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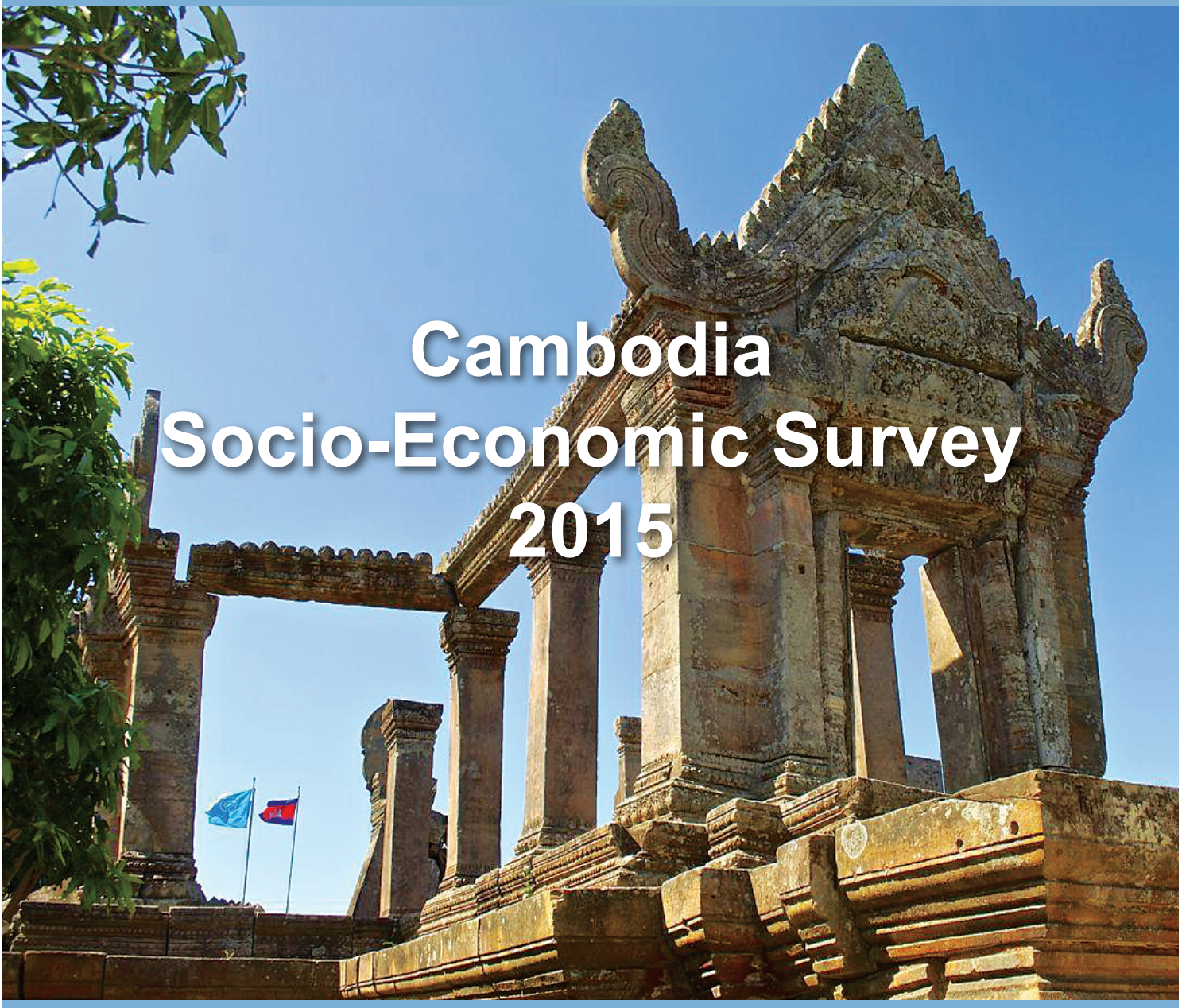

Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2015

National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

Phnom Penh, October 2016

Cambodia
Socio-Economic Survey
2015

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 2015 (CSES 2015). The CSES 2015 is the fourteenth Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey which has been conducted by the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning. From 2007 and onwards the CSES has been conducted annually and will contribute to the development of the living standards of people in Cambodia. In planned activities prepared by the National Institute of Statistics, the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey is conducted for every five years with a "big" sample size for households throughout the country, starting with the first survey in 2004, followed by the second survey in 2009 and the third survey in 2014.

The CSES provides a comprehensive set of indicators on the living conditions in Cambodia, covering the main socio-economic areas such as health, education, housing conditions, economic activities, victimization, vulnerability, etc. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) will benefit from the results by using 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 can also benefit from the results of this survey to better understand the socio-economic situation in Cambodia.

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

Since 2007, the CSES is a part of the capacity building project financed 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 the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency for the financial support. I would also like to express my gratitude to the Statistics Sweden for the technical assistance in planning, designing and conducting the Cambodia Socio-Economic Surveys and for assisting the National Institute of Statistics in the preparation of this report.

Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
October, 2016

CHHAY THAN
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

Preface

The report presents the results of the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2015 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 1993/1994, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2004, and 2007-2014. The main objective of the CSES 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 CSES is a comprehensive survey which provides statistical data to be used for various purposes. 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. World Bank and 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 while the Statistics Sweden provides technical assistance. I am much obliged to both Sida and Statistics Sweden for their supports. 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 the relevant persons 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 had closely cooperated and participated in this survey.

National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning
October, 2016

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

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Acronyms

CamInfo	Cambodia National Development Indicator Database System
CDB	Commune Data Base
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
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
CPI	Consumer Price 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
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

1. Introduction

In this report, the results from the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2015 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, victimization, vulnerability, etc.

Thirteenth 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 is annual. It has been funded by the Swedish International Development 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 thirteenth rounds of 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 (MDG)/Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Furthermore, the data are used for developing poverty lines and calculating poverty rates. Data have also been used for food security analyses. The CSES database 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 Surveys, several other household surveys/censuses have been conducted by the National Institute of Statistics in the last 20 years, i.e. the General Population Censuses of Cambodia 1998 and 2008, the Economic Census of Cambodia 2011, the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Surveys (CIPS) 2004 and 2013, the Census of Agriculture of the Kingdom of Cambodia 2013, the Cambodia Inter-Censal Economic Survey (CIES) 2014, the Cambodia Demographic and Health Surveys (CDHS) 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014, etc.

The CSES 2015 was conducted from January 2015 till December 2015. The survey was done on a sample of 3,840 households, 320 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 the short-term experts of Sida project as advisory for quality assurance and the long-term Chief Advisor from the Statistics Sweden.

In chapter 2 some basic facts about the demographic characteristics studied in CSES 2015 are presented. As for the results of 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 estimates would be equal to the true values. 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.

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 percentage points (%) 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 2015, minor changes were made in the household questionnaire if compares to CSES 2014 and previous CSESs.

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

Most tables from this report are presented on the National Institute of Statistics website (http://www.nis.gov.kh). The website has the results from various censuses and surveys, periodical publications (such as Consumer Price Index, National Accounts), and other documents which are released by the National Institute of Statistics. However, most information is available on the National Institute of Statistics website for downloading is in statistical format.

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 data to the National Institute of Statistics website and to make the final CSES results and metadata available.

Some CSES indicators are also presented in CamInfo, which is Cambodia's socio-economic database system where CamInfo is used to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDG)/Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

1.4 Involved persons

The report of CSES 2015 is divided into ten main areas. The statistics in each area have been analysed by subject matter staff from the National Institute of Statistics. The National Institute of Statistics analysts who have contributed to the subject matter report are:

- *Demography*: Mr. Pen Socheat, Ms. Hang Phally and Mr. Vy Vithia Ly
- *Housing*: Mr. Po Mao, Mr. Mak Sovichea and Mr. Som Bony
- *Agriculture*: Mr. Kong Seng, Mr. So Tonere, Ms. Nong Sokuntheavy and Mr. Mann Dara
- *Education*: Mr. Lenh Heang, Ms. Chan Lakena and Ms. Choun Sokunthea
- *Labour force*: Mr. Khieu Khemarin, Ms. LimPho Roatmealir and Ms. Yin Leakhena
- *Health*: Mr. Phan Chinda, Mr. Hour Long Pheng and Mr. Thong Vandeth
- *Victimization*: Mr. Ouk Chay Panharith and Ms. Prum Mala
- *Household income*: Mr. Nor Vanndy, Mr. Yim Saonith 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 National Institute of Statistics analysts 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 Population studied in the survey

This section shows estimates from the Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey (CSES).

The total population presents one overall measure of the size of a country. Table 1 shows the measured and estimated population in the two Population Censuses (1998 and 2008), the Inter-Censal Population Survey (CIPS 2013) and from four CSES (2004, 2009, 2014 and 2015). The population measured in the two population censuses and the estimated population in the CIPS is not comparable with the population estimated in the four CSESs. The Population Census and CIPS numbers include the total population while the CSES only estimates the population living in normal household[1]. Also note that the CSES population 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 population is applied.

Table 1. Measured or estimated population by residence. In Thousands.

Residence	Census 1998	CSES 2004	Census 2008	CSES 2009	CIPS 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015
Cambodia	11,438	12,657	13,396	13,729*	14,677	15,184	15,405
Urban	1,796	2,388	2,614	2,644	3,146	3,412	3,541
Rural	9,642	10,270	10,782	11,085	11,530	11,772	11,865
Urban/Rural	18.6	23.3	24.2	23.9	27.3	29.0	29.8

*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.

Timely and accurate information about population trends continues to be in high demand. Knowledge about the current size and structure of a country's population is needed for the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes in almost all areas of public life. To get such detailed demographic information it is recommended to use data from the specific demographic surveys, such as CIPS and the Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS 2014). The purpose with the CSES data presented in this chapter is to show demographic characteristics as a background to the results presented for the different subject matter areas.

The population of Cambodia distributed by sex and the sex ratio is shown in Table 2. The sex ratio is the number of men in relation to the number of women.

[1] The term Normal households exclude people living in institutional households, homeless households, boat population households and households of transient population. (Institutional households include boarding houses, military barracks, prisons, student dormitories, etc.)

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

Sex	Census 1998	CSES 2004	Census 2008	CSES 2009	CIPS 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015
Women	5,926	6,531	6,880	7,033	7,555	7,748	7,863
Men	5,511	6,126	6,516	6,696	7,122	7,436	7,542
Both sexes	11,438	12,657	13,396	13,729	14,677	15,184	15,405
Sex Ratio	93.0	93.8	94.7	95.2	94.3	96.0	96.0

Table 3 presents the numbers of households in urban and rural areas in Cambodia. The number of urban households is growing at an annual rate of about 3 percent while the rate for rural households is around 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	CSES 2015
Cambodia	2,162	2,570	2,818	2,876	3,163	3,261	3,308
Urban	315	457	507	530	657	696	709
Rural	1,847	2,113	2,311	2,346	2,505	2,565	2,599

Table 4 shows the proportion of households headed by a woman as percent of all households in Cambodia. Every fourth household was headed by a woman in 2015.

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

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2014	CSES 2015
Cambodia	21.8	21.6	22.3	23.5
Phnom Penh	26.2	25.2	25.0	29.4
Other urban	23.0	23.9	22.5	21.9
Other rural	21.1	20.9	21.9	22.9

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 biological characteristic, but is an acquired one.

The share of married/living together status among the Cambodia population aged (15 years and above) has been fairly constant, as well as the shares of never married/never lived with a partner, divorced/separated and widowed persons. As observe in each geographical domain, married/living together is more common in the rural areas than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas (See Table 5 for more details).

Table 5. Population aged 15 years and above by marital status and geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Marital status	Married/ Living together	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Never married/ Never lived with a partner	Total
Cambodia	58.0	1.6	8.6	31.8	100
Phnom Penh	53.3	0.8	9.1	36.7	100
Other urban	55.0	1.8	7.9	35.3	100
Other rural	59.3	1.7	8.6	30.4	100

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

Table 6. Population aged 15 years and above by marital status and sex, 2015. In Percent.

Marital status	Married/Living together	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Never married/ Never lived with a partner	Total
Women	55.4	2.4	14.1	28.1	100
Men	60.8	0.7	2.5	35.9	100
Both sexes	58.0	1.6	8.6	31.8	100

In CSES 2015 the percentage of the Khmer population is estimated at 96 percent. The second largest ethnic group in Cambodia is "Cham" (See Table 7 for more details).

Table 7. Population by ethnicity and geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Ethnicity	Khmer	Cham	Chinese	Vietnamese	Thai	Lao	Other	Not stated	Total
Cambodia	96.1	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.5	''	100
Phnom Penh	98.0	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	''	100
Other urban	99.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	''	100
Other rural	95.3	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	2.0	''	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.

A birth in Cambodia is legally recognized under Cambodia Law only if it has been registered at the commune office. birth registration must take place within 30 days of the birth.
At the local Commune Office the birth certificate is issued after the paperwork is completed. The birth can be registered by the mother and father or by the mother alone. On the completion of birth registration, a copy of the birth certificate is given to the parents.

Since 2014 the question on birth registration was added in the household questionnaire. A question if the child had a birth certificate was asked for all children 0-4 years. As indicated in the table below, about 77 percent of all children aged 0-4 years have got birth certificates in 2015. This corresponding percentage is higher, about 93 percent in Phnom Penh, followed by other urban areas, about 77 percent and 75 percent in other rural areas. This percentage in Cambodia is higher in 2015 than in 2014 (about 3 percent). (See Table 8 for more details).

Table 8. Children aged 0-4 years whose births are registered by geographical domain, 2014 and 2015. In Percent.

Domain	Certificate	Registration	Neither	Don't know	Total number of children
CSES 2014					
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
CSES 2015					
Cambodia	76.7	8.7	14.2	0.4	1,366,679
Phnom Penh	92.9	0.8	5.4	1.0	140,274
Other urban	76.6	5.0	18.1	0.3	141,447
Other rural	74.7	10.1	14.9	0.3	1,084,958

3. Housing

In 2015 there were roughly 3.3 million households in Cambodia. Since by definition each household occupies at least one dwelling, the number of occupied dwellings is at least 3.3 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 2015.

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, 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 that were mostly answered by the household head in the interview month. 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 disaggregations 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 Strategy Development Plan (NSDP), Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDG) and other documents that requires by data users/other relevants stakeholders. 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 important to characterize the quality of dwelling. The materials used are grouped as hard/permanent and soft/temporary relating to their capacity to withstand wind and rain. For example, 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 categorized as soft/temporary materials.

Roof materials

In Cambodia, about 96 percent of dwellings in 2015 had hard/permanent roof materials, and about 4 percent had soft/temporary roof materials. The most common roof material in the country as a whole was galvanized iron/aluminum, which was present on 54 percent of the total occupied dwellings, followed by tiles, at about 29 percent. The third most common roof material used was the fibrous cement, which accounted for about 10 percent of occupied dwelling roofs. (See Table 1 for more details).

Table 1. Occupied dwellings by kind of roof materials and geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Roof materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Hard/permanent materials	**95.8**	**98.3**	**98.8**	**95.1**
Tiles	28.6	17.9	18.4	31.7
Fibrous cement	10.0	8.2	12.7	9.9
Galvanized iron or aluminum	54.3	54.2	64.5	52.9
Mixed but predominantly made of galvanized	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Concrete	2.8	17.9	3.1	0.5
Soft/temporary materials	**4.2**	**1.8**	**1.2**	**4.9**
Thatch	3.8	1.1	0.4	4.6
Salvaged materials	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3
Mixed but predominantly made of thatch	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Plastic sheet	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,308,000	389,000	360,000	2,558,000

The differences between the geographical domains on this quality dimension 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 about 95 percent in other rural areas. In Phnom Penh, about 54 percent had roofs made of galvanized iron/aluminum (GIA), followed by roofs made of concrete and tiles for about 18 percent each. GIA was also the most common material for roofs in other urban areas, at about 65 percent, 11 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 18 percent.

In other rural areas GIA and tiles roofs constitute for about 53 and 32 percent, respectively, followed by fibrous cement at about 10 percent.

Wall materials

As shown in Table 2, in 2015 about 86 percent of occupied dwelling in Cambodia were built with hard/permanent wall materials, in which wood or log were the most common, at about 50 percent. Walls made of concrete, brick or stone constitutes about 20 percent. For dwellings built with soft/temporary wall materials, bamboo and thatch were the most common materials that constitutes about 14 percent. Looking at the differences in each domain, hard/permanent wall materials predominated, i.e. in Phnom Penh, the hard/permanent wall materials had constituted about 99 percent. About 76 percent had "concrete, brick or stone". In other urban areas hard/permanent wall materials had constituted about 95 percent, of which about 39 percent had "Concrete, brick, stone". The wall materials used to build dwellings in the other rural areas was "wood or log" which had constituted about 57 percent out of all materials. (See Table 2 for more details).

Table 2. Occupied dwellings by kind of wall materials by geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Wall materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Hard/permanent materials	85.6	98.9	95.4	82.2
Wood or logs	50.1	18.4	38.2	56.7
Plywood	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.6
Concrete, brick, stone	19.8	76.2	38.6	8.5
Galvanized iron or aluminum or other metal sheets	14.9	3.1	17.3	16.3
Fibrous cement / Asbestos	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Soft/temporary materials	14.3	1.1	4.4	17.8
Bamboo, Thatch/leaves, grass	13.9	0.7	3.7	17.4
Makeshift, mixed materials	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3
Clay/dung with straw	0.0	0.2	-	-
Other	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,308,000	389,000	360,000	2,558,000

Floor materials

As shown in Table 3, in 2015 about 75 percent of occupied dwellings in Cambodia were built with soft/temporary floor materials. Wooden planks were the most common material that constitutes about 52 percent, followed by bamboo strips, at about 18 percent. For the dwellings built with hard/permanent floor materials, ceramic tiles were the most common materials that constitutes about 13 percent, followed by cement, at about 10 percent. Looking at the differences in each domain, i.e. in Phnom Penh, hard/permanent floor materials had constituted about 79 percent, of which about 64 percent is "ceramic tiles". Contrary to Phnom Penh, the soft/temopary floor materials had largely predominated in the other rural areas which constitutes about 87 percent, of which about 60 percent is "wooden planks". Similarly, the floor materials used to build dwellings in the other urban areas is "wooden planks" which had constituted about 38 percent out of all materials.
(See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Occupied dwellings by kind of floor materials by geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Floor materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Hard/permanent materials	24.7	79.3	47.8	13.2
Cement	10.2	14.1	18.9	8.4
Parquet, polished wood	1.1	1.3	2.6	0.8
Polished stone, marble	0.0	0.1	0.1	-
Vinyl	0.0	-	-	0.0
Ceramic tiles	13.4	63.8	26.2	4.0
Soft/temporary materials	75.2	20.8	52.1	86.7
Earth, clay	5.6	4.4	6.4	5.7
Wooden planks	52.0	15.0	37.7	59.6
Bamboo strips	17.5	1.3	7.6	21.4
Other	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,308,000	389,000	360,000	2,558,000

3.2 Legal status of dwellings

In 2015, about 94 percent of all households in Cambodia had owned the dwelling while about 2 percent rented the dwelling. And about another 4 percent had other arrangements, e.g. the households did not own the dwelling but did not have to pay rent.

Table 4. Occupied dwellings by legal status and geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Legal status	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Owned by the household	94.4	91.7	87.4	95.8
Not owned but no rent is paid	3.5	1.8	4.9	3.5
Rented	1.6	6.3	6.8	0.1
Other	0.0	0.1	-	0.0
Not stated	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.5
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,308,000	389,000	360,000	2,558,000

The households in Phnom Penh and in other urban areas owned the dwellings to a lesser extent than households in the other rural areas, which constitutes about 92 percent, 87 percent and 96 percent respectively. In Phnom Penh and other urban areas, the houdeholds that had rented the dwellings for living were high, at about 6 percent and 7 percent, respectively. (See Table 4 for more details).

3.3 Dwelling space by household

Floor area of occupied dweelings

In Cambodia, the average dwelling space per household in 2015 was about 48 square meters. The average floor area of dwellings ranged from about 45 square meters in other rural areas to 57 square meters in other urban areas. The share of households with 100 square meters or more was about 11 percent in other urban areas, followed by Phnom Penh, at 6 percent and 2 percent in other rural areas.

Table 5. Floor area by geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.
Average square meters per household

Floor area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
00-19	3.6	2.0	5.0	3.7
20-39	37.4	26.0	31.9	39.9
40-59	36.2	31.4	29.2	37.9
60-79	13.9	24.9	15.3	12.1
80-99	5.3	9.7	7.5	4.3
100^{+}	3.6	5.9	11.1	2.2
Total	100	100	100	100
Average square meters per household	47.5	56.3	57.3	44.8

Table 5 also shows that about 44 percent of the households in other rural areas occupied a dwelling with a floor area less than 40 square meters, compared to 37 percent in the other urban areas and 28 percent in Phnom Penh.

Square meters per person

Table 6 shows average square meters per person in dwellings occupied in 2015. In Cambodia, the average floor area occupied per person was about 10 square meters.

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	10.2	11.0	11.7	9.9

Number of rooms per dwelling

Table 7 shows that in Cambodia about 66 percent of occupied dwellings had only one room. About 24 percent had two rooms, and less that 1 percent had five or more rooms. The rooms counted in the CSES 2015 include only living rooms and bedrooms. The kitchen, toilet, bathroom, garage and other spaceswere not counted as rooms in the survey.

Table 7. Number of rooms by geographical domain, 2015. In Percent and Average.

Number of rooms	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
One room	66.0	39.3	49.2	72.4
Two rooms	24.2	31.8	32.0	21.9
Three rooms	7.1	21.2	10.9	4.4
Four rooms	2.1	5.3	5.8	1.1
Five or more rooms	0.6	2.4	2.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100
Average number of rooms per Average household size	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.3

The share of one-room occupied dwellings was highest in other rural areas, at about 72 percent, followed by the other urban areas, with 49 percent and the lowest share in Phnom Penh, with about 39 percent. Overall, in Cambodia, the average number of rooms occupied per household was 1.5. In Phnom Penh, the average number of room was 2.0 per household which is higher than the average for the other urban and other rural areas, respectively.

Number of persons per room

The results in Table 8 shows that the number of persons per room in 2015 was on average 3.2 persons per room in the occupied dwellings in Cambodia.

Table 8. Number of persons per room by geographical domain, 2015.
Average per room.

Persons per room	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Number of persons per room	3.2	2.5	2.7	3.4

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 2015:

- 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 not 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

For CSES 2015, the question on household's main source of drinking water has been updated from the question *"What is your household's main source of drinking water in wet and dry season?* To *"What is your household's main source of drinking water?*. Hence, for CSES 2015, the question does not focus on seasononal changes, but rather focuses on main sources of drinking water for the whole year. Therefore, the data for drinking water sources for CSES 2015 are not directly comparable with the data from previous years.

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

In 2015, about 59 percent of the households in Cambodia had access to "safe/improved water source".

Table 9. Main sources of drinking water by geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Water sources	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Improved	**59.2**	**96.2**	**70.0**	**52.0**
Piped in dwelling or on premises	24.1	95.3	46.5	10.1
Public tap	0.6	0.6	1.9	0.5
Tubed/piped well or borehole	28.0	0.1	18.6	33.5
Protected dug well	6.4	0.2	2.9	7.8
Improved rainwater collection	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Unimproved	**40.8**	**3.6**	**29.9**	**48.0**
Unprotected dug well	8.3	0.0	3.6	10.2
Pond, river or stream	16.3	0.2	5.9	20.3
Unimproved rainwater collection	5.8	0.0	6.5	6.6
Vendor-provided water/Tanker truck provision of water	7.8	3.4	5.7	8.7
Bottled water	2.1	0.0	5.6	1.9
Other	0.5	0.0	2.6	0.3
Note state	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	3,308,000	389,000	360,000	2,558,000

Looking at the differences in each domain, about 95 percent of the households in Phnom Penh had piped water in the dwellings or on the premises. In other urban areas, about 47 percent of households had piped water in the dwellings, white only 10 percent of households in other rural areas had access to this water source. However, a commonly used improved drinking water sources is tube/piped well or borehole for the households, at 19 percent in other urban areas and 34 percent in other rural areas. Still, many households in other rural areas obtained drinking water from the pond, river or stream, at about 20 percent. (See Table 9 for more details).

Treatment of water for drinking

Table 10 shows that about 73 percent of the Cambodian households reported that they always treat water for drinking, 8 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, 2015. In Percent.

Treatment of drinking water	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Always treat drinking water	73.0	91.9	77.7	69.4
Sometimes treat drinking water	8.2	4.7	5.1	9.2
Never treat drinking water	18.8	3.4	17.3	21.4
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,308,000	389,000	360,000	2,558,000

The results in Table 10 also show that about 92 percent of the households in Phnom Penh, 78 percent in other urban areas and 69 percent in other rural areas always treated their drinking water. However 21 percent of households in other rural areas and about 17 percent in other urban areas never treated drinking water. In Phnom Penh this share was about 3 percent only.

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 7.11: 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 7.12: Increasing the proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation from 49 percent in 1998 to 74 percent in 2015.

Improved sanitation facility is the facility that is private-owned by the household and it 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 2015:

- 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. 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, about 62 percent of all households in Cambodia had access to the improved toilet facilities in the dwellings, in which almost all the improved toilets the households had used were connected to sewerage and septic tank.

Table 11. Toilet facilities by geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Type of facilities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Improved toilets	**61.8**	**99.1**	**85.6**	**52.9**
Pour flush/flush connected to sewerage	12.6	78.6	9.3	3.0
Pour flush/flush connected to septic tank	48.3	20.3	76.2	48.7
Pit latrine with slab	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.2
Unimproved toilets	**37.8**	**0.8**	**14.3**	**46.7**
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.6	-	0.2	0.8
Latrine overhanging field/water	1.5	0.3	1.4	1.7
Public toilet (pit latrine/latrine)	1.8	0.5	1.6	2.0
Open land	33.7	-	11.1	42.0
Other included in not improved	0.2	-	-	0.2
Not stated	0.3	0.1	-	0.3
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,308,000	389,000	360,000	2,558,000

Looking at the differences in each domain, about 47 percent of the households in other rural areas had used unimproved toilet facilities in the dwellings. This percentage is much lower, with about 14 percent for the households living in the other urban areas, and 1 percent in Phnom Penh. As observed on the improved toilet facilities, the shares of the households that had used improved toilet facilities in the other urban and other rural areas were lower if compared to Phnom Penh, constitutes about 86 percent and 53 percent respectively. However, the unimproved toilets the households living in the other rural areas having access to, especially for the open land, has remained a critical challenge that needs to be primarily considered.
(See Table 11 formore details).

3.6 Energy sources for lighting and cooking

Energy sources for lighting

As shown in Table 12, in 2015 the main sources of lighting used by the households in Cambodia are the publicly-provided electricity/city power and the battery which constitutes about 67 percent and 23 percent respectively. Solar and kerosene lamps are also used as the energy source for lighting, at about 4 percent and 3 percent of Cambodian households, respectively.

Table 12. Main sources of lighting by geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Sources of lighting	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	66.7	99.2	94.1	57.9
Generator	0.5	-	0.4	0.6
Battery	23.2	-	3.2	29.6
Kerosene lamp	3.3	0.3	1.5	4.0
Candle	0.4	-	0.6	0.4
None	0.0	-	-	0.0
Solar	4.2	-	0.2	5.4
Other	1.7	0.5	0.2	2.2
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,308,000	389,000	360,000	2,558,000

Looking at the differences in each domain, almost all the households living in Phnom Penh had used the publicly provided electricity or city power as sources of lighting. The shares are lower for the households living in the other urban and other rural areas, which constitute about 94 percent and 58 percent respectively. In the other rural areas, the battery was still commonly used by the households after the electricty as the energy source for lighting. (See Table 12 for more details).

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 Cambodia, about 74 percent of the households used firewood for cooking, 8 percent used charcoal and 17 percent used LPG.

Table 13. Main sources of cooking by geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Fuel	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Firewood	73.9	15.4	42.1	87.3
Charcoal	8.1	6.0	22.3	6.4
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	16.7	77.8	32.3	5.2
Kerosene	-	-	-	-
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	0.8	0.3	2.9	0.5
Household generator	-	-	-	-
None/don't cook	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,308,000	389,000	360,000	2,558,000

In rural areas, about 87 percent of the households used firewood as fuel for cooking. In other urban areas, about 42 percent of the households also used firewood for cooking. In Phnom Penh liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) was the most common fuel; in which, about 78 percent of the households used it for cooking. The share of households had used firewood and charcoal in Phnom Penh were low, with about 15 percent and 6 percent respectively. (See Table 13 for more details).

3.7 Annex of additional tables for Housing

Table 14. Main sources of drinking water by residence, 2015. In Percent.

Water sources	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Improved	**59.2**	**84.2**	**52.4**
Piped in dwelling or on premises	24.1	71.8	11.1
Public tap	0.6	1.3	0.5
Tubed/piped well or borehole	28.0	9.5	33.0
Protected dug well	6.4	1.6	7.7
Improved rainwater collection	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unimproved	**40.8**	**15.6**	**47.7**
Unprotected dug well	8.3	1.8	10.1
Pond, river or stream	16.3	3.1	19.9
Unimproved rainwater collection	5.8	3.3	6.5
Vendor-provided water/Tanker truck provision of water	7.8	3.2	9.0
Bottled water	2.1	2.9	1.9
Other	0.5	1.3	0.3
Note state	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total percent	100	100	100

Table 15. Toilet facilities by residence, 2015. In Percent.

Facilities	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Improved toilets	**61.8**	**92.1**	**53.7**
Pour flush/flush connected to sewerage	12.6	46.9	3.3
Pour flush/flush connected to septic tank	48.3	45.1	49.2
Pit latrine with slab	0.9	0.1	1.2
Unimproved toilets	**37.8**	**7.7**	**46.1**
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.6	0.1	0.8
Latrine overhanging field/water	1.5	0.9	1.7
Public toilet (pit latrine/latrine)	1.8	1.1	2.0
Open land	33.7	5.6	41.4
Other included in not improved	0.2	0.0	0.2
Not stated	0.3	0.0	0.3
Total percent	100	100	100

Table 16. Type of fuel for kooking by residence, 2015. In Percent.

Type of fuel	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Firewood	73.9	27.4	86.6
Charcoal	8.1	14.4	6.4
Liquefied petroleum gas LPG	16.7	56.1	6.0
Kerosene	-	-	-
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	0.8	1.6	0.5
Household generator	-	-	-
None/don't cook	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.4	0.3	0.5
Total percent	100	100	100

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 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), the National Account Department of the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) and from the World Bank. Statistics by gender (households headed by women and men respectively) provide information of great importance in many areas. Organizations such as NIS, FAO, MAFF and the Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA) have also emphasized the use of such presentation.

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

- Land ownership
- Crop production
- Cost of crop cultivation
- Livestock and poultry
- Fish cultivation and fisheries
- Forestry and hunting

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

4.1 Land ownership

The 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 do 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 urgently 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 has 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 2015, followed by Plain zone. For Phnom Penh, the share of agricultural land is smallest as most of land in Phnom Penh is designated as industrial, commercial and service areas. Of the total 3,561,000 hectares in Cambodia, approximately 13 percent (452,000 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, 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

Zone	Women		Men		Total
	Hectares	Percent	Hectares	Percent	Hectares
Cambodia	452	12.7	3,109	87.3	3,561
Phnom Penh	6	45.6	7	54.4	13
Plain	138	13.5	887	86.5	1,025
Tonle Sap	199	12.8	1,352	87.2	1,550
Coast	17	8.0	198	92.0	215
Plateau/Mountain	92	12.2	666	87.8	758

Figure 1. Agricultural land by sex of household head and zone, 2015. In Percent.

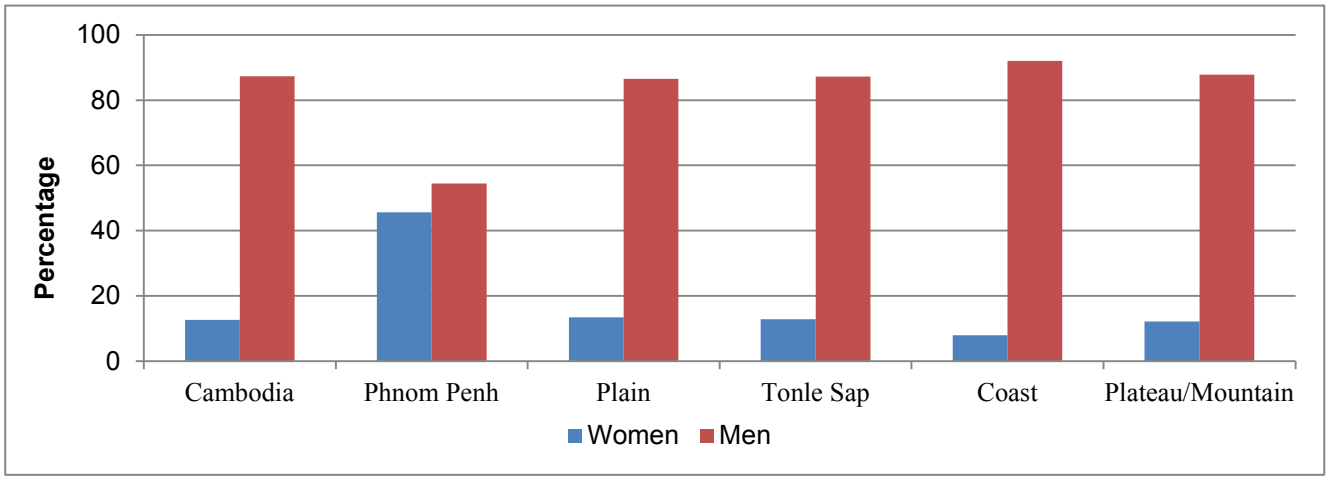


Table 2 shows that about 2.3 million hectares of agricultural land was used in wet season, in which 337,000 hectares used by households who were headed by women and 1,920,000 hectares used by households headed by men. In dry season, the share of agricultural land used is much smaller at 33.000 hectares used by households headed by women and 278,000 hectares for households head by men. The second most common type of land (except from wet and dry season land) is Chamkar land with 555,000 hectares for both heads of households. If one compares all agricultural land in five zones, Tonle Sap zone has the largest area with 1,549,000 hectares, followed by Plain zone with 1,025,000 hectares and Plateau/Mountain zone with 758,000 hectares.
(See Table 2 for more details).

Table 2. Agricultural land by sex of household head, type of land and zone, 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

Type of land	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
	Thousand hectares											
Wet-season land	337	1,920	2	3	93	476	153	957	14	120	76	365
Dry-season land	33	278	4	2	13	153	15	92	0	9	1	22
Wet and dry season land	15	257	0	2	13	128	2	95	1	29	0	4
Chamkar land	42	513	0	0	8	86	22	185	0	21	12	220
Kitchen garden	10	97	0	0	6	41	1	13	1	9	2	33
Land with permanent crops	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Private forestry land	6	10	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	5
Idle land	7	30	0	0	5	3	0	4	0	7	2	16
Other	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total	450	3,107	6	7	138	887	199	1,350	15	198	92	666
	Percent											
Wet-season land	74.9	61.8	28.8	40.6	67.1	53.7	77.1	70.9	88.9	60.6	82.4	54.8
Dry-season land	7.4	8.9	71.2	30.8	9.6	17.2	7.4	6.8	2.7	4.6	0.6	3.2
Wet and dry season land	3.4	8.3	0.0	23.4	9.1	14.4	0.8	7.0	4.9	14.6	0.1	0.6
Chamkar land	9.3	16.5	0.0	0.0	5.8	9.7	11.1	13.7	0.0	10.5	12.6	33.1
Kitchen garden	2.1	3.1	0.0	0.9	4.5	4.6	0.7	1.0	3.5	4.7	1.6	5.0
Land with permanent crops	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private forestry land	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8
Idle land	1.6	1.0	0.0	4.4	3.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.5	2.1	2.4
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	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 2015. As indicated, approximately 59 percent of all households in Cambodia owned agricultural land of less than 10,000 square meters (10,000 square meters equals 1 hectare), followed by 25 percent of thouseholds with agricultural land between 10,000 and 30,000 square meters. If one compares agricultural land in five zones, the percentage of households living in Phnom Penh which owned agricultural land with less than 10,000 square meters is higher than in the other four zones, at 91 percent. (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Number of households with agricultural land by area and zone, 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

Land area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number			
Less than 10,000 m^2	1,217	17	631	318	85	167
10,000 m^2 - 19,999 m^2	285	2	136	87	14	45
20,000 m^2 - 29,999 m^2	220	0	56	106	14	45
30,000 m^2 - 39,999 m^2	139	0	31	64	9	35
40,000 m^2 - 49,999 m^2	62	0	12	25	6	18
50,000 m^2 - 99,999 m^2	106	0	12	59	6	30
100,000 m^2 and over	40	0	9	21	2	8
Total	2,069	19	887	679	136	348
			Percent			
Less than 10,000 m^2	58.9	91.2	71.1	46.9	62.3	47.9
10,000 m^2 - 19,999 m^2	13.8	8.8	15.3	12.9	10.4	13.0
20,000 m^2 - 29,999 m^2	10.7	0.0	6.3	15.6	9.9	13.0
30,000 m^2 - 39,999 m^2	6.7	0.0	3.5	9.4	6.9	10.2
40,000 m^2 - 49,999 m^2	3.0	0.0	1.4	3.6	4.7	5.2
50,000 m^2 - 99,999 m^2	5.1	0.0	1.3	8.6	4.3	8.5
100,000 m^2 and over	1.9	0.0	1.0	3.0	1.5	2.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

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 87 percent in 2015. The share of owned parcels in Phnom Penh is lower than in the other four zones, at about 76 percent compared to 84 percent or more in the other zones. The share of parcels which are rented in by households living in Tonle Sap and Plain zone are 6 and 4 percent respectively, but the share of rented parcels in the Phnom Penh, Coastal and Plateau and Mountain zone is lower. (See Table 4 for more details).

Table 4. Number of agricultural parcels by ownership and zone, 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

Lend tenure	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number			
Owned	2,697	15	1,118	828	248	487
Owned, rented out	218	2	106	80	2	28
Rented in	132	0	57	57	7	11
Free use of land	34	0	5	17	3	9
Other tenure	5	3	2	0	0	0
Total	3,086	20	1,288	982	259	536
			Percent			
Owned	87.4	75.9	86.8	84.3	95.5	91.0
Owned, rented out	7.1	7.9	8.2	8.2	0.8	5.2
Rented in	4.3	0.0	4.4	5.8	2.7	2.1
Free use of land	1.1	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.0	1.7
Other tenure	0.2	16.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

In CSES 2015, the 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 one percent of households were previously in conflict with others over land ownership. The previous conflict over land ownership is higher for the households in Plain than the households in other zones. However, having an ongoing conflict over land ownership is less common, with 0.4 percent only in Cambodia.
(See Table 5 for more details).

Table 5. Number of households by parcel conflict and zone, 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

Conflict situation	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number			
Ongoing parcel conflict	12	0	10	2	0	0
Previous parcel conflict	39	0	25	10	0	4
No parcel conflict	3,034	20	1,253	970	259	531
Total	3,086	20	1,288	982	259	536
			Percent			
Ongoing parcel conflict	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1
Previous parcel conflict	1.3	0.0	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.7
No parcel conflict	98.3	100.0	97.3	98.8	100.0	99.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 6 shows that out of the total area of agriculture land, about 84 percent was owned and 8 percent was owned and rented out. Altogether about 92 percent of the total area of agriculture land was owned in 2015. If one compares the area of agricultural land owned by households in five zones, the share in Phnom Penh is lower than in the other four zones, at about 74 percent. For the area of agricultural land which is rented in, the shares are higher in Caostal and Tonle Sap zone, at about 8 percent each, and followed by Plain zone, at 6 percent.
(See Table 6 for more details).

Table 6. Area of agricultural land by ownership and zone, 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

Lend tenure	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number			
Owned	3,000	10	865	1,272	187	666
Owned, rented out	282	1	92	139	9	41
Rented in	233	0	64	124	18	28
Free use of land	42	0	3	16	1	22
Other tenure	4	2	1	0	0	0
Total	3,561	13	1,025	1,550	215	758
			Percent			
Owned	84.2	73.9	84.4	82.0	87.1	87.9
Owned, rented out	7.9	7.1	9.0	9.0	4.1	5.4
Rented in	6.5	0.0	6.2	8.0	8.2	3.8
Free use of land	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.6	2.9
Other tenure	0.1	19.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7 shows that about 63 percent of total area of agricultural land in 2015 was used in the wet season. In dry season, the share of agricultural land area used is approximately 9 percent. The second most common type of agricultural land area (except from wet and dry season land) is Chamkar land, which constitutes about 16 percent. If one compares the area of agricultural land in five zones for both wet and dry seasons together, the share in Plateau and Mountain zone is lower than the other four zones, at about 61 percent.
(See Table 7 for more details).

Table 7. Area of agricultural land by type of land and zone, 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

Type of land	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
			Thousand hectares			
Wet-season land	2,257	5	568	1,110	133	441
Dry-season land	311	6	166	107	9	22
Wet and dry season land	272	2	140	96	30	4
Chamkar land	554	0	94	207	21	232
Kitchen garden	106	0	47	15	10	35
Land with permanent crops	17	0	0	10	0	7
Private forestry land	37	0	8	4	7	18
Idle land	3	0	0	0	3	0
Other	4	0	0	2	2	0
Total	3,561	13	1,025	1,550	215	758
			Percent			
Wet-season land	63.4	35.2	55.5	71.6	62.0	58.1
Dry-season land	8.7	49.2	16.2	6.9	4.4	2.9
Wet and dry season land	7.6	12.7	13.7	6.2	13.8	0.5
Chamkar land	15.6	0.0	9.2	13.4	9.7	30.6
Kitchen garden	3.0	0.5	4.6	0.9	4.6	4.6
Land with permanent crops	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8
Private forestry land	1.0	2.4	0.8	0.3	3.2	2.4
Idle land	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 8 shows that about 39 percent of the total area of agriculture land in 2015 has irrigation facilities. In wet season, about 22 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 zone has most difficulties getting access to irrigation facilities, with a share of only 27 percent. For Phnom Penh, the share of irrigated agricultural land area is significantly higher, with about 78 percent, as most part of this area is surrounded by rivers, lakes, and streams.

Table 8. Area of agricultural land by irrigation facilities and zone, 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

Irrigation facilities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Irrigation during wet season	791	3	252	341	40	157
Irrigation during dry season	276	7	139	99	7	24
Irrigation during both seasons	303	0	165	79	34	24
No irrigation or water pump	2,191	3	469	1,032	134	553
Total	3,561	13	1,025	1,550	215	758
	Percent					
Irrigation during wet season	22.2	22.3	24.6	22.0	18.4	20.6
Irrigation during dry season	7.8	55.6	13.6	6.4	3.3	3.2
Irrigation during both seasons	8.5	0.0	16.1	5.1	15.8	3.2
No irrigation or water pump	61.5	22.1	45.7	66.5	62.5	73.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.2 Crop production

The National Institute of Statisitcs classification of crops is based on FAO classification, with 23 groups. However, in order to get more usuable estimates, these 23 groups are aggregated into six larger groups.

Table 9 shows crop production which the households have grown for a whole year during wet and dry seasons in 2014 and 2015. 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 2014, the number of household activities for crop planting was estimated to be 2,713,000 in wet season and 832,000 in dry season. The total number of household activities for crop planting in 2015 is lower, estimated at 2,419,000 in wet season and 796,000 in dry season. The most common crop production in Cambodia is cereals which were harvested for grain, accounting for 73 percent of all household activities for crop planting in 2014 and 72 percent in 2015. The second most important crop production is fruits and nuts, which accounted for about 11 percents in 2014 and 10 percent in 2015. (See Table 9 for more details).

Table 9. Number of household activities by main group of crop production and season, 2014 and 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

Main group of crop production	CSES 2014			CSES 2015		
	Total	Wet season	Dry season	Total	Wet season	Dry season
	Number of activities					
Cereal harvested for grain	2,721	2,289	432	2,329	2,001	328
Tubers and leguminous plants	231	137	94	213	95	117
Industrial temporary crops	74	35	39	92	44	47
Vegetables	83	31	52	92	31	61
Fruits and nuts	308	154	154	318	159	158
Industrial permanent crops	124	64	60	170	87	83
Other crop not classified elsewhere	3	2	1	2	1	1
Total	3,544	2,713	832	3,215	2,419	796
	Percent					
Cereal harvested for grain	72.6	74.1	65.8	72.4	82.7	41.2
Tubers and leguminous plants	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.6	3.9	14.7
Industrial temporary crops	4.0	3.3	7.2	2.8	1.8	5.9
Vegetables	4.7	3.3	11.1	2.9	1.3	7.6
Fruits and nuts	10.7	11.0	9.6	9.9	6.6	19.9
Industrial permanent crops	2.1	2.5	0.4	5.3	3.6	10.5
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 10 shows that the total amount of cereals was harvested for grain in wet season is estimated to 5,303,000 tones in Cambodia. In dry season, the quantity of grain harvested is 1,388,000 tones, which is almost a fourth of the quantity harvested in wet season. In wet season, cereals harvested for grain had the highest share, constituting 86 percent of all planting crops, followed by tubers and leguminous plants, about 9 percent. In dry season, the share of cereals harvested for grain as well as tubers and leguminous plants is about 24 percent and 69 percent, respectively. If one compares the quantities of crop produced in each zone, the share of cereals harvested for grain is highest for both wet and dry seasons in Phnom Penh, Plain and Coastal zone. For other two zones (Tonle Sap, Plateau/Mountain zone), the share of cereals for grain is higher than other crop production groups only in wet season, at 96 percent, 69 percent, respectively.

Table 10. Crop production by main group, season and zone, 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

Main group of crop	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
	Thousand tones											
Cereal harvested for grain	5,303	1,388	9	9	1,566	906	2,667	235	377	136	683	100
Tubers and leguminous plants	546	3,991	0	0	197	263	77	2,918	0	40	271	770
Industrial temporary crops	65	151	0	0	8	99	6	8	27	21	23	23
Vegetables	19	62	0	0	4	56	13	5	0	0	1	1
Fruits and nuts	103	134	0	2	64	69	12	16	19	5	8	41
Industrial permanent crops	120	84	0	0	104	76	3	3	13	5	0	0
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent											
Cereal harvested for grain	86.1	23.9	95.3	78.6	80.6	61.7	96.0	7.4	86.2	65.7	69.2	10.7
Tubers and leguminous plants	8.9	68.7	4.7	0.0	10.1	17.9	2.8	91.6	0.0	19.2	27.5	82.3
Industrial temporary crops	1.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.7	0.2	0.2	6.3	10.2	2.4	2.5
Vegetables	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Fruits and nuts	1.7	2.3	0.0	21.4	3.3	4.7	0.4	0.5	4.4	2.5	0.8	4.4
Industrial permanent crops	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.2	0.1	0.1	3.0	2.4	0.0	0.1
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Gross output value of all crop productions in wet season was about 5,559,000 Million Riels in 2015. Of this value, approximately 1 percent of gross output was the post harvest loss and the remaining 99 percent was the net output of crop production. Table 11a shows that the value added was estimated at approximately 57 percent. If one compares the value added for all crop productions in five zones in wet season, Coastal zone was the highest one, which constitutes about 65 percent, followed by Plateau and Mountain zone, at 61 percent and Tonle Sap zone, at 60 percent. (See Table 11a for more details).

Table 11a. Value added by wet season and zone, 2015. In Million Riels and Percent.

Value added	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Gross output	5,559,354	9,920	1,981,191	2,307,071	392,952	868,221
Post harvest loss	45,012	197	16,161	18,763	1,829	8,062
Net output	5,514,343	9,722	1,965,030	2,288,308	391,123	860,159
Cost	2,321,231	5,973	942,373	901,188	137,718	333,979
Value added	3,193,112	3,749	1,022,658	1,387,121	253,405	526,180
	Percent					
Gross output	100	100	100	100	100	100
Post harvest loss	0.8	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.9
Net output	99.2	98.0	99.2	99.2	99.5	99.1
Cost	41.8	60.2	47.6	39.1	35.0	38.5
Value added	57.4	37.8	51.6	60.1	64.5	60.6

As indicated in Table 11b for dry season, the gross output value for all crop productions was 3,581,000 Million Riels in 2015, which is much lower than for wet season. The post harvest loss in dry season was below 1 percent and the output of all crop productions more than 99 percent. The value added was estimated at 60 percent. If one compares the value added for all crop productions in five zones in dry season, Phnom Penh is the highest at about 76 percent, followed by Tonle Sap zone, at 65 percent and Coastal zone, at 62 percent.
(See Table 11b for more details).

Table 11b. Value added by dry season and zone, 2015 In Million Riels and Percent.

Value added	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Gross output	3,580,692	19,860	1,561,771	1,328,032	150,666	520,362
Post harvest loss	21,730	220	16,849	2,267	198	2,196
Net output	3,558,961	19,640	1,544,922	1,325,765	150,468	518,166
Cost	1,410,580	4,607	653,540	465,227	56,455	230,750
Value added	2,148,382	15,033	891,382	860,538	94,012	287,417
	Percent					
Gross output	100	100	100	100	100	100
Post harvest loss	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
Net output	99.4	98.9	98.9	99.8	99.9	99.6
Cost	39.4	23.2	41.8	35.0	37.5	44.3
Value added	60.0	75.7	57.1	64.8	62.4	55.2

4.3 Cost of crop cultivation

The costs for crop production for both seasons in 2015 are estimated to 3,732,000 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 2015.

The cost of crop production is estimated at 2,321,000 Million Riels in wet season and 1,411,000 Million Riels in dry season. In wet season, the highest total cost is for chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide, estimated at 607,000 Million Riels which is equivalent to about 26 percent of total costs, followed by other hired labor charges, estimated at 557,000 (about 24 percent of total costs), planting materiels was 404,000 Million Riels (about 17 percent of total costs) and payment for hired draft power, at 340,000 Million Riels (about 15 percent of total costs). In dry season, the other hired labor charges, chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide as well as planting materials are higher respectively, if one compares with other cost components of crop production. For every zone in Cambodia, labor and chemical fertilizers, planting materials are still the main cost components of crop production in both wet and dry seasons.
(See Table 12, Table 13 and Figure 2 for more details).

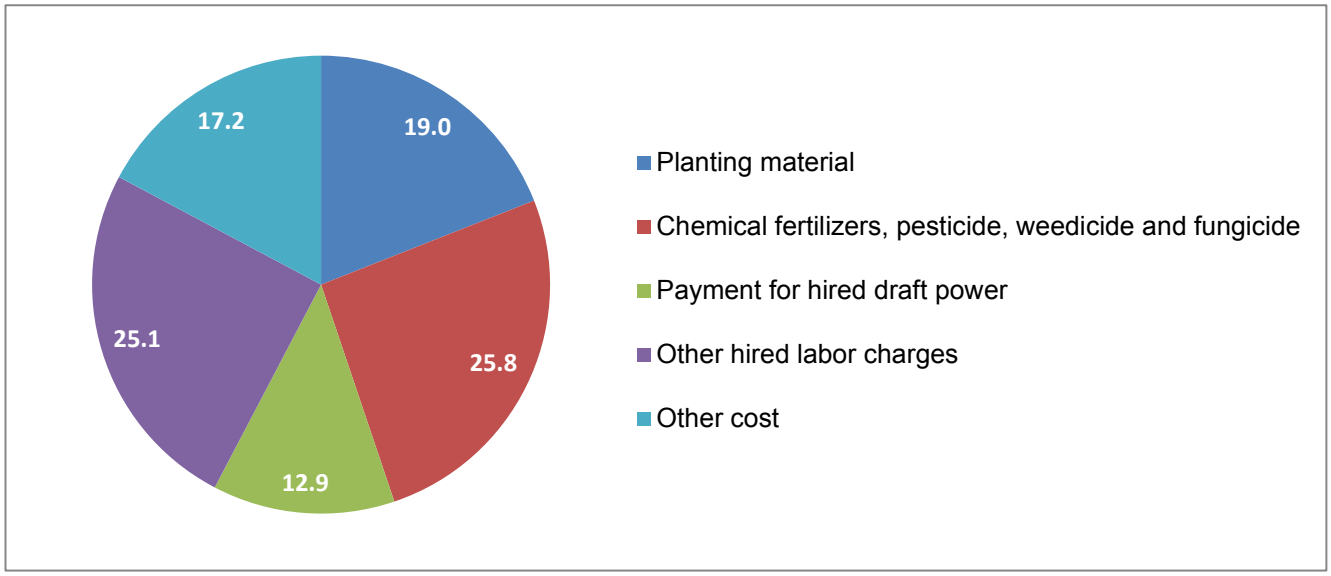
Table 12. Cost of crop production in wet season by group items and zone, 2015. In Million Riels and Percent.

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Planting materials	403,617	563	142,815	177,736	15,236	67,266
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	607,323	1,437	270,829	227,628	53,426	54,004
Animal and plant manure	113,789	15	59,514	24,764	11,229	18,266
Electricity for the farming	1,369	0	313	835	0	220
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	144,063	44	72,394	41,304	3,414	26,907
Storage items	46,583	205	16,591	17,751	3,388	8,649
Payment for hired draft power	339,838	2,111	136,452	124,908	23,720	52,647
Other hired labor charges	557,020	1,204	201,423	236,822	23,481	94,089
Irrigation charges	5,765	0	5,607	79	0	80
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	133	0	0	48	85	0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	48,486	395	20,149	17,569	1,706	8,667
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	9,936	0	3,421	2,780	2,033	1,702
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	43,309	0	12,864	28,964	0	1,482
Total	2,321,231	5,973	942,373	901,188	137,718	333,979
	Percent					
Planting materials	17.4	9.4	15.2	19.7	11.1	20.1
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	26.2	24.1	28.7	25.3	38.8	16.2
Animal and plant manure	4.9	0.3	6.3	2.7	8.2	5.5
Electricity for the farming	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	6.2	0.7	7.7	4.6	2.5	8.1
Storage items	2.0	3.4	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.6
Payment for hired draft power	14.6	35.3	14.5	13.9	17.2	15.8
Other hired labor charges	24.0	20.2	21.4	26.3	17.1	28.2
Irrigation charges	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	2.1	6.6	2.1	1.9	1.2	2.6
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.5
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	1.9	0.0	1.4	3.2	0.0	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 13. Cost of crop production in dry season by group items and zone, 2015. In Million Riels and Percent.

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Planting materials	306,150	722	100,250	119,262	9,563	76,353
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	355,301	2,101	211,425	78,394	22,868	40,513
Animal and plant manure	31,107	0	27,445	2,158	429	1,075
Electricity for the farming	379	0	188	191	0	0
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	117,069	82	75,471	29,439	6,730	5,348
Storage items	21,282	208	9,087	5,063	1,103	5,821
Payment for hired draft power	140,565	525	58,143	38,365	7,202	36,330
Other hired labor charges	379,595	49	141,796	181,907	7,981	47,862
Irrigation charges	5,748	230	4,547	897	0	74
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	328	328	0	0	0	0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	32,020	361	15,172	6,003	581	9,902
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	2,038	0	1,873	93	0	72
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	18,997	0	8,143	3,455	0	7,400
Total	1,410,580	4,607	653,540	465,227	56,455	230,750
	Percent					
Planting materials	21.7	15.7	15.3	25.6	16.9	33.1
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	25.2	45.6	32.4	16.9	40.5	17.6
Animal and plant manure	2.2	0.0	4.2	0.5	0.8	0.5
Electricity for the farming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	8.3	1.8	11.5	6.3	11.9	2.3
Storage items	1.5	4.5	1.4	1.1	2.0	2.5
Payment for hired draft power	10.0	11.4	8.9	8.2	12.8	15.7
Other hired labor charges	26.9	1.1	21.7	39.1	14.1	20.7
Irrigation charges	0.4	5.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	2.3	7.8	2.3	1.3	1.0	4.3
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	1.3	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	3.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure 2. Cost of crop production by cost items, 2015. 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 2015. As indicated, the number of households engaged in raising livestock and poultry in Cambodia, was estimated at almost 1,897,000 (57 percent of all households). In Phnom Penh, this share is very low, about 1 percent only, while the Plateau and Mountain zone, the share is highest, about 70 percent. By gender comparison, 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, 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Households raising livestock or poultry	1,897	3	789	662	133	310
All households	3,307	388	1,243	1,033	198	444
Percent of all households	57.4	0.9	63.5	64.1	67.1	69.7

Table 15. Number of households raising livestock or poultry by sex of head of households and zone, 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Raising livestock or poultry	373	1,525	0	3	161	628	133	529	33	100	45	265
All households	778	2,529	114	274	296	947	234	799	52	146	82	362
Percent of all households	47.9	60.3	0.3	1.1	54.4	66.3	56.8	66.2	64.1	68.1	54.6	73.1

Table 16 shows the number of livestock and poultry the households raised in 2015. In 2015, the 3 most common types of livestock and poultry raised are chickens, which accounted for about 53 percent, duck, at 38 percent and cattle, at 6 percent. Looking at different zones in Cambodia, chickens are the most common poultry to be raised by households, and followed by ducks. Cattle and pigs are also quite common.
(See Table 16 for more details).

Table 16. Number of livestock and poultry by zone, 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

Type of livestock and poultry	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number			
Cattle	2,567	2	1,025	767	249	523
Buffalo	423	0	206	117	20	80
Horses, ponies	12	0	10	0	2	0
Pigs	1,181	0	529	299	142	211
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	135	0	117	18	0	0
Chickens	24,600	18	8,590	8,730	2,528	4,733
Ducks	17,506	0	13,489	3,430	322	266
Quails	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	28	0	0	0	14	14
Total	46,453	20	23,967	13,361	3,278	5,827
			Percent			
Cattle	5.5	10.0	4.3	5.7	7.6	9.0
Buffalo	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.4
Horses, ponies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pigs	2.5	0.0	2.2	2.2	4.3	3.6
Sheep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goats	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Chickens	53.0	90.0	35.8	65.3	77.1	81.2
Ducks	37.7	0.0	56.3	25.7	9.8	4.6
Quails	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The cost for raising livestock and poultry in Cambodia during 2015 was estimated at 1,339,000 Million Riels. Table 17 shows that the highest cost for raising livestock and poultry was spent on purchased feed which is estimated at 1,282,000, equivalent to about 96 percent of the total costs. The total cost of veterinary services and medicine was 47,000 Million Riels (or about 4 percent), and the cost of hired labor for caring for livestock was about 10,000 Million Riels (or about 1 percent). Looking at different zones, the share on purchasing feed is much higher than other cost components.

Table 17. Cost for raising of livestock and poultry by zone, 2015. In Million Riels and Percent.

Type of costs	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Feed for livestock-purchased	1,281,927	665	536,504	445,021	72,786	226,951
Hired labor caring for livestock	10,248	0	9,690	151	73	333
Veterinary services and medicine	46,545	78	22,318	11,477	2,543	10,128
Other costs	553	0	125	361	46	21
Products and feed to/from market	92	46	46	0	0	0
Total	1,339,364	789	568,682	457,011	75,449	237,433
	Percent					
Feed for livestock-purchased	95.7	84.3	94.3	97.4	96.5	95.6
Hired labor caring for livestock	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
Veterinary services and medicine	3.5	9.9	3.9	2.5	3.4	4.3
Other costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Products and feed to/from market	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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, the 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 18 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, other product of ducks (i.e. eggs, etc.) valued at 48,000 Million Riels, other product of chickens (i.e. eggs, etc.) valued at 15,000 Million Riels. Looking at different zones in Cambodia, the other product of pigs than meat is about 38 percent for Tonle Sap zone, other product of ducks is 82 percent for Plain zone and 30 percent for Tonle Sap zone, other product of chickens is about 50 percent for Coastal zone and 72 percent for Plateau/Mountain zone.

Table 18. Value of other products than meat in the past 12 months by zone, 2015. In Million Riels and Percent.

Type of livestock and poultry	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Cattle	7,885	0	3,231	2,538	802	1,314
Buffalo	1,596	0	1,080	331	0	185
Horses, ponies	29	0	29	0	0	0
Pigs	9,386	0	154	8,923	14	295
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chickens	15,115	0	4,317	4,615	1,195	4,988
Ducks	48,381	0	40,740	7,173	363	105
Quails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	82,392	0	49,552	23,579	2,373	6,888
	Percent					
Cattle	9.6	0.0	6.5	10.8	33.8	19.1
Buffalo	1.9	0.0	2.2	1.4	0.0	2.7
Horses, ponies	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pigs	11.4	0.0	0.3	37.8	0.6	4.3
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
Chickens	18.3	0.0	8.7	19.6	50.3	72.4
Ducks	58.7	0.0	82.2	30.4	15.3	1.5
Quails	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	00	100	100	100	100

Table 19 shows the value of livestock and poultry the households sold in the past 12 months in 2015. As indicated, the product value of cattle accounts for approximately 56 percent, followed by product of pigs for 18 percent, products of ducks and buffalo account for 10 percent and 9 percent, repspectively. Looking at different zones in Cambodia, the product value of cattle sold is in the highest share in each zone, then followed by the product values of pigs, ducks, chickens and buffalo are also high in some zones, respectively.

Table 19. Value of livestock and poultry sold in the past 12 months by zone, 2015. In Million Riels and Percent.

Type of livestock and poultry	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Cattle	1,592,460	2,208	773,642	422,324	173,511	220,776
Buffalo	266,512	0	100,310	57,052	28,060	81,090
Horses, ponies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pigs	521,213	0	284,184	124,853	48,946	63,230
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	1,851	0	1,693	158	0	0
Chickens	181,928	15	79,101	60,762	19,792	22,257
Ducks	281,456	0	167,881	111,844	958	773
Quails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,845,421	2,223	1,406,811	776,993	271,268	388,126
	Percent					
Cattle	56.0	99.3	55.0	54.4	64.0	56.9
Buffalo	9.4	0.0	7.1	7.3	10.3	20.9
Horses, ponies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pigs	18.3	0.0	20.2	16.1	18.0	16.3
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
Chickens	6.4	0.7	5.6	7.8	7.3	5.7
Ducks	9.9	0.0	11.9	14.4	0.4	0.2
Quails	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

4.5 Fish cultivation and fishery

Table 20 shows the number of households participating in fish cultivation and fishery. Out of 3.3 million households in Cambodia, about 1,492,000 households were engaged in fishing activities, which is equivalent to 45 percent. If one compares in five zones in Cambodia, the share of households with fishing activities is higher for Plateau/Mountain zone, at 58 percent, followed by Tonle Sap zone, at 54 percent, Coastal zone, at 53 percent and Plain zone, at about 46 percent. For Phnom Penh, the share of households with fishing activities is very low, less than 1 percent.

Table 20. Number of households with fishing activities by zone, 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Households with fishing activities	1,492	2	577	554	104	256
All households	3,307	388	1,243	1,033	198	444
Percent of all households	45.1	0.5	46.4	53.6	52.6	57.6

Table 21 shows the number of households with fishing activites by sex of head of households and zone in 2015. As indicated, the share of women-headed households who was engaged in fishing activities in Cambodia is lower than the share of men-headed households, about 33 percent and 49 percent respectively. By gender comparision in five zones in Cambodia, the share of men-headed households who was engaged in fishing activities is higher than the share of women- headed households for each zone.
(See Table 21 and Figure 3 for more details).

Table 21. Number of households with fishing activities by sex of household head and zone, 2015, In Thousands and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Households with fishing activities	259	1234	0	2	105	472	93	461	25	79	36	220
All households	778	2,529	114	274	296	947	234	799	52	146	82	362
Percent of all households	33.2	48.8	0.0	0.7	35.4	49.8	39.7	57.7	48.2	54.2	43.8	60.7

Figure 3. Percentage of households with fishing activities by sex of household head and zone, 2015.

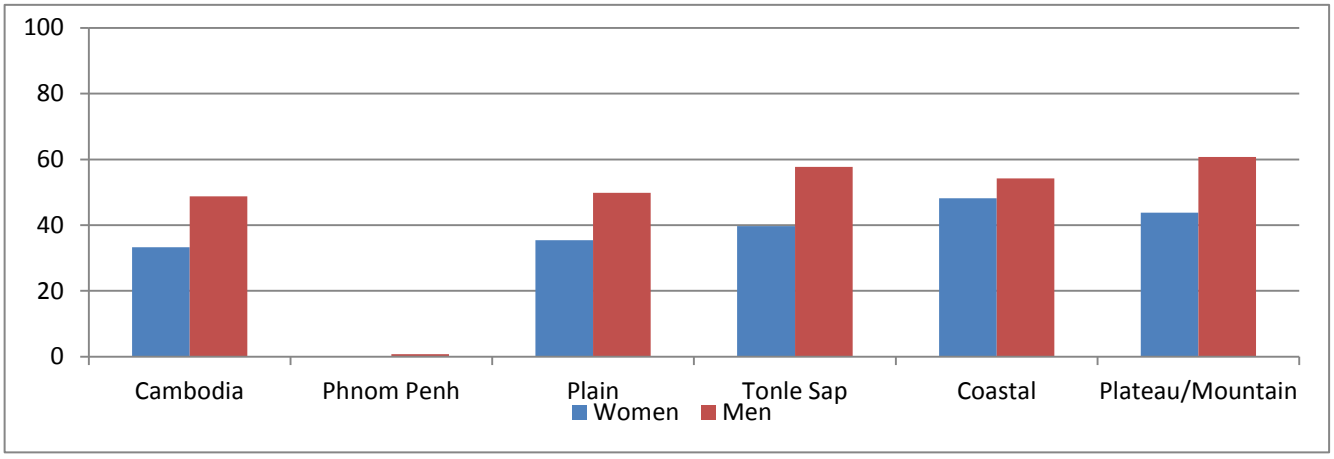


Table 22 shows the number of households participating in fish cultivation and fishing (aquaculture activities). As indicated, about 21,000 households, which is equivalent to 1 percent of all households in Cambodia had engaged in aquaculture activities for 2015. If one compares in five zones, the share of households in such activities is not significantly different, as the highest share is in the Plain zone, with about 1 percent only.
(See Table 22 for more details).

Table 22. Number of households with aquaculture activities by zone, 2015.

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Households with aquaculture activities	21,309	0	16,734	3,639	0	936
All Households	3,306,825	388,268	1,243,411	1,033,122	197,934	444,091
Percent of all households	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.2

4.6 Forestry and hunting

In 2015, the number of households participating in forestry and hunting activities was 2,269,000, which is equivalent to about 69 percent of all households in Cambodia. If one compares in five zones in Cambodia, the share of households with forestry and hunting activities is higher in the Plateau/Mountain and Plain zone, at 88 percent and 78 percent, respectively. For the Tonle Sap and Coastal zone, the corresponding share is lower, at 76 percent and 60 percent. For Phnom Penh, this share is very low, at about 1 percent only.
(See Table 23 for more details).

Table 23. Number of households with forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Households with forestry and hunting activities	2,269	5	969	785	119	390
All households	3,307	388	1,243	1,033	198	444
Percent of all households	68.6	1.2	78.0	76.0	60.1	87.9

Table 24 shows the number of households with forestry and hunting activities by sex of head of households and zone in 2015. 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 65 percent and 69 percent respectively. By gender comparison in five zones in Cambodia, the shares of both women- and men-headed households who had engaged in forestry and hunting activities are not significantly different.
(See Table 24 for more details).

Table 24. Number of households with forestry and hunting activities by sex of household head and zone, 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

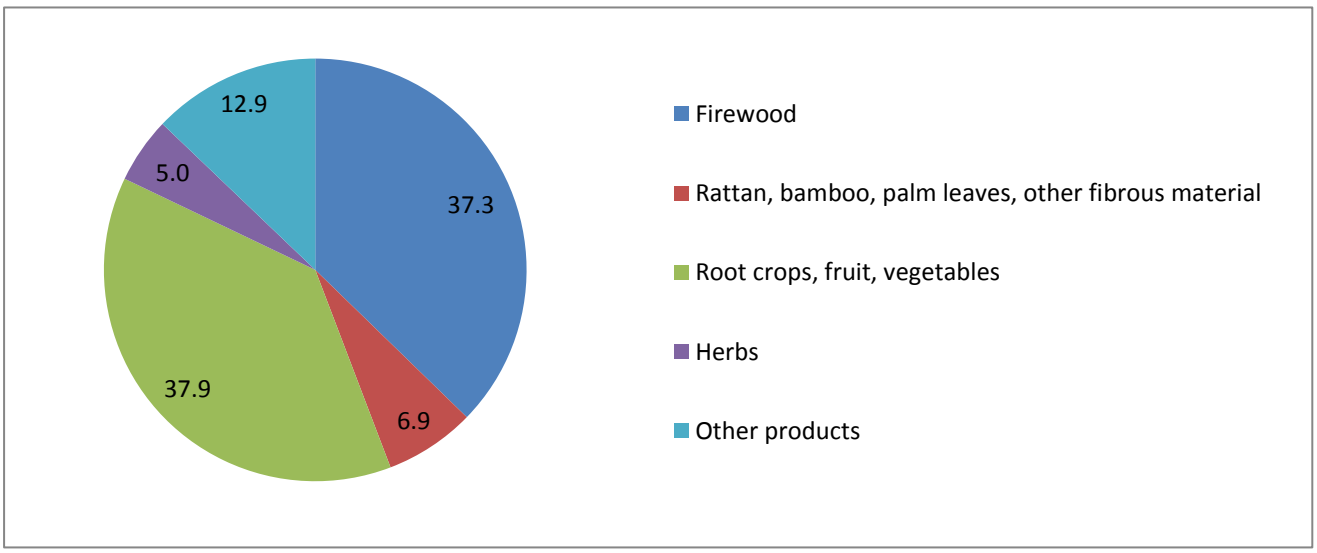
Number of households	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Households with forestry and hunting activities	505	1,744	0	0	213	709	180	608	39	106	72	321
All households	778	2,529	114	274	296	947	234	799	52	146	82	362
Percent of all households	64.9	69.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	74.8	77.1	76.1	75.4	72.8	88.0	88.6

Table 25 shows the number of forestry and hunting activities by type of activities and zone. In 2015, the most common activity was root crops, fruit, vegetables collecting, at 38 percent of all households, followed by firewood collecting, at 37 percent. Looking at different zones in Cambodia, firewood collecting as well as root crops, fruit and vegetables collecting are the most common activities, respectively, in each zone. Besides these two activities, rattan, bamboo, palm leaves and other fibrous material collecting is also common by the households in all zones. (See Table 25 and figure 4 for more details).

Table 25. Number of forestry and hunting activities by type of activities and zone, 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

Activites	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Number of activities					
Sawing logs	115	0	38	11	7	59
Firewood	2,262	5	966	771	137	383
Woods for charcoal	129	0	29	42	6	52
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous materials	421	0	165	102	41	112
Palm juices	86	0	46	7	0	34
Root crops, fruits, vegetables	2,300	0	956	813	145	386
Herbs	306	0	79	129	9	89
Honey	135	0	31	46	4	54
Wild animals and birds	243	0	66	98	9	70
Other products	72	0	33	6	0	34
Total	6,069	5	2,408	2,025	358	1,273
	Percent					
Sawing logs	1.9	0.0	1.6	0.6	1.8	4.7
Firewood	37.3	100.0	40.1	38.1	38.2	30.1
Woods for charcoal	2.1	0.0	1.2	2.1	1.7	4.1
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous materials	6.9	0.0	6.9	5.0	11.5	8.8
Palm juices	1.4	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	2.6
Root crops, fruits, vegetables	37.9	0.0	39.7	40.2	40.5	30.3
Herbs	5.0	0.0	3.3	6.4	2.4	7.0
Honey	2.2	0.0	1.3	2.3	1.2	4.2
Wild animals and birds	4.0	0.0	2.7	4.8	2.6	5.5
Other products	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	2.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure 4. Percentage of households shared with forestry and hunting activities in Cambodia, 2015.



4.7 Annex of additional tables for Agriculture

Table 1. Number of households with access to parcel of land by zone, 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

Parcel of land	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Total	3,086	20	1,288	982	259	536
One parcel	2,068	19	887	679	136	347
2-5 parcels	1,012	2	398	304	121	187
6 parcels and over	6	0	3	0	1	1
			Percent			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
One parcel	67.0	91.9	68.9	69.1	52.6	64.8
2-5 parcels	32.8	8.1	30.9	30.9	46.8	34.9
6 parcels and over	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3

Table 2. Number of households by sex of household heads and group of parcels by zone, 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

Number of parcels	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wom	Men	Wom	Men	Wom	Men	Wom	Men	Wom	Men	Wom	Men
						Number						
One parcel	427	1640	7	11	192	695	132	546	33	103	62	285
2-5 parcel	145	867	2	0	60	338	39	264	20	101	23	164
6 parcel	1	5	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	573	2513	9	11	253	1035	171	811	54	206	85	451
						Percent						
One parcel	74.6	65.3	82.0	100.0	75.9	67.1	77.1	67.4	62.2	50.1	72.7	63.3
2-5 parcel	25.3	34.5	18.0	0.0	23.8	32.6	22.9	32.6	37.8	49.2	27.3	36.4
6 parcel	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3. Area and number of agricultural land by land acquirement and zone, 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

Land acquirement	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Given by the government or local authority	819	9	302	246	46	215
Inheritance or gift from relative	1,196	1	421	457	71	245
Bought from relatives	126	0	26	47	13	39
Bought from non-relatives	840	0	185	477	38	139
Cleared land/occupied for free	328	2	25	184	28	89
Donated by friend	15	0	1	13	0	1
Rented in	233	0	64	124	18	28
Other means	4	0	0	2	1	1
Total	3,561	13	1,025	1,550	215	758
	Percent					
Given by the government or local authority	23.0	70.5	29.5	15.9	21.5	28.4
Inheritance or gift from relatives	33.6	9.4	41.1	29.5	33.2	32.3
Bought from relatives	3.5	0.0	2.6	3.0	6.2	5.2
Bought from non-relatives	23.6	1.0	18.1	30.8	17.5	18.4
Cleared land/occupied for free	9.2	19.1	2.5	11.9	12.9	11.7
Donated by friend	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.2
Rented in	6.5	0.0	6.2	8.0	8.2	3.8
Other means	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4. Area and and number of agricultural land by type of crop and zone, 2015. In Thousands and Percent.

Area land by type of crop	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Rice	2,580	12	749	1,193	172	455
Other crop	568	0	106	234	24	205
Fruit and nut trees	171	1	59	42	10	59
Rubber	85	0	81	3	0	2
Bamboo shoots	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bamboo tree	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don’t know wich crop	22	0	6	6	3	7
None	98	0	21	44	7	27
Total	3,524	13	1,021	1,522	215	753
	Percent					
Rice	73.2	90.8	73.4	78.4	79.9	60.4
Other crop	16.1	0.5	10.3	15.4	11.0	27.2
Fruit and nut trees	4.8	6.4	5.8	2.8	4.6	7.8
Rubber	2.4	0.0	7.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
Bamboo shoots	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bamboo tree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don’t know wich crop	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.9
None	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.9	3.2	3.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 5. Rice production by season and zone, 2015. In Thousands.

Production	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
	Thousand tones											
Rice production	5,110	1,243	9	9	1,485	766	2,625	234	311	136	680	99

Table 6. Cost of fish cultivation and fishing by zone, 2015. In Million Riels and Percent.

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Breeding stock for raising fish	5,524	0	4,495	1,006	12	10
Feed for raising fish	29,310	0	5,512	21,829	261	1,708
Hired labour	53,896	0	52,488	1,315	46	47
Ice	18,978	0	17,458	1,179	199	142
Repair and maintenance of nets and traps	141,241	146	60,674	47,322	18,399	14,700
Repair and maintenance of boat	78,283	18	67,465	3,998	4,705	2,097
Boat fuel	87,002	217	55,948	11,777	17,518	1,543
Boat rent	923	0	651	146	126	0
Cash rent for tank	6,374	0	1	6,372	0	0
Transport of fish to market	2,082	0	453	366	1,263	0
Service(technical assistance) received	163	0	0	163	0	0
Other cost item	844	0	71	723	0	50
Total	424,622	381	265,216	96,198	42,529	20,298
	Percent					
Breeding stock for raising fish	1.3	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.1
Feed for raising fish	6.9	0.0	2.1	22.7	0.6	8.4
Hired labour	12.7	0.0	19.8	1.4	0.1	0.2
Ice	4.5	0.0	6.6	1.2	0.5	0.7
Repair and maintenance of nets and traps	33.3	38.4	22.9	49.2	43.3	72.4
Repair and maintenance of boat	18.4	4.7	25.4	4.2	11.1	10.3
Boat fuel	20.5	56.9	21.1	12.2	41.2	7.6
Boat rent	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0
Cash rent for tank	1.5	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0
Transport of fish to market	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	3.0	0.0
Service (technical assistance) received	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other cost item	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7. Income of fish cultivation and fishing by zone, 2015. In Million Riels and Percent.

Income items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Proceeds from sale of fish, shrimp, crab etc	651,530	7,907	269,063	219,814	110,280	44,467
Consume of fish, shrimp, crab etc.	507,537	837	205,322	172,094	26,984	102,299
Given away as gift, charity, barter etc.	40,455	0	15,392	13,874	4,037	7,152
Used for drying (dried/smoked etc.)	41,892	0	23,146	13,224	662	4,860
Used for preparation of fish/shrimp sauce	2,707	0	951	1,369	295	91
Used for animal feed	364	0	364	0	0	0
Used for other purpose	3,133	164	2,903	66	0	0
Total	1,247,618	8,908	517,141	420,441	142,258	158,869
	Percent					
Proceeds from sale of fish, shrimp, crab etc	52.2	88.8	52.0	52.3	77.5	28.0
Consume of fish, shrimp, crab etc.	40.7	9.4	39.7	40.9	19.0	64.4
Given away as gift, charity, barter etc.	3.2	0.0	3.0	3.3	2.8	4.5
Used for drying (dried/smoked etc.)	3.4	0.0	4.5	3.1	0.5	3.1
Used for preparation of fish/shrimp sauce	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Used for animal feed	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Used for other purpose	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 8. Cost of forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2015. In Million Riels and Percent.

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Number					
Transport costs, incl. transport to market	2,248	0	0	1,574	467	207
Fuel	53,533	0	2,342	26,563	2,358	22,270
Draft animal feed	1,164	0	311	696	138	19
Hired labour charges	3,332	0	132	1,658	0	1,542
Tools, equipment, including maintenance	45,012	0	15,260	15,397	1,537	12,818
Commissions, tips, rents etc.	4,577	0	58	1,130	0	3,389
Other cost item	235	0	0	235	0	0
Total	110,102	0	18,102	47,254	4,501	40,245
	Percent					
Transport costs, incl. transport to market	2.0	0	0.0	3.3	10.4	0.5
Fuel	48.6	0	12.9	56.2	52.4	55.3
Draft animal feed	1.1	0	1.7	1.5	3.1	0.0
Hired labour charges	3.0	0	0.7	3.5	0.0	3.8
Tools, equipment, including maintenance	40.9	0	84.3	32.6	34.2	31.9
Commissions, tips, rents etc.	4.2	0	0.3	2.4	0.0	8.4
Other cost item	0.2	0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Total	100	0	100	100	100	100

Table 9. Income of forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2015. In Million Riels and Percent.

Income items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Sawing logs	176,818	0	13,917	21,786	8,111	133,003
Firewood	949,164	2,860	399,776	307,950	61,677	176,900
Woods for charcoal	181,764	0	1,150	155,557	7,549	17,509
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous materials	59,865	0	17,418	23,603	4,268	14,576
Palm juices	64,167	0	54,566	7,093	0	2,507
Root crops, fruits, vegetables	333,056	0	134,424	111,565	13,735	73,332
Herbs	11,458	0	1,999	4,854	335	4,270
Honey	8,160	0	845	3,683	462	3,169
Wild animals and birds	21,139	0	3,227	9,070	526	8,317
Other products	24,709	0	807	1,239	0	22,663
Total	1,830,300	2,860	628,130	646,401	96,664	456,247
	Percent					
Sawing logs	9.7	0.0	2.2	3.4	8.4	29.2
Firewood	51.9	100.0	63.6	47.6	63.8	38.8
Woods for charcoal	9.9	0.0	0.2	24.1	7.8	3.8
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous materials	3.3	0.0	2.8	3.7	4.4	3.2
Palm juices	3.5	0.0	8.7	1.1	0.0	0.5
Root crops, fruits, vegetables	18.2	0.0	21.4	17.3	14.2	16.1
Herbs	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.9
Honey	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.7
Wild animals and birds	1.2	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.8
Other products	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	5.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

5. Education

5.1 Literacy

The adult literacy rate is the share of the population aged 15 years and above who can read and write a simple message in any language. Phnom Penh had the highest rate, about 91 percent for women and 97 percent for men. Men's literacy was higher than women's literacy in all geographical domains.

Table 1. Adult literacy (15 years and above) by geographical domain and sex, 2015. In Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	75.0	86.5	80.5
Phnom Penh	90.7	97.3	93.8
Other urban	83.0	93.4	87.9
Other rural	70.7	83.4	76.8

The literacy rate from 6 years and above was also highest in Phnom Penh with around 89 percent of women and 94 percent of men. The rate among men was higher than among women in all geographical domains.

Table 2. Literacy among population (6 years and above) by geographical domain and sex, 2015. In Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	74.5	81.7	78.0
Phnom Penh	89.1	93.6	91.3
Other urban	82.0	90.5	86.1
Other rural	70.7	78.4	74.4

The literacy rate in Cambodia was highest among women and men in the age 15-24 years. The literacy rate among men was higher than among women in all ages except for the age 6-14 and 15-24 where the literacy rate was higher among women. The differences between women and men were small in the younger ages and larger in the older ages.

Table 3. Literacy by age group (6 years and above) and sex, 2015. In Percent.

Age group	Women	Men	Both sexes
6+	74.5	81.7	78.0
6-14	72.3	65.0	68.5
15-24	92.6	91.9	92.2
25-34	82.1	87.7	84.9
35-44	71.9	83.7	77.5
45-54	64.0	81.8	72.3
55-64	58.5	81.1	67.6
65+	36.8	76.9	53.0

5.2 School attendance

In 2015, about 56 percent of the population aged 6-24 years were currently attending school in Cambodia. In Phnom Penh the rate was about 59 percent, in other urban areas 63 percent and in other rural areas 54 percent. School attendance was lowest in other rural areas for both women and men.

Table 4. Persons aged 6-24 years currently attending school by geographical domain and sex 2015. In Percent.

Domains	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	55.5	56.6	56.1
Phnom Penh	57.2	59.7	58.5
Other urban	64.1	62.4	63.2
Other rural	54.0	55.3	54.7

The school attendance rate is highest in the age group 6-14 years, at about 92 percent among women and 89 percent for men. The rates are lower for women and men in the age group 15-24 years.

Table 5. Persons who currently attending school by specific age group and sex, 2015. In Percent.

Age group	Women	Men	Both sexes
6-24	55.5	56.6	56.1
6-14	91.5	88.6	90.0
15-24	24.9	28.4	26.7

As seen in Table 6 below there were large differences in level of education among persons attending school. Persons attending primary school had the highest rates. The pattern was the same for both women and men and the gender differences were small.

Table 6. Persons who are currently attending school by education level and sex. In Percent.

Educational levels	Women	Men	Both sexes
Pre-primary	3.3	3.8	3.6
Primary	61.7	59.3	60.5
Lower secondary	19.8	20.4	20.1
Upper secondary - Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	9.9	10.6	10.3
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	5.4	5.9	5.6
Total	100	100	100

In Cambodia the net attendance rate in primary school (children aged 6-11 years) was about 91 percent for women and 84 percent for men. The net enrolment rates for women were higher than for men in all geographical domains.

Table 7. Net attendance rates in primary school by geographical domain and sex (age 6-11 years), 2015. In Percent.

Domains	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	90.5	84.4	87.3
Phnom Penh	94.6	82.0	88.1
Other urban	90.8	88.3	89.6
Other rural	89.9	84.2	86.9

The net attendance rates in lower secondary school were lower than in primary school. The net attendance rate was higher for women than men in Cambodia as a whole. at about 45 percent and 42 percent, respectively.

In Phnom Penh about 68 percent of women and 59 percent of men continued into lower secondary school. These rates were higher than in other urban and other rural areas. The net attendance rates were higher for women in Phnom Penh as well as in other rural areas. while the rate is higher than women for men in other urban areas.

Table 8. Net attendance rates in lower secondary school by geographical domain and sex, (age 12-14 years), 2015. In Percent.

Domains	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	45.2	42.0	43.5
Phnom Penh	67.5	59.4	63.1
Other urban	47.7	53.9	50.9
Other rural	42.5	38.2	40.3

In Table below, we find that Phnom Penh had the highest net attendance rate in upper secondary school in Cambodia. The net attendance rate in the capital was about 48 percent among women and 35 percent among men. The lowest rates were found in other rural areas where the net attendance rate among women was about 15 percent and among men was about 21 percent.

Table 9. Net attendance rates in upper secondary school by geographical domain and sex, (age 15-17 years), 2015. In Percent.

Domains	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	20.4	22.8	21.6
Phnom Penh	48.2	34.7	40.8
Other urban	35.1	27.0	31.4
Other rural	15.1	20.7	18.0

Table below shows the percentage of those currently attending school who were attending a private school. There were large differences between primary, secondary and higher education. In higher education about 90 percent of women and 83 percent of men went to private schools. This shows that most private educational institutions in Cambodia were in higher education.

Table 10. Attending private schools among persons who are currently attending school by education level and sex, 2015. In Percent.

Current grade	Women	Men	Both sexes
Primary	1.8	1.6	1.7
Lower secondary	1.5	2.3	1.9
Upper secondary - Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	2.1	5.2	3.8
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	89.8	83.2	86.2

Taking private lessons after school is most common at the higher educational levels in Cambodia (see Table 11). In upper secondary school, about 77 percent of women and 68 percent of men have taken private lessons. The rate was also quite high in post-secondary school with about 51 percent of women and 41 percent of men.

Table 11. Persons who are taking private lessons after school by education level and sex, 2015. In Percent.

Current grade	Women	Men	Both sexes
Primary	19.2	16.7	17.9
Lower secondary	52.3	53.7	53.0
Upper secondary - Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	77.1	68.3	72.4
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	50.6	40.8	45.3

Table 12 shows the percentage of the population in Cambodia from 6 years and above who have never attended school. Phnom Penh had the lowest rates with about 8 percent for women and 3 percent for men. In other rural areas the rates were higher with about 20 percent among women and 12 percent among men. The percentage of women who have never attended school is higher than the corresponding rate for men in all geographical domains.

Table 12. Persons (6 years and above) who never attended school by geographical domain and sex. In Percent.

Domains	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	17.6	9.8	13.8
Phnom Penh	7.6	2.9	5.3
Other urban	12.3	5.0	8.8
Other rural	20.3	11.7	16.1

Table 13 shows the rate of persons 6 years and above who never attended school by age group sex. The rate of women who have never attended school was higher in almost all ages compared to men except in the age group 6-14 years and age group 15-24 years where the rates for men were a little higher than for women. In the oldest ages (65 and above), about 60 percent of women and 21 percent of men have never attended school.

Table 13. Persons 6 years and above who never attended school by age group and sex, 2015. In Percent.

Age group	Women	Men	Both sexes
6+	17.6	9.8	13.8
6-14	5.3	7.3	6.3
15-24	4.9	5.0	4.9
25-34	12.7	8.3	10.5
35-44	22.6	12.8	17.9
45-54	30.5	16.9	24.2
55-64	36.1	17.5	28.6
65+	60.4	20.6	44.3

The question on reasons for not attending school was asked to persons below 18 years who were not attending school. As seen in Table 14 about 42 percent of women and 35 percent of men responded that they must contribute to household income, and about 13 percent of women and 15 percent of men gave the reason that they were too young. For the reason as they did not want to go to school, the rate is about 12 percent and 16 percent for women and men, respectively.

Table 14. Reason for not attending school among persons aged 6-17 years who are not attending school by sex, 2015. In Percent.

Reason for not attending school	Women	Men	Both sexes
Don't want to	11.5	15.9	13.8
Did not do well in school	4.3	4.7	4.5
No suitable school available/school is too far - No teacher/Supplies	5.6	5.7	5.7
High cost of schooling	0.6	0.0	0.3
Must contribute to household income	41.9	35.2	38.4
Must help with household chores	7.3	6.4	6.9
Too poor	10.2	13.8	12.1
Due to disability - Due to long term illness (over 3 months)	5.1	2.9	4.0
Too young	12.7	15.3	14.0
Other	0.9	0.0	0.4
Total	100	100	100

Table 15 below shows the percentage of persons who are currently attending non-formal class. As indicated, about 8 percent of persons in the 6-24 years attended non-formal class. The share of persons in non-formal class was higher in the age group 6-14 years than in the age group 15-24 years. There are only small gender differences.

Table 15. Currently attending non-formal class by age group and sex. In Percent.

Age group	Women	Men	Both sexes
6-14	9.6	7.6	8.6
15-24	5.8	8.3	7.1
6-24	7.6	8.0	7.8

Among those who attended non-formal class about 94 percent studied foreign languages, 3 percent participated in vocational training and 2 percent in computer literacy. More women than men studied foreign languages, but more men than women had vocational training.

Table 16. Type of non-formal classes among persons who are currently attending, by sex, 2015. In Percent.

Reason for not attending school	Women	Men	Both sexes
Computer literacy	0.9	3.1	2.1
Vocational training	1.8	4.3	3.1
Foreign Languages	96.3	90.9	93.5
Literacy programs - Others	1.0	1.6	1.3
Total	100	100	100

5.3 Educational attainment

Having at least completed primary education is most common in the age group 15-24 years. The share that had at least completed primary education was lower among older age groups. More men than women had at least completed primary education in all age groups except age group 15-24 years old. There is a tendency that more women than men in the youngest age group have at least completed primary education, however the difference between women and men is small (about 76 percent for women and 74 for men). (See Table 17 for more details)

Table 17. Persons aged 15 and above with at least completed primary school by age group and sex. In Percent.

Age group	Women	Men	Both sexes
15+	46.2	60.2	52.9
15-24	75.6	74.0	74.8
25-34	54.4	65.9	60. 0
35-44	38.9	55.9	47. 0
45-54	20.9	49.4	34.1
55-64	18.2	30.3	23.1
65+	9.2	33.6	19.1
15+	46.2	60.2	52.9

Having at least completed lower secondary school education is most common in the age group 18-24 years where about 41 percent of women and 43 percent of men had completed this level. The share of persons that had at least completed lower secondary education is lower among older age groups and the share of men is higher than women for all age groups.

Table 18. Persons aged 18 and above with at least completed lower secondary school by age group and sex, 2015. In Percent.

Age group	Women	Men	Both sexes
18+	20.3	32.9	26.2
18-24	41.1	43.1	42.1
25-34	26.3	42.6	34.3
35-44	13.7	28.0	20.5
45-54	7.5	21.3	13.9
55-64	6.9	13.9	9.7
65+	2.2	14.5	7.2

In Table 19 about 21 percent of persons aged 25 years and above responded that they have none or only some education, in which 27 percent for women and 13 percent for men. More men than women have completed primary school or higher levels of education.

Table 19. Persons aged 25 years and above by educational attainment and sex, 2015. In Percent.

Educational attainment	Women	Men	Both sexes
None or only some education	27.2	13.2	20.7
Primary school not completed	38.5	33.2	36.0
Primary school completed	19.9	24.2	21.9
Lower secondary completed	8.3	15.0	11.4
Upper secondary completed	3.4	7.5	5.3
Post-secondary education	2.7	6.9	4.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100

There are significant differences in educational attainment between geographical domains in Cambodia. As indicated in Table 20, the shares of the population which had attained upper secondary and post-secondary levels are much higher in Phnom Penh, if compares with other urban and other rural areas.
(See Table 20 for more details)

Table 20. Persons aged 25 years and above by educational attainment and geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Educational attainment	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
None or only some education	20.7	6.8	13.8	24.6
Primary school not completed	36.0	19.1	30.5	40.3
Primary school completed	21.9	23.5	26.2	20.8
Lower secondary completed	11.4	21.4	12.5	9.2
Upper secondary completed	5.3	12.3	9.1	3.3
Post-secondary education	4.7	16.9	7.8	1.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100

5.4 Educational expenses

There are large differences in educational expenses between different levels of education. In primary school, which had the highest share of students, the cost was about 440 Thousand Riels on average. At higher levels one find more school fees and tuition expenses which could explain the large differences in cost between different levels.

Table 21. Average annual expenses by education level, 2015. In Thousand Riels.

Educational levels	Average expense
Pre-primary	568
Primary	440
Lower secondary	876
Upper secondary	1,521
Technical/vocational	2,417
Undergraduate/graduate	4,191

There are large differences in the average expenses between geographical domains in Cambodia. This can be explained by the fact that the composition of education is different. In Phnom Penh, the average annual expense was estimated at around 1,842 Thousand Riels, in other urban areas at 1,268 Thousand Riels and in other rural areas, the average annual expense was around 647 Thousand Riels.

Table 22. Average annual expenses by geographical domain, 2015. In Thousand Riels.

Domains	Average expense
Cambodia	878
Phnom Penh	1,842
Other urban	1,268
Other rural	647

According to Table 23, the average annual expense for men in the field of education was higher than women's expense. The annual difference was 51 Thousand Riels.

Table 23. Average annual expenses by sex, 2015. In Thousand Riels.

Sex	Average expense
Women	852
Men	903
Both sexes	878

Gender Parity Index (GPI) is calculated as the quotient of the number of women by the number of men enrolled in a given stage of education. Gender Parity Index for net attendance rate in primary and lower secondary education was just above 1 and for upper secondary school, the GPI was below 1.

Table 24. Gender Parity Index (GPI) for net attendance rate in education level, 2015.

Level	GPI
Primary education	1.1
Lower secondary education	1.1
Upper secondary education	0.9

6. Labour force

In this chapter results on labour force participation are presented mainly for the year 2015. The labour force consists of "economically active" persons: those with employment and those who are unemployed but are looking for a job. Since CSES 2009 the population aged 15-64 years is adopted as the population of working age since international comparison often focuses on this age group. Earlier CSES's have focused on the age 15 years and over.

The dependency ratio is defined as the number of children aged 0-14 years and elderly aged 65 years and above 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 resultsthe working age population (persons age 15-64 years) increased with almost 1.4 million persons from 2009 until 2015. The increase of the working age population has resulted in a slightly decreasing dependency ratios.

Figure 1. Dependency ratios 2009-2015. In Percent.

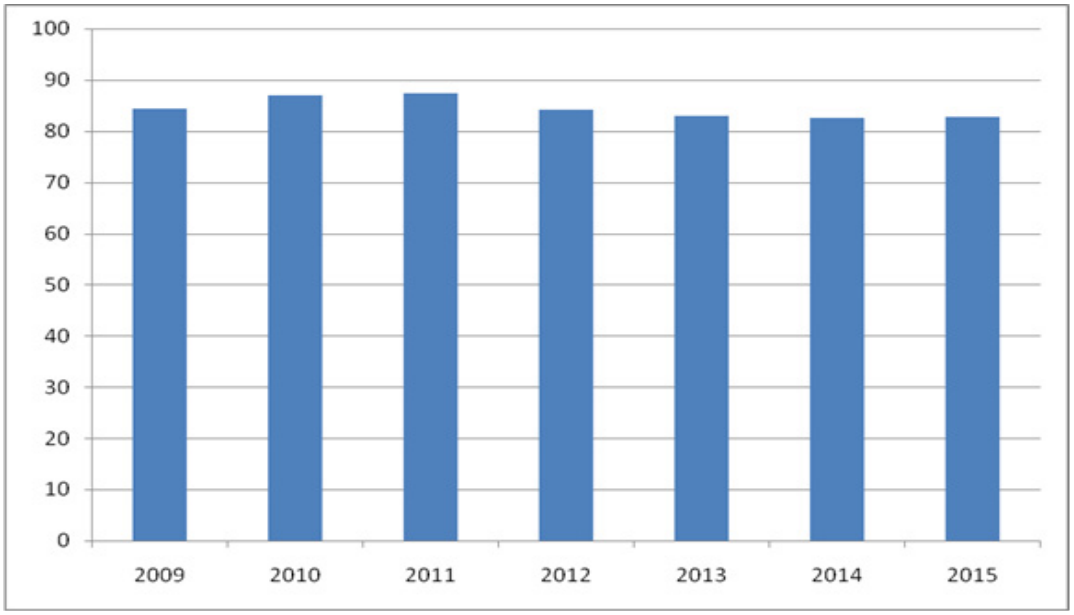
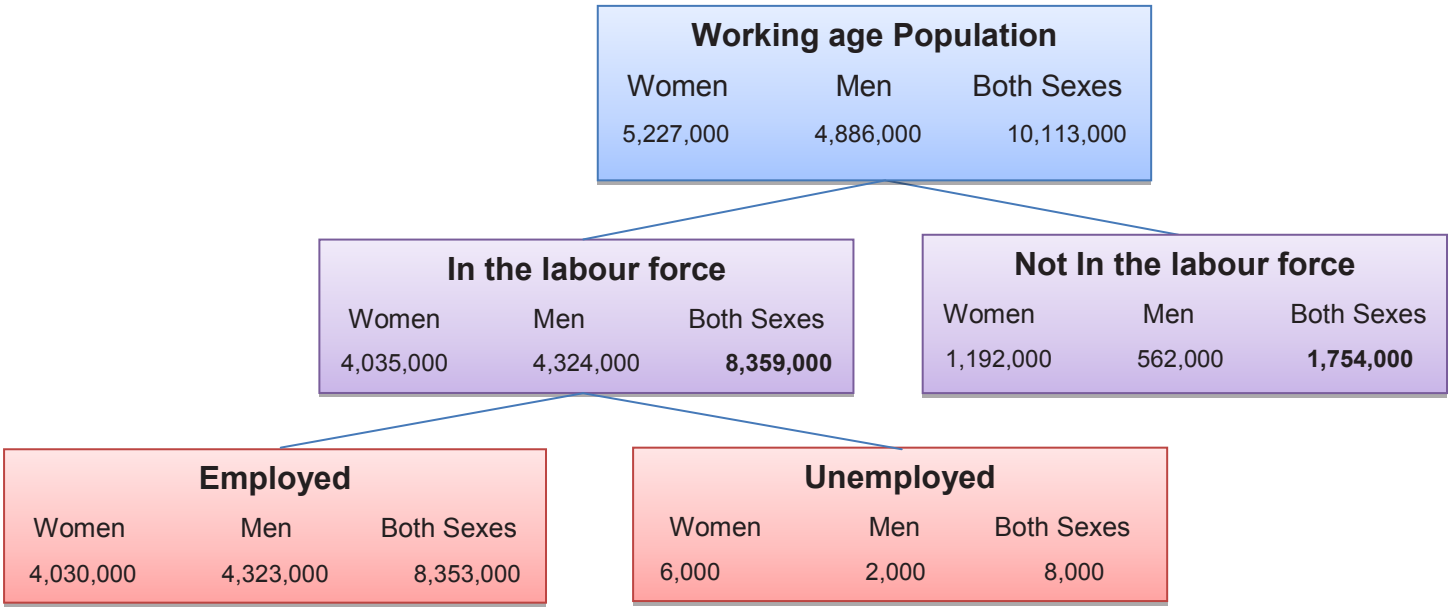


Figure 2 below shows the relation between the working age population, in the labour force (economically active) and not in the labour force (economically inactive).

Figure 2. Labour force in relation to the working age population (15-64 years), 2015. In Numbers.



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 2015, the labour force participation rate in Cambodia was about 83 percent, including about 77 percent for women and about 89 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 other rural areas was in the labour force compared to 78 percent in Phnom Penh and 78 percent in other urban areas.

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

The employment rate of working age population aged 15-64 years was about 83 percent in 2015. In Cambodia overall, the differences between women and men was about 11 percentage points with an employment rate of about 77 percent for women and 89 percent for men. Other rural areas had the highest employment rate at about 84 percent, followed by other urban areas and Phnom Penh atabout 78 percent each.

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 2015. It is acknowledged that the international definition of unemployment does not adequately capture the issue of employment, unemployment and underemployment in Cambodia. In other urban areas, other rural areas and Phnom Penh, the unemployment rates are the same.
(See table 1 for more detail).

Table 1. Population and labour force aged (15-64 years) by sex and geographical domain, 2015. Numbers In Thousands and Percent.

Labour force and sex	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Total Population	15,405	1,993	1,772	11,639
Total Working age population	10,113	1,461	1,195	7,455
Labour Force	8,359	1,142	933	6283
Labour Force participation rate				
Women	77.2	71.1	72.4	79.2
Men	88.5	86.0	84.2	89.7
Both sexes	82.7	78.2	78.1	84.3
Employment rate				
Women	77.1	71.0	72.3	79.1
Men	88.5	85.8	84.2	89.7
Both sexes	82.6	78.0	78.0	84.2
Unemployment rate				
Women	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Men	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Both sexes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 2 shows the labour force participation rates for women and men in different age groups. In 2015, the highest rates for men and women are in the same age group 35-44 years, almost 99 percent for men and 88 percent for women.

In the youngest age group,15-19 years, about 57 percent for men and 59 percent for women participated in the labour force. From 20 years and above, 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 64 percent ofwomen and 90 percent of men are in the labour force.

Table 2. Labour force participation rate by age groups and sex, 2015. In Percent.

Age group	Women	Men	Both Sexes
15 - 19	59.0	57.4	58.2
20 - 24	78.6	89.8	84.3
25 - 34	85.4	96.8	91.0
35 - 44	87.6	98.5	92.8
45 - 54	77.7	96.2	86.3
55 - 64	64.0	89.6	74.3
Total (15-64)	77.2	88.5	82.7
Of which 15-24	69.0	73.8	71.5

Figure 3 below shows that the labour force participation rate for women is lower than men in all years presented. During the period 2009 to 2011 the participation rate for women and men increased but from 2012 to 2015 it decreased slightly. This shift may be due to seasonal and migration effects.

Figure 3. Labour force participation rate aged (15-64years) by sex, 2009-2015. In Percent.

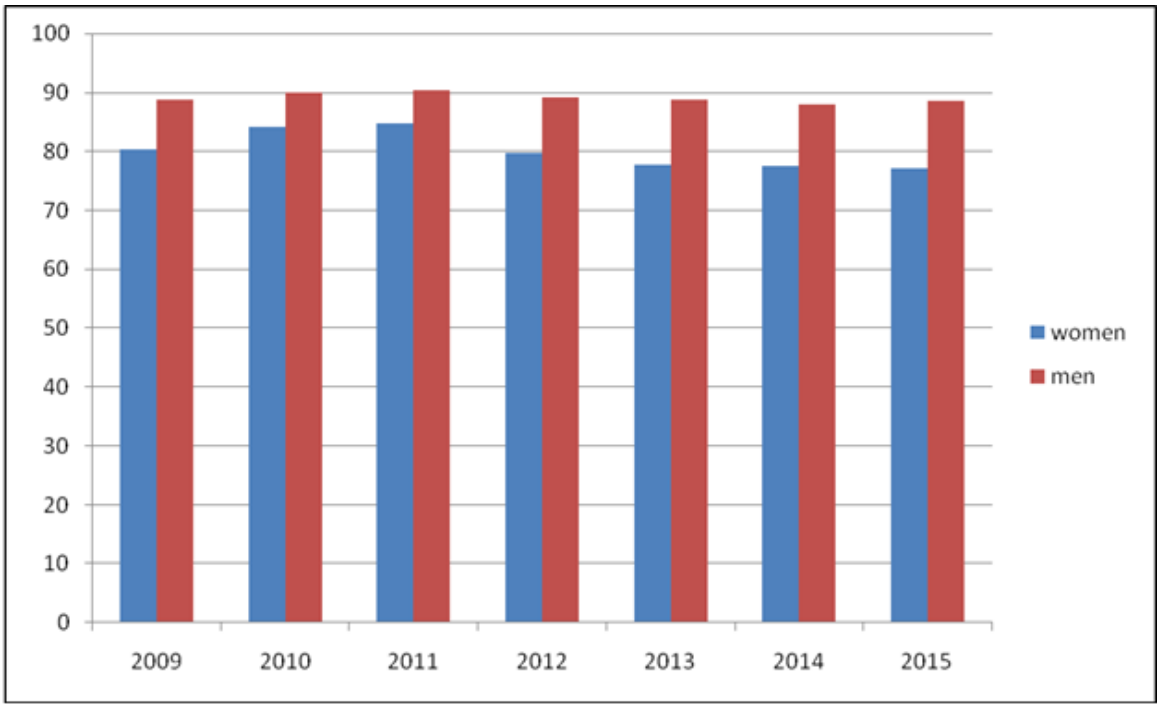


Table 3 shows the labour force participation rate in different age groups by geographical domains. In the two age groups 25-34 years and 35-44 years, nine of ten are in the labour force. It is almost the same in all geographical domains.

In the youngest age group, 15-19 years, about 62 percent in other rural areas are in the labour force,compared to 45 percent in other urban areas and in Phnom Penh.

Table 3. Labour force participation rate by age group and geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Age Group	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
15 - 19	58.2	44.7	44.7	62.1
20 - 24	84.3	81.6	76.5	86.0
25 - 34	91.0	90.1	90.0	91.4
35 - 44	92.8	90.0	88.5	94.0
45 - 54	86.3	76.9	84.8	88.3
55 - 64	74.3	59.6	71.3	77.9
Total (15-64)	82.7	78.2	78.1	84.3
Of which 15-24	71.5	65.8	61.4	74.0

In Table 4 the labour force participation rates in 2015 are presented by age group, sex and geographical domains. Women in all age groups in Phnom Penh and other urban areas have labour force participation rates lower than women in other rural areas. Looking at the differences in gender and geographical domains, men have higher labour force participation rates than women in all age groups except for Phnom Penh, and other rural areas, where the labour force participation rates for women is higher in the age group 15-19 years.

Table 4. Labour force participation rate by age group, geographical domain and sex, 2015. In Percent.

Age group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-19	59.0	57.4	45.3	44.2	43.4	46.2	63.4	60.8
20-24	78.6	89.8	77.8	85.3	75.3	77.5	79.2	92.7
25-34	85.4	96.8	85.1	96.0	83.7	96.7	85.8	97.0
35-44	87.6	98.5	82.1	98.8	79.7	97.6	89.9	98.5
45-54	77.7	96.2	58.6	96.4	77.4	93.5	81.1	96.6
55-64	64.0	89.6	46.5	76.8	63.3	82.8	67.6	93.7
Total (15-64)	77.2	88.5	71.1	86.0	72.4	84.2	79.2	89.7
Of which15-24	74.8	84.0	68.4	81.0	68.5	79.2	77.0	85.3

6.2 Education level of the labour force

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

According to educational statistics there is a steady increase in school enrolment rates. Over time this decreases the share of the Cambodian labour force with no or only some education. This effect can be seen by comparingage groups of the share of labour force with noor only some education. Nearly 14 percent of the population in age group15-64 years in the labour force has “none or only some education”. In the youngest age group, the share is only 5 percent while in the eldest age group, the share is about 27 percent. For the education level “primary school not completed” and “primary school completed”, the corresponding rates joined in the labour force are higher compared to the other levels. (about 33 percent and 27 percent, respectively).

Table 5. Education level of the labour force by age group, 2015. 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)	1,132	2,713	2,320	1,173	567	452	8,359
15-19	4.9	25.2	46.6	19.6	2.7	1.0	100
20-24	6.0	23.9	31.5	17.6	12.6	8.4	100
25-34	10.1	29.1	26.4	16.6	8.9	8.9	100
35-44	17.4	35.2	26.6	11.6	5.3	3.9	100
45-54	23.0	41.4	21.1	8.0	3.7	2.7	100
55-64	26.7	48.8	14.1	6.7	2.1	1.5	100
Total (15-64)	13.5	32.5	27.8	14.0	6.8	5.4	100
Of which 15-24	5.6	24.4	37.5	18.4	8.7	5.5	100

Table 6 shows the educational level of women and men aged 15-64 years in 2015. Despite rising educational level overall, the group “primary school not completed” is still larger than all other levels, at about 35 percent for women and 30 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, 2015. In Percent.

Education level and sex	Non or only some education	Primary school not completed	Primary school completed	Lower secondary completed	Upper secondary completed	Post secondary education	Total
Women	17.0	34.9	27.3	11.6	5.0	4.1	100
Men	10.3	30.2	28.2	16.3	8.4	6.6	100
Both sexes	13.5	32.5	27.8	14.0	6.8	5.4	100

6.3 Employment status

In the CSES, 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. This classification mainly affects women.

Table 7 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years by employment status for the year 2015. The employment status in the Tables is based on the main occupation. Almost all employed persons worked as either a paid employed or own account worker/self-employed (about 49 percent and 47 percent respectively) while employers and unpaid family workers totaled less than 4 percent of employed persons.

Table 7. Employment status, main occupation aged (15-64 years) by sex, 2015. In Percent.

Employment status	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Employed population, number (thousand)	4,029	4,322	8,352
Paid employee	43.4	54.0	48.9
Employer	0.1	0.1	0.1
Own account worker/self-employed	52.7	42.3	47.3
Unpaid family worker	3.8	3.5	3.7
Other/Don't know	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100	100	100

Table 8 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years by employment status and by geographical domains in 2015. Based on main occupation, Phnom Penh shows the highest share of paid employees, compared to other urban and other rural areas.

Table 8. Employment status, main occupation aged (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Employment status	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Employed population, number (thousand)	8,352	1,140	932	6,279
Paid employee	48.9	69.9	50.2	44.9
Employer	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Own account worker/self-employed	47.3	25.7	47.6	51.2
Unpaid family worker	3.7	4.1	2.1	3.8
Other/Don't know	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 9 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years by sex and geographical domains in 2015. The gender differences in employment status are significant in all geographical domains. Women are more likely than men to be self-employed whereas men are more likely to be paid employees.

Table 9. Employment status, main occupation aged (15-64 years) by sex and geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Employment status	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employment population, number and thousand	4,029	4,322	543	597	449	482	3,036	3,242
Paid employees	43.4	54.0	63.1	76.1	41.8	58.1	40.2	49.3
Employers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Own account worker/self-employed	52.7	42.3	30.7	21.1	55.4	40.2	56.2	46.5
Unpaid family workers	3.8	3.5	6.2	2.2	2.8	1.5	3.5	4.1
Other/Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.4 Employment by occupation

Employment by occupation is presented in Table 10 below. The results show the total employed population aged 15-64 years by main occupation for both sexes in 2015. “Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers” was the most comman occupations at about 34 percent , “Craft and related worker” was the second most comman occupations at 23 percent. About 16 percent of the employed population was “Service and sales workers”.There were fairly small differences between women and men in two most common occupational groups, while there were about twice as many women than men working as “Service and sales workers” (about 21 percent for women and 11 percent for men). In the other occupational categories fairly small shares were employed. Small differences between women and men were measured.

Table 10. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation and sex, 2015. In Percent.

Main occupation	Women	Men	Both sexes
Armed forces	0.1	1.5	0.8
Managers	0.6	1.2	0.9
Professionals	3.2	3.1	3.2
Technicians and associate professionals	0.8	1.9	1.3
Clerical support workers	2.7	4.5	3.6
Service and sales workers	21.2	11.3	16.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	35.5	32.7	33.7
Craft and related workers	23.1	24.0	23.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.6	7.0	3.9
Elementary occupations	11.2	13.6	12.9
Other/Don’t know	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100

Table 11 presents the employed population by main occupation and geographical domain for 2015. 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 Phnom Penh and other urban areas “service and sales worker” comprises the largest occupational group (about 32 percent and 31 percent respectively) and in other rural areas, “skilled agricultural,forestry and fishery workers”is the largest occupational group, at about 43 percent.

Table 11. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation and geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Main occupation	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Armed forces	0.8	2.5	0.9	0.5
Managers	0.9	2.8	1.1	0.5
Professionals	3.2	7.2	5.1	2.1
Technicians and associate professionals	1.3	2.7	2.2	1.0
Clerical support workers	3.6	12.7	7.2	1.4
Service and sales workers	16.1	31.5	30.9	11.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	33.7	0.3	11.1	43.1
Craft and related workers	23.5	27.7	20.6	23.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.9	7.3	9.2	2.5
Elementary occupations	12.9	5.2	11.8	14.5
Other/Don't know	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100

The share of 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 41 percent of all women in Phnom Penh is employed as "Service and sales workers", which is almost twice as large as the corresponding share for men (23 percent). In other rural areas, the share in "Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker" differs a lot from the shares in Phnom Penh and in the other urban areas for both women and men which constitutes about 45 percent and 41 percent, respectively. However, it's very rare to find women working as "Plant and machine operators" and as "Assemblers".

Table 12. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation, sex and geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Main occupation	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Armed forces	0.1	1.5	0.5	4.3	0.0	1.7	0.1	1.0
Managers	0.6	1.2	2.0	3.6	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.8
Professionals	3.2	3.1	7.3	7.1	5.8	4.6	2.1	2.1
Technicians and associate professionals	0.8	1.9	0.8	4.4	2.2	2.2	0.6	1.3
Clerical support workers	2.7	4.5	10.3	14.9	6.2	8.1	0.8	2.1
Service and sales workers	21.2	11.3	41.3	22.7	43.1	19.5	14.4	8.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	35.5	32.0	0.5	0.1	11.6	10.5	45.4	41.0
Craft and related workers	23.1	24.0	31.4	24.7	17.7	23.3	22.5	23.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.6	7.0	0.3	13.6	2.4	15.5	0.4	4.5
Elementary occupations	12.2	13.6	5.9	4.5	10.1	13.3	13.6	15.4
Other/Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.5 Employment by industry

In the following tables, the employment by industrial sectors (for main occupation) is presented. The total employment by industrial sector is presented in Table 13 for year 2015. The share of employment in agriculture sector in 2015 is about 42 percent. In general, the differences between women and men in different industrial sectors were small.

Table 13. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation), 2015. In Percent.

Industrial sector (main occupation)	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Employed population, number (thousand)	4,029	4,322	8,352
Agriculture (Primary)	43.9	39.4	41.5
Industry (Secondary)	24.8	26.1	25.5
Services (Tertiary)	31.2	34.4	32.9
Other/ Don't know/ Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100

Table 14 shows employment by industrial sectors and geographical domains for 2015. As expected, there are large differences between the geographical domains. In Phnom Penh and other urban areas, the shares of employment in service sector were highest, with 71 percent and 63 percent, respectively. The share of employment in industry sector was about 29 percent in Phnom Penh, 23 percent in other urban areas and 25 percent in other rural areas.

Table 14. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation) and geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Industrial sector (main occupation)	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Employed population, Number (thousand)	8,352	1,140	932	6,279
Agriculture (Primary)	41.5	0.7	14.0	53.0
Industry (Secondary)	25.5	28.7	23.4	25.2
Services (Tertiary)	32.9	70.5	62.5	21.7
Other/ Don't know/ Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Figure 4 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years for the years 2009 to 2015 by industrial sector. Since 2009 the employment in agriculture sector has decreased significantly while in industry and service sectors, the employment has gradually increased.

Figure 4. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector, 2009 -2015. In Percent.

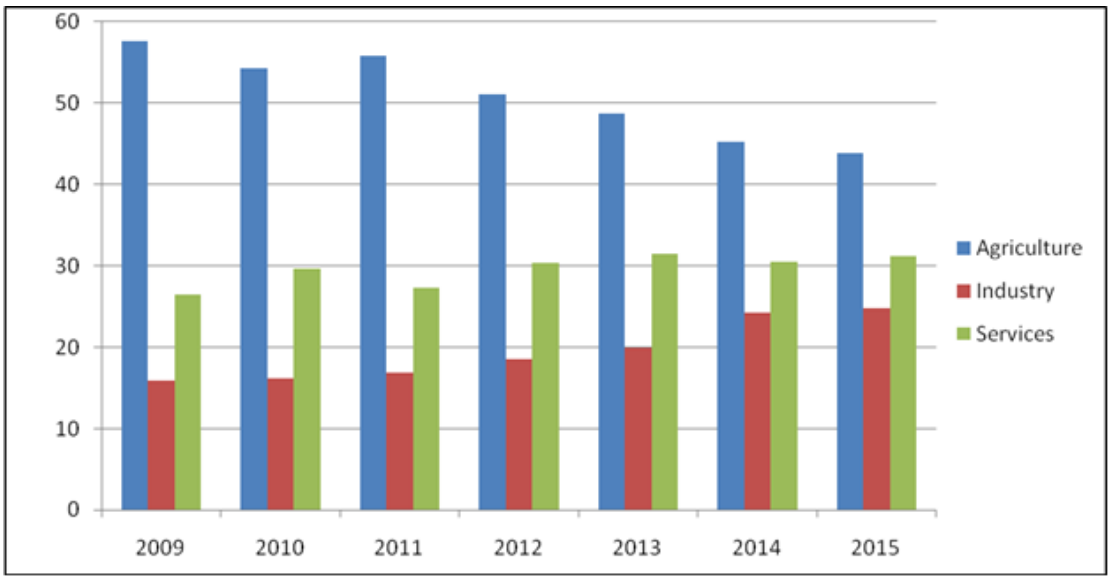


Table 15 shows the employed population shares by industrial sectors, geographical domains and sex. In other uban and other rural areas there are small differences between women and men in these sectors. In Phnom Penh the gender differences are larger, where women has a higher share of employment in the industry sector, with about 32 percent against 26 percent for men. The share is higher for service sector in Phnom Penh, which accounts for 67 percentof women employees against 74 percent of men. For other urban and other rural areas, the shares in industry and service sectors for women and men indicate no significant gender differences.

Table 15. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation), geographical domain and sex, 2015. 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)	4,029	4,322	543	597	449	482	3,036	3,242
Agriculture (Primary)	43.9	39.4	0.9	0.6	14.9	13.3	55.9	50.4
Industry (Secondary)	24.8	26.1	31.9	25.9	20.7	26.0	24.1	26.2
Services (Tertiary)	31.2	34.4	67.1	73.5	64.3	60.8	19.9	23.3
Other/Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	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 agriculture, industry and service sectors in 2015. In Cambodia, women's share of wage employment in the agricultural sector is about 49 percent, followed by industry sector with 46 percent and service sector with 35 percent. For other urban and other rural areas, the women's share of wage employment in agriculture sector is higher if compared with other two sectors, at about 55 percent and 49 percent, respectively. for Phnom Penh, this share is not measurable due to a few observation of the sample households in this areas.

Table 16. Women share of wage employment aged (18 years and above) by geographical domain, sex and industrial sector, 2015. In Percent.

Women share of wage employment	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
	Women	Women	Women	Women
Agriculture (Primary)	48.9	-*	54.8	48.5
Industry (Secondary)	45.6	52.8	37.2	45.0
Services (Tertiary)	34.7	37.1	40.0	31.0
Total	42.0	43.1	39.8	42.0

*Based on few obseration

Table 17 shows women's share of wage employment among persons aged 5 years and above in agriculture, industry and service sectors in 2015. As indicated in this Table, women's share of wage employment in each sector (agriculture, industry and service) is slightly varied if compared with the share of wage employment described in Table 16, even though the wage employment of young persons aged 5-17 years is included.

Table 17. Women share of wage employment aged 5 years and above by geographical domains, sex and industrial sector, 2015. In Percent.

Women share	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
	Women	Women	Women	Women
Agriculture (Primary)	49.4	-*	55.5	49.1
Industry (Secondary)	45.9	52.5	37.5	45.5
Services (Tertiary)	36.0	36.8	40.3	34.0
Total	42.8	42.8	40.2	43.3

*Based on few obseration

Table 18 shows women's share of wage employment among persons aged 15-64 years in agriculture, industry and service sectors in 2015. As indicated in this Table, the women share of wage employment in each sector (agriculture, industry and service) is slightly varied if compared with the share of wage employment described in Table 17, even though the wage employment for young people aged 5-14 years and wage employment for old persons aged 65 years and above are excluded.

Table 18. Women share of wage employment aged (15-64 years) by geographical domains, sex and industrial sector, 2015. In Percent.

Women share	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
	Women	Women	Women	Women
Agriculture (Primary)	49.0	-*	56.0	48.7
Industry (Secondary)	46.1	52.6	37.7	45.7
Services (Tertiary)	36.0	36.9	40.0	34.1
Total	42.9	43.0	40.1	43.3

*Based on few obseration

6.7 Child labour

Table 19 shows the percentage of working children in the population aged 5-17 years for the year 2015. About 18 percent of children worked and about 82 percent were not in the labour force. There is no significant difference between women and men.

Table 19. Working children aged (5-17 years) by sex, 2015. In Percent.

Working children	Women	Men	Both sexes
Working children	17.8	18.5	18.2
Not In the labour force	82.1	81.3	81.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 20 shows that the share of working children has decreased in recent years. In 2012, about 24 percent of children worked and 2015 about 18 percent worked.

Table 20. Working children aged (5-17 years) 2012-2015. In Percent.

Working children	2012	2013	2014	2015
Working children	23.6	18,3	19.3	18.2
Not In the labour force	76.4	81.6	80.7	81.7
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 21 shows the share of working children aged 5-17 years who are also currently attending school. As indicated, about one third of all working children currently attending school. Working while attending school was less common among women than men, at 30 percent against to 35 percent.

Table 21. Working children aged (5-17 years) currently attending school, 2015. In Percent.

Working children	Women	Men	Both sexes
Working children in school	29.5	35.2	32.5
Working children not in school	65.2	56.6	60.7
Not applicable	5.4	8.2	6.8
Total	100	100	100

7. Health

In this chapter data on illness and health care seeking are summarized. There are also some main results on antenatal care (ANC) and child vaccination included. For detailed information about "ANC" and child vaccination/child health it is recommended to use the results from the Cambodia Demograpic and Health Survey (CDHS) 2014.

The interviews on health were done by trained, non-medical enumerators. The health questions are separated into three parts, namely: "Health care seeking and expenditure" "Maternal health" and "Child health".

7.1 Illness, injury or other health problems in the last 30 days

In CSES 2015, the 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 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.

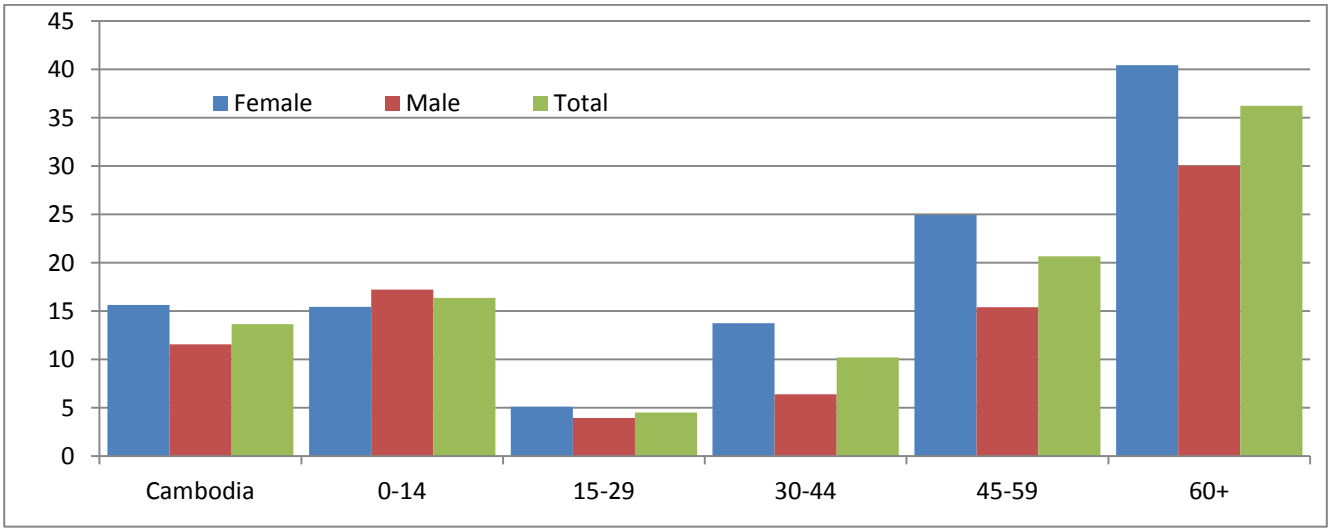
As indicated in Table 1 below, about 14 percent of all persons had an illness/injury at any time in the last 30 days. For women, about 16 percent had an illness or injury, while for men, the share is about 12 percent only. In absolute numbers this means that close to 2.1 million of the Cambodian populations had health problems. The share was higher in other rural areas than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas.

Table 1. Illness/injury in the last 30 days, 2015. In Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	15.6	11.6	13.6
Phnom Penh	6.3	4.3	5.3
Other urban	14.7	10.9	12.9
Other rural	17.4	12.9	15.2

Figure 1 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 the population aged 60 years and above that had an illness or injury during the last 30 days was about 40 percent among women and about 30 percent among men. In the youngest population aged 0-14 years, health problems for women were higher than for men. Overall, among the population aged 15 years and above, more women than men had health problems.
(See Figure 2 for more details).

Figure 1. Illness/injury in the last 30 days by age group and sex, 2015. In Percent



Health care visits

Table 2 shows that about 13 percent of the population had sought care once or more in the last 30 days, women to a greater extent than men in all geographical domains in Cambodia. The share of persons with one or more health care visit was higher in other rural areas than in other urban areas and Phnom Penh, which constitutes about 15 percent, 12 percent, and 5 percent, respectively.

Table 2. Health care visits (one or more visits) in the last 30 days by geographical domain and sex, 2015. In Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	14.8	11.1	13.0
Phnom Penh	5.2	4.1	4.6
Other urban	13.8	10.3	12.1
Other rural	16.7	12.4	14.6

Table 3 shows health care visits distributed by sex, age group and number of visits. As indicated, 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 36 percent of the population aged 60 years and above has sought care at least once in the last 30 days, while the population aged below 60 years has lower rates. Except for children aged 0-14 years, women have sought care more often than men have. (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Health care visits in the last 30 days by sex and age group, 2015. In Percent.

Sex and age group	Once	2-5 times	6 times or more	Once or more
Women				
0-14	8.6	6.8	0.2	15.6
15-29	3.8	2.0	0.0	5.8
30-44	8.5	5.8	0.1	14.4
45-59	12.6	12.0	0.1	24.8
60^{+}	20.5	19.1	0.3	39.9
Men				
0-14	9.8	7.4	0.2	17.4
15-29	2.5	1.6	0.1	4.1
30-44	3.1	3.4	0.1	6.6
45-59	7.2	8.1	0.1	15.4
60^{+}	13.7	15.9	0.4	30.0
Both sexes				
0-14	9.2	7.1	0.2	16.5
15-29	3.1	1.8	0.0	4.9
30-44	5.9	4.7	0.1	10.6
45-59	10.2	10.3	0.1	20.6
60^{+}	17.8	17.8	0.3	35.9

Provider of health care

The household head was asked if any household members had had health problems, whether they sought care and what kind of care was sought for 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. Different kinds of health care providers are grouped into public sector, private sector, self-care traditional care, overseas medical sector and other sectors.

As indicated in Table 4 below, the most common provider sought among the household members who needed care for illness, injury or other health problem in the last 30 days was a private health care provider, which constitutes about 71 percent, and followed by public health care provider, with about 21 percent. For household members that have used self-care as the first treatment, the share is about 6 percent only. There were few differences between women and men in the providers they sought for care in the last 30 days.
(See Table 4 for more details).

Table 4. First provider of health care among household members who were seeking care in the last 30 days by sex, 2015. In Percent.

Provider of health care	Women	Men	Both sexes
Public sector	21.8	20.2	21.1
Private sector	71.6	70.1	71.0
Self-care*	5.5	6.6	6.0
Traditional care	0.5	1.9	1.1
Overseas medical sector	0.5	1.1	0.7
Other sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100

* Self-care includes: shop selling drugs/market

As indicated in Table 5 below, private health care providers are the most common as the first provider sought in all geographical domains which constitutes about 81 percent in other urban areas, 76 percent in Phnom Penh and 70 percent in other rural areas. For public provider and self-care, the shares are higher in other rural areas than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. (See Table 5 for more details).

Table 5. First provider of health care among household members who were seeking care in the last 30 days by geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Provider of health care	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Public sector	21.1	19.1	16.7	21.8
Private sector	71.0	76.2	80.6	69.5
Self-care*	6.0	3.6	0.8	6.8
Traditional care	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.2
Overseas medical sector	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.7
Other sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100

* Self-care includes: shop selling drugs/market

As the health care system in Cambodia is largely a fee-based system, it is important to know the source of the 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 6 shows the different sources of money spent by persons who sought treatment for health care. About 55 percent of the money spent on health care came from household income, 38 percent from savings, and 4 percent from borrowing. For all geographical domains in Cambodia, the two most common sources of financing treatment for health care are

household income and savings. The use of household income for health care is larger in Phnom Penh than in other urban and other rural areas. In other rural areas, savings are used to a higher extent.
(See Table 6 for more details).

Table 6. Source of money spent by persons who sought treatment for health care by geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Source of financing treatment for health care	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Household income	55.3	78.2	63.9	52.7
Savings	38.0	21.8	30.5	40.0
Borrowings	4.0	0.0	2.4	4.4
Selling assets	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
Selling household productions in advance	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.6
Other	1.9	0.0	2.9	1.9
Total	100	100	100	100

The health care that a mother receives during pregnancy and at the time of delivery is important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the child. Antenatal care (ANC) from a trained provider is vital in monitoring the pregnancy and reducing morbidity risk for the mother and child during pregnancy and delivery. A well-designed and well-implemented ANC program facilitates detection and treatment of problems during pregnancy, such as anemia and infections, and provides an opportunity to disseminate health messages to women and their families. In CSES 2015, women who had given birth in the five years preceding the survey were asked about the type of ANC provider. For women with two or more live births during five-year period, data on antenatal care refers to the last pregnancy only.

Antenatal care is more beneficial in preventing adverse pregnancy outcomes when it is sought early in the pregnancy and is continued throughout pregnancy. Apart from receiving basic care, every pregnant woman should be monitored for complications.

Table 7 shows the percent distribution of women who had a birth during the last five years by source of antenatal care received during pregnancy. About 94 percent of women received ANC from trained personnel (doctors, nurses, and midwives) at least once. The use of antenatal care services differed slightly between women in the geographical domains. Health professionals provided antenatal care for almost 100 percent of women in Phnom Penh, 99 percent in other urban areas and 93 percent of women in other rural areas.

Table 7. Antenatal care among women with living children less than 5 years by geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Rerson who provided anteral care	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Doctors/Medical assistants	30.2	96.7	37.3	21.9
Nurses	11.5	1.7	20.1	11.6
Midwives	52.2	1.7	41.5	59.2
Traditional birth attendants	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Relatives/friends	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.3
None	1.4	0.0	1.1	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Women can successfully manage or avoid many of the dangers associated with delivery by giving birth in the presence of a skilled birth attendant. Health workers with appropriate training can recognize the signs of complications and help reduce the risk of infection. Among the women surveyed in the CSES 2015, 92 percent reported that their last delivery within the past five years took place at public and privaties facilities, which is

higher than the rate reported in the CDHS 2014 (83 percent). In Phnom Penh about 92 percent reported that they gave birth at public health facility.

Table 8. Women with living children under 5 years old by place of delivery and geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Place of last delivery	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Home	6.6	0.0	0.0	8.1
Public sector	84.8	91.8	74.4	85.1
Private medical sector	7.5	8.2	12.6	6.8
Overseas medical sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	1.2	0.0	13.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100

Obstetric care by a trained provider during delivery is recognized as critical for the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality. Table 9 shows the percent distribution of assistance during the last delivery. About 96 percent of women was assisted by trained health professionals (i.e., doctors, nurses, or midwives). Only 4 percent was assisted by traditional birth attendants.

Table 9. Women with living children under 5 years old by person providing assistance during delivery for the most recent birth, 2015. Percent.

Person who assisted during last delivery	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Doctors/Medical assistants	34.8	88.1	48.7	27.1
Nurses	12.7	8.8	23.2	12.0
Midwives	48.8	3.1	28.1	56.4
Traditional birth attendants	3.7	0.0	0.0	4.5
Relatives/friends	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
None	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100

In CSES 2015 a question was asked for all children under two years if they have ever received a vaccination. These data may provide certain information for the assessment of the immunization program in reaching out to all population. The vaccination coverage rates of male and female children are practically the same. Table 10 shows the percentage of vaccination distribution by geographical domains. Children in other urban areas are more likely to have received vaccinations than those in other rural areas (99 percent against 97 percent).

Table 10. Children 0–23 months old who ever received a vaccination by geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Domain	Yes	No	Total
Cambodia	96.9	3.1	100
Phnom Penh	96.2	3.8	100
Other urban	99.4	0.6	100
Other rural	96.6	3.4	100

8. Victimization

In this section the main indicators of victimization by violence, victimization by property crimes, victimization by accidents, and feelings of safety are presented.

The questions in the CSES questionnaire refer to the last 12 months.

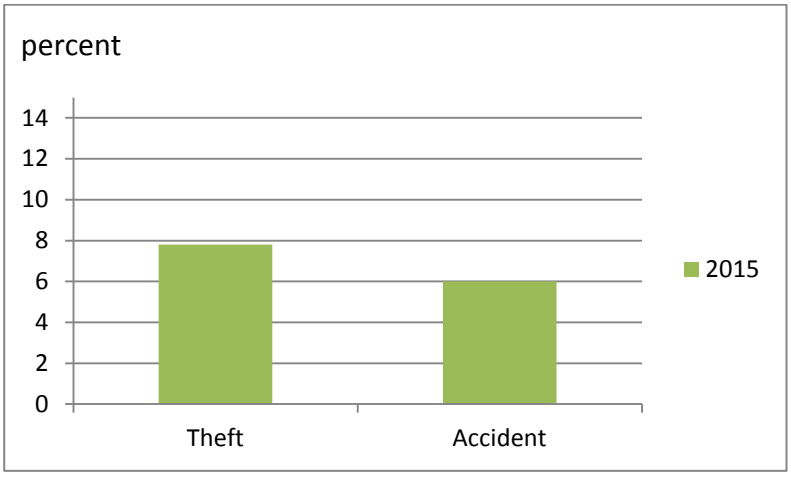
The CSES is designed to provide basic information of victimized households and persons in the context of household socio-economic conditions. To get comprehensive assessment of victim of violence, the detailed information is collected and analysis in the report of Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey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

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.

Victimization by property crime and accident

In Figure 1 the victimization by property crime and victimization by accident are presented for 2015. As indicated about 8 percent of the households was victimized by property crimes (theft, burglary or robbery) in 2015 and 6 percent of the households was victimized by accidents.

Figure 1. Victimized households. 2015.



The concept of property crime is used which consists of theft, burglary and robbery crimes. The questions were asked to the household head. The result indicates that the victimized households who had reported as victims by property crimes are almost the same in urban and rural areas at about 8 percent each.

Table 1. Victimization by property crimes by residence, 2015. In Percent.

Household and Residence	
Victimized households in percent of all households living in:	
Cambodia	7.8
Urban	8.4
Rural	7.7

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 neighbourhood referring to security for the whole household. The characteristics refer to the head of household.

The result from CSES 2015 indicates that about 82 percent of the Cambodian household heads felt safe from crime and violence in their neighbourhood. No significant differences regarding feeling of safety were found between household headed by women and household headed by men.

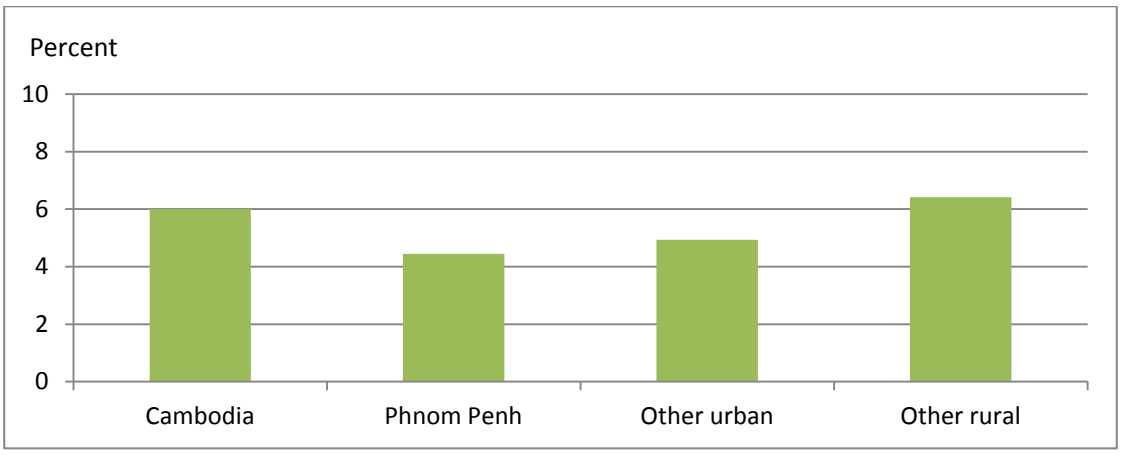
Table 2. Feeling of safety from crime and violence by residence and sex of head of household, 2015. In Percent.

Safety and Residence	Women headed households	Men headed households	All households
Feeling safe from crime and violence in neighborhood	82.0	82.0	82.0
Heads of household feeling safe from crime and violence in neighborhood in % of all heads of households in			
Urban	79.3	79.1	79.2
Rural	82.8	82.8	82.8

Households victimized by accidents

Figure 2 shows the accident rates by geographical domains in Cambodia. As indicated, the accident rate in Phnom Penh was lower than in the other geographical domains. Other rural areas had the highest rate of household victimized by accidents.

Figure 2. Accidents by geographical domain 2015. In Percent.



Persons Victimized by violence

Table 3 shows persons who were victimized by violence in percent of the total population. In 2015 the victimized person of both sexes was 0.7 percent of the total population. Among all victimized persons more women than men were victimized by violence, which is about 56 percent and 44 percent, respectively.

Table 3. Persons victimized by violence by sex, 2015. In Percent.

Victimization	Women	Men	Both sexes
Victimized persons in percent of total population	0.8	0.6	0.7
Number of victimized persons	59,133	46,200	105,333
Share of women and men of all victimized persons	56.1	43.9	100

9. Household income and Liability

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 has improved sufficiently to be published.The quality has become progressively better and is still improving 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. Also income tends to fluctuate substantially during the year. There are a number of methodological issues to address before reliable income statistics can be produced from the CSES. You still have to start somewhere and the statistics produced are reasonably reliable to give useful information about the differences between geographical domains in Cambodia and also about how Cambodians earn their living. But keep in mind that the results should be handled with caution. Take notes that the sample survey of CSES2014 were 12,000 samples. There were smaller sample surveys in 2011-2013 and 2015. around 3,600 households were enumerated each year. Thus, the sample surveys are much different that might have influence to the comparative analysis of income data.

Main sources of the Cambodian household incomes

The number of Cambodian normal households are 3.3 million with 15.4 million people living in Cambodia as estimated in CSES2015. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita in 2015 was estimated to USD1,228 from USD1,123 in 2014 (SNA/MEF2015).
Total incomes of Cambodian household is estimated at 1,619 thousand riels in 2015, which is an increase by 13 percent over the last year and it is increased by 82 percent if compared to 2011. The higher increase of total income over the last five years is mainly due to the data collection on current transfers paid that 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 source of Cambodian household income from wage and salary show tendencies to increase, to about 49 percent of total income in 2015, and it has significantly increased by 23 percent over the last year, from 642 thousand riels in 2014 to 788 riels in 2015. Self-employment income shows tendency to decrease its share, to about 45 percent of the total incomes in 2015.

It is notable that the main source of Cambodian household income in 2015 is wages and salary, while the previous years it was self-employment. The agriculture income is a common source of income in other rural areas while the main source of income in Phnom Penh and other urban areas were non-agriculture incomes. Agriculture income in Cambodia as a whole increased by 3 percent over the last year, however its share of total incomes seem to decrease slightly, about 15 percent in 2015 and 16 percent in 2014. Non-agriculture income decreased by 4 percent over the last year. However it increased by 62 percent over the last five years, since 2011.

In Phnom Penh, household wages and salaries increased by 25 percent in 2015 compared to 2014. In 2015, the main sources of incomes in Phnom Penh was from wages and salaries. The self-employment income decreased by 21 percent in 2015, caused by agriculture and non-agriculture, and owner occupied house income that also decreased. The property income increased about 5 percent in 2015 compared to 2014. The household total income in Phnom Penh increased about 3 percent in 2015 over the last year.

In other urban areas, the household total income increased about 20 percent in 2015 compared to 2014. The main source of household income is from self-employment which represented about 54 percent of the total income. Self-employment income has increased to 1,225 thousand riels in 2015 from 1,024 thousand riels in 2014. The income from wages and salaries represented about 39 percent of the total income in 2015, and increased about 16 percent from 2014. Household income from agriculture increased about 20 percent while the non-agriculture income increased by 16 percent over the last year, from 2014 to 2015.

In other rural areas, the household total incomes increased by about 14 percent in 2015 compared to 2014. The main source of household income in other rural areas is wages and salaries which represented about 48 percent

of the total income. Income from wages and salaries in other rural areas increased about 22 percent over the last year. Household income from agriculture increased about 5 percent in 2015 while non-agriculture decreased about 3 percent, if compared to 2014.

Table 1. Income composition, average per month, 2011–2015, In Thousand Riels and Percent.

Source of income	Values in Thousand Riels					Share in %				
	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015
Cambodia										
Primary income	862	984	1,183	1,371	1,523	97.1	96.6	95.7	95.6	94.1
Wage and Salary	340	403	505	642	788	38.4	39.5	40.9	44.8	48.7
Self-employment Income	520	576	675	722	727	58.5	56.5	54.6	50.4	44.9
Agriculture	209	229	195	230	238	23.6	22.5	15.7	16.0	14.7
Non Agriculture	224	249	369	378	362	25.3	24.5	29.9	26.3	22.4
Owner occupied house	86	98	111	115	127	9.7	9.6	9.0	8.0	7.8
Property income	2	5	3	7	8	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5
Total transfers received	26	35	53	62	96	2.9	3.4	4.3	4.4	5.9
Total Income	**888**	**1,019**	**1,236**	**1,434**	**1,619**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total transfers paid (*)	17	5	5	10	11	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7
Disposable Income	**871**	**1,014**	**1,231**	**1,424**	**1,608**	**98.1**	**99.5**	**99.6**	**99.3**	**99.3**
Phnom Penh										
Primary income	1,770	1,847	2,478	2,806	2,869	97.3	97.9	98.5	98.2	97.6
Wage and Salary	991	930	1,135	1,385	1,736	54.5	49.3	45.1	48.5	59.1
Self-employment Income	769	909	1,326	1,399	1,110	42.3	48.2	52.7	49.0	37.8
Agriculture	8	22	11	27	7	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.2
Non Agriculture	423	560	935	957	738	23.2	29.7	37.1	33.5	25.1
Owner occupied house	338	327	381	415	365	18.6	17.4	15.1	14.5	12.4
Property income	10	8	17	22	23	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8
Total transfers received	50	40	38	50	69	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.4
Total Income	**1,819**	**1,886**	**2,517**	**2,856**	**2,938**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total transfers paid (*)	26	17	19	20	16	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
Disposable Income	**1,793**	**1,870**	**2,498**	**2,836**	**2,922**	**98.6**	**99.1**	**99.3**	**99.3**	**99.4**
Other urban										
Primary income	1,136	1,456	2,036	1,793	2,133	96.9	96.8	96.4	95.8	94.8
Wage and Salary	443	522	576	750	873	37.8	34.7	27.3	40.1	38.8
Self-employment Income	689	904	1,454	1,024	1,225	58.8	60.1	68.9	54.7	54.4
Agriculture	71	124	77	83	100	6.1	8.2	3.6	4.4	4.5
Non Agriculture	510	621	1,177	782	906	43.5	41.3	55.8	41.8	40.3
Owner occupied house	109	160	200	160	218	9.3	10.6	9.5	8.5	9.7
Property income(**)	3	29	6	18	35	0.3	1.9	0.3	1.0	1.6
Total transfers received	36	48	76	80	117	3.1	3.2	3.6	4.2	5.2
Total Income	**1,172**	**1,504**	**2,112**	**1,872**	**2,250**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total transfers paid (*)	14	11	9	14	14	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6
Disposable Income	**1,158**	**1,493**	**2,103**	**1,858**	**2,236**	**98.8**	**99.3**	**99.6**	**99.3**	**99.4**
Other rural										
Primary income	707	784	878	1,101	1,233	97.0	96.1	94.3	94.7	92.7
Wage and Salary	241	309	403	518	631	33.1	37.8	43.3	44.5	47.5
Self-employment Income	465	474	474	580	599	63.9	58.1	51.0	49.9	45.1
Agriculture	253	276	237	280	293	34.8	33.8	25.5	24.1	22.1
Non Agriculture	162	143	178	235	228	22.2	17.5	19.1	20.2	17.2
Owner occupied house	50	55	59	65	78	6.9	6.8	6.3	5.6	5.9
Property income	1	1	1	3	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total transfers received	21	32	53	62	96	3.0	3.9	5.7	5.3	7.3
Total Income	**728**	**816**	**931**	**1,163**	**1,329**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total transfers paid (*)	16	3	3	8	10	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.8
Disposable Income	**713**	**813**	**928**	**1,155**	**1,319**	**97.8**	**99.6**	**99.7**	**99.3**	**99.2**

(*) 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 palusible value which influence the values compared to previous years

Disposable income

The disposable income varies considerably between the different geographical domains in Cambodia. In 2015, the average household income was 1,608 thousand riels per month which is an increase with about 13 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. The 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.

In 2015, the average disposable income per capita was 370 thousand riels per month which is an increase by 12 percent in 2015 if compared to 2014. In Phnom Penh, the average household disposable income was 2,922 thousand riels per month and per capita disposable income was 650 thousand riels per month in 2015.
In 2015, per capita disposable income in Phnom Penh was more than two times larger than the per capita disposable income in other rural areas and more than one time in other urban areas in 2015.
(See Table 2 for more details).

Table 2. Disposable income, average values per month, 2011–2015, In Thousand Riels.

Domain	Per household					Per capita				
	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015
Cambodia	871	1,014	1,231	1,424	1,608	198	228	288	331	370
Phnom Penh	1,793	1,870	2,498	2,836	2,922	406	432	580	681	650
Other urban	1,158	1,493	2,103	1,858	2,236	267	342	509	435	524
Other rural	713	813	928	1,155	1,319	162	180	216	265	306

The mean value doesn't give a fair 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 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 other urban and other rural areas.

Table 3. Disposable income, median values per month, 2011–2015, In Thousand Riels.

Domain	Per household					Per capita				
	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015
Cambodia	562	663	782	974	1,144	135	157	192	233	267
Phnom Penh	1,250	1,379	1,646	2,018	2,275	298	320	380	473	520
Other urban	826	953	1,216	1,306	1,559	198	230	294	310	359
Other rural	469	561	666	833	981	114	133	163	200	237

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 48 percent of the total income. In 2015, the households in quintile 5 have a disposable income per capita that is about 11 times larger than the 20 percent of the households with the lowest income. In 2011, the households in quintile 5 had a disposable income per capita that was 12 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 2011–2015, In Thousand Riels and Percent.

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels					Share in %				
	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015
Cambodia										
Quintile group										
Lowest	41	49	67	46	82	4.1	4.3	4.6	2.8	4.4
Second	89	106	135	162	190	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.8	10.3
Middle	142	165	204	246	284	14.3	14.5	14.1	14.9	15.3
Fourth	213	248	298	359	406	21.5	21.8	20.6	21.8	21.9
Highest	506	571	744	838	890	51.1	50.1	51.4	50.8	48.1
Phnom Penh										
Quintile group										
Lowest	126	137	159	166	200	6.2	6.3	5.3	4.9	6.2
Second	217	229	285	344	373	10.7	10.6	9.6	10.2	11.5
Middle	298	324	395	476	526	14.5	15.0	13.2	14.2	16.2
Fourth	415	454	574	679	737	20.6	21.0	19.2	20.2	22.7
Highest	973	1,017	1,571	1,695	1,412	48.0	47.1	52.6	50.5	43.5
Other urban										
Quintile group										
Lowest	59	69	103	92	129	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.9
Second	129	153	203	213	248	9.7	8.9	8.1	9.9	9.4
Middle	199	229	295	310	358	14.9	13.4	11.7	14.3	13.7
Fourth	286	362	435	436	541	21.5	21.2	17.3	20.2	20.6
Highest	661	896	1,478	1,109	1,348	49.6	52.4	58.8	51.3	51.4
Other rural										
Quintile group										
Lowest	28	33	47	17	57	3.4	3.6	4.4	1.3	3.7
Second	67	80	103	124	154	8.3	8.9	9.6	9.4	10.1
Middle	114	132	164	202	236	14.1	14.7	15.1	15.3	15.4
Fourth	177	200	241	301	337	21.8	22.3	22.3	22.8	22.0
Highest	425	453	526	676	746	52.4	50.4	48.7	51.2	48.8

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 2011, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 12 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. In 2012, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 11 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. Within the geographical domains the distance is somewhat smaller.

In 2013, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 10 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. In 2014, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly10 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. Within the geographical domains the distance is somewhat smaller.

In 2015, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 10 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. In Phnom Penh, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 6 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. In other urban areas, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 7 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. In other rural areas, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 9 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, 2011-2015. In Thousand Riels and Percent.

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels					Share in %				
	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015
Cambodia										
P05	22	23	37	33	46	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.7
P10	33	40	55	57	73	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.7
P25	67	81	104	126	152	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.7
P50 Median	135	157	192	229	267	9.5	9.6	9.7	10.3	9.9
P75	232	268	321	379	438	16.4	16.5	16.2	17.0	16.3
P90	381	446	533	587	705	26.8	27.4	26.9	26.3	26.3
P95	550	611	736	822	1,004	38.7	37.6	37.2	36.8	37.4
Phnom Penh										
P05	103	123	119	138	165	3.6	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.5
P10	133	145	165	189	211	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.5
P25	202	205	247	299	333	7.0	6.5	6.8	6.6	7.1
P50 Median	298	320	380	443	520	10.3	10.2	10.5	9.7	11.1
P75	452	499	620	702	798	15.6	15.9	17.1	15.4	17.0
P90	717	799	889	1,164	1,169	24.8	25.5	24.6	25.5	25.0
P95	987	1,040	1,198	1,630	1,485	34.1	33.2	33.1	35.7	31.7
Other urban										
P05	41	39	74	63	85	2.1	1.6	2.4	2.2	2.1
P10	61	81	110	109	142	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.6
P25	110	138	183	184	216	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.5	5.5
P50 Median	198	230	294	298	359	10.3	9.5	9.4	10.5	9.1
P75	313	412	490	454	605	16.3	17.1	15.7	16.1	15.3
P90	502	654	802	710	1,004	26.1	27.1	25.7	25.1	25.4
P95	696	860	1,164	1,011	1,540	36.2	35.6	37.4	35.7	39.0
Other rural										
P05	19	20	33	29	41	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.9
P10	29	34	50	48	63	2.6	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.9
P25	57	68	90	104	135	5.0	5.4	5.8	5.8	6.2
P50 Median	114	133	163	199	237	10.1	10.5	10.5	11.1	10.9
P75	196	221	261	325	372	17.4	17.4	16.8	18.1	17.2
P90	302	340	409	478	568	26.7	26.7	26.2	26.6	26.2
P95	412	456	553	614	751	36.5	35.8	35.5	34.2	34.7

Ratio of monthly average disposable income per capita

The ratio of disposable income per capita for household headed by a woman and household headed by a man is calculated as the average disposable income per capita for household headed by a woman dividing by the disposable income per capita for household headed by a man. If the ratio equals 1.0, it denotes a point of balance of the average disposable income between woman household head and man household head.

As shown in Table 6 the ratio varies between the the years from 2011 to 2015, for all Cambodia as well as between the geographical domains. Some years the disposable income per capita in households headed by a woman is higher than for households headed by a man. Thus any trend can be seen over the years. However the disposable income per capita for women household head was about the same as the disposable income per capita for men household head in 2015, with a ratio of 1.0. (See Table 6 for more details).

Table 6. Disposable income per capita, average per month by sex of household head and geographical domain, 2011–2015. In Thousand Riels and Ratios.

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels					Ratio of disposable income per capita				
	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015
Cambodia										
Women	191	230	262	358	358	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0
Men	201	227	295	324	374					
Both sexes	198	228	288	331	370					
Phnom Penh										
Women	385	487	459	650	587	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.9
Men	412	414	616	691	677					
Both sexes	406	432	580	681	650					
Other urban										
Women	270	293	399	473	454	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.8
Men	266	358	540	424	544					
Both sexes	267	342	509	435	524					
Other rural										
Women	153	174	211	292	301	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Men	165	181	217	258	307					
Both sexes	162	180	216	265	306					

9.2 Cambodian household liability

About 38 percent of Cambodian households reported that they had debt or liabilities in 2015. The figures from the survey shows that the number of indebted households has increased about 22 percent over the last year. The share of indebted households in Phnom Penh was lower than in other geographical domains of the country. The share of indebted households in other urban areas seemed to has increased a little from the level in 2011. The indebted households in other rural areas is higher than in other areas.
(See Table 7 and Table 7A for more details).

Table 7. Number of indebted households by geographical domain, 2011-2015, In Thousand Households.

Domain	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015
Cambodia	1,144	1,174	1,080	1,029	1,255
Phnom Penh	34	43	41	36	38
Other urban	91	118	85	105	113
Other rural	1,019	1,014	955	888	1,104

Table 7A. Share of indebted households by geographical domain, 2011-2015, in Percent.

Domain	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015
Cambodia	37.6	38.1	34.2	31.6	37.9
Phnom Penh	10.7	12.9	11.2	9.8	9.7
Other urban	29.9	29.6	25.6	28.7	31.4
Other rural	42.1	43.1	38.7	35.2	43.2

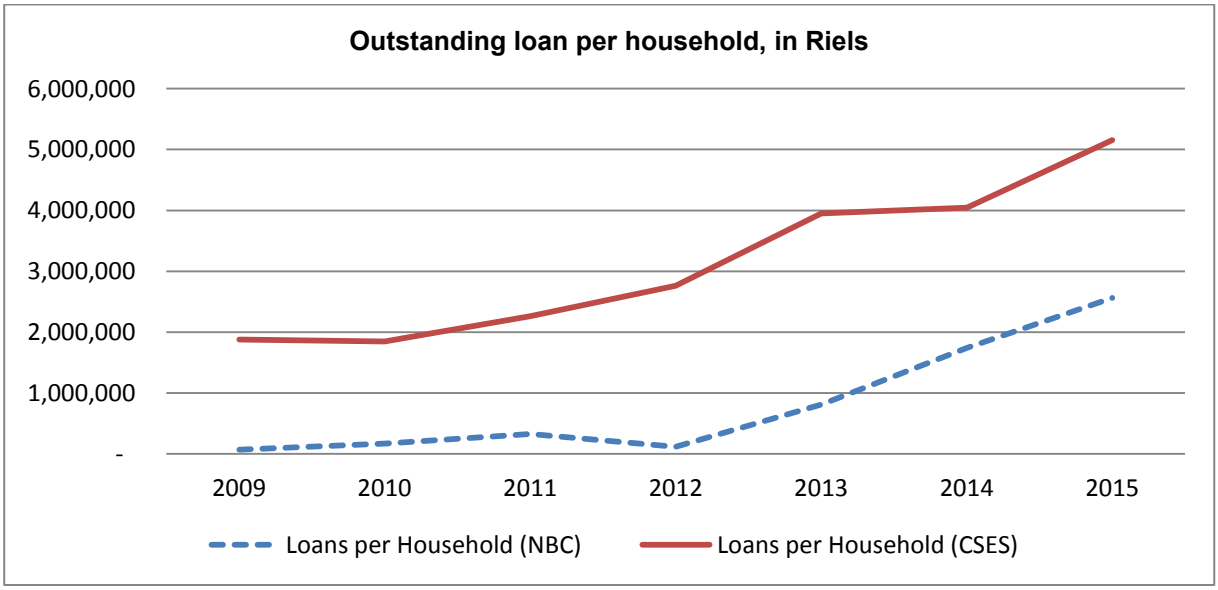
For Cambodian households , the average amount of outstanding loan increased by about 28 percent over the last year. Cambodian households in Phnom Penh have also increased in outstanding loan if compared to the previous years. For other urban areas, the outstanding loans incurred by the households have gradually increased if compared to the previous years except for 2013, which showed increase by 29 percent over the last year. Households in other rural areas increased about 27 percent in outstanding loans over the last year while the number of indebted households have decreased from 43 percent in 2012 and 39 percent in 2013 to 35 percent in 2014 respectively, it rate increased to 43 percent in 2015. (See Table 8 for more details).

Table 8. Average amount of outstanding loan by geographical domain, 2011-2015. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015
Cambodia	2,264	2,762	3,952	4,043	5,157
Phnom Penh	6,488	3,801	5,394	6,582	10,270
Other urban	4,622	6,771	9,857	6,896	8,873
Other rural	1,913	2,274	3,363	3,609	4,600

Notice that the amounts of outstanding loan from the CSES shows higher levels than the loans reported by microfinance institution (NBC2015), see Figure 1. However the gap decreased in 2013 and 2014, but increased in 2015. In addition, loans in household business were significantly increased by 79 percent in 2015 and 22 percent in 2014 (NBC2015).

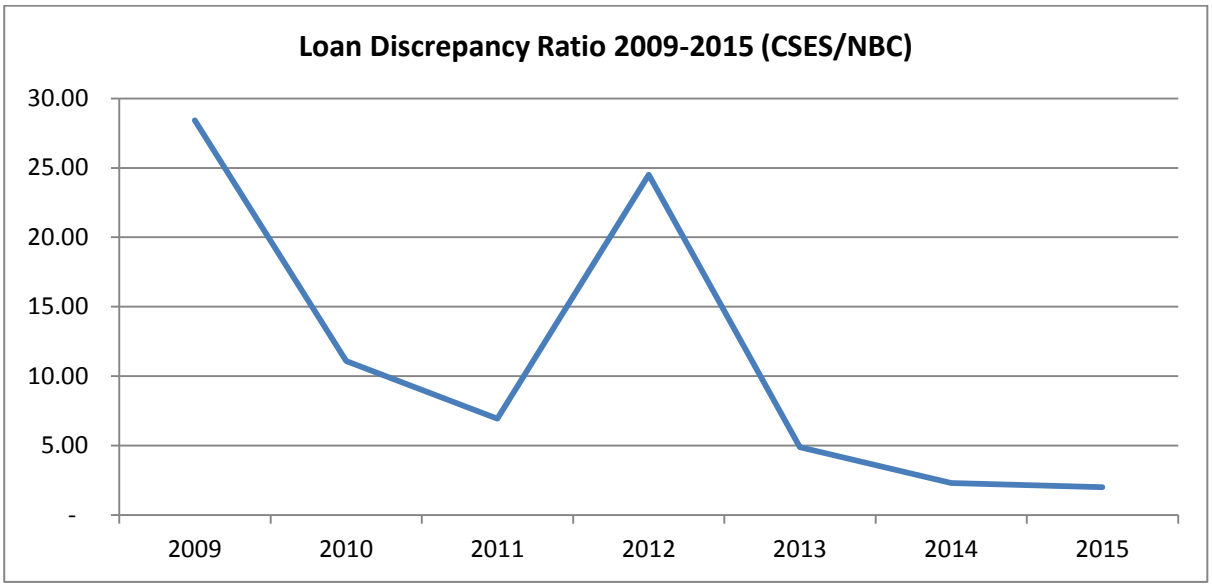
Figure 1. Average of oustanding loan per household, 2009-2015. In Riels.



Source: NIS (CSES) and NBC.

In 2009 and 2012, there were big loan discrepancy ratios of household's outstanding loan from CSES and NBC, but this ratio has declined to narrow gap from 2009 to 2015 (2.02 times in 2015) except for the gap ratio in 2012 at 24.5 times. The discrepancy may 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).

Figure 2. Household loans discrepancy ratio, 2009-2015, In Percent.



Source:NIS(CSES) and NBC.

In Cambodia, the oustsanding loans of Cambodian households are mainly obtained from the bank, about 57 percent of all loans in 2015. The households who have obtained from NGOs or microfinance institutions constitute about 20 percent, and 11 percent obtained their loan from the money lender. The share of household who obtained a loan from relatives in Cambodia was about 6 percent.

In Phnom Penh, the households mainly obtained loans from the bank, at about 65 percent of all households. About 3 percent obtained loans from moneylender, about 6 percent from NGOs or microfinance institutions, and about 1 percent from relatives in Cambodia. Loans which were obtained from the bank started to increase from 2011 to 2015 from 27 percent to 65 percent. The loans from NGOs declined over the last three years (2013, 2014 and 2015).

In other urban areas, the households mainly obtained loans from the bank and NGOs or Microfinance, which constitute about 61 percent and 17 percent respectively in 2015. However the loans from the bank increased while the loans from NGOs decreased over the last year. Loans from moneylenders constitute about 7 percent, and loans from relatives in Cambodia about 9 percent. The result shows there are no loans obtained from employer in the last three years (2013 to 2015).

In other rural areas, the households still mainly obtained from the bank and NGOs or Microfinance, which constitute about 57 percent and 21 percent respectively in 2015. In other rural areas loans which were obtained from relatives in Cambodia and from moneylender constitute about 6 percent and 11 percent respectively. Loans from bank and loans from NGOs or microfinance institutions increase over the last year.
(See Table 9 for more details).

Table 9. Average outstanding debt by sources of loan by geograpghical domain, 2011-2015. In Thousand and Percent.

	Average outstanding debts: Value in Thousand Riels					Share (%) of outstanding loan by sources				
Domain/Sources of loan	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015
Cambodia						100	100	100	100	100
Relatives in Cambodia	2,361	2,255	3,988	3,423	4,424	18.3	15.7	10.0	10.9	6.0
Relatives who live abroad	3,092	6,141	1,156	3,502	2,890	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.6
Friends/neighbours	1,721	2,059	924	1,948	5.037	6.2	5.2	3.6	3.6	2.1
Moneylender	3,185	2,375	2,747	2,509	2,836	14.5	18.7	14.6	12.1	10.6
Trader	3,055	2,102	1,900	3,123	2,534	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.3
Landlord	638	2,000	0	6,404	10,000	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Employer	3,200	790	1,846	10,735	650	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Bank	3,034	3,999	6,043	5,035	6,320	16.4	26.2	35.4	48.8	57.2
NGOs	1,678	2,361	2,819	3,400	3,843	39.5	31.6	33.1	21.1	19.8
Others	723	1,322	1,141	2,355	1,802	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.2
Phnom Penh						100	100	100	100	100
Relatives in Cambodia	12,249	3,686	4,602	2,725	10,000	31.1	17.2	9.1	10.5	1.3
Relatives who live abroad	0	0	3,000	5,973	0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.0
Friends/neighbours	1,152	4,339	1,951	5,057	20,526	5.5	6.5	4.4	3.0	12.3
Moneylender	3,509	1,734	1,449	2,220	4,000	13.1	11.6	12.6	13.6	3.0
Trader	5,879	0	0	0	1,877	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
Landlord	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employer	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bank	4,869	4,493	7,493	9,001	10,601	26.5	37.5	60.3	62.3	64.7
NGOs	3,407	3,768	1,081	1,914	7,979	19.0	26.3	10.8	9.2	5.7
Others	3,500	500	2,153	1,080	577	2.6	0.8	1.6	0.6	4.9
Other urban						100	100	100	100	100
Relatives in Cambodia	7,732	2,382	8,913	9,410	12,255	14.9	9.7	5.7	9.7	9.4
Relatives who live abroad		2,800	3,845	5,688	1,505	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.8
Friends/neighbours	7,341	1,920	720	2,593	891	4.9	3.2	5.4	3.3	2.0
Moneylender	3,486	3,862	3,887	3,598	4,678	21.1	14.6	13.2	14.1	6.9
Trader	0	0	260	16,491	0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0
Landlord	1,040	0	0	16,000	10,000	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6
Employer	0	1,600	0	0	0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bank	5,737	10,796	17,436	7,724	10,981	22.3	41.7	40.8	52.4	60.7
NGOs	3,009	4,701	5,030	6,348	3,141	36.4	29.0	32.0	18.8	17.0
Others		1,000	1,300	465	4,336	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.3	1.6
Other rural						100	100	100	100	100
Relatives in Cambodia	1,406	2,184	3,723	2,837	3,079	18.2	16.3	10.4	11.1	5.9
Relatives who live abroad	3,092	6,616	772	3,096	3,053	1.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.6
Friends/neighbours	1,347	1,955	897	1,779	1,811	6.3	5.4	3.4	3.7	1.7
Moneylender	3,134	2,271	2,703	2,370	2,709	13.9	19.4	14.8	11.8	11.3
Trader	2,926	2,102	1,963	2,754	2,682	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.9	1.2
Landlord	500	2,000	0	100	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employer	3,200	300	1,846	10,735	650	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Bank	2,581	2,648	4,696	4,488	5,635	15.5	24.0	33.9	47.9	56.6
NGOs	1,543	2,076	2,660	3,128	3,864	40.5	32.1	34.2	21.9	20.6
Others	618	1,366	1,019	2,468	1,589	2.3	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.0

In 2015, households have mainly borrowed money for their consumption needs, about 37 percent of all purposes. The second purpose of borrowing money is for agricultural activities, which constitutes about 20 percent and the third purpose is for non-agricultural activities, at about 11 percent. The purpose of borrowing is mainly for household consumption needs in all geographical domains.at about 41 percent in Phnom Penh, 23 percent in other urban areas, and 39 percent in the other rural areas. (See Table 10 for more details).

Table 10. Average outstanding debt by purpose of borrowing and geograpghical domain, 2011-2015. In Thousand Riels.

Domain/Purpose of borrowing	Value in Thousand Riels					Share (%) of outstanding loan by purpose				
	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015
Cambodia						100	100	100	100	100
Agricultural activities	2,236	2,348	4,093	3,848	4,544	22.7	29.2	27.9	27.1	19.7
Non-agricultural activities	4,002	5,370	5,164	5,884	6,896	17.1	13.4	13.8	13.3	11.4
Household consumption needs	1,188	1,638	2,354	2,838	3,899	34.0	30.5	28.4	29.1	37.3
Illness, injury, accident	1,410	1,809	1,546	2,671	3,721	10.6	10.4	8.9	7.5	7.4
Other emergencies (fire, flood, theft)	6,376	4,000	0	1,551	4,700	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Rituals (marriage ceremony, funeral etc.)	2,229	1,909	1,876	3,387	3,522	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	4,098	5,267	5,619	5,525	7,316	5.6	6.7	8.4	9.0	9.7
Purchase of consumer durables	2,194	2,754	6,494	5,088	7,555	2.6	3.4	5.4	8.0	8.7
Servicing and existing debts	3,309	5,237	9,916	6,581	9,023	4.1	2.8	4.2	2.7	2.9
Others	4,281	2,747	1,873	3,761	9,297	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2
Phnom Penh						100	100	100	100	100
Agricultural activities	2,000	-	990	780	0	1.2	0.0	1.9	4.4	0.0
Non-agricultural activities	16,549	4,882	6,868	8,042	6,410	17.0	22.1	24.2	15.5	11.8
Household consumption needs	2,969	2,539	1,753	3,877	8,075	44.9	46.7	18.6	37.8	40.9
Illness, injury, accident	8,641	2,324	1,708	5,192	13,063	10.3	6.6	13.0	9.9	5.3
Other emergencies (fire, flood, theft)	0	0	0	0	4,700	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	3.4
Rituals (marriage ceremony, funeral etc.)	3,453	4,000	0	10,582	2,690	5.8	1.3	0.0	2.9	2.3
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	5,267	6,709	9,820	14,412	14,513	7.7	14.4	26.4	13.1	12.7
Purchase of consumer durables	3,746	2,047	3,733	5,964	10,716	4.9	5.8	10.7	8.4	8.1
Servicing and existing debts	635	7,865	3,779	7,020	19,153	3.1	3.2	3.9	7.4	13.3
Others	12,055	-	2,000	18,000	2,000	5.1	0.0	1.3	0.6	2.3
Other urban						100	100	100	100	100
Agricultural activities	3,143	3,806	6,081	4,020	5,463	9.9	10.4	5.2	13.1	9.7
Non-agricultural activities	6,333	10,578	10,681	10,531	12,142	24.2	24.3	24.2	22.9	18.7
Household consumption needs	1,288	3,198	3,600	4,869	5,119	28.9	37.7	31.6	31.1	23.0
Illness, injury, accident	1,853	5,931	1,893	3,248	5,065	8.0	7.8	7.3	6.5	7.9
Other emergencies (fire, flood, theft)	800	0	0	4,000	0	0.4	0.0	-	0.1	0.0
Rituals (marriage ceremony, funeral etc.)	2,263	0	1,865	2,624	5,509	2.6	0.0	1.2	1.4	4.7
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	15,614	14,417	12,276	10,030	15,562	7.1	6.8	11.9	9.1	13.3
Purchase of consumer durables	1,742	4,761	7,418	7,562	5,407	6.9	4.9	5.4	11.9	13.5
Servicing and existing debts	7,966	11,400	31,267	10,306	14,276	12.1	8.1	12.0	2.8	8.5
Others	-	-	1,817	8,721	33,180	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.6
Other rural						100	100	100	100	100
Agricultural activities	2,204	2,296	4,071	3,857	4,501	24.6	32.5	31.1	29.6	21.4
Non-agricultural activities	3,264	4,213	4,047	4,737	5,958	16.5	11.9	12.4	12.0	10.6
Household consumption needs	1,103	1,352	2,248	2,525	3,676	34.1	29.0	28.6	28.5	38.7
Illness, injury, accident	1,154	1,488	1,511	2,483	3,347	10.8	10.8	8.8	7.6	7.4
Other emergencies (fire, flood, theft)	8,000	4,000	0	1,072	0	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.0
Rituals (marriage ceremony, funeral etc.)	2,122	1,875	1,877	3,143	3,149	2.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.4
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	2,673	4,035	4,009	4,457	5,746	5.4	6.3	7.3	8.8	9.2
Purchase of consumer durables	2,209	2,452	6,654	4,590	7,817	2.1	3.1	5.1	7.5	8.2
Servicing and existing debts	1,908	2,568	3,651	6,037	4,426	3.4	2.2	3.5	2.5	2.0
Others	2,653	2,747	1,869	2,364	800	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.1

In Cambodia, the indebted households have borrowed money from lenders/lending institutions with a monthly interest rate at on average 2.4 percent in 2015. The rate has decreased steadily since 2012. The monthly interest rate on average differs between geographical domains in the country, 2.4 percent in Phnom Penh, 2.1 percent in other urban areas and 2.5 percent in other rural areas. (See Table 11 for more details.)

Table 11. Average monthly interest rate on loan by geographical domain, 2011-2015. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015
Cambodia	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4
Phnom Penh	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.4
Other urban	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1
Other rural	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5

In 2015, the average period (times) of loans until its fully paid back is about 13 months for the indebted households in Cambodia. In Phnom Penh, the households have to pay off the debt back within 23 months on average, while the households living in other urban and other rural areas have to pay off their debts within 16 months and 13 months, respectively. (See Table 12 for more details).

Table 12. Average time until debt is fully paid back by geographical domain, 2011-2015. In Month.

Domain	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015
Cambodia	8.5	8.8	10.4	10.7	13.2
Phnom Penh	11.0	10.4	12.7	15.6	22.9
Other urban	9.5	11.0	13.5	12.3	15.8
Other rural	8.3	8.5	10.1	10.4	12.7

In Cambodia, the average outstanding loans experienced/not yet solved by the women head of indebted households is frequently lower the men head of indebted households in the last five years (2011-2015), except for 2013.

In Phnom Penh, the ratio denoting that the average outstanding loans for women head of indebted households is lower in 2015. In other urban areas, the ratio of outstanding loan denoting lower for women head of indebted households all years except in 2013.

In the other rural areas, the corresponding ratio is significantly lower for women head of indebted households than men head of indebted households, where their outstanding loans not yet sovled in all the years.
(See Table 13 for more details).

Table 13. Average outstanding loans by sex of household head and geographical domain, 2011-2015. In Thousand Riels and Ratios.

Domain	Value in Thousand Riels					Ratio of average outstanding loans				
	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015
Cambodia										
Women	1,524	1,892	4,065	3,593	4,404	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8
Men	2,636	3,121	4,031	4,329	5,338					
Both sexes	2,408	2,885	4,038	4,184	5,157					
Phnom Penh										
Women	5,258	3,568	2,695	6,850	8,197	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.7
Men	7,147	4,062	6,840	6,492	11,271					
Both sexes	6,772	3,934	5,519	6,582	10,270					
Other urban										
Women	3,204	4,282	19,712	5,299	8,284	0.6	0.6	2.7	0.7	0.9
Men	5,431	7,537	7,350	7,457	9,001					
Both sexes	4,947	6,807	10,141	7,064	8,873					
Other rural										
Women	1,241	1,460	2,464	3,235	3,813	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Men	2,238	2,598	3,651	3,869	4,786					
Both sexes	2,035	2,386	3,433	3,745	4,600					

Definitions and methodological discussion on income

See Section on the definitions and classifications which is attached in Chapter 12 of the report of CSES 2014 (About the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey). This section updated when the whole report is compiled.

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[2]. 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.[3]

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. 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 USD1 with reference exchange rate to riels, however the negative incomes since the CSES2014 have not been replaced with zero.

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 significant 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.[4] 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 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[5].

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

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

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

[5] 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 analyzing 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.

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 the definitions and the World Bank report on poverty). The results in this report are based on CSES 2015.

Average monthly consumption

In 2015, average monthly consumption in Cambodia was 1,715 Thousand Riels per household and 411 Thousand Riels per capita while in 2012, it was 1,231 Thousand Riels per household and 289 thousand riels per capita. At the national level, average monthly household consumption increased slightly between 2012, 2013, 2014 and relatively dramatic in 2015.

Table 1. Average monthly householdand per capita consumption 2015. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	Per household	Per capita
Cambodia	1,715	411
Phnom Penh	2,687	615
Other urban	2,280	552
Other rural	1,487	360

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 and Figure 2 for more details).

Figure 1. Average monthly consumption per household, 2009-2015. In Thousand Riels.

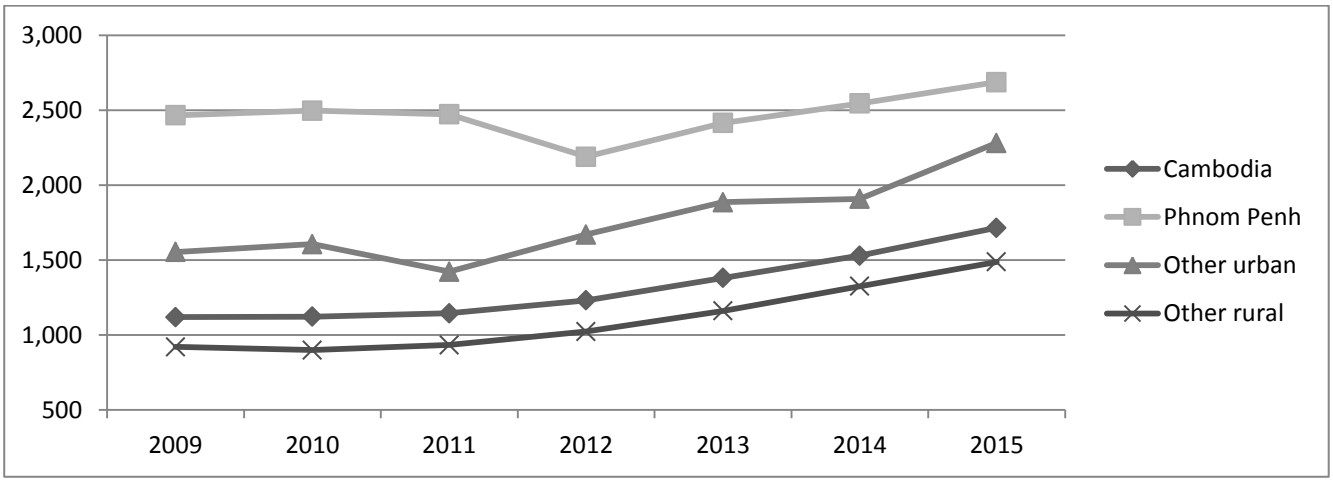
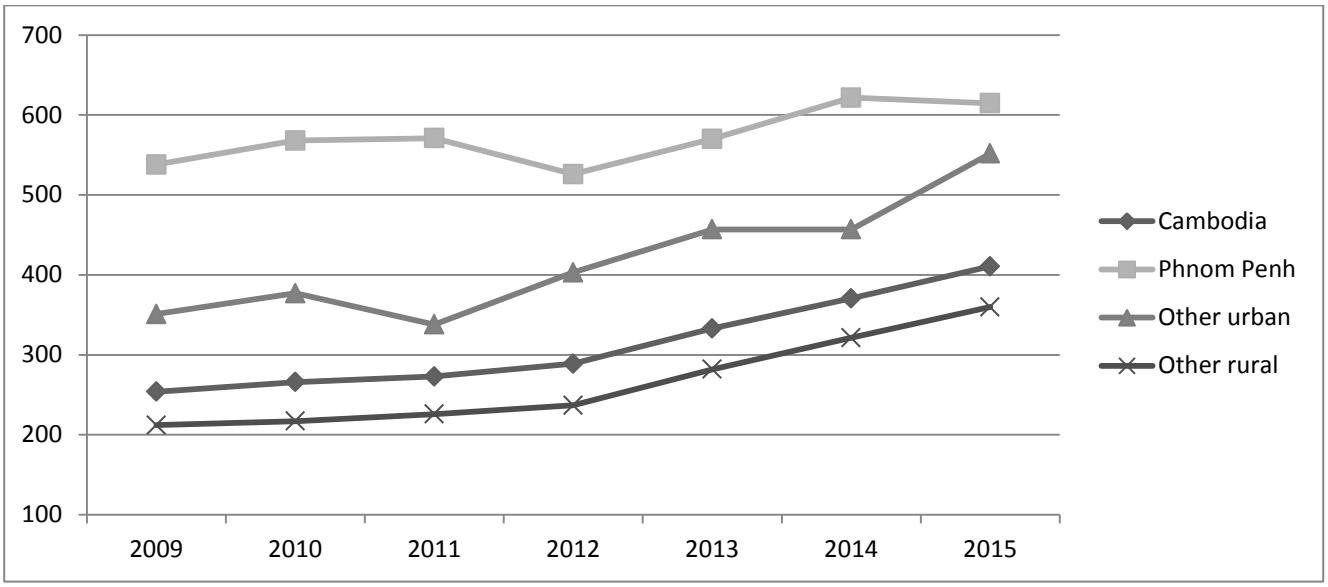


Figure 2. Average monthly consumption per capita, 2009-2015. In Thousand Riels.



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 2015 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 2015 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 that some items significantly increased and some items 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 10 percent in 2015 while expenditure on health decreased from 8 percent in 2009 to 6 percent in 2015. For education, you cannot find the same changes in level. Although education item only included school fees in 2015, 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 2015, it jumped to 42 percent higher than 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 details).

Table 2. Consumption composition, average monthly value per capita 2015. In Thousand Riels and Percent.

Consumption composition	Value in Thousand Riels	% of total
Cambodia		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	179	44
Alcohol and tobacco	9	2
Clothing and footwear	10	3
Housing, water, electricity	76	19
Furnishing etc	5	1
Health[1]	26	6
Transportation[2]	42	10
Communication	6	2
Recreation and culture	6	2
Education[3]	5	1
Miscellaneous goods[4]	44	11
Total	411	100
Phnom Penh		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	261	42
Alcohol and tobacco	9	2
Clothing and footwear	14	2
Housing, water, electricity	184	30
Furnishing etc	8	1
Health[1]	8	1
Transportation[2]	52	8
Communication	12	2
Recreation and culture	10	2
Education[3]	16	3
Miscellaneous goods[4]	40	7
Total	615	100
Other urban		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	179	44
Alcohol and tobacco	9	2
Clothing and footwear	10	3
Housing, water, electricity	76	19
Furnishing etc	5	1
Health[1]	26	6
Transportation[2]	42	10
Communication	6	2
Recreation and culture	6	2
Education[3]	5	1
Miscellaneous goods[4]	44	11
Total	411	100
Other rural		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	261	42
Alcohol and tobacco	9	2
Clothing and footwear	14	2
Housing, water, electricity	184	30
Furnishing etc	8	1
Health[1]	8	1
Transportation[2]	52	8
Communication	12	2
Recreation and culture	10	2
Education[3]	16	3
Miscellaneous goods[4]	40	7
Total	615	100

1,2,3,4: The definition coverage was changed in CSES 2014. See the Section on the consumption concepts in the report of CSES 2014.

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, and about two fifths fo the total per capita consumption in 2015 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 2015. In Thousand Riels and Percent.

Consumption composition	Value in Thousand Riels	% of total
Cambodia		
Quintile groups		
Lowest fifth	184	9
Second fifth	266	13
Middle fifth	339	17
Fourth fifth	440	22
Highest fifth	813	40
Phnom Penh		
Quintile groups		
Lowest fifth	283	9
Second fifth	432	14
Middle fifth	560	18
Fourth fifth	737	23
Highest fifth	1,164	37
Other urban		
Quintile groups		
Lowest fifth	203	8
Second fifth	314	12
Middle fifth	421	16
Fourth fifth	578	22
Highest fifth	1154	42
Other rural		
Quintile groups		
Lowest fifth	164	9
Second fifth	233	13
Middle fifth	294	17
Fourth fifth	377	21
Highest fifth	714	40

Durable goods

According to the CSES 2015, the most common durable goods owned by households in Cambodia was a cell phone while the least common durable goods was a jeep/van. About 77 percent of all households owned a cell phone in 2015, 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 decreased from 93 to 87 percent in 2015 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 2015. Ownership of television increased slightly from 60 percent in 2009 to 68 percent in 2015 while owning a motorcycle increased dramatically from 49 percent in 2009 to 71 percent in 2015.
(See Table 4 for more details).

Table 4. Selected items of durable goods owned by households 2015. In Percent.

Items of durable goods	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Radio	32	35	27	32
Television	68	97	88	61
Video tape recorder/ player*	19	29	22	17
Stereo	13	23	17	11
Cell phone	77	87	80	75
Satellite dish	3	3	4	3
Bicycle	64	52	59	66
Motorcycle	71	90	79	67
Car	4	12	13	2
Jeep/Van	0	-	1	0
PC	8	26	16	5

**) VHS/DVD is included*

Methods of Consumption

See Section on the definitions and classifications which is attached in Chapter 12 of the report of CSES 2014 (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 centers, 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 understand household food consumption, each sample household was asked about frequency of consumption of different food items. (See Table 1 for more details).

Rice was the most common cereal, consumed almost 7 days a week. Rice consumption is common for all geographical domains in Cambodia.

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

Vegetables include orange, green leafy and other vegetables. On average, orange vegetables are consumed for 1.1 days a week while green leafy and other vegetables are consumed for 3.4 days and 2.5 days per week, respectively. There were no significant differences in consumption of vegetables between geographical domains in Cambodia. Fruit (orange and other fruit) are consumed for more than one day a week.

Table 1. Frequency of household food consumption during last seven days by geographical domain, 2015. In Days.

Food Items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Cereals and grain	6.53	4.85	6.90	6.74
Roots and tubers	0.56	0.65	0.61	0.54
Legumes/Nuts	0.73	0.82	0.71	0.72
Orange vegetables	1.13	1.67	1.23	1.03
Green leafy vegetables	3.44	3.62	3.35	3.43
Others vegetables	2.48	3.10	2.42	2.40
Orange fruits	1.08	1.05	1.08	1.08
Others fruits	1.44	1.72	1.54	1.39
Organ meat	0.46	0.95	0.53	0.37
Meat & poultry	2.88	3.67	3.05	2.73
Fish and other aquatic animal	4.22	4.30	3.90	4.25
Eggs	1.67	1.54	1.80	1.67
Milk and dairy products	1.05	1.26	1.20	1.00
Oil and fats	3.58	3.85	3.72	3.52
Sugar/Sweets/Honey	2.15	2.04	2.10	2.17
Condiments/seasonings	6.36	5.77	6.55	6.42
Prahok/Phaork	1.57	1.40	1.42	1.62
Insects	0.13	0.21	0.21	0.10

Fish, meat (beef, pork and chicken), and eggs are important sources of animal protein. Reported fish consumption was, on average, for 4 days a week while meat and egg consumption was 2.9 days and 1.7 days per week, respectively. Frequency of fish consumption was similar in all geographical domains in Cambodia, as was the consumption of meat.

Consumption of milk and other dairy product was infrequent. Household consumed such foods for 1 day only per week on average. Households living in the different geographical domains are quiet similar in this regard.

Vegetable oil and animal fat are used for cooking. They are consumed on average for 3.6 days per week. There were no significant difference in the consumption of oil and fat being reported between geographical domains in Cambodia.

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 on average for 0.1 day only per week.

11.2 Household vulnerability (Coping strategies)

To understand household vulnerability and coping behavior when they are faced with a food shortage, households were asked which coping strategies they employed if and when they had such 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, 6.8 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 1.7 percent of households had borrowed food or relied on help from their friends or their relatives.
(See Table 2 for more details).

Table 2. Households adopted reduced coping strategies by geographical domain. 2015. In Percent.

Coping strategies	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Relied on less preferred	6.8%	1.4%	3.2%	8.1%
Borrowed food	1.7%	0.2%	0.9%	2.0%
Reduced number of Meal	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Reduced Portion size	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%
Reduced quantity consumed by adults	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%

Table 3 presents different livelihood coping strategies employed by households during the 30 days prior to the survey date. Overall, 2.4 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 1.4 percent of households had borrowed money or food from other people, and a similar proportion reduced their essential non-food expenditure. In other rural areas, borrowing money to buy food or borrowing food from other people was more common than it was in Phnom Penh or other urban areas. (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Households adopted livelihood coping strategies by geographical domain, 2015. In Percent.

Items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Sold House goods	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Sold productive assets or transport	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Reduced essential non-food expenditures	1.3%	0.0%	1.6%	1.4%
Spend savings	2.4%	0.0%	1.6%	2.8%
Borrowed money or food	1.4%	0.1%	1.0%	1.7%
Sold house or land	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Withdraw children from school	0.4%	0.1%	.2%	0.5%
Illegal income activities	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sent adult to sought work elsewhere	1.4%	0.0%	0.6%	1.7%
Begged	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%

Table 4 presents the percentage of households possessing equity/ID poor, priority access and other similar cards in the last year. Overall, 12 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, some Cambodian households also reported possessing priority access cards (1.8 percent) or other cards (1.2 percent). On average, about 6.4 percent of households reported they have ever used any priority card to access to health care or social services in the last year. Households in Phnom Penh were less likely to have used priority cards than households 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, 2015. In Percent.

Type of Cards	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Possessed equity/ ID poor cards	12.2%	1.0%	10.7%	14.2%
Possessed priority access cards	1.8%	0.5%	2.1%	1.9%
Possessed other cards	1.2%	0.5%	1.4%	1.3%
Use of any card	6.4%	1.0%	7.2%	7.1%

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.
Reference Library	A range of NIS reference publications are available for use by data users at the NIS Data Users Service Center.
Information Service	The NIS staff at the Data Users Service Center can assist users in addressing their data requirements. NIS publications are available for sale and subscriptions services can be arranged. Special data services are also available, on a user pays basis.
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