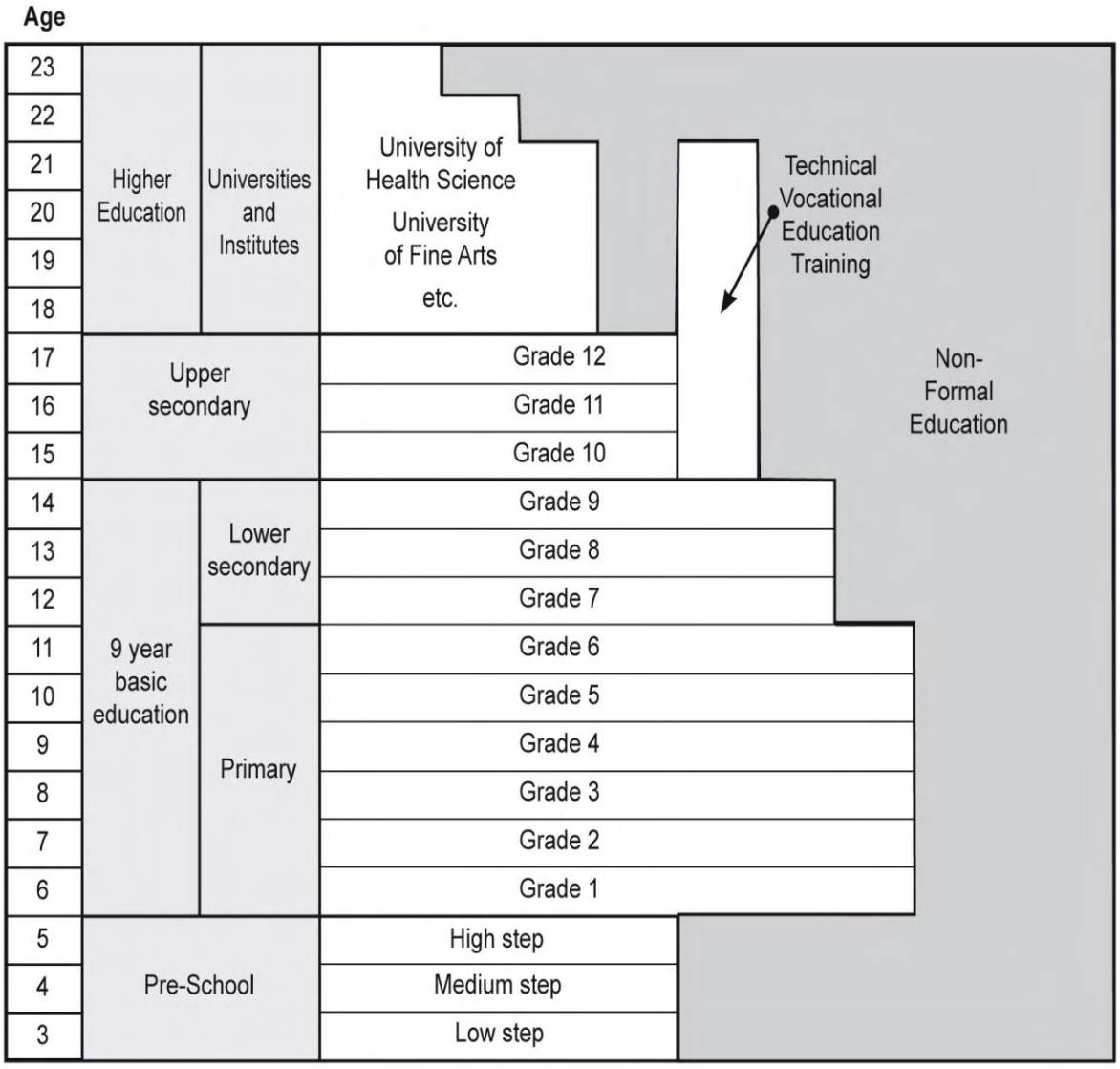
5. Education

The CSES 2014 includes a module which makes it possible to produce indicators on education: literacy, educational attainment, school attendance/enrollment, public and private school attendance and education expenditure. Similar questions have been asked in the previous rounds of the survey.

The questions about education were posed to the household head. All household members aged 3 years and above were included. The household questionnaire is included in Appendix 4.

Official education data for Cambodia is mainly based on administrative information and organized in an Education Management Information System (EMIS). There are also educational modules in the censuses and sample surveys: The General Population Censuses of Cambodia, Cambodia Demographic and Health Surveys (CDHS), Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Surveys (CIPS).

Figure 1. shows the structure of the educational system in Cambodia.



5.1. Literacy

There is a strong relationship between literacy and poverty. Thus, it is important to measure literacy. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a simple message in any language.

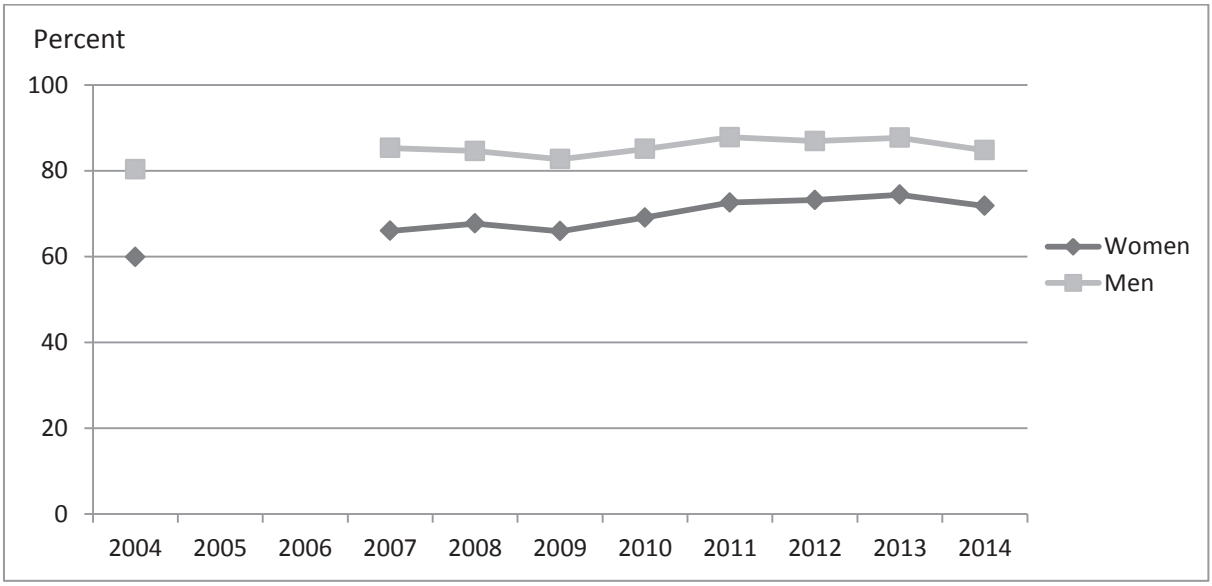
Adult literacy

The adult literacy rate is the share of the population aged 15 years and above who can both read and write a simple message in any language. The adult literacy rate for 2014 is estimated at 78 percent for both sexes combined, and 72 and 85 percent for women and men, respectively. The adult literacy rate has increased by about 9 percentage points since 2004. The increase is higher for women than for men but the differences are small. (See Table 1 and Figure 2 for more details).

Table 1. Adult literacy (15 years and above) by sex, 2004 and 2007-2014. In Percent.

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2007	CSES 2008	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Women	59.9	66.0	67.7	65.9	69.1	72.6	73.2	74.4	71.8
Men	80.3	85.3	84.6	82.7	85.1	87.8	86.9	87.7	84.8
Both sexes	69.4	75.1	75.6	73.9	76.7	79.9	79.7	80.7	78.1

Figure 2: Adult literacy (15 years and above) by sex, 2004 and 2007-2014. In Percent.

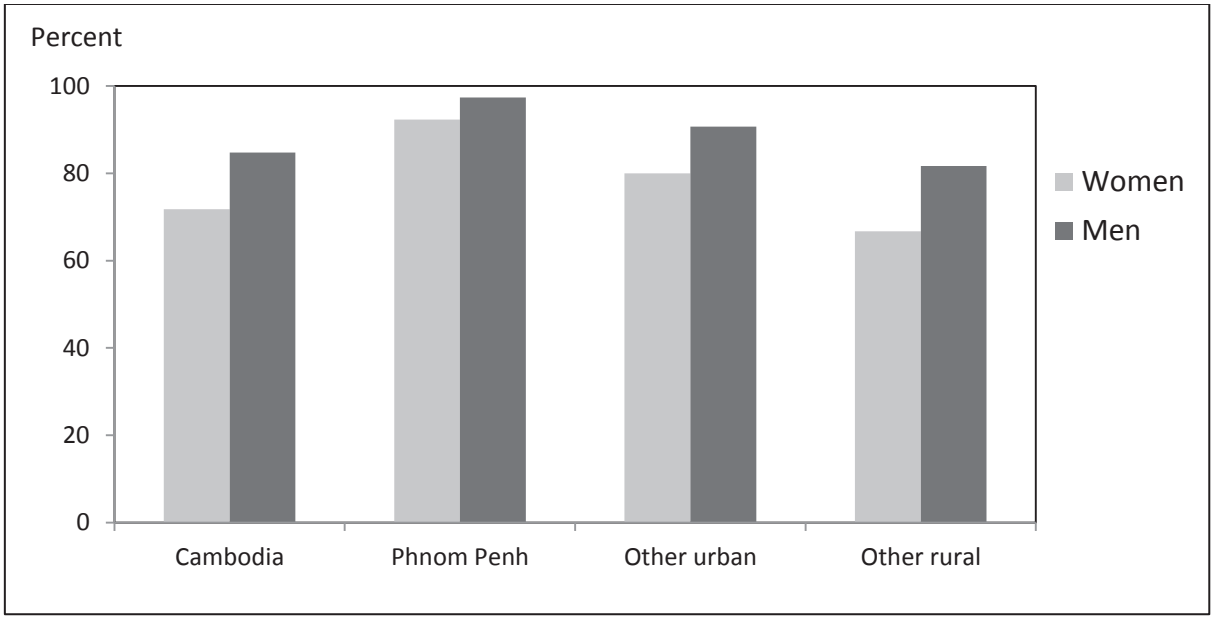


In 2014, the adult literacy rate is highest in Phnom Penh with rates of about 92 percent for women and 97 percent for men. For other rural areas, the adult literacy rates are lowest at 67 percent for women and 82 percent for men. Overall, the adult literacy rate for women is lower than for men in all geographical domains in Cambodia in last ten years (2004-2014). The gap in adult literacy rate between women and men is smaller in Phnom Penh than in the other urban and other rural areas, and it is becoming smaller in all areas over this period. (See Table 2 and Figure 3 for more details)

Table 2. Adult literacy (15 years and above) by geographical domain and sex, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004			CSES 2009			CSES 2014		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	59.9	80.3	69.4	65.9	82.7	73.9	71.8	84.8	78.1
Phnom Penh	86.6	96.8	91.3	89.0	97.2	92.7	92.3	97.4	94.8
Other urban	71.2	85.9	78.1	80.0	92.8	86.1	80.0	90.7	85.1
Other rural	54.4	77.1	65.0	60.6	79.4	69.5	66.7	81.7	73.9

Figure 3: Adult literacy (15 years and above) by geographical domain and sex, 2014. In Percent.



Literacy by domains and age groups

In Table 3, the literacy rate is presented for the population aged 6 years and above. For Phnom Penh the literacy rate is highest of all domains for both women and men in 2014, at 90 percent and 95 percent, respectively. Overall, literacy rates among women are lower than among men in all geographical domains in Cambodia in the last ten years (2004-2014). (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Literacy among population (6 years and above) by geographical domain and sex, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004			CSES 2009			CSES 2014		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	59.2	73.1	65.9	65.4	77.3	71.2	70.8	80.1	75.3
Phnom Penh	85.7	94.1	89.7	88.4	95.0	91.5	90.4	94.5	92.4
Other urban	70.7	80.5	75.4	78.7	87.4	83.0	78.4	86.0	82.0
Other rural	54.3	69.4	61.5	60.6	73.8	67.0	66.4	77.0	71.6

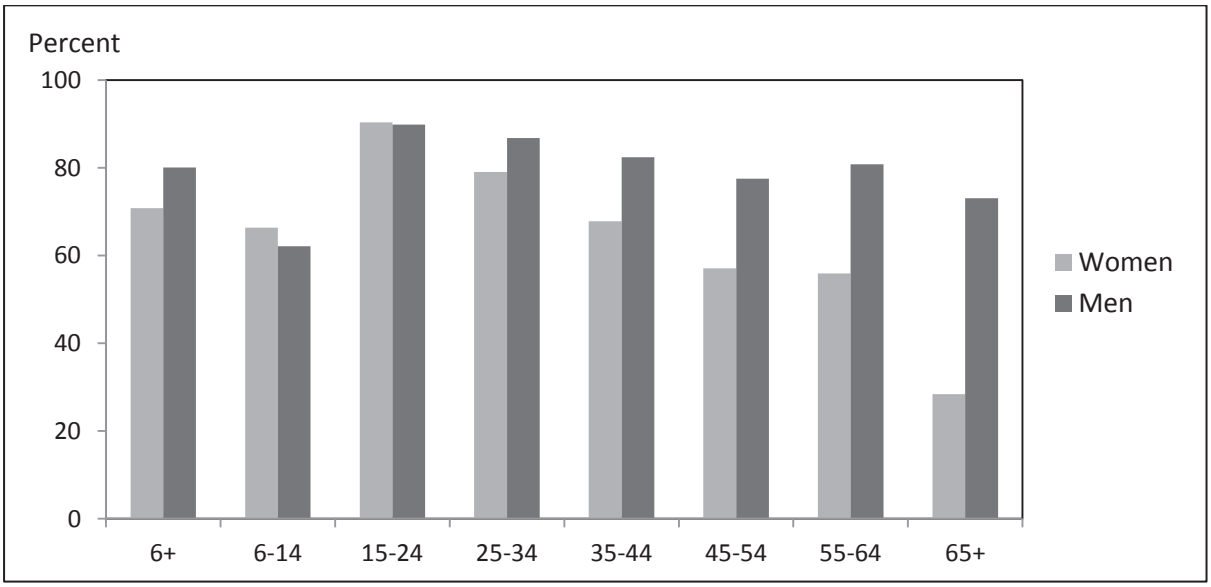
In 2014, the literacy rate is highest in the age group 15-24 years, at 90 percent, and lowest in the oldest age group (65 years and above), at 47 percent only. The literacy rates for women are lower than literacy rates for men in almost all age groups except for the age groups 6-14 years and 15-24 years.

Literacy rates among women were lower than among men in previous survey years also. Overall, the difference in literacy rates between women and men are small among young people and larger in the older age groups. (See Table 4 and Figure 4 for more details).

Table 4. Literacy by age group and sex, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Age group	CSES 2004			CSES 2009			CSES 2014		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
6+	59.2	73.1	65.9	65.4	77.3	71.2	70.8	80.1	75.3
6-14	57.3	55.7	56.5	63.6	60.5	62.0	66.4	62.1	64.2
15-24	76.8	84.1	80.4	85.8	88.3	87.1	90.4	89.9	90.1
25-34	63.7	79.5	71.4	69.0	81.3	74.9	79.1	86.8	82.9
35-44	56.6	77.0	66.0	63.5	80.6	71.6	67.8	82.4	74.8
45-54	54.6	81.2	65.7	54.6	77.2	64.5	57.1	77.5	66.6
55-64	37.2	81.5	55.8	51.2	83.6	65.1	55.9	80.8	66.0
65+	14.3	64.8	35.1	18.6	70.4	40.1	28.4	73.1	46.6

Figure 4. Literacy by age group and sex, 2014. In Percent.



5.2. School attendance

Concepts and definitions

The Net Enrollment Rate (NER) is defined as a percentage of the number of children of the official school age in school to the number of children of official school age in the population. The NER can be calculated both from administrative (EMIS) and survey data. NER is reported through administrative data from schools and Net Attendance Rate (NAR) derived from household surveys or population censuses.

There does not seem to be a clear distinction between Enrollment and school attendance in Cambodia. The terms are sometimes used as they mean the same thing. By Enrollment we should mean the number of pupils reported by the schools in an annual school census (EMIS). By school attendance we mean that the person/head of the household answer the question(s) on school attendance in surveys.

There are a number of reasons why the data on enrollment and school attendance differs, and sometimes there are large differences. One reason could be that a child may be enrolled in school but

for a number of reasons not attending, e.g. because he or she helps with the family farm or business or because the school wants to boost enrollment numbers to receive more funds. The opposite is also possible, a child may attend school but is not enrolled e.g. due to incomplete school records.

In this report we follow earlier reports on education in Cambodia and use the terms enrollment and attendance as they mean the same thing.

Currently attending school

In Table 5, the rate of persons who are currently attending school in 2014 is about 54 percent in Cambodia. For Phnom Penh, the rate is about 57 percent, and followed by 56 percent and 53 percent in the other urban and other rural areas respectively. Being compared with different areas in Cambodia in the last ten years (2004-2014), the rates in the other rural areas for women and men were lower than in Phnom Penh and the other urban areas. The gap in rates of currently attending school between women and men were larger in all areas for 2004 and 2009, but smaller in 2014.
(See Table 5 for more details).

Table 5. Persons aged 6-24 years who currently attending school by geographical domain and sex, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004			CSES 2009			CSES 2014		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	53.8	61.0	57.4	53.5	58.4	56.0	53.3	54.3	53.8
Phnom Penh	61.9	74.1	67.8	58.9	73.3	65.9	53.7	60.7	57.1
Other urban	56.6	65.8	61.3	57.2	65.1	61.2	54.5	58.4	56.4
Other rural	52.4	58.8	56.0	52.4	56.0	54.2	53.1	53.1	53.1

Table 6 shows the rate of persons who are currently attending school by specific age groups and sex. In 2014, the age group 6-14 years was among the persons who have the highest rate in currently attending school, about 89 percent for women and 87 percent for men. However, this corresponding rate is lower in the age group 15-24 years which constitutes about 26 percent among women and 29 percent among men. If compares the differences in the last ten years (2004-2014), the rates of currently attending school in these two age groups for women and men were not significantly changed, especially for the age group 6-14 years, while the difference in the age group 15-24 years becomes smaller over this period, which constitutes about 12 percent in 2004, 9 percent in 2009 and 4 percent in 2014. (See Table 6 for more details).

Table 6. Persons who currently attending school by specific age group and sex, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Age group	CSES 2004			CSES 2009			CSES 2014		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
6-24	53.8	61.0	57.4	53.5	58.4	56.0	53.3	54.3	53.8
6-14	81.2	82.6	81.9	84.5	83.9	84.2	88.5	86.9	87.7
15-24	25.7	37.2	31.4	26.0	34.9	30.5	25.7	29.2	27.5

Table 7 below shows the rates of persons who are currently attending school by level of education and sex. There was large difference in the level of education among the persons attending school. The pattern was the same for both women and men and the gender difference was small over the period 2004-2014. In 2014, among the populations who are currently attending school, the share of women and men in primary school is virtually the same, at 60 percent and 59 percent, respectively. For pre-primary education level, the share of children attending has increased from about one percent to three percent in the last ten years for both women and men, while the share of children attending primary education has significantly decreased over this period from about 76 percent to 60 percent for women

and 73 percent to 59 percent for men. For higher levels than lower secondary education, the share has increased steadily for both women and men. (See Table 7 for more details).

Table 7. Persons who are currently attending school by education level and sex, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Education levels	Women	Men	Both sexes
CSES 2004			
Pre-primary	1.1	1.1	1.1
Primary	75.7	72.6	74.0
Lower secondary	15.3	15.8	15.6
Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	6.0	7.6	6.9
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	1.9	2.8	2.4
Total	100	100	100
CSES 2009			
Pre-primary	2.0	1.8	1.9
Primary	65.1	62.0	63.5
Lower secondary	18.8	18.9	18.8
Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	10.2	12.2	11.3
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	3.9	5.1	4.5
Total	100	100	100
CSES 2014			
Pre-primary	3.1	2.7	2.9
Primary	59.6	58.6	59.1
Lower secondary	20.4	20.5	20.4
Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	10.4	11.2	10.8
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	6.5	7.1	6.8
Total	100	100	100

Net attendance/enrollment

The net attendance rate in primary school for children aged 6-11 years has increased by about 8 percent in the last ten years (2004-2014), with a 10 percent increase among women and 7 percent increase among men. It is also observed that the increase in school attendance is mostly higher for women than men over this period, but not significantly different.
(See Table 8 and Figure 5 for more details).

Table 8. Net attendance rates in primary school by sex, 2004 and 2007-2014. In Percent.

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2007	CSES 2008	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Women	75.9	82.1	83.9	82.1	87.9	83.4	85.8	84.0	85.5
Men	77.2	81.0	83.4	80.2	83.4	85.2	86.3	86.1	84.1
Both sexes	76.6	81.5	83.6	81.1	85.6	84.3	86.1	85.1	84.8

Figure 5. Net attendance rates in primary school by sex, 2004 and 2007-2014. In Percent.

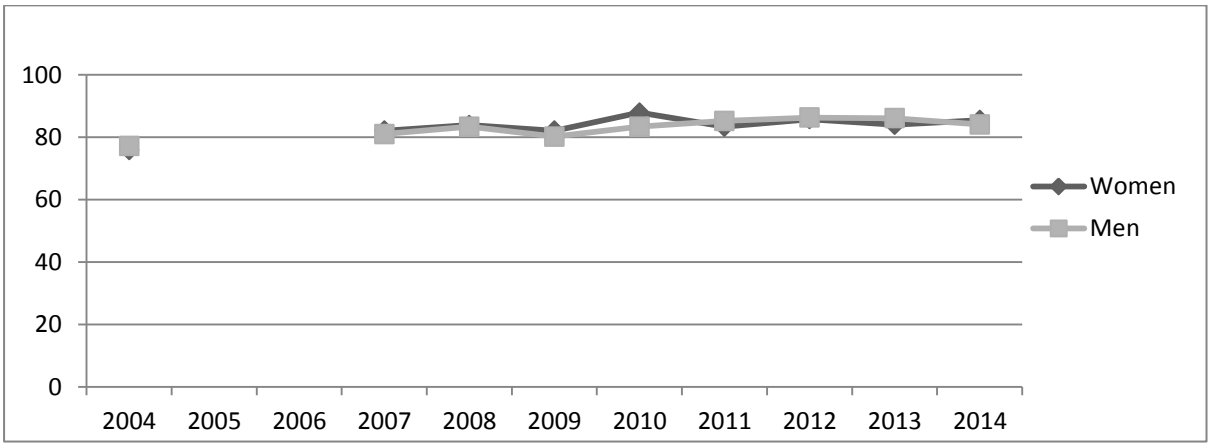


Table 9 shows net attendance rates in primary school for children aged 6-11 years. As indicated in the table, the net attendance rate in 2014 for women is slightly higher than for men, at 86 percent compared to 84 percent. If one compares the differences in the last ten years (2004-2014), these corresponding rates for women and men have varied only slightly. For instance, the net attendance rates in 2004 are lower for women than men in all geographical domains in Cambodia but they are higher for women than men in both other urban and other rural areas in 2009. For 2014, the net attendance rate is higher for women than men only in the other rural areas.
(See Table 9 for more details).

Table 9. Net attendance rates in primary school by geographical domain and sex, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004			CSES 2009			CSES 2014		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	75.9	77.2	76.6	82.1	80.2	81.1	85.5	84.1	84.8
Phnom Penh	87.2	90.1	88.8	89.3	89.9	89.6	86.7	89.2	88.0
Other urban	80.5	80.7	80.6	87.7	81.3	84.5	84.2	87.2	85.7
Other rural	74.5	75.8	75.2	80.9	79.2	80.1	85.5	83.3	84.4

Table 10 shows the net attendance rate in lower secondary school for children aged 12-14 years. As indicated, the net attendance rate in lower secondary school in 2014 is much lower than in primary school. In Phnom Penh about 62 percent of women and 59 percent of men have continued to study at lower secondary school. These rates are larger compared to other urban and other rural areas. The net attendance rate is higher for women than men in all areas in Cambodia. The net attendance rates in lower secondary school have increased in all areas in the last ten years (2004-2014), especially in the other urban and other rural areas, with about 25 percent each, respectively.
(See Table 10 for more details).

Table 10. Net attendance rates in lower secondary school by geographical domain and sex 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004			CSES 2009			CSES 2014		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	17.5	16.3	16.9	33.1	30.0	31.5	42.7	37.1	39.9
Phnom Penh	57.2	51.8	54.4	66.7	55.9	61.0	61.5	59.1	60.4
Other urban	28.5	26.2	27.3	43.4	45.8	44.7	53.7	50.2	51.8
Other rural	12.5	11.6	12.1	29.1	25.7	27.3	39.6	33.6	36.6

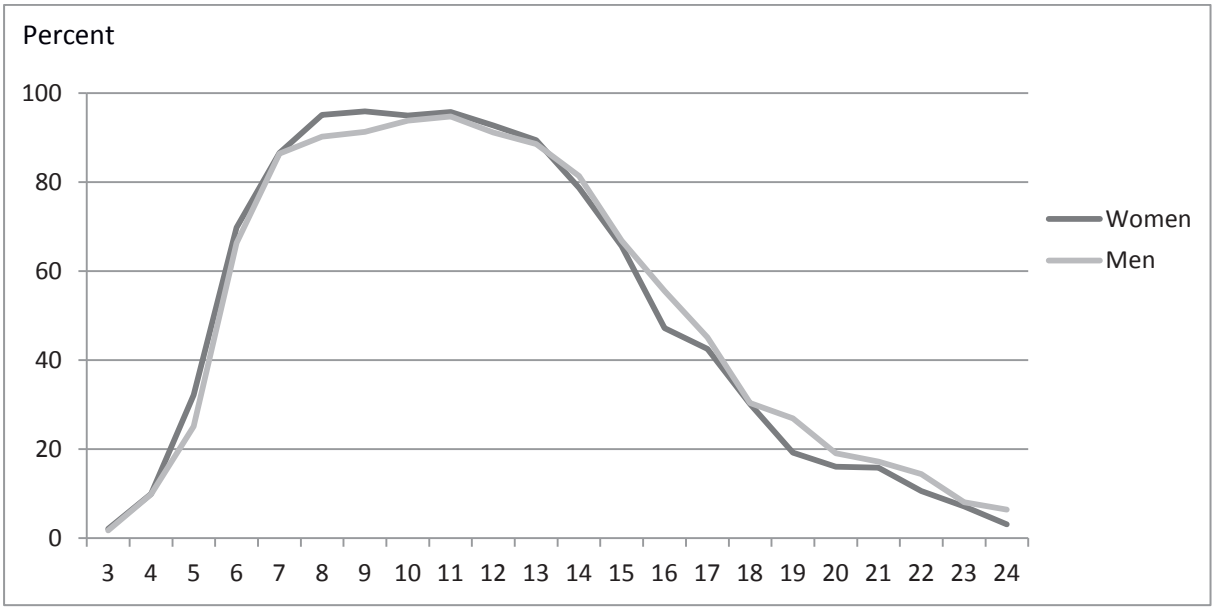
Table 11 shows the net attendance rates in upper secondary school for adults aged 15-17 years. As indicated, the net attendance rates in 2014 differ significantly between Phnom Penh other urban and other rural areas. Phnom Penh has the highest net attendance rate in upper secondary school, which constitutes about 43 percent for women and 51 percent for men. The lowest rates are found in other rural areas where the net attendance among women is about17 percent and among men about 14 percent. Between the years 2004 and 2014, the net attendance rates in upper secondary school have increased in all areas. The gender differences were small in 2004 but in 2014 the gender differences have increased in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. (See Table 11 for more details).

Table 11. Net attendance rates in upper secondary school by geographical domain and sex 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004			CSES 2009			CSES 2014		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	9.7	9.9	9.8	17.4	18.3	17.9	21.3	18.6	19.9
Phnom Penh	37.1	37.5	37.3	43.9	46.9	45.4	42.6	51.3	47.2
Other urban	20.3	21.6	21.0	34.2	30.3	32.1	40.4	31.5	36.2
Other rural	4.1	5.3	4.7	12.1	13.8	13.0	16.9	14.1	15.5

As shown in Figure 6 below, net attendance rates have increased and are highest among children aged 10 and 11 years. More than 90 percent of children aged 8 to 12 years have attended school. For children and adults aged 13 years and above, attendance rates are lower than among youger group, confirming that not so many children and adults continue from primary to secondary and post-secondary level of education and training. For children aged up to 14 years, women and men have almost the same attendance rates, though the rate for women is slightly lower than for men.
(See Figure 6 for more details).

Figure 6: Net attendance rates by age and sex, 2014. In Percent.



Public and private school

Table 12 shows the percentage of persons attending private school among all persons who are currently attending school. As indicated, the share of students studied at private school in 2014 is low, at about 2 percent in three lower education levels including primary, lower and upper secondary education. In higher education, the corresponding rate has varied, with about 83 percent of women and 77 percent of men having gone to a private school/institution in 2014. Overall, private educational institutions have gained in popularity among students in terms of higher education in the last ten years (2004-2014). (See Table 12 for more details).

Table 12: Attending private school among persons who are currently attending school education level and sex, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Education levels	Women	Men	Both sexes
CSES 2004			
Primary	1.3	1.3	1.3
Lower secondary	1.0	1.4	1.2
Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	6.3	5.7	5.9
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	76.6	73.7	74.8
CSES 2009			
Primary	1.6	1.8	1.7
Lower secondary	1.5	1.7	1.6
Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	4.7	4.0	4.3
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	70.8	69.6	70.1
CSES 2014			
Primary	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lower secondary	2.2	1.6	1.9
Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	2.1	2.6	2.3
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	83.1	77.1	79.9

Private lessons

There was large difference by level of education for persons who are taking private lessons (for fulfilling complementary needs at extra hours), but the gender difference is small. Private lessons are most common in upper secondary school: Almost 70 percent of women in upper secondary school and about 66 percent of men have taken private lessons after school in 2014. The rate was also high in lower secondary school, at 49 percent of women and 45 percent of men. In 2009 more than half of all students in higher education took private lessons, but in 2014 the rate is about 14 percentage points lower only (12 percent lower for women and 15 percent lower for men).
(See Table 13 for more details).

Table 13. Persons who are taking private lessons after school by education level and sex, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Education levels	Women	Men	Both sexes
CSES 2009			
Primary	15.0	14.0	14.5
Lower secondary	45.1	42.5	43.7
Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	67.2	64.5	65.7
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	51.5	56.3	54.4
CSES 2014			
Primary	14.2	13.0	13.6
Lower secondary	49.2	44.8	46.9
Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	69.9	65.8	67.7
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	39.7	41.5	40.6

Never attended school

Table 14 shows the percentage of the population aged 6 years and above who have never attended school. As indicated, there are significant differences in geographical domains as well as between men and women. In Cambodia in 2014, 16 percent of the population aged 6 years and above has never attended school. The rate is lowest in Phnom Penh, at 5 percent only, and the rates in other urban and other rural areas are higher, at 11 percent and 19 percent, respectively. Overall, the percentage of women who have never attended school is higher than the corresponding percentage for men in all areas in Cambodia, but this difference has decreased over the last ten years (2004-2014).
(See Table 14 for more details).

Table 14. Persons (6 years and above) who never attended school by geographical domain and sex, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004			CSES 2009			CSES 2014		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	29.3	16.0	22.9	24.9	13.6	19.5	20.5	11.4	16.1
Phnom Penh	9.6	2.6	6.3	8.9	2.7	6.0	6.1	2.6	4.5
Other urban	21.7	12.5	17.2	14.9	6.9	11.0	15.3	7.2	11.4
Other rural	32.9	18.2	25.8	28.4	15.9	22.3	23.7	13.4	18.7

Table 15 shows the percentage of the population aged 6 years and above who have never attended school by age groups and sex. As indicated, the percentages of the population who have never attended school have decreased in the last ten years (2004-2014). More women than men have never attended school in all age groups except for the age group 6-14 years, which fewer men than women have never attended school. From the population aged 15 years and above the gap between women and men has become smaller over this period. (See Table 15 for more details).

Table 15. Persons who never attended school by age group and sex, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Age group	CSES 2004			CSES 2009			CSES 2014		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
6+	29.3	16.0	22.9	24.9	13.6	19.5	20.5	11.4	16.1
6-14	15.4	15.0	15.2	10.7	12.1	11.5	7.7	9.5	8.6
15-24	17.5	11.5	14.5	10.5	8.4	9.5	6.9	6.4	6.7
25-34	28.6	17.2	23.1	23.9	14.5	19.4	16.2	9.7	13.0
35-44	36.8	19.7	28.9	29.9	16.0	23.3	25.8	14.7	20.4
45-54	40.3	16.9	30.5	39.5	19.8	30.8	36.1	19.4	28.4
55-64	57.3	17.6	40.6	44.6	15.8	32.3	38.9	16.4	29.8
65+	82.9	34.9	63.1	77.6	27.5	56.8	66.8	24.7	49.7

Reasons for not attending school

The question on reasons for not attending school is asked only about persons below 18 years who are not attending school. Of this group in 2014 about 34 percent of women and 25 percent of men answered that, they wouldn't be able to attend school, because they must work to contribute to household income. This first indicating reason is higher in 2014 than in 2009 for both women and men. The second most common reason they cite is that they don't want to go to school, at 16 percent of women and 22 percent of men. Being too young to go to school is the third most common reason, at 16 percent of non-attending men and women alike. However, the reason that prevented them from going to school is due to the poverty-stricken effects in the families, which also constitutes about 16 percent in 2009 and 11 percent in 2014. (See Table 16 for more details).

Table 16. Reasons for not attending school among persons aged 6-17 years who are not attending school by sex, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Reasons for not attending school	Women	Men	Both sexes
CSES 2009			
Don't want to	11.3	17.5	14.4
Did not do well in school	11.5	13.2	12.4
No suitable school available/school is too far - No teacher/Supplies	6.0	6.8	6.4
High cost of schooling	0.2	0.1	0.1
Must contribute to household income	18.6	13.9	16.2
Must help with household chores	13.3	8.1	10.7
Too poor	15.9	15.9	15.9
Due to disability - Due to long term illness (over 3 months)	2.2	2.6	2.4
Too young	17.4	18.9	18.2
Other	3.5	3.0	3.3
Total	100	100	100
CSES 2014			
Don't want to	15.9	21.9	19.0
Did not do well in school	8.7	12.7	10.8
No suitable school available/school is too far - No teacher/Supplies	5.0	4.1	4.5
High cost of schooling	0.0	0.0	0.0
Must contribute to household income	33.9	24.5	29.1
Must help with household chores	8.1	4.8	6.3
Too poor	9.6	12.3	11.0
Due to disability - Due to long term illness (over 3 months)	1.8	2.5	2.1
Too young	16.2	16.1	16.2
Other	0.8	1.0	0.9
Total	100	100	100

Non-formal education

Table 17 shows the percentage of persons who are currently participating in non-formal education (i.e. literacy programme, vocational training, foreign language, etc.). As indicated, about seven percent of persons aged 6-24 years have participated in non-formal education in 2009 and 2014 each. The percentage in the age group 15-24 years is higher than the age group 6-14 years. In all age groups the corresponding percentages have changed only slightly in the last 5 years (2009-2014) and the differences between women and men are small. (See Table 17 for more details).

Table 17. Currently attending non-formal school by age group and sex, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Age group	CSES 2009			CSES 2014		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
6-14	6.5	5.9	6.2	6.7	5.5	6.1
15-24	7.2	8.3	7.8	7.4	7.3	7.4
6-24	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.8

Table 18 shows the type of non-formal classes which the persons have attended. As indicated, more than 85 percent of both women and men have attended a foreign language class in the last 5 years (2009-2014). Small percentages of both men and women have participated in computer literacy and/or vocational training programmes. (See Table 18 for more details).

Table 18. Persons aged (6-24 years) who are currently attending non-formal class by sex, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Type of non-formal class	CSES 2009			CSES 2014		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Computer literacy	3.6	4.3	4.0	5.7	6.7	6.2
Vocational training	4.9	2.9	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.9
Foreign Languages	85.3	85.1	85.2	88.0	86.1	87.0
Literacy programs - Others	6.2	7.7	7.0	2.2	3.4	2.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.3. Educational attainment

In this section the educational attainment are presented for the population aged 15 years and above.

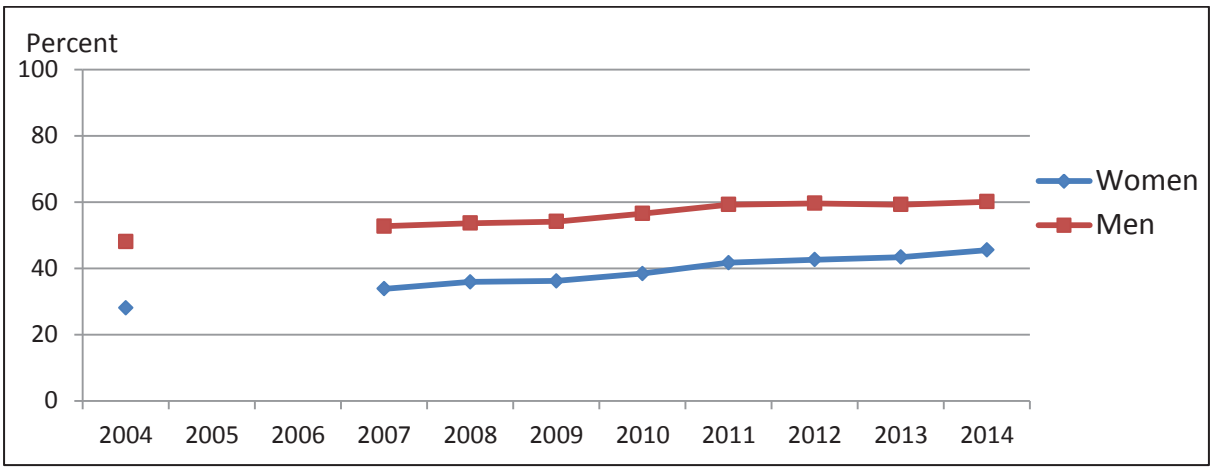
Completed primary school

As indicated in Table 19 below, the percentage of population who has completed primary school increased, which constitutes about 53 percent in 2014 from 37 percent in 2004. More men than women had at least completed primary school in 2014 and the gap between women and men has remained at 15-20 percent since 2004. (See Table 19 and Figure 7 for more details).

Table 19. Persons aged 15 years and above with at least completed primary school by sex, 2004, 2007-2014. In Percent.

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2007	CSES 2008	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Women	28.0	33.8	35.9	36.2	38.4	41.7	42.6	43.4	45.5
Men	48.0	52.7	53.6	54.1	56.5	59.2	59.6	59.2	60.1
Both sexes	37.3	42.7	44.1	44.7	47.0	50.0	50.7	50.9	52.5

Figure 7. Persons aged 15 years and above with at least completed primary school by sex, 2004 and 2007-2014. In Percent.

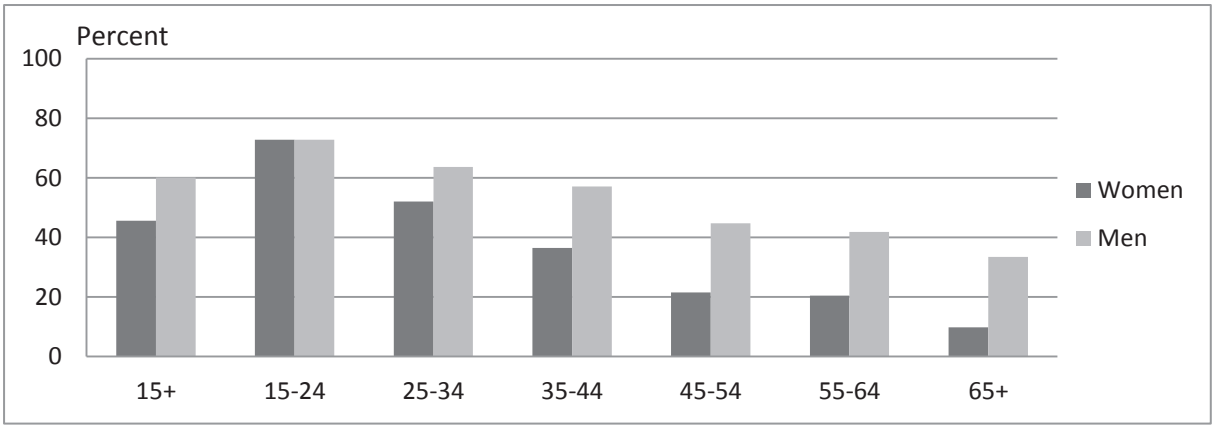


Having at least completed primary education is more common among the population aged 15-24 years than among other age groups. In 2014, the percentages for women and men in this age group who have completed at least primary education is the same, at 73 percent for both. The corresponding percentages with at least completed primary education become lower and lower among the older population aged 25 years and above. There were large differences between women and men with at least completed primary education in ten years (2004-2014), especially for the population aged 25 years and above. However, the share of women and men who had at least completed primary education has increased in all age groups over this period, and in the youngest age group (15-24 years) the percentages of men and women are similar. (See Table 20 and Figure 8 for more details).

Table 20. Persons with at least completed primary school by age group and sex, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Age group	CSES 2004			CSES 2009			CSES 2014		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
15+	28.0	48.0	37.3	36.2	54.1	44.7	45.5	60.1	52.5
15-24	43.8	54.1	48.9	61.0	65.7	63.4	72.8	72.8	72.8
25-34	30.7	52.5	41.2	38.1	55.7	46.5	52.0	63.6	57.7
35-44	17.8	43.1	29.5	28.5	52.1	39.7	36.4	57.1	46.4
45-54	19.9	41.2	28.8	16.0	36.3	24.9	21.5	44.7	32.2
55-64	13.9	43.3	26.3	17.9	45.3	29.6	20.4	41.8	29.1
65+	3.0	24.3	11.8	5.9	32.6	17.0	9.7	33.4	19.4

Figure 8: Persons with at least completed primary school by age group and sex, 2014. In Percent.



Having at least completed lower secondary school is more common in the population aged 18-24 years than among other age groups. In 2014, the percentages for women and men age 18-24 years who have completed at least lower secondary school 41 percent and 43 percent respectively. The corresponding percentages with at least lower secondary school are lower among the older population aged 25 years and above. There is large difference between women and men with at least lower secondary school in the last ten years (2004-2014), especially for the population aged 25 years and above. However, the share of women and men who had at least completed lower secondary school has increased in most age groups over this period. (See Table 21 for more details).

Table 21. Persons aged 18 and above with at least completed lower secondary school by age group and sex, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Age group	CSES 2004			CSES 2009			CSES 2014		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
18+	10.5	22.1	15.9	13.9	26.2	19.6	21.1	32.3	26.5
18-24	18.8	29.0	23.8	27.3	37.3	32.3	41.1	43.0	42.1
25-34	11.1	24.2	17.5	15.3	28.5	21.6	26.3	38.6	32.3
35-44	6.1	17.3	11.3	10.7	24.5	17.2	13.6	29.2	21.1
45-54	9.3	19.0	13.4	6.3	14.9	10.1	8.2	20.0	13.7
55-64	5.7	17.8	10.8	6.9	18.6	11.9	7.5	17.9	11.7
65+	1.4	10.7	5.2	2.1	11.3	5.9	3.5	11.7	6.8

Educational attainment

As indicated in Table 22 below, in 2014 about 23 percent of persons aged 25 years and above had no or only some education, at 31 percent of women and 15 percent of men. More men than women have completed secondary and/or post-secondary education. If one compares educational attainment in the last ten years (2004-2014), the percentages of persons aged 25 years and above who have attained only the lowest level (none or only some education) have decreased, from about 43 percent to 31 percent of women and 20 percent to 15 percent on men. The other higher levels are alternatively changed among women and men over this period, but not largely different. (See Table 22 for more details).

Table 22. Persons aged 25 years and above by educational attainment and sex, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Educational attainment	Women	Men	Both sexes
CSES 2004			
None or only some education	43.2	19.9	32.7
Primary school not completed	36.0	34.3	35.2
Primary school completed	12.3	24.8	17.9
Lower secondary completed	5.2	11.0	7.8
Upper secondary completed	1.9	6.2	3.8
Post-secondary education	0.5	2.2	1.3
Other	0.9	1.6	1.2
Total	100	100	100
CSES 2009			
None or only some education	37.3	17.5	28.3
Primary school not completed	37.3	34.4	36.0
Primary school completed	15.4	25.7	20.1
Lower secondary completed	6.5	12.4	9.2
Upper secondary completed	2.4	6.4	4.2
Post-secondary education	1.0	3.3	2.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100	100	100

Table 22. Persons aged 25 years and above by educational attainment and sex, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent. (Con't).

Educational attainment	Women	Men	Both sexes
CSES 2014			
None or only some education	30.6	14.8	23.3
Primary school not completed	35.3	31.5	33.5
Primary school completed	18.9	25.2	21.8
Lower secondary completed	8.2	13.4	10.6
Upper secondary completed	3.9	8.2	5.9
Post-secondary education	3.1	6.9	4.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100

As indicated in Table 23 below, there is large difference in educational attainment between geographical domains in Cambodia in the last ten years (2004-2014). In 2014, the post-secondary level commonly attained by the population living in Phnom Penh is significantly higher than the population living in both other urban and other rural areas, which constitutes about 21 percent against 7 percent and 1 percent respectively. In 2004 and 2009, the corresponding difference is also large.
(See Table 23 for more details).

Table 23. Persons aged 25 years and above by educational attainment and geographical domain, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Educational attainment	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
CSES 2004				
None or only some education	32.7	10.9	25.3	36.9
Primary school not completed	35.2	25.0	31.6	37.2
Primary school completed	17.9	23.3	22.3	16.5
Lower secondary completed	7.8	17.1	11.4	6.0
Upper secondary completed	3.8	14.1	7.4	1.9
Post-secondary education	1.3	9.0	1.1	0.2
Other	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.3
Total	100	100	100	100
CSES 2009				
None or only some education	28.3	8.6	16.4	32.8
Primary school not completed	36.0	23.1	31.8	38.4
Primary school completed	20.1	22.6	25.8	19.0
Lower secondary completed	9.2	18.6	15.0	7.1
Upper secondary completed	4.2	14.4	8.2	2.2
Post-secondary education	2.0	12.7	2.8	0.4
Other	0.1	-	0.0	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100
CSES 2014				
None or only some education	23.3	5.7	15.8	28.0
Primary school not completed	33.5	17.8	26.8	37.7
Primary school completed	21.8	23.9	24.9	20.9
Lower secondary completed	10.6	17.9	15.1	8.4
Upper secondary completed	5.9	13.6	10.4	3.6
Post-secondary education	4.9	21.1	6.9	1.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100

5.4. Educational expenses

The amounts incurred as educational expenses during the last school year for each household member attending the formal school system, taking private lessons after school or following non-formal classes were recorded separately. The total expenses include the following seven categories:

- School fees
- Tuition
- Text books
- Other school supplies
- Allowances for children studying away from home
- Transport cost
- Gift to teachers, building funds etc.

The average total educational expenses were estimated to about 759 thousand riels per school year in 2014. There were large differences by education levels. In primary school, which had the highest share of students, the cost was about 314 thousand riels on average. For education in lower secondary school, the cost is about 669 thousand riels, and in the highest level "undergraduate/graduate" 3,837 thousand riels in average. At higher levels, the school fees and tuition expenses could be explained, in the terms of large difference in cost between different levels.

The average total cost has increased from 153 thousand riels in 2004 to 759 thousand riels in 2014. One explanation can be that more students study at higher levels where fees have to be paid. The result also shows that the cost for studies at higher levels has increased. (See Table 24 for more details).

Table 24. Average annual expenses by education level, 2004, 2009 and 2014, In Thousand Riel.

Educational level	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2014
Pre-primary	43	107	356
Primary	44	111	314
Lower secondary	185	280	669
Upper secondary	427	663	1214
Technical/vocational	1291	2,024	2062
Undergraduate/graduate	2186	2,797	3837
Total (Average)	153	339	759

As the composition of education is different in geographical domains in Cambodia, it follows that the average expenses differ. Phnom Penh has a higher share in levels above primary school and more private schools. As indicated in Table 25 below, the average annual expenses in 2014 are considerably higher compared to the average annual expenses in 2004 and 2009, accounting for 1,643 thousand riels for Phnom Penh, 1,179 thousand riels for the other urban areas and 578 thousand riels for the other rural areas. There are large differences in annual expenses between Phnom Penh and the rest of Cambodia over this period. (See Table 25 for more details).

Table 25. Average annual expenses by geographical domain, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2014
Cambodia	153	339	759
Phnom Penh	763	1,310	1,643
Other urban	195	513	1,179
Other rural	55	177	578

According to Table 26 average annual expenses for women on education is lower than men's expenses in the last ten years (2004-2014). The average annual expense on education in 2014 is about five times higher than the average annual expense in 2004 and two times higher than the expense in 2009. However, the differences in annual expense on education for women and men was larger in 2009, which accounts for 40 thousand riels per school year, as of 2004 and 2014, the amount is differenct about 28 and 11 thousand riels per school year, respectively.

Table 26. Average annual expenses by sex, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Thousand Riels.

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2014
Women	138	318	754
Men	166	358	765
Both sexes	153	339	759

Gender Parity Index (GPI)

Gender Parity Index is a ratio of the women-to-men values of a given indicator. For gender parity, GPI should be in a range of 0.97 and 1.03 percent. As indicated in Table 27 below, the Gender Parity Index for net attendance rate in all levels of education is about 1 percent for 2004, 2009 and 2014. It seems to be virtually unchanged in the last ten years.

Table 27. Gender Parity Index (GPI) for net attendance rate in education level, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

GPI	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2014
Primary education	1.0	1.0	1.0
Lower secondary education	1.1	1.1	1.1
Upper secondary education	1.0	1.0	1.1

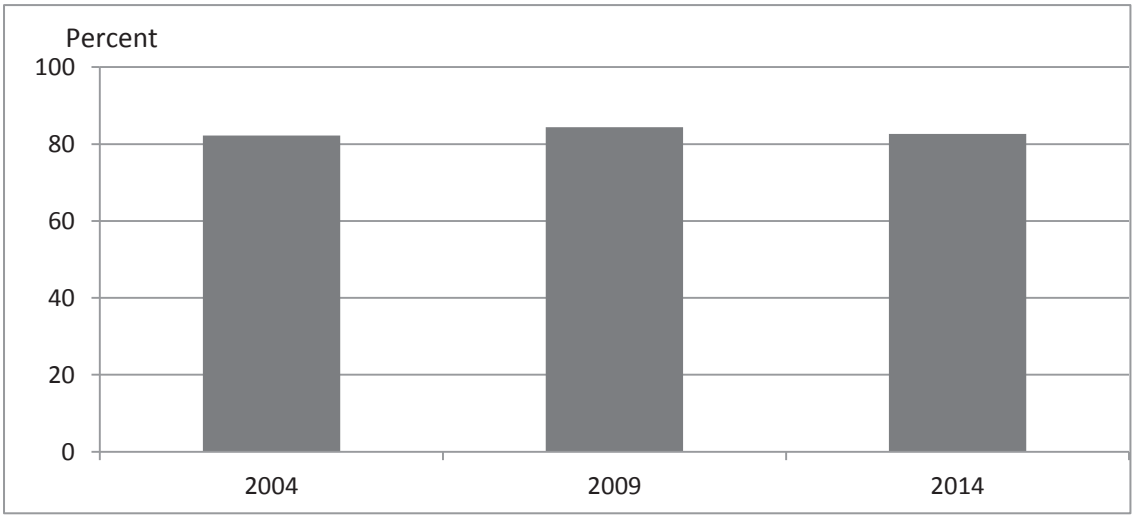
6. Labour force

The special demographic phenomena that Cambodia experienced in the seventies and in the eighties give Cambodia a unique labour market in the 2000s. Between the Population Census in 1998 and 2008 the population increased from 11.4 million to 13.4 million, an average annual increase of 1.5 percent[2].

The dependency ratio is defined as the number of children aged 0-14 years and elderly aged 65 years and over divided by the number of people aged 15-64 years, i.e. the dependency ratio is a ratio between those typically not in the labour force (the dependent part) and those typically in the labour force.

According to the CSES the working age population within the age group (15-64 years) increased with almost 1.2 million persons from 2009 until 2014 (See Table 1). The increase of the working age population has resulted in a slightly decreasing dependency ratio.

Figure 1. The dependency ratios aged (15-64 years), 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.



In this report results on labour force participation (economically active) are presented mainly for the years 2009 and 2014. Time series for all years from 2004 are added in the appendix and on the website of the National Institute of Statistics.

The labour force consists of those with employment and those who are unemployed (without a job, seeking and available for work). Since CSES 2009 the population aged 15-64 years is adopted as the population of working age since international comparison often focus on this age group. Earlier CSESs have focused on the population aged 10 years and above. Being able to compare the CSES 2004-2008 has been recompiled according to the age group 15-64 years. (See Appendix provided).

Results are compared not only for Cambodia as a total but also for three geographical domains, Phnom Penh, the other urban and other rural areas broken down by sex and age groups.

The results on the economically active population in the General Population Census of Cambodian 2008 and the Cambodian Inter-censal Survey (CIPS 2013) are different from the results presented in this report due to different concepts for measuring economic activity. (See Section 6.1 below).

In a separate section the child labour is described for children aged 5 years and above.

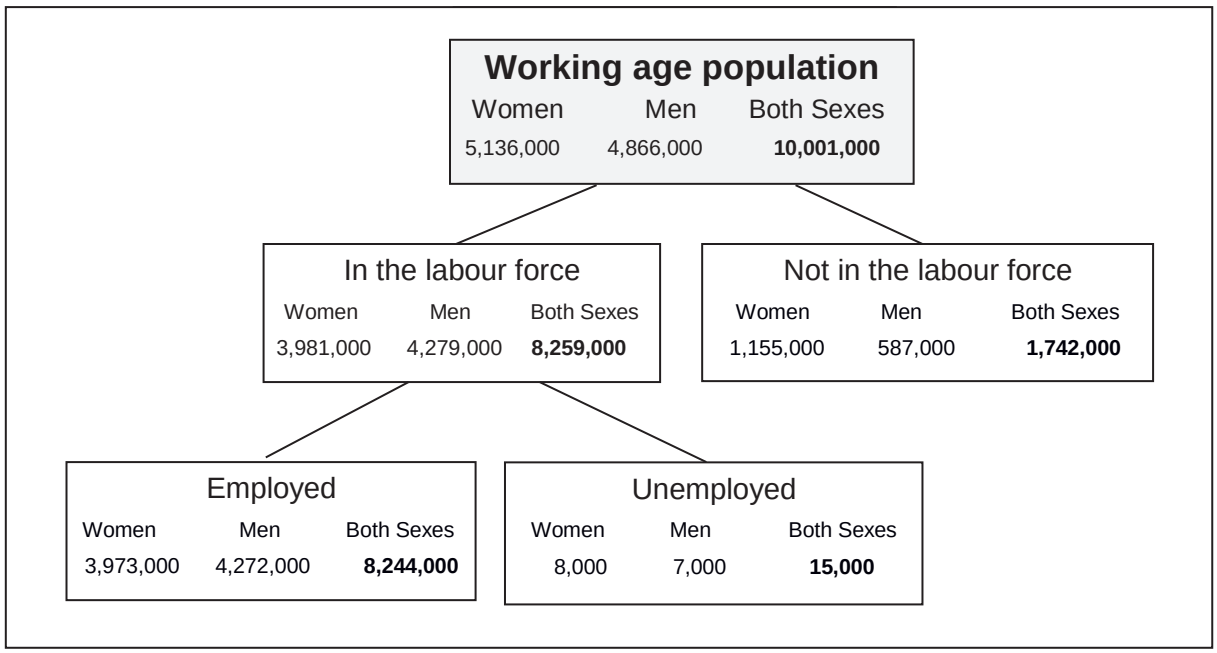
[2]National Institute of Statistics (2009). General Population Census of Cambodia 2008, National Report on Final Census Results, August, 2009

Definitions

See Section 12.10 on the Definitions and Classifications which is attached in Chapter 12 (About the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey).

Figure 2 below shows the relation between the working age population, in the labour force (economically active) and not in the labour force (economically inactive).

Figure 2. The labour force in relation to the working population (15-64 years), 2014.



6.1. Labour force (currently active population)

In Table 1 below, the labour force participation rate, i.e. the labour force in relation to the working age population (15-64 years) is presented. The table also shows the employment rate and unemployment rate. Employment rate is the share of the employed in relation to the working age population and unemployment rate is the unemployed in relation to the labour force.

In 2014, the labour force participation rate in Cambodia was about 83 percent, about 78 percent for women and about 88 percent for men. These rates were higher in other rural areas than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. About 84 percent of the total population in the other rural areas were in the labour force compared to about 78 percent in Phnom Penh and about 79 percent in other urban areas.

Table 1 also shows the differences in the participation rates between women and men. More men than women are in the labour force in all geographical domains. The gender difference in this rates somewhat larger in other urban areas compared to Phnom Penh and the other rural areas.

The employment rate in relation to the working age population (15-64 years) was about 82 percent in 2014. In Cambodia overall, the differences between women and men was about 10 percentage points with an employment rate of about 78 percent for women and about 88 percent for men. Other rural areas had the highest employment rate with about 84 percent, followed by other urban areas with about 79 percent and Phnom Penh with 78 percent. The employment rates were higher for men than for women in all geographical domains.

According to the international definition the total unemployment rate in Cambodia is very low. About 0.1 percent of the labour force was unemployed in 2014 as well as in 2009. It is acknowledged that the international definition of unemployment does not adequately capture the issues of employment unemployment and underemployment in Cambodia. In other urban areas and other rural areas the unemployment rates is somewhat higher than in Phnom Penh. (See Table 1 for more details).

Table 1. Population and labour force aged (15-64 years) by sex and geographical domain, 2009 and 2014. In Thousands and Percent.

Labour force and sex	CSES 2009				CSES 2014			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Total population	13,967	1,383	1,428	11,156	15,184	1,794	1,796	11,594
Total working age population	8,865	1,001	956	6,907	10,001	1,361	1,219	7,421
Labour force	7,480	688	737	6,055	8,259	1,060	961	6,238
Labour force participation rate								
Women	80.4	61.5	72.7	84.3	77.5	72.2	71.1	79.6
Men	88.8	77.2	82.1	91.3	87.9	84.1	87.3	88.7
Both sexes	84.4	68.7	77.2	87.7	82.6	77.9	78.8	84.1
Employment rate								
Women	80.3	61.4	72.6	84.2	77.4	72.0	71.0	79.4
Men	88.6	76.9	81.7	91.2	87.8	84.0	86.9	88.6
Both sexes	84.3	68.5	77.0	87.6	82.4	77.8	78.6	83.9
Unemployment rate								
Women	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Men	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Both sexes	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1

Table 2 shows the labour force participation rates for women and men in different age groups. In 2014, the highest rate for men is in the age group 35-44 years, with about 98 percent and for women in the age group 25-34 years, with about 85 percent.

In the youngest age group 15-19 years, women and men have almost the same rates, about 60 percent each. From 20 years and over the participation rates for women are lower than for men in all age groups. The largest difference between women and men is in the age group 55-64 years where about 67 percent of the women and about 86 percent of the men are in the labour force. If we compare the labour force participation rates between 2009 and 2014, almost all the age groups in 2014 has slightly lower rates than in 2009, except for the age group 25-34 years. (See Table 2 for more details).

Table 2. Labour force participation rate by age group and sex, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Age group	CSES 2009			CSES 2014		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
15-19	69.8	70.4	70.1	60.1	60.5	60.3
20-24	79.4	86.6	82.9	78.1	87.1	82.8
25-34	84.3	96.4	90.1	85.1	97.0	90.9
35-44	87.1	97.7	92.1	84.6	97.9	91.0
45-54	85.1	95.9	89.9	81.4	95.9	88.1
55-64	71.3	86.1	77.6	66.8	86.1	74.7
Total (15-64)	80.4	88.8	84.4	77.5	87.9	82.6
Of which						
15-24	74.4	77.7	76.1	69.1	73.8	71.6

As shown in Figure 3 below for the years 2004, 2009 and 2014, the labour force participation rates for men have remained virtually unchanged over the two 5-year periods, while the rates for women have slightly increased over the first 5-year period (2004-2009), then has slightly dropped to a lower rate in 2014.

Figure 3. Labour force participation rate aged (15-64 years) and sex, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

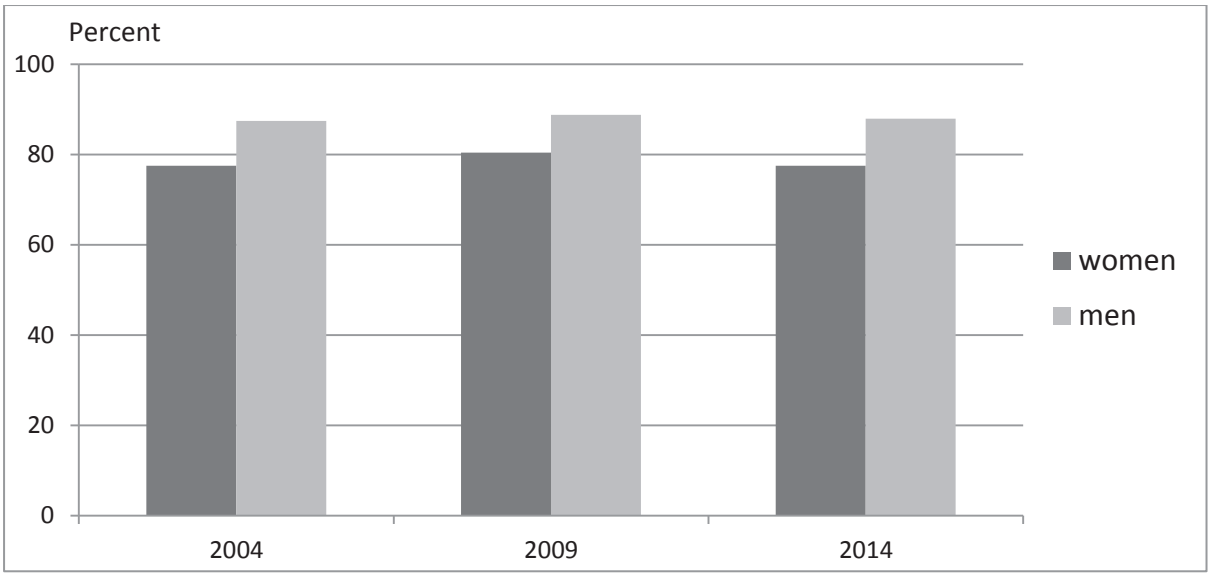


Table 3 shows the labour force participation rate in different age groups, in which, the age group 25-34 years and 35-44 years are about nine out of ten are in the labour force. It is almost the same in all geographical domains.

The geographical differences are large in the youngest age groups. In the age group 15-19 years, about 65 percent in the other rural areas are in the labour force, compared to the other urban areas and Phnom Penh with about 46 percent and 35 percent, respectively. (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Labour force participation rate by age group and geographical domain, 2009 and 2014 In Percent.

Age group	CSES 2009				CSES 2014			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
15-19	84.4	68.7	77.2	87.7	60.3	34.6	45.6	64.8
20-24	70.1	34.3	53.3	76.4	82.8	76.5	75.6	85.1
25-34	82.9	63.5	73.4	87.3	90.9	91.6	87.3	91.6
35-44	90.1	81.0	85.3	92.2	91.0	86.8	90.9	91.8
45-54	92.1	83.8	89.5	93.7	88.1	78.9	83.4	90.2
55-64	89.9	77.7	88.1	91.9	74.7	61.3	70.7	77.4
Total (15-64)	77.6	58.5	70.3	81.8	82.6	77.9	78.8	84.1
Of which								
15-24	76.1	50.0	62.6	81.4	71.5	60.1	62.8	74.4

In Table 4 the labour force participation rates are presented by age group, sex and geographical domain in 2014. Women in Phnom Penh have lower participation rates in almost all the age groups compared to the other rural areas, except for the age group 25-34 years. For women in other urban areas, the labour force participation rates in all age groups are lower compared to the other rural areas. The same patterns cannot be seen for men. Looking at differences in the gender and geographical domains, men have higher labour force participation rates than women in almost all the age groups, except for Phnom Penh where the labour force participation rates for women is higher in the age group 15-19 years. (See Table 4 for more details).

Table 4. Labour force participation rate by age group, geographical domain and sex, 2014. In Percent.

Age group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-19	60.1	60.5	40.4	29.0	43.3	48.0	64.3	65.2
20-24	78.1	87.1	76.4	76.6	69.0	83.5	80.3	89.3
25-34	85.1	97.0	87.2	96.5	79.2	96.2	85.9	97.2
35-44	84.6	97.9	75.8	98.5	82.6	98.8	86.5	97.6
45-54	81.4	95.9	62.2	96.0	71.0	96.6	85.5	95.7
55-64	66.8	86.1	48.2	77.6	64.1	80.2	70.0	88.6
Total (15-64)	77.5	87.9	72.2	84.1	71.1	87.3	79.6	88.7
Of which								
15-24	69.1	73.8	63.1	56.9	58.3	67.8	71.7	76.9

6.2. Education level of the labour force

The education level of the labour force is presented in Table 5 below. The table shows, for each age group, the share of the labour force with the different levels of education.

According to educational statistics there is a steady increase in school enrollment rates which over time decreases the share of the Cambodian labour force with no or only some education. This effect can be seen by comparison over age groups of the share of labour force with none or only some education. About 16 percent of the population aged 15-64 years in the labour force has none or only some education. In the youngest age group, the share is only 8 percent while in the eldest age group, the share is about 28 percent. For the education levels "primary school not completed" and "primary school completed", the corresponding rates joined in the labour force are higher compared to the other levels (about 31 percent and 27 percent respectively). (See Table 5 for more details).

Table 5. Education level of the labour force by age group 2014. In Percent.

Age group	None or only some education	Primary school not completed	Primary school completed	Lower secondary completed	Upper secondary completed	Post secondary education	Total
Labour force (thousand)	1,311	2,539	2,218	1,153	577	458	8,257
15-19	8.3	24.7	40.7	21.4	3.2	1.7	100
20-24	7.4	23.0	31.9	19.3	10.6	7.9	100
25-34	12.4	29.1	25.6	14.1	8.9	9.8	100
35-44	19.6	33.0	25.5	11.1	6.9	4.0	100
45-54	27.5	38.9	19.2	8.0	4.5	1.9	100
55-64	28.3	41.9	17.5	8.4	2.8	1.1	100
Total (15-64)	15.9	30.8	26.9	14.0	7.0	5.5	100
Of which							
15-24	7.8	23.7	35.6	20.2	7.5	5.2	100

Table 6 presents women and men aged 15-64 years in the total labour force with different levels of education in 2014. It can be seen that the share with the education level "primary school not completed" for women and men is higher compared to other levels which constitute about 33 percent for women and 29 percent for men. The shares for women and men in the labour force with the three highest education levels are significantly lower. (See Table 6 for more details).

Table 6. Education level of the labour force aged (15-64 years) by sex, 2014. In Percent.

Education level and Sex	None or only some education	Primary school not completed	Primary school completed	Lower secondary completed	Upper secondary completed	Post secondary education	Total
Women	20.3	32.8	25.1	12.2	5.3	4.2	100
Men	11.8	28.8	28.4	15.6	8.6	6.8	100
Both sexes	15.9	30.7	26.9	14.0	7.0	5.5	100

6.3. Employment status

In CSES 2014[3] persons who currently work to contribute to their own households and who operate their own enterprise (e.g. farmers cultivating their own land, small shop keeper or small restaurants) without payment or income of any kind are classified as own account worker or self-employed. The reclassification mainly affects women.

Table 7 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years by employment status for the years 2009 and 2014. The employment status in the tables are based on the main occupation. The total employed population in the working age 15-64 years has increased over the last five-year period, both for women and men. The share of paid employees has increased from about 27 percent in 2009 to about 44 percent in 2014. This may be related to the extension or increasing demand for labour in the garment factories and other service sectors. Concerning the new classification of own account worker/self-employed, the share of women in this employment status has slightly increased, with about 2 percentage points over the same period, while the share of unpaid family worker has dropped about 18 percentage points.

Table 7. Employment status, main occupation aged (15-64 years) by sex, 2009, and 2014. In Percent.

Employment status	CSES 2009			CSES 2014		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Employed population, number (thousand)	3,713	3,752	7,466	3,973	4,272	8,245
Paid employee	22.8	30.9	26,9	39.3	49.1	44.4
Employer	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Own account worker/self-employed	52.4	46.1	49.2	54.2	45.4	49.6
Unpaid family worker	24.5	22.6	23.5	6.1	5.2	5.6
Other/Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 8 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years by employment status and by geographical domain in 2009 and 2014. The general picture is that urban areas (Phnom Penh and other urban areas) have a larger proportion of paid employees than other rural areas for both years. The most common employment status in other rural areas is own account worker/self employed, which constitute more than 50 percent. (See Table 8 for more details).

[3]In CSES 2014 and before they were classified as unpaid family workers.

Table 8. Employment status, main occupation aged (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Employment status	CSES 2009				CSES 2014			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Employed population, number (thousand)	7,469	686	735	6,048	8,245	1,059	958	6,228
Paid employee	26.9	53.2	36.1	22.7	44.4	70.6	51.8	38.8
Employer	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Own account worker/ self-employed	49.2	32.5	43.9	51.7	49.6	26.5	44.0	54.4
Unpaid family worker	23.5	14.0	19.4	25.1	5.6	2.7	4.0	6.4
Other/Don't know	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 9 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years by sex and geographical domain in 2014. The gender differences in the employment status are significant in the three geographical domains. As seen in the table below, the difference between women and men in the employment status "paid employees" is about 12 percentage points in Phnom Penh compared to 13 percentage points in the other urban areas and 9 percentage points in the other rural areas. Contrary to paid employees, the employment status "unpaid family worker" has higher shares for women than men in all three geographical domains, with 4 percent, 5 percent and 7 percent respectively.
(See Table 9 for more details).

Table 9. Employment status, main occupation aged (15-64 years) by geographical domain and sex, 2014. In Percent.

Employment status	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employed population, number (thousand)	3,973	4,272	511	548	454	503	3,008	3,221
Paid employee	39.3	49.1	64.5	76.3	45.2	57.8	34.2	43.1
Employer	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Own account worker/ self-employed	54.2	45.4	31.3	22.0	50.2	38.4	58.7	50.5
Unpaid family worker	6.1	5.2	4.0	1.5	4.5	3.5	6.8	6.0
Other/Don't know	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.4. Employment by occupation

The employment by occupation is persented in Table 10 below. The results show the total employed population aged 15-64 years by main occupation for women and men in 2014. About a third of the population in Cambodia were mainly employed as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. About 39 percent of all women in Cambodia were employed as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, compared to 36 percent of men. Twice as many women than men were employed as service and sales workers with about 20 percent for women and 11 percent for men. About 20 percent were employed as craft and related workers, where about 22 percent for women and 19 percent for men. In the other occupational categories fairly small shares were employed. Small differences between women and men were measured, with an exception for plant and machine operators and assemblers and in armed forces. (See Table 10 for more details).

Table 10. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation and sex, 2014. In Percent.

Main occupation	Women	Men	Both sexes
Armed forces occupations	0.1	1.5	0.8
Manager	0.5	1.2	0.8
Professionals	2.4	2.8	2.6
Technicians and associate professionals	0.9	1.4	1.1
Clerical support workers	3.2	4.4	3.9
Service and sales workers	20.1	10.8	15.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	39.4	36.3	37.8
Craft and related worker	21.6	19.1	20.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.8	6.8	3.9
Elementary occupations	11.1	15.5	13.4
Other/Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100

Table 11 presents the employed population by main occupation and geographical domain for 2014. The shares of the employed population by main occupation vary with reference to geographical domains. In Phnom Penh compared to other urban and other rural areas, the shares of managers, professionals, clerical support workers are higher. In the other urban and other rural areas, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers comprise the largest occupational groups, with about 14 percent and 48 percent respectively. (See Table 11 for more details).

Table 11. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation and geographical domain, 2014. In Percent.

Main occupation	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Armed forces occupations	0.8	2.0	1.3	0.5
Manager	0.8	2.4	1.7	0.4
Professionals	2.6	6.6	4.1	1.7
Technicians and associate professionals	1.1	2.4	2.2	0.7
Clerical support workers	3.9	16.5	6.0	1.4
Service and sales workers	15.3	29.8	29.8	10.6
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	37.8	2.4	13.7	47.5
Craft and related worker	20.3	26.5	22.4	18.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.9	6.8	6.8	3.0
Elementary occupations	13.4	4.5	11.9	15.1
Other/Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100

The share of the employed population by main occupation in Cambodia, Phnom Penh, other urban and other rural areas by sex is described in Table 12 below. In Cambodia the share of employment by occupation differs between women and men and between the geographical domains. About 39 percent of all women in Phnom Penh is employed as services and sales workers, which is almost twice as large as the corresponding share for men (22 percent). In the other rural areas, the share in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers differs a lot from the shares in Phnom Penh and in the other urban areas for both women and men which constitutes about 50 percent and 45 percent, respectively. However, it's very rare to find women working as plant and machine operators and assemblers.
(See Table 12 for more details).

Table 12. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation geographical domain and sex, 2014. In Percent.

Main occupation	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Armed forces occupations	0.1	1.5	0.3	3.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.0
Manager	0.5	1.2	1.7	3.1	1.3	2.0	0.1	0.7
Professionals	2.4	2.8	6.4	6.8	4.9	3.5	1.4	2.0
Technicians and associate professionals	0.9	1.4	1.8	2.9	1.6	2.7	0.6	0.9
Clerical support workers	3.2	4.4	14.0	18.8	5.0	6.8	1.1	1.6
Service and sales workers	20.1	10.8	38.7	21.6	40.8	19.8	13.8	7.6
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	39.4	36.3	2.1	2.8	13.0	14.4	49.7	45.4
Craft and related worker	21.6	19.1	30.3	22.9	21.9	22.9	20.0	17.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.8	6.8	0.6	12.6	1.0	12.1	0.8	5.0
Elementary occupations	11.1	15.5	4.0	4.9	10.5	13.1	12.4	17.7
Other/Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.5. Employment by industry

In the following tables employment by industrial sector (main occupation) is presented. The total employment by industry sector is presented in Table 13 for both years 2009 and 2014. The share of employment in agriculture sector in 2014 has decreased, from 58 percent in 2009 to 45 percent in 2014. However, the industrial and service sectors have increased over the same period. In general, the differences between women and men in employment rates in the different sectors were small.
(See Table 13 for more details).

Table 13. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation) and sex, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Industrial sector (main occupation)	CSES 2009			CSES 2014		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Employed population, number (thousand)	3,715	3,754	7,469	3,968	4,267	8,235
Agriculture (Primary)	57.8	57.4	57.6	46.7	43.9	45.3
Industry (Secondary)	16.2	15.5	15.9	24.1	24.5	24.3
Services (Tertiary)	26.0	27.0	26.5	29.2	31.5	30.4
Other/Don't know	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 14 shows the employment by industrial sectors and geographical domains for 2009 and 2014. As indicated, there are large differences in indicated sectors between the geographical domains. In Phnom Penh, the share of employment in the service sector shrank from 77 percent in 2009 to 69 percent in 2014. On the other hand, employment in the industrial sector in Phnom Penh has increased during this period. For other urban areas, the share of employment in the industrial sector has also increased. For other rural areas, the share of employment in agriculture sector is highest, although this share has decreased from about 68 percent in 2009 to about 57 percent in 2014. Employment in the agricultural sector has in fact decreased in all geographical domains except for Phnom Penh.
(See Table 14 for more details).

Table 14. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation) and geographical domain. 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Industrial sector (main occupation)	CSES 2009				CSES 2014			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Employed population, number and (thousand)	7,469	686	735	6,048	8,235	1,059	957	6,220
Agriculture (Primary)	57.6	1.9	24.0	68.0	45.3	2.5	17.0	56.9
Industry (Secondary)	15.9	21.2	17.8	15.0	24.3	28.2	25.4	23.5
Services (Tertiary)	26.5	76.9	58.3	17.0	30.4	69.3	57.6	19.6
Other/Don't know	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure 4 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years for the years 2009 and 2014 by industrial sector. As indicated, the agricultural sector has decreased significantly since 2009. On the other hand the industrial and service sectors have increased steadily over the period (2009-2014).

Figure 4. Employment population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

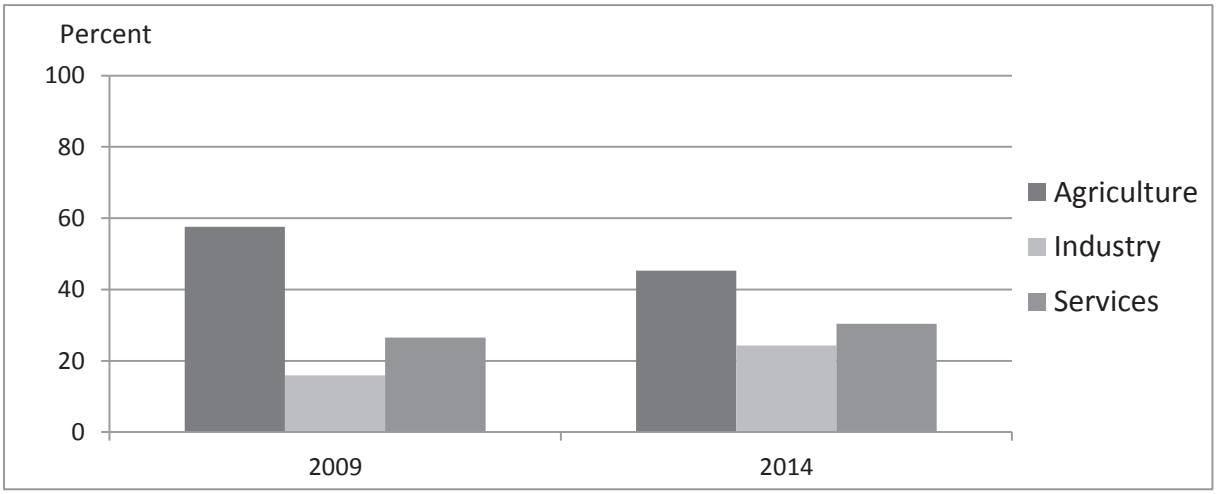


Table 15 shows the employed population by industrial sector, geographical domain and sex. In the other urban and other rural areas there are small differences between women and men in agricultural, industrial and service sectors. In Phnom Penh the gender differences are larger, where women has a higher share of employment in the industrial sector, with about 32 percent against 25 percent for men. The share was lower for service sector, with about 66 percent against 72 percent. For the other urban and other rural areas, the shares in industrial and service sectors for women and men indicated no significant gender differences. (See Table 15 for more details).

Table15: Employed population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation), geographical domain and sex, 2014. In Percent.

Industrial sector (main occupation)	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employed population, number (thousand)	3,968	4,267	511	548	454	502	3,003	3,217
Agriculture (Primary)	46.7	43.9	2.2	2.8	16.1	17.8	58.9	55.1
Industry (Secondary)	24.1	24.5	31.5	25.2	24.6	26.2	22.7	24.1
Services (Tertiary)	29.2	31.5	66.4	72.1	59.4	56.1	18.4	20.8
Other/Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.6. Wage employment

Table 16 shows women's share of wage employment for persons aged 18 years and above in the agricultural, industrial and service sectors in 2014. In Cambodia, women's share of wage employment in the industrial sector is about 46 percent, followed by agricultural sector with 45 percent, and service sector with 35 percent. For Phnom Penh, women's share of wage employment in the industrial sector is higher than in other domains, at 54 percent compared to 44 percent in other urban and other rural areas respectively.

Table16. Women share of wage employment aged (18 years and above) by geographical domain and industrial sector, 2014. In Percent.

Women share of wage employment	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Agriculture (Primary)	45.2	-*	38.7	45.7
Industry (Secondary)	46.1	53.5	44.1	44.7
Services (Tertiary)	34.7	38.1	38.4	30.4
Total	41.7	43.7	40.7	41.2

*Based on few observation

Table 17 shows women's share of wage employment among persons aged 5 years and above in the agricultural, industrial and service sectors in 2014. As indicated in this table, women's share of wage employment in each sector (agriculture, industry and service) is virtually unchanged in comparison with the women's share of wage employment described in Table 16, although the wage employment of young persons, aged 5-17 years, is included to be measured as well.

Table17. Women share of wage employment aged (5 years and above) by geographical domain and industrial sector, 2014. In Percent.

Women share	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Agriculture (Primary)	45.4	-*	38.8	45.9
Industry (Secondary)	47.4	54.0	44.4	46.5
Services (Tertiary)	35.4	38.2	39.0	31.6
Total	42.7	44.1	41.2	42.6

*Based on few observation

Table 18 shows women's share of wage employment among persons aged 15-64 years in the agricultural, industrial and service sectors in 2014. As indicated in this table, the women share of wage employment in each sector (agriculture, industry and service) is virtually unchanged in comparison with the women's share of wage employment described in Table 16 and Table 17, although the wage employment for young people aged 5-14 years and the wage employment for old persons aged 65 years and above are excluded from measurement.

Table18. Women share of wage employment aged (15-64 years) by geographical domain and industrial sector, 2014. In Percent.

Women share	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Agriculture (Primary)	45.3	-*	38.6	45.8
Industry (Secondary)	47.3	53.9	44.5	46.3
Services (Tertiary)	35.6	38.3	39.3	31.9
Total	42.7	44.1	41.4	42.6

*Based on few observation

6.7. Child labour

Table 19 shows the working children in the child population aged 5-17 years for year 2014. About 19 percent of children worked and about 81 percent were not in the labour force. There is no significant difference between women and men.

Table19. Working children aged (5-17 year) by sex, 2014. In Percent.

Working children	Women	Men	Both sexes
Working children	18.8	19.8	19.3
Not in the labour force	81.2	80.2	80.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 20 shows that the share of working children has decreased in recent years. In 2012, about 24 percent, and in 2014 about 19 percent. The figure for 2013 and 2014 are similar to the results of the Cambodia Labour Force and Child Survey 2012[4], (Table 4.1), where working children in child population aged 5-17 years was also about 19 percent.

Table 20. Working children aged (5-17 year) by sex, 2012, 2013 and 2014. In Percent.

Working children	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Working children	23.6	18,3	19.3
Not in the labour force	76.4	81.6	80.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 21 shows the share of working children age 5-17 years who also are currently attending school. About one third of all working children were currently attending school. Working while attending school was less common among women than men at 30 percent and 36 percent, respectively.

Table 21. Working children aged (5-17 year) currently attending school by sex, 2014. In Percent.

Working children	Women	Men	Both sexes
Working children in school	30.4	35.7	33.2
Working children not in school	61.8	55.0	58.2
Not applicable	7.8	9.3	8.6
Total	100	100	100

[4]Cambodia Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2012 Child Labour Report, November 2013. NIS, ILO and IPEC

7. Health

In this chapter the main data on disability, illness, and health care seeking are summarized. Data on maternal health and child health were not collected in the CSES 2014 because similar and more detailed questions were asked in the CDHS 2014. However, some possible results compared with CSES 2004 and 2009 are done in this report.

The interviews on health were done by trained, non-medical enumerators. The health questions were asked during the interview month in CSES 2014. The health questions were separated into two parts namely: "Health care seeking and expenditure", and "Disability".

7.1. Disabilities in the population of private households

Disability is defined as a restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered as normal for a human being. It is a condition in which a person has a problem with his/her body, mind or behavior that limits his/her ability to participate normally in work, school or ordinary social life. It is a permanent or long-term condition and should not include a temporary illness or injury.

Prevalence of disabilities

About 4 percent of the total non-institutional population of Cambodia is disabled. The number of disabled persons was about 524,000 persons in 2014. Table 1 shows the prevalence of different types of disability/difficulty. The respondent could report up to three types of difficulty (the most important ones if more than three). The table shows the share of population having at least one type of disability/difficulty in 2004, 2009 and 2014. The types refer to the first or most important reported difficulty. Table 1 also shows that the disability/difficulty in seeing is the most common problem for Cambodian population in the last ten years (2004-2014). (See Table 1 for more details).

Table 1. Persons in the non-institutional population with at least one disability/difficulty, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Type of difficulty	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2014
Seeing	1.5	3.9	1.7
Hearing	0.5	1.2	0.7
Speaking	0.2	0.3	0.2
Moving	1.1	1.6	1.1
Feeling or sensing*	0.4	0.4	0.2
Psychological	0.3	0.4	0.2
Learning	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fits	0.1	0.1	0.1

*2004, 2014: "Feeling", 2009: "Feeling or sensing"

Table 2 shows that the prevalence of disability/difficulty has increased by age group. In the youngest population aged (0-14 years), only about 1 percent had disability/difficulty while in the oldest population aged (60 years and above), almost one fourths had disability/difficulty (about 24 percent). In the oldest population, however more women than men had disability/difficulty. (See Table 2 for more details).

Table 2. Persons (in the non-institutional population) with at least one difficulty by age group and sex, 2014. In Percent.

Age group	Women	Men	Both sexes
All	3.6	3.3	3.4
0-14	0.5	0.7	0.6
15-29	1.1	1.4	0.1
30-44	2.0	2.2	2.1
45-59	5.3	7.5	6.3
60^{+}	24.6	22.4	23.7

Degree of difficulties

Table 3 below shows the levels of the most common difficulty (Seeing, Moving and Hearing) by degree of difficulty. As indicated, about 2 percent of the population had seeing difficulty in 2014 (see Table 1 above). For the moderate degree of the seeing difficulty (0.9 percent in the total population) and having severe seeing difficulty was quite rare (0.2 percent in the total population). For moving and hearing difficulty, it was more common with moderate degree. (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Degree of most common difficulties, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Type of difficulty	CSES 2009			CSES 2014		
	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Seeing	2.1	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.2
Moving	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3
Hearing	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1

Cause of difficulties

The questionnaire mentioned 18 different causes. The enumerator asked about the cause for each reported difficulty. Table 4 shows the main causes of disability/difficulty in the total non-institutional population whatever kind of disability/difficulty was reported. Overall, old age and disease were the most commonly reported causes of disability/difficulty, with about 2 percent and 1 percent, respectively in the total population. Women have suffered difficulty caused by old age more than men. Men reported somewhat higher shares than women for causes like mine/UXO or war injuries, and traffic or work accidents. (See Table 4 for more details).

Table 4. Some causes of difficulties by sex, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Cause of difficulty	CSES 2009			CSES 2014		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Mine/UXO or war injuries	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2
Traffic or work accidents	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Disease	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.0
Old age	3.4	2.4	2.9	2.5	1.3	1.9
Congenital	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6

7.2. Illness, injury or other health problem in the last 30 days

In CSES 2014 household heads were asked about each household member whether they had been sick or injured in the last 30 days. If anyone had been sick or injured the kind of illness (in five main illnesses) was recorded. There was a question about consultation or treatment sought for the illness/injury. There was also a separate question which asked if there had been any other reason to go to the health facility or seek health care.

As indicated in Table 5 below, about 15 percent of all persons had an illness/injury at any time in the last 30 days. For women, about 17 percent had an illness or injury, while for men, the share is about 12 percent only. In absolute numbers this means that close to 2.2 million Cambodian populations had health problems. The share was somewhat higher in other rural areas than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas.

Table 5. Illness/injury in the last 30 days by geographical domain and sex, 2014. In Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	16.5	12.4	14.5
Phnom Penh	10.3	8.5	9.4
Other urban	14.7	11.1	13.0
Other rural	17.8	13.2	15.5

Figure 1 shows the illness and injury in the population in different geographical domains in 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Cambodia the illness or injury in the population has slightly decreased between 2004 and 2014, with about 18 percent in 2004 and about 15 percent each in 2009 and 2014. In Phnom Penh the decrease of illness and injury in the population is larger than in the other urban and in other rural areas. (See Figure 1 for more details).

Figure 1. Illness/injury in the last 30 days by geographical domain, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

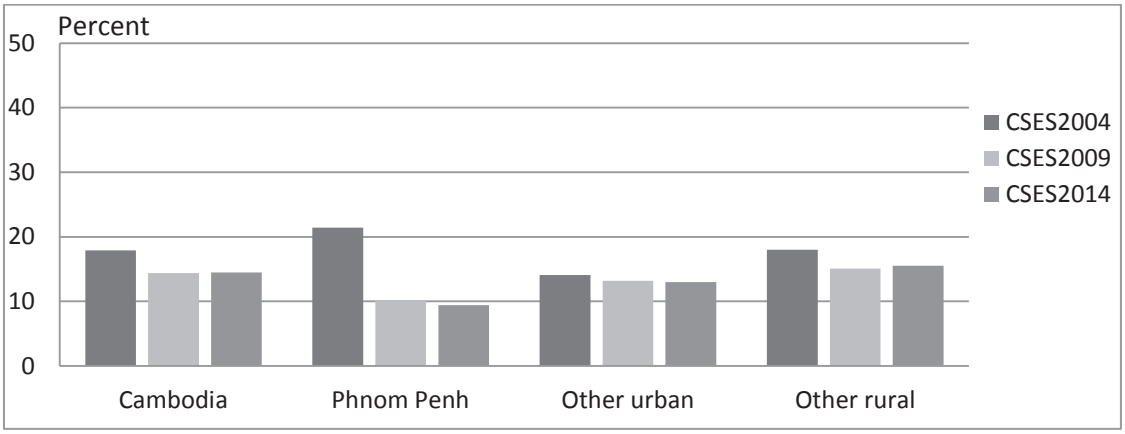
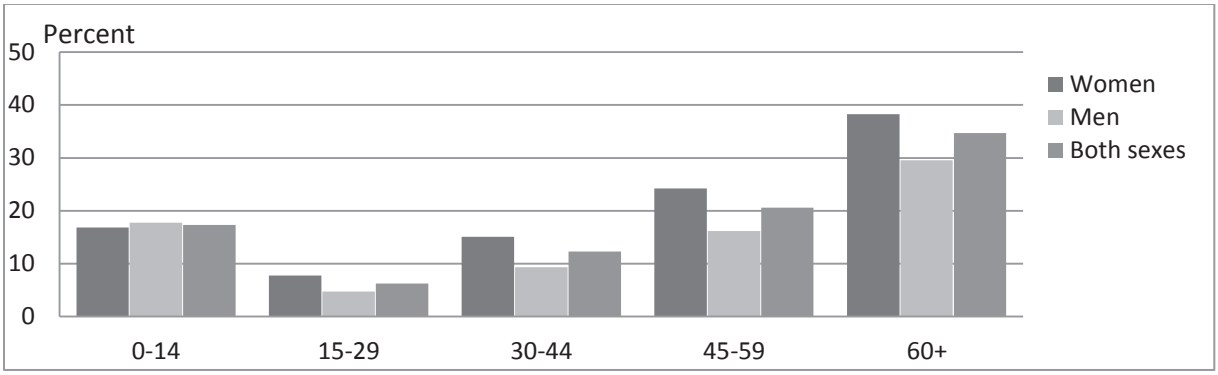


Figure 2 shows the pattern of illness and injury in the population by age group and sex. Health problems were highest among elderly population. For example the share of elderly population aged (60 years and above) that had an illness or injury during the last 30 days was about 38 percent among women and about 30 percent among men. In the youngest population aged (0-14 years), health problems for women and men seem to be on the same level. Overall, the population aged (15 years and above), more women have health problems than men. (See Figure 2 for more details).

Figure 2. Illness/injury in the last 30 days by age group and sex, 2014. In Percent.



Health care visits

Table 6 shows that about 14 percent of the population had sought care once or more in the last 30 days, women to a greater extent than men in all areas in Cambodia. The share of persons with one or more health care visit was higher in the other rural areas than in the other urban areas and Phnom Penh, which constitutes about 15 percent, 13 percent and 9 percent respectively.

Table 6: Health care visits (one or more visits) in the last 30 days by geographical domain and sex, 2014. In Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	16.2	12.1	14.2
Phnom Penh	9.8	8.4	9.1
Other urban	14.6	11.0	12.8
Other rural	17.4	12.8	15.1

Table 7 shows health care visits distributed by sex, age group and number of visits. As indicated, about half of those who sought care during the last 30 days did so only once. The elderly population has sought more care than the younger population. About 34 percent of the population aged (60 years and above) has sought care at least once in the last 30 days, while the shares of the population aged below 60 years are in lower rates, respectively. By gender, almost all the women in each age group, except for the youngest one, have sought more care than men. (See Table 7 for more details).

Table 7. Health care visits in the last 30 days by (0-14 years) group and sex, 2014. In Percent.

Sex and age group	Once	2-5 times	6 times or more	Once or more
Women				
0-14	8.5	8.0	0.1	16.6
15-29	4.0	3.4	0.1	7.6
30-44	8.0	6.8	0.1	14.9
45-59	10.8	12.4	0.3	23.5
60^{+}	19.8	17.0	0.3	37.0
Men				
0-14	9.0	8.3	0.2	17.5
15-29	2.3	2.2	0.1	4.5
30-44	5.4	3.5	0.1	9.0
45-59	7.5	8.1	0.2	15.7
60^{+}	14.0	14.3	0.4	28.7
Both sexes				
0-14	8.8	8.1	0.1	17.0
15-29	3.1	2.8	0.1	6.0
30-44	6.8	5.2	0.1	12.0
45-59	9.3	10.4	0.2	20.0
60^{+}	17.4	15.9	0.3	33.6

Provider of health care

Any household members who had health problems and have sought care were asked what kind of care that was sought for the treatment (provider). A first question was asked about the provider for the first treatment and for those who had more than one treatment in the last 30 days there was also a question about the last provider. The different kind of health care providers were grouped in public, private, self-care traditional care and providers "overseas".

As indicated in Table 8 below, the first provider sought among the household members who needed care for illness, injury or other health problem in the last 30 days is highest for private health care provider, which constitutes about 63 percent, and followed by public health care provider, with about 24 percent. For self-care which the household members have used as the first treatment, the share is about 12 percent only. There was no significant difference between women and men for seeking health care provider in the last 30 days. (See Table 8 for more details).

Table 8. First provider of health care among household members who were seeking care in the last 30 days by sex, 2014. In Percent.

Provider of health care	Women	Men	Both sexes
Public	24.2	22.5	23.5
Private	62.0	64.3	62.9
Self-care*	12.7	12.2	12.4
Traditional care	0.6	0.3	0.5
Other	0.1	0.4	0.2
Overseas	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	100	100	100

* Self-Care includes: Shop selling drugs/market

As indicated in Table 9 below, the first provider sought among the household members who needed care for illness, injury or other health problem in the last 30 days is highest for private health care provider in Phnom Penh, other urban and other rural areas, which constitutes about 89 percent, 71 percent and 60 percent respectively. For public provider and self-care, the shares are highest in the other rural areas than in other urban areas and Phnom Penh. (See Table 9 for more details).

Table 9. First provider of health care among household members who were seeking care in the last 30 days by geographical domain, 2014. In Percent.

Provider of health care	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Public	23.5	7.5	21.7	25.2
Private	62.9	88.8	70.8	59.5
Self-care*	12.4	3.2	6.9	14.0
Traditional care	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5
Other	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Overseas	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100

As the health care system in Cambodia is largely a fee-based system, it is important to know the source of financing (money) used to pay for health care. One goal of the health care system is to have appropriate funding mechanisms for the population to acquire health care without deepening poverty. Table 10 shows the different source of financing spent by household members who sought treatment for health care. About 68 percent of financing source spent on health care came from household income, 26 percent from savings, and 3 percent from borrowings. For all geographical domains in Cambodia, the two most common sources of financing treatment for health care are the household income and savings. For Phnom Penh, the household income used for health care is higher than the other urban and other rural areas, but for savings, the share in the other rural areas is higher.
(See Table 10 for more details).

Table 10. Source of financing spent by household members who sought treatment for health care by geographical domain, 2014. In Percent.

Source of financing for health care	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Household income	67.9	83.9	75.8	65.3
Savings	26.2	14.3	21.9	27.9
Borrowing	3.3	0.5	0.9	3.9
Selling assets	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.7
Selling household production in advance	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5
Other	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.8
Total	100	100	100	100

8. Victimization

In this section findings from the CSES about crime, victimization and feelings of safety are presented. The areas studied include victimization by violence, victimization by property crimes, victimization by accidents, and feelings of safety.

The questions on violence, property crimes and accidents refer to the last 12 months. The questions about violence were asked to each household member aged 5 years and above (for children the parents were asked), while the questions about property crimes, accidents and safety were asked to the household head.

The main questions dealt with in this section are:

- How many households and/or persons in Cambodia are victimized by violence and property crimes?
- How many households in Cambodia are victimized by accidents?
- How many households in Cambodia feel safe from crime?
- What differences in the above can be found when comparing different subpopulations and different years?

The CSES is designed to provide basic information of victimized households and persons in the context of household socio-economic conditions. To get comprehensive assessment of victim of violence, the detailed information is collected and analysis in the report of Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) 2014.

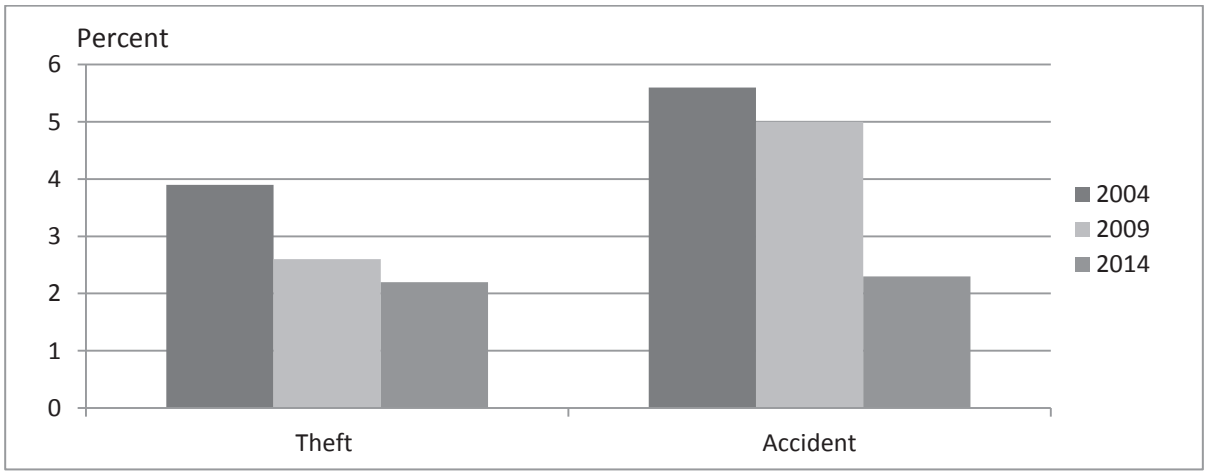
8.1. Victimization in total

The total number of victimized persons or households in CSES is not to be seen as the total number of victims or victimized households in Cambodia. The study does not cover all crimes and a study like this underestimates crime because many people don't feel comfortable telling about their experiences. Moreover, some experiences defined by the victim as crimes may in fact not be a crime in the criminal code.

In Figure 1 the victimization by property crime and victimization by accident are presented for 2004, 2009 and 2014. In CSES 2014 the module with questions about victim of violence was entirely revised and no comparison between previous CSES can be done. Victimization by violence in 2014 is presented in section 8.2.

About two percent of the households were victimized by property crimes (theft, burglary or robbery) in 2014. This is slightly lower than 2009. However, compared to 2004 there is a significant reduction in the victimization rate. Only about two percent of the households were victimized by accidents in 2014. This is a significant reduction from 2004 and 2009. (See Figure 1 for more details).

Figure 1. Victimized households. 2004, 2009 and 2014.



8.2. Persons victimized by violence

In this section the victimization by violence is studied in more detail. Questions were asked to all persons aged 5 years and above, the share of persons are presented in Table 1 below. In the following CSES the results on differences according to sex, type of violence, violence in different residence, violence in different population groups, repeated violence, relation to the perpetrator and reporting behavior are presented.

Table 1 shows all persons who were victimized by violence as of the total population. In 2014 the victimized persons for both sexes was 0.4 percent of all total population. More women than men were victimized.

Table 1. Victimized persons of violence by sex. 2014. In Percent.

Victimization	Women	Men	Both sexes
Victimized persons in percent of total population	0.5	0.4	0.4
Number of victimized persons	36,288	28,853	65,141
Share of women and men of all victimized persons	55.7	44.3	100

Type of violence

The CSES also gives the possibility to study the share of different type of violence. The data was collected for the last event of violence if more than one event. The most frequent type of violence according to CSES 2014 was "slap or push" with 71 percent. The second most frequent was "punch, kick, whip, or beat with an object" with about 22 percent. (See Table 2 for more details).

Table 2. Violent events by type of violence, 2014. In Percent.

Typle of violence	2014
All types of violent events	100
Violent events by type of violence	
Slap or push you.	71.0
Punch, kick, whip, or beat you with an object.	21.5
Choke, smother, try to drown you, or burn you intentionally.	1.1
Used or threatened you with a knife or other weapon.	4.1
Try to make you have sexual intercourse of any kind without your permission.	0.5
Other	1.8

As shown in Table 3 below the women were in majority in almost all types of violent events. The type of violence "try to make or have sexual intercourse of any kind without permission" was experienced by women only, with 100 percent. For all other types except for "used or threatened with a knife or other weapon" there were more events where women were victimized than men.
(See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Violent events by type of violence and sex, 2014. In Percent.

Typle of violence	Women	Men
All types of violent events	57.1	42.9
Violent events by type of violence		
Slap or push you.	57.4	42.6
Punch, kick, whip, or beat you with an object.	57.9	42.1
Choke, smother, try to drown you, or burn you intentionally.	89.9	10.1
Used or threatened you with a knife or other weapon.	31.6	68.4
Try to make you have sexual intercourse of any kind without your permission.	100	0.0
Other	63.9	36.1

Residence

Table 4 shows victimization rates by urban and rural areas. The result indicates that the rates were about the same in both urban and rural areas and between women and men.

Table 4. Victimized persons of violence by sex and residence, 2014. In Percent.

Residence	Women	Men	Both sexes
Urban	0.5	0.4	0.4
Rural	0.5	0.4	0.4

If compare the victimized persons by sex in five zones in Cambodia, Phnom Penh had the lowest rate of victimized persons for men, while Plain had the highest rate for women. For Tonle Sap and Coast, men had higher rates than women, while Plateau and Mountain, this corresponding rate is higher for women than men. (See Table 5 for more details).

Table 5. Victimized persons of violence by sex and zone, 2014. In Percent.

Zone	Women	Men	Both sexes
Phnom Penh	0.1	0.0	0.0
Plain	0.7	0.5	0.6
Tonle Sap	0.4	0.5	0.4
Coast	0.3	0.5	0.4
Plateau and Mountain	0.5	0.4	0.4

Marital status, education and literacy

Table 6 shows the victimization rates by marital status of persons aged 15 years and above. As observed, women who have never been married seem to have a slightly higher rate of victimization, at 0.6 percent in 2014. The differences in victimization rates by marital status for both women and men are not statistically significant. (See Table 6 for more details).

Table 6. Victimized persons of violence by marital status, aged 15 year and above, 2014. In Percent.

Marital status	Women	Men	Both sexes
Never married	0.6	0.3	0.4
Married/Live together	0.4	–	0.3
Widowed	0.4	0.3	0.4
Divorced/Separated	0.4	0.5	0.4

The risk of victimization was a bit higher for the population who could not read and write (the population who are illiterate) as well as those who have not completed primary school, which constitutes about 0.6 percent each. For the population who are able to read and write, the population with having no or only some education background and the population with secondary school and higher, seems to have a lower victimization rate, with about 0.4 percent each, but this corresponding rate is lowest for those who have completed primary school, with only 0.3 percent. The differences in victimization rates by education levels may not be statistically significant.

Table 7. Victimized persons of violence by adult literacy and highest level of education, aged 15 years and over, 2014 In Percent.

Education level	2014
Can read and write	0.4
Cannot read and write	0.6
No or only some education	0.4
Primary school not completed	0.6
Primary school completed	0.3
Secondary school and higher	0.4
Other	–

Repeated victimization of violence and relation to the perpetrator

Table 8 shows the repeated victimization of violence by sex. As indicated, about 78 percent of all victimized persons were victimized more than once. The share of women who were victimized repeatedly was larger than the men, which constitutes about 82 percent and 74 percent, respectively. For the frequency of victimization ranged from one to three times, this corresponding percentage is higher for men than women, but a frequency with four times or more, the percentage is higher for women. Overall, the differences in repeated victimization of violence are statistically significant. (See Table 8 for more details).

Table 8. Repeated victimization by sex, 2014. In Percent.

Repeated victimization	Women	Men	Both sexes
Repeated victimization (>1)	81.7	73.7	78.1
Victimized once	18.3	26.3	21.9
Victimized twice	18.9	20.9	19.8
Victimized three times	19.5	25.3	22.1
Victimized 4-9 times	18.5	12.8	16.0
Victimized 10 or more times	24.8	14.7	20.2
All victimized person	100	100	100

Reporting violence and court procedure of crimes of violence

About 27 percent of persons who had exposed to violence, had reported an act of violence in 2014. The questions were asked about the last event of violence which was committed by the perpetrator (if more than one). It was a significant difference between women and men when having exposed to violence and had reported. (See Table 9 for more details).

Table 9. Victimized persons of violence that reporting the violence, 2014. In Percent.

Reported violent	Women	Men	Both sexes
Victimized persons in % of total population	0.5	0.4	0.4
Number of victimized persons	36,288	28,853	65,141
Victimized persons who had reported violent crimes in % of all victimized persons	30.0	22.6	26.7

In Table 10 the distribution of victims of violence who had reported a crime is presented. The rate of persons who had reported the crime to the authorities (i.e. police, village leader or other competent authorities) seems to be higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. In the rural areas more women than men had reported a crime to the authorities when having exposed, which constitutes about 35 percent and 25 percent, respectively.

Table 10. Victim of violence who had reported a crime to the authorities by residence and sex, 2014. In Percent.

Residence	Women	Men	Both sexes
Urban	15.7	13.3	14.7
Rural	34.5	25.0	30.2

The CSES also shows the experience that the victimized persons had exposed from the violent act. The two most frequent experiences resulted from the violence act were "cut, scratches, bruises, aches, redness or swelling or other minor marks", which constitutes about 45 percent, followed by "fear or stress", with about 44 percent.. For women and men, the corresponding experience they had from the violence act is almost similar. (See Table 11 for more details).

Table 11. Experience results from violent events by sex, 2014. In Percent.

Experience from violent events	Women	Men	Both sexes
All persons who had experienced violent events in percent	100	100	100
Fear or Stress	44.0	43.6	43.8
Cut, scratches, bruises, aches, redness or swelling or other minor marks	46.1	44.4	45.4
Sprains, dislocations or blistering	7.3	6.5	7.0
Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth or blackened or charred skin	2.3	3.4	2.8
Permanent injury or disfigure-men	0.3	2.1	1.1
A miscarriage	0.0	-	0.0

As indicated in Table 9 above and in Table 12 below, about 27 percent of the victimized persons who had reported the act of violence in 2014. The reporting rates of violence act to the police and village leaders were higher for women, but lower than men when reporting to the families or other competent authorities. Table 12 shows the shares of reporting to authority respectively. It was more common to report the violence to the other authority than to the police and to village leader. About 21 percent of all victimized persons reported to the police while over 37 percent reported to the village leader while about 42 percent reported to the other site about a crime. Regarding a court procedure, about 29 percent of the victimized persons had filed a lawsuit against the act of violence which were committed by perpetrator to end up the case in the court. For women more violent events were brought to the court.

Table 12. Reported violent events by sex, 2014. In Percent.

Reported events	Women	Men	Both sexes
Persons victimized by violence in percent	0.5	0.4	0.4
Persons who had reported a crime in percent of all victimized persons	30.0	22.6	26.7
All persons who had reported a crime in percent	100	100	100
Persons who had reported to the police in percent of all persons who had reported a crime	21.8	19.0	20.8
Persons who had reported to the village leader in percent of all persons who had reported a crime	39.8	33.1	37.4
Persons who had reported to other(including own family and other authority) in percent of all persons who had reported a crime	38.4	47.9	41.8
Event gone to court procedure in percent of persons who had reported a crime	32.3	23.8	29.1

8.3. Households victimized by property crimes

In this section the concept of property crime is used which consists of theft, burglary and robbery crimes. The questions were asked to the household head. There is a significant reduction in the victimization rates over the last 10 years (2004-2014). The results indicate that the victimized households who had reported as the victims by property crimes are almost the same in both urban and rural areas for 2014, with about 2 percent each. If compared with 2009 and 2014, the rate was higher in 2004. (See Table 13 for more details).

Table 13. Victimization of property crimes by residence, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Residence	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2014
Victimized households in percent of all households	3.9	2.6	2.1
Victimized households in percent of all households living in:			
Urban	5.9	2.5	1.8
Rural	3.5	2.6	2.1

8.4. Feeling of safety

The respondent in this section was the head of household or spouse of the head of household. The respondent was asked whether he/she felt safe from crime and violence in the neighborhood referring to security for the whole household (see the victimization module of household questionnaire in Appendix 4). The characteristics in this section refer to the head of household.

In general, the results from CSES 2014 indicate that about 81percent of the Cambodian household heads felt safe from crime and violence in their neighborhood. The result also indicates that more heads of households felt safer in 2014 if compared to 2004 and 2009. No significant differences regarding feeling of safety were found between women and men of the headed households.
(See Table 14 for more details).

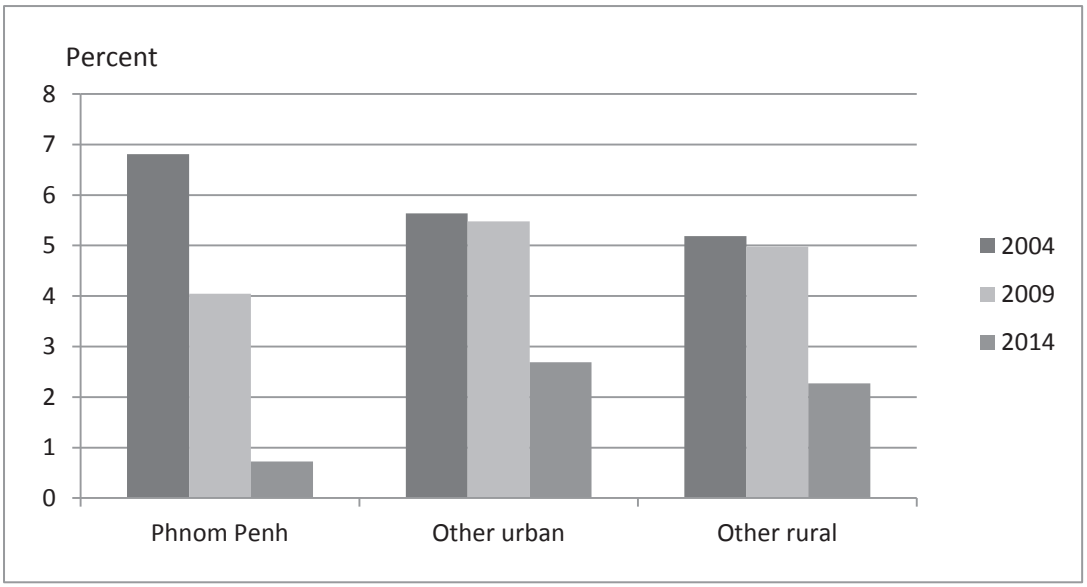
Table 14. Feeling of safety from crime and violence by residence and sex of head of household, 2004, 2009 and 2014 In Percent.

Feeling of safely and Residence	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2014	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2014	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2014
	Women head households			Men head households			All households		
Feeling safe from crime and violence in neighborhood	61.2	66.8	80.1	61.5	67.3	81.2	61.2	67.2	81.0
Heads of household feeling safe from crime and violence in neighborhood in % of all heads of households in									
Urban	55.9	67.6	74.6	56.0	71.6	77.3	56.0	70.6	76.7
Rural	56.9	66.6	81.7	57.0	66.4	82.3	56.9	66.4	82.1

8.5. Households victimized by accidents

Figure 2 shows the accident rates by geographical domains in Cambodia. As indicated, there was a reduction in the percentage of the households that victimized by accidents in all geographical domains in every five year (2004-2009) and (2009-2014). In Phnom Penh the accident rate was significantly declined from 2004 to 2014, more than in the other urban and other rural areas. The declining trends in accident rates are statistically significant.

Figure 2. Accidents by geographical domain, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.



9. Household income and Liabilities

9.1. Household income in Cambodia

Household income statistics from the Cambodia Socio-Economic Surveys (CSES) were not published from 1999 to 2008, but by 2009 the quality of the data had improved sufficiently to warrant publication. The quality has become progressively better and is still improving.

In Cambodia, self-employment in small businesses and agriculture is common and it is difficult to gather accurate income data for these types of employment. There is no depreciation of investments like tools and animals, which results in a rather large number of households with negative income. Also income tends to fluctuate during the year. There are a number of methodological issues to address before more reliable income statistics can be produced from the CSES. However, the statistics produced today are reasonably reliable and give useful information about the differences between geographical domains in Cambodia and also about how Cambodians earn their living.

That said, specific and detailed numbers should be regarded as indicative only, especially when they are about subgroups within the survey. The sample for the CSES 2014 and CSES 2009 were similar in size, at about 12,000 households. However the surveys between these years (2010-2013) had smaller samples of about 3,600 households. Therefore, income estimates from 2009 and 2014 have less statistical uncertainty than estimates from the other years.

Main sources of income

The number of Cambodian normal households is about 3.3 million with 15.2 million people living in Cambodia as of year 2014 (CSES 2014). Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in 2014 is estimated to be USD 1,123, up from USD 1,042 in 2013. This is a 9 percent increase since last year and a 50 percent increase since 2009. Note these estimates are not adjusted for inflation.

The total monthly income of Cambodian households is estimated to be 1,434 thousand riels in 2014, which is an increase by 16 percent over last year and it is increased by 92 percent if compared to year 2009. Cambodian household's disposable income in 2014 increased by 16 percent over last year and increased by 93 percent if compared to 2009. The higher increase compared to the increase of total income is mainly due to the data collection on current transfers paid changed from diary methods to recall method since 2012.

Table 1 shows household income composition in average value per month by geographical domains with both value and share in percent of total income. The share of Cambodian household income from wages and salaries increased from about 1/3 of total incomes in 2009 to an estimated 45 percent in 2014. The share of incomes from wage and salary increased especially much in just the past year, up 27 percent compared to 2013. Self-employment income shows tendencies to decrease its share, from about 2/3 of total incomes in 2009-2013 to an estimated 50 percent in 2014.

The main source of Cambodian household income is still self-employment. In Cambodia, the agriculture income is a common source of income especially in other rural areas while the main source of income in Phnom Penh and other urban areas is non-agriculture income. Cambodian agriculture income increased by 18 percent in 2014 over the last year. Non-agriculture income increased by about 2 percent in 2014 compared to the previous year and increased by 51 percent if compared to the last five years from 2009.

In Phnom Penh, household wages and salaries increased about 22 percent in 2014 compared to 2013. Self-employment income increased by 6 percent caused by agriculture and non-agriculture income and owner-occupied house income also increased. Income from property income increased by about 29 percentage points from 2013 to 2014. The household total incomes in Phnom Penh increased with about 13 percent in 2014 over the last year.

In other urban areas, the household total incomes decreased about 11 percent in 2014 compared to the last year. However, total income increased by 70 percent if compared to the last five years from 2009. The main source of household income is from self-employment, which represented about 55 percent

of the total income. Self-employment income has decreased to 1,024 thousand riels in 2014 from 1,454 thousand riels in 2013. Wages and salaries represented about 40 percent of the total incomes in 2014, an increase of about 30 percent from 2013. The capital market for households is still very small, representing about 1 percent of the total income. Household income from agriculture increased about 8 percent while non-agriculture income decreased by 34 percent since 2013. However it was increased by 55 percent if compared to the last five years from 2009.

In other rural areas, household total incomes increased with about 25 percent in 2014 compared to 2013. The main source of household income in other rural areas is from self-employment which represented about 50 percent of the total income. Self-employment income in other urban areas increased about 22 percent in 2014 over a previous year. Income sources from wages and salaries represented about 45 percent of the total incomes and increased about 29 percent in 2014 over the previous year. The capital market for household seems very small, representing less than one percent of the total income. Household income from agriculture increased about 18 percent in 2014 while non-agriculture income decreased about 32 percent, if compared over the last year.

Table 1. Income composition, average per month, 2009-2014. In Thousand Riels and Percent.

Source of income	Value in Thousand Riels						Share in %					
	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia												
Primary income	727	877	862	984	1,183	1,371	97.0	97.4	97.1	96.6	95.7	95.6
Wage and Salary	241	292	340	403	505	642	32.0	32.4	38.4	39.5	40.9	44.8
Self-employment Income	482	582	520	576	675	722	64.0	64.6	58.5	56.5	54.6	50.4
Agriculture	162	205	209	229	195	230	22.0	22.7	23.6	22.5	15.7	16.0
Non Agriculture	250	290	224	249	369	378	33.0	32.1	25.3	24.5	29.9	26.3
Owner occupied house	70	88	86	98	111	115	9.0	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.0	8.0
Property income	4	3	2	5	3	7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5
Total transfers received	19	24	26	35	53	62	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.4	4.3	4.4
Total Income	747	901	888	1,019	1,236	1,434	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total transfers paid (*)	11	24	17	5	5	10	1.0	2.7	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.7
Disposable Income	736	877	871	1,014	1,231	1,424	99.0	97.3	98.1	99.5	99.6	99.3
Phnom Penh												
Primary income	1,986	1,940	1,770	1,847	2,478	2,806	97.0	97.6	97.3	97.9	98.5	98.2
Wage and Salary	765	910	991	930	1,135	1,385	38.0	45.8	54.5	49.3	45.1	48.5
Self-employment Income	1,203	1,023	769	909	1,326	1,399	59.0	51.5	42.3	48.2	52.7	49.0
Agriculture	22	20	8	22	11	27	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.0
Non Agriculture	878	650	423	560	935	957	43.0	32.7	23.2	29.7	37.1	33.5
Owner occupied house	304	354	338	327	381	415	15.0	17.8	18.6	17.4	15.1	14.5
Property income	17	7	10	8	17	22	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8
Total transfers received	54	47	50	40	38	50	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.8
Total Income	2,039	1,987	1,819	1,886	2,517	2,856	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total transfers paid (*)	24	44	26	17	19	20	1.0	2.2	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.7
Disposable Income	2,016	1,944	1,793	1,870	2,498	2,836	99.0	97.8	98.6	99.1	99.3	99.3
Other urban												
Primary income	1,057	1,457	1,136	1,456	2,036	1,793	96.0	96.9	96.9	96.8	96.4	95.8
Wage and Salary	381	434	443	522	576	750	35.0	28.9	37.8	34.7	27.3	40.1
Self-employment Income	664	1,012	689	904	1,454	1,024	61.0	67.3	58.8	60.1	68.9	54.7
Agriculture	64	125	71	124	77	83	6.0	8.3	6.1	8.2	3.6	4.4
Non Agriculture	503	738	510	621	1,177	782	46.0	49.0	43.5	41.3	55.8	41.8
Owner occupied house	98	150	109	160	200	160	9.0	10.0	9.3	10.6	9.5	8.5
Property income(**)	12	11	3	29	6	18	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.9	0.3	1.0
Total transfers received	43	47	36	48	76	80	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.6	4.2
Total Income	1,101	1,504	1,172	1,504	2,112	1,872	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total transfers paid (*)	13	36	14	11	9	14	1.0	2.4	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.7
Disposable Income	1,089	1,468	1,158	1,493	2,103	1,858	99.0	97.6	98.8	99.3	99.6	99.3
Other rural												
Primary income	550	679	707	784	878	1,101	98.0	97.4	97.0	96.1	94.3	94.7
Wage and Salary	167	202	241	309	403	518	30.0	28.9	33.1	37.8	43.3	44.5
Self-employment Income	382	476	465	474	474	580	68.0	68.3	63.9	58.1	51.0	49.9
Agriculture	189	237	253	276	237	280	34.0	34.0	34.8	33.8	25.5	24.1
Non Agriculture	152	190	162	143	178	235	27.0	27.3	22.2	17.5	19.1	20.2
Owner occupied house	41	49	50	55	59	65	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.3	5.6
Property income	2	1	1	1	1	3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total transfers received	13	18	21	32	53	62	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.9	5.7	5.3
Total Income	563	697	728	816	931	1,163	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total transfers paid (*)	10	21	16	3	3	8	2.0	2.9	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.7
Disposable Income	554	676	713	813	928	1,155	98.0	97.1	97.8	99.6	99.7	99.3

^ In 2009 income own house adjusted to max = 1,000,000 per month, P99-value for Cambodia -> 1 percent of the households have been adjusted. % - Shares to total

(*) Due to a change in questionnaire and methods of measurement in 2012-2013 the comparability between 2012-2013 and previous years are low.

(**) The sample estimates for other urban areas contain one extremely high but plausible value which influence the values compared to previous years

Disposable income

The disposable income varies considerably between the different geographical domains in Cambodia. In 2014, the average household income is 1,424 thousand riels per month which increased about 16 percent over the last year.

There is a problem comparing household incomes between households of different size and composition as a large household in fact have a lower standard with the same income as a smaller household. Economic well-being might also be influenced by how many adults and how many children there are in each household. In this report the income per capita is used.

The average disposable income per capita is 331 thousand riels per month which is increased about 15 percent in 2014 if compared to 2013. In Phnom Penh, the average household disposable income is 2,836 thousand riels per month in 2014 and per capita disposable income is 681 thousand riels per month.

In 2014, per capita disposable income in Phnom Penh is almost three times larger than the per capita disposable income in other rural areas. In 2009, per capita disposable income in Phnom Penh was just above three times larger than the per capita disposable income in other rural areas.
(See Table 2 for more details).

Table 2. Disposable income, average values per month, 2009-2014. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
			Per household			
Cambodia	736	877	871	1,014	1,231	1,424
Phnom Penh	2,016	1,944	1,793	1,870	2,498	2,836
Other urban	1,089	1,468	1,158	1,493	2,103	1,858
Other rural	554	676	713	813	928	1,155
			Per capita			
Cambodia	158	196	198	228	288	331
Phnom Penh	414	429	406	432	580	681
Other urban	234	329	267	342	509	435
Other rural	121	152	162	180	216	265

The mean value doesn't give a complete picture of the income level for the typical Cambodian household. The mean value gets inflated by a few households with large incomes. Most Cambodian households have an income well below the mean value. Table 3 shows the income for the household in the middle of the distribution, the median value, for the different geographical domains in Cambodia. Also the median disposable income is considerably higher in Phnom Penh than in the other urban and other rural areas.

Table 3. Disposable income, median values per month, 2009-2014. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
			Per household			
Cambodia	384	471	562	663	782	974
Phnom Penh	1,258	1,303	1,250	1,379	1,646	2,018
Other urban	632	780	826	953	1,216	1,306
Other rural	323	410	469	561	666	833
			Per capita			
Cambodia	87	112	135	157	192	233
Phnom Penh	268	290	298	320	380	473
Other urban	141	188	198	230	294	310
Other rural	73	96	114	133	163	200

The disposable income is unevenly distributed in Cambodia. Table 4 shows the population divided in five equally large groups (quintiles) by income. The 20 percent with the highest disposable income (quintile 5) have more than 50 percent of the total income. In 2014, the households in quintile 5 have a disposable income per capita that is about 18 times larger than the 20 percent of the households with the lowest income. In 2009, the households in quintile 5 had a disposable income per capita that is 26 times larger than the 20 percent of the households with the lowest income.

Table 4. Quintile groups by disposable income per capita, average values per month, 2009-2014. In Thousand Riels and Percent.

	Value in Thousand Riels						Share in %					
Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia												
Quintile group												
Lowest fifth	19	28	41	49	67	46	2.0	2.8	4.1	4.3	4.6	2.8
Second fifth	49	69	89	106	135	162	6.0	7.0	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.8
Middle fifth	88	113	142	165	204	246	11.0	11.4	14.3	14.5	14.1	14.9
Fourth fifth	148	180	213	248	298	359	19.0	18.3	21.5	21.8	20.6	21.8
Highest fifth	488	595	506	571	744	838	62.0	60.5	51.1	50.1	51.4	50.8
Phnom Penh												
Quintile group												
Lowest fifth	82	85	126	137	159	166	4.0	4.0	6.2	6.3	5.3	4.9
Second fifth	177	190	217	229	285	344	8.0	8.9	10.7	10.6	9.6	10.2
Middle fifth	271	290	298	324	395	476	13.0	13.6	14.5	15.0	13.2	14.2
Fourth fifth	405	438	415	454	574	679	20.0	20.4	20.6	21.0	19.2	20.2
Highest fifth	1,140	1,135	973	1,017	1,571	1,695	55.0	53.1	48.0	47.1	52.6	50.5
Other urban												
Quintile group												
Lowest fifth	33	50	59	69	103	92	3.0	3.0	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.3
Second fifth	90	118	129	153	203	213	8.0	7.2	9.7	8.9	8.1	9.9
Middle fifth	143	188	199	229	295	310	12.0	11.5	14.9	13.4	11.7	14.3
Fourth fifth	238	299	286	362	435	436	20.0	18.1	21.5	21.2	17.3	20.2
Highest fifth	667	992	661	896	1,478	1,109	57.0	60.2	49.6	52.4	58.8	51.3
Other rural												
Quintile group												
Lowest fifth	17	25	28	33	47	17	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	4.4	1.3
Second fifth	43	61	67	80	103	124	7.0	7.9	8.3	8.9	9.6	9.4
Middle fifth	74	97	114	132	164	202	12.0	12.7	14.1	14.7	15.1	15.3
Fourth fifth	121	149	177	200	241	301	20.0	19.4	21.8	22.3	22.3	22.8
Highest fifth	352	433	425	453	526	676	58.0	56.7	52.4	50.4	48.7	51.2

In Table 5 the income distribution in Cambodia is presented by percentiles, where P05 represents the value that delimits the 5 percent of the households with the lowest income, P10 is the value that delimits the 10 percent with the lowest income and so on. P50, the median, represents the household in the middle of the income distribution.

A majority of the Cambodian households have a low income. In 2009, the income that delimits the top 10 percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 16 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom 10 percent, P10. In 2010, the income that delimits the top 10 percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 12 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom 10 percent, P10. Within the geographical domains the distance is somewhat smaller.

In 2012, the income that delimits the top 10 percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 11 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom 10 percent, P10. In 2013, the income that delimits the top 10 percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 10 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom 10 percent, P10. Within the geographical domains the distance is somewhat smaller.

In 2014, the income that delimits the top 10 percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 10 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom 10 percent, P10. In Phnom Penh, the income that delimits the top 10 percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 6 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom 10 percent, P10. In other urban areas, the income that delimits the top 10 percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 7 times

larger than the income that delimits the bottom 10 percent, P10. In other rural areas, the income that delimits the top 10 percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 10 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10.
(See percentile group in Table 5 for more details).

Table 5. Disposable income per capita per month by percentile, 2009-2014. In Thousand Riels and Percent.

	Values in Thousand Riels						Share in %					
Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia												
P05	11	18	22	23	37	33	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.5
P10	20	30	33	40	55	57	1.8	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.5
P25	41	59	67	81	104	126	3.7	5.3	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6
P50 Median	87	112	135	157	192	229	7.8	10.0	9.5	9.6	9.7	10.3
P75	168	201	232	268	321	379	15.0	17.9	16.4	16.5	16.2	17.0
P90	315	362	381	446	533	587	28.1	32.3	26.8	27.4	26.9	26.3
P95	478	562	550	611	736	822	42.7	50.2	38.7	37.6	37.2	36.8
Phnom Penh												
P05	60	58	103	123	119	138	2.0	1.9	3.6	3.9	3.3	3.0
P10	89	92	133	145	165	189	3.0	3.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.1
P25	154	169	202	205	247	299	5.2	5.6	7.0	6.5	6.8	6.6
P50 Median	268	290	298	320	380	443	9.1	9.7	10.3	10.2	10.5	9.7
P75	448	480	452	499	620	702	15.2	16.0	15.6	15.9	17.1	15.4
P90	796	783	717	799	889	1164	26.9	26.2	24.8	25.5	24.6	25.5
P95	1142	1,122	987	1040	1198	1630	38.6	37.5	34.1	33.2	33.1	35.7
Other urban												
P05	16	30	41	39	74	63	0.9	1.3	2.1	1.6	2.4	2.2
P10	36	55	61	81	110	109	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.9
P25	78	106	110	138	183	184	4.5	4.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.5
P50 Median	141	188	198	230	294	298	8.2	8.2	10.3	9.5	9.4	10.5
P75	271	330	313	412	490	454	15.8	14.4	16.3	17.1	15.7	16.1
P90	492	573	502	654	802	710	28.7	25.0	26.1	27.1	25.7	25.1
P95	683	1,008	696	860	1164	1011	39.8	44.0	36.2	35.6	37.4	35.7
Other rural												
P05	10	16	19	20	33	29	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.6
P10	18	27	29	34	50	48	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.2	2.7
P25	36	53	57	68	90	104	4.3	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.8	5.8
P50 Median	73	96	114	133	163	199	8.8	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.5	11.1
P75	136	163	196	221	261	325	16.4	16.5	17.4	17.4	16.8	18.1
P90	230	262	302	340	409	478	27.8	26.5	26.7	26.7	26.2	26.6
P95	325	373	412	456	553	614	39.3	37.7	36.5	35.8	35.5	34.2

Ratio of monthly average disposable income per capita

The ratio of disposable income per capita for households headed by women and households headed by men is calculated as the average disposable income per capita for households headed by women dividing by the disposable income per capita for households headed by men. If the ratio equals 1.0, household income is equal for both groups.

As shown in Table 6 the ratio varies between the years from 2009 to 2014, for all Cambodia as well as between the geographical domains. In some years the disposable income per capita in households headed by women is higher than for households headed by men. Thus any trend can be seen over the years. However the disposable income per capita for women household head is 0.1 exceeding the disposable income per capita for men household head in 2014. (See Table 6 for more details).

Table 6. Disposable Income per capita, average per month by sex of household head and geographical domain, 2009-2014. In Thousand Riels and Ratio.

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels						Ratio of disposable income per capita					
	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia												
Women	159	205	191	230	262	358	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
Men	158	194	201	227	295	324						
Both sexes	158	196	198	228	288	331						
Phnom Penh												
Women	399	465	385	487	459	650	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9
Men	420	417	412	414	616	691						
Both sexes	414	429	406	432	580	681						
Other urban												
Women	233	275	270	293	399	473	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.1
Men	234	349	266	358	540	424						
Both sexes	234	329	267	342	509	435						
Other rural												
Women	117	158	153	174	211	292	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Men	122	150	165	181	217	258						
Both sexes	121	152	162	180	216	265						

9.2. Household liabilities in Cambodia

The proportion of Cambodian households who reported having debt or liabilities in 2014 was 32 percent. The figures from the survey shows the number of indebted households has decreased about 5 percent over a last year and is 27 percent lower than it was in 2009. Indebtedness in Phnom Penh am less common than it is in other geographical domains of the country. Indebted households in other urban areas started to increase after it declined in 2013. Indebtedness among households in other rural areas is more common than it is in other areas. (See Table 7 for more details).

Table 7. Number of indebted households by geographical domain, 2009-2014. In Thousand and Percent.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
	Number of indebted households in thousands					
Cambodia	1,419	1,118	1,144	1,174	1,080	1,029
Phnom Penh	111	36	34	43	41	36
Other urban	173	81	91	118	85	105
Other rural	1,136	1,002	1,019	1,014	955	888
	Percent					
Cambodia	33.8	38.3	37.6	38.1	34.2	31.6
Phnom Penh	12.8	13.0	10.7	12.9	11.2	9.8
Other urban	25.8	27.2	29.9	29.6	25.6	28.7
Other rural	42.8	42.7	42.1	43.1	38.7	35.2

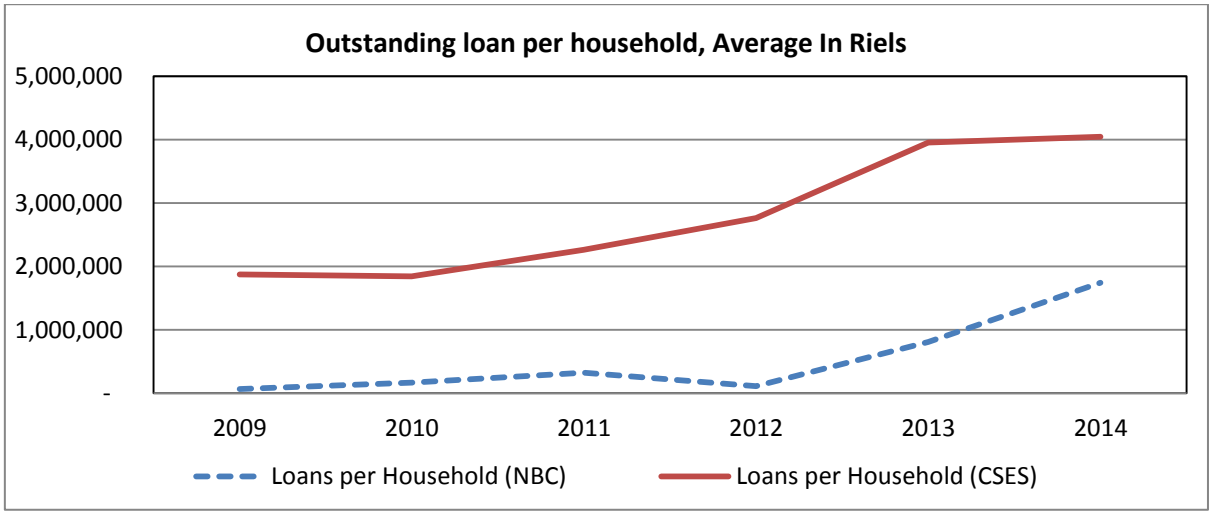
The average loan amount increased by about 2 percent in 2014 over the previous year, and was substantially higher than it was in 2009. Cambodian households in Phnom Penh have also increased in outstanding loan amount if compared to the previous years, except for 2010. For other urban areas, the percentage of households with outstanding loans have gradually increased if compared the previous years except for 2013, which showed a decrease of 30 percent over the previous year. Households in other rural areas have increased about 7 percent in outstanding loans over the last year while the number of indebted households has decreased from 43 percent in 2012 and 39 percent in 2013 to 35 percent in 2014. This means that maybe some households have repaid loans or maybe some households have increased their loans while others have repaid loans and/or some households have been amortizing their debts. (See Table 8 for more details).

Table 8. Average amount of outstanding loan by geographical domain, 2009-2014. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	1,743	1,844	2,264	2,762	3,952	4,043
Phnom Penh	5,863	7,283	6,488	3,801	5,394	6,582
Other urban	2,608	3,357	4,622	6,771	9,857	6,896
Other rural	1,564	1,536	1,913	2,274	3,363	3,609

Figure 1 compares household debt data obtained from the National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) with numbers from the CSES 2014. The figures of outstanding loan from CSES shows higher than National Bank of Cambodia (NBC), mainly because the CSES data includes household debt not included in the NBC data. However, both sets of data show the same trend, namely that amount of loans incurred by households is in similar trend increasing from 2012. (See Figure 1 for more details).

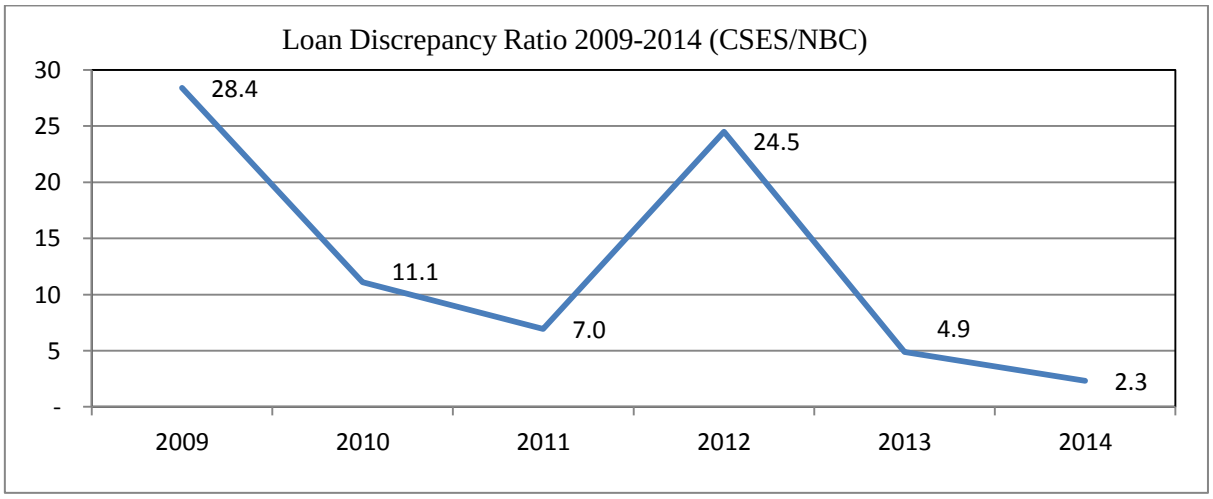
Figure 1. Average of outstanding loan per household, 2009-2014. In Riels.



Source: NIS (CSES) and NBC. Based number of households from CSES.

In 2009, there are big loan discrepancy ratios of household's outstanding loan from CSES and NBC, but this ratio has declined to narrow gap from 2009 to 2014 (2.3 times) except for gap ratio in 2012 (24.5 times). The discrepancy likely result from the inclusion of other sources of loans in CSES while the NBC maybe not include these sources. (See Figure 2 and Table 9 for more details).

Figure 2. Household loans discrepancy ratio, 2009-2014. In Percent.



In Cambodia, the outstanding loans of Cambodian households are mainly obtained from the bank which is about 49 percent shares to the overall loans in 2014. The households who have obtained from NGOs or microfinance institutions constitute about 21 percent and 12 percent from the money lender then share of relatives in Cambodia is about 11 percent. The household obtained loans from employer are mainly in the other rural areas that leads to have significantly increased from 2012 to 2014 in average loan amounts of 300 thousand riels to 10,735 thousand riels is respectively.

In Phnom Penh, the households have mainly obtained loans from the bank, at 62 percent of all loans. Also common are loans from the money lender (14 percent), from relatives in Cambodia (11 percent), and from NGOs or microfinance institutions (9 percent). Loans from banks have started to become more common and larger, with an increase from 2011 to 2014 in amount of 4,869 thousand riels to 9,001 thousand riels respectively, though such loans had declined in 2010. The average size of loans from NGOs had started to increase, from 2,102 thousand riels in 2010, to 3,768 thousand riels in 2012, but then has decreased in the last two years.

In other urban areas also, households mainly obtained loans from the bank and NGOs, which constitute about 52 percent and 19 percent of all loans, respectively in 2014. However the loans from the bank have stated to decrease while the loans from NGOs have started to increase over the last year. Loans from money lenders constitute about 14 percent and from relatives in Cambodia, about 10 percent. The survey shows there have been no loans obtained from employers in the last two years (2013 and 2014) while the loans from traders have increased from previous years.

In other rural areas as well, households mainly obtain loans from the bank and NGOs, which constitute about 48 percent and 22 percent of all loans, respectively, in 2014. Loans which were obtained from relatives in Cambodia and from money lenders to overall loans in other rural areas are about 11 percent and 12 percent respectively. The average loans from the bank have decreased while the loans from NGOs or microfinance institutions have started to increase over the last year. In addition, loans from employers have increased in size since 2013 after declining in 2011 and 2012.
(See Table 9 for more details).

Table 9. Average outstanding debt by sources of loan and geographical domain, 2009-2014. In Thousand Riels and Percent.

Source of loan	Value in Thousand Riels						Share in %					
	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	16,982	27,827	22,688	25,405	22,564	42,434	100	100	100	100	100	100
Relatives in Cambodia	1,689	1,820	2,361	2,255	3,988	3,423	20.8	19.2	18.3	15.7	10.0	10.9
Relatives who live abroad	3,127	4,151	3,092	6,141	1,156	3,502	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.8
Friends/ neighborly	966	1,161	1,721	2,059	924	1,948	6.4	7.3	6.2	5.2	3.6	3.6
Money lender	1,903	1,310	3,185	2,375	2,747	2,509	19.4	21.1	14.5	18.7	14.6	12.1
Trader	2,214	10,568	3,055	2,102	1,900	3,123	3.3	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.7
Landlord	562	0	638	2,000	0	6,404	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Employer	740	3,521	3,200	790	1,846	10,735	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Bank	2,385	2,335	3,034	3,999	6,043	5,035	20.8	22.7	16.4	26.2	35.4	48.8
NGOs	1,771	1,619	1,678	2,361	2,819	3,400	26.5	24.5	39.5	31.6	33.1	21.1
Others	1,626	1,342	723	1,322	1,141	2,355	1.8	2.7	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.8
Phnom Penh	56,112	71,517	34,565	18,521	21,728	27,971	100	100	100	100	100	100
Relatives in Cambodia	5,409	8,947	12,249	3,686	4,602	2,725	24.4	27.9	31.1	17.2	9.1	10.5
Relatives who live abroad	12,000	12,000	0	0	3,000	5,973	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.8
Friends/ neighborly	2,144	1,876	1,152	4,339	1,951	5,057	9.3	12.3	5.5	6.5	4.4	3.0
Money lender	6,715	2,439	3,509	1,734	1,449	2,220	27.0	18.1	13.1	11.6	12.6	13.6
Trader	6,736	26,400	5,879	0	0	0	4.4	1.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlord	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employer	300	2,400	0	0	0	0	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bank	12,499	14,602	4,869	4,493	7,493	9,001	12.3	23.1	26.5	37.5	60.3	62.3
NGOs	9,104	2,102	3,407	3,768	1,081	1,914	17.7	13.2	19.0	26.3	10.8	9.2
Others	1,205	750	3,500	500	2,153	1,080	1.9	2.1	2.6	0.8	1.6	0.6
Other urban	27,955	24,247	28,345	29,060	41,391	68,317	100	100	100	100	100	100
Relatives in Cambodia	3,304	4,641	7,732	2,382	8,913	9,410	16.3	16.7	14.9	9.7	5.7	9.7
Relatives who live abroad	12,567	1,723	0	2,800	3,845	5,688	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.9
Friends/ neighborly	1,013	1,850	7,341	1,920	720	2,593	5.2	11.8	4.9	3.2	5.4	3.3
Money lender	2,598	420	3,486	3,862	3,887	3,598	19.2	16.8	21.1	14.6	13.2	14.1
Trader	1,564	4,000	0	0	260	16,491	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4
Landlord	0	0	1,040	0	0	16,000	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Employer	195	4,000	0	1,600	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Bank	2,658	4,080	5,737	10,796	17,436	7,724	21.6	27.5	22.3	41.7	40.8	52.4
NGOs	3,256	3,533	3,009	4,701	5,030	6,348	31.0	26.2	36.4	29.0	32.0	18.8
Others	799	0	0	1,000	1,300	465	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.3
Other rural	14,412	26,025	20,347	23,518	20,278	33,755	100	100	100	100	100	100
Relatives in Cambodia	1,441	1,268	1,406	2,184	3,723	2,837	21.1	19.2	18.2	16.3	10.4	11.1
Relatives who live abroad	1,214	3,848	3,092	6,616	772	3,096	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.9	0.8
Friends/ neighborly	905	1,037	1,347	1,955	897	1,779	6.3	6.8	6.3	5.4	3.4	3.7
Money lender	1,617	1,243	3,134	2,271	2,703	2,370	19.1	21.6	13.9	19.4	14.8	11.8
Trader	2,104	10,498	2,926	2,102	1,963	2,754	3.2	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.9
Landlord	562	0	500	2,000	0	100	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Employer	1,253	3,600	3,200	300	1,846	10,735	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Bank	2,162	1,731	2,581	2,648	4,696	4,488	21.0	22.3	15.5	24.0	33.9	47.9
NGOs	1,463	1,444	1,543	2,076	2,660	3,128	26.5	24.8	40.5	32.1	34.2	21.9
Others	1,692	1,356	618	1,366	1,019	2,468	1.8	2.9	2.3	1.3	0.7	0.9

In 2014, households have mainly borrowed money for their consumption needs, with 29 percent of households citing ‘consumption’ as the reason they borrowed money. The second most common reason for borrowing is for agricultural activities, which constitutes about 27 percent and the third most common purpose is for non-agricultural activities, at 13 percent. Borrowing for consumption is a common reason in all geographical domains, but is especially common in Phnom Penh, with 38 percent of households who had borrowed money citing consumption as their main reason. To compare, 31 percent of households in the other urban areas and 29 percent of those in other rural areas who borrowed citied consumption as the reason. (See Table 10 for more details).

Table 10. Average outstanding debt by purpose of borrowing and geographical domain, 2009-2014. In Thousand Riels.

Purpose of borrwoing	Value in Thousand Riels						Share in % of outstanding loan by purpose					
	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	21,848	24,213	31,323	33,079	38,936	41,135	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agricultural activities	1,868	1,627	2,236	2,348	4,093	3,848	27.9	24.7	22.7	29.2	27.9	27.1
Non-agricultural activities	3,868	2,774	4,002	5,370	5,164	5,884	9.9	12.1	17.1	13.4	13.8	13.3
Household consumption needs	1,241	972	1,188	1,638	2,354	2,838	37.5	38.0	34.0	30.5	28.4	29.1
Illness, injury, accident	942	1,512	1,410	1,809	1,546	2,671	9.9	10.6	10.6	10.4	8.9	7.5
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	865	0	6,376	4,000	0	1,551	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	1,825	1,196	2,229	1,909	1,876	3,387	2.5	1.7	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.6
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	3,106	4,499	4,098	5,267	5,619	5,525	6.2	6.2	5.6	6.7	8.4	9.0
Purchase of consumer durables	2,338	2,608	2,194	2,754	6,494	5,088	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.4	5.4	8.0
Servicing and existing debts	3,329	5,202	3,309	5,237	9,916	6,581	3.1	3.8	4.1	2.8	4.2	2.7
Others	2,466	3,823	4,281	2,747	1,873	3,761	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.7
Phnom Penh	51,153	54,468	55,314	30,367	30,651	73,868	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agricultural activities	1,784	1,181	2,000	-	990	780	1.5	4.9	1.2	0.0	1.9	4.4
Non-agricultural activities	9,371	7,695	16,549	4,882	6,868	8,042	28.5	26.7	17.0	22.1	24.2	15.5
Household consumption needs	6,508	1,948	2,969	2,539	1,753	3,877	32.2	33.7	44.9	46.7	18.6	37.8
Illness, injury, accident	1,886	4,286	8,641	2,324	1,708	5,192	11.0	9.6	10.3	6.6	13.0	9.9
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	800	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	2,256	2,720	3,453	4,000	0	10,582	6.0	1.4	5.8	1.3	0.0	2.9
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	15,395	28,107	5,267	6,709	9,820	14,412	9.3	12.9	7.7	14.4	26.4	13.1
Purchase of consumer durables	9,377	5,407	3,746	2,047	3,733	5,964	3.5	7.4	4.9	5.8	10.7	8.4
Servicing and existing debts	1,888	2,664	635	7,865	3,779	7,020	5.8	1.4	3.1	3.2	3.9	7.4
Others	1,888	460	12,055		2,000	18,000	1.5	2.1	5.1	0.0	1.3	0.6
Other urban	26,188	26,603	41,002	54,091	76,897	65,911	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agricultural activities	1,427	5,033	3,143	3,806	6,081	4,020	13.8	7.7	9.9	10.4	5.2	13.1
Non-agricultural activities	5,733	4,233	6,333	10,578	10,681	10,531	20.8	25.4	24.2	24.3	24.2	22.9
Household consumption needs	1,532	1,687	1,288	3,198	3,600	4,869	38.0	37.1	28.9	37.7	31.6	31.1
Illness, injury, accident	1,548	935	1,853	5,931	1,893	3,248	8.3	9.2	8.0	7.8	7.3	6.5
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	0	0	800	0	0	4,000	0.0	-	0.4	0.0	-	0.1
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	2,774	0	2,263	0	1,865	2,624	2.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.2	1.4
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	4,543	7,609	15,614	14,417	12,276	10,030	7.9	11.2	7.1	6.8	11.9	9.1
Purchase of consumer durables	1,544	1,498	1,742	4,761	7,418	7,562	2.3	3.6	6.9	4.9	5.4	11.9
Servicing and existing debts	5,415	5,187	7,966	11,400	31,267	10,306	6.2	5.2	12.1	8.1	12.0	2.8
Others	1,673	420			1,817	8,721	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.0
Other rural	19,359	21,800	27,289	27,026	29,935	35,266	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agricultural activities	1,885	1,549	2,204	2,296	4,071	3,857	29.9	26.8	24.6	32.5	31.1	29.6
Non-agricultural activities	2,874	2,061	3,264	4,213	4,047	4,737	8.4	10.5	16.5	11.9	12.4	12.0
Household consumption needs	1,065	886	1,103	1,352	2,248	2,525	37.6	38.2	34.1	29.0	28.6	28.5
Illness, injury, accident	865	1,469	1,154	1,488	1,511	2,483	10.0	10.7	10.8	10.8	8.8	7.6
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	1,000	0	8,000	4,000	0	1,072	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	1,713	1,157	2,122	1,875	1,877	3,143	2.4	1.9	2.3	3.2	3.0	2.8
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	2,334	2,129	2,673	4,035	4,009	4,457	5.9	5.5	5.4	6.3	7.3	8.8
Purchase of consumer durables	2,036	2,444	2,209	2,452	6,654	4,590	2.3	2.2	2.1	3.1	5.1	7.5
Servicing and existing debts	3,047	5,234	1,908	2,568	3,651	6,037	2.8	3.8	3.4	2.2	3.5	2.5
Others	2,540	4,871	2,653	2,747	1,869	2,364	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.6

In Cambodia, the indebted households have borrowed money from lenders/lending institutions in monthly interest rate on average is 2.6 percent in 2014, and the rate started to decrease steadily in 2011. The monthly interest rate on average differs between geographical domains in the country, 2.1 percent in Phnom Penh, 2.5 percent in the other urban areas and 2.6 percent in the other rural areas. (See Table 11 for more details).

Table 11. Average monthly interest rate on loan by geographical domain, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6
Phnom Penh	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.1
Other urban	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5
Other rural	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6

In 2014, the average period (time) of loans until its fully paid back is about 11 months for loans reported by indebted households in Cambodia. In Phnom Penh, households have on average 16 months before the debt is paid off, while the households living in other urban and other rural areas have 12 months and 10 months, respectively. (See Table 12 for more details).

Table 12. Average time until debt is fully paid back by geographical domain, 2009-2014. In Month.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.8	10.4	10.7
Phnom Penh	10.7	12.8	11.0	10.4	12.7	15.6
Other urban	10.0	9.3	9.5	11.0	13.5	12.3
Other rural	8.7	8.9	8.3	8.5	10.1	10.4

In Cambodia during 2009-2013, the average outstanding loan size of women-headed indebted households is lower that of men-headed indebted households, except for 2013. In Phnom Penh, the ratio denoting that the average outstanding loans for women head of indebted households is higher in 2014. In other urban areas, the ratio of outstanding loan denoting higher for women head of indebted households in two years only (2010 and 2013). In other rural areas, the corresponding ratio is lower for women-headed indebted households than men head of indebted households, where their outstanding loans not yet resolved in all years. (See Table 13 for more details).

Table 13. Average outstanding loans by sex of household head and geographical domain, 2009-2014. In Thousand Riels and Ratio.

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels						Ratio of average outstanding loans					
	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia												
Women	1,359	1,773	1,524	1,892	4,065	3,593	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8
Men	1,952	2,073	2,636	3,121	4,031	4,329						
Both sexes	1,837	2,016	2,408	2,885	4,038	4,184						
Phnom Penh												
Women	2,673	3,853	5,258	3,568	2,695	6,850	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.1
Men	7,158	8,872	7,147	4,062	6,840	6,492						
Both sexes	5,949	7,527	6,772	3,934	5,519	6,582						
Other urban												
Women	1,767	4,241	3,204	4,282	19,712	5,299	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	2.7	0.7
Men	2,871	3,507	5,431	7,537	7,350	7,457						
Both sexes	2,640	3,726	4,947	6,807	10,141	7,064						
Other rural												
Women	1,270	1,334	1,241	1,460	2,464	3,235	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
Men	1,745	1,757	2,238	2,598	3,651	3,869						
Both sexes	1,654	1,681	2,035	2,386	3,433	3,745						

Definitions and methodological discussion on income

See also Section on Definitions and Classifications which is attached in Chapter 12 (About the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey).

Recall versus Diary

The CSES data has been collected both as recall data and as data from a diary. An on-going discussion is what method is to be preferred or if there should be a combination of both. A special report handles this issue[5]. For the purpose to look on the two methods for measuring income, an investigation was carried out. This investigation ended in using recall data for income data and diary for negative transfers as taxes, transfers to other households and for charity. For these expenditures there existed no recall data. The reasons for this decision were that it is more relevant to use data for a whole year for income and expenditure for production costs and income for agriculture sector. Also with comparison with National Accounts it looked more stable. This is also in accordance to the recommendations in the report guidelines for constructing consumption aggregates for welfare analysis, which says that it's hard to collect income data from diaries in countries where income from agriculture is important as the income tends to fluctuate a lot over the seasons.[6]

Dealing with household negative incomes

Since there are no rules for depreciations in Cambodia, i.e. how to make expenditures for investments divided into several years. It's not unusual for households to have deficits or negative incomes. Some households have a disposable income less than zero; households with income from agriculture and non-agriculture have negative income. In this work negative incomes have been replaced by 4100 Riels, around 1 USD (2010) and replaced by 4000 Riels in 2009. This method takes away the problem with negative incomes but still give us the opportunity to measure activity in each sector, which wouldn't be the case if we replaced the negative numbers with zero. The negative incomes from 2009 to 2013 have been replaced by a small value of 1 USD with reference exchange rate to riels, however the negative incomes in CSES 2014 was not done to replace with that small value.

Data cleaning

The results are very sensitive to the incomes in the very top of the distribution. Therefore a manual check of households with very high incomes has been carried through. Some errors were found and corrected which had a great influence of the results. The mean values decreased remarkably after the corrections were done.

Consumption versus income – underestimation of income

The results show that the mean disposable income is significantly lower than the mean for total consumption. Empirical literature on the relationship between income and consumption show that consumption does not fluctuate as much as income over a period of time. Consumption is less variable over the period of a year and much more stable than income, especially in agricultural economies and therefore easier to estimate in a survey.[7] If we assume that the consumption data is accurate this indicates that the income is underestimated. In countries like Cambodia where self-employment in small businesses and agriculture is common it is very difficult to gather accurate income data. There is no depreciation of investments like tools and animals resulting in a rather large number of households with negative income. As mentioned above negative income is dealt with in a rough way by replacing the negative income with a small positive value of 1 USD per year. Still there are reasons to think that income from self-employment is underestimated. Also there might be households that are unwilling to

[5]Johansson,Follow-up on the Diary vs. Recall issue and new plans, 2008

[6] Deaton, Zaidi, Guidelines for Constructing Consumption Aggregates For Welfare Analysis ,p 14

[7] Deaton, Zaidi, Guidelines for Constructing Consumption Aggregates For Welfare Analysis ,p 14

give a correct value believing that it will attract attention from tax-authorities. Evidence from other countries show that too little income is captured in surveys, especially this is the case with property income, as households with high income is more unwilling to answer[8].

[8] The Canberra group, Final report and Recommendations, Ottawa 2001, p 54

10. Household consumption

The data on household consumption in the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) are used for measuring living standards, monitoring and analysing poverty among Cambodian people, and other related purposes. Consumption data in the CSES are collected using recall questions in the household questionnaire for all consumption during the last seven days. Data on consumption are also collected in a Diary (Appendix 5) where all expenditure transactions and consumption of own-produced goods during the two executed weeks within the survey month, were reported.

In this report, monthly consumption is calculated based on the recall questions. The consumption concept used in this report differs from the calculation of consumption for poverty estimates where adjustments for price differences, rental values and other factors were done (See section on Definitions and the World Bank report on poverty). The results in this report are based on CSES 2009 and CSES 2014. In an appendix, time series from 2009 up to 2014 are included. The amounts are presented in the current price (2014 riels).

Average monthly consumption

In 2014, average monthly consumption in Cambodia was 1,529 thousand Riels per household and 371 thousand Riels per capita while in 2009, it was 1,119 thousand Riels per household and 254 thousand Riels per capita. At the national level, average monthly household consumption increased by about 37 percent while average monthly per capita consumption increased by about 46 percent during the 5 years from 2009 to 2014. One of the reasons the per-capital increase was greater than the household increase is the decrease in household size in Cambodia as a whole. Consumption amounts varied between the different geographical domains in 2009, although these differences were smaller in 2014 than in previous years. In 2009, average monthly consumption amount per household and per capita were almost three times higher in Phnom Penh than in other rural areas, but in 2014 less than two times higher. (See Table 1 for more details).

Table 1. Average monthly household and per capita consumption, 2009 and 2014. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	Per household		Per capita	
	CSES 2009	CSES 2014	CSES 2009	CSES 2014
Cambodia	1,119	1,529	254	371
Phnom Penh	2,466	2,545	538	622
Other urban	1,553	1,908	351	457
Other rural	920	1,325	212	321

Household and per capita consumption at the national and regional levels have an increasing trend over 5 years from 2009 to 2014 except a peak drop in 2011 for other urban areas and in 2012 for Phnom Penh. One of the reasons was the administrative changes within these regions. Some villages in rural areas were reclassified to urban areas, and to Phnom Penh. The pattern of consumption from rural areas has been taken to urban areas and to Phnom Penh as well which led to lower consumption in Phnom Penh and other urban areas for those years. A trend of increasing consumption has taken place in recent years. (See Figure 1, Figure 2, and Tables in Appendix for more details).

Figure 1. Average monthly consumption per household, 2009-2014. In Thousand Riels.

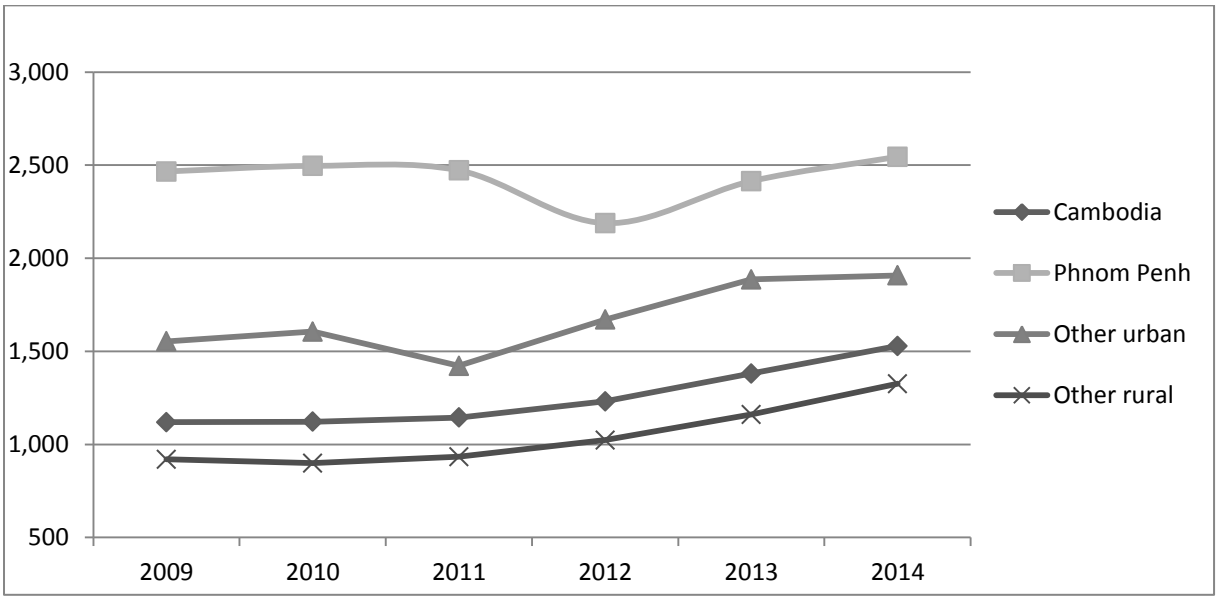
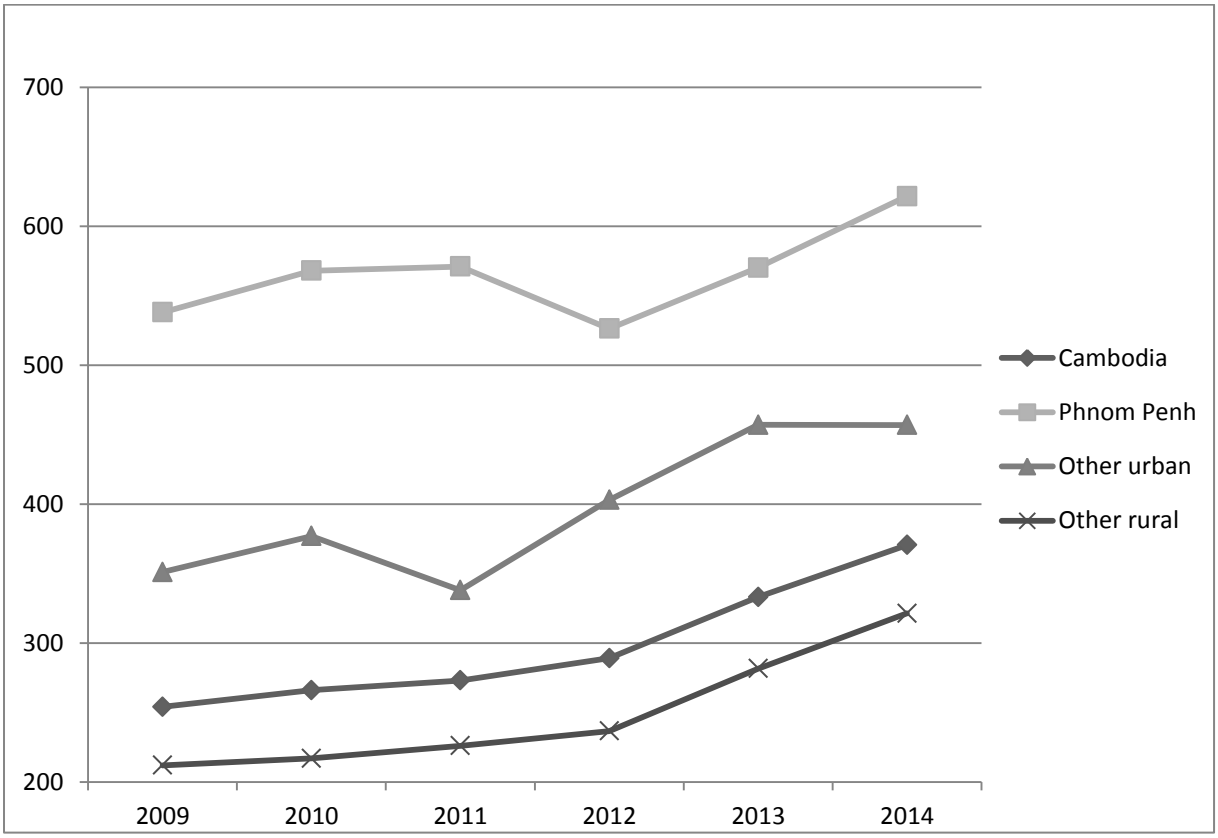


Figure 2. Average monthly consumption per capita, 2009-2014. In Thousand Riels.



Consumption compositions

In Table 2, average monthly consumption per capita for different items is presented. Almost half of the total consumption was food. In Cambodia overall, the share of consumption on food and non-alcoholic beverage slightly decreased from 49 percent in 2009 to 44 percent in 2014 of the total consumption expenditure. The consumption on housing (including utilities such as energy, water, rental. etc.), which is the second highest consumption category, stayed at the same proportion in 2014 as in 2009 for all Cambodia and for Phnom Penh and other rural areas. In other urban areas, there has been a slightly decrease.

There were some changes in the definition of some items in non-food consumption which caused some items have significantly increased and some items have decreased its shares to total consumption. Such items are transportation, education, health, recreation and culture, and miscellaneous goods. For detailed information, see the section on consumption concepts.

According to these modifications, the consumption expenditure on transportation significantly increased from 5 percent in 2009 to 11 percent in 2014 while expenditure on health decreased from 8 percent in 2009 to 5 percent in 2014. For education, you cannot find the same changes in level. Although education item only included school fees in 2014, the share of the total consumption is about the same. One reason can be that there are more students attending school on higher levels, and have to pay fees.

In Phnom Penh, the food share of the total consumption is lower than other geographical domains over the five years, and in 2014, it stayed at 39 percent as in 2009. Most of consumption compositions in this region stayed at the same proportion between these two years except the modified items as mentioned above. (See Table 2 for more detialt).

Table 2. Consumption composition, average monthly value per capita, 2009-2014. In Thousand Riels and Percent.

Consumption composition	Value in thousand Riels		% of total	
	CSES 2009	CSES 2014	CSES 2009	CSES 2014
Cambodia				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	124	163	49	44
Alcohol and tobacco	6	8	2	2
Clothing and footwear	7	9	3	3
Housing, water, electricity	50	70	19	19
Furnishing etc	3	4	1	1
Health[1]	19	19	8	5
Transportation[2]	12	40	5	11
Communication	5	6	2	2
Recreation and culture	3	5	1	1
Education[3]	5	5	2	1
Miscellaneous goods[4]	21	40	8	11
Total	254	371	100	100
Phnom Penh				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	207	245	39	39
Alcohol and tobacco	5	7	1	1
Clothing and footwear	10	12	2	2
Housing, water, electricity	169	190	31	31
Furnishing etc	6	6	1	1
Health[1]	16	12	3	2
Transportation[2]	38	61	7	10
Communication	14	13	3	2
Recreation and culture	12	12	2	2
Education[3]	26	15	5	2
Miscellaneous goods[4]	35	48	6	8
Total	538	622	100	100

Table 2. Consumption composition, average monthly value per capita, 2009 and 2014. In Thousand Riels and Percent. (Con't)

Consumption composition	Value in thousand Riels		% of total	
	CSES 2009	CSES 2014	CSES 2009	CSES 2014
Other urban				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	158	189	45	41
Alcohol and tobacco	8	9	2	2
Clothing and footwear	9	12	2	3
Housing, water, electricity	81	97	23	21
Furnishing etc	5	6	1	1
Health[1]	19	16	5	4
Transportation[2]	16	55	5	12
Communication	9	9	3	2
Recreation and culture	5	7	2	2
Education[3]	10	9	3	2
Miscellaneous goods[4]	31	49	9	12
Total	351	457	100	100
Other rural				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	111	147	52	46
Alcohol and tobacco	6	8	3	2
Clothing and footwear	6	8	3	3
Housing, water, electricity	33	49	15	15
Furnishing etc	2	3	1	1
Health[1]	20	21	9	7
Transportation[2]	9	35	4	11
Communication	3	5	1	2
Recreation and culture	2	4	1	1
Education[3]	3	3	1	1
Miscellaneous goods[4]	18	37	9	12
Total	212	321	100	100

1,2,3,4: The definition coverage was changed in CSES 2014, see the section on consumption concepts

Table 3 shows the population divided in five equally large groups (quintile groups) by per capita consumption. Quintile group 5 (the highest fifth), which is the 20 percent of the population with the highest consumption, stood for almost half of the consumption in 2009, and just about one thirds of the total per capita consumption in 2014 for Cambodia. The share of this group has declined in all geographical domains. (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Quintile groups by consumption per capita, average values per month, 2009 and 2014. In Thousand Riels and Percent.

Consumption composition	Value in thousand Riels		% of total	
	CSES 2009	CSES 2014	CSES 2009	CSES 2014
Cambodia				
Quintile groups				
Lowest fifth	97	166	8	9
Second fifth	144	240	11	13
Middle fifth	192	309	15	17
Fourth fifth	269	407	21	22
Highest fifth	570	731	45	39
Phnom Penh				
Quintile groups				
Lowest fifth	218	256	8	8
Second fifth	333	390	12	13
Middle fifth	430	516	16	17
Fourth fifth	576	697	21	23
Highest fifth	1,136	1,249	42	40
Other urban				
Quintile groups				
Lowest fifth	127	185	7	8
Second fifth	198	279	11	12
Middle fifth	281	373	16	16
Fourth fifth	393	497	22	22
Highest fifth	758	950	43	42
Other rural				
Quintile groups				
Lowest fifth	93	150	9	9
Second fifth	135	213	13	13
Middle fifth	174	269	16	17
Fourth fifth	231	351	22	22
Highest fifth	427	624	40	39

Monthly total consumption and food consumption

Table 4 shows the total monthly consumption in Cambodia in billion Riels. The table also shows the distribution of total consumption in different geographical domains. In 2014, about 80 percent of all households lived in other rural areas (See Tables in Appendix), but their share of the total consumption was only 67 percent. The 10 percent of Cambodians who lived in Phnom Penh accounted for about 19 percent of the total consumption. Consumption of non-food items in relation to total consumption seems to have decreased in the last five years. (See Table 4 for more details).

Table 4. Total monthly consumption and food consumption, 2009 and 2014. In Billion Riels and Percent.

Domain	Total monthly household consumption			
	Value in billions Riels		Share in %	
	CSES 2009	CSES 2014	CSES 2009	CSES 2014
Cambodia	3,289	4,985	100	100
Phnom Penh	645	938	20	19
Other urban	442	699	13	14
Other rural	2,202	3,348	67	67
Domain	Monthly food consumption		Food shared of total consumption	
	Value in billions Riels		Share in %	
	CSES 2009	CSES 2014	CSES 2009	CSES 2014
Cambodia	1,647	2,288	50	46
Phnom Penh	253	380	39	41
Other urban	204	302	46	43
Other rural	1,189	1,606	54	48

Durable goods

According to the CSES 2014, the most common durable good owned by households in Cambodia was a cell phone while the least common durable goods was a jeep/van. More than 80 percent of all households owned a cell phone in 2014, up from 44 percent in 2009. The increase in owning cell phones was observed in all geographical domains in Cambodia and was especially high in other rural areas.

Compared to 2009, the share of households owning a cell phone slightly increased from 93 to 96 percent in 2014 in Phnom Penh, as households in Phnom Penh owned a lot of cell phones already. The increased share of cell phone ownership at national level was thus almost entirely due to the substantial increase in other rural areas.

Televisions and motorcycles were the second most common durable goods owned by Cambodian households in 2014. Ownership of television increased slightly from 60 percent in 2009 to 66 percent in 2014 while owning a motorcycle increased dramatically from 49 percent in 2009 to 66 percent in 2014. (See Table 5 for more details).

Table 5. Selected items of durable goods owned by households, 2009 and 2014. In Percent.

Items of durable goods	CSES 2009				CSES 2014			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Radio	43	41	45	42	33	34	28	33
Television	60	96	80	53	66	95	83	59
Video tape recorder/ player*	29	60	47	23	23	34	27	21
Stereo	14	40	16	10	5	19	4	3
Cell phone	44	93	70	35	83	96	90	80
Satellite dish	1	2	3	1	2	0	2	2
Bicycle	68	45	61	71	61	42	60	64
Motorcycle	49	86	67	43	66	90	74	61
Car	4	20	8	2	5	20	9	2
Jeep/Van	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
PC	3	25	7	1	6	28	11	2

**) VHS/DVD is included*

Methods of Consumption

See Section on Definitions and Classifications which is attached in Chapter 12 (About the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey).

Changes in definition coverage of some items in nonfood expenditure

The definition coverage of the transportation item was expanded its coverage from service expenses on transportation in 2009 to include all transportation related expenditure such as the purchase of vehicles, operation of transport equipment, and other transport-related services. Expenditure on textbooks, school uniforms, and transportation cost to/from school was excluded from Education expense item to Recreation in Cambodia, Clothing and Footwear, and Transportation expense items respectively. Transport cost to/from hospitals, health centres, or clinics had been excluded from Health expense, and included in Transportation item instead. Expenditure on miscellaneous goods was separated to the cost of organizing special occasions such as funeral rituals, wedding and parties, and the cost of attending such occasions, and other expenditures not mentioned elsewhere.

11. Vulnerability

11.1. Household food consumption

To understant household food consumption, each sample household was asked about frequency of consumption of different food items. All food items are grouped into various food groups (See Table 1 for more details).

Cereal and Tubers

Ccereals and tubers include rice, maize, bread, cassava, sweet potato, potato, yam and taro. Rice was the most common cereal, consumed almost 7 days a week. Rice consumption is common for all geographical locations in cambodia.

Pulse and Legume

Pulse and legume include green gram, bean sprout cashew nut, peanut, lotus nut, gourd seed and other seeds/nuts. Consumption of pulses and legum was in infrequent. On average, household consumed such foods less than 1 day a week in all the geographical domains.

Vegetable and Fruit

Vegetables include orange, green leafy and other vegetables. On average, orange vegetables are consumed 1.4 days a week while green leafy and other vegetables are consumed 3 days and 2.2 days per week respectively. There were no significant difference in consumption of vegetables between geographical domains in Cambodia. Fruit (orange and other fruit) are consumed from 2 to 3 days a week. (See Table 1 for more details).

Table 1. Frequency of household food consumption during last seven days, 2014. In Percent.

Food groups	Food Items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Cereal and Tubers	Rice	6.44	6.38	6.38	6.46
	Other cereals	0.77	1.01	0.83	0.73
	Tuber (Sweet potato/potato, yam, taro)	0.49	0.58	0.46	0.48
Pulses & Legume	Pulses and legumes (green gram, bean sprout, other seeds, etc.)	0.66	0.76	0.68	0.65
	Dried nuts and edible seeds (coconut, cashew nut, lotus nut, peanut, gourd seed, other nuts)	0.66	0.61	0.67	0.66
Vegetables	Orange vegetables	1.38	1.64	1.48	1.33
	Green leafy vegetables	2.92	2.99	2.82	2.92
	Other vegetable	2.17	2.54	2.19	2.11
Fruits	Orange fruit	1.18	1.19	1.28	1.17
	Other fruit	1.58	1.86	1.69	1.52
Meat and Fish	Fish	3.04	3.30	3.13	2.99
	Meat/Poultry (beef, pork, chicken)	2.23	3.03	2.61	2.05
	Eggs	1.31	1.33	1.34	1.30
Milk/Dairy products	Milk/Dairy products	0.57	0.89	0.62	0.52
Oils/fats	Vegetable oil or animal fat	3.13	3.11	3.22	3.13
Sugar & Sweets	Sugar & sweets*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Condiment/ Seasonings	Salt, sugar and spices/condiment	6.66	6.52	6.71	6.68
	Prahok/Phaork*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Insects	Crickets, Spiders	0.06	0.14	0.06	0.05

Note: * CSES 2014 did not collect separated data on sugar/sweets and and Prahok/Phaork

Meat and Fish

Fish, meat (beef, port and chicken), and eggs are important sources of animal protein. Fish consumption was reported on average 3 days a week while meat and egg consumption was 2.2 days and 1.3 days per week respectively. Frequency of fish consumption was similar in all geographaphical domains in Cambodia, but the consumption of meat was relatively low in other rural areas than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas.

Milk or Dairy products

Consumption of milk and other diary product was infrequent. Household consumed only 0.6 days per week on average. Households living in Phnom Penh are more likely to consume milk and dairy products than are households in other urban and other rural areas.

Oil, Fat and Sugar

Vegetable oil and animal fat are used for cooking. They are consumed on average 3 days per week. There were no significant difference in the consumption of oil and fat being reported between geographical domains in Cambodia.

Condiments/Seasonings and Insects

Condiment or seasoning consumption is frequent at almost seven days a week in all geographical locations. Consumption of insects is less common, they are consumed only 0.1 day per week on average.

11.2. Household vulnerability (Coping strategies)

To understand household vulnerability and coping behavior when the faced with a food shortage, households were asked which coping strategies they employed if and when they had such a a shortage. Table 2 presents the percentage of households who reported using different food consumption coping strategies during the seven days prior to the survey date. On average, 12.4 percent of households had relied on less preferred or less expensive food. The proportion of households relying on less preferred or less expensive food in other rural areas was significantly higher than the households living in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. Approximately 2.7 percent of households had borrowed food or relied on help from their friends or their relatives, 1.4 percent had reduced the quantity of food which consumed by adults/mothers, while between one and two percent had reduced the number of meals or portion size. Households in other rural areas were more likely to borrow food or rely on help from their friends or their relatives than were households in Phnom Penh and other urban areas.
(See Table 2 for more details).

Table 2. Households adopted reduced coping strategies by geographical domains, 2014. In Percent.

Coping strategies	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	12.4	3.3	7.1	14.5
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	2.7	1.1	2.1	3.1
Reduced the number of times eating meals per day	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.4
Reduced portion size of meals	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.9
Reduction in the quantities consumed by adults/mothers	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.5

Table 3 presents different livelihood coping strategies employed by households during the past 30 days prior to the survey date. Overall, 1.6 percent of households had spent their own savings to purchase food when they faced a food shortage. Households in other rural areas were more likely than households in Phnom Penh and other urban areas to spend their savings. About one percent of households had borrowed money or food from other people, and a similar proportion reduced their

essential non-food expenditure. The proportion of households which had borrowed money to buy food from or borrwed food from other people in other rural areas was relatively higher than those living in other urban areas. (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Households adopted livelihood coping strategies by geographical domains, 2014. In Percent.

Items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Sold household goods	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Sold productive assets or means of transport	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Reduced essential non-food expenditures	1.0	0.1	0.7	1.1
Spent savings	1.6	0.1	1.5	1.8
Borrowed money/food	1.1	0.0	0.9	1.3
Sold house or land	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Withdraw children from school	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5
Illegal income activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sent an adult household member sought work else where	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.8
Begged	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 4 presents the percentage of households who posessed equity/ID poor, priority access and other similar cards in the last year. Overall, 10 percent of households reported holding equity/ID poor cards. Households in other rural areas were more likely to possess these cards than households in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. Beside equity/ID poor cards, Cambodian households only infrequently reported possesing priority access cards (0.8 percent) or other cards (0.5 percent). On average, about 4.1 percent of households reported they have ever used any priority card to access to health care or social services in the last year. Households living in Phnom Penh were less likely to use priority cards than those living in other urban and rural areas. (See Table 4 for more details).

Table 4. Households possessed and used equity/ID poor, priority access and other cards by geographical domain, 2014. In Percent.

Type of Cards	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Possessed equity/ ID poor cards	10.0	1.6	8.8	11.4
Possessed priority access cards	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.0
Possessed other cards	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6
Use of any card	4.1	1.0	4.6	4.5

12. About the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

12.1. Background and introduction

The Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) was been conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) in 1993/94, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2004, and 2007-2014. Since 2007 NIS conducts the CSES annually. In 2014 the CSES was conducted with a nationwide representative sample of 12,096 households (a big sample size). The CSES is a household survey covering many areas relating to poverty and living conditions. Questions are asked for the household and for the household members.

Poverty reduction is a major commitment by the Royal Government of Cambodia. Accurate statistical information about the living standards of the population and the extent of poverty is an essential instrument to assist the Government in diagnosing the problems, in designing effective policies for reducing poverty and in monitoring and evaluating the progress of poverty reduction. The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) has been adopted by the Royal Government of Cambodia and a National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) has been developed. The MDGs are also incorporated into the "Rectangular Strategy of Cambodia".

Cambodia is still a predominantly rural and agricultural society. The majority of the population earn their living through self-employment in agriculture. The level of living is determined by the household's command over labour and resources for own-production in terms of land and livestock for agricultural activities, equipment and tools for fishing, forestry and construction activities and income-earning activities in the informal and formal sector. The CSES aims to estimate household income and consumption/expenditure as well as a number of other household and individual characteristics.

The earlier CSES rounds have all made it possible to report sets of indicators on eight main areas of social concern. In 2014, one more area "Vulnerability" was introduced, so the CSES 2014 is has the following subject matter areas:

- Demography
- Housing
- Agriculture
- Education
- Labour force
- Health
- Victimization
- Household income and liability
- Household consumption
- Vulnerability

These ten main areas were also covered by corresponding modules in the CSES 2014. The household questionnaire is basically the same as before. There are some changes though, mostly minor for the questions on some modules. In CSES 2014 some changes have been introduced in the household questionnaire and village questionnaire only. The diary was reintroduced in order to record all income and receipts received by the household members during the month of the interview, after this part was removed about two years from CSES 2012 and CSES 2013.

12.2. Objective of the survey

The main objective of the survey is to collect statistical information about living conditions of the Cambodian population and the extent of poverty. The survey can be used for identifying problems and making decisions based on statistical data.

The main user is the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) as the survey supports monitoring the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) by different socio-economic indicators. Other users are university researchers, analysts, international organizations e.g. the World Bank and NGO's. The National Accounts also uses the information from CSES in its calculations. The World Bank has

published a report on poverty profile and social indicators in Cambodia using CSES 2007 data[9]. In this regard, the CSES 2014 also continues to serve to all stakeholders involved as essential instruments in order to assist in diagnosing the problems and designing their most effective policies.

12.3. Survey planning and organisation

The National Institute of Statistics formed a project staff in the core group in 2006 for managing the CSES's which since then has been working with the CSES 2007-2014. The CSES 2014core group consisted of 6 staff taking responsibility for all survey planning and activities and has engaged in establishing and carrying out the monitoring schemes during the fieldwork. They have also been engaged in arranging the stakeholder meeting/workshop/seminar for questionnaire design, data analysis, data dissemination and reporting of the results to the Statistical Advisory Committee (SAC). Moreover the project staff has taken responsibility for the allocation and utilisation of funds and in solving logistical problems during the course of the survey. In addition to the project staff, the CSES 2014 still had 28 subject-matter staff taking responsibility for data analysis and report writing, 23 staff in data processing, 4 staff in ICT and data dissemination and another 4 staff in human resource development and coordination.

As the most important part of the organisation of the CSES 2014, 163 enumerators and 39 supervisors who had experienced from previous CSESs/Censuses/Other Sample Surveys done by the National Institute of Statistics were recruited. The selection of the enumerators and supervisors was made in late 2013 and were subject to the training courses on data collection in the field. Some additional enumerators and supervisors were also trained to be able to replace those who resigned during the field work. A list of staff members had involved in the CSES 2014 is provided in Appendix 7.

12.4. Sample design and estimation

This text describes the sampling design and sample selection for CSES 2014. In general the decisions about the sampling design have been made with the following in mind: a) Comparability with annual CSES 2007-2013 and the large sample CSES 2004. b) Harmonization with other surveys in Cambodia with respect to the sampling frame of villages and the sampling domains (strata). c) The required accuracy of key estimates under the budget constraints given for the large sample CSES. The latter has been the key decision point which also has been greatly affected of the general survey design, in particular the temporary re-introduction of the diary questionnaire, the development and expansion of some modules and the exclusion and decrease of other modules in the household questionnaire.

12.4.1. Target population, sample frame of villages

The target populations of the CSES are:

- All villages in Cambodia (for the village survey).
- All normal households in Cambodia (for the household survey). Normal households are households that are not institutional households, homeless households, boat population households or households of transient population. (Institutional households are boarding houses, military barracks, prisons, student dormitories, etc.).
- People living in normal households in Cambodia (for the household survey)
- Subpopulations of the above

[9]World Bank (2009). Poverty profile and trends in Cambodia, 2007 - Findings from the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES).Report No. 48618-KH.

A sampling frame of villages was constructed by joining, processing and preparing three different data sources containing information about Cambodia's villages, their location, if they are urban or rural and their sizes in number of households. Documentation about the construction of the sampling frame is found in the methodology note described by Dr. Anders Holmberg (2013), a long-term expert of Sida project to the National Institute of Statistics. The sampling frame of villages were compiled in late November 2013 and includes 14,340 villages. This is a significant update compared to the frames used between 2009 – 2013 which were based on the 2008 Population Census. By combining data from the Cambodian Inter-censal Population Survey (CIPS) 2013 and National Census of Agriculture of Cambodia (NCAC) 2013, the regularly updated administrative information in the Commune Data Base (CDB) and official information from the Ministry of Interior, the frame covers all existing villages in Cambodia in the beginning of 2014. The villages constitute the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) with a few exceptions of very large villages in Phnom Penh that are represented by more than one PSU.

The sampling frame also has auxiliary information about the villages. It contains variables which are used for the stratification such as the location of province and whether a village is urban or rural. It also includes a derived measure of size of the villages. This is used in the first stage sample using a systematic sampling selection scheme with probabilities proportional to this size measure. The size measure is based on the number of households per village retrieved from information sources in 2013.

The second stage of the CSES is the selection of Enumeration Areas (EAs) from the villages. The information about the EAs in previous CSES rounds has come from the Population Census. Because of the long time that has passed since the census and the poor experiences made from outdated EA information in CSES 2011 – 2013, it was decided not to include the EAs in the sampling frame of CSES 2014. Quality concerns and the lack of control in the actual mapping and selection was considered too high and for CSES 2014 new EA information will be collected from the field to ensure better quality.

12.4.2. Stratification, allocation of the sample over strata

CSES 2014 allow for estimates on a geographical level below the national level. In the CSES 2009 the villages in the first stage were stratified by provinces and municipality crossed with a classification by urban or rural. This is changed in 2014 in order to better harmonize with the Cambodian Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS). From the 24 provinces and municipality, 19 groups are formed and each of these is divided into strata of urban and rural villages. In total these yield 38 strata, and independent samples are selected from each one.

The 19 provincial groups are the following:

Fourteen groups of provinces and municipality: Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Kandal, Kratie, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Pursat, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng, Takeo and Otdar Meanchey.

Five groups with combined provinces: Battambang and Pailin, Kampot and Kep, Preah Sihanouk and Koh Kong, Preah Vihear and Stung Treng and Mondol Kiri and Ratanak Kiri.

The allocation of the total sample between strata is done in two steps. First, the sample is allocated between urban and rural villages. A little above 20 % of the Cambodian households live in villages classified as urban. In small sample CSES-years, approximately 40 % of the total village and household sample has been allocated to urban villages. This is to ensure adequate accuracy of estimates related to economic activities and to make other estimates of the urban domain more accurate. In the CSES 2014 the total sample size of villages is bigger and therefore it is not necessary to have the same proportional overrepresentation of urban villages to achieve useful estimates of the urban population. However, some allocation of the sample towards the urban villages is desirable to increase the accuracy of estimates of economic activities. Out of a total sample of 1008 villages about 30 % (or 312) are urban and 696 are rural. This is approximately the same urban/rural allocation as 2009.

In the second allocation step these sample villages are allocated within the urban and rural proportionally among the 19 provincial and municipal groups. Furthermore, by the chosen sample selection scheme (described in the next section) there is an implicit stratification by location within the provinces, since before the systematic sampling scheme is applied the sampling frame is ordered by the code of the districts, communes and villages.

The sample allocation is shown in the table below.

Table 1.Total number of villages in the frame and sample by strata.

Province/Municipality/Strata	Number of Villages in the Frame			Sample size (PSUs/Villages)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Banteay Meanchey	69	597	666	16	32	48
Kampong Cham*	89	1,693	1,782	20	91	111
Kampong Chhnang	26	544	570	6	29	35
Kampong Speu	66	1,307	1,373	15	70	85
Kampong Thom	22	754	776	5	40	45
Kandal	77	933	1,010	18	50	68
Kratie	20	230	250	5	12	17
Phnom Penh	667	246	913	154	13	167
Prey Veng	16	1,121	1,137	4	60	64
Pursat	27	479	506	6	26	32
Siem Reap	52	872	924	12	47	59
Svay Rieng	12	678	690	3	36	39
Takeo	12	1,106	1,118	3	59	62
Otdar Meanchey	16	278	294	4	15	19
Battambang/Pailin	98	797	895	22	43	65
Kampot/Kep	25	481	506	6	26	32
Preah Sihanouk/Koh Kong	31	198	229	7	11	18
Preah Vihear/Stung Treng	15	352	367	3	19	22
Mondul Kiri/Ratanak Kiri	14	320	334	3	17	20
Total	1,354	12,986	14,340	312	696	1,008

*****Tbong Khmum Province was included in Kampong Cham Province

12.4.3. Sample Selection

The CSES 2014 is a three stage sampling design that besides from the stratification has the same general structure as previously conducted CSES.

Stage 1: From the village frame, Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) where defined independently in each stratum and for each one a systematic sample with probabilities proportional-to-size without replacement (a πps-sample) was selected. Both the frame and the sample allocation are summarized in table 1. The size measure used is a variable based on the number of households per village derived from various sources. In most cases it is the average between the villages' size in the CDB and the available updates from the Census in the CIPS 2013 and NCAC 2013 frames.

Stage 2: From each selected village/PSU a mapping of EAs is done (Village mapping) and from each PSU one EA is selected by simple random sampling. (In the Phnom Penh urban stratum some villages are so large that they have been split into several PSUs which in turn have been selected with certainty. In each of these, one EA is selected. This is equivalent of selecting more than one EA from these villages.)

Stage 3: In each of the selected EAs from stage 2, a mapping of all households is done. And in the third sampling stage 12 households are selected from each EA by systematic sampling.

The choice of 12 households per EA in the third stage is based on estimates from previous CSES years with the aim to find the best sampling scheme to estimate both poverty rates and economic activities,

(described by Dr. Hans Pettersson in 2011, a long-term expert of Sida project to the National Institute of Statistics). The total number of households in the CSES 2014 will be 12,096 (3,744 urban and 8,352 rural areas).

For each household, all members are recorded in the household questionnaire and depending on demands in the different module of the questionnaire interviews are made and data recorded. With an average household size of 4.63 estimated from CSES 2012 it is expected that the total number of individuals in the CSES 2014 will be more than 50,000.

12.4.4. Monthly samples

The data collection of the CSES 2014 is done throughout 2014. The annual sample is randomly split into 12 equal parts of 84 PSUs each. The twelve PSUs have then randomly been allocated a sampling month with the aim that each province strata should be represented in all months of the year 2014. However, two major constraints apply. First, the rain season in Cambodia sometimes makes it difficult to reach rural villages in some provinces. Second, the fieldwork teams with one supervisor and two groups of two enumerators each have to have reasonable travel distances. In one month every team covers four PSUs and the geographical distances between these cannot be too far. Because of these two constraints, the distribution of PSUs over the months between the regions has in some cases been manually adjusted. Despite this, the monthly samples ought to be representative and large enough for some national estimates, and in some cases maybe even for urban, rural and Phnom Penh. This also enables quarterly estimates if it is sought after.

12.5. Quality of the estimates from CSES

All survey data are subject to errors from various sources. The errors may occur at any stage during the survey work. A broad fundamental distinction of errors is between sampling errors and non-sampling errors. The quality of an estimate, i.e. a result, from the survey is a function of both sampling and non-sampling errors.

12.5.1. Sampling errors

There is always an uncertainty in the results (estimates) from the survey due to the fact that not all households in Cambodia are included in the survey. This uncertainty is indicated by the standard error for the estimate. A large standard error implies a large uncertainty in the estimate. The uncertainty can also be expressed as a confidence interval ("margin of error") around the estimate. The confidence interval around the estimate is the interval obtained by subtracting two standard errors from the estimate (=lower boundary of the interval) and adding two standard errors to the estimate (=upper boundary of the interval)[10]. The confidence interval is an interval within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to be. An example:

> The estimated percentage of households with an improved toilet facility in Cambodia is 55.9%. The standard error is 0.9%. The confidence interval becomes 55.9% +/- (2*0.9%) which results in the interval [54.1%–57.7%]. This interval covers the true, unknown, average improved toilet facility for all households in Cambodia with a high degree of confidence.

Standard errors or confidence intervals are presented for some important estimates in appendix 1. The standard errors have been calculated by the Taylor linearization method. The software used was SPSS for survey data analysis.

Moreover, if the reader doesn´t find the standard error and confidence interval in appendix 1 it is possible to get an approximation to the standard error – provided the estimate is a percentage. In these cases it is possible to compile approximate standard errors based on the percentage and the size of the

[10]The theoretically correct method is to add and subtract 1.96 standard errors

sample on which the percentage is calculated. Approximate standard errors for various percentage levels and different base populations are presented in table 1. Base population is the group for which the percentage is estimated.

Example: the net attendance rate for women in the other rural areas is 85.53% (primary school). The base population is "other rural areas, all women". Go to the last row in the table where "other rural areas, all women" is found. Go to the fourth column, "15% or 85%", and find the error margin is1.61%. Therefore, the confidence interval is consequently 85.53% +/- 1.61%.

Another example: The proportion of households in the other rural areas having a video player is estimated at 21.0%. The base population is "other rural areas, all households" Go to the fourth row in the table where "other rural areas, all households" is found. Go to the fifth column,"20% or 80%", and find the error margin is 1.71%. Therefore, the confidence interval becomes 21.0% +/- 1.71%.

Table 2. Approximate standard errors for percentages

Estimate in %:	2% or 98%	5% or 95%	10% or 90%	15% or 85%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Base population:	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
Cambodia, all households	0.23	0.38	0.52	0.65	0.75	0.62	1.18	1.46
Phnom Penh, all households	0.79	1.34	1.93	2.25	2.64	3.28	3.70	3.98
Other urban, all households	1.61	2.28	3.07	3.43	3.67	3.95	4.15	4.25
Other rural, all households	0.56	0.92	1.34	1.57	1.71	1.88	1.93	2.00
Phnom Penh, all households	0.79	1.34	1.93	2.25	2.64	3.28	3.70	3.98
Plain, all household	0.39	0.58	0.86	1.24	1.76	2.36	2.68	2.84
Tonle Sap, all households	0.68	1.10	1.38	1.51	1.63	2.37	2.87	3.02
Coastal, all households	1.18	1.77	2.52	3.84	4.78	6.00	6.79	7.23
Plateau/Mountain, all households	0.45	0.69	1.06	1.79	2.21	2.92	3.49	3.85
Cambodia, all persons	0.24	0.39	0.54	0.69	0.79	0.67	1.18	1.47
Phnom Penh, all persons	0.79	1.31	1.86	2.21	2.57	3.27	3.67	3.97
Other urban, all persons	1.82	2.34	3.16	3.49	3.76	4.06	4.26	4.36
Other rural, all persons	0.55	0.91	1.38	1.61	1.74	1.83	1.83	1.83
Cambodia, all men	0.24	0.39	0.54	0.68	0.78	0.67	1.22	1.49
Phnom Penh, all men	0.81	1.30	1.89	2.25	2.58	3.27	3.67	3.99
Other urban, all men	1.71	2.32	3.14	3.48	3.76	4.05	4.26	4.37
Other rural, all men	0.53	0.92	1.39	1.62	1.76	1.91	1.97	2.05
Cambodia, all women	0.24	0.41	0.56	0.72	0.81	0.70	1.17	1.47
Phnom Penh, all women	0.76	1.32	1.88	2.22	2.59	3.31	3.72	4.03
Other urban, all women	1.71	2.29	3.10	3.43	3.67	3.95	4.15	4.24
Other rural, all women	0.58	0.92	1.38	1.61	1.74	1.90	1.97	2.05

12.5.2. Non-sampling errors

Non-sampling errors are mainly associated with field work and data processing procedures. The non-sampling errors in CSES are non-response errors, response errors and data processing errors. The table below gives an overview of the different types of error and presents an assessment of the effects of the errors on survey results.

Table 3. Error description and assessment

Type of error	Description	Assessment
Non-response errors	Some of the selected households do not participate in the survey because they refuse or are not available for interview. Also partial nonresponse where the household cannot or does not want to answer a question.	The non-response rate is very low; only six households out of the selected 12,096 households are missing from the survey. Therefore, the effects of non-response errors are negligible in CSES 2014.
Response errors (measurement errors)	The errors in responses from the households because the household: - doesn't understand the question correctly. - doesn't know the correct answer, or doesn't remember correctly. - doesn't want to give the correct answer (on sensitive questions). - gets tired of the questions and doesn't want to cooperate fully during the whole interview. The errors can also be caused by the enumerator when he/she doesn't record the responses correctly.	It is very difficult to assess the response errors that arise in the survey. Some response errors are found and corrected in the automatic logical checks and range checks that are done at data entry and right after data entry. Some other errors present in the survey cannot be detected unless special quality studies are carried out such as (re-interview studies, register studies, "data confrontation"). The CSES has been carried out 12 times prior to the present survey. Over the years errors and ambiguities in questions, definitions and concepts have been addressed and corrected. It is therefore fair to say that many sources for potential response errors have been eliminated. Still, there are errors left in the data. These errors have limited impact on most estimates but may have rather large impact on some estimates, for example estimate of expenditure on commodities with low-frequent purchases.
Data processing errors	The data entry staff makes mistakes; the staff coding the answers to the open-ended questions (like the question relating with occupation), putting wrong codes in some cases.	A large number of automatic logical checks and range checks are done at data entry and right after data entry. Also, the staffs analyzing the data carry out additional checks of outlier values and other values that are clearly inconsistent. The thorough editing of the data makes sure that most of the substantial data processing errors are detected and corrected – except for the coding errors. The coding errors can only be detected by special studies like re-coding by another coder and reconciliation of differing codes. No such study has been made but great efforts have been made to train the coders properly. This has for sure reduced the level of coding errors considerably.

12.6. Questionnaire design

No pilot survey was carried out in CSES 2014, as the formats and standards of questionnaires are based on the ones used in previous CSESs with the intention to as far as possible keep the comparability between the surveys. In the CSES 2014 - a "big" sample year - the questionnaires were once again reviewed. Many questions were changed by requests from users. There was also a demand for more clear questions and harmonization with other surveys (e.g. CDHS 2014). Therefore comparisons between three "big" sample years (CSES 2004, 2009 and 2014) cannot be done in some areas.

Four different questionnaires or forms were used in the CSES 2014:

12.6.1. Questionnaires

- **Household listing form**

  The listing of households was used for sampling households. The form also includes mapping sheets of the village/enumeration areas.

- **Village questionnaire**

  The village questionnaire was responded by the village leader or a representative of the village leader and persons who are familiar with the village market or shops, such as a group of retail shopkeepers or vendors, etc. For CSES 2014, some sections in the village questionnaire were reduced if compared with previous CSESs. The existing sections kept are demographic information, economy and infrastructure as well as retail prices on food, non-food and medicine items.

- **Household questionnaire**

  The household questionnaire was responded by the head of the household, spouse of the head of the household or of another adult household member.
  The household questionnaire included questions about housing conditions, crop production and other agricultural activities, other household economic activities, household liabilities, durable goods, construction activities and income from other sources than economic activity.
  The household questionnaire also included questions for each household member about education and literacy, health care seeking expenditure, disability, current and usual economic activity and employment, and victimization. The maternal and child health were excluded from the CSES 2014 as these two sections have also been included in the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS 2014).

- **Diary sheet**

  - Diary for expenditure & consumption of own-production
  - Diary for household income & receipts

  These questionnaires are attached in Appendix 2-5**.**

12.7. Field operations and training

12.7.1. Enumerator and supervisor training

Prior to the start of the fieldwork training courses for enumerators and supervisors were carried out. The enumerators and 44 supervisors including the reserved field workers were selected and split into two groups, each consisting of 85 enumerators and 22 supervisors. The two groups alternated so that the first group did their fieldwork during odd survey months (i.e. January, March, May, July, September, and November 2014) while the second group covered the even survey months (i.e. February, April, June, August, October, and December 2014).The training courses were conducted twice at the National Institute of Statistics. The first group was trained about one week in December 2014 while the second group was also trained about one week in January 2015.With the assistance from the consultants from Sida and World Food Program (WFO), the project staff and subject-matter

staff had worked as the core trainers in each subject-matter area. In the training, field operational manual for enumerators and supervisors were provided.

12.7.2. Field operations

Enumerators and supervisors were initially divided into teams consisting of five persons (including one supervisor and four enumerators per one team), making in total 42 teams for the fieldwork. Each month 21 teams were working in the field with a workload of 12 households per enumerator. The fieldwork plan was designed in order to gather information from about 48 households monthly per team. For a given month the team had worked about 15 days (the first two weeks of the month) in the two selected villages and another 15 days of the month (the last two weeks of the month) in another two selected villages. Before starting the interview with the selected households, each team arrived in the villages a few days before in order to prepare tasks like discussing with village authorities for updating/drawing maps of the village and enumeration area, filling in the household listing and thereafter sample those households to be interviewed. The village questionnaire was filled in by the supervisor, the household questionnaire and diary sheets were filled in by the enumerators during the actual fieldwork operation.

The supervisors were responsible for checking errors in the interviewed questionnaires according to the time schedule they fixed, and when the errors were found, the enumerators were required to re-interview. When the month ended, all interviewed questionnaires (four forms) from the same PSU were delivered to the National Institute of Statistics for data processing (data editing and coding and data entry).

See appendix 6 showing the distribution of the sample villages by province and month of January 2014 from the allocation of teams to PSUs.

In order to ensure a better quality in data collection, the teams were invited to participate in a debriefing session about one day prior to the actual fieldwork over any minor adjustments of the interviewing procedure and mistakes made as a result of field monitoring activities by project staff and subject-matter staff as well as feedbacks/mistakes found by data processing staff during data editing, coding and data entry.

12.7.3. Monitoring

Any survey of the CSES dimensions needs a comprehensive system for quality management and monitoring. Only then errors can be found in time to avoid quality problems later in the data process.
The CSES management group within the National Institute of Statistics therefore set up a monitoring scheme to be implemented from the very beginning. The monitoring team for CSES 2014 included the project staff and subject-matter staff has spent one-two weeks in the field visit. The Director General of the National Institute of Statistics has also spent three-four days monthly in field visits with the monitoring team. At times some Sida long-term consultants who have worked in the National Institute Statistics also participated in the field visit. The field monitoring and inspections on data collection entailed both announced and unannounced visits. Every team of data collection was visited at least once during their fieldwork period. There were numerous purposes of these visits. One important intention was to get a disciplinary effect on the supervisors and enumerators from their knowledge inspections must be expected throughout the fieldwork. Another important intention was also to give feedback and encouragement to the supervisors and enumerators as well to complement training by advice and suggestions as to sort out any problem that might be occurred in the course of fieldwork.

12.8. Data processing

The data processing for CSES 2014 was done at the National Institute of Statistics using the SQL data management system that verifies the data entry operation. A team of data editors and data entry staff was formed. The data editors were checking the questionnaires before the data entry and also took care of errors to ensure that entered data were consistent with the collected data in the questionnaires and diaries. Before data entry operation, the data editors also put relevant codes in the questionnaire and diary.

12.8.1. Training

In December 2013, the data processing team participated in a training course for enumerators and supervisors. The main objective of the training was to identify anomalies in the questionnaire and also discuss certain ideas raised during the training sessions to avoid and reduce future mistakes. From January 2014 and onwards, the data processing team took part in reviewing problems raised by field supervisors and enumerators encountered during the fieldwork interviews.

12.8.2. Data editing and coding

The data processing team commenced their work of checking and coding in beginning of February 2014 after the first month of fieldwork was completed. Supervisors from the field delivered filled-in questionnaires to the National Institute of Statistics. The Sida consultants, the project staff and the subject-matter staff helped solving relevant matters that became apparent when reviewing questionnaires on delivery.

12.8.3. Basic instructions

All filled-in questionnaires from each PSU were delivered to the data processing team by field supervisors when they completed in the field by the end of the month. The data processing staff (data editors and data entry operators) was responsible for handling the questionnaires from the field supervisors, and then started the process of checking and coding on the questionnaires by using red pens.

12.8.4. How the workflow is organised at the office

Data editing and coding is an important part of the overall data processing for CSES 2014. In brief, the data editing and coding process was similarly implemented as previous CSESs (CSES 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013) and comprises the following functions:

- When a field supervisor delivered questionnaires from a PSU the delivery contained a set of mappings, listings, village questionnaires, household questionnaires and diary forms. Data processing staff (data editor) started checking each PSU including mapping information and all other forms.
- Field supervisor had to wait for the data editor for checking. If any problem occurred, the field supervisor is immediately asked to correct the error. After corrections were completed, the data editor started the coding process. The code to be used included e.g. crop code, occupation code, industry code, income and expenditure code, and unit code, etc.
- When the data editor encountered a mistake which could not be corrected directly, it had to be discussed with the field supervisor or called back to enumerator. After checking and coding activity was finished, the data editor put all documents from the PSU into a designated box labelled with the PSU number and sent it to the data entry operator.
- In case the data entry operator encountered any mistakes caused by checking and coding, the operator sent the questionnaire back to data editor for re-editing and re-checking. Editing and coding activity proceeded every month and was done one week before data entry starts.
- During the tabulations, the data editing and cleaning was also done by each subject matter staff that is responsible for each subject area in cooperation with short-term and long-term experts of Sida project.

12.9. Comparability

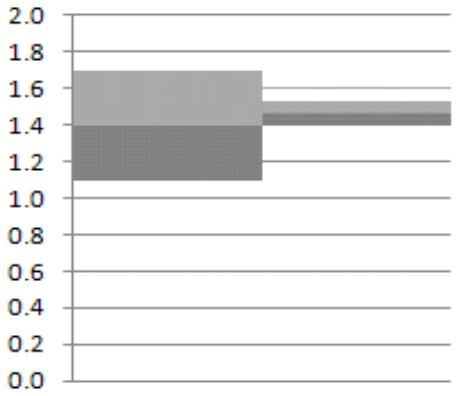
The results from CSES 2014 are comparable with previous CSESs conducted in 2004, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. However, changes in the questionnaire design have been made during the years which affect the comparability. E.g. the Victimization module was not included in CSES 2008 and the module concerning the current economic activity was comprehensively changed in

CSES2010 compared to previous CSESs. For CSES 2014, some subject matter areas were added and updated. (For more details see paragraph 12.6 Questionnaire design).

When comparing CSES results between different years it is important to recognize the statistical uncertainty in the estimates. In a sample survey like CSES there will always be an inaccuracy in the estimated results as not everyone concerned is asked. The extent of the inaccuracy is unknown and that causes uncertainty in the estimates. This normal uncertainty is usually indicated by a so called confidence interval around the estimated result.

E.g. the average number of rooms per household was in 2009 estimated at 1.4. The uncertainty in the estimate is 0.3. The average number of rooms per household in 2014 estimated to 1.5. The uncertainty in the estimate is 0.0.

This means that the true average number of rooms per household was in 2009 between 1.1 and 1.7 and in 2014 between 1.4 and 1.5. As these intervals are overlapping we cannot conclude that there is a real change in average room per household between 2009 and 2014 over the last five years.



However the comparisons of the results from the CSES 2014 with previous surveys before 2004, i.e. CSES 1993/94, 1996, 1997 and 1999, are not recommended due to differences in the survey design.
The weights initially used in the reports from CSES 2004 have been adjusted according to the 2008 Population Census ensuring comparability between CSES 2004 and onwards.

12.10. Definitions and Classifications

12.10.1. Geographical levels of disaggregation

Besides presentations for Cambodia as a whole this report contains different levels of geographical disaggregation.

The geographical disaggregation relates to the disaggregation used in the Census 2008[11]. For the2008 Census the following criteria to every commune treated as urban was applied:

- Population density exceeding 200 per km^2.
- Percentage of male employment in agriculture below 50 percent.
- Total population of the commune should exceed 2,000.

Residence

The most overarching decomposition next to the country as a whole is disaggregation in two parts, so to speak “residence”:

- Urban
- Rural

[11]General Population Census of Cambodia 2008.National Report on Final Census Results. August 2009.

Geographical domains

The most frequent "geographical" decomposition used in this report is into geographical domains that is;

- Phnom Penh
- Other urban
- Other rural,

where, Phnom Penh includes both urban and rural areas.

Zones

The third level rarely used in this report for geographical decomposition next to the country as a whole is disaggregation into zones:

• Phnom Penh	Phnom Penh
• Plain	Kampong Cham[12], Kandal, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo Province
• Tonle Sap	Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Kampong Chhnang and Pursat Province
• Coast	Kampot, Pheah Sihanouk, Kep and Koh Kong Province
Plateau/Mountain	Kampong Speu, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri, Stung Treng, Otdar Meanchey and Pailin Province

12.10.2. Age

Age is defined as completed solar years. It is an estimated or calculated interval of time between the date of birth for each household member and the date of initial visit to the household. The formation on age is collected by asking the date of birth of each household member regarding day, month and year. During the data collection, the age conversion chart was provided. If the animal sign of the Buddhist/Cambodian calendar was known, the enumerator converted into the Western date/Gregorian calendar.

12.10.3. Household

The survey covers private households with one or more persons. Households excluded from the survey are:

- People living in institutions such as long term hospitals, prisons, monasteries, military quarters.
- Diplomatic and UN households in the country.
- Armed forces in military bases.

A household is defined as a group of persons, or a single person, who usually live together and have a common arrangements for food, such as using a common kitchen or a common food budget. The persons may be related to each other or may be non-relatives, including servants or other employees, staying with the employer.

12.10.4. Sex ratio

A sex ratio is defined as the number of men per 100 women in a population. Sex ratio equals 100 denotes a point of balance of the sexes, above 100 denotes an excess of men, and below 100 denotes an excess of women. Accordingly, the greater the excess of men, the higher the sex ratio, the greater the excess of women, the lower the sex ratio.

[12] Tbong Khmum Province was included in Kampong Cham Province

12.10.5. Proportion

A proportion is a relative number that is defined as the size of one subgroup to the total of all subgroups which is equated to 1.When the sizes of all subgroups are expressed as percentages, the result is called a percentage distribution. In other words, proportion is a special type of ratio in which the numerator is included in the denominator. If the characteristic under consideration in age, the distribution of person at each age is called the "age distribution" or the "age composition of the population".

12.10.6. Labour Market

Working age population

In CSES 2014 the *working age population* is defined as all persons in the age of 15-64 years.

Economically active population

The economically active population comprises all persons who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services as defined by the United Nations systems of national accounts and balances during a specified time-reference period. According to these systems the production of economic goods and services includes all production and processing of primary products whether for the market, for barter or for own consumption, the production of all other goods and services for the market and, in the case of households which produce such goods and services for the market, the corresponding production for own consumption, etc.

The international manual[13] for labour statistics uses two concepts of the economically active population.

- The usually active population measured in relation to a long reference period, such as one year.
- The currently active population or equivalently the **"**labour force", measured in relation to a short reference period of one week or one day.

In the CSESs the concept "currently active population" is used with reference period "the past seven days". In the published results from theGeneral Population Census of Cambodia 2008[14],the concept "usually active population" with reference period "the last 12 months" is used.

Economically inactive population

The economically inactive population comprises all persons in the working age population who were not **"**economically active", as defined above.

The persons not in the labour force, or equivalently, population not currently active, comprises all persons who neither were employed nor unemployed during the brief reference period and hence not currently active because of attendance at educational institutions, engagement in household duties, retirement or old age, or other reasons such as infirmity or disablement, which may be specified.

The labour force (the currently active population)

The labour force (i.e. the currently active population) comprises all persons who are employed or unemployed.

[13]International Labour Office (1990). Surveys of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment. An ILO manual on concepts and methods. ILO, Geneva, 1990. ISBN 92-2-106516-2

[14]National Institute of Statistics (2009). General Population Census of Cambodia 2008, National Report on Final Census Results, August, 2009.

Employed

All persons who worked at least one hour during the reference period, the past seven days, or had a job/economic activity from which they were temporary absent are *employed*. Unpaid family workers are included in employed.

Status in employment

Status in employment refers to the status of an economically active person with respect to his or her employment. That is, whether he or she is an employer, own-account worker, employee, unpaid family worker or other, etc.

Main and secondary occupation

Two occupations can be reported for the reference period in the CSES, the main occupation and the secondary occupation. In this report occupation, industrial sector and employment status are mainly based on the main occupation.

Unemployed

According to the international definition[15] the unemployed comprises all persons who during the reference period, the past seven days, were without work, were currently available for work and were actively seeking work. All three criteria must be fulfilled simultaneously.

Not in the labour force (the currently inactive population)

People not belonging to the labour force (i.e. the currently inactive population) comprise all persons who are neither *employed* nor *unemployed,* i.e. do not belong to the labour force. (For example a full time student, homemakers, retired persons etc.)

Labour force participation rate

The *labour force participation rate* is defined as the labour force as a percentage of the working age population in the same age group.

Employment rate

The *employment rate* is defined as the share of the employed population in relation to the working age population.

Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is defined as the share of the unemployed population in relation to the labour force.

12.10.7. Income

Income concepts

The main base to define income composition and income distribution for household has been Recommendations on Household Income Statistics from Canberra Expert Group published in 2001. The recommendations from the Canberra group have also been an essential background for other countries and organizations in their ways to try to harmonize methods and definitions for statistics on household income and distribution.

Employee income

Employee income deals with wages and salaries. Most of the values are given in cash amounts but to some extent there exists payment in kind. In CSES the interviewer will ask for both cash and non-cash payments.

[15] International Labour Office (1990). Surveys of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment. An ILO manual on concepts and methods. ILO, Geneva, 1990. ISBN 92-2-106516-2

Income from self-employment

Income from self-employment is the largest income among the households in Cambodia. It might also be the income for which it is most difficult to get a reliable estimate. This income is divided into three components: income from agriculture, from non-agriculture and from owner occupied houses. The problems in all three components are in both estimating the revenue and the costs for the activity.

Calculation of self-employment comes from the view of unincorporated enterprises surplus or deficit from inputs and outputs. For this reason one would look upon the flows of expenditure and receipts in this business. Since there are no bookkeeping in the households one has to rely on data from the interviews of both receipts/income and expenditure/costs for the households as a business.

One of the main problems is how to get a proper value of own consumption of goods produced in own production. The quantities as well as the value/price of these quantities are very hard to estimate.

It is also a problem with expenditure for investments. There are no rules for depreciations, i.e. how to make expenditures for investments divided into several years. Thus, one will find that for several households expenditures for one year might be higher than receipts and estimated value of own consumption of own production. In these cases one can talk about deficit or negative income.

A special problem arises how to estimate income from owner-occupied dwellings and houses (imputed rent). The theory behind income from owner-occupied house is that a household who is living in a mortgage-free house has a higher level of living (financially), than an otherwise identical household who rents their accommodation. The proper way is to estimate imputed rent for a dwelling or house and from this imputed rent to withdraw expenses connected to the object. Since it is obvious that data are missing to make a fair calculation one ought to make another alternative for imputed rent less actual costs. The method that is used in CSES originates from the view that income from owner occupied house can be treated as an investment and that one can look for an alternative investment of the capital in the owner occupied house. This alternative investment can be the long-term return from Government bonds. Income from owner-occupied dwellings and houses is calculated by subtract the remaining debt from the market value of the dwelling. This value is multiplied by the long-term interest for Government bonds. A problem with this method is that it can yield unreasonable high estimates of imputed rent in large cities with high land values. In Cambodia this is the case in Phnom Penh. To prevent unreasonable high values of imputed rent to distort the results, imputed rent is limited to a maximum 12 million Riels per year[16].

Property income

The capital market for household seems very small in Cambodia. Income less expenses from rentals has been included in property income. The guidelines from Canberra group make this as an option.

Current transfers received

In Cambodia there are very small amounts for social insurance or universal or means-tested social benefits from the government. In the interview there are questions about other transfers from private households or from non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The main source is private transfers from other households both domestic and abroad. No social insurance benefits from employers' schemes are reported.

Total income

Total income is the sum from all different primary incomes and different transfers.

[16] In CSES-2009 one percent of the households had an imputed rent larger than 12 million riels before the adjustment was done.

Current transfers paid

Current transfers paid should include different taxes on income and regular cash transfers to private households and for charities. Most of transfers paid are reported as transfers for charities. Social insurance contributions are not reported, either from employer or from employees.

Disposable income

Disposable income is the result when transfers paid, sometimes mentioned as negative transfers, has been withdrawn from the total income.

Equalization of income

To get a fair picture on the economic well-being you must collect data for households. It is obvious that all persons don't have an income by themselves but rely on income from other people in the household. This is certainly the case for children and elderly. This is true for any country. Therefore we collect income data for the household. However, there is a problem comparing households with different size and composition as a large household in fact have a lower standard with the same income as a smaller household. The economic well-being might also be influenced by how many adults and how many children there are in each household. One can argue that children cost less than adult to maintain. Furthermore, one can argue that there ought to be some economies of scale in households. A two-person household may not pay twice the amount compared to an one-person household for their living if one takes into account that in the two-person household share some of the consumption of durable goods like TV, mopeds, cars and alike. In this report we equalize the income per capita. This means that there are no economies of scales in the household and that children will cost as much as adult to maintain.

Median income

A median income is defined like other medians, i.e., it is that income value that divides income recipients (or families/households) into two equal parts, one higher and one lower than the median.

Mean income

A mean income of persons is calculated by dividing the aggregate income by the total number of income recipients or total number of people. In the case of mean family income (or mean household income), aggregate income is divided by the total number of families (or households).

Quintiles

Quintiles (fifths) are used in the description of family and household income distribution. Quintiles provide information(statistics) for groups on both the lower end and the upper end of the income distribution, as well as on the groups in the middle. These groups are: "Lowest fifth", "Second fifth", "Middle fifth", "Fourth fifth" and "Highest fifth". Quintiles are also used in the description of family and household consumption distribution.

Cambodian household liability

Cambodian household liability is an experimental computation at this round of publication as suggested by some users needed. Data source are primarily collected from the household surveys (CSES) through questionnaire as shown in module 06 "Household liabilities" of the survey questionnaire. The survey data were cleaned and tabulated, analysed by subject matter staff of the National Institute of Statistics and cooperation with short-term experts of Sida project as advisory for quality assurance. The results of loans data is also compared to the household loans as shown in the annual NBC statement, so far loans of household look as same trend.

12.10.8. Method of consumption

Consumption concept

The result presented in this report is compiled from recall data. The household questionnaire had two sets of questions, one for food expenditure/consumption and one set for non-food expenditure. The

questionnaire is designed to collect data on purchase in cash, consumption of own production, consumption of items received as wages in kind. It also includes gifts, free collection and barter, and in kind expenditure. The food section comprised 22 items covering all food, including alcoholic, tobacco, and food taken away from home, and prepared meals bought outside and eaten at home. The non-food section comprised 23 items covering all non-food expenditure except housing. Expenditure on housing is collected in the Housing module. The reference period for food items was the last seven days. For non-food items the reference period varies from last month to last 12 month (see the household questionnaire in Appendix 4).

Housing

For "Housing" charges on water, sewage, wastewater disposal, garbage collection and fuel for lighting and cooking are included as well as paid rent. For owner occupied houses the household was asked to estimate the value for rent of a similar house. Expenditure spent on maintenance and minor repairs is also included. All this data is collected in the housing module for the last month.

Food consumption

Includes all food that the household bought or consumed from own production. Food taken away i.e. meals at work, school, restaurants etc. and prepared meals bought outside and eaten at home are also included as well as non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages.

Total consumption

Total consumption includes food, non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages, tobacco and non-food.

Food share

Food share are calculated as the share of total consumption. Food includes all food items, non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages.

12.10.9. Classifications

Educational attainment

Education concerns the highest level of education successfully completed aggregated to the classification of educational attainment used in the 2008 Population Census[17], i.e.

- No or only some education:
  - Pre-school/Kindergarten
  - No class completed/Never attended school
- Primary school not completed:
  - Class one to five completed
- Primary school completed:
  - Class six to eight completed
- Lower secondary school completed:
  - Class nine to eleven completed
  - Lower secondary school certificate
- Upper secondary school completed:
  - Class twelve completed
  - Upper secondary school certificate
  - Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate

[17]National Institute of Statistics (2009). General Population Census of Cambodia 2008, National Report on Final Census Results, August 2009.

- Post-secondary education:
  - Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate
  - College/university undergraduate
  - Bachelor degree (B.A., BSc)
  - Master degree (M.A., MSc)
  - Doctorate degree (PhD)
  - Other (Specify)

Occupation

Occupation refers to the kind of work done during the reference period, the last seven days. Information on occupation provides a description of a person's job. To classify this information, the International Standard Classification of Occupations, ISCO-88[18], was used in CSES 2014.

Industry

The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, ISIC Rev.4.0, is used in the CSES 2014. The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, ISIC Rev.4.0 is considerably changed compared to the former ISIC Rev.3.1.

The main industries are grouped into three sectors for which results are presented:

- Agricultural sector (section A in ISIC Rev.4) (Primary):
  - Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Industrial sector (sections B–F in ISIC Rev.4) (Secondary) :
  - Mining and quarrying
  - Manufacturing
  - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
  - Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
  - Construction
- Service sector (sections G–U in ISIC Rev.4) (Tertiary):
  - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles etc.
  - Transportation and storage
  - Accommodation and food service activities
  - Information and communication
  - Financial and insurance activities
  - Real estate activities
  - Professional, scientific and technical activities
  - Administrative and support service activities
  - Public administration and defense, compulsory social security
  - Education
  - Human health and social work activities
  - Arts, entertainment and recreation
  - Other service activities
  - Activities of households as employers
  - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

[18] http://www.ilo.org/global/What_we_do/Statistics/classifications/lang--en/index.htm.

Health provider

Refers to the first provider that was consulted due to health reasons and if more than one consultation was done in the past 30 days it refers to the last/most recent provider. Health providers are aggregated into the five following groups;

- Public care:
  - National hospital (PP)
  - Provincial hospital (RH)
  - District hospital (RH)
  - Health centre
  - Health post
  - Provincial or Community based rehabilitation centre
  - Other public service (specify)
- Private care:
  - Private hospital
  - Private clinic
  - Private pharmacy
- Self-care:
  - Visit in home/office of trained health worker/nurse
  - Visit of trained health worker/nurse
  - Other private medical service (specify)
  - Shop selling drugs/market
- Traditional care:
  - Kruk Khmer/magician
  - Monk/religious leader
  - Traditional birth attendant
- Overseas medical care:
  - Overseas medical service

Crops

The National Institute of Statistics classification of crops, based on FAO classification, provides a grouping into 23 groups. However, to get more reliable estimates six main groups are used, namely:

- Cereals (including mainly rice and other grains)
- Tubers and leguminous plants (including tubers, roots and bulk crop, and leguminous plants mainly for grain excluding soybean and groundnut)
- Industrial temporary crops (including sugar crops, oilseed crops, spices, condiments, aromatic and medicinal plants, fibre crops, and other industrial crops)
- Vegetables (including leafy or stem vegetables, fruit-bearing vegetables, root, bulb and tuberous vegetables, leguminous vegetables harvested green, other vegetables, and special horticultural cultivation)
- Fruits and nuts (including citrus fruit, other cultivated fruits, and edible nuts)
- Industrial permanent crops (including spices and aromatic crops, rubber and tanning crops, and flower crops)

Annex of additional tables for demographic characteristics

Table 1. Measured or estimated population by residence, In Thousands and Percent.

Residence	CSES 2004	Census 2008	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	12,657	13,396	13,729	13,958	14,155	14,376	14,678	15,184
Urban	2,388	2,614	2,644	2,704	2,807	3,127	3,146	3,412
Rural	10,270	10,782	11,085	11,254	11,348	11,249	11,531	11,772
Urban/Rural	23.3	24.2	23.9	24.0	24.7	27.8	27.3	29.0

Table 2. Measured and estimated population by sex, In Thousands and Percent.

Sex	CSES 2004	Census 2008	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Women	6,531	6,880	7,033	7,170	7,255	7,361	7,556	7,748
Men	6,126	6,516	6,696	6,787	6,900	7,015	7,122	7,436
Both sexes	12,657	13,396	13,729	13,958	14,155	14,376	14,678	15,184
Sex ratio	94	95	95	95	95	95	94	96

Table 3. Estimated number of households by residence, In Thousands.

Residence	CSES 2004	Census 2008	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	2,570	2,818	2,876	2,917	3,044	3,082	3,162	3,261
Urban	457	507	530	550	585	689	657	696
Rural	2,113	2,311	2,346	2,367	2,459	2,393	2,505	2,565

Table 4. Estimated number of households by geographical domain, In Thousands and Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	Census 2008	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
				Number in thousand				
Cambodia	2,570	2,818	2,876	2,917	3,044	3,082	3,162	3,261
Phnom Penh	225	255	251	276	321	329	363	369
Other urban	271	267	274	298	303	398	331	366
Other rural	2,074	2,296	2,351	2,344	2,419	2,355	2,468	2,526
				Percent				
Cambodia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Phnom Penh	8.8	9.0	8.7	9.4	10.6	10.7	11.5	11.3
Other urban	10.5	9.8	9.5	10.2	10.0	12.9	10.5	11.2
Other rural	80.7	81.2	81.7	80.3	79.5	76.4	78.0	77.5

Table 5. Household headed by women as percent of all households by geographical domain, In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	Census 2008	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	21.8	22.4	21.6	22.2	22.7	21.6	21.2	22.3
Phnom Penh	26.2	-	25.2	25.0	22.7	24.9	23.1	25.0
Other urban	23.0	24.2[1]	23.9	26.8	26.7	24.4	22.0	22.5
Other rural	21.1	21.7[2]	20.9	21.3	22.2	20.7	20.8	21.9

[1]Includes all urban households
[2]Includes all rural households

Table 6. Distribution of population aged 15 years and above by marital status, In Percent.

Marital status	CSES 2004	CSES 2008	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Married/Living together	56.4	57.6	57.8	56.6	57.0	58.8	59.1	59.2
Divorced/Separated	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7
Widowed	8.7	8.9	8.2	8.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	9.0
Never married/Never lived with a partner	33.6	32.0	32.1	32.4	33.1	31.4	31.2	30.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7. Share of Children aged 0 - 4 years whose births are registered by background, 2014. In Percent.

Background Characteristic	Certificate	Registration	Neither	Don't know	Total number of children
Age					
0	62.6	11.7	24.9	0.8	306,639
1	72.7	9.0	17.8	0.8	286,583
2	77.0	8.4	13.5	1.2	336,662
3	77.5	7.1	13.7	1.6	332,515
4	78.6	6.4	13.4	1.6	330,401
Sex					
Women	73.4	8.4	17.2	1.1	781,830
Men	74.4	8.5	15.8	1.3	810,971
Residence					
Urban	83.6	6.5	9.5	0.5	356,627
Rural	71.0	9.0	18.5	1.4	1,236,175
Domain					
Cambodia	73.8	8.5	16.5	1.2	1,592,802
Phnom Penh	91.2	2.0	6.1	0.6	151,244
Other urban	77.5	9.8	12.3	0.5	216,473
Other rural	71.1	9.0	18.5	1.4	1,225,083
Zones					
Phnom Penh	91.2	2.0	6.1	0.6	151,244
Plain	75.3	8.9	14.3	1.6	541,657
Tonle sap	69.6	10.5	19.2	0.7	545,405
Coast	81.8	7.2	10.1	1.1	109,263
Plateau/Mountain	65.9	7.6	24.5	2.0	245,234

Annex of additional tables for housing

Table 1. Occupied dwellings with roof of hard/permanent materials by geographical domain, 2004 and 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	71.3	83.8	86.0	88.5	90.6	93.5	94.7
Phnom Penh	98.6	99.0	99.7	99.8	99.4	99.8	99.2
Other urban	84.6	95.1	96.4	96.8	97.9	98.4	98.2
Other rural	66.6	80.8	83.1	86.0	88.2	91.9	93.6

Table 2. Occupied dwellings with roof of soft/permanent materials by geographical domain, 2004 and 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	28.8	16.2	14.0	11.5	9.3	6.5	5.2
Phnom Penh	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.8
Other urban	15.2	4.8	3.6	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.7
Other rural	33.5	19.2	16.9	14.0	11.8	8.1	6.4

Table 3. Occupied dwellings with wall of hard/permanent materials by geographical domain, 2004 and 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	55.6	65.7	68.3	70.6	73.4	77.7	81.1
Phnom Penh	98.2	98.4	98.5	98.5	97.9	99.7	97.7
Other urban	75.6	84.8	87.0	89.2	88.9	93.0	91.7
Other rural	48.4	59.7	62.4	64.6	67.4	72.5	77.1

Table 4. Occupied dwellings with wall of soft/permanent materials by geographical domain, 2004 and 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	44.4	34.3	31.7	29.4	26.6	22.3	18.9
Phnom Penh	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	0.3	2.3
Other urban	24.4	15.1	13.0	10.8	11.1	7.0	8.2
Other rural	51.6	40.1	37.6	35.4	32.6	27.5	22.8

Table 5. Occupied dwellings with floor of hard/permanent materials by geographical domain, 2004 and 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	19.9	16.8	18.9	19.1	19.8	22.1	24.1
Phnom Penh	86.3	78.7	81.1	77.5	75.2	82.2	79.1
Other urban	31.4	36.5	38.3	37.5	43.3	45.6	45.0
Other rural	11.1	7.5	9.1	9.0	8.1	10.2	12.9

Table 6. Occupied dwellings with floor of soft/permanent materials by geographical domain, 2004 and 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	80.1	83.3	81.1	80.9	80.2	77.9	76.0
Phnom Penh	13.7	21.4	18.9	22.5	24.8	17.8	20.9
Other urban	68.5	63.6	61.7	62.5	56.7	54.4	55.1
Other rural	88.7	92.3	90.9	91.0	91.9	89.8	87.1

Table 7. Average square meters per households by geographical domain, 2004 and 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	42.8	41.3	45.0	43.5	44.2	44.4	46.3
Phnom Penh	70.1	61.8	64.4	58.8	55.2	52.7	60.7
Other urban	51.0	53.9	55.4	49.9	53.0	55.8	51.2
Other rural	38.8	39.8	41.4	40.7	41.1	41.6	43.5

Table 8. Average square meters per persons by geographical domain, 2004 and 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	10.0
Phnom Penh	13.1	11.7	13.0	12.4	12.1	11.0	12.5
Other urban	9.9	10.7	11.5	10.4	11.8	11.6	10.4
Other rural	8.0	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.5

Table 9. Average number of rooms per household by geographical domain, 2004 and 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Phnom Penh	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.1
Other urban	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Other rural	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3

Table 10. Average number of rooms per persons by geographical domain, 2004 and 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2
Phnom Penh	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.4
Other urban	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0
Other rural	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4

Table 11. Improved drinking water in wet season by geographical domain, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	45.2	44.7	46.4	46.8	49.7	50.9
Phnom Penh	93.4	95.1	95.2	88.2	89.7	93.2
Other urban	60.3	63.5	62.7	69.5	67.1	63.5
Other rural	38.1	36.3	37.8	37.2	41.5	42.8

Table 12. Unimproved drinking water in wet season by geographical domain, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	54.8	55.3	53.6	53.0	50.3	49.2
Phnom Penh	6.6	4.9	4.8	11.7	10.2	6.7
Other urban	39.7	36.5	37.3	30.4	32.9	36.6
Other rural	61.9	63.7	62.1	62.5	58.5	57.2

Table 13. Improved drinking water in dry season by geographical domain, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	52.2	51.8	54.6	54.7	58.7	58.0
Phnom Penh	93.7	94.7	97.1	88.4	91.3	93.4
Other urban	66.6	67.7	67.7	73.4	74.3	69.7
Other rural	45.9	44.7	47.3	46.6	51.8	51.1

Table 14. Unimproved drinking water in dry season by geographical domain, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	47.8	48.2	45.4	45.2	41.3	42.0
Phnom Penh	6.3	5.3	2.9	11.6	8.7	6.5
Other urban	33.4	32.3	32.3	26.6	25.7	30.4
Other rural	54.1	55.3	52.7	53.3	48.2	48.8

Table 15. Improved toilet facilities by geographical domain, 2004, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	24.7	34.7	40.0	43.6	45.1	51.7	55.9
Phnom Penh	95.5	98.4	97.1	97.6	94.7	98.4	98.1
Other urban	50.9	73.5	76.0	76.6	77.7	86.4	80.2
Other rural	13.7	22.9	28.7	32.3	32.8	40.2	46.2

Table 16. Unimproved toilet facilities by geographical domain, 2004, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	75.3	65.3	58.1	55.2	54.8	48.3	43.9
Phnom Penh	4.5	1.6	2.8	2.4	5.2	1.6	1.9
Other urban	49.1	26.5	23.4	22.7	22.4	13.6	19.8
Other rural	86.3	77.1	69.1	66.3	67.2	59.8	53.5

Table 17. Main sources of drinking water by season and residence, 2014. In Percent.

Water sources	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Wet season			
Improved	50.9	79.1	43.2
Piped in dwelling or on premises	21.5	66.9	9.1
Public tap	0.1	0.0	0.1
Tube/piped well or borehole	22.8	9.4	26.4
Protected dug well	5.8	2.5	6.7
Improved rainwater collection	0.7	0.3	0.9
Unimproved	49.2	20.9	56.8
Unprotected dug well	7.0	2.0	8.3
Pond, river or stream	9.6	2.1	11.6
Unimproved rainwater collection	27.8	10.2	32.6
Vendor-provided water/Tanker truck provision of water	3.1	2.6	3.2
Bottled water	1.7	3.9	1.1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0
Note state	0.0	-	0.0
Total	100	100	100
Dry season			
Improved	58.0	82.3	51.5
Piped in dwelling or on premises	21.9	67.8	9.5
Public tap	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tube/piped well or borehole	27.6	10.7	32.2
Protected dug well	8.2	3.4	9.5
Improved rainwater collection	0.2	0.3	0.2
Unimproved	42.0	17.7	48.5
Unprotected dug well	9.2	2.8	10.9
Pond, river or stream	18.7	4.0	22.7
Unimproved rainwater collection	2.8	1.2	3.2
Vendor-provided water/Tanker truck provision of water	9.0	5.2	10.0
Bottled water	2.2	4.4	1.6
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1
Note state	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100
Annually			
Improved	54.5	80.7	47.4
Unimproved	45.6	19.3	52.7
Total	100	100	100

Note: Improved water sources include piped in dwelling, public tap, tube/piped well or borehole protected dug well and improved rainwater collection. The rest are unimproved water source.

Table 18. Toilet facilities by residence, 2014. In Percent.

Type of facilities	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Improved toilets	55.9	89.0	46.9
Pour flush/flush connected to sewerage	12.4	45.4	3.4
Pour flush/flush connected to septic tank	42.8	43.5	42.7
Pit latrine with slab	0.7	0.1	0.8
Unimproved toilets	43.9	10.9	52.9
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.4	0.1	0.5
Latrine overhanging field/water	2.5	0.6	3.1
Public toilet (pit latrine/latrine)	1.8	0.7	2.1
Open land	38.5	9.4	46.3
Other included in not improved	0.7	0.1	0.9
Note state	0.2	0.0	0.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 19. Type of fuel for cooking by residence, 2014. In Percent.

Type of fuel	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Firewood	74.8	25.6	88.1
Charcoal	8.1	14.6	6.4
Liquefied petroleum gas LPG	15.8	57.3	4.5
Kerosene	0.0	0.0	0.0
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	0.9	2.3	0.5
Household generator	0.0	0.0	0.0
None/don’t cook	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.3	0.1	0.4
Total	100	100	100

Table 20. Hand washing facilities within the premises by residence, 2014. In Percent.

Hand washing facilities	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Hand washing facilities within the premises			
Not available	28.9	10.3	34.0
Running water from a pipe system or tank	16.0	50.9	6.6
Hand-poured water system	50.8	36.3	54.7
Basin/bucket	4.1	2.5	4.6
Other	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total	100	100	100
Hand washing facilities which the most frequently used			
Next to toilet (less than 3 m)	43.1	66.7	34.5
Next to toilet (more than 3 m) or other place	52.4	31.1	60.3
Not observed due to no permission	3.4	2.1	3.8
Not observed due to other reasons	1.0	0.1	1.4
Total	100	100	100
Available of water at the hand washing facilities			
Yes	98.4	99.0	98.2
No	1.6	1.0	1.8
Total	100	100	100
Available of soap at the hand washing facilities			
Yes	86.6	94.3	83.7
No	13.4	5.7	16.3
Total	100	100	100
Number of households	3,261,000	696,000	2,565,000

Table 21. Hand washing facilities within the premises by geographical domain, 2014. In Percent.

Hand washing facilities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Hand washing facilities within the premises				
Not available	28.9	4.6	15.6	34.4
Running water from a pipe system or tank	16.0	78.0	23.8	5.8
Hand-poured water system	50.8	16.9	56.3	54.9
Basin/bucket	4.1	0.5	4.3	4.6
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100
Hand washing facilities which the most frequently used				
Next to toilet (less than 3 m)	43.1	75.3	56.1	33.9
Next to toilet (more than 3 m) or other place	52.4	23.1	40.9	60.8
Not observed due to no permission	3.4	1.6	2.7	3.9
Not observed due to other reasons	1.0	0.0	0.2	1.4
Total	100	100	100	100
Available of water at the hand washing facilities				
Yes	98.4	99.2	98.9	98.2
No	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.8
Total	100	100	100	100
Available of soap at the hand washing facilities				
Yes	86.6	94.2	93.7	83.6
No	13.4	5.8	6.3	16.4
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,261,000	369,000	366,000	2,526,000

Annex of additional tables for agriculture

Table 1. Agricultural land by household and zone, 2009-2014. In Thousand Hectares.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	3,068	3,146	3,152	3,232	3,263	3,389
Phnom Penh	26	25	37	26	13	23
Plain	1,090	1,093	1,070	1,082	1,108	1,097
Tonle Sap	1,183	1,188	1,284	1,363	1,424	1,416
Coastal	202	238	180	172	184	200
Plateau/Mountain	567	602	582	589	535	654

Table 2. Agricultural land by women of household head and zone, 2009-2014. In Thousand Hectares.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	407	485	464	403	410	412
Phnom Penh	1	2	5	2	1	3
Plain	172	147	181	173	155	165
Tonle Sap	147	255	176	172	168	153
Coastal	26	31	37	10	22	25
Plateau/Mountain	59	51	66	46	63	66

Table 3. Agricultural land by men of household head and zone, 2009-2014. In Thousand Hectares.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	2,661	2,659	2,688	2,829	2,854	2,977
Phnom Penh	24	23	32	24	12	19
Plain	918	946	889	909	953	932
Tonle Sap	1,036	933	1,108	1,192	1,256	1,263
Coastal	176	207	144	161	161	175
Plateau/Mountain	507	551	515	543	472	588

Table 4. Number of households with agricultural land by area, 2009-2014. In Thousand Hectares.

Area	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Less than 10,000 m^2	994	1,012	1,402	1,214	1,138	2,674
10,000 m^2 - 19,999 m^2	586	574	561	566	599	221
20,000 m^2 - 29,999 m^2	243	246	132	139	152	242
30,000 m^2 - 39,999 m^2	122	111	38	59	64	102
40,000 m^2 - 49,999 m^2	63	53	14	32	35	44
50,000 m^2 - 99,999 m^2	88	68	23	41	33	53
100,000 m^2 – and above	22	25	6	12	4	20
Total	2,119	2,088	2,175	2,063	2,026	3,358

Table 5. Cost of crop production in wet season by zone, 2009-2014. In Million Riels.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	1,262,699	1,300,658	1,578,004	1,976,624	2,293,918	2,382,658
Phnom Penh	12,346	4,045	9,075	14,564	8,488	18,618
Plain	535,454	553,569	628,175	734,585	948,995	840,217
Tonle Sap	466,387	453,165	639,299	865,705	985,895	1,093,310
Coastal	80,771	88,877	110,341	99,011	109,726	124,715
Plateau/Mountain	167,741	201,002	191,115	262,759	240,815	305,797

Table 6. Cost of crop production in dry season by zone, 2009-2014. In Million Riels.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	658,266	602,667	779,656	1,053,293	986,437	989,698
Phnom Penh	648	1,726	1,139	4,632	712	8,718
Plain	512,064	484,225	585,675	768,068	675,011	628,560
Tonle Sap	98,855	77,254	153,586	229,374	246,075	217,297
Coastal	5,021	14,635	9,517	5,189	25,642	24,247
Plateau/Mountain	41,678	24,828	29,739	46,030	38,997	110,877

Table 7. Number of households raising livestock or poultry by zone, 2009-2014. In Thousands.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	2,100	2,045	2,027	1,973	1,889	1,814
Phnom Penh	14	8	15	23	12	12
Plain	958	918	883	816	829	751
Tonle Sap	647	634	646	664	580	588
Coastal	162	175	172	160	162	165
Plateau/Mountain	318	310	311	310	306	298

Table 8. Number of livestock and poultry by zone, 2009-2014. In Thousands.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	38,952	33,145	38,158	31,966	32,831	33,594
Phnom Penh	151	101	279	467	584	112
Plain	18,721	14,072	14,117	12,782	17,037	14,940
Tonle Sap	11,586	10,675	15,121	11,629	7,779	10,730
Coastal	4,083	4,048	4,291	2,816	3,298	3,683
Plateau/Mountain	4,411	4,250	4,350	4,272	4,134	4,128

Table 9. Cost for raising livestock and poultry by zone, 2009-2014. In Million Riels.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	735,984	645,000	693,991	705,263	818,375	1,257,060
Phnom Penh	10,460	4,000	4,039	8,069	3,899	6,919
Plain	431,963	293,000	289,770	281,091	324,081	571,599
Tonle sap	161,761	186,000	196,325	233,854	199,268	526,809
Coastal	53,555	63,000	79,110	74,719	115,726	64,949
Plateau/Mountain	78,245	98,000	124,748	107,530	175,401	86,784

Table 10. Number of household with access to parcel of land by zone, 2014. In Thousands and Percent.

Parcel of land	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number of activities			
One parcel	2,084	24	880	676	153	351
2-5 parcels	1,254	9	520	431	91	204
6 parcels and over	21	0	13	6	1	1
Total	3,358	33	1,413	1,113	245	556
			Percent			
One parcel	62.1	73.8	62.3	60.8	62.5	63.1
2-5 parcels	37.3	26.2	36.8	38.7	37.1	36.7
6 parcels and over	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 11. Number of household with access to parcel of land by sex and zone, 2014. In Thousands and Percent.

Number of parcels	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wom.	Men	Wom	Men	Wom	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom	Men	Wom.	Men
						Number of activities						
One parcel	405	1,679	5	19	204	676	115	561	26	127	54	297
2-5 parcels	191	1,062	2	6	92	427	56	374	13	78	27	177
6 parcels and over	2	19	0	0	1	11	1	5	0	1	0	1
Total	598	2,760	7	25	298	1,115	172	941	40	205	81	474
						Percent						
One parcel	67.7	60.8	67.8	75.5	68.6	60.6	66.9	59.6	66.2	61.7	66.8	62.5
2-5 parcels	32.0	38.5	32.2	24.5	31.0	38.3	32.8	39.8	33.8	37.8	32.9	37.3
6 parcels and over	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 12. Number of parcels of land by ownership and zone, 2014. In Thousands and Percent.

Land tenure	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number of activities			
Owned	2,996	25	1,238	980	229	523
Owned, rented out	196	5	97	69	8	17
Rented in	129	1	64	48	7	9
Free use of land	36	1	14	15	1	6
Other tenure	2	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3,358	33	1,413	1,113	245	555
			Percent			
Owned	89.2	77.6	87.6	88.1	93.6	94.2
Owned, rented out	5.8	16.3	6.8	6.2	3.2	3.0
Rented in	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.3	2.7	1.6
Free use of land	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.0
Other tenure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 13. Area and number of agricultural land by land acquirement and zone, 2014. In Thousands and Percent.

Land acquirement	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Given by the government or local authority	941	12	338	389	70	132
Inheritance or gift from relatives	1,246	6	420	474	68	279
Bought from relatives	104	1	33	48	8	15
Bought from non-relatives	583	3	171	288	25	95
Cleared land/occupied for free	349	0	65	140	24	120
Donated by friend	6	0	1	3	1	1
Rented in	151	1	65	71	5	10
Other means	9	0	4	3	0	2
Total	3,389	23	1,097	1,416	200	654
	Percent					
Given by the government or local authority	27.8	51.0	30.8	27.5	34.9	20.3
Inheritance or gift from relatives	36.8	26.1	38.3	33.5	33.9	42.6
Bought from relatives	3.1	4.0	3.0	3.4	3.9	2.2
Bought from non-relatives	17.2	14.0	15.6	20.4	12.7	14.6
Cleared land/occupied for free	10.3	0.0	6.0	9.9	11.9	18.3
Donated by friend	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Rented in	4.5	4.4	5.9	5.0	2.4	1.6
Other means	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 14. Area and number of agricultural land by type of crop and zone, 2014. In Thousands and Percent.

Area land by type of crop	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Rice	2,472	19	815	1,061	133	444
Other crop	528	2	140	246	9	131
Fruit and nut trees	137	1	38	30	36	32
Rubber	78	0	60	1	8	8
Bamboo shoots	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bamboo tree	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don’t know which crop	46	1	6	37	0	2
None	108	0	30	32	13	33
Total	3,369	22	1,089	1,407	199	652
	Percent					
Rice	73.4	84.0	74.8	75.4	66.7	68.2
Other crop	15.7	6.8	12.8	17.5	4.6	20.1
Fruit and nut trees	4.1	5.0	3.5	2.1	17.9	4.9
Rubber	2.3	0.0	5.5	0.1	4.2	1.3
Bamboo shoots	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bamboo tree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don’t know which crop	1.4	2.4	0.5	2.6	0.1	0.4
None	3.2	1.8	2.8	2.3	6.5	5.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 15. Rice production by season and zone, 2014. In Thousand tones.

Number of parcels	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
	Thousand tones											
Rice production	4,488	1,487	32	18	1,422	1,088	1,917	287	311	33	806	62

Table 16. Cost of fish cultivation and fishing by zone, 2014. In Million Riles and Percent.

Area land by type of crop	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Breeding stock for raising fish	18,380	102	5,674	10,847	97	1,661
Feed for raising fish	36,636	710	18,870	15,523	157	1,377
Hired labour	18,680	0	450	11,236	6,994	0
Ice	7,814	0	516	3,400	3,879	19
Repair and maintenance of nets and traps	139,347	482	36,263	64,029	23,829	14,744
Repair and maintenance of boat	25,535	58	3,672	12,687	8,526	591
Boat fuel	187,074	445	12,985	111,505	61,575	564
Boat rent	685	0	85	361	178	61
Cash rent for tank	1,529	356	1,142	31	0	0
Transport of fish to market	5,188	0	784	2,922	1,476	6
Service(technical assistance) received	1,111	0	646	465	0	0
Other cost item	5,711	0	3,217	1,416	1,030	48
Total	447,691	2,152	84,305	234,422	107,740	19,072
	Percent					
Breeding stock for raising fish	4.1	4.7	6.7	4.6	0.1	8.7
Feed for raising fish	8.2	33.0	22.4	6.6	0.1	7.2
Hired labour	4.2	0.0	0.5	4.8	6.5	0.0
Ice	1.7	0.0	0.6	1.5	3.6	0.1
Repair and maintenance of nets and traps	31.1	22.4	43.0	27.3	22.1	77.3
Repair and maintenance of boat	5.7	2.7	4.4	5.4	7.9	3.1
Boat fuel	41.8	20.7	15.4	47.6	57.2	3.0
Boat rent	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Cash rent for tank	0.3	16.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transport of fish to market	1.2	0.0	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.0
Service(technical assistance) received	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other cost item	1.3	0.0	3.8	0.6	1.0	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 17. Income of fish cultivation and fishing by zone, 2014. In Million Riels and Percent.

Area land by type of crop	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Proceeds from sale of fish, shrimp, crab etc	923,275	7,154	203,898	438,704	225,820	47,698
Consume of fish, shrimp, crab etc.	524,047	2,062	175,287	203,622	48,539	94,536
Given away as gift, charity, barter etc.	34,797	87	11,670	12,912	5,828	4,301
Used for drying (dried/smoked etc.)	50,573	12	17,228	23,224	4,955	5,153
Used for preparation of fish/shrimp sauce	7,072	18	2,487	3,013	757	797
Used for animal feed	7,062	395	3,116	2,441	324	786
Used for other purpose	5,097	98	3,165	925	93	816
Total	1,551,922	9,827	416,851	684,841	286,315	154,088
	Percent					
Proceeds from sale of fish, shrimp, crab etc	59.5	72.8	48.9	64.1	78.9	31.0
Consume of fish, shrimp, crab etc.	33.8	21.0	42.1	29.7	17.0	61.4
Given away as gift, charity, barter etc.	2.2	0.9	2.8	1.9	2.0	2.8
Used for drying (dried/smoked etc.)	3.3	0.1	4.1	3.4	1.7	3.3
Used for preparation of fish/shrimp sauce	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5
Used for animal feed	0.5	4.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.5
Used for other purpose	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 18. Income of forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2014. In Million Riels and Percent.

Area land by type of crop	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Sawing logs	287,274	69	3,425	51,966	6,967	224,847
Firewood	1,009,409	4,357	436,170	329,046	68,140	171,697
Wood for charcoal	41,654	0	1,871	14,671	1,720	23,392
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	57,168	0	16,872	17,107	10,632	12,557
Palm juice	35,627	0	5,782	20,922	233	8,689
Root crops, fruits, vegetables	254,371	1,296	106,484	90,046	18,404	38,142
Herbs	13,455	2	4,217	3,945	370	4,922
Honey	3,480	0	885	1,623	343	628
Wild animals and birds	16,713	0	2,632	9,936	909	3,236
Other products	3,168	0	184	566	240	2,178
Total	1,722,320	5,724	578,521	539,828	107,958	490,288
	Percent					
Sawing logs	16.7	1.2	0.6	9.6	6.5	45.9
Firewood	58.6	76.1	75.4	61.0	63.1	35.0
Wood for charcoal	2.4	0.0	0.3	2.7	1.6	4.8
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	3.3	0.0	2.9	3.2	9.8	2.6
Palm juice	2.1	0.0	1.0	3.9	0.2	1.8
Root crops, fruits, vegetables	14.8	22.6	18.4	16.7	17.0	7.8
Herbs	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0
Honey	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Wild animals and birds	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.8	0.7
Other products	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 19. Cost of forestry and hunting activities by women and zone, 2014. In Million Riels and Percent.

Cost items of women	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Transport costs, incl. transport to market	140	0	63	63	0	14
Fuel	2,175	0	491	697	432	555
Draft animal feed	188	0	18	24	146	0
Hired labour charges	282	0	233	44	6	0
Tools, equipment, including maintenance	4,671	17	1,908	1,729	231	786
Commissions, tips, rents etc.	537	0	18	16	0	503
Other cost item	98	0	53	46	0	0
Total	8,093	17	2,783	2,619	815	1,859
	Percent					
Transport costs, incl. transport to market	1.7	0.0	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.8
Fuel	26.9	0.0	17.6	26.6	53.0	29.9
Draft animal feed	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.9	17.9	0.0
Hired labour charges	3.5	0.0	8.4	1.7	0.8	0.0
Tools, equipment, including maintenance	57.7	100.0	68.6	66.0	28.3	42.3
Commissions, tips, rents etc.	6.6	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	27.1
Other cost item	1.2	0.0	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 20. Income of forestry and hunting activities by women and zone, 2014. In Million Riels and Percent.

Area land by type of crop	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Sawing logs	14,247	0	1,228	4,187	0	8,831
Firewood	192,064	1,002	101,436	54,651	11,609	23,366
Wood for charcoal	4,989	0	430	960	447	3,152
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	10,840	0	3,095	4,597	1,607	1,541
Palm juice	2,452	0	308	2,090	36	18
Root crops, fruits, vegetables	52,634	132	23,091	20,624	3,629	5,157
Herbs	1,619	0	285	1,012	4	318
Honey	132	0	13	82	0	37
Wild animals and birds	2,018	0	533	1,281	0	204
Other products	721	0	4	387	0	330
Total	281,717	1,134	130,424	89,872	17,333	42,953
	Percent					
Sawing logs	5.1	0.0	0.9	4.7	0.0	20.6
Firewood	68.2	88.4	77.8	60.8	67.0	54.4
Wood for charcoal	1.8	0.0	0.3	1.1	2.6	7.3
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	3.8	0.0	2.4	5.1	9.3	3.6
Palm juice	0.9	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.2	0.0
Root crops, fruits, vegetables	18.7	11.6	17.7	22.9	20.9	12.0
Herbs	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.7
Honey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wild animals and birds	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.5
Other products	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 21. Cost of forestry and hunting activities by men and zone, 2014. In Million Riels and Percent.

Cost items of men	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
			Million Riels			
Transport costs, incl. transport to market	2,626	14	1,117	782	100	613
Fuel	39,498	51	5,304	11,244	1,294	21,604
Draft animal feed	1,145	0	118	421	411	195
Hired labour charges	6,118	0	705	2,058	100	3,255
Tools, equipment, including maintenance	29,220	42	9,225	8,753	1,848	9,352
Commissions, tips, rents etc.	14,113	4	213	1,481	546	11,870
Other cost item	1,034	0	237	247	0	550
Total	93,755	111	16,918	24,985	4,300	47,440
			Percent			
Transport costs, incl. transport to market	2.8	12.8	6.6	3.1	2.3	1.3
Fuel	42.1	46.1	31.3	45.0	30.1	45.5
Draft animal feed	1.2	0.0	0.7	1.7	9.6	0.4
Hired labour charges	6.5	0.0	4.2	8.2	2.3	6.9
Tools, equipment, including maintenance	31.2	37.8	54.5	35.0	43.0	19.7
Commissions, tips, rents etc.	15.1	3.4	1.3	5.9	12.7	25.0
Other cost item	1.1	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 22. Income of forestry and hunting activities by men and zone, 2014. In Million Riels and Percent.

Area land by type of crop	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
			Million Riels			
Sawing logs	273,027	69	2,196	47,779	6,967	216,016
Firewood	817,345	3,355	334,733	274,396	56,530	148,331
Wood for charcoal	36,666	0	1,441	13,711	1,273	20,240
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	46,328	0	13,778	12,509	9,025	11,016
Palm juice	33,175	0	5,474	18,832	197	8,672
Root crops, fruits, vegetables	201,737	1,164	83,392	69,422	14,775	32,985
Herbs	11,836	2	3,932	2,933	365	4,604
Honey	3,347	0	872	1,541	343	591
Wild animals and birds	14,695	0	2,099	8,655	909	3,032
Other products	2,447	0	179	179	240	1,848
Total	1,440,603	4,590	448,097	449,956	90,626	447,335
			Percent			
Sawing logs	19.0	1.5	0.5	10.6	7.7	48.3
Firewood	56.7	73.1	74.7	61.0	62.4	33.2
Wood for charcoal	2.5	0.0	0.3	3.0	1.4	4.5
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	3.2	0.0	3.1	2.8	10.0	2.5
Palm juice	2.3	0.0	1.2	4.2	0.2	1.9
Root crops, fruits, vegetables	14.0	25.4	18.6	15.4	16.3	7.4
Herbs	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.0
Honey	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
Wild animals and birds	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	1.0	0.7
Other products	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Annex of additional tables for education

Table 1. Adult literacy (15 year and above) by geographical domain, 2004, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	69.4	73.9	76.7	79.9	79.7	80.7	78.1
Phnom Penh	91.3	92.7	92.9	96.6	93.8	93.4	94.8
Other urban	78.1	86.1	86.6	88.1	86.4	88.8	85.1
Other rural	65.0	69.5	73.1	76.2	76.3	77.3	73.9

Table 2. Adult literacy (15 year and above) by sex, 2004, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Women	59.9	65.9	69.1	72.6	73.2	74.4	71.8
Men	80.3	82.7	85.1	87.8	86.9	87.7	84.8
Both sexes	69.4	73.9	76.7	79.9	79.7	80.7	78.1

Table 3. Persons aged 6-24 years who currently attending school by geographical domain, 2004, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	57.4	56.0	57.9	58.6	58.5	54.8	53.8
Phnom Penh	67.8	65.9	66.2	68.4	66.1	65.6	57.1
Other urban	61.3	61.2	63.6	63.5	65.3	64.8	56.4
Other rural	55.7	54.2	56.2	56.7	56.5	52.0	53.1

Table 4. Persons aged 6-24 years who currently attending school by sex. 2004, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Women	53.8	53.5	56.5	56.0	56.8	53.1	53.3
Men	61.0	58.4	59.2	61.0	60.1	56.4	54.3
Both sexes	57.4	56.0	57.9	58.6	58.5	54.8	53.8

Table 5. Net attendance rates in primary school by geographical domain, 2004, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	76.6	81.1	85.6	84.3	86.1	85.1	84.8
Phnom Penh	88.8	89.6	89.3	89.3	91.3	90.7	88.0
Other urban	80.6	84.5	90.2	89.9	90.8	85.4	85.7
Other rural	75.2	80.1	84.8	83.2	84.8	84.4	84.4

Table 6. Net attendance rates in primary school by sex. 2004, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Women	75.9	82.1	87.9	83.4	85.8	84.0	85.5
Men	77.2	80.2	83.4	85.2	86.3	86.1	84.1
Both sexes	76.6	81.1	85.6	84.3	86.1	85.1	84.8

Table 7. Net attendance rates in lower secondary school by geographical domain, 2004, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	16.9	31.5	30.8	32.2	33.1	39.4	39.9
Phnom Penh	54.4	61.0	58.8	60.3	50.4	62.2	60.4
Other urban	27.3	44.7	40.0	39.2	41.6	53.0	51.8
Other rural	12.1	27.3	27.4	28.4	29.9	34.9	36.6

Table 8. Net attendance rates in lower secondary school by sex, 2004, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Women	17.5	33.1	29.7	34.6	35.2	40.5	42.7
Men	16.3	30.0	31.8	29.8	31.1	38.2	37.1
Both sexes	16.9	31.5	30.8	32.2	33.1	39.4	39.9

Table 9. Net attendance rates in upper secondary school by geographical domain, 2004, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	9.8	17.9	17.6	21.7	21.5	23.9	19.9
Phnom Penh	37.3	45.4	39.2	59.7	46.5	52.5	47.2
Other urban	21.0	32.1	29.0	30.4	40.3	47.6	36.2
Other rural	4.7	13.0	14.1	16.1	15.7	17.1	15.5

Table 10. Net attendance rates in upper secondary school by sex. 2004, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Women	9.7	17.4	17.7	23.7	18.9	24.7	21.3
Men	9.9	18.3	17.5	20.0	24.0	23.1	18.6
Both sexes	9.8	17.9	17.6	21.7	21.5	23.9	19.9

Annex of additional tables for labour force

Table 1. Working age population (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2004, 2009-2014. In Thousands.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	7,589	8,865	8,853	9,038	9,167	9,604	10,001
Phnom Penh	870	1,001	981	1,111	1,108	1,273	1,361
Other urban	866	956	946	952	1,193	1,057	1,219
Other rural	5,854	6,907	6,926	6,974	6,865	7,274	7,421

Table 2. Working age population (15-64 years) by sex, 2004, 2009-2014. In Thousands.

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Women	4,019	4,628	4,607	4,677	4,756	5,006	5,136
Men	3,570	4,236	4,246	4,361	4,411	4,599	4,865
Both sexes	7,589	8,865	8,853	9,038	9,167	9,604	10,001

Table 3. In the labour force (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2004, 2009-2014. In Thousands.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	6,235	7,480	7,702	7,907	7,718	7,974	8,259
Phnom Penh	596	688	693	775	850	942	1,060
Other urban	680	737	776	794	955	814	961
Other rural	4,959	6,055	6,233	6,339	5,913	6,219	6,238

Table 4. In the labour force (15-64 years) by sex. 2004, 2009-2014. In Thousands.

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Women	3,113	3,720	3,879	3,965	3,789	3,895	3,981
Men	3,122	3,761	3,822	3,942	3,929	4,079	4,279
Both sexes	6,235	7,480	7,702	7,907	7,718	7,974	8,259

Table 5. Not in the labour force (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2004, 2009-2014. In Thousands.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	1,354	1,384	1,151	1,130	1,449	1,630	1,742
Phnom Penh	273	314	288	336	258	331	301
Other urban	186	218	170	159	238	243	258
Other rural	895	852	693	636	953	1,056	1,183

Table 6. Not in the labour force (15-64 years) by sex, 2004, 2009-2014. In Thousands.

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Women	906	908	728	712	967	1,110	1,155
Men	448	476	423	419	482	520	587
Both sexes	1,354	1,384	1,151	1,130	1,449	1,630	1,742

Table 7. Employed population (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2004, 2009-2014. In Thousands.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	6,171	7,469	7,675	7,891	7,706	7,951	8,245
Phnom Penh	573	686	688	770	848	942	1,059
Other urban	669	735	772	793	950	810	958
Other rural	4,928	6,048	6,215	6,328	5,908	6,199	6,228

Table 8. Employed population (15-64 years) by sex, 2004, 2009-2014. In Thousands.

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Women	3,079	3,715	3,869	3,959	3,782	3,882	3,973
Men	3,092	3,754	3,806	3,932	3,924	4,068	4,272
Both sexes	6,171	7,469	7,675	7,891	7,706	7,951	8,245

Table 9. Labour force participation rate (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2004, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	82.2	84.4	87.0	87.5	84.2	83.0	82.6
Phnom Penh	68.5	68.7	70.6	69.8	76.7	74.0	77.9
Other urban	78.5	77.1	82.0	83.4	80.1	77.0	78.8
Other rural	84.7	87.7	90.0	90.9	86.1	85.5	84.1

Table 10. Labour force participation rate (15-64 years) by sex, 2004, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Women	77.5	80.4	84.2	84.8	79.7	77.8	77.5
Men	87.5	88.8	90.0	90.4	89.1	88.7	87.9
Both sexes	82.2	84.4	87.0	87.5	84.2	83.0	82.6

Table 11. Employment rate (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2004, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	81.3	84.3	86.7	87.3	84.1	82.8	82.4
Phnom Penh	65.9	68.5	70.1	69.3	76.5	74.0	77.8
Other urban	77.3	76.9	81.6	83.3	79.6	76.6	78.6
Other rural	84.2	87.6	89.7	90.7	86.1	85.2	83.9

Table 12. Employment rate (15-64 years) by sex, 2004, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Women	76.6	80.3	84.0	84.6	79.5	77.5	77.4
Men	86.6	88.6	89.6	90.2	89.0	88.5	87.8
Both sexes	81.3	84.3	86.7	87.3	84.1	82.8	82.4

Annex of additional tables for health

Table 1. Persons in the non-institutional population with at least one disability/difficulty, 2004, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Seeing	1.5	4.0	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.7
Hearing	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Speaking	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Moving	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1
Feeling or sensing*	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
Psychological	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Learning	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Fits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

*2004-2014: “Feeling”, 2009: “Feeling or sensing”

Table 2. Health care visits (one or more visits) in the last 30 days by geographical domain, 2004, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	12.1	14.4	18.1	15.2	19.2	17.3	14.2
Phnom Penh	18.8	11.3	15.9	15.2	11.4	11.4	9.1
Other urban	9.1	13.7	15.2	12.7	16.2	16.9	12.8
Other rural	11.7	14.9	18.8	15.5	20.7	18.3	15.1

Table 3. Illness/injury in the last 30 days by geographical domain, 2004, 2009-2014. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	17.9	14.4	19.1	15.8	19.5	17.7	14.5
Phnom Penh	21.4	10.1	16.7	16.2	12.3	11.6	9.4
Other urban	14.1	13.2	16.5	13.1	16.3	17.3	13.0
Other rural	18.0	15.1	19.8	16.1	21.0	18.6	15.5

Annex of additional tables for household income

Table 1. Disposable income per household average values per month by geographical domain, 2009-2014. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	736	877	871	1,014	1,231	1,424
Phnom Penh	2,016	1,944	1,793	1,870	2,498	2,836
Other urban	1,089	1,468	1,158	1,493	2,103	1,858
Other rural	554	676	713	813	928	1,155

Table 2. Disposable income per capita average values per month by geographical domain, 2009-2014. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	158	197	198	228	288	331
Phnom Penh	414	428	406	432	580	681
Other urban	234	329	267	342	509	435
Other rural	121	153	162	180	216	265

Table 3. Disposable income per household median values per month by geographical domain, 2009-2014. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	384	471	562	663	782	974
Phnom Penh	1,258	1,303	1,250	1,379	1,646	2,018
Other urban	632	780	826	953	1,216	1,306
Other rural	323	410	469	561	666	833

Table 4. Disposable income per capita median values per month by geographical domain, 2009-2014. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	87	112	135	157	192	233
Phnom Penh	268	290	298	320	380	473
Other urban	141	188	198	230	294	310
Other rural	73	96	114	133	163	200

Annex of additional tables for household consumption

Table 1. Average monthly consumption per household by geographical domain, 2009-2014. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	1,119	1, 122	1, 144	1,231	1,380	1,529
Phnom Penh	2,466	2, 496	2, 472	2,189	2,414	2,545
Other urban	1,553	1, 606	1, 422	1,670	1,886	1,908
Other rural	920	899	933	1,023	1,160	1,325

Table 2. Average monthly consumption per capita by geographical domain, 2009-2014. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	254	266	273	289	333	371
Phnom Penh	538	568	571	526	570	622
Other urban	351	377	338	403	457	457
Other rural	212	217	226	237	282	321

Table 3. Monthly total consumption by geographical domain, 2009-2014. In Billion Riels.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	3,289	3,273	3,483	3,794	4,365	4,985
Phnom Penh	645	688	794	721	876	938
Other urban	442	478	431	665	625	699
Other rural	2,202	2,107	2,258	2,409	2,864	3,348

Table 4. Monthly food consumption by geographical domain, 2009-2014. In Billion Riels.

Domain	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014
Cambodia	1,647	1,531	1,672	2,012	2,132	2,288
Phnom Penh	253	280	315	322	345	380
Other urban	204	204	197	329	273	302
Other rural	1,189	1,048	1,159	1,362	1,514	1,606

Appendix 1. Standard errors and confidence intervals for selected estimates

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Chapter 2. Demographic characteristics						
Cambodia	All households	Avearge number of persons per hh	4.5	0.2	4.4	4.5
Phnom Penh			4.5	0.1	4.4	4.6
Other urban			4.5	0.1	4.4	4.6
Other rural			4.4	0.0	4.4	4.5
Cambodia	All persons 15+	Percent married/living together	56.8	0.4	56.1	57.6
		Percent divorced/separated	1.6	0.1	1.5	1.8
		Percent widowed	8.0	0.2	7.6	8.3
		Percent never married or lived with a partner	33.6	0.4	32.9	34.3
Cambodia	Women 15+	Percent married/living together	54.3	0.4	53.5	55.2
		Percent divorced/separated	2.5	0.1	2.3	2.8
		Percent widowed	13.2	0.3	12.7	13.8
		Percent never married or lived with a partner	29.9	0.4	29.1	30.7
Cambodia	Men 15+	Percent married/living together	59.5	0.4	58.6	60.4
		Percent divorced/separated	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.8
		Percent widowed	2.3	0.1	2.1	2.6
		Percent never married or lived with a partner	37.6	0.4	36.7	38.4
Phnom Penh	All persons 15+	Percent married/living together	51.0	0.9	49.2	52.8
		Percent divorced/separated	1.5	0.2	1.2	2.0
		Percent widowed	7.3	0.3	6.7	8.1
		Percent never married or lived with a partner	40.1	0.8	38.5	41.7
Other urban	All persons 15+	Percent married/living together	57.5	0.8	55.8	59.1
		Percent divorced/separated	1.7	0.2	1.4	2.2
		Percent widowed	7.4	0.4	6.6	8.2
		Percent never married or lived with a partner	33.4	0.8	31.9	35.0
Other rural	All persons 15+	Percent married/living together	57.8	0.5	56.9	58.6
		Percent divorced/separated	1.6	0.1	1.4	1.8
		Percent widowed	8.2	0.2	7.8	8.6
		Percent never married or lived with a partner	32.5	0.4	31.6	33.6
Cambodia	All persons 0-4	Percent Certificate	73.8	1.1	71.5	76
		Percent Registration	8.5	0.7	7.2	9.9
		Percent Neither	16.5	0.9	14.7	18.4
		Percent Don't know	1.2	0.2	0.8	1.7
Phnom Penh	All persons 0-4	Percent Certificate	91.2	2.2	85.9	94.7
		Percent Registration	2.0	0.7	1.0	3.8
		Percent Neither	61.1	1.9	3.3	11.0
		Percent Don't know	0.6	0.4	0.2	2.0

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Other urban	All persons 0-4	Percent Certificate	77.5	2.6	72.3	82.7
		Percent Registration	9.8	2.3	5.2	14.4
		Percent Neither	12.3	1.7	9.3	15.7
		Percent Don't know	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.1
Other rural	All persons 0-4	Percent Certificate	71.1	1.4	68.3	73.7
		Percent Registration	9.0	0.8	7.6	10.7
		Percent Neither	18.5	1.1	16.4	20.9
		Percent Don't know	1.4	0.3	1.0	2.1
Chapter 3. Housing						
Cambodia	All households	Percent with roof of hard/permanent	94.8	0.4	94.0	95.5
Phnom Penh		material	99.2	0.2	98.7	99.5
Other urban			98.3	0.4	97.4	98.9
Other rural			93.6	0.5	92.6	94.5
Cambodia	All households	Percent with roof of soft/permanent	5.2	0.4	4.5	6.0
Phnom Penh		material	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.3
Other urban			1.7	0.4	1.1	2.6
Other rural			6.4	0.5	5.5	7.4
Cambodia	All households	Percent with walls of hard/permanent	81.1	0.6	79.9	82.3
Phnom Penh		material	97.7	0.5	96.6	98.5
Other urban			91.8	1.3	88.8	94.0
Other rural			77.2	0.7	75.7	78.6
Cambodia	All households	Percent with walls of soft/permanent	18.9	0.6	17.7	20.1
Phnom Penh		material	2.3	0.5	1.5	3.4
Other urban			8.2	1.3	6.0	11.2
Other rural			22.8	0.7	21.4	24.3
Cambodia	All households	Percent with floor of hard/permanent	24.0	0.7	22.7	25.4
Phnom Penh		material	79.1	1.9	75.1	82.7
Other urban			44.9	2.5	40.0	49.8
Other rural			13.0	0.7	11.6	14.5
Cambodia	All households	Percent with floor of soft/permanent	76.0	0.7	74.6	77.3
Phnom Penh		material	20.9	1.9	17.3	24.9
Other urban			55.1	2.5	50.2	60.0
Other rural			87.0	0.7	85.5	88.4
Cambodia	All households	Percent proportion of household with	55.9	0.9	54.1	57.7
Phnom Penh		improved toilet facility	98.1	0.6	96.6	98.9
Other urban			80.2	2.5	74.9	84.7
Other rural			46.2	1.1	44.0	48.4
Cambodia	All households	Percent proportion of household with	44.1	0.9	42.3	45.9
Phnom Penh		unimproved toilet facility	1.9	0.6	1.1	3.4
Other urban			19.8	2.5	15.3	25.1
Other rural			53.8	1.1	51.6	56.0

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. Lower	interval Upper
Chapter 4. Agriculture						
Cambodia	All households	Agricultural land in thousand hect.	3,389	312	3,129	3,649
Phnom Penh			23	8	8	37
Plain			1,097	66	967	1,227
Tonle Sap			1,416	131	1,160	1,673
Coastal			200	37	127	272
Plateau/mount			654	71	515	792
Cambodia	Women head of hh	Agricultural land in thousand hect.	412	19	375	450
	Male head of hh		2,977	128	2,726	3,228
Phnom Penh	Women head of hh	Agricultural land in thousand hect.	3	2	0	7
	Male head of hh		19	7	6	32
Plain	Women head of hh	Agricultural land in thousand hect.	932	59	816	1,047
	Male head of hh		165	13	139	191
Tonle Sap	Women head of hh	Agricultural land in thousand hect.	153	15	124	182
	Male head of hh		1,263	124	1,019	1,507
Coastal	Women head of hh	Agricultural land in thousand hect.	25	7	12	38
	Male head of hh		175	33	110	240
Plateau/mount	Women head of hh	Agricultural land in thousand hect.	588	65	459	716
	Male head of hh		66	9	48	83
Cambodia	All households	Number of cattle (thousands)	2,478	82	2,317	2,640
Phnom Penh			25	10	5	45
Plain			1,048	66	918	1,177
Tonle Sap			707	62	585	830
Coastal			202	40	124	279
Plateau/mount			497	57	385	608
Cambodia	All households	Number of buffaloes (thousands)	452	30	392	511
Phnom Penh			1	1	-1	2
Plain			207	26	155	259
Tonle Sap			138	22	95	181
Coastal			28	11	6	50
Plateau/mount			78	19	40	116
Cambodia	All households	Number of pigs (thousands)	1,376	70	1,238	1,515
Phnom Penh			9	5	-1	20
Plain			632	58	518	746
Tonle Sap			423	52	321	526
Coastal			129	32	66	191
Plateau/mount			183	26	131	234
Cambodia	All households	Number of chicken (thousands)	21,381	890	19,635	23,127
Phnom Penh			75	32	12	138
Plain			8,460	820	6,850	10,069
Tonle Sap			7,278	498	6,301	8,255
Coastal			2,505	435	1,651	3,359
Plateau/mount			3,062	305	2,464	3,661

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Cambodia	All households	Number of ducks (thousands)	7,850	1,476	4,948	10,752
Phnom Penh			2	1	-1	5
Plain			4,546	1,299	1,993	7,098
Tonle Sap			2,179	681	841	3,517
Coastal			819	331	168	1,470
Plateau/mount			305	46	213	396
Chapter 5. Education						
Cambodia	All persons 15+	Adult literacy rate	78.1	0.5	77.0	79.1
	Women 15+		71.8	0.6	70.6	73.0
	Men 15+		84.8	0.5	83.8	85.8
Phnom Penh	All persons 15+	Adult literacy rate	94.8	0.8	92.9	96.2
	Women 15+		92.3	1.2	89.7	94.3
	Men 15+		97.4	0.5	96.2	98.3
Other urban	All persons 15+	Adult literacy rate	85.1	1.1	82.8	87.1
	Women 15+		80.0	1.4	77.1	82.7
	Men 15+		90.7	0.9	88.8	92.4
Other rural	All persons 15+	Adult literacy rate	73.9	0.7	72.6	75.2
	Women 15+		66.7	0.8	65.2	68.1
	Men 15+		81.7	0.6	80.4	82.9
Cambodia	All persons 6+	Percent never attended school	16.1	0.4	15.2	17.0
	Women 6+		20.5	0.5	19.6	21.6
	Men 6+		11.4	0.4	10.6	12.3
Phnom Penh	All persons 6+	Percent never attended school	4.5	0.7	3.3	6.0
	Women 6+		6.1	0.8	4.7	7.9
	Men 6+		2.6	0.6	1.6	4.2
Other urban	All persons 6+	Percent never attended school	11.4	0.9	9.7	13.4
	Women 6+		15.3	1.1	13.2	17.7
	Men 6+		7.2	0.8	5.8	8.9
Other rural	All persons 6+	Percent never attended school	18.7	0.6	17.6	19.8
	Women 6+		23.7	0.6	22.5	25.0
	Men 6+		13.4	0.6	12.3	14.5
Cambodia	All persons 6-24	Percent currently attending school	53.8	0.6	52.7	54.9
	Women 6-24		53.3	0.7	52.0	54.6
	Men 6-24		54.3	0.7	53.0	55.6
Phnom Penh	All persons 6-24	Percent currently attending school	57.1	1.4	54.3	59.9
	Women 6-24		53.7	1.9	49.9	57.5
	Men 6-24		60.7	1.6	57.5	63.9
Other urban	All persons 6-24	Percent currently attending school	56.4	1.4	53.7	59.1
	Women 6-24		54.5	1.9	50.8	58.1
	Men 6-24		58.4	1.5	55.5	61.3
Other rural	All persons 6-24	Percent currently attending school	53.1	0.7	51.8	54.4
	Women 6-24		53.1	0.8	51.6	54.6
	Men 6-24		53.1	0.8	51.5	54.7

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Cambodia	All persons 6-11	Net attendance rate. primary school	84.8	0.7	83.3	86.1
	Women 6-11		85.5	0.8	83.8	87.0
	Men 6-11		84.1	0.9	82.3	85.7
Phnom Penh	All persons 6-11	Net attendance rate. primary school	88.0	3.0	80.7	92.7
	Women 6-11		86.7	3.2	79.0	91.9
	Men 6-11		89.2	3.2	81.3	94.0
Other urban	All persons 6-11	Net attendance rate. primary school	85.7	1.4	82.7	88.2
	Women 6-11		84.2	1.9	80.0	87.6
	Men 6-11		87.2	1.8	83.3	90.3
Other rural	All persons 6-11	Net attendance rate. primary school	84.4	0.8	82.7	85.9
	Women 6-11		85.5	0.9	83.6	87.3
	Men 6-11		83.3	1.0	81.3	85.1
Cambodia	All persons 6+	Literacy 6 years and above	75.3	0.5	74.3	76.4
	Women 6+		70.8	0.6	69.6	71.9
	Men 6+		80.1	0.5	79.1	81.2
Phnom Penh	All persons 6+	Literacy 6 years and above	92.4	1.0	90.2	94.1
	Women 6+		90.4	1.2	87.8	92.6
	Men 6+		94.5	0.8	92.6	95.9
Other urban	All persons 6+	Literacy 6 years and above	82.0	1.1	79.7	84.1
	Women 6+		78.4	1.4	75.6	81.0
	Men 6+		86.0	1.0	83.9	87.8
Other rural	All persons 6+	Literacy 6 years and above	71.6	0.6	70.3	72.9
	Women 6+		66.4	0.7	64.9	67.8
	Men 6+		77.0	0.7	75.7	78.3
Cambodia	All persons 12-14	Net attendance rate.	39.9	1.2	37.6	42.2
	Women 12-14	lower secondary school	42.7	1.5	39.7	45.7
	Men 12-14		37.1	1.5	34.3	40.0
Phnom Penh	All persons 12-14	Net attendance rate.	60.4	3.0	54.4	66.0
	Women 12-14	lower secondary school	61.5	3.8	53.8	68.7
	Men 12-14		59.1	4.4	50.3	67.5
Other urban	All persons 12-14	Net attendance rate.	51.8	2.6	46.8	56.8
	Women 12-14	lower secondary school	53.7	3.5	46.7	60.5
	Men 12-14		50.2	3.8	42.8	57.6
Other rural	All persons 12-14	Net attendance rate.	36.6	1.3	34.0	39.2
	Women 12-14	lower secondary school	39.6	1.8	36.2	43.1
	Men 12-14		33.6	1.6	30.5	36.9
Cambodia	All persons 15-17	Net attendance rate.	19.9	0.9	18.2	21.8
	Women 15-17	upper secondary school	21.3	1.2	19.0	23.8
	Men 15-17		18.6	1.2	16.5	21.0
Phnom Penh	All persons 15-17	Net attendance rate.	47.2	3.0	41.4	53.1
	Women 15-17	upper secondary school	42.6	4.3	34.4	51.2
	Men 15-17		51.3	3.9	43.7	58.9

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. Lower	interval Upper
Other urban	All persons 15-17	Net attendance rate.	36.2	3.0	30.4	42.3
	Women 15-17	upper secondary school	40.4	3.6	33.5	47.7
	Men 15-17		31.5	3.7	24.8	39.1
Other rural	All persons 15-17	Net attendance rate.	15.5	1.0	13.6	17.5
	Women 15-17	upper secondary school	16.9	1.3	14.5	19.6
	Men 15-17		14.1	1.2	11.9	16.7
Chapter 6. Labour force						
Cambodia	All pers. 15-64	Labour force participation rate	82.6	0.3	81.9	83.2
	Women 15-64	(percent)	77.5	0.5	76.6	78.4
	Men 15-64		87.9	0.3	87.3	88.6
Phnom Penh	All pers. 15-64	Labour force participation rate	77.9	0.6	76.7	79.0
	Women 15-64	(percent)	72.2	0.9	70.3	74.0
	Men 15-64		84.1	0.6	82.8	85.4
Other urban	All pers. 15-64	Labour force participation rate	78.8	0.7	77.4	80.2
	Women 15-64	(percent)	71.1	1.1	68.9	73.3
	Men 15-64		87.3	0.7	85.8	88.7
Other rural	All pers. 15-64	Labour force participation rate	84.1	0.4	83.3	84.8
	Women 15-64	(percent)	79.6	0.6	78.4	80.7
	Men 15-64		88.7	0.4	87.9	89.5
Cambodia	Persons 15-19	Labour force participation rate	60.3	1.0	58.4	62.2
	Persons 20-24	(percent)	82.8	0.6	81.5	83.9
	Persons 25-34		90.9	0.3	90.2	91.6
	Persons 35-44		91.0	0.5	90.1	91.9
	Persons 45-54		88.1	0.5	87.0	89.1
	Persons 55-64		74.7	0.9	72.8	76.5
	Women 15-19	Labour force participation rate	60.1	1.2	57.7	62.5
	Women 20-24	(percent)	78.1	0.9	76.3	79.9
	Women 25-34		85.1	0.6	83.9	86.2
	Women 35-44		84.6	0.8	82.9	86.2
	Women 45-54		81.4	0.9	79.6	83.0
	Women 55-64		66.8	1.2	64.4	69.2
	Men 15-19	Labour force participation rate	60.5	1.3	58.0	63.0
	Men 20-24	(percent)	87.1	0.7	85.6	88.4
	Men 25-34		97.0	0.3	96.4	97.5
	Men 35-44		97.9	0.3	97.2	98.4
	Men 45-54		95.9	0.4	95.0	96.6
	Men 55-64		86.1	1.0	84.1	88.0
Cambodia	Employed 15-64	Paid employee	44.4	0.7	43.0	45.8
		Employer	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
		Own account worker	49.6	0.7	48.3	50.9
		Unpaid family worker	5.6	0.3	5.1	6.3

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Cambodia	Employed	Paid employee	39.3	0.8	37.8	40.8
	Women 15-65	Employer	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
		Own account worker	54.2	0.8	52.7	55.7
		Unpaid family worker	6.1	0.4	5.4	6.9
Cambodia	Employed	Paid employee	49.1	0.8	47.5	50.6
	Women 15-65	Employer	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
		Own account worker	45.4	0.7	44.0	46.8
		Unpaid family worker	5.2	0.3	4.6	5.8
Phnom Penh	Employed 15-64	Paid employee	70.6	1.2	68.2	72.8
		Employer	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
		Own account worker	26.5	1.1	24.3	28.8
		Unpaid family worker	2.7	0.4	2.0	3.6
Other urban	Employed 15-64	Paid employee	51.8	1.7	48.4	55.2
		Employer	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
		Own account worker	44.0	1.7	40.7	47.3
		Unpaid family worker	4.0	0.6	3.0	5.3
Other rural	Employed 15-64	Paid employee	38.8	0.8	37.2	40.4
		Employer	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
		Own account worker	54.4	0.8	52.9	56.0
		Unpaid family worker	6.4	0.4	5.7	7.2
Chapter 7. Health						
Cambodia	All persons	Percent with illness. injury	14.5	0.3	13.9	15.2
	Women	last 30 days	16.5	0.4	15.8	17.3
	Men		12.4	0.3	11.7	13.1
Phnom Penh	All persons	Percent with illness. injury	9.4	0.7	8.2	10.8
	Women	last 30 days	10.3	0.7	9.0	11.7
	Men		8.5	0.8	7.1	10.2
Other urban	All persons	Percent with illness. injury	13.0	0.8	11.5	14.6
	Women	last 30 days	14.7	0.9	13.0	16.6
	Men		11.1	0.9	9.5	13.0
Other rural	All persons	Percent with illness. injury	15.5	0.4	14.8	16.3
	Women	last 30 days	17.8	0.5	16.9	18.8
	Men		13.2	0.4	12.4	14.0
Cambodia	All persons	Percent public care	23.5	0.9	21.8	25.2
		Percent private care	62.9	1.1	60.7	65.1
		Percent self care	12.4	1.0	10.7	14.4
		Percent traditional care	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.7
		Percent other care	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
		Percent overseas care	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Cambodia	Women	Percent public care	24.2	1.0	22.3	26.1
		Percent private care	62.0	1.2	59.7	64.3
		Percent self care	12.7	1.0	10.7	14.9
		Percent traditional care	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.0
		Percent other care	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
		Percent overseas care	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.8
Cambodia	Men	Percent public care	22.5	1.1	20.5	24.7
		Percent private care	64.3	1.4	61.6	66.9
		Percent self care	12.2	1.1	10.2	14.4
		Percent traditional care	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
		Percent other care	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9
		Percent overseas care	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9
Phnom Penh	All persons	Percent public care	7.5	1.3	5.2	10.5
		Percent private care	88.8	2.1	84.1	92.3
		Percent self care	3.2	1.6	1.2	8.4
		Percent traditional care	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.2
		Percent other care	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5
		Percent overseas care	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6
Phnom Penh	Women	Percent public care	6.7	1.7	4.0	10.9
		Percent private care	89.0	2.3	83.7	92.7
		Percent self care	3.7	1.5	1.7	8.1
		Percent traditional care	0.5	0.4	0.1	2.2
		Percent other care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Percent overseas care	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0
Phnom Penh	Men	Percent public care	8.5	1.6	5.9	12.1
		Percent private care	88.6	2.5	82.6	92.7
		Percent self care	2.6	2.1	0.5	12.1
		Percent traditional care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Percent other care	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0
		Percent overseas care	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.1
Other urban	All persons	Percent public care	21.7	2.0	18.0	25.9
		Percent private care	70.8	2.6	65.4	75.7
		Percent self care	6.9	1.8	4.1	11.4
		Percent traditional care	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7
		Percent other care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Percent overseas care	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.0
Other urban	Women	Percent public care	22.7	2.3	18.4	27.5
		Percent private care	69.4	2.9	63.5	74.7
		Percent self care	7.3	2.0	4.2	12.2
		Percent traditional care	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.2
		Percent other care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Percent overseas care	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Other urban	Men	Percent public care	20.2	2.9	15.1	26.5
		Percent private care	72.9	3.5	65.4	79.2
		Percent self care	6.5	1.9	3.5	11.5
		Percent traditional care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Percent other care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Percent overseas care	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.4
Other rural	All persons	Percent public care	25.2	1.0	23.2	27.3
		Percent private care	59.5	1.3	57.0	62.9
		Percent self care	14.0	1.1	12.0	16.4
		Percent traditional care	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.8
		Percent other care	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
		Percent overseas care	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.9
Other rural	Women	Percent public care	25.9	1.1	23.7	28.2
		Percent private care	58.6	1.4	55.9	61.2
		Percent self care	14.2	1.2	11.9	16.8
		Percent traditional care	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.1
		Percent other care	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
		Percent overseas care	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.0
Other rural	Men	Percent public care	24.2	1.2	21.9	26.7
		Percent private care	60.7	1.5	57.7	63.7
		Percent self care	13.9	1.3	11.6	16.5
		Percent traditional care	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6
		Percent other care	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.1
		Percent overseas care	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.0
Cambodia	Source of financing treatment for health care	Household income	67.9	1.3	65.2	70.4
		Savings	26.2	1.3	23.8	28.8
		Borrowing	3.3	0.3	2.7	4.0
		Selling assets	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.8
		Selling household production in advance	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7
		Other	1.7	0.2	1.3	2.1
Phnom Penh	Source of financing treatment for health care	Household income	83.9	3.2	76.6	89.2
		Savings	14.3	3.2	9.0	21.8
		Borrowing	0.5	0.4	0.1	2.4
		Selling assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Selling household production in advance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Other	1.3	0.4	0.8	2.4
Other urban	Source of financing treatment for health care	Household income	75.8	2.8	69.8	80.9
		Savings	21.9	2.8	17.0	27.8
		Borrowing	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.6
		Selling assets	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5
		Selling household production in advance	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7
		Other	1.1	0.3	0.6	2.0

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Other urban	Source of financing treatment for health care	Household income	65.3	1.6	62.2	68.3
		Savings	27.9	1.5	25.1	30.9
		Borrowing	3.9	0.4	3.1	4.7
		Selling assets	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.0
		Selling household production in advance	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.9
		Other	1.8	0.2	1.3	2.3
Chapter 8. Victimization						
Cambodia	All persons	Percent victims of violence that caused injury	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.7
	Women		0.5	0.1	0.3	0.8
	Men		0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7
Urban	All persons	Percent victims of violence that caused injury	0.5	0.3	-0.1	1.0
	Women		0.5	0.3	-0.1	1.1
	Men		0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.9
Rural	All persons	Percent victims of violence that caused injury	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.7
	Women		0.5	0.1	0.3	0.8
	Men		0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7
Cambodia	All persons	% victims. persons married or living together	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6
		% victims. divorced/sep. persons	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.8
		% victims. widowed persons	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8
		% victims. never married or lived with a partner	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7
Cambodia	Women	% victims. persons married or living together	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.8
		% victims. divorced/sep. persons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		% victims. widowed persons	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.9
		% victims. never married or lived with a partner	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6
Cambodia	Men	% victims. persons married or living together	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
		% victims. divorced/sep. persons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		% victims. widowed persons	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.9
		% victims. never married or lived with a partner	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.7

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Chapter 9. Household income and Liabilities						
Cambodia	All households	Household income compositions, average per month. In Thousand Riels				
		Primary income	1,371	31	1,311	1,432
		Wage and Salary	642	13	616	668
		Agriculture income	230	13	204	255
		Non-agriculture income	378	23	333	423
		Income from owner occupied house	115	5	106	124
		Property income	7	1	4	9
		Total transfers received	62	2	58	67
		Total income	1,434	31	1,373	1,494
		Total transfers paid	10	-	9	11
		Disposable income	1,424	31	1,363	1,484
Phnom Penh	All households	Household income compositions, average per month. In Thousand Riels				
		Primary income	2,806	135	2,539	3,072
		Wage and Salary	1,385	47	1,292	1,477
		Agriculture income	27	13	1	54
		Non-agriculture income	957	103	753	1,161
		Income from owner occupied house	415	34	348	481
		Property income	22	6	10	35
		Total transfers received	50	4	43	57
		Total income	2,856	136	2,587	3,124
		Total transfers paid	20	2	16	23
		Disposable income	2,836	135	2,570	3,102
Other urban	All households	Household income compositions, average per month. In Thousand Riels				
		Primary income	1,793	95	1,605	1,980
		Wage and Salary	750	34	683	818
		Agriculture income	83	11	61	105
		Non-agriculture income	782	84	616	948
		Income from owner occupied house	160	12	135	184
		Property income	18	5	8	27
		Total transfers received	80	7	65	94
		Total income	1,872	95	1,684	2,061
		Total transfers paid	14	1	12	16
		Disposable income	1,858	95	1,671	2,046

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Other rural	All households	Household income compositions, average per month. In Thousand Riels				
		Primary income	1,101	31	1,041	1,161
		Wage and Salary	518	14	491	544
		Agriculture income	280	17	247	313
		Non-agriculture income	235	23	190	279
		Income from owner occupied house	65	2	61	69
		Property income	3	1	1	5
		Total transfers received	62	2	57	67
		Total income	1,163	31	1,102	1,223
		Total transfers paid	8	-	7	9
		Disposable income	1,155	31	1,094	1,215
Cambodia	All households	Number of indebted for household	1,029	28	975	1,084
Phnom Penh			36	5	26	46
Other urban			105	9	87	124
Other rural			888	26	837	939
Cambodia	All households	Share of indebted for household	31.6	0.8	30.1	33.1
Phnom Penh			9.8	1.2	7.7	12.5
Other urban			28.7	1.6	25.6	32.1
Other rural			35.2	0.9	33.3	37.0
Cambodia	All households	Average amount of outstanding loan	4,043	177	3,695	4,390
Phnom Penh		In Thuousands Riels	6,582	1,048	4,525	8,639
Other urban			6,896	745	5,435	8,358
Other rural			3,609	180	3,255	3,963
Cambodia	All households	Average outstanding debt by source of loans. In Thuousands Riels				
		Relatives in Cambodia	3,423	421	2,597	4,249
		Relatives who live abroad	3,502	963	1,612	5,391
		Friends/neighbours	1,948	332	1,297	2,599
		Moneylender	2,509	222	2,074	2,944
		Trader	3,123	737	1,677	4,570
		Landlord	6,404	5,380	-4,157	16,964
		Employer	10,735	7,434	-3,856	25,327
		Bank	5,035	281	4,483	5,587
		NGOs	3,400	271	2,869	3,931
		Others	2,355	1,173	53	4,656

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Phnom Penh	All households	Average outstanding debt by source of loans. In Thuousands Riels				
		Relatives in Cambodia	2,725	592	1,562	3,888
		Relatives who live abroad	5,973	3,776	-1,438	13,385
		Friends/neighbours	5,057	2,117	901	9,212
		Moneylender	2,220	719	810	3,631
		Trader	0	0	0	0
		Landlord	0	0	0	0
		Employer	0	0	0	0
		Bank	9,001	1,474	6,108	11,893
		NGOs	1,914	519	896	2,932
		Others	-	-	-	-
Other urban	All households	Average outstanding debt by source of loans. In Thuousands Riels				
		Relatives in Cambodia	9,410	3,478	2,584	16,236
		Relatives who live abroad	5,688	3,373	-932	12,308
		Friends/neighbours	2,593	1,743	-828	6,013
		Moneylender	3,598	1,287	1,071	6,125
		Trader	16,491	6,278	4,169	28,813
		Landlord	-	-	-	-
		Employer	7,724	1,089	5,586	9,862
		Bank	0	0	0	0
		NGOs	6,348	1,538	3,329	9,367
		Others	465	64	341	590
Other rural	All households	Average outstanding debt by source of loans. In Thuousands Riels				
		Relatives in Cambodia	2,837	310	2,228	3,446
		Relatives who live abroad	3,096	1,038	1,058	5,133
		Friends/neighbours	1,779	322	1,148	2,411
		Moneylender	2,370	178	2,020	2,720
		Trader	2,754	684	1,411	4,096
		Landlord	-	-	-	-
		Employer	10,735	7,434	-3,856	25,327
		Bank	4,488	288	3,924	5,053
		NGOs	3,128	258	2,621	3,635
		Others	2,468	1,251	14	4,923
Cambodia	All households	Average outstanding debt by purpose of borrowing. In Thuousands Riels				
		Agricultural activities	3,848	436	2,991	4,704
		Non-agricultural activities	5,884	565	4,775	6,992
		Household consumption needs	2,838	185	2,476	3,201
		Illness, injury, accident	2,671	260	2,162	3,180
		Other emergencies (fire, flood, theft)	1,551	719	139	2,963
		Rituals (marriage ceremony etc.)	3,387	402	2,597	4,177
		Purchase/improvement of dwelling	5,525	531	4,484	6,567
		Purchase of consumer durables	5,088	453	4,199	5,977
		Servicing and existing debts	6,581	963	4,691	8,471
		Others	3,761	998	1,803	5,719

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Phnom Penh	All households	Average outstanding debt by purpose of borrowing. In Thuousands Riels				
		Agricultural activities	780	199	389	1,171
		Non-agricultural activities	8,042	1,968	4,178	11,905
		Household consumption needs	3,877	899	2,112	5,642
		Illness, injury, accident	5,192	1,523	2,203	8,181
		Other emergencies (fire, flood, theft)	0	0	0	0
		Rituals (marriage ceremony etc.)	10,582	2,750	5,184	15,980
		Purchase/improvement of dwelling	14,412	5,746	3,133	25,691
		Purchase of consumer durables	5,964	1,055	3,894	8,034
		Servicing and existing debts	7,020	2,006	3,082	10,958
		Others	-	-	-	-
Other urban	All households	Average outstanding debt by purpose of borrowing. In Thuousands Riels				
		Agricultural activities	4,020	1,066	1,927	6,114
		Non-agricultural activities	10,531	1,950	6,703	14,359
		Household consumption needs	4,869	811	3,276	6,461
		Illness, injury, accident	3,248	899	1,483	5,014
		Other emergencies (fire, flood, theft)	-	-	-	-
		Rituals (marriage ceremony etc.)	2,624	771	1,112	4,137
		Purchase/improvement of dwelling	10,030	2,951	4,238	15,822
		Purchase of consumer durables	7,562	1,835	3,959	11,164
		Servicing and existing debts	10,306	3,364	3,703	16,908
		Others	8,721	3,325	2,194	15,248
Other rural	All households	Average outstanding debt by purpose of borrowing. In Thuousands Riels				
		Agricultural activities	3,857	458	2,957	4,756
		Non-agricultural activities	4,737	512	3,733	5,741
		Household consumption needs	2,525	182	2,167	2,883
		Illness, injury, accident	2,483	271	1,950	3,015
		Other emergencies (fire, flood, theft)	1,072	697	-296	2,440
		Rituals (marriage ceremony etc.)	3,143	407	2,343	3,943
		Purchase/improvement of dwelling	4,457	337	3,796	5,118
		Purchase of consumer durables	4,590	430	3,747	5,433
		Servicing and existing debts	6,037	1,086	3,906	8,168
		Others	2,364	833	730	3,999
Cambodia	All households	Average monthly interest rate on loan by sources of loans. In Percent.				
		Relatives in Cambodia	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.8
		Relatives who live abroad	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.9
		Friends/neighbours	2.6	0.4	1.8	3.4
		Moneylender	4.9	0.3	4.4	5.5
		Trader	3.9	0.5	2.8	4.9
		Landlord	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Employer	2.4	0.5	1.4	3.4
		Bank	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.5
		NGOs	2.6	0.0	2.5	2.6
		Others	2.4	0.1	2.1	2.7

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Phnom Penh	All households	Average monthly interest rate on loan by sources of loans. In Percent.				
		Relatives in Cambodia	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.4
		Relatives who live abroad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Friends/neighbours	3.2	0.8	1.7	4.8
		Moneylender	4.5	0.7	3.1	5.9
		Trader	0	0	0	0
		Landlord	0	0	0	0
		Employer	0	0	0	0
		Bank	1.9	0.1	1.8	2.1
		NGOs	2.3	0.2	2.0	2.6
		Others	-	-	-	-
Other urban	All households	Average monthly interest rate on loan by sources of loans. In Percent.				
		Relatives in Cambodia	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.9
		Relatives who live abroad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Friends/neighbours	3.0	1.3	0.5	5.5
		Moneylender	4.9	0.7	3.5	6.3
		Trader	0.8	0.5	-0.3	1.8
		Landlord	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Employer	0	0	0	0
		Bank	2.2	0.1	2.1	2.3
		NGOs	2.4	0.1	2.2	2.5
		Others	2.6	0.7	1.2	4.1
Other rural	All households	Average monthly interest rate on loan by sources of loans. In Percent.				
		Relatives in Cambodia	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.9
		Relatives who live abroad	1.4	0.4	0.7	2.2
		Friends/neighbours	2.6	0.4	1.7	3.5
		Moneylender	4.9	0.3	4.3	5.6
		Trader	3.9	0.5	2.9	5.0
		Landlord	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Employer	2.4	0.5	1.4	3.4
		Bank	2.5	0.0	2.4	2.5
		NGOs	2.6	0.0	2.5	2.6
		Others	2.4	0.1	2.1	2.7
Cambodia	All households	Average time until debt is fully paid back by purpose of loans. In Month.				
		Agricultural activities	9	0	9	10
		Non-agricultural activities	11	0	10	12
		Household consumption needs	10	0	9	11
		Illness, injury, accident	10	1	9	12
		Other emergencies (fire, flood, theft)	2	1	0	3
		Rituals (marriage ceremony etc.)	11	1	9	12
		Purchase/improvement of dwelling	14	1	12	15
		Purchase of consumer durables	13	1	12	15
		Servicing and existing debts	15	1	12	17
		Others	13	2	9	18

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Phnom Penh	All households	Average time until debt is fully paid back by purpose of loans. In Month.				
		Agricultural activities	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.4
		Non-agricultural activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Household consumption needs	3.2	0.8	1.7	4.8
		Illness, injury, accident	4.5	0.7	3.1	5.9
		Other emergencies (fire, flood, theft)	0	0	0	0
		Rituals (marriage ceremony etc.)	0	0	0	0
		Purchase/improvement of dwelling	0	0	0	0
		Purchase of consumer durables	1.9	0.1	1.8	2.1
		Servicing and existing debts	2.3	0.2	2.0	2.6
		Others	-	-	-	-
Other urban	All households	Average time until debt is fully paid back by purpose of loans. In Month.				
		Agricultural activities	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.9
		Non-agricultural activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Household consumption needs	3.0	1.3	0.5	5.5
		Illness, injury, accident	4.9	0.7	3.5	6.3
		Other emergencies (fire, flood, theft)	0.8	0.5	-0.3	1.8
		Rituals (marriage ceremony etc.)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Purchase/improvement of dwelling	0	0	0	0
		Purchase of consumer durables	2.2	0.1	2.1	2.3
		Servicing and existing debts	2.4	0.1	2.2	2.5
		Others	2.6	0.7	1.2	4.1
Other rural	All households	Average time until debt is fully paid back by purpose of loans. In Month.				
		Agricultural activities	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.9
		Non-agricultural activities	1.4	0.4	0.7	2.2
		Household consumption needs	2.6	0.4	1.7	3.5
		Illness, injury, accident	4.9	0.3	4.3	5.6
		Other emergencies (fire, flood, theft)	3.9	0.5	2.9	5.0
		Rituals (marriage ceremony etc.)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Purchase/improvement of dwelling	2.4	0.5	1.4	3.4
		Purchase of consumer durables	-	-	-	-
		Servicing and existing debts	-	-	-	-
		Others	2.4	0.1	2.1	2.7
Cambodia	All persons	Average outstanding loan of	4,043	177	3,695	4,390
	Women	household head	3,444	265	2,924	3,963
	Men		4,191	207	3,785	4,597
Phnom Penh	Women		6,850	1,740	3,434	10,266
	Men		6,492	1,210	4,116	8,867
Other urban	Women		5,014	1,023	3,007	7,022
	Men		7,331	853	5,657	9,005
Other rural	Women		3,098	273	2,563	3,634
	Men		3,735	210	3,322	4,147

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Chapter 10. Household consumption						
Cambodia	All households	Average monthly per household	1,529	18	1,493	1,565
Phnom Penh			2,545	90	2,369	2,721
Other urban			1,908	71	1,768	2,048
Other rural			1,325	17	1,292	1,358
Cambodia	All households	Average monthly per capita	371	4	362	379
Phnom Penh			622	24	575	668
Other urban			457	16	425	489
Other rural			321	4	314	329
Cambodia	All households	Monthy total in billion Riel	4,985	78	4,831	5,139
Phnom Penh			938	63	815	1,062
Other urban			699	52	597	801
Other rural			3,348	63	3,224	3,472
Cambodia	All households	Monthy food in billion Riel	2,288	33	2,223	2,353
Phnom Penh			380	25	330	429
Other urban			302	21	260	344
Other rural			1,606	29	1,550	1,662
Cambodia	All households	Monthly consumption per capita. In Thousand Riels				
		Food and non-alc. beverages	163	2	160	166
		Alcohol and tobacco	8	0	7	8
		Clothing and footwear	9	0	9	9
		Housing. water. electricity	70	2	67	73
		Furnishing etc	4	0	4	4
		Health	19	1	18	21
		Transportation	40	1	38	42
		Communication	6	0	6	7
		Recreation and culture	5	0	5	5
		Education	5	0	5	6
		Miscellaneous goods	40	1	38	41
		Total	371	7	357	384
Phnom Penh	All households	Monthly consumption per capita. In Thousand Riels				
		Food and non-alc. beverages	245	8	230	260
		Alcohol and tobacco	7	1	6	8
		Clothing and footwear	12	1	11	13
		Housing. water. electricity	190	10	172	209
		Furnishing etc	6	1	5	7
		Health	12	2	9	16
		Transportation	61	4	54	68
		Communication	13	1	12	14
		Recreation and culture	12	1	10	13
		Education	15	1	13	17
		Miscellaneous goods	48	3	43	54

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Other urban	All households	Monthly consumption per capita. In Thousand Riels				
		Food and non-alc. beverages	189	4	180	197
		Alcohol and tobacco	9	1	8	11
		Clothing and footwear	12	1	11	13
		Housing. water. electricity	97	5	87	107
		Furnishing etc	6	1	4	7
		Health	16	2	13	19
		Transportation	55	4	46	63
		Communication	9	0	8	10
		Recreation and culture	7	1	6	9
		Education	9	1	7	10
		Miscellaneous goods	49	2	44	53
		Total	457	22	414	500
Other rural	All households	Monthly consumption per capita. In Thousand Riels				
		Food and non-alc. beverages	147	2	144	150
		Alcohol and tobacco	8	0	7	8
		Clothing and footwear	8	0	8	9
		Housing. water. electricity	49	1	47	51
		Furnishing etc	3	0	3	4
		Health	21	1	19	23
		Transportation	35	1	33	37
		Communication	5	0	5	5
		Recreation and culture	4	0	3	4
		Education	3	0	3	4
		Miscellaneous goods	37	1	36	39
		Total	321	7	308	334
Cambodia	All households	Quintile groups monthly consumption per capita. In Thousand Riels				
		1	166	1	163	169
		2	240	2	237	244
		3	309	2	304	313
		4	407	3	401	412
		5	731	12	707	755
Phnom Penh	All households	Quintile groups monthly consumption per capita. In Thousand Riels				
		1	256	5	246	265
		2	390	2	386	394
		3	516	2	512	521
		4	697	4	690	704
		5	1,249	44	1,163	1,335

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Other urban	All households	Quintile groups monthly consumption per capita. In Thousand Riels				
		1	185	2	181	190
		2	279	1	277	282
		3	373	2	370	376
		4	497	2	493	502
		5	950	35	881	1,018
Other rural	All households	Quintile groups monthly consumption per capita. In Thousand Riels				
		1	150	1	149	152
		2	213	0	212	214
		3	269	0	268	270
		4	351	1	350	353
		5	624	8	607	640
Cambodia	All households	Items of durable good owner by household. In Percent				
		Radio	33	1	31	34
		Television	66	1	64	67
		Video recorder/ player	23	1	22	24
		Stereo	5	0	4	5
		Cell phone	83	1	82	84
		Satellite dish	2	0	2	3
		Bicycle	61	1	59	62
		Motorcycle	66	1	64	67
		Car	5	0	4	5
		Jeep/Van	1	0	1	1
		PC	6	0	6	7
Phnom Penh	All households	Items of durable good owner by household. In Percent				
		Radio	34	2	30	37
		Television	95	1	94	97
		Video recorder/ player	34	2	31	38
		Stereo	19	2	16	22
		Cell phone	96	1	95	98
		Bicycle	42	2	38	45
		Motorcycle	90	1	89	92
		Car	20	2	16	23
		Jeep/Van	1	0	-	1
		PC	28	2	25	32

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Other urban	All households	Items of durable good owner by household. In Percent				
		Radio	28	2	24	31
		Television	83	2	80	86
		Video recorder/ player	27	2	23	30
		Stereo	4	1	3	6
		Cell phone	90	1	88	92
		Satellite dish	2	1	1	3
		Bicycle	60	2	55	64
		Motorcycle	74	2	71	77
		Car	9	1	7	11
		Jeep/Van	1	0	1	2
		PC	11	1	9	14
Other rural	All households	Items of durable good owner by household. In Percent				
		Radio	33	1	32	35
		Television	59	1	57	61
		Video recorder/ player	21	1	20	23
		Stereo	3	0	2	3
		Cell phone	80	1	79	81
		Satellite dish	2	0	2	3
		Bicycle	64	1	62	66
		Motorcycle	61	1	59	62
		Car	2	0	2	3
		Jeep/Van	1	0	-	1
		PC	2	0	2	3

Chapter 11. Vulnerability

Cambodia	All households	Household adopted reduced coping strategies				
		Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	12.4	0.7	11.0	13.9
		Borrowed food	2.7	0.3	2.3	3.3
		Reduced the number of meals	1.3	0.2	1.0	1.7
		Reduced portion size of meals	1.8	0.2	1.4	2.2
		Reduction in the quantities consumed by adults/mothers	1.4	0.2	1.1	1.8
Phnom Penh	All households	Household adopted reduced coping strategies				
		Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	3.3	0.8	2.0	5.2
		Borrowed food	1.1	0.4	0.5	2.4
		Reduced the number of meals	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.1
		Reduced portion size of meals	1.0	0.4	0.4	2.2
		Reduction in the quantities consumed by adults/mothers	0.9	0.4	0.4	2.1

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Other urban	All households	Household adopted reduced coping strategies				
		Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	7.1	1.4	4.7	10.5
		Borrowed food	2.1	0.6	1.3	3.5
		Reduced the number of meals	1.2	0.4	0.6	2.3
		Reduced portion size of meals	1.6	0.4	1.0	2.8
		Reduction in the quantities consumed by adults/mothers	1.5	0.5	0.8	2.8
Other rural	All households	Household adopted reduced coping strategies				
		Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	14.5	0.9	12.8	16.4
		Borrowed food	3.1	0.3	2.5	3.7
		Reduced the number of meals	1.4	0.2	1.0	1.9
		Reduced portion size of meals	1.9	0.2	1.5	2.4
		Reduction in the quantities consumed by adults/mothers	1.5	0.2	1.1	1.9
Cambodia	All households	Household adopted livelihood coping strategies				
		Sold Household goods	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
		Sold productive assets	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
		Reduced essential non-food	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.3
		Spent saving	1.6	0.2	1.2	2.0
		Borrowed money/food	1.1	0.2	0.9	1.5
		Sold house or land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
		Withdraw chidlren from school	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6
		Illegal income activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
		Sent an adult household member	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.9
		Begged	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Phnom Penh	All households	Household adopted livelihood coping strategies				
		Sold Household goods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Sold productive assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Reduced essential non-food	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5
		Spent saving	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5
		Borrowed money/food	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Sold house or land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Withdraw chidlren from school	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Illegal income activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Sent an adult household member	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5
		Begged	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Other urban	All households	Household adopted livelihood coping strategies				
		Sold Household goods	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5
		Sold productive assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Reduced essential non-food	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.7
		Spent saving	1.5	0.5	0.8	2.7
		Borrowed money/food	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.6
		Sold house or land	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
		Withdraw chidlren from school	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6
		Illegal income activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Sent an adult household member	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.0
		Begged	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other rural	All households	Household adopted livelihood coping strategies				
		Sold Household goods	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
		Sold productive assets	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
		Reduced essential non-food	1.1	0.2	0.8	1.6
		Spent saving	1.8	0.3	1.3	2.4
		Borrowed money/food	1.3	0.2	1.0	1.8
		Sold house or land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
		Withdraw chidlren from school	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.8
		Illegal income activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
		Sent an adult household member	0.8	0.1	0.5	1.1
		Begged	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cambodia	All households	Household possessed equity/ ID poor card				
		No	99.5	0.1	99.3	99.6
		Yes	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.7
Phnom Penh	All households	Household possessed equity/ ID poor card				
		No	99.7	0.1	99.4	99.9
		Yes	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6
Other urban	All households	Household possessed equity/ ID poor card				
		No	99.7	0.1	99.4	99.9
		Yes	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6
Other rural	All households	Household possessed equity/ ID poor card				
		No	99.4	0.1	99.2	99.6
		Yes	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.8
Cambodia	All households	Household possessed equity/ ID poor card				
		No	99.2	0.1	98.8	99.4
		Yes	0.8	0.1	0.6	1.2
Phnom Penh	All households	Household possessed equity/ ID poor card				
		No	99.7	0.1	99.4	99.9
		Yes	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6
Other urban	All households	Household possessed equity/ ID poor card				
		No	99.5	0.2	98.9	99.8
		Yes	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.1

Domain	Subgroup	Variable	Estimate	Stand. error	Confid. interval Lower	Upper
Other rural	All households	Household possessed equity/ ID poor card				
		No	99.0	0.2	98.6	99.3
		Yes	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.4
Cambodia	All households	Household reported using equity/ID poor card, priority access card and other card in the last year				
		No	95.9	0.3	95.3	96.4
		Yes	4.1	0.3	3.6	4.7
Phnom Penh	All households	Household reported using equity/ID poor card, priority access card and other card in the last year				
		No	99.0	0.4	98.0	99.5
		Yes	1.0	0.4	0.5	2.0
Other urban	All households	Household reported using equity/ID poor card, priority access card and other card in the last year				
		No	95.4	0.8	93.5	96.8
		Yes	4.6	0.8	3.2	6.5
Other rural	All households	Household reported using equity/ID poor card, priority access card and other card in the last year				
		No	95.5	0.3	94.8	96.1
		Yes	4.5	0.3	3.9	5.2

Appendix 2. Listing form of households in the village

CONFIDENTIAL

All information collected in this survey is strictly confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only

Royal Government of Cambodia
Ministry of Planning
National Institute of Statistics

HSES FORM 1

HOUSEHOLD SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY 2014

LISTING OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE VILLAGE

I. IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION	Enter code		II. INTERVIEW INFORMATION									
Province / City			Date of Listing	Day			Month			Year		
District / Khan			Interviewer's Name					I D				
Commune/ Sangkat			Interviewer's Signature									
Sample Village/ Mondol			Date of Supervision	Day			Month			Year		
Zone			Supervisor's Name						I D			
Sector (Urban=1, Rural=2)			Supervisor's Signature									
Number of Sample Village			Remarks									
Total No. of Households Reported by Village Leader												

III. DATA PROCESSING INFORMATION

For Official Use Only

Manual Data Processing			
Name of manual processing staff:		Supervisor's Name:	
No. of households to be re-interviewed		Signature:	
Signature:		Date:	
Date:		Remarks:	

Computer Data Processing		
Description	Key Entry	Verification
1. Operator's name:		
2. Computer address:		
3. Name of data File:		
4. Date of creation:		
5. No of records:		
6. Signature of operator:		
Supervisor's Observation		
7.Supervisor's name:		
8.Date of data file checked:		
9. No of records identified:		
10. Diskette backup address:		
11. Supervisor's signature		

IV. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

PROVINCE		DISTRICT		COMMUNE		VILLAGE		ZONE	SECTOR	NUMBER OF SAMPLE VILLAGE					No. OF EAs	EA No. SELECTED

Interval = No. of Households listed ÷ 12 = ÷ 12 = Random Start **=**

Line No.	Building Serial Number	Housing Unit Serial Number	Household Serial Number	Name of Household Head	Address	Number of Household Members			Principal Economic Activity of the Building/Premises/Household		*For Sample Selection*
						Total	Male	Female	Description	Code	Sample Reference Number
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											
09											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
16	Page Total			Total Household Population							

IV. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION (contd.)

Line No.	Building Serial Number	Housing Unit Serial Number	Household Serial Number	Name of Household Head	Address	Number of Household Members			Principal Economic Activity of the Building/Premises/Household		*For Sample Selection*
						Total	Male	Female	Description	Code	Sample Reference Number
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											
09											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
16	Page Total			Total Household Population							

Appendix 3. Village questionnaire

CONFIDENTIAL

All information collected in this survey is strictly confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only

Royal Government of Cambodia
Ministry of Planning
National Institute of Statistics

FORM 2

Reference Number				

CAMBODIA SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
VILLAGE QUESTIONNAIRE 2014

A. To be completed by supervisor before interview		
Province /City		
District /Khan		
Commune/Sankat		
Sample Village/Mondol		
Zone		
Sector (Urban=1, Rural=2)		

B. To be completed by supervisor

Names of persons Interviewed:

No.	Name	Position	Telephone Number
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

Date of interview 1	Day:			Month:			Year:			
Date of interview 2	Day:			Month:			Year:			
Date of interview 3	Day:			Month:			Year:			
Date of interview 4	Day:			Month:			Year:			
Supervisor's name:						Id:				
Supervisor' s signature:										
Supervisor' s phone no:										

C. To be completed after checking completed questionnaires

Name:						Id:				
Date checked	Day:			Month:			Year:			
Date of re-interview (if necessary)	Day:			Month:			Year:			
Signature:										

1. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1 How many households live in this village?

1a How many Enumeration Areas does this village have?

1b If the village has more than one enumeration area, how many households live in the selected enumeration area?

as on day ____ month ____ year ____

2 How many people live in this village as of the same date? Persons: ____

3 Of these, how many are below 18 years as of the same date?

Total: ____ Boys: ____ Girls: ____

4 Of these, how many are 18 years or more as of the same date?

Total: ____ Men: ____ Women: ____

5 What is the total land area of this village? Km^2: ____

6 During the last 5 years, have more new people moved to your village, or have there been more people that moved out of your village? ____

1 = More arrivals
2 = More departures
3 = About the same of both
4 = No arrivals or departures

7 How many households were there 5 years ago? ____

8 How many people were there 5 years ago? ____

2. ECONOMY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

1 What is the total area of agricultural land available in this village? Hectares: ____

2 Of which the total irrigated agricultural land is? Hectares: ____

3 What is the total area prepared for paddy cultivation? Hectares: ____

4 Of which the area of irrigated paddy land is? Hectares: ____

5 What are the major crops that are grown in this village? (List up to 4 crops in order of importance) **(Leave blank if none)**

Crop Nº	Name of crop	CODE
(1)	(2)	(3)
1		
2		
3		
4		

6 What are the major non-agricultural enterprises that are operating in this village? (List up to 4 most important enterprises in descending order of output or employment. Their can be two enterprises in the same industry)
(Leave blank if none)

Enterprise Nº	Description of enterprise	CODE
(1)	(2)	(3)
1		
2		
3		
4		

7 How far from this village is the nearest bus stop? **(Write '0' if within the village)** Km.: .

8 How far from this village is the nearest public or private taxi stop? **(Write '0' if within the village)** Km.: .

9 a. Does the village have access to a motorable road? 1 = Yes **(=>> 11)** 2 = No

b. Can four wheelers enter the village?

10 a. Does the village have all weather roads?
1 = Yes **(=>> 11)** 2 = No

b. How many kilometers away from an all-weather road is this village? Km:

11 Approximately what percentage of households in this village have public or private electricity, including generators but not including batteries? %:

If no household has electricity, write "0"

12 Approximately what percentage of households in this village have piped water in dwelling or on premises? %:

If no household has piped water, write "0"

13 What is the major source of drinking water for most people in this village during the wet season?

01 = Piped in dwelling
02 = Public tap
03 = Tubed/piped well or borehole
04 = Protected dug well (including all of the following: Lining, headwall, platform, cover)
05 = Unprotected dug well
06 = Pond, river or stream (fetch water from pond, river, stream)
07 = Pond, river or stream (pump to the house)
08 = Improved rainwater collection (catchment tank needs to have all the following: completely closed, tap to withdraw water and at least 3000 litres capacity
09 = Unimproved rainwater collection
10 = Water bought from tanker truck or vendor
11 = Bottled water
12 = Other (Specify)

14 What is the major source of drinking water for most people in this village during the dry season?

01 = Piped in dwelling
02 = Public tap
03 = Tubed/piped well or borehole
04 = Protected dug well (including all of the following: Lining, headwall, platform, cover)
05 = Unprotected dug well
06 = Pond, river or stream (fetch water from pond, river, stream)
07 = Pond, river or stream (pump to the house)
08 = Improved rainwater collection (catchment tank needs to have all the following: completely closed, tap to withdraw water and at least 3000 litres capacity
09 = Unimproved rainwater collection
10 = Water bought from tanker truck or vendor
11 = Bottled water
12 = Other (Specify)

15 Are there the following animities/services in this village?

Line N°	Amenity/service	Is there a ..[AMENITY/ SERVICE]... in the village? 1 = Yes **(=>> Next line)** 2 = No	How far is the nearest ..[AMENITY/ SERVICE]... from this village? **KILOMETERS**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Food shop or restaurant		
2	Bank or loan credit unit		
3	Agricultural extension worker		
4	Permanent market		
5	Shop selling manure and agro-chemicals		

16 What is the distance to the district head quarter? **(Write '0' if within the village)** Km.: .

17 What is the distance to the provincial head quarter? **(Write '0' if within the village)** Km.: .

18 a. Are there any kind of government development projects presently functioning in this Village?
1 = Yes
2 = No **(=>> 20)**

b. How many projects are now functioning in this village?

19 For each kind of project indicate:

Line N°	Is there presently any [PROJECT].. functioning in this village? (Government development project) **Project**	Code: 1 = Yes 2= No
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Agricultural Development (e.g., land development, seed distribution, fishery, animal health, irrigation.)	
2	Infrastructure Development (e.g., road development)	
3	Education/adult literacy programme	
4	Health	
5	Water project (bore wells, tanks, dams)	
6	Village Development Committee	
7	Other (specify)	

20 a. Are there any kinds of NGO development projects presently functioning in this Village?
1 = Yes
2 = No **(=>> 22)**

b. Number of projects:

21 For each kind indicate:

Line N°	Is there presently any [PROJECT].. functioning in this village? (NGO development project) Project	Code: 1 = Yes 2= No
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Agricultural Development (e.g., land development, seed distribution, fishery, animal health irrigation.)	
2	Infrastructure Development (e.g., road development)	
3	Education/adult literacy programme	
4	Health	
5	Water project (bore wells, tanks, dams)	
6	Village Development Committee	
7	Other (specify)	

22 **(Ask the following questions about the past 12 months)**

SERIAL NUMBER	AGENCY	Did households in the village receive technical support regarding agriculture from this agency ? 1=Yes 2=No **(=>> Next line)**	Was the technical support for crops or livestock or fisheries? 1 = Crops 2 = Livestock 3 = Fisheries 4 = Other			What was the main form of the technical support ? 1=Home visit 2=Radio broadcast 3=Printed bulletin 4=Newspaper article 5=Television program 6=Training 7=Other(specify)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4a)	(4b)	(4c)	(5a)	(5b)	(5c)
1	Government agency							
2	Community organisation, NGO							
3	Private company							

23 Is there any large industrial or commercial enterprise (e.g., factory, hotel, restaurant or company employing more than 10 persons) in this village or within 10 kms of this village? 1 = Yes 2 = No

24 Does the village have a public telephone? 1 = Yes 2 = No

25 Are there any households with private phones? 1 = Yes 2 = No

26 Does the village have an Internet café or any shop where people can get access to Internet in the village? 1 = Yes 2 = No

27 Does the village have access to the following energy sources...?

1 = Yes
2 = No

a. Publicly-provided electricity/City power? b. Gas? c. Gasoline?

Note: Publicly provided electricity/City power should be electricity supplied by electricity department or any other agency

6. RETAIL PRICES

A FOOD PRICES

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION (MAKE, QUALITY, NAME, ETC.)	UNIT	PRICE IN RIELS		
				First observation	Second observation	Third observation
				RIELS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
01	Rice	Rice, quality no.2 White, Neang-Menh	1 Kg			
02	Rice	Rice, quality no.1 White, Phaka kanhey, Battambang	1 Kg			
03	Pork rib	Pork rib, Khmer	1 Kg			
04	Pork with fat	Pork, with fat, Khmer	1 Kg			
05	Mud fish	Mud fish, (small)	1 Kg			
06	Mud fish	Mud fish, (large)	1 Kg			
07	Cat fish, Andeng	Cat fish, Andeng fish	1 Kg			
08	Other fresh fish (Pra)	Other fresh fish (Pra)	1 Kg			
09	Sea fish	Sea fish, small, Plathou fish	1 Kg			
10	Tilapia	Tilapia, medium	1 Kg			
11	Pork without fat	Pork, without fat, Pure meat	1 Kg			
12	Fresh Chicken	Fresh Chicken, No1, plucked	1 Kg			
13	Cigarettes	Local, Rubsek, Cambodian	1 pack			
14	Duck egg	Duck's eggs	1 piece			
15	Fresh beef	Fresh Beef, No.1	1 kg			
16	Meals at work	Meals at work, (cooked rice with meat)	1 serving			
17	Prepared meals	(Chi Keng)	1 fish			
18	Snacks	Snacks, (noodles) cooked	1 bowl			
19	Glutamate/spoon	Monosodium glutamate, seasoning Spoon,Thai	0.5kg/pack			
20	Banana (Namwa)	Banana, ripe (Namwa)	1 hand			
21	Fat, pork (Liquid)	Pork fat (Liquid)	1 Kg			
22	Sugar	Granulated sugar, (refined) white, No.1, Thai	1 Kg			
23	Glotinous rice	Glutinous rice, good quality Khmer	1 Kg			
24	Dried fish	Dried fish, Chhdor fish,big	1 Kg			
25	Smoked fish	Smoked fish, Riel fish, small	50 gr			
26	Coconut	Coconut, (Matured) Medium, Khmer	1 Piece			
27	Vegatable oil	Vegetable oil/soybean oil	2 kg container			
28	Cucember pickles	Cucumber pickles	1 kg			

A FOOD PRICES (CONT.)

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION (MAKE, QUALITY, NAME, ETC.)	UNIT	PRICE IN RIELS		
				First observation	Second observation	Third observation
				RIELS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
29	Cheese Fish	Cheese fish, Riel fish, small	1 kg			
30	Sugar	Brown Sugar	1 kg			
31	Canned fish	Canned fish, (sardines) Three ladies, 250g	1 kg			
32	Powdered milk	Powdered (baby)	1 kg-can			
33	Cucumber	Cucumbers, medium size	1 kg			
34	Fresh duck	Fresh duck, Plucked	1kg			
35	Sweetened milk	Condensed (sweetened) Alaska, 379g	1 can			
36	Trakun	Trakun (Watercress, marshcabbage) Good	1 kg			
37	White gourd	White gourd	1 kg			
38	Soft drink	Canned soft drinks (Coke)	330 ml can			
39	Garlic	Garlic	1 kg			
40	Cabbage leaves	Cabbage leaves	1 kg			
41	Peanuts	Peanuts, medium, no shell	1 kg			
42	Instant coffee	Instant coffee, Thai	200 g botlle			
43	Alcohol	Wine	1 bottle			
44	Ginger	Ginger, medium	1 kg			
45	Fish sauce	Fish sauce No.1, Kampot	750 ml/bottle			
46	Lettuce, spinach	Lettuce, spinach	1kg			
47	Others	Khmer	bunch			
48	Water melon	Water melon Medium,	1Piece			
49	Banana blossoms	Others (banana blossoms)	1kg			
50	Ice tube	Ice tube	1kg			
51	Mangoe	Mangoes, ripe, Local, Keochen	1dozen			
52	Onion leaves	Onion leaves søwkKUqay	1kg			
53	Black pepper	Ground black pepper	1kg			

B NON-FOOD ITEMS

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION (MAKE, QUALITY, NAME, ETC.)	UNIT	PRICE IN RIELS		
				First observation	Second observation	Third observation
				RIELS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
01	Electricity	Electricity	Kwh			
02	Motor bicycle	Motorcycle, Honda, Thai, C100	unit			
03	Motor cycle	Motorcycle, Wave brand 100 cc (made in China)	1 piece			
04	Car	Second hand cars, Toyota Corolla 1.8G (1994 model)	1 piece			
05	Kerosene	Liquid fuels (Kerosene)	1 liter			
06	Water Charges	Water Charges	m3			
07	Gas	Gas, (for Cooking),15kg	1 Fug			
08	Gold ring	Gold ring, (4 grams quality 99% of gold)	1 chi			
09	Bicycles	Bicycles, MIKI (made in China)	1 piece			
10	Charcoal	Charcoal	Kg			
11	G.I Sheet	G.I Sheet, Size 8li	Kg			
12	Photocopy service	Photocopy Services, (10 copies)	10 copies			
13	Charge passport	Charge for Passport, (Normal),	1 piece			
14	TV	Television JVC 14", colored, Japan	unit			
15	Sand	Sand, rough	1 m3			
16	Cement	Cement, Elephant, P600, Thai	50 kg/sack			
17	Gravel	Gravel, size 1x2, Cambodia	1 m3			
18	Money transfer	Money transfer, (amount 2,000,000 Riel), domestic	1 service			
19	Mobile phone	Mobile phone equipment, Nokia (6020 Series), Import	1 piece			
20	Diesel	Diesel	1 liter			
21	Wristwatch	Japan	1 unit			
22	Lumber Teal	(w), 2cm (h)	1 m3			
23	Motorcycle repair	patch/hole only)	1 patch			
24	Shirt	Mens shirt, longsleeved, size (M-L), Khmer	piece			
25	Radio	size AA	unit			
26	Blouse	Blouses/ tops, womens, all color, longsleeved, Khmer	piece			
27	Video	Video DVD player, Sony, Malaysia	1 piece			
28	Gasoline	Gasoline, silver (Sokimex)	1 liter			
29	Firewood	Firewood medium, 40cm long x 12 cm in diameter	1 bundle			

C MEDICINE PRICES

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION (MAKE, QUALITY, NAME, ETC.)	UNIT	PRICE IN RIELS		
				First observation	Second observation	Third observation
				RIELS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
01	Tetracycline	250 mg, Malaysia	capsule			
02	Ampicillin	250 mg, France	capsule			
03	Penicillin	1,000,000 UI, Thai	vial			
04	Aspirin	500 mg, France	pill			
05	Vitamin C	Vitamin C, 500 mg, France	pill			
06	Rifampicin	500 mg., Australia	pill			
07	Co-trimoxazol	300 mg, Korean	pill			
08	Paracetamol	500 mg, France	pill			
09	ORS	500 mg, Korean	packet			
10	Multi-Vitamin	Thai	pill			

Appendix 4. Household questionnaire

CONFIDENTIAL **All information collected in this survey is strictly confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only**

Royal Government of Cambodia
Ministry of Planning
National Institute of Statistics

Household ID						

CAMBODIA SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY 2014

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

A. To be completed by interviewer before interview		
Province /Capital		
District/City/Khan		
Commune/Sankat		
Sample Village/Mondol		
Zone		
Sector (Urban=1, Rural=2)		
Sample reference number of household		

B. To be completed by interviewer											
Name of household head						Phone:					
Address (house No., street….) of other identification)											
Date of first visit to Household			Day:			Month:			Year:		
Date of last visit			Day:			Month:			Year:		
Team Number			Interviewer's Id:								
Interviewer's name:					Interviewer's signature:						
Interviewer's phone no:											
Month and Year of Survey			Month			Year:					

To be completed after filling-out the list of household members	**Male:**		**Female:**		**Total members:**	

C. To be completed by supervisor after checking completed questionnaire and diary thoroughly											
Supervisor's name:									Id:		
Date checked by supervisor	**Completed Put X**	**Not completed Put X**	Day		Month		Year				
Date checked week 1											
Date checked week 2 (large sample year)											
Diary checked (large sample year)											
Household refused from the beginning of the interview week(s)/ not in village during the interview week(s)											
Supervisor' s signature:			Supervisor' s phone no:								

Reception							**Preparation**							**Data Entry**						
Id:			Date:				Id:			Date:				Id:			Date			

01. INITIAL VISIT

Respondent: head of household, spouse of the head of household, or another adult household member	*INITIAL VISIT*

A. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

The questions should be asked of the head of household, spouse of the head of household or other adult household member if both head and spouse are absent.

Please provide the following information on all members usually residing in this household.

ID NUMBER	Please give me the names of all household members, starting with head of the household. A person is counted as a household member if he/she lives here or has been absent for less than 12 months.	Sex 1 = Male 2 = Female	What is..[NAME]..'s date of birth? **Write ' - ' if don´t know, for day or month or year**			What is.. [NAME] ...'s age in completed years? **Write '0' if less than one year of age, and " - " if don´t know**	Birth Registration If aged 0-4 Does (name) have a birth certificate? If No, Probe: Has (name)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = Certificate 2 = Registration 3 = Neither 4 = Don't know
			DAY	**MONTH**	**YEAR**	**YEARS**	If age5+ (>> Col.6)
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4a)**	**(4b)**	**(4c)**	**(5a)**	**(5b)**
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

01. INITIAL VISIT

Respondent: head of household, spouse of the head of household, or another adult household member | ***INITIAL VISIT***

01. A. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

ID NUMBER	Relationship to the head 01 = Head 02 = Spouse 03 = Son/Daughter 04 = Stepchild 05 = Adopted child/ Foster child 06 = Parent 07 = Sibling 08 = Grand child 09 = Nephew/Niece 10 = Son/Daughter-in-law 11 = Brother/Sister-in-law 12 = Parent-in-law 13 = Other relatives 14 = Servant 15 = Other non-relative including boarder **Great/grand child should be reported in other relatives**	Does the father of ..[NAME].. live in the household? **If YES, write the ID CODE, if NO write " - "**	Does the mother of ..[NAME].. live in the household? **If YES, write the ID CODE, if NO write " - "**	**Only for members aged 13 and above:**		Is ..[NAME]..Khmer or other ethnic group? 1 = Khmer **(>> 12)** 2 = Cham 3 = Other local ethnic group 4 = Chinese 5 = Vietnamese 6 = Thai 7 = Lao 8 = Other (Specify)
				What is ..[NAME].. ´s marital status? 1 = Married/Living together 2 = Divorced/Separated **(>> 11)** 3 = Widowed **(>> 11)** 4 = Never married/Never lived with a partner **(>> 11)**	Does the spouse of ..[NAME].. live in this household? **If YES, write the ID CODE, if NO write " - "**	
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11a)
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						

01. INITIAL VISIT

Respondent: head of household, spouse of the head of household, or another adult household member	*INITIAL VISIT*	

01. A. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

ID NUMBER	Does ..[NAME].. speak Khmer? 1=Yes 2=No	Can ..[NAME].speak other languages than Khmer? 0=No 1= French 2= English 3= Chinese 4= Vietnamese 5= Thai 6= Lao 7= Chaam 8= Other local language 9= Other (Specify)			Has ..[NAME].. been present all days last week? 1=Yes **>> NEXT PERSON** 2=No	How many weeks has ..[NAME].. been absent from home during the past 12 months? **WRITE '0' IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK** **>> NEXT PERSON**
		1	2	3		WEEKS
(1)	(11b)	(12a)	(12b)	(12c)	(13)	(14)
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						

01. B. FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO CONSUMPTION DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS

Respondent: The household member who knows most about food, beverage, tobacco consumption in the last 7 days ***INITIAL VISIT***

Q1 Did your household have any economic activity, e.g. farming, producing goods, service etc. during the last 7days? 1 = Yes ☐

Only expenditure/value of own production for household consumption! 2 = No

Producing includes both growing of crops on existing plants (such as growing of bananas) and planting of new ones. Both small scale farming by the house and large scale farming should be included. Note that any household´s expenditure for ***economic activity*** *shall* ***not*** *be included in this section, it will be asked in sections 5B-H.*

ITEM NUMBER	For each item group try to estimate quantity of items consumed and then how much of the consumed quantity had been purchased in cash and how much was from own production or received as payment in kind for work, or as gift, or free collection.	Value of consumption in Riels Write '0' if nothing			Frequency of Consumption in Number of days eaten in past 7 days
		Purchased in cash	Own production, wages in kind, gifts, free collections	Total consumption **(column 3 + column 4)**	Values from 0 (not consumed) to 7
	FOOD/BVERAGE/TOBACCO ITEMS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	# of days
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
01	Rice (All kind of rice to be included)				
02	Other cereals (bread, corn, wheat flour, rice flour, corn meal, rice cakes, noodles, biscuits, etc.)				
03	Fish (fresh fish, salted and dried fish, canned fish, fermented fish, shrimp, prawn, crab, etc.)				
04	Meat & poultry (beef, buffalo, mutton, lamb, pork, chicken, duck, innards, inch liver, spleen, dried beef)				
05	Eggs (chicken egg, duck egg, quail egg, fermented/salted egg, etc.)				
06	Dairy products (fresh milk, condensed or powdered milk, ice cream, cheese, other dairy products, etc.)				
07	Oil and fats (rice bran oil, vegetable oil, pork fat, butter, margarine, coconut/frying oil, etc.)				
08	**Fresh vegetables (trakun, onion, shallot, cabbage, spinach, carrot, beans, chilli, tomato, etc.)**				
a	*Orange vegetables (vegetables rich in Vitamin A): carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes,*				
b	*Green leafy vegetables:, spinach, broccoli, amaranth and / or other dark green leaves, cassava leaves*				
c	*Other vegetables: onion, tomatoes, cucumber, radishes, green beans, peas, lettuce, etc.*				
09	Tuber (cassava, sweet potato, potato, traov, sugar beet, etc.)				
10	Pulses and legumes (green gram, dhall, cowpea, bean sprout, other seeds, etc.)				
11	Prepared and preserved vegetables (cucumber pickles, other pickles, tomato paste, etc.)				
12	**Fruit (banana, orange, mango, pineapple, lemon, papaya, durian, water melon, grape, apple, canned and dried fruits, etc.)**				
a	*Orange fruits (Fruits rich in Vitamin A): mango, papaya, apricot, peach*				
b	*Other Fruits: banana, apple, lemon, tangerine*				
13	Dried nuts and edible seeds (coconut, cashew nut, lotus nut, peanut, gourd seed, other nuts)				
14	Sugar, salt and spices condiment , sugar, jaggery, salt, chocolate, candy, coriander, red pepper spice, garlic, ginger, soy sauce, fish sauce, monosodium glutamate, etc.)				
15	Tea, coffee, cocoa				
16	Non-alcoholic beverages (canned or bottled soft drinks, mineral water, fruit juice, fruit syrup, etc.)				
17	Alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, whisky, scotch, other distilled spirits)				
18	Tobacco products (cigarettes, mild tobacco, strong tobacco, etc.)				
19	Insects (Crickets, Spiders, called A-ping in Khmer, Silkworms etc)				
20	Other food products (peanut preparation, flavoured ice, ice, other food products)				
21	Food taken away from home (meals at work, school, restaurants, snacks, coffee, bottled water, alcohol and soft drinks, purchased outside home)				
22	Prepared meals bought outside and eaten at home				
23	**Total 1 - 22:**				

01. C. RECALL NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES

Respondent: The household member who knows most about the non-food expenditure in the household

INITIAL VISIT

Only expenditure for household consumption

No.	What was your household's expenditure on the following items during the indicated time periods? **NON-FOOD ITEMS**	Time period	Value (in Riels) Write '0' if nothing: In-cash expenditure	In-kind expenditure or gifts given away	Total expenditure **(Col 4 + Col 5)**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
01	Medical care (doctors' fees, other medical services, hospital charges, other medical supplies, etc. **Excludes** transportation to/from hospitals.	Last 1 month			
02	Medical products (medication, drugs, vitamins, bandages, corrective eye glasses, hearing aid etc.)	Last 1 month			
03	Purchase of vehicles (cars, motorcycles, bicycles etc).	Last 12 months			
04	Operation of transport equipment (spare parts, gasoline, diesel, maintenance and repair of equipment, driving lessons, parking fees.)	Last 1 month			
05	Transportation services (public transportation fees, taxi, tuktuk, bus, boat, train and flight tickets. Includes transportation to/from schools & hospitals.)	Last 1 month			
06	Communication and postal services (phone cards, telephone and internet phone charges, internet charges and postal services e.g. letters, stamps etc)	Last 1 month			
07	Communication equipment (cell phones, telephones etc.)	Last 12 months			
08	Personal care (soap, toothpaste, razor, sanitary napkins, haircut, manicure, electric goods for personal care etc.)	Last 1 month			
09	Clothing and footwear (tailored clothes, ready-made clothes, rain clothes, underwear, baby clothes, diapers, hats, shoes, boots, school uniforms etc.)	Last 6 months			
10	Furniture, furnishings and household equipment and operation (curtain, household appliances, cooking utensils, light bulbs, soap and detergents etc.)	Last 12 months			
11	Domestic salaries (servant's salary, hired labour for cleaning, laundry, cooking etc.)	Last 12 months			
12	Accommodation services within Cambodia (hotels, inns, guest houses etc[1,2].)	Last 12 months			
13	Recreation within Cambodia (entertainment (tickets to cinema, gyms), recreational goods (camera, DVD, sport equipment., toys, books, stationary) and package holidays within Cambodia[3].)	Last 12 months			
14	Recreation abroad (entertainment services, recreational goods, tourist travel, hotel accommodation, package holidays abroad[3].)	Last 12 months			
15	Education (school fees, tuition fees, private tuition charges etc. **Excludes** textbooks, school uniforms and transportation costs to/from school [4].)	Last 12 months			
16	Personal effects (costume/gold jewellery, handbags, wallets, wristwatch, clocks, umbrella)	Last 12 months			
17	Gambling (lottery, sports and animal betting: casino gambling, card games, football, boxing, cockfighting etc.)	Last 12 months			
18	Cost of **organizing** special occasions such as funeral rituals, weddings, parties.	Last 12 months			
19	Miscellaneous expenditure (e.g. cost of **attending** funeral rituals, weddings, parties and other expenditure not mentioned elsewhere[1].)	Last 12 months			
20	Cash or in-kind transfer to charity (donations to monks, community, NGOs etc.).	Last 12 months			
21	Regular inter-household transfers (regular cash and in kind support to people living in other households. e.g. alimony, child support etc.)	Last 12 months			
22	Taxes on income (tax on salary)	Last 12 months			
23	Taxes on property (e.g houses, cars)	Last 12 months			
24	**Total 1-23:**				

Notes:

[1.] Own housing cost such as rent, electricity and other cost relating to housing should be reported in Housing module.

[2.] Accommodation cost already included in a package holiday should be reported in Recreation within Cambodia or abroad.

[3.] Package holiday is an all inclusive holiday or tour which includes travel, food, accommodation, guides, etc

[4.] School clothes and footwear should be reported in item 'Clothing and footwear'. School books etc should be reported in Recreation wihtin Cambodia or arbroad.
Transportation cost to/from school should be reported in item Transportation services.

01. D. VULNERABILITY

INITIAL VISIT

Respondent: Head of household, spouse of the head of household or another adult household member

Q1	During the **last 7 days**, how many times (in days) did your household have to employ one of the following strategies to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it? **READ OUT EACH STRATEGY**	Frequency (number of days from 0 to 7)	
a)	Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	| |	
b)	Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	| |	
c)	Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	| |	
d)	Reduced portion size of meals	| |	
e)	Reduction in the quantities consumed by adults/mothers for young children	| |	
Q2	During the **past 30 days**, did anyone in your household have to engage in any of the following activities because there was not enough food or money to buy food?	**1** = No, because I did not face a shortage of food **2** = No, because I do not have the possibility to engage in this activity. **3**= Yes	
a)	Sold household goods (radio, furniture, refrigerator, television, jewelry, clothes, utensils etc.)	| |	
b)	Sold productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, ploughing tools, seeds etc.)	| |	
c)	Reduced essential non-food expenditures such as education, health, etc.	| |	
d)	Spent savings	| |	
e)	Borrowed money / food from a formal lender / bank	| |	
f)	Sold house or land	| |	
g)	Withdrew children from school	| |	
h)	Illegal income activities (theft, prostitution, … etc)	| |	
i)	Sent an adult household member sought work elsewhere (regardless of the usual seasonal migration)	| |	
j)	Begged	| |	
Q3	In the **past 30 days**, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?	0 = No (Skip to Q4) 1 = Yes	
Q3a	How often did this happen in the past 30 days?	1 = Rarely (1–2 times) 2 = Sometimes (3–10 times) 3 = Often (more than 10 times)	
Q4	In the **past 30 days**, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	0 = No (Skip to Q5) 1 = Yes	
Q4a	How often did this happen in the past 30 days?	1 = Rarely (1–2 times) 2 = Sometimes (3–10 times) 3 = Often (more than 10 times)	
Q5	In the **past 30 days**, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?	0 = No (Skip to Q6) 1 = Yes	
Q5a	How often did this happen in the past 30 days?	1 = Rarely (1–2 times) 2 = Sometimes (3–10 times) 3 = Often (more than 10 times)	
Q6	Do you possess any of these CARDS? (show the different cards to the respondents)	*Ask to see the Equity Card, Priority Access Card, or other card. If the card cannot be inspected, record the card they claim to possess.*	
a)	Equity Card (ID Poor Card) possessed.	0 = No, 1 = Yes	
b)	Priority Access Card possessed	0 = No, 1 = Yes	
c)	Other Card possessed	0 = No (>> Q7), 1 = Yes	
d)	If Yes, which Type of Other Card? *Write the name*……		
Q7	Have you used your card in the last year?	0=No, 1=Yes	

02. EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Respondent: All household members aged 3 years and older. For children 3-6 years ask their parents.

Please provide information on all members aged 3 years and older who usually reside in this household. If absent person, proxy interview is allowed.

ID NUMBER	ID NUMBER OF RESPON-DENT	Can ..[NAME]... read a simple message in any language? 1 = Yes 2 = No	Can ..[NAME]... write a simple message in any language? 1 = Yes 2 = No	Has ..[NAME]... ever attended school? 1 = Yes 2 = No **(>> 11)**	How many years has ...[NAME]… attended school? **Enter completed number of years** **YEARS**	What is the highest level ..[NAME].. has **completed**? 98 = Don´t know 88 = No class completed 00 = Pre-school/Kindergarten 01 = Class one completed 02 = Class two completed... ..... 09 = Class nine completed without certificate ... . 11 = Class eleven completed 12 = Class twelve completed without certificate 13 = Lower education certificate (diploma) 14 = Higher education certificate (BacII) 15 = Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate 16 = Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate 17 = College/university undergraduate but no degree 18 = Bachelor degree (B.A., BSc, etc.) 19 = Masters degree (M.A., MSc, etc) 20 = Doctorate degree (PhD) 21 = Other (Specify)	Is ..[NAME].. currently in the school system? 1 = Yes 2 = No **(>>11)** **If the child is on holidays, he/she is considered in the school system**	What's the level..[NAME]'s.. is currently attending? 00 = Pre-school/ Kindergarten 01 = Class one 02 = Class two..., ... 11 = Class eleven 12 = Class twelve 15 = Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/ certificate 16 = Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate 17 = College/university undergraduate studies 21 = Postgraduate studies	Is the school public or private? For those currently attend Class 1 and beyond: 1 = Public 2 = Private For those currently attend Pre-school or Kindergarten: 3 = State Preschool 4 = Community Preschool run by commune 5 = Parent run Home-based Programme 6 = Private Preschool 7 = Other (Specify)
(1)	**(1b)**	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(7)**	**(8)**	**(9)**
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									

Note: *If he/she pass national exam in class nine or twelve put code 13 or 14 respectively*

Note: *To continue to class 10 the student must have completed class 9 with diploma (code 13)*

Note: *Collage/university undergraduate. A student may have completed one or more term/year exam but do not yet accomplished a degree. Then note down code "17".*

02. EDUCATION AND LITERACY (CONTINUED)

Respondent: All household members aged 3 years and older. For children 3-6 years ask their parents.

Please provide information on all members aged 3 years and older who usually reside in this household. If absent person, proxy interview is allowed.

ID NUMBER	Is ..[NAME].. currently taking private lessons after school? (languages, math, science, music, sports)? 1=Yes 2=No **>>12**	**If Col. 4 = 2 or Col.7 = 2 and below 18 years of age** Why is ..[NAME].. not attending (has never attended) school? 01 = Don't want to 02 = Did not do well in school 03 = No suitable school available/ school is too far 04 = No teacher/Supplies 05 = High cost of schooling 06 = Must contribute to household income 07 = Must help with household chores 08 = Too poor 09 = Due to disability 10 = Due to long term illness (over 3 months) 11 = Too young 12 = Other (specify)	Has ..[NAME].. ever attended non-formal class? 1 = Yes 2 = No **(>> 15a)**	Is ..[NAME].. currently attending non-formal classes? 1 = Yes 2 = No **(if Col.12 = 1>> 14 else >> 15a)**	What kind of non-formal class is ..[NAME].. currently attending/did ..[NAME].. attend? 1 = Literacy programmes (6 months) 2 = Vocational training (Tailoring, motor repairing, Khmer classical music training, hairdressing, pottery...etc. 3 = Post literacy programmes (Agricultural training includes such as planting vegetable, mushrooms, raising fish, animal.. 4 = Foreign Languages 5 = Computer literacy 6 = Others (Specify)	Did ..[NAME].. attend school past school year (including non-formal class)? 1 = Yes 2 = No **>> NEXT PERSON)**	What was the level.. .[NAME] had attended in last school year? 00 = Pre-school/ Kindergarten 01 = Class one 02 = Class two..., ... 11 = Class eleven 12 = Class twelve 15 = Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/ certificate 16 = Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate 17 = College/university undergraduate studies 21 = Postgraduate studies 22 = non-formal class
(1)	**(10)**	**(11)**	**(12)**	**(13)**	**(14)**	**(15a)**	**(15b)**
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

02. EDUCATION AND LITERACY (CONTINUED)

Respondent: All household members aged 3 years and older. For children 3-6 years ask their parents.

Please provide information on all members aged 3 years and older who usually reside in this household. If absent person, proxy interview is allowed.

If code 1 in col. 15a, please fill up columns 16a-16h, otherwise, leave it blank and continue with next person.

What were the educational expenses for ..[NAME]..during the past school year including the expense on non-formal education and private lesson?

Write 0 if no expenses

Note in Col.16e: For educational expenses a way from home should include thing (item) that any household member spent on (bought) while going to study, irrespective of distance from home to school (far or near)

ID NUMBER	A. School fees (Studying fees)	B. Tuition (such as paying for private lession, etc...)	C. Text books	D. Other school supplies	E. Allowances for children studying away from home	F. Transport cost	G. Gifts to teachers, school building/develop-ment fund etc.	H. TOTAL **(Col 16a - 16g)**
	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	**(16a)**	**(16b)**	**(16c)**	**(16d)**	**(16e)**	**(16f)**	**(16g)**	**(16h)**
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								

04. HOUSING

Respondent: Head of household, spouse of the head of household, or another adult household member

The following questions should be asked of the head of household, spouse of the head of household, or of another adult household member, if both head and spouse are absent.

Q1 How many households reside in the same housing unit as your household? **NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS:** | | | |

Q2 What is the floor area of the housing/dwelling unit occupied by your household? **NUMBER OF SQUARE METERS:** | | | |

Q3 How many rooms in the dwelling unit are used by the household (other than kitchen, toilet and bathrooms)? **NUMBER OF ROOMS:** | | | |

Q4 What is the primary construction material of the wall of the housing/dwelling unit occupied by your household? **CODE:** |

WALL CODES

1 = Bamboo, Thatch/leaves, Grass
2 = Wood or logs
3 = Plywood
4 = Concrete, brick, stone
5 = Galvanized iron or aluminium or other metal sheets
6 = Fibrous cement/Asbestos
7 = Makeshift, mixed materials
8 = Clay/dung with straw
9 = Other, specify

Q5 What are the primary construction material of the roof of the housing / dwelling unit occupied by your household? **CODE:** | |

ROOF CODES

1 = Thatch/leaves/grass
2 = Tiles
3 = Fibrous cement
4 = Galvanized iron or aluminium or other metal sheets
5 = Salvaged materials
6 = Mixed but predominantly made of galvanized iron/aluminium, tiles or fibrous cement
7 = Mixed but predominantly made of thatch/leave /grass or salvaged materials
8 = Concrete
9 = Plastic sheet
10 = Other (Specify)

Q6 What are the primary construction material of the floor of the housing / dwelling unit occupied by your household? **CODE:** |

FLOOR CODES

1 = Earth, clay
2 = Wooden planks
3 = Bamboo strips
4 = Cement/Brick/Stone
5 = Parquet, polished wood
6 = Polished stone, marble
7 = Vinyl
8 = Ceramic tiles
9 = Other (Specify)

Q7 What is your household's main source of lighting? **CODE:** |

LIGHTING SOURCE CODES

1 = Publicly-provided electricity/City power
2 = Generator
3 = Battery
4 = Kerosene lamp
5 = Candle
6 = None
7 = Solar
8 = Other (specify)

Q8 What is your household's main source of drinking water in wet season? **CODE:** | |

DRINKING WATER SOURCE CODES IN WET SEASON

01 = Piped in dwelling or on premises **(>> Q12)**
02 = Public tap
03 = Tubed/piped well or borehole
04 = Protected dug well (including all of the following: lining, headwall, platform, cover)
05 = Unprotected dug well
06 = Pond, river or stream (fetch water from pond, river, stream)
07 = Pond, river or stream (pump to the house) **(>> Q12)**
08 = Improved rainwater collection (catchment tank/concrete rain water collection needs to have all the following: completely closed, tap to withdraw water and at least 3000 litres capacity **(>> Q12)**
09 = Unimproved rainwater collection **(>> Q12)**
10 = Water bought from tanker truck or vendor (Vendor brought water home, write "0" in distance and **>> Q12**)
11 = Water bought from tanker truck or vendor (Any household member goes to collect, write distance in **Q9** then ask **Q10** and **Q11**.)
12 = Bottled water
13 = Other (Specify)

Q9 What is the distance from home to the drinking water source in wet season (source reported in Q8)? **METERS:** | | | | |

Q10 Which members of your household are fetching drinking water in the wet season? **IDcode (1)** | | **(2)** | | **(3)** | |

Q11 How many minutes per day do they spend in total on fetching drinking water in wet season? **MINUTES PER DAY:** | | |

04. HOUSING (CONTINUED)

Q12 What is your household's main source of drinking water in dry season? CODE: ☐☐

DRINKING WATER SOURCE CODES IN DRY SEASON

01 = Piped in dwelling or on premises **(>> Q16)**
02 = Public tap
03 = Tubed/piped well or borehole
04 = Protected dug well (including all of the following: Lining, headwall, platform, cover)
05 = Unprotected dug well
06 = Pond, river or stream (fetch water from pond, river, stream)
07 = Pond, river or stream (pump to the house) **(>> Q16)**
08 = Improved rainwater collection (catchment tank/concrete rain water collection needs to have all the following: completely closed, tap to withdraw water and at least 3000 litres capacity **(>> Q16)**
09 = Unimproved rainwater collection **(>> Q16)**
10 = Water bought from tanker truck or vendor (Vendor brought water home, write "0" in distance and **>> Q16**)
11 = Water bought from tanker truck or vendor (Any household member goes to collect, write distance in **Q13** then ask **Q14** and **Q15**.)
12 = Bottled water
13 = Other (Specify)

Q13 What is the distance from home to the drinking water source in dry season (source reported in Q12)? METERS: ☐☐☐☐

Q14 Which members of your household are fetching drinking water in the dry season? IDcode (1) ☐☐ (2) ☐☐ (3) ☐☐

Q15 How many minutes per day do they spend in total on fetching drinking water in dry season? MINUTES PER DAY: ☐☐☐

Q16 How much water charges did your household pay last month? (Put "0" for not buying water source) RIELS: ☐☐☐☐☐☐

Q17 Did your household treat water in anyway to make it safer to drink during the last month?
1 = Yes, always 2 = Sometimes 3 = No, never **(>>Q19)** ☐

Q18 How did you usually treat your drinking water during the last month?
1 = Yes **2 = No**
a. Boil water? ☐ b. Filter water? ☐ c. Chemical? ☐ d. White alum? ☐ e. Other method (Specify)? ☐

Q19a What toilet facility does your household have within the premises? (in the area close to the dwelling) CODE: ☐
1 = Pour flush (or flush) connected to sewerage
2 = Pour flush (or flush) to septic tank or pit
3 = Pour flush (or flush) to elsewhere (i.e. not a sewer or pit/tank)
4 = Pit latrine with slab
5 = Pit latrine without slab or open pit
6 = Latrine overhanging field or water (drop in the field, pond, lake, river, sea)
7 = None
8 = Other, specify

Q19b What toilet facility does your household usually use? CODE: ☐
1 = Toilet that we have
2 = Public toilet/pit latrine or shared with others (any type)
3 = Open land
4 = Other (Specify)

Q20 How much did your household spend for sewage or waste water disposal last month? (Write 0 if nothing) RIELS: ☐☐☐☐☐☐

Q21 How much did your household spend for garbage collection last month? (Write 0 if nothing) RIELS: ☐☐☐☐☐☐

Q22 What is your Hand Washing Facilities within the premises (choose the most frequently used)? CODE: ☐

1 = Not available **(>> Q26)**
2 = Running water from a piped system or tank (such as a faucet and sink, or a standpost, or a rainwater tank with a faucet, or a bucket with a faucet)
3 = Hand-poured water system (such as from a bucket or ladle)
4 = Basin/bucket (handwashing is done in the water, i.e. water is not running or poured)
5 = Other (specify)……..

04. HOUSING (CONTINUED)

Q23 Where is hand washing facilities which the most frequently used? (please observe the hand washing place) CODE: ☐

1 = Next to toilet (less than 3 m)
2 = Next to toilet (more than 3 m) or other place
3 = Not observed due to no permission **(>> Q26)**
4 = Not observed due to other reasons **(>> Q26)**

Q24 Is there availability of water at the handwashing facilities? (check while visit and observe the hand washing place) CODE: ☐

1 = Yes
2 = No

Q25 Is there availability of soap at the handwashing facilities? (check while visit and observe the hand washing place) CODE: ☐

1 = Yes
2 = No

Q26 (a) What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?

FUEL CODES CODE: ☐

1 = Firewood
2 = Charcoal
3 = Liquefied petroleum gas LPG **(>> Q27)**
4 = Kerosene **(>> Q27)**
5 = Publicly-provided electricity/City Power **(>> Q27)**
6 = Household generator **(>> Q27)**
7 = None/don't cook **(>> Q27)**
8 = Other (Specify) **(>> Q27)**

(b) Does the vendor bring the firewood/charcoal home? 1 = Yes **(>> Q27)** 2 = No ☐

(c) Which household members are collecting or fetching firewood or charcoal?

IDcode OF HH MEMBER (1) ☐☐ (2) ☐☐ (3) ☐☐

(d) How many hours per week in total do they spend on collecting or fetching firewood/charcoal? HOURS PER WEEK: ☐☐

If less than one hour write '0'

Q27 How much did the household spend on the following items last month (including lights and cooking)?

INCLUDE THE VALUE OF OWN PRODUCTION OR RECEIVED AS PAYMENT IN KIND FOR WORK OR AS GIFT OR FREE COLLECTION

(ENTER " 0 " IF DID NOT SPEND ANYTHING)

	RIELS
a. Electricity	
b. Gas (LPG)	
c. Kerosene	
d. Firewood	
e. Charcoal	
f. Battery	
g. Other (Specify)	

Q28 What's the legal status of the dwelling?

LEGAL STATUS CODE CODE: ☐

1 = Owned by the household **(>> Q29b)**
2 = Not owned but no rent is paid **(>> Q29b)**
3 = Rented
4 = Other (Specify) **(>> Q29b)**

Q29a **If rented:**
How much did you pay for rent of this house last month? **(=>> Q30)** RIELS: ☐

Q29b How much would you have to pay per month to rent a similar dwelling? **(Estimated value)** RIELS: ☐

Q30 **Whether owned or rented:**
How much did you spend on maintenance and minor repairs of the dwelling last month? RIELS: ☐

05. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Respondent: head of household, spouse of the head of household or another adult household member

The following questions should be asked of the head of household, spouse of the head of household, or of another adult household member, if both head and spouse are absent.

05.A LAND OWNERSHIP

I would now like to ask you about all land owned or operated by your household. That means all land that is used or could be used for vegetable gardening, agricultural or farming activities - crop cultivation, livestock raising and private forestry. (Do not include residential land not used to any of these activities)

Q1a Has the household sold any open land in the last 12 months? 1 = YES 2 = NO **(>> Q2)** ☐

Q1b What was the primary reason/purpose for which you sold the land?
1 = To address family health issues
2 = Invest in business
3 = To weed or buy farm equipment or for other agricultural activities
4 = To pay debt
5 = To buy motor bike or cell phone or for other household consumption needs
6 = Rituals (marriage ceremony, funeral etc.)
7 = Other (specify) ☐

Q2 Does anyone in your household own or operate any land that is used / could be used for vegetable gardening, agricultural or farming activities (crop cultivation, livestock raising or private forestry)? 1 = YES 2 = NO **(>> NEXT SECTION E)** ☐

Q3 How many parcels does your household own or operate? **NUMBER OF PARCELS:** ☐

Please list each parcel that your household owns, or rent in from others, or used for free (including owned land that is rented out)

Note: Use additional questionnaires if there are more than 7 parcels

PARCEL NUMBER	What is the area of the parcel in square meters (m2)?	Do you own this land, rent it or have it in some other way? 1 = Own **(>> 4a**) 2 = Own, but rent out/pawned/granted for other's use **(>> 5a)** 3 = Rented in **(>> 6a**) 4 = Free use of land **(>> 4a)** 5 = Other (specify)	**If owned or free use of land Col 3 = 1 or 4** How much would it cost to rent a parcel like this in this village? In cash or in kind **(>> Col 7)** Amount (if in cash) Quantity (if in kind)	Unit 1 = Riel 2 = Kg 3 = Other (specify)	For what time period? 1 = Month 2 = Season 3 = Year 4 = Other (specify)	**If owned but rented out Col 3 = 2** How much rent do you receive for this parcel? In cash or in kind **(>> Col 7)** Amount (if in cash) Quantity (if in kind)	Unit 1 = Riel 2 = Kg 3 = Other (specify)	For what time period? 1 = Month 2 = Season 3 = Year 4 = Other (specify)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4a)	(4b)	(4c)	(5a)	(5b)	(5c)
01	m^2							
02	m^2							
03	m^2							
04	m^2							
05	m^2							
06	m^2							
07	m^2							

Note: (*Col. 3) Pawned is treated as one single time rent paid. (Pawn amount=rent paid). Granted is treated as rented out (rent = 0).*

Note: (*Col. 3) If the land is rented out or pawned it cannot be used for collateral loan. If granted - it can be used for collateral loan.*

05.A. LAND OWNERSHIP (CONTINUED)

Please fill out the detailed information for each of the parcels your household owns or rent in from others or used for free (including owned land that is rented out)

PARCEL NUMBER	**If rented in Col 3 = 3** How much rent do you pay for this parcel? In cash or in kind **Amount (if in cash) Quantity (if in kind)**	**Unit** 1 = Riel 2 = Kg 3 = Other (specify)	**For what time period?** 1 = Month 2 = Season 3 = Year 4 = Other (specify)	What type of land is it? 01 = Wet-season land 02 = Dry-season land 03 = Wet and dry season land 05 = Kitchen garden (backyard)/Chamkar land 06 = Land with permanent crops 07 = Land for raising livestock 08 = Private forestry land 09 = Idle land 10 = Other land (specify)	In what year did you first have/ start using this parcel ? **YEAR**	How did you acquire it? 1 = Given by the government or local authority **(>> 11)** 2 = By inheritance or gift from relatives **(>> 11)** 3 = Bought it from a relative 4 = Bought it from a non-relative 5 = Cleared land/occupied for free **(>> 11)** 6 = Donated by friend **(>> 11)** 7 = Rented in **(>> 11)** 8 = Other (specify) **(>>11)**	**If bought Col 9 = 3 or 4** How much did you pay to buy this parcel? **Riels**
(1)	(6a)	(6b)	(6c)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							

Please fill out the detailed information for each of the parcels your household owns or rent in from others or used for free (including owned land that is rented out)

PARCEL NUMBER	**All parcels** How much would it cost to buy a parcel like this in this village today? **Riels**	Do you have a paper to certify your ownership or rental agreement? 1 = Yes 2 = Never had **(>> 15)** 3 = Lost it **(>> 15)** 4 = Don´t know **(>> 15)**	**If YES in Col 12** What kind of paper do you have? **Enter answer given by respondent** 1 = Application receipt 2 = Land investigation paper 3 = Certificate (title) from the government 4 = Paper from local authority 5 = Rental contract 6 = Other (specify) 7 = Don't know / not sure	Can you show me the document that you have for this parcel? **Enter 8 if do not see certificate** 1 = Application receipt 2 = Land investigation paper 3 = Certificate (title) from the government 4 = Paper from local authority 5 = Rental contract 6 = Other (specify) 7 = Don't know / not sure 8 = No paper shown	Whose name is on the ownership document or rental contract? Write down the ID Code of the households member If other relative write 30 If other non-relative write 40
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13a)	(13b)	(14)
01					
02					
03					
04					
05					
06					
07					

Note: (*Col. 14) If* ***both*** *the name of the head of household* ***and*** *the name of the spouse is written on the land title - than enter code* ***"3"****.*

05. A. LAND OWNERSHIP (CONTINUED)

Please fill out the detailed information for each of the parcels your household owns or rent in from others (including owned land that is rented out)

PARCEL NUMBER	Who is the parcel manager? Write **ID Code** if a person in your household 77 = Other, female not in the household 88 = Other, male not in the household 99 = Unknown	Which crop did you grow on this parcel in the last seasons? 1 = Rice 2 = Other crops (water melon, pumpkin, vegetables, maize, bean, potato, etc.) 3 = Fruit and nut trees (mango, coconut, cashew etc.) 4 = Rubber 5 = Bamboo shoots 6 = Bamboo tree 7 = Don't know which crop 8 = None **Enter all crops (up to the 3 most important) if you grow more than one crop**			Can you add water to this parcel with irrigation and / or water pumped from the well? 1 = Yes, Wet season 2 = Yes, Dry season 3 = Yes, both seasons 4 = No, cannot irrigate or pump water at all for this parcel	Have you made any investments on this parcel since you acquired it? (record up to 3 most important investments) 1 = None (=>> 20) 2 = Digging well 3 = Digging ditch / canal 4 = Terracing 5 = Drainage construction 6 = Soil reclamation 7 = Establish fruit and nut trees 8 = Other (specify) **Enter the 3 most important**		
(1)	(15)	(16a)	(16b)	(16c)	(17)	(18a)	(18b)	(18c)
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								

Note: (Col. 15) It is not always the owner who is managing the parcel. If e.g. the parcel is granted to someone not *belonging to the household than the person managing the parcel is the "parcel user". E.g. code "77" or "88" or even "99".*

PARCEL NUMBER	In what year did you make these investments? **If more than one investment, ask about the most important** **YEAR**	Can you use this parcel as collateral for loan? 1 = Yes 2 = No **(>> 22)**	When did you start to have the rights to use it as a collateral? **If don't know, leave blank** **YEAR**	Have you ever had any conflict about this parcel? 1 = Yes, now 2 = Yes, previously 3 = No
(1)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				

NIS code

05. B. PRODUCTION OF CROPS (INCLUDING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ETC.)

Please provide the following information on crops, including fruits and vegetables, grown by your household during the past two seasons. Please provide parcel-wise details.

Note: Past wet-season should refer to the wet-season last calendar year.
If interview takes place in January - June: past dry-season should refer to the dry-season last calendar year.
If interview takes place in July - December: past dry-season should refer to the dry-season this calendar year.

Q1 Did your household produce any crops including fruits and vegetables during the past wet-season or the past dry-season?[1] 1 = Yes 2 = No **(>> Part E)** ☐

SERIAL NUMBER	COPY THE PARCEL NUMBER FROM PART A	What crop(s) have your household grown (on what parcels)?		How big area was cultivated?	How big area was harvested?	How much was produced / harvested? **Note: (6) incl. (7) and (8)** Write '0' if nothing	How much has been the post–harvest loss until the day of interview? Losses mean rotted, lost, eaten by birds, rodents, etc. Write '0' if nothing	How much (quantity) was given as crop rent? Write '0' if nothing	What was the sale price of the crop produced per kg?
		Name of crop or by-product	NIS code	m^2	m^2	KG	KG	KG	RIELS / Kg
(1)	(2)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
PAST WET SEASON, What year?.....									
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
PAST DRY SEASON, What year?.....									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									

Note: If different crop on the parcel, report the area cultivated for each crop, e.g. split the total parcel into smaller areas. If cultivate twice on the same area during one season report the same area twice AND write a note. This is important! If the reported cultivated area is incorrect reported the total cultivated area in Cambodia can be overestimated
Note: Area harvested should only be reported if the household have produced any crop on the parcel. If no production the harvested area should be '0'.
Note: Sale price means the price per kg the received when they sold the crop OR should have received if they had sold the crop they kept in storage. The sale price reported for different crop must be reasonable. If you are not sure, discuss with the supervisor.
Note: For Bamboo tree use m3 instead of kg.

NIS code ☐

Note 1 All households producing (not only planting) crops should answer this module. Producing crops include for examples: picking bananas, mangoes etc from the tree.

05. C. COST OF CULTIVATION OF CROPS (INCLUDING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ETC.)

Please provide the following information on cost of cultivation of crops, including fruits and vegetables, grown by your household during the past two seasons.

Please provide parcel-wise details.

SERIAL NUMBER	COPY THE PARCEL NUMBER FROM PART B	Planting materials (seeds, seedlings, young plants): purchased/supplied from home production Write '0' if nothing	Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide Write '0' if nothing	Animal and plant manure: purchased/ supplied from home produce Write '0' if nothing	Electricity for the farming (not including household use!) Write '0' if nothing	Oil, gas or gasoline and diesel for the farming (not including household use!) Write '0' if nothing	Storage items (e.g.., burlap bags, plastic sheeting etc.) Write '0' if nothing	Payment to hired draft power (tractors/ animals) including human labour, if any, for ploughing/ harrowing Write '0' if nothing
		RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
PAST WET SEASON								
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								
11								
PAST DRY SEASON								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								

05. C. COST OF CULTIVATION OF CROPS (INCLUDING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ETC.) (CONTINUED)

Please provide the following information on cost of cultivation of crops, including fruits and vegetables, grown by your household during the past two seasons.

Please provide parcel-wise details.

SERIAL NUMBER	Other hired labour charges (cash plus kind) Write '0' if nothing	Irrigation charges Write '0' if nothing	Services/ technical support from government and other agencies Write '0' if nothing	Transportation of input materials, equipment and products Write '0' if nothing	Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed etc. Write '0' if nothing	Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc. rented in from others **Both in cash and in kind** **Write '0' if nothing**	**Total Col. 3-15** **Write '0' if nothing**
	RIELS	**RIELS**	**RIELS**	**RIELS**	**RIELS**	**RIELS**	**RIELS**
(1)	**(10)**	**(11)**	**(12)**	**(13)**	**(14)**	**(15)**	**(16)**
PAST WET SEASON							
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11	**TOTAL 01-10:**						
PAST DRY SEASON							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22	**TOTAL 12-21:**						

NIS code

05. D. INVENTORY OF CROPS (INCLUDING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ETC.)

Please provide the following information on crops, including fruits and vegetables, grown by your household and in storage December 31 last year.

Did your household have any crops in storage December 31 last year? 1 = Yes 2 = No (**>> Part D2)** ☐

SERIAL NUMBER	Crop(s) that your household had in storage December 31 last year **Last year means 2013** **Crop Item**	**NIS code**	How much of …[CROP]… did your household have in storage at December 31 last year? **KG**	What was the sales price for …[CROP]… per kg at December 31 last year ? **RIELS/KG**
(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(3)	(4)
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				
08				
09				
10				

NIS code ☐

Note: *In this module all finished crops (including fruits and vegetables etc.) shall be reported*

05.D.2 SALES OF CROPS (INCLUDING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ETC.)

Please provide the following information on crops (including fruits and vegetables etc.) grown by your household and sold the last 12 months.

Did your household sell any crops (rice, fruits, vegetables, etc.) during the last 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No (**>> Part E)** ☐

SERIAL NUMBER	Crop(s) (rice, fruits, vegetables, etc.) that your household had sold during the last 12 months. **Crop Item**	**NIS Code**	How much of …[CROP]… did your household sell during the last 12 months? **KG**	What was the sales price for …[CROP]… per kg? **If different prices try to estimate an average price** **RIELS/KG**
(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(3)	(4)
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				

NIS code ☐

05. E. INPUTS AND OUTPUTS OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY RAISING ACTIVITIES

Q1 Has your household or anyone in your household had any livestock in the past 12 months, that is from ..[MONTH].. last year? 1= Yes 2=No **(>> Part F)** ☐

SERIAL NUMBER	Type of animal or bird	Has anyone in your household raised any ..[LIVESTOCK].. in the past 12 months? 1=Yes 2=no **(>> Next animal / bird)**	Number of ..[LIVE STOCK].. currently owned ? **If none, write '0'**	Of the total ..[LIVE STOCK].. currently owned how many are female animals / bird? **If none, write '0'**	What would be the total sales value of ..[LIVESTOCK].. currently owned? **Write '0' if nothing**	Number of …[LIVE STOCK].. owned 12 months ago, that is [in MONTH] last year? **If none, write '0'**	Number of ..[LIVE-STOCK].. owned December 31 last year? **If none write '0'**	Total sales value of ..[LIVESTOCK].. owned December 31 last year at the pre-vailing prices? **Write '0' if nothing**	Value of ..[LIVESTOCK].. sold during the past 12 months? **Write '0' if nothing**
			NUMBER	NUMBER	RIELS	NUMBER	NUMBER	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7a)	(7b)	(8)	(9)
01	Cattle								
02	Buffaloes								
03	Horses, Ponies								
04	Pigs								
05	Sheep								
06	Goats								
07	Chickens								
08	Ducks								
09	Quail								
10	Other (specify)								
11	**TOTAL 01 - 10:**								

SERIAL NUMBER	Type of animal or bird	Total paid for .. LIVESTOCK].. bought during the past 12 months? **Write '0' if nothing**	Imputed value of meat products from livestock/poultry in riels: Consumed in the household during the past **Write '0' if nothing**	Imputed value of meat products from livestock/poultry in riels: Used for barter, gifts, charity, etc. during the **Write '0' if nothing**	Value of other products than meat (milk, butter, eggs, hide and skin, manure etc.) sold, consumed in household, used as gifts etc. during the past 12 months: Sold **Write '0' if nothing**	Consumed in household **Write '0' if nothing**	Gifts, charity, barter etc. **Write '0' if nothing**
		RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
01	Cattle						
02	Buffaloes						
03	Horses, Ponies						
04	Pigs						
05	Sheep						
06	Goats						
07	Chickens						
08	Ducks						
09	Quail						
10	Other (specify)						
11	**TOTAL 01 - 10:**						

NIS code ☐

05. E. INPUTS AND OUTPUTS OF LIVESTOCK AND PULTRY RAISING ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

ITEM NUMBER	ITEMS	How much did your household spend on the following items during the past 12 months? **Write '0' if nothing** AMOUNT IN RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Feed and feed supplements (e.g. rice straw) for livestock/poultry - purchased	
2	Feed and feed supplements (e.g. rice straw) for livestock/poultry - supplied from home farm/public land	
3	Hired labour to care for the livestock/poultry (cash plus kind)	
4	Veterinary services and medicine	
5	Service /technical support from government/other agencies	
6	Transporting livestock/poultry, livestock/poultry products, manure, feed and feed supplements to/from market	
7	**TOTAL 1 - 6:**	

Note: *If animal and poultry consider about the feed and feed supplements (in Item No 1 and 2).*

NIS code

05. F. INPUTS AND OUTPUTS FROM FISH CULTIVATION AND FISHING/TRAPPING OF AQUATIC PRODUCTS

Q1	Did your household or anyone in your household raise fish (or any other aquatic product like frogs or crocodiles) during the past 12 months?	1 = Yes	2 = No	
Q2	Does your household or anyone in your household own or operate a pond for fish or shrimp culture?	1 = Yes	2 = No **(>> Q3)**	

***Note** : Pond is a small body of standing water formed naturally or often artificially made. It is smaller than a lake.*

POND NUMBER	Do you own this pond, rent it or have it some other way? 1 = Own 2 = Own, but rent out 3 = Rented in from others 4 = Free use of pond 5 = Other (specify)	**AREA** How many square meters is the pond?	**MARKET VALUE** How much would you have to pay to buy a pond like this in this village?	**MONTHLY RENT** How much would you have to pay monthly to rent a pond like this in this village?
		SQUARE METERS	**RIELS**	**RIELS**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1				
2				
3				

NIS code

Q3	Did your household or anyone in your household catch fish, shrimp, crabs, oysters, etc. during the past 12 months?	1 = Yes	2 = No	

If Yes on Q1 or Q2 or Q3, please ask the following questions. If No on all 3 questions (Q1-Q3) >> G

ITEM NUMBER	**EXPENSES** How much did your household spend on the following items during the past 12 months?	Amount spent **Write '0' if nothing**
	ITEM	**RIELS**
(1)	(2)	(3)
01	Breeding stock for raising fish/shrimp etc.	
02	Feed for raising fish/shrimp etc.	
03	Hired labour (cash plus Kind)	
04	Ice	
05	Repair and maintenance of nets and traps etc.	
06	Repair and maintenance of boat	
07	Boat fuel	
08	Boat rent (cash)	
09	Cash rent for tank, if leased in	
10	Transportation of fish/shrimp/crab etc. to market	
11	Services (technical assistance) received	
12	Other (specify)	
13	**Total 01 - 12:**	

NIS code

05. F. INPUT AND OUTPUTS FROM FISH CULTIVATION AND FISHING/TRAPPING OF AQUATIC PRODUCTS (CONTINUED)

ITEM NUMBER	INCOME How much did your household receive under the following item during the past 12 months? ITEM	Amount received **Write '0' if nothing** RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)
01	Proceeds from sale of fish, shrimp, crab etc. raised or captured (*)	
02	Value of fish, shrimp, crab etc. consumed in household	
03	Value of fish, shrimp, crab etc. given away as gift, charity, barter, etc.	
04	Value of fish, shrimp used for drying (dried fish/shrimp, smoked fish etc.)	
05	Value of fish, shrimp used for preparation of fish/shrimp sauce	
06	Value of fish, shrimp used for animal feed	
07	Value of fish, shrimp used for other (specify)	
08	**Total 1 - 7:**	

(*) Do not include fish, shrimp, crab etc (paid in-kind) for renting boat or tank..

NIS code

05. G. INPUTS AND OUTPUTS FROM FORESTRY AND HUNTING

Q1 Did anyone in your household collect firewood, charcoal, timber or other forest products during the past 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No

Q2 Did anyone in your household collect palm juice, root crops, herbs, honey or hunt wild animals or birds during the past 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No

If YES on Q1 or Q2 ask the following questions, if NO on both of them >>Part H

PRODUCT NUMBER	INCOME	What were the value of products that your household collected in this way during the past 12 months? **Write '0' if nothing** Receipts from sale of products gathered or hunted?	Imputed value of such products consumed in the household?	Imputed value of such products given away for gifts, charity, barter, etc.?	Total amount **(Col. 3 - 5)**
	ITEM	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
01	Sawing logs				
02	Firewood				
03	Wood for charcoal				
04	Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material				
05	Palm juice				
06	Root crops, fruits and vegetables				
07	Herbs				
08	Honey				
09	Wild animals and birds				
10	Other products (specify)				
11	**Total 01 - 10:**				

NIS code

05. G. INPUTS AND OUTPUTS FROM FORESTRY AND HUNTING (CONTINUED)

ITEM NUMBER	EXPENSES How much did your household spend on the following items during the past 12 months? ITEMS	Amount spent Write '0' if nothing RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)
01	Transport costs including transport to market	
02	Fuel	
03	Draft animal feed	
04	Hired labour charges	
05	Tools, equipment, including maintenance	
06	Commissions, tips, rents, etc.	
07	Other (specify)	
08	Total 1 - 7:	

NIS code

05. H. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD NON-AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Q1 Did anyone in your household run an enterprise or business during the past 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No **(>> NEXT SECTION)**

ACTIVITY NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITY Write a clear description of the activity (see field manual page 65)	MAIN PRODUCT In this column the main product should be described	NIS INDUSTRY CODE	ID CODE OF Main person running the enterprise/ business	Other household members participating in the activity							
					1º	2º	3º	4º	5º	6º	7º	8º
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6a)	(6b)	(6c)	(6d)	(6e)	(6f)	(6g)	(6h)
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												

Note: *Use page 27-28 if there are more than 3 activities running by the household.*

NIS code

Note: Write a clear description of the activity. For example: If a household produce and then sell the product (or by-product) they have produced, write that the household produce and also sell the produced product.

05. H. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD NON-AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS (CONTINUED)

COST NUMBER	COST ITEM	How much did you spend on the different items listed for activity 1, during the past 12 months, that is since ..[MONTH].. last year? **(Use the same question for activity 2 to 6)** **Write '0' if nothing**		
		Activity 1 **RIELS**	Activity 2 **RIELS**	Activity 3 **RIELS**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
01	Capital goods to be used for the production such as machines, cars, motorbikes			
02	Raw material used for processing *This item should be used for ALL kind of activity where you buy raw material: Rice for producing rice noodles, soya beans for producing Tofu, wood for making furniture, stone for making sculpture etc.*			
03	Materials used for construction			
04	Fuels used for production or generation of electricity, service etc.			
05	Lubricants			
06	Purchase of goods for resale (only trade) *Report all goods bought for resale in a shop, market etc. By resale means that the good is not used for processing, i.e. fresh vegetables bought from a farmer for resale fresh in the market, cigarettes bought to sell in a shop in front of the house etc.*			
07	Food, drink and tobacco products served to customers *All food, drinks and tobacco bought to serve to customers in "restaurants" (all places where food is served, even mobile restaurants), which means meat, vegetables for cooking, coca cola, beer, cigarettes etc.*			
08	Electricity purchased			
09	Water and sanitation charges			
10	Containers, packing materials			
11	Freight and transport expenses			
12	Insurance			
13	Bank charges			
14	Telephone, postage and other communication			
15	Office supplies, stationary and other items			
16	Rents paid for land, buildings, storage, warehousing, equipment & machines			
17	Repair/maintenance of buildings, equipment & machinery/material/services			
18	Registration and other govt. fees, taxes, market fees ("Phasy") and donations			
19	Wages/salaries of hired labour (cash plus kind)			
20	Services rendered by others (commissions, etc.)			
21	All other expenses not included in the list from 1 to 20 *Exclude Capital goods to be used for the production, such as machines, cars, motorbikes. They are registered in* ***row 01 above.***			
22	**Total 01 -21:**			

Note: *Use page 27-28 if there are more than 3 activities running by the household.*

NIS code

05. H. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD NON-AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS (CONTINUED)

REVENUE NUMBER	REVENUE ITEM	How much did your household receive under the different items listed for activity 1, during the past 12 months, that is since ..[MONTH].. last year? **(Use the same question for activity 2 to 6)** **Write '0' if nothing**		
		Activity 1 **RIELS**	Activity 2 **RIELS**	Activity 3 **RIELS**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
01	Receipts from sale of products and by-products from own production *Products and by-products which the household has produced by buying raw material or using own produced raw material*			
02	Charges for repair services			
03	Other professional and service charges and commissions, etc.			
04	Charges for construction work done			
05	Proceeds from sale of goods sold (only trade) *Proceeds for sale of goods you purchased for resale (see item 05 - cost item)*			
06	Charges for board and lodging			
07	Receipts from sales/services at hotels/restaurants *All kind of restaurants, include small restaurant in front of the house,*			
08	Charges for transport services provided (taxi, moto			
09	Imputed value of products/goods for resale, etc. consumed in the household			
10	Imputed value of products/by-products used as intermediate goods			
11	Imputed value of products/by-products used as gifts, charity, etc.			
12	Supply of electricity, gas and water			
13	Rental income from land & buildings & storage & warehousing			
14	Rental income from equipment and machinery			
15	Charges for financial / insurance / real estate services			
16	Charges for medical services			
17	Charges for educational services			
18	Charges for recreational and cultural services			
19	Charges for other community, social and personal services			
20	All other income receipts and charges from the activity not included in (01-19)			
21	**Total 01 - 20:**			

NIS code ☐

Note: *Use page 27-28 if there are more than 3 activities running by the household.*

05. H. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD NON-AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS (CONTINUED)

COST NUMBER	COST ITEM	How much did you spend on the different items listed for activity 1, during the past 12 months, that is since ..[MONTH].. last year? **(Use the same question for activity 2 to 6)** **Write '0' if nothing**		
		Activity 4 **RIELS**	Activity 5 **RIELS**	Activity 6 **RIELS**
(1)	(2)	(6)	(7)	(8)
01	Capital goods to be used for the production such as machines, cars, motorbikes			
02	Raw material used for processing *This item should be used for ALL kind of activity where you buy raw material: Rice for producing rice noodles, soya beans for producing Tofu, wood for making furniture, stone for making sculpture etc.*			
03	Materials used for construction			
04	Fuels used for production or generation of electricity, service etc.			
05	Lubricants			
06	Purchase of goods for resale (only trade) *Report all goods bought for resale in a shop, market etc. By resale means that the good is not used for processing, i.e. fresh vegetables bought from a farmer for resale fresh in the market, cigarettes bought to sell in a shop in front of the house etc.*			
07	Food, drink and tobacco products served to customers *All food, drinks and tobacco bought to serve to customers in "restaurants" (all places where food is served, even mobile restaurants), which means meat, vegetables for cooking, coca cola, beer, cigarettes etc.*			
08	Electricity purchased			
09	Water and sanitation charges			
10	Containers, packing materials			
11	Freight and transport expenses			
12	Insurance			
13	Bank charges			
14	Telephone, postage and other communication			
15	Office supplies, stationary and other items			
16	Rents paid for land, buildings, storage, warehousing, equipment & machines			
17	Repair/maintenance of buildings, equipment & machinery/material/services			
18	Registration and other govt. fees, taxes, market fees ("Phasy") and donations			
19	Wages/salaries of hired labour (cash plus kind)			
20	Services rendered by others (commissions, etc.)			
21	All other expenses not included in the list from 1 to 20 *Exclude Capital goods to be used for the production, such as machines, cars, motorbikes. They are registered in* ***row 01 above.***			
22	**Total 01 -21:**			

NIS code

05. H. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD NON-AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS (CONTINUED)

REVENUE NUMBER	REVENUE ITEM	How much did your household receive under the different items listed for activity 1, during the past 12 months, that is since ..[MONTH].. last year? **(Use the same question for activity 2 to 6)** **Write '0' if nothing**		
		Activity 4 **RIELS**	Activity 5 **RIELS**	Activity 6 **RIELS**
(1)	(2)	(6)	(7)	(8)
01	Receipts from sale of products and by-products from own production *Products and by-products which the household has produced by buying raw material or using own produced raw material*			
02	Charges for repair services			
03	Other professional and service charges and commissions, etc.			
04	Charges for construction work done			
05	Proceeds from sale of goods sold (only trade) *Proceeds for sale of goods you purchased for resale (see item 05 - cost item)*			
06	Charges for board and lodging			
07	Receipts from sales/services at hotels/restaurants *All kind of restaurants, include small restaurant in front of the house,*			
08	Charges for transport services provided (taxi, mot			
09	Imputed value of products/goods for resale, etc. consumed in the household			
10	Imputed value of products/by-products used as intermediate goods			
11	Imputed value of products/by-products used as gifts, charity, etc.			
12	Supply of electricity, gas and water			
13	Rental income from land & buildings & storage & warehousing			
14	Rental income from equipment and machinery			
15	Charges for financial / insurance / real estate services			
16	Charges for medical services			
17	Charges for educational services			
18	Charges for recreational and cultural services			
19	Charges for other community, social and personal services			
20	All other income receipts and charges from the activity not included in (01-19)			
21	**Total 01 - 20:**			

NIS code ☐

06. HOUSEHOLD LIABILITIES

Respondent: Head of household, spouse of the head of household, or another adult household member

Q1 Does your household have outstanding debts to other households or institutions? 1 = Yes 2 = No **(>> NEXT SECTION)** [ ]

LOAN NUMBER	How old is the debt? (In completed months) **Since how many months did your household obtain the loan** **Put '0' if less than one month**	In how many months will the debt be fully paid back? **Note: How many months from this month** **Put '0' if less than one month** **Leave blank if Don't know**	From whom did your household obtain the loan? 01 = Relatives in Cambodia 02 = Relatives who live abroad 03 = Friends/neighbours 04 = Moneylender 05 = Trader 06 = Landlord 07 = Employer 08 = Bank 09 = NGO (non-profit and profit) 10 = Other (specify) **If more than one enter the most important**	What was the primary purpose for which your household borrowed the money? 01 = Agricultural activities 02 = Non-agricultural activities 03 = Household consumption needs 04 = Illness, injury, accident 05 = Other emergencies (fire, flood, theft) 06 = Rituals (marriage ceremony, funeral etc.) 07 = Purchase/improvement of dwelling 08 = Purchase of consumer durables 09 = Servicing and existing debts 10 = Other (specify)	What was the total amount borrowed?	How much is the outstanding loan now (this month)? **Interest should not be**	If interest is charged, what is the monthly rate of interest? **Refer to the outstanding loan in Col 7** **If no interest, write '0'** **Leave blank if Don't know**
	MONTHS	**MONTHS**			**RIELS**	**RIELS**	**PERCENTAGE**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							

07. HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES

Respondent: Head of household, spouse of the head of household, or another adult household member

SOURCE NUMBER	REVENUE ITEMS	How much did your household receive from ..[SOURCE].. during the last 12 months?		
		From Cambodia **Write '0' if nothing IN RIELS**	From abroad **Write '0' if nothing IN RIELS**	Total **(Col 3 + Col 4)** **Write '0' if nothing IN RIELS**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
01	Pensions, social welfare/benefits, provident fund			
02	Remittances from other relatives or others			
03	Governmental scholarships, stipends for any student member of the household			
04	Other scholarships, stipends for any student member of the household (NGO, private institutions etc.)			
05	Transfers (assistance/support) from NGO or other institutions (not credit)			
06	Income from lottery and gambling (Include all kind of lottery and gambling winnings)			
07	Bank interests			
08	Dividends			
09	Interests on loans to others (only interest)			
10	Imputed value of goods received through barter (not recorded elsewhere)			
11	Imputed value of gifts received (not recorded elsewhere)			
12	Sold land			
13	Sold vehicles (cars, motorcycle)			
14	Other sold property such as house, jewellery			
15	Other (not included in 1 to 14)			
16	**Total received: 01 - 15:**			

Note: *Income from economic activity will be reported in module 05 (agricultural and non-agricultural activity) and in module 15 (salary if paid employee)*

08. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Respondent: Head of household, spouse of the head of household, or another adult household member

Q1 Does the household own its own dwelling or any other building(s) used for residential, agricultural, commercial or industrial purposes?

Note: *This section refer to all buildings owned by the household, that means the building the household live in and all other buildings that are owned by the household*

1 = Yes 2 = No **(>> NEXT SECTION)** ☐

BUILDING NUMBER	What is the building used for? 1 = Residential 2 = Agricultural 3 = Commercial (purchase/sale of goods and services) 4 = Industrial (manufacturing) **Enter the three most important**			What is the total area for living or other use of the building? **SQUARE METERS**	What year was the building constructed? **Enter the year when the construction was finished** **Leave blank if not yet finished** **YEAR**	How much would you have to pay to buy a building like this in the village **(where the building is located)?** **If don´t know, leave blank** **RIELS**	How much would you have to pay per month to rent a building like this in the village **(where the building is located)**? **If don´t know, leave blank** **RIELS**	Is any part of this building rented out? 1 = Yes 2 = No **(>> 9)**	How much does your household receive in monthly rent for this building? **RIELS**	Was this building constructed, extended or repaired in the last 12 months, that is, since ..[MONTH].. last year? 1 = Yes 2 = No **(>> NEXT BUILDING)**
(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(2c)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1										
2										
3										
4										

BUILDING NUMBER	What kind of work was it? 1 = Constructed 2 = Extension **(>>14)** 3 = Repair **(>> 14)** **Enter the most important**	In what year and month did the construction start? **MONTH**	 **YEAR**	In what year and month did people start to use this building? **(if not yet used leave it blank for month and year)** **MONTH**	 **YEAR**	Who built this building? 1 = Household members only 2 = Household members and other relatives 3 = Household members and hired help 4 = Contracted builder 5 = Other (specify)	How much did your household pay those who helped constructing, extending or repairing this building (hired or contracted)? **Write '0' if nothing and leave it blank if don´t know** **For building still under work ask for the cost up till now** **RIELS**
(1)	(10)	(11a)	(11b)	(12a)	(12b)	(13)	(14)
1							
2							
3							
4							

Note: *If the kind of work is both extension and repair report "Extension" and include reparation in the amount in column 14-16*

8. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (Continued)

BUILDING NUMBER	How much did your household spend for materials? **Write '0' if nothing and leave it blank if don't know** **For building still under work ask for the cost up till now**	**If not possible to separate labour and materials:** How much were the total costs?	If anyone in the household has put in own labour for constructing, extending or repairing this building try to estimate the value of it as if you had engaged someone to do it? **Write '0' if nothing**	If anyone else not belonging to the household has put in own labour try to estimate the value of it as if you had engaged someone to do it? **Write '0' if nothing**	**For buildings not yet completed:** What is the estimated remaining cost of the building's construction, extension or repair to be completed?
	RIELS	**RIELS**	**RIELS**	**RIELS**	**RIELS**
(1)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1					
2					
3					
4					

Note: *If the household cannot separate the costs for labour and material fill out column 16 and leave column 14 and 15 blank.*

09. DURABLE GOODS

Respondent: Head of household, spouse of the head of household, or another adult household member

ITEM NUMBER	How many of the following items does your household own? **(Write '0' if none and =>> Next item)**			Did you buy it, receive it as a gift, as pay for work or in other way? **If more than one item ask for each item and put a code in each column. If more than 4 ask for the 4 most recent** 1 = Purchased (new) 2 = Purchased (used) 3 = Payment for services 4 = Received as a gift 5 = Other (specify)				How many of this (these) ..[ITEM].. were acquired or received...:		**For items bought or received within the last 12 months:** What was the purchase value (or the imputed value) of all these ..[ITEM]s..?	**For items bought or received before the last 12 months:** According to current prices, what do you think you could get if you sold ..[ITEM]s..?
	ITEM	PRO-DUCT CODE	TOTAL NUMBER					a. Within the last 12 months?	b. Before the last 12 months?	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5a)	(5b)	(5c)	(5d)	(6a)	(6b)	(7)	(8)
Home Electronics											
01	Radio (Vitju)	801									
02	Television **(TV)**	802									
03	Telephone	817									
04	Cell phone	818									
05	Video/VCD/DVD player/recorder	807									
06	Stereo	808									
07	Camera (picture/video)	809									
08	Satellite dish	824									
Personal transport											
09	Bicycle (including bicycle with battery help engine)	803									
10	Motorcycle (including electrical moto's)	804									
11	Car	829									
12	Jeep/Van	830									
Household equipment											
13	Sewing machine	806									
14	Refrigerator	810									
15	Electric Kitchen/Gas Stove	813									
16	Washing machine	819									
17	Dishwasher	820									
18	Freezer	821									
19	Vacuum cleaner	822									
20	Electric iron	823									
21	Electric fan	811									
22	Air conditioner	812									
23	Suitcases/box for store/ travelling	890									

Note: *23 includes wooden boxes used when travel, bigger canvas bags with zipper (or the like) and bigger back packers etc.*

09. DURABLE GOODS

ITEM NUMBER	How many of the following items does your household own? **(Write '0' if none and >> Next item)** ITEM	PRO-DUCT CODE	TOTAL NUMBER	Did you buy it, receive it as a gift, as pay for work or in other way? **If more than one item ask for each item and put a code in each column. If more than 4 ask for the 4 most recent** 1 = Purchased (new) 2 = Purchased (used) 3 = Payment for services 4 = Received as a gift 5 = Other (specify)				How many of this (these) ..[ITEM].. were acquired or received...: a. Within the last 12 months?	b. Before the last 12 months?	**For items bought or received within the last 12 months:** What was the purchase value (or the imputed value) of all these ..[ITEM]s..? RIELS	**For items bought or received before the last 12 months:** According to current prices, what do you think you could get if you sold ..[ITEM]s..? RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5a)	(5b)	(5c)	(5d)	(6a)	(6b)	(7)	(8)
24	Generator	816									
25	Batteries	891									
Furniture											
26	Sofa set	814									
27	Dining set (dining table + chairs)	815									
28	Bed sets (Bed, Mattress…)*)	892									
29	Wardrobe, cabinets	893									
Computers and printers											
30	Computer (desktop or laptop)	825									
31	Printer	826									
Recreation											
32	Musical instruments	827									
33	Sport equipment	828									
Water transport											
34	Rowing boat	831									
35	Motor Boat	832									
Agriculture and other production											
36	Cart (pulled by animal)	805									
37	Tractor	833									
38	Bulldozer/roller	834									
39	Plough	835									
40	Threshing machine	837									
41	Harrow/rake/hoe/spade/axe…	838									
42	Hand Tractor (Kou Yon)	839									
43	Rice mill	840									
44	Water pump	836									
Other items											
45	Other (specify)	841									

**) Refer to the bed. If the household only have a bed (without a mattress, cushions etc ..) report that.*

13. HEALTH CARE SEEKING & EXPENDITURE

Respondent: Head of household or the spouse of the head of household

The following questions should be asked of the head of household, spouse of the head of household, or another adult household member, if both head and spouse are absent.

A. SUBSIDIZED HOUSEHOLD HEALTHCARE

Q1 In the **last 12 months**, has any member of the household received free or subsidized health care that other people would normally have to pay for? (including private health insurance)

1 = Yes 2 = No **(>> Go to Section 13B)** 8 = Don't know ☐

Q2 How did they obtain this free / subsidized treatment?

If the household has obtained free / subsidized treatment in more than one way, record up to the 3 ways.

If more than 3 ways record the most recent

1 = Household Priority Access Card, Equity Card, or other document that allows free or subsidized health care
2 = Name(s) are on a List of Poor Households held by the local authorities
3 = Health facility staff asked them questions from a list / filled out a form before treatment
4 = Health facility staff provided free treatment (without asking questions or filling out a form)
5 = Have private health insurance
6 = Belong to community health insurance scheme
7 = Other (specify)
8 = Don't know

a. ☐ **b.** ☐ **c.** ☐

Q3 When they received free / subsidized treatment, were they treated the same as other people who were paying for their healthcare?

1 = Yes, always treated the same
2 = Yes, most times treated the same
3 = Sometimes yes, sometimes no
4 = No, most times not treated the same
5 = No, never treated the same
8 = Don't know

☐

13. HEALTH CARE SEEKING & EXPENDITURE (CONTINUED)

Respondent: Head of household or the spouse of the head of household

Please provide information on all members who usually reside in this household.

B ILLNESS AND HEALTHCARE EXPENDITURE DURING THE LAST 30DAYS

ID NUMBER	Please tell me if any member of your household is sick, has an illness or injury now or at any time in the last 30 days. 1 = Yes 2 = No **(>> 7)**	**If an illness** What kind of illness (main presenting) did … [Name} … have in the last 30 days? 1 = Fever 2 = Cough 3 = Diarrhoea 4 = Flu 5 = Other (specify) **Only ask if an illness** **If injury leave blank**	**If an illness** Did …[Name} …have this illness for more than one year already? **It should be the same illness that comes and goes (chronic)** 1 = Yes 2 = No **If injury leave blank**	Was ..[NAME].. so ill (because of illness/injury) that s/he could not do his/her usual activities? **Refer to the last 30 days** 1= Yes 2= No **(>> 6)** 3= No usual activities **(>> 6)** (e.g. small children, old person, etc.)	How many days did this illness/injury stopped ..[NAME].. from doing usual activities? **Enter number of** **Refer to the last 30 days** **Number of days**	Was consultation or treatment sought for this illness/injury? **Refer to the last 30 days** 1 = Yes 2 = No	Has there been any other reason to go to a health facility or seek health care? **If no, PROBE** Has this person received care in relation to a pregnancy, immunization or supplementation? 1 = Antenatal care 2 = Delivery 3 = Postnatal care 4 = Vitamin A or deworming 5 = Health check 6 = Other (specify) Register 0 if no.
(1)	**(2)**	**(2a)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(7)**
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

Note: *The first 3 codes in column 7 are valid only for women. Code 5 means health checks for students, for work, HIV before marriage etc.*

13. HEALTH CARE SEEKING & EXPENDITURE (CONTINUED)

Respondent: Head of household or the spouse of the head of household

Please provide information on all members who usually reside in this household.

B ILLNESS AND HEALTHCARE EXPENDITURE (CONTINUED)

ID NUMBER	In the last thirty days, how many times did [NAME] seek health care for illness, injury, or any other reason? **If 0, PROBE.** Has this person bought medicine or consulted with kru khmer, a traditional birth attendant, or a monk **Enter number of times sought health** **If '0' >> NEXT PERSON**	In the past 30 days, which was the **first** provider that was consulted for [NAME]'s health? **Enter Code (See below)** **If don't know enter '98'**	**Ask if answer in Col. 8 is more than 1** In the past 30 days, which was the last / most recent provider that was consulted for [NAME]'s health? **Enter Code (See below)** **If don't know enter '98'**	Was ..[NAME].. hospitalised for the treatment/ care during the last 30 days? 1 = Yes 2 = No **Include treatment/care in other countries** **If '2' >> Col (10)**	How many nights was .. [NAME].. hospitalised during the last 30 days? **Include treatment/care in other countries** **No of Nights**	How much in total was spent on transport to go to and return from any health provider in the past 30 days? **Include expenditure for treatment/care in other countries** **Write '0' if nothing** **RIELS**	How much in total was spent on treatment at any health provider in the past 30 days? **Include expenditure for treatment/care in other countries** **Write '0' if nothing** **RIELS**	How was the treatment financed? 1 = Household income 2 = Savings 3 = Borrowing 4 = Selling assets 5 = Selling household production in advance 6 = Other sources (specify) **Enter the 3 with the highest amounts**		
(1)	(8)	(9a)	(9b)	(9c)	(9d)	(10)	(11)	(12a)	(12b)	(12c)
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										
09										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										

Codes for col. 9a and 9b

Public sector:
01 = National hospital (PP)
02 = Provincial hospital (RH)
03 = District hospital (RH)
04 = Health centre
05 = Health post
06 = Provincial rehabilitation centre (PRC) or Community based rehabilitation (CBR)
07 = Other publ

Private medical sector:
08 = Private hospital
09 = Private clinic
10 = Private pharmacy
11 = Home/Office of trained health worker/nurse
12 = Visit of trained health worker/nurse
13 = Other private medical (Specify)

Not medical sector:
14 = Shop selling drugs/market
15 = Kru Khmer/ Magician
16 = Monk/religious leader
17 = Traditional birth attendant
18 = Other (Specify)

Overseas Medical Service:
19 = Overseas Medical Service

14. DISABILITY | ***Respondent: Head of household or the spouse of the head of household***

Please provide information on all members who usually reside in this household.

ID NUMBER	Does ..[NAME].. have any of the following? **Enter the 3 most important** 01 = Seeing difficulties 02 = Hearing difficulties 03 = Speaking difficulties 04 = Moving difficulties 05 = Feeling difficulties 06 = Psychological difficulties (strange behaviour) 07 = Learning difficulties 08 = Fits 09 = Other (specify) 98 = Don´t know **Enter '0' if none, (>> NEXT PERSON)** **The 3 most important**			Is the difficulty … 1 = Mild 2 = Moderate 3 = Severe **Enter one code for each of the difficulties reported in Col 2a-2c**			What was the cause? 01 = Mine/UXO 02 = Traffic Accident 03 = Work Accident 04 = Disease(s) 05 = Congenital 06 = Fever 07 = Difficulty Delivery 08 = Chemical Accident 09 = Rape 10 = Violent Attack 11 = Domestic Violent 12 = Suicide Attempt 13 = Mental Trauma due to war and other traumatic events 14 = War Injuries 15 = Malnutrition 16 = Burns 17 = Torture 18 = Old Age 19 = Other (specify) 98 = Don't know **Enter one code (the most important) for each of the difficulties reported in Col 2a-2c**			Does the difficulty/difficulties prevent ..[NAME].. from participation or access to any of the following? 1 = Education (ask if aged 3 or over) 2 = Housing 3 = Land ownership (ask if aged over 18) 4 = Employment and income generation 5 = Health services 6 = Transport **Enter the three most important** **Leave blank if "None"**		
(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(2c)	(3a)	(3b)	(3c)	(4a)	(4b)	(4c)	(5a)	(5b)	(5c)
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												
07												
08												
09												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												

15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS

Please provide information on all members aged 5 years and older who usually reside in this household. Try to interview the household members individually

ID NUMBER	ID NUMBER OF RESPON-DENT	Did ..[NAME].. do any work at all, even one hour, during the past 7 days, i.e. - worked or helped on a farm, grinding grain, making palm sugar, caring for animals, weaving etc. - worked in a business or workplace (private or public sector, own account or in business belonging to someone else in your household 1 = Yes **(>> 5)** 2 = No	Although ..[NAME].. did not work even for one hour during the past 7 days, did ..[NAME].. have a **economic activity** from which he/she was temporarily absent? (e.g.: absent due to holiday or illness) 1 = Yes 2 = No **(>>26)**	What was ..[NAME].. 's main occupation/economic activity during the past 7 days? **Note: beggar and sex worker are occupations**	
				Occupation description	**NIS OCC: CODE**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5a)**	**(5b)**
01					
02					
03					
04					
05					
06					
07					
08					
09					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS (CONTINUED)

ID NUMBER	In what kind of industry/business (economic activity) did ..[NAME].. work in his/her main occupation/activity (e.g. agriculture, manufacturing, construction, hotel/restaurant, trade)?		Under what type of employer did ..[NAME].. work in his/her main occupation/economic activity? 1 = Government 2 = State owned enterprise 3 = Cambodian enterprise 4 = Foreign enterprise (private) 5 = Non profit institution 6 = Household sector 7 = Embassies, International institutions and foreign aid and development agencies 8 = Other, specify …..	What was ..[NAME]..'s employment status in his/her main occupation/economic activity? 1 = Employee 2 = Employer 3 = Own account worker 4 = Unpaid family worker (contributing family worker) 5 = Other, specify….
	Industry description	**NIS ISIC CODE**		
(1)	**(6a)**	**(6b)**	**(7)**	**(8)**
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				
08				
09				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS (CONTINUED)

ID NUMBER	**If Col. 3 = 1 (Work during the past 7 days)** **Otherwise (>> 10b)** How many hours did ..[NAME]..work in his/her main occupation/economic activity during the past 7 days?	How many days did ..[NAME].. work in his/her main occupation/ economic activity during the past month?	**If Col 3 = 1 (Work during the past 7 days) or Col 4 = 1 (temporary absent)** Does ..[NAME].. work the whole year in the main occupation/economic activity ? 1 = Yes (>>10d) 2 = No	**If Col. 10b = 2** Is..[NAME]..`s work the past 7 days in the main occupation /economic activity seasonal? **Note:Seasonal is work done only part of the year but the same job is reoccurring every year.** 1 = Yes 2 = No	**If Col 3 = 1 (Work during the past 7 days) or Col 4 = 1 (temporary absent)** Is..[NAME]..`s main occupation/ economic activity done in a foreign country? 1 = Yes 2 = No	**if Col.8 = 3, 4 or 5 (employment status)** Were the farm or fish products or other goods that (NAME) produced or helped produce in the last seven days in the main occupation /economic activity? 1= Only for own household use 2= Mainly for own household use but partly for sale 3= Mainly for sale, but partly for own household use 4= Only for sale	Besides ..[NAME]..'s main occupation /economic activity, how many additional economic activities did he/she have during the past 7 days? **Enter '0' if no more economic activities (>> 20)**
	HOURS	**DAYS**					**NO OF ECON.ACTIVITIES**
(1)	**(9)**	**(10a)**	**(10b)**	**(10c)**	**(10d)**	**(10e)**	**(11)**
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

Note to column 10C, 17C and 33: *Examples of Seasonal work (except farming)*
Construction: *Not being able to work with road construction during wet season.*
Tourism: *If no or less tourists arriving e.g. during wet season. Tourism in Cambodia is peaking during November to February. Fewer tourists during wet season might affect the possibilities for tourism work.*
Salt field worker: *During wet season not possible to extract salt out of sea water. When not working no salary paid.*
Teachers: *When not schooling teachers having vacation. As they have salary during vacation this is not seasonal work.*

15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS (CONTINUED)

ID NUMBER	What was ..[NAME].. 's secondary occupation/economic activity during the past 7 days? **Note: beggar and sex worker are occupations**		In what kind of industry/business (economic activity) did ..[NAME].. work in his/her secondary occupation/economic activity (e.g. agriculture, manufacturing, construction, hotel/restaurant, trade)?	
	Occupation description	**NIS OCC: CODE**	**Industry description**	**NIS ISIC CODE**
(1)	**(12a)**	**(12b)**	**(13a)**	**(13b)**
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				
08				
09				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

Note : *If no tourist or a little tourist come to visit in wet season.*
The highest nuumber of tourists to visit Cambodia start from November to February. A little number of tourists in wet season might affect on the tourism work.

15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS (CONTINUED)

ID NUMBER	Under what type of employer did ..[NAME].. work in his/her secondary occupation/economic activity? 1 = Government 2 = State owned enterprise 3 = Cambodian enterprise 4 = Foreign enterprise (private) 5 = Non profit institution 6 = Household sector 7 = Embassies, International institutions and foreign aid and development agencies 8 = Other, specify …..	What was ..[NAME].. 's employment status in his/her secondary occupation/economic activity? 1 = Employee 2 = Employer 3 = Own account worker 4 = Unpaid family worker (contributing family worker) 5 = Other, specify….
(1)	**(14)**	**(15)**
01		
02		
03		
04		
05		
06		
07		
08		
09		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		

Note : **+ *Salt field worker :*** *In wet season, the salts could not be refined from the sea water. When no work, there will not have a salary for worker.*
+ *Teacher :* *When teachers have vacation. During that time the teacher still receice salary, so work is not reasonal.*

15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS (CONTINUED)

ID NUMBER	**If Col. 11 = 1 ore more (2 or more jobs/economic activities)** How many hours did ..[NAME].. work in his/her secondary occupation/ economic activity during the past 7 days? **HOURS**	How many days did ..[NAME].. work in his/her secondary occupation/ economic activity during the past month? **DAYS**	Does ..[NAME] .. work the whole year in the secondary occupation/economic activity? 1 = Yes (>>17d) 2 = No	**If Col. 17b = 2** Is..[NAME]..`s work the past 7 days in the secondary occupation/economic activity seasonal? **Note: Seasonal is work done only part of the year but the same economic activity is reoccurring every year.** 1 = Yes 2 = No	**If Col 15 = 3, 4 or 5** **(employment status)** Were the farm or fish products or other goods that (NAME) produced or helped produce in the last seven days in the secondary occupation /economic activity …? 1= only for own household use 2= Mainly for own household use but partly for sale 3= Mainly for sale, but partly for own household use 4= Only for sale	**If Col 11 more than 1 (3 or more jobs/ economic activities) If Col 11 = 1 (>> Col 19)** In addition to the hours worked during the past 7 days in main and secondary occupation/economic activity how many additional hours did ..[NAME].. work in the other jobs/activities during the past 7 days? **Note: Do not count all hours. Only count the additional hours.** **HOURS**	Is any of ..[NAME] ..`s work the past 7 days in the other occupation/economic activities seasonal? **Note: Seasonal is work done only part of the year but the same job is reoccurring every year.** 1 = Yes 2 = No
(1)	(16)	(17a)	(17b)	(17c)	(17d)	(18a)	(18b)
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS (CONTINUED)

ID NUMBER	How many hours in total did ..[NAME].. work (main + secondary + additional occupations/ economic activities) during the past 7 days?	**Ask only if Employee (Code 1 in Col 8 - main occupation/economic activity or Col 15 - secondary occupation)** How much did ..[NAME].. earn in salary/wages during the last month from all economic activities? **(In cash or in kind)** **Write "0" if nothing**	Given the total number of hours worked during the past 7 days, would ..[NAME].. like to work less, more or unchanged hours, given that the income would change in a corresponding way? 1 = Less hours 2 = More hours 3 = Unchanged hours **(>> NEXT PERSON)**	**If Col. 21 = 1** How many hours **less** then (hours) worked the past 7 days (stated in col 19) would .. [NAME] .. like to work? **Note: Do not count all hours. Only count the hours..[NAME]..want to reduce or increase ..[NAME]..'s work with.**	**If Col. 21 = 2** How many hours **more** then (hours) worked the past 7 days (stated in col 19) would ..[NAME] .. like to work?	**If Col 21 = 2 (more hours) If Col 21 = 1 (>> NEXT PERSON)** Was ..[NAME].. able to (available to) work more hours (stated in Col 9 or 19) during the past 7 days or start working more hours within 2 weeks from now (the interview)? 1 = Yes 2 = No
	HOURS	**RIELS**		**HOURSMINUS**	**HOURSEXTRA**	
(1)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22a)	(22b)	(23)
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						

Note to column 23: *The respondent has stated that he/she would like to work more than he/she does today. It is important to know whether the respondent could start work within two weeks from now(only Yes or No).*
This regardless if there are any jobs available, the respondents personal skills, sickness or else. In the following (column 24) the respondent is asked why he/she doesn't work more than now.

Examples, see next page

15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS (CONTINUED)

ID NUMBER	**If Col 21 = 2 (more hours)** Why did.. [NAME].. work less hours the past 7 days than the hours he/she liked to work? 1 = Temporary illness 2 = Not enough work available 3 = Other reasons	**If Col 21 = 2 (more hours) and Col 23 = 1 (available to work more hours)** **If Col 23 = 2 (>> NEXT PERSON)** How many months has ..[NAME] .. been working less hours than he/she wanted (hours stated in Col 19) and also been available to work more hours? **Number of months.** **If less than 1 month put '0'** **Leave it blank if don't know months**	**If No work during the past 7 days (Col 3 = 2 and Col 4 = 2)** **If work (Col 3 = 1 or Col 4 = 1 (>> NEXT PERSON)** Has ..[NAME].. been actively seeking work during the past 4 weeks? 1 = Yes 2 = No **(>> 31)**	In what ways did ..[NAME]..try to find a work? 1 = Applied to advertisement 2 = Contacted (potential) employers 3 = Enquired with friends relatives etc 4 = Employment agency 5 = Tried to start own business but failed 6 = Other (specify)			Was ..[NAME].. available for work during the past 7 days or available to start working within 2 weeks from now (interview)? 1 = Yes 2 = No	How many hours does ..[NAME].. want to work per week? **Write '0' if none**
		MONTHS		**Enter up to 3 codes**				**HOURS**
(1)	**(24)**	**(25)**	**(26)**	**(27a)**	**(27b)**	**(27c)**	**(28)**	**(29)**
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
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12								
13								
14								
15								

Employed: *An employed person who has broken an arm is not able to work within 2 weeks from now. It should be equals to" No" in column 23 and "Illness" in column 24.*

An employed construction worker wanting to work more than today and can start working more already tomorrow but there are no employer offering work . It should be equals to" Yes" in column 23 and "Not enough work available" in column 24.

Two more examples on next page

15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS (CONTINUED)

ID NUMBER	How many months has ..[NAME].. been out of work and actively been looking for work? **Leave it blank if don't know months.** **MONTHS**	**If Col 26 = 2** **(Not actively seeking work)** **If Col 26 = 1 (>> NEXT PERSON)** Why did [NAME] not actively seek work during the past 4 weeks? 1 = Believes no work is available 2 = Awaiting result of application 3 = Waiting to start new job 4 = Permanent disabled 5 = Illness/disease/injured 6 = Too young, too old, retired 7 = Student 8 = Housekeeping, caring for children, elderly or disabled 9 =Other reason, specify.... **If 6-8 >> NEXT PERSON**	How many months in total has..[NAME].. been out of work? **Note: Looking for and not looking for work.** **Number of months. If less than 1 month put '0'** **Leave it blank if don't know months** **MONTHS**	**If Col 32 < 13 Months** Was the latest work ..[NAME].. seasonal? **Note: Seasonal is work done only part of the year but the same economic activity is reoccurring every year.** 1 = Yes 2 = No
(1)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				
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12				
13				
14				
15				

***Business: A** woman wanting to work more in their own shop than today but have to take care of children. It should be equals to" No" in column 23 and "Other reasons" in column 24.*

***Farmer:** A farmer harvesting rice to times a year. When harvesting and planting the crops are completed he/she could start working with the neighbours cattle within a week. It should be equals to" Yes" in column 23 and "Not enough work available" in column 24 if not offered job by the neighbour.*

16. USUAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

ACTIVITIES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Please provide information on all members aged 5 years and older who usually reside in this household. Try to interview each member personally

ID NUMBER	What were .. [NAME].. main activity during the past 12 months? **The activity he/she had more than 6 months or 183 days, i.e. the major part of the last 12 months** **Note: The same definition as Census 2008** 1 = Employed **(>>3)** 2 = Unemployed but employed any time before **(>> 3)** 3 = Unemployed and never employed any time before 4 = Home maker 5 = Student 6 = Dependent (infants and children not attending school, work cannot do any work because of permanent disability or illness or old age) 7 = Retired from service and for most of the time was doing no other work such as cultivation, business, trade etc.) 8 = Rent reciever or other income recepient 9 = Other (Specify) **(If 1 and 2 then ask Cols 3 to 7 If 3 - 9 >> Col. 8)**	How many months were .. [NAME].. employed during the last 12 months? **Round off to nearest month** **NUMBER OF MONTHS**	What was the main occupations/economic activity ..[NAME].. had during the past 12 months? **Note: beggar and sex worker are occupations** **Occupation/Activity description**	**NIS OCC. CODE**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4a)	(4b)
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				
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Note: *Main activity means the activity during 6 months (183 days) or more during the last one year (i.e. for the major part of the 12 months preceding the interview.*

Note to column 3: *This question concerns all occupations/economic activities*

16. USUAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

ACTIVITIES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (CONTINUED)

ID NUMBER	What was the employment status in ..[NAME].. in his/her main occupation/ economic activity? 1 = Employee 2 = Employer 3 = Own account worker 4 = Unpaid family worker (contributing family worker) 5 = Other (specify)	In what kind of economic activity like agriculture, manufacturing, trade etc. did ..[NAME].. work in his/her **main** occupation/economic activity during the past 12 months?		Under what type of employer did ..[NAME].. work in his/her main occupation/economic activity? 1 = Government 2 = State owned enterpirse 3 = Cambodian enterprise 4 = Foreign enterprise (private) 5 = Non profit institution 6 = Household sector 7 = Embassies, International institutions and foreign aid and development agencies 8 = Other, specify …..
		Industry description	**NIS ISIC CODE**	
(1)	**(5)**	**(6a)**	**(6b)**	**(7)**
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				
08				
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16. USUAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

ACTIVITIES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (CONTINUED)

ID NUMBER	**All** In terms of contribution to income or subsistence , what was the second most important activity ..[NAME].. had during the past 12 months? 01 = None **Farming (growing crops)** 02 = Unpaid employment (Own account worker or employed in family enterprise) 03 = Paid employment (wage labourer) **Livestock faming** 04= Unpaid employment (Own account worker or employed in family enterprise) 05 = Paid employment **Other acitivities** 06= Fishing 07= Other household-based production or services 08 = Construction 09 = Wholesale or retail trade 10 = Transport 11 = Other paid employment (services lik teaching, cooking, child care, medical etc.)	**For employed persons, unemplyed but employed any time during the last 12 months and students only (main activity) (Col 2 = 1 or 2 or 5)** **If Col 2 = 3, 4, 6-9 (>> NEXT PERSON)** In what place/Where did ..[NAME].. work or study? 1 = Working at home 2 = Working or schooling in the same district 3 = Working or schooling in another district 4 = Working or schooling across the border of the country
(1)	(8)	(9)
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02		
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04		
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17.A. VICTIMIZATION

Respondent: Head of household, spouse of the head of household, or of another adult household member

VICTIM OF CRIME

Q1 Do you feel safe from crime and violence in this neighbourhood? 1 = Yes 2 = No ☐

Q2 Has this household or any of its members been exposed to theft, burglary or robbery in the last 12 months, that is, since ..[MONTH].. last year? 1 = Yes 2 = No ☐

VICTIM OF ACCIDENT

Q3 Has anyone in the household had an accident that caused injury in the last 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No ☐

Note: *Robbery is the case when one or several offenders are using threat and/or violence when stealing something from you.*

VICTIM OF VIOLENCE

Ask each household adul (age 5+) household member individually

ID NUMBER	Have you been exposed to any act of violence in the last 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Not Available or Will not answer (code 2 or 3 >> NEXT PERSON)	How often have you been exposed to acts of violence in the last 12 months? 1 = Once 2 = Twice 3 = Three times 4 = 4-9 times 5 = 10 or more times
(1)	(2)	(3)
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04		
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Note: The purpose of these questions is to gather information on victimizations and feelings of safety in Cambodia. The results are very important when undertaking efforts to reduce victimization and fear and to develop the criminal justice system in Cambodia. The information is strictly confidential and data is only analysed in aggregated tables.
If any adult household member is not available or refuse to respond use code 3

If necessary use blank rows to fill ID number

17.B. VICTIMIZATION (CONTINUED)

VICTIM OF VIOLENCE

Ask the respondent about his or her personal experiences

For respondents that have been exposed to violence in the last 12 months, please provide information about the last event of violence.
The next questions are about the **last time** you experienced violence

Write the ID Number in column 1.

ID NUMBER	During the last time, did anyone, male or female: 1 = slap or push you? 2 = punch, kick, whip, or beat you with an object? 3 = chole, smother, try to drown you, or burn you intentionally? 4 = used or threatened you with a knife or other weapon? 5 = touch you in a sexual way without your permission, but the person did not force you to have sex 6 = try to make you have sexual intercourse of any kind without your permission 7 = physically force you to have sexual intercourse of any kind without your permission 8 = pressured you, in a nonphysical way, to have sexual intercourse of any kind when you did not want to, and sex happened 9 = other (specify)			By whom was the crime of violence committed? 1 = intimate partner 2 = relative 3 = community members 4 = other			Did the event go to court? 1 = Yes 2 = No	Was the event reported ? 1 = Yes 2 = No **(>> Q8)**
(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(2c)	(3a)	(3b)	(3c)	(4)	(5)
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
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14								
15								

Note 1: initimate partner would include romantic partner, boyfriend or sweetheart or those who are married.
Note 2: community members would include people such as police, religious leaders, village chiefs, friends, neighbors, or even strangers.

Q7	To whom was the event reported?			1 = Yes	2 = No		*If necessary use blank rows to fill ID number*		
ID NUMBER	Q7a Own Family	Q7b Local authorities (e.g. village or commune leader)	Q7c Religious Leader	Q7d Doctor/ Medical personnel	Q7e Police	Q7f Lawyer	Q7g DOWA [1] DoSVY [2]	Q7h Social Service Organisation	Q7i Others
01									
02									
03									
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Note [1] DOWA = District Office of Women's Affairs at district level

Note [2] DoSVY = Department of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation at district level

If necessary use blank rows to fill ID number

Q8	As a result of the last time you experienced violence, did you experience?				1 = Yes	2 = No
ID NUMBER	Q8a Fear or Stress	Q8b Cut, scratches, bruises, aches, redness or swelling or other minor marks	Q8c Sprains, dislocations or blistering	Q8d Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth or blackened or charred skin	Q8e Permanent injury or disfigure-ment	Q8f *(If female respondent)* A miscarriage
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14						
15						

Appendix 5. Diary sheets

CONFIDENTIAL

All information collected in this survey is strictly confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only

Royal Government of Cambodia
Ministry of Planning
National Institute of Statistics

PSU					HH SERIAL No	

HOUSEHOLD SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY 2014

DAIRY SHEETS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES & CONSUMPTION OF OWN-PRODUCED FOOD AND HOUSEHOLD INCOME & RECEIPTS - Form 4

A. To be completed by Supervisors before interview	
Province /City	
District /Khan	
Commune/Sankat	
Sample Village/Mondol	
Zone	
Sector (Urban=1, Rural=2)	
Serial Number of Sample Village	
Sample Reference Number of Household	

B. To be completed by Interviewer										
Name of household Head										
Address (House No., Street….) of other identification)										
First visit date	Day:			Month:			Year:			
Last visit date	Day:			Month:			Year:			
DIARY SHEET MUST BE RECORDED EVERY DAY FOR THE WHOLE MONTH										
Interviewer's Name:						Id:				
Interviewer's signature:										
Team Number:				No. Of the month (from 01 to 15):						

C. To be completed by Supervisors after checking completed questionnaire thoroughly									
Supervisor's Name:							Id:		
Date checked by Supervisor (Week 1)	Day:			Month:			Year:		
Date checked by Supervisor (Week 2)	Day:			Month:			Year:		
Date checked by Supervisor (Week 3)	Day:			Month:			Year:		
Date checked by Supervisor (Week 4)	Day:			Month:			Year:		
Supervisor' s Signature:									

D: To be completed after Re-interview (when required)										
Name of Re-interviewer:							Id:			
Date of Re-interview	Day:			Month:			Year:			
Interviewer's signature:										
Remarks of Re-interviewer:										

PAGE Nº 01 — **Expenditures and consumption of own-produced**

LINE NUMBER	FOR THE HOUSEHOLD			FOR NIS	FOR THE HOUSEHOLD		FOR ENUMERATORS			FOR NIS
							FORM OF ACQUISITION	ORIGIN	PURPOSE	
							1=Paid in cash 2=Paid in kind 3=Purchased on credit 4=Gift received 5=Stock of own-produced	1 = Household production 2 = Produced in Cambodia 3 = Imported from abroad 4 = Don't know the origin 5 = No product	01 = Own household consumption 02 = For agricultural production 03 = For manufacturing production 04 = For mining production 05 = For services production 06 = For other household production 07 = Gifts & remittances to other households 08 = Offerings,donations,charities, etc. 09 = Interests 10 = Payback of loans 11 = Taxes 12 = Other (specify)	
	DATE (DD/MM)	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF QUANTI-TY	CODE OF UNIT	QUANTITY	VALUE IN RIELS				ITEM CODE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										
09										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
90	TOTAL:									

PAGE Nº 01 — **Household Income and Receipts**

LINE NUMBER	FOR THE HOUSEHOLD			FOR NIS	FOR THE HOUSEHOLD			FOR ENUMERATORS	FOR NIS
	DATE (DD/MM)	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF QUAN-TITY	CODE OF QUAN-TITY	QUAN-TITY	VALUE IN RIELS	TYPE OF INCOME 1 = In cash 2 = In kind 3 = Bartered	KIND OF INCOME 01 = Wage or salary (in cash or kind) 02 = Agricultural or forestry production or sales 03 = Fishing or hunting production or sales 04 = From mining production 05 = Sales of manufactured products 06 = Receipts from services rendered 07 = Received as gift 08 = Remittances received 09 = Pensions or other social assistances 10 = Study support in cash or kind (Scholarships, stipends or other) 11 = Dividends, interests, commissions, rents etc. 12 = Receipts from sale of possessions/own property 13 = Withdrawals from savings/loans obtained 14 = Payback of loans 15 = Windfall gains/inheritance 16 = Tax refunds 17 = Maturity payment on insurance policies 18 = Lump-sum compensation for injury, legal damages received 19 = Other (specify)	ITEM CODE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
01									
02									
03									
04									
04									
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07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
90	TOTAL:								

Appendix 6.
Distribution of sample villages by province and month of January 2014

Allocation of Sample Village by Provinces for Field Work (January 2014)

Week	PSU	P-Code	ProvName	D-Code	DistName	C-Code	ComName	V-Code	VillageName	U/R	S-M total HH	Month	Enemerators	Supervisors
1	01007	01	Banteay Meanchey	06	Krong Serei Saophoan	07	Preah Ponlea	03	Phum Bei	1	833	1	Mr. Soun bunrong Mr. Kong Chhomsocheat	Mr. Soy Sarun
	01008	01	Banteay Meanchey	06	Krong Serei Saophoan	07	Preah Ponlea	07	Kbal Spean	1	273	1	Mrs. Sek Noeun Mis. Loeurm Channa	
2	01031	01	Banteay Meanchey	04	Preah Netr Preah	08	Tuek Chour	06	Kouk Tiem	2	79	1	Mr. Soun bunrong Mr. Kong Chhomsocheat	
	01032	01	Banteay Meanchey	04	Preah Netr Preah	09	Bos Sbov	13	Khchas	2	146	1	Mrs. Sek Noeun Mis. Loeurm Channa	
1	02012	02	Battambang	03	Krong Battambang	04	Chamkar Samraong	04	Vat Romdol	1	390	1	Mrs. Tan Chakriya Mr. Samrith Rasmey	Mrs. Sao Kimhy
	02013	02	Battambang	03	Krong Battambang	06	Kdol Daun Teav	01	Chong Preaek	1	417	1	Mrs. Peou Chenda Mis. Sao Rachana	
2	02044	02	Battambang	06	Moung Ruessei	05	Chrey	01	Doun Tri	2	447	1	Mrs. Tan Chakriya Mr. Samrith Rasmey	
	02045	02	Battambang	06	Moung Ruessei	07	Kakaoh	01	Tuol Prum Muoy	2	467	1	Mrs. Peou Chenda Mis. Sao Rachana	
1	03007	03	Kampong Cham	05	Krong Kampong Cham	03	Sambuor Meas	04	Boeng Basak	1	265	1	Mr. Nguon Nor Mr. Min Chhan	Mr. Veun Thy
	03008	03	Kampong Cham	05	Krong Kampong Cham	03	Sambuor Meas	10	Ta Neng	1	810	1	Mr. Svay Samnang Mr. Mean Chansokheng	
2	03031	03	Kampong Cham	02	Chamkar Leu	06	Svay Teab	12	Thnal Baek Kaeut	2	301	1	Mr. Nguon Nor Mr. Min Chhan	
	03032	03	Kampong Cham	02	Chamkar Leu	08	Ta Prok	01	Srae Prang	2	227	1	Mr. Svay Samnang Mr. Mean Chansokheng	
1	03055	03	Kampong Cham	08	Kaoh Soutin	04	Moha Leaph	02	Moha Leaph Cheung	2	147	1	Mr. Chea Sivutra Mr. Prak Mono	Mr. Nheb Phirun
	03056	03	Kampong Cham	08	Kaoh Soutin	06	Peam Prathnuoh	03	Thmei	2	433	1	Mr. Ou Sarin Mr. Ly Chheangky	
2	03079	03	Kampong Cham	12	Ponhea Kraek	06	Kraek	07	Peuk	2	179	1	Mr. Chea Sivutra Mr. Prak Mono	
	03080	03	Kampong Cham	12	Ponhea Kraek	06	Kraek	24	Chi Tok	2	114	1	Mr. Ou Sarin Mr. Ly Chheangky	

Allocation of Sample Village by Provinces for Field Work (January 2014)

Week	PSU	P-Code	ProvName	D-Code	DistName	C-Code	ComName	V-Code	VillageName	U/R	S-M total HH	Month	Enemerators	Supervisors
1	05005	05	Kampong Speu	02	Krong Chbar Mon	02	Kandaol Dom	10	Srae Thnal	1	320	1	Mr. Tim Buthan Mr. Phan Sokha	Mr. Net Visal
	05006	05	Kampong Speu	02	Krong Chbar Mon	03	Roka Thum	02	Peanicheakkam	1	266	1	Mr. Pov Samól Mr. Moeung Sam	
2	05029	05	Kampong Speu	03	Kong Pisei	01	Angk Popel	09	Tram Roneab	2	178	1	Mr. Tim Buthan Mr. Phan Sokha	
	05030	05	Kampong Speu	03	Kong Pisei	02	Chongruk	16	Sandol	2	100	1	Mr. Pov Samól Mr. Moeung Sam	
1	05053	05	Kampong Speu	05	Odongk	12	Yutth Sameakki	14	Trapeang Lpeak	2	637	1	Mis. Yin Leakena Mr. Leng Sokly	Mr. Nhem Solyvann
	05054	05	Kampong Speu	05	Odongk	14	Peang Lvea	08	Anlong Phe	2	109	1	Mis. Leng Vannak Mr. Pen Sundanit	
2	05077	05	Kampong Speu	07	Samraong Tong	13	Trapeang Kong	20	Thlok	2	68	1	Mis. Yin Leakena Mr. Leng Sokly	
	05078	05	Kampong Speu	07	Samraong Tong	14	Tumpoar Meas	12	Peam Khley	2	170	1	Mis. Leng Vannak Mr. Pen Sundanit	
1	06016	06	Kampong Thom	01	Baray	17	Tnaot Chum	08	Thmei	2	89	1	Mr. Touch Hak Mr. Hou Nhim	Mr. Sorn Vanna
	06017	06	Kampong Thom	01	Baray	18	Triel	19	Veal Ampil	2	131	1	Mr. San Boran Mr. Ourn Sambo	
2	06040	06	Kampong Thom	08	Stoung	02	Chamnar Kraom	08	Chi Ab	2	178	1	Mr. Touch Hak Mr. Hou Nhim	
	06041	06	Kampong Thom	08	Stoung	04	Kampong Chen Cheu	04	Roka	2	129	1	Mr. San Boran Mr. Ourn Sambo	
1	07003	07	Kampot	08	Krong Kampot	01	Kampong Kandal	02	Phum Muoy Ousapl	1	264	1	Mr. Samrith Samon Mr. Say Dineth	Mr. Tin Bunthoeun
	07004	07	Kampot	08	Krong Kampot	03	Kampong Bay	01	Kampong Bay Khan	1	254	1	Mr. Chum Oeurn Mr. Hor Chanla	
2	07027	07	Kampot	06	Kampong Trach	14	Ruessei Srok Khang I	01	Thkov	2	131	1	Mr. Samrith Samon Mr. Say Dineth	
	07028	07	Kampot	07	Tuek Chhou	03	Kampong Kraeng	02	Andoung Chi Meun	2	694	1	Mr. Chum Oeurn Mr. Hor Chanla	

Allocation of Sample Village by Provinces for Field Work (January 2014)

Week	PSU	P-Code	ProvName	D-Code	DistName	C-Code	ComName	V-Code	VillageName	U/R	S-M total HH	Month	Enemerators	Supervisors
1	08019	08	Kandal	01	Kandal Stueng	01	Ampov Prey	05	Ta Daol Ti Pir	2	693	1	Mr. Mak Huch Mis. Kao Srey Oun	Mr. Lenh Heang
	08020	08	Kandal	01	Kandal Stueng	06	Daeum Rues	02	Slaeng Kong	2	518	1	Mr. Heng Bunheang Mr. Eam Hour	
2	08043	08	Kandal	05	Leuk Daek	05	Preaek Dach	02	Preaek Dach	2	333	1	Mr. Mak Huch Mis. Kao Srey Oun	
	08044	08	Kandal	05	Leuk Daek	07	Sandar	01	Chong Kaoh	2	168	1	Mr. Heng Bunheang Mr. Eam Hour	
1	08067	08	Kandal	10	S'ang	14	Ta Lon	04	Kandal Kaoh Touch	2	148	1	Mr. Min Saomony Ms. Chorn Phally	Mrs. Sok Chanthet
	08068	08	Kandal	10	S'ang	15	Traeuy Sla	06	Preaek Pan	2	592	1	Mr. Thoeu Thok Mr. Net Sophy	
2	08059	08	Kandal	10	S'ang	01	Khpob	04	Roka Leu	2	342	1	Mr. Min Saomony Ms. Chorn Phally	
	08060	08	Kandal	10	S'ang	03	Kaoh Khael	03	Preaek Kaev	2	212	1	Mr. Thoeu Thok Mr. Net Sophy	
1	03105	03	Kampong Cham	16	Tboung Khmum	12	Kor	17	Trapeang Bei	2	378	1	Mis. Lim Leakhena Mrs. Ros Sopheap	Mr. Sum Neang
	03106	03	Kampong Cham	16	Tboung Khmum	14	Mong Riev	11	Chrouy Changhar	2	407	1	Mr. Khem Sovann Mis. Nhoung Kunthea	
2	03103	03	Kampong Cham	16	Tboung Khmum	04	Chikor	13	Svay Tipv	2	314	1	Mis. Lim Leakhena Mrs. Ros Sopheap	
	03104	03	Kampong Cham	16	Tboung Khmum	06	Chirou Ti Pir	06	Mream Teak	2	446	1	Mr. Khem Sovann Mis. Nhoung Kunthea	
1	12006	12	Phnom Penh	01	Chamkar Mon	03	Boeng Keng Kang Pir	05	Phum 5	1	295	1	Mr. Sary Vathana Mr. Yan Kong	Mr. Dor Chankour
	12007	12	Phnom Penh	01	Chamkar Mon	04	Boeng Keng Kang Be	02	Phum 2	1	89	1	Mr. Mann Rathkunthakmony Mrs. Yith Maly	
2	12030	12	Phnom Penh	02	Doun Penh	10	Srah Chak	19	Phum 19	1	102	1	Mr. Sary Vathana Mr. Yan Kong	
	12031	12	Phnom Penh	02	Doun Penh	11	Voat Phnum	03	Phum 3	1	247	1	Mr. Mann Rathkunthakmony Mrs. Yith Maly	

Allocation of Sample Village by Provinces for Field Work (January 2014)

Week	PSU	P-Code	ProvName	D-Code	DistName	C-Code	ComName	V-Code	VillageName	U/R	S-M total HH	Month	Enemerators	Supervisors
1	12054	12	Phnom Penh	04	Tuol Kouk	08	Boeng Kak Ti Pir	15	Phum 15	1	1392	1	Mr. Chea Phengly Mr. So Chheko	Mr. Bin Chanthea
	12055	12	Phnom Penh	04	Tuol Kouk	08	Boeng Kak Ti Pir	23	Phum 23	1	1029	1	Mr. Nul Phakdeybot Mr. Uong Phanna	
2	12078	12	Phnom Penh	06	Mean Chey	02	Boeng Tumpun	04	Phum Kbal Tumnub	1	414	1	Mr. Chea Phengly Mr. So Chheko	
	12079	12	Phnom Penh	06	Mean Chey	02	Boeng Tumpun	05	Phum Tnoat Chrum	1	397	1	Mr. Nul Phakdeybot Mr. Uong Phanna	
1	12102	12	Phnom Penh	06	Mean Chey	09	Kbal Kaoh	07	Preaek Thum 1	1	455	1	Mr. Mak Phirum Mrs. Eng Phally	Mr. Tith Polin
	12103	12	Phnom Penh	06	Mean Chey	10	Preaek Aeng	03	Mitakpheap	1	534	1	Mr. Min Sameth Mis. Oum Phany	
2	12126	12	Phnom Penh	07	Ruessei Kaev	12	Chrang Chamreh Ti P	03	Phum Kha 2	1	571	1	Mr. Mak Phirum Mrs. Eng Phally	
	12127	12	Phnom Penh	08	Saensokh	01	Phnom Penh Thmei	02	Phum Poung Peay	1	1548	1	Mr. Min Sameth Mis. Oum Phany	
1	14007	14	Prey Veng	01	Ba Phnum	05	Roung Damrei	09	Voa Yeav	2	346	1	Mr. Tith Saphoun Mr. Chea Saphon	Mr. Chea Sothy
	14008	14	Prey Veng	01	Ba Phnum	07	Spueu Ka	03	Svay Poak	2	263	1	Mr. Thong Kompheak Mr. Chey Satha	
2	14031	14	Prey Veng	05	Me Sang	08	Trapeang Srae	05	Trapeang Srae	2	245	1	Mr. Tith Saphoun Mr. Chea Saphon	
	14032	14	Prey Veng	06	Peam Chor	02	Kampong Prasat	02	Ta Paeu	2	504	1	Mr. Thong Kompheak Mr. Chey Satha	
1	15017	15	Pursat	02	Kandieng	05	Reang Til	02	Phum Preaek	2	242	1	Mr. Mao Sochetra Mr. Mom Uodam	Mr. Chin Dina
	15018	15	Pursat	02	Kandieng	07	Svay Luong	04	Svay Chan	2	278	1	Mr. Din Dila Mr. Som Yoth	
2	15015	15	Pursat	01	Bakan	10	Trapeang chorng	11	Kaoh Svay	2	437	1	Mr. Mao Sochetra Mr. Mom Uodam	
	15016	15	Pursat	02	Kandieng	03	Kandieng	06	Sthani	2	135	1	Mr. Din Dila Mr. Som Yoth	

Allocation of Sample Village by Provinces for Field Work (January 2014)

Week	PSU	P-Code	ProvName	D-Code	DistName	C-Code	ComName	V-Code	VillageName	U/R	S-M total HH	Month	Enemerators	Supervisors
1	16010	16	Ratanak Kiri	02	Krong Ban Lung	01	Kachanh	01	Phum Muoy	2	92	1	Mr. Tong Piseth Mrs. Ngeth ry	Mr. Seurng Van
	16003	16	Ratanak Kiri	02	Krong Ban Lung	04	Boeng Konseng	02	Ou Kansaeng	1	177	1	Mr. Sam lin Mr. Pin Meun	
2	16019	16	Ratanak Kiri	08	Ta Veaeng	01	Ta Veaeng Leu	08	Rieng Vinh	2	2255	1	Mr. Tong Piseth Mrs. Ngeth ry	
	16020	16	Ratanak Kiri	09	Veun Sai	06	Kaoh Peak	01	Kaoh Peak	2	1159	1	Mr. Sam lin Mr. Pin Meun	
1	17031	17	Siemreap	06	Kralanh	07	Saen Sokh	13	Treas	2	102	1	Mr. Tong Kin Mr. Nhek Kimyong	Mr. Sok Sovannarong
	17032	17	Siemreap	06	Kralanh	09	Sranal	12	Kouk Tnaot	2	114	1	Mr. Sat run Mr. Roeun Pharin	
2	17055	17	Siemreap	12	Srei Snam	05	Prei	02	Prei Pir	2	201	1	Mr. Tong Kin Mr. Nhek Kimyong	
	17056	17	Siemreap	13	Svay Leu	01	Boeng Mealea	05	Chan Hier	2	107	1	Mr. Sat run Mr. Roeun Pharin	
1	21005	21	Takeo	01	Angkor Borei	02	Ba Srae	06	Ta Ei	2	982	1	Mr. Tor Munysak Mr. Ouk sras	Mrs. Ky Boreth
	21006	21	Takeo	01	Angkor Borei	05	Preaek Phtoul	02	Kampong Pou	2	165	1	Mr. Mao Sirann Mr. Vong Vanthy	
2	21029	21	Takeo	06	Prey Kabbas	02	Ban Kam	06	Pontong	2	187	1	Mr. Tor Munysak Mr. Ouk sras	
	21030	21	Takeo	06	Prey Kabbas	04	Char	07	Bang Bat	2	460	1	Mr. Mao Sirann Mr. Vong Vanthy	
1	17041	17	Siemreap	09	Prasat Bakong	05	Kantreang	05	Souphi	2	658	1	Mr. Phay Piseth Mr. Meas Chantevea	Mr. Tan Sopheak
	17042	17	Siemreap	09	Prasat Bakong	06	Kandaek	09	Kouk Tnaot	2	319	1	Mr. Duong Samon Mr. Hak Chankiry	
2	21053	21	Takeo	09	Tram Kak	12	Ta Phem	04	Angk Kokir	2	136	1	Mr. Phay Piseth Mr. Meas Chantevea	
	21054	21	Takeo	09	Tram Kak	13	Tram Kak	03	Trapeang Rumpeak	2	117	1	Mr. Duong Samon Mr. Hak Chankiry	

Allocation of Sample Village by Provinces for Field Work (January 2014)

Week	PSU	P-Code	ProvName	D-Code	DistName	C-Code	ComName	V-Code	VillageName	U/R	S-M total HH	Month	Enemerators	Supervisors
1	22007	22	Oddar Meanchey	01	Anlong Veaeng	05	Thlat	08	Thmei	2	350	1	Mr. Sok Sarith Mr. Non Chenda	Mr. Tes Phuoth
	22008	22	Oddar Meanchey	02	Anlong Veaeng	01	Ampil	05	Rumduol Chas	2	130	1	Mr. Ith Mary Mr. Nim Nong	
2	22015	22	Oddar Meanchey	04	Krong Samraong	03	Koun Kriel	20	Kouk Chhuk	2	425	1	Mr. Sok Sarith Mr. Non Chenda	
	22016	22	Oddar Meanchey	04	Krong Samraong	05	Ou Smach	02	Chamkar Chek	2	310	1	Mr. Ith Mary Mr. Nim Nong	

Appendix 7. List of staff members in the CSES 2014

1. Project staff

No.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Mich Kanthul	Project manager
2	Mr. Tith Vong	Deputy project manager
3	Mr. So Tonere	Survey assistant
4	Mr. Po Mao	Survey assistant
5	Mr. Mak Sovichea	Survey assistant
6	Ms. Choun Sokunthea	Administrative assistant

2. Subject matter staff

No.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Pen Socheat	Analyst
2	Mr. Po Mao	Analyst
3	Mr. Kong Seng	Analyst
4	Mr. Lenh Heang	Analyst
5	Mr. Nhem Solyvann	Analyst
6	Mr. Khieu Khemarin	Analyst
7	Mr. Phan Chinda	Analyst
8	Mr. Nor Vanndy	Analyst
9	Mr. Oeur Sophal	Analyst
10	Ms. Yit Yiriya	Analyst
11	Ms. Hang Phally	Analyst
12	Mr. Mak Sovichea	Analyst
13	Mr. Som Bony	Analyst
14	Mr. So Tonere	Analyst
15	Ms. Meas Rathmony	Analyst
16	Ms. Chan Lakena	Analyst
17	Ms. Choun Sokunthea	Analyst
18	Mr. Nounnisay Kosal	Analyst
19	Ms. LimPho Roatmealir	Analyst
20	Mr. Hour Long Pheng	Analyst
21	Mr. Thong Vandeth	Analyst
22	Mr. OukChay Panharith	Analyst
23	Mr. Yim Saonith	Analyst
24	Ms.So Sovannchakriya	Analyst
25	Mr. Veun Thy	Analyst
26	Mr. Sam Sok Sotheavuth	Analyst
27	Ms. Mey Sokmarady	Analyst
28	Ms.Nong Sokuntheavy	Analyst

3. Human resource development and coordination staff

No.	Name	Designation
1.	Mr. Lay Chhan	Chief of HRD and coordination
2.	Ms. Rin Sitha	HRD and coordination staff
3.	Ms. Rim Sinoun	HRD and coordination staff
4.	Ms. Chum Puthivan	HRD and coordination staff

4. Information, communication technology and data dissemination staff

No.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Oukchay Panhara	Chief of ICT and data dissemination
2	Mr. Mak Sovichea	Data dissemination staff
3	Mr. Sam Sok Sotheavuth	ICT Application Developer
4	Mr. Chao Pheav	ICT Application Developer

5. Data processing staff

No.	Name	Designation
1	Ms. Tong Chhay Rine	Chief of data processing
2	Ms. Mak Chantanary	Data editor
3	Mr. Vong Sina	Data editor
4	Mr. Vann Suon	Data editor
5	Ms. Heng Vichet	Data editor
6	Ms. Chhin Phearum	Data editor
7	Ms. Khon Neary	Data editor
8	Mr. Khin Bunna	Data editor
9	Mr. Kith Thona	Data editor
10	Ms. Chim Sayoth	Data editor
11	Mr. Hav Dina	Data editor
12	Mr. Yin Rothninda	Data editor
13	Ms. Sor Sophea	Data editor
14	Ms. Hang Chakriya	Data editor
15	Ms. Khiev Madary	Data entry operator
16	Ms. King Sovanlakhena	Data entry operator
17	Ms. Ouk Morokot	Data entry operator
18	Ms. Hem Minsovannna	Data entry operator
19	Ms. Mol Sokpisey	Data entry operator
20	Ms. Meas Soriya	Data entry operator
21	Ms. King Zada	Data entry operator
22	Mr. Pom Rathanak	Data entry operator
23	Ms. Mey Sokhanntey	Data entry operator
24	Mr. Chea Tola	Data entry operator
25	Ms. Po Chanvotey	Data entry operator
26	Ms. Ky Seryroth	Data entry operator
27	Mr. Tuy Vannponlork	Data entry operator
28	Ms. Khon Naren	Data entry operator
29	Ms. Ma Sreyka	Data entry operator
30	Mr. Phork Sophea	Data entry operator
31	Ms. Po Pisey	Data entry operator
32	Mr. Hy Kimkry	Data entry operator
33	Mr. Tuy Chamroeunpanha	Data entry operator

6. Field workers

No.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Vat Sophan	Supervisor
2	Mr. Seurng Van	Supervisor
3	Mr. Tin Bunthoeun	Supervisor
4	Ms. Sao Kimhy	Supervisor
5	Mr. Ke Chantra	Supervisor
6	Mr. Tes Phuoth	Supervisor
7	Mr. Tan Sopheak	Supervisor
8	Mr. Chea Sothy	Supervisor
9	Mr. Sum Neang	Supervisor
10	Mr. Soy Sarun	Supervisor
11	Mr. Vern Thy	Supervisor
12	Mr. Dor Chankour	Supervisor
13	Ms. Ky Boreth	Supervisor
14	Mr. Nhem Solyvann	Supervisor
15	Mr. Moeung Rado	Supervisor
16	Mr. Sorn Vanna	Supervisor
17	Mr. Sok Sovannarong	Supervisor
18	Mr. Lenh Heang	Supervisor
19	Mr. Chin Dina	Supervisor
20	Mr. Nheb Phirun	Supervisor
21	Mr. Eam Hour	Supervisor
22	Mr. Tith Polin	Supervisor
23	Mr. Bin Chanthea	Supervisor
24	Mr. Phan Sokha	Supervisor
25	Mr. Ouch Chamnap	Supervisor
26	Mr. Net Visal	Supervisor
27	Mr. Pov Samol	Supervisor
28	Mr. Ouk Ty	Supervisor
29	Ms. Sok Chanthet	Supervisor
30	Mr. So Vannak	Supervisor
31	Mr. Gnet Ketya	Supervisor
32	Mr. Bun Tha	Supervisor
33	Mr. Moeung Sam	Supervisor
34	Mr. Sing Kea	Supervisor
35	Mr. Ros Vantry	Supervisor
36	Mr. Tim Bunthan	Supervisor
37	Mr. Men Nirintivorn	Supervisor
38	Mr. Nuth Chea	Supervisor
39	Mr. Yip Thavrin	Supervisor

No.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Tai Yong	Enumerator
2	Mr. Thour Thok	Enumerator
3	Mr. Mey Sopheak	Enumerator
4	Mr. Seng Bona	Enumerator
5	Mr. Han Koeun	Enumerator
6	Mr. Lim Huong	Enumerator
7	Mr. Long Sokha	Enumerator
8	Mr. Chiv Samoeun	Enumerator
9	Mr. Sao Prumvuthy	Enumerator
10	Ms. Srey Sokkeng	Enumerator

11	Ms. Ouch Voleak	Enumerator
12	Ms. Heng Sokmeng	Enumerator
13	Mr. Tep SoKheam	Enumerator
14	Mr. Sor Romdararoth	Enumerator
15	Mr. Yan Ourk	Enumerator
16	Mr. Song Hakseng	Enumerator
17	Mr. Aing Engngoun	Enumerator
18	Mr. Kan Sari	Enumerator
19	Mr. Phan Sophorn	Enumerator
20	Mr. Prach Samann	Enumerator
21	Mr. Sao Putsovansatia	Enumerator
22	Ms. Net Sophy	Enumerator
23	Ms. Net Thunnary	Enumerator
24	Mr. Soun Nimol	Enumerator
25	Mr. Em Sambong	Enumerator
26	Mr. Ngoun Leapsou	Enumerator
27	Mr. Mon Rathdoungchivy	Enumerator
28	Mr. Vong Chanly	Enumerator
29	Ms. Chun Phally	Enumerator
30	Ms. Net Vicheka	Enumerator
31	Ms. So Saem	Enumerator
32	Ms. Koh Andeth	Enumerator
33	Mr. Sa Chivan	Enumerator
34	Mr. Meng Veasna	Enumerator
35	Mr. Seng Chhunleang	Enumerator
36	Mr. Mak Duch	Enumerator
37	Mr. Tek Hach	Enumerator
38	Ms. Hong Saly	Enumerator
39	Ms. Un Sokha	Enumerator
40	Ms. Sim Vannak	Enumerator
41	Mr. Sorn Sarom	Enumerator
42	Mr. Moeung Marady	Enumerator
43	Ms. Heng Chantrea	Enumerator
44	Mr. Heng Chanpisey	Enumerator
45	Mr. Nhim Sony	Enumerator
46	Mr. Eng Eangmeng	Enumerator
47	Mr. Kov Rathna	Enumerator
48	Ms. Pok Linda	Enumerator
49	Mr. Pok Chanla	Enumerator
50	Mr. Path Sotha	Enumerator
51	Ms. Kim Ei	Enumerator
52	Ms. Un Sophal	Enumerator
53	Mr. Uong Samon	Enumerator
54	Mr. Ven Samath	Enumerator
55	Mr. But Rath	Enumerator
56	Mr. Kuch Saran	Enumerator
57	Mr. Hean Nhornhem	Enumerator
58	Mr. Roth Sinath	Enumerator
59	Mr. Chan Vanny	Enumerator
60	Mr. Ke Samrach	Enumerator
61	Mr. Mak Ravuth	Enumerator
62	Ms. Sor Sokun	Enumerator
63	Mr. Hok Phirun	Enumerator
64	Mr. Moeung Vannak	Enumerator
65	Mr. Mas Net	Enumerator

66	Mr. Nhem Chanthon	Enumerator
67	Mr. Men Seaday	Enumerator
68	Mr. Sroy Phalla	Enumerator
69	Mr. Soun Bunrong	Enumerator
70	Mr. Sean Thaisath	Enumerator
71	Mr. Kong Chhomsocheat	Enumerator
72	Ms. Peou Chenda	Enumerator
73	Ms. Sao Rachana	Enumerator
74	Mr. Ou Sarin	Enumerator
75	Mr. Ly Chheangky	Enumerator
76	Mr. Roeun Pharin	Enumerator
77	Mr. Svay Samnang	Enumerator
78	Mr. Mean Chansokheng	Enumerator
79	Mr. Din Dila	Enumerator
80	Mr. Sam Lin	Enumerator
81	Mr. Pin Meun	Enumerator
82	Mr. Treong South	Enumerator
83	Mr. Pho Tola	Enumerator
84	Mr. Tong Kin	Enumerator
85	Ms. Lim Leakhena	Enumerator
86	Ms. Ros Sopheap	Enumerator
87	Mr. Nul Phakdeybot	Enumerator
88	Mr. Som Yoth	Enumerator
89	Mr. Nhek Kimyong	Enumerator
90	Mr. Sok Sarith	Enumerator
91	Mr. Non Chenda	Enumerator
92	Mr. Ith Mary	Enumerator
93	Mr. Pao Bunsan	Enumerator
94	Mr. Kuoy Sopheap	Enumerator
95	Mr. Chea Sivutra	Enumerator
96	Mr. Prak Mono	Enumerator
97	Mr. Tong Piseth	Enumerator
98	Ms. Ngeth Ry	Enumerator
19	Mr. Sary Vathana	Enumerator
100	Mr. Samrith Samon	Enumerator
101	Mr. Chum Oeurn	Enumerator
102	Mr. Say Dineth	Enumerator
103	Ms. Tan Chakriya	Enumerator
104	Mr. Sanrith Rasmey	Enumerator
105	Mr. Duong Samon	Enumerator
106	Mr. Nim Nong	Enumerator
107	Mr. Hak Chankiry	Enumerator
108	Mr. Tor Munysak	Enumerator
109	Mr. Mao Sirann	Enumerator
110	Mr. Ouk Sras	Enumerator
111	Mr. Tith Saphoun	Enumerator
112	Mr. Thong Kompheak	Enumerator
113	Mr. Chea Saphon	Enumerator
114	Mr. Touch Hak	Enumerator
115	Mr. Hou Nhim	Enumerator
116	Mr. San Boran	Enumerator
117	Mr. Ourn Sambo	Enumerator
118	Mr. Mao Sochetra	Enumerator
119	Mr. Mom Uodam	Enumerator
120	Mr. Chea Chon	Enumerator

121	Ms. Loeurm Channa	Enumerator
122	Ms. Sek Noeun	Enumerator
123	Mr. Uong Phanna	Enumerator
124	Mr. Mak Phirum	Enumerator
125	Ms. Eng Phally	Enumerator
126	Ms. Pheng Bormey	Enumerator
127	Ms. Leng Vannak	Enumerator
128	Ms. Nhoung Kunthea	Enumerator
129	Ms. Oum Phany	Enumerator
130	Mr. Min Sameth	Enumerator
131	Ms. Yin Leakena	Enumerator
132	Mr. Leng Soklay	Enumerator
133	Mr. Bou Noch	Enumerator
134	Mr. Chea Eng	Enumerator
135	Mr. Yan Kong	Enumerator
136	Mr. Khem Sovann	Enumerator
137	Mr. So Chheko	Enumerator
138	Mr. Meas Chantevea	Enumerator
139	Mr. Mak Huch	Enumerator
140	Mr. Nguon Nor	Enumerator
141	Mr. Heng Bunheang	Enumerator
142	Mr. Hor Chanla	Enumerator
143	Mr. Phann Vichith	Enumerator
144	Mr. Pen Sundanit	Enumerator
145	Mr. Sat Run	Enumerator
146	Mr. Sem Dara	Enumerator
147	Mr. Chea Phengly	Enumerator
148	Mr. Phay Piseth	Enumerator
149	Mr. Min Chhan	Enumerator
150	Mr. Chey Satha	Enumerator
151	Mr. Vong Vanthy	Enumerator
152	Mr. Man Pheareak	Enumerator
153	Mr. Mann Rathkunthakmony	Enumerator
154	Mr. Seng Sovanang	Enumerator
155	Ms. Yith Maly	Enumerator
156	Ms. Kao Sreyoun	Enumerator
157	Mr. Meng Houykheang	Enumerator
158	Mr. Sem Vanna	Enumerator
159	Mr. Mol Vannak	Enumerator
160	Mr. Nim Saomony	Enumerator
161	Ms. Tuy Sunnary	Enumerator
162	Mr. Teang Vantha	Enumerator
163	Ms. Uch Chamnap	Enumerator

7. Drivers

No.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Song Lok	Driver
2	Mr. Mich Kimsoern	Driver

For more information

INTERNET	http://www.nis.gov.kh is the NIS web site for official statistics produced by NIS and other institutions and ministries within the Royal Government of Cambodia. The web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from the latest publications, and information about the NIS and other statistical units of the Royal Government.
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Contact Details	Data Users Service Center National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning #386, Monivong Boulevard, Phnom Penh, Cambodia E-mail: tkheam@yahoo.com sereychan168@gmail.com Telephone: (855) 085 244 917 (855) 015 363 973

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