Cambodia
Socio-Economic Survey
2013

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1 Introduction

In this report results from the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2013 are presented. The CSES is a household survey with questions to households and their household members about housing conditions, education, economic activities, household production, household income and consumption, health and victimization.

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

The data from the eleven rounds of CSES provide important information about living conditions in Cambodia and have a wide range of uses. Results from CSES are used for monitoring the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. Furthermore, the data are used for developing poverty lines and calculating poverty rates. The CSES data base at NIS is open for research and analysis by external researchers.

Apart from the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey several other household surveys/censuses have been conducted by the NIS in the last 15 years, i.e. the General Population Census 1998 and 2008, the Agriculture Census 2013 and the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) 2000, 2005 and 2010. Another CDHS will be conducted in 2014.

The CSES data collection for 2013 was conducted from January 2013 till December 2013. The survey has a sample of 3600 households of which 300 households were interviewed per month.

The analysis, including comments to the results, has been done by the subject matter staff at National Institute of Statistics (NIS) in cooperation with consultants from Statistics Sweden.

1.1 Information to the reader

All statistical surveys contain errors and the results – the estimates - from surveys are in most cases not equal to the target values (the true values). If there was a perfectly designed and executed survey, conducted over the whole population not just a sample, the estimate would be equal to the true value. But perfect design and execution can never be reached and the whole population cannot be covered (except in a census) so there will always be inaccuracy in the survey estimates. There are many types of errors in a survey, e.g. 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. A '0' (zero) means that there is a value but too small to be published. Therefore some tables with percentage do not sum up to 100 percent. In the tables the symbol (-) is used and means few or no observations in the cell.

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 NIS website (http://www.nis.gov.kh). The website has results from various censuses and surveys, periodical publications (such as CPI, National Accounts), and other documents which are released by NIS. 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, which is released on CD after a formal request to Ministry of Planning. Some CSES indicators are also presented in CamInfo, which is Cambodia's socio-economic database system. CamInfo is used to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

1.4 Contact persons

The report of CSES 2013 is divided into nine areas. The statistics in each area have been analysed by subject matter staff from NIS. The NIS analysts who have contributed to this report are:

- *Demography:* Mr. Pen Socheat and Ms. Heng Phally
- *Housing:* Mr. Po Mao, Ms. Yit Viriya and Mr. Mak Sovichea
- *Household income:* Mr. Nor Vanndy and Mr. Yin Saonith
- *Household consumption*: Mr. Veun Thy and Mr. Oeur Sophal
- *Agriculture*: Mr. Kong Seng, Mr. So Tonere and Ms. Meas Rathmony
- *Education:* Mr. Lenh Heang and Ms. Chan Lakhena
- Labour: Mr. Nhem Solyvann, Ms. LimPho Roatmealir and Mr. Noun Nisay Kosal
- *Health:* Mr. Phan Chinda, Mr. Hour Long Pheng and Mr. Thong Vandeth
- *Victimization:* Mr. Khieu Khemarin and Mr. OukChay Panharith

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

- Survey Planning: Mr. Mich Kanthul
- Questionnaire design: Mr. Tith Vong and Mr. Po Mao
- Field operation, 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
- *Sampling design:* Mr. Mich Kanthul and Mr. Veun Thy

Long- term advisors from Statistics Sweden:

- Mr. Anders Holmberg (Until December 2013)
- Ms. Christina Cronsioe (Until June 2014)
- Mr. Russell Schmieder (From April 2014)

Short-term advisors from Statistics Sweden

- Ms. Agneta Sandqvist (April 2014)
- Ms. Jette Bodin (May 2014)
- Mr. Mattias Fritz (May-June 2014)
- Ms. Therese Karlsson (May-June 2014)

2 Demographic characteristics

2.1 Definition of demographic statistics

Demographic statistics describe the size, growth, characteristics and distribution of population, as well as the dynamics of fertility, mortality and migration. Most academics, planners and policy makers use population data to improve their understanding of human society.

Definition of population

Population is the total number of human beings inhabiting a country, town or area at a given period of time at a moment.

- Population in a period of time: de-jure population
- Population at a moment: de facto population

Population size

- Generally refers to the absolute number of population.
- e.g: The total Population in Cambodia CSES 2013 survey is 14,677,529.

Population change

- Population change refers to a increase or a decrease of population over time.
- Population change not only implies the change in its size but also in its internal composition and structure with respect to its various characteristics and spatial distribution.
- The size of the population in any area increases through birth and immigration and decreases through deaths and emigration.
- The most basic method of calculating of population change over time is the "balancing equation technique".

$$P_n = P_o + (B - D) + (I - E)$$

Where pn = Population at the later date;

Po = Population at the earlier date

B = Births;

D = Deaths;

I = Immigration or (in-migration); and

E = emigration or (out –migration) between the two dates.

Population density

Population per unit of land area; for example persons per square kilometer, or persons per kilometer of land area. It is noted that, because of almost universal availability of basic data, the area used for the calculation of population density is usually total land area rather than gross area including "water" or "ocean" area.

$$Population\ density = \frac{Total\ population\ in\ an\ a\ given\ year}{Square\ Km\ of\ land\ area}$$

Population distribution

- The patterns of settlement and dispersal of a population.
- Population distribution refers not only for spatial distribution of population but also for its socio-economic categories, such as urban – rural, age and sex etc.

Population composition

Population composition refers to the characteristics of population.

- Ascribed composition; age, sex, race and ethnicity
- Achieved composition; education, occupation, industry etc.

Age and Sex composition: Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of a population. Every population has a different age and sex composition, i.e the number or proportion of males and females in each age group.

Age dependency ratio

The ratio of the economically dependent part of the population to the productive part; arbitrarily defined as the ratio of persons in the "dependent" (under 15 and over 64 years of age) to those in the "economically productive ages" (15 – 59 or 15 – 64 years of age) in a population.

$$Total\ dependency\ ratio = \frac{Population{<}15 + Population{>}65}{Population\ 15{-}64} * 100$$

$$Child\ dependency = \frac{Population{<}15}{Population\ 15{-}64} * 100$$

$$Old\ (aged) dependency = \frac{Population{>}64}{Population\ 15{-}64} * 100$$

2.2 Population studied in the survey

The table 1 shows the measured and estimated population and estimated number of households in different censuses and surveys. The population measured in the two population censuses are not directly comparable with the population estimated in the six CSES surveys. The census numbers include the total population while the CSES estimates concern only the population living in normal households[1].

There is a slow but steady trend of urbanization. The urban population is growing at an annual rate of 2.1 percent while the rural population grows at a rate of 1.5 percent. This finding is true both for the period between the censuses (1998-2008) and the period between the first and the last CSES (2004-2013).

Urban and rural population refers to people living in urban and rural areas as defined by the National Institute of Statistics. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.

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

Table 1. Measured or estimated population by urban and rural areas.
In thousands.

Domain	Census 1998	CSES 2004	Census 2008	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013
Cambodia	11 438	12 657	13 396	13 729	13 958	14 155	14 376	14 678
Urban	1 796	2 388	2 614	2 644	2 704	2 807	3 127	3 146
Rural	9 642	10 270	10 782	11 085	11 254	11 348	11 249	11 531
Percent urban	18	23	24	24	24	25	28	27

The population of Cambodia distributed by sex and the overall sex ratio is shown in Table 2. The sex ratio (men in relation to women) has increased slightly between the two censuses but in recent years there has been little change. There are about 95% as many men as their are women in Cambodia.. This sex ratio has held steady over the five-year period (2008-2012), then dropped 1 percent in 2013.

Table 2. Estimated population by sex. In thousands.

Sex	Census 1998	CSES 2004	Census 2008	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013
Women	5926	6531	6880	7033	7170	7255	7361	7556
Men	5511	6126	6516	6696	6787	6900	7015	7122
Both sexes	11438	12657	13396	13729	13958	14155	14376	14678
Sex ratio	93	94	95	95	95	95	95	94

Table 3 shows the numbers of normal households distributed by urban and rural residences in Cambodia. The number of urban households decreased between 2012-2013 while the number of rural households increased.

Table 3. Estimated number of households by urban and rural areas. In thousands

Domain	Census 1998	CSES 2004	Census 2008	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013
Cambodia	2162	2570	2818	2876	2917	3044	3082	3162
Urban	315	457	507	530	550	585	689	657
Rural	1847	2113	2311	2346	2367	2459	2393	2505

Table 4 shows women-headed households as a percent of all households. In 1998 and 2012 one out of four Cambodian households was headed by women. This pattern seems to be declined for another comparable years as shown in the table to an average point of almost one out of five are women-headed households.

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

Domain	Census 1998	CSES 2004	Census 2008	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013
Cambodia	25.7	21.8	22.4	21.6	22.2	22.7	25.0	21.2
Phnom Penh	28.6	26.2	27.1	25.2	25.0	22.7	24.4	23.1
Other urban	27.2	23.0	24.2	23.9	26.8	26.7	20.7	22.0
Other rural	25.4	21.1	21.7	20.9	21.3	22.2	21.6	20.8

Table 4a shows the proportion of households headed by men and women in CSES 2013.

4a. Household headed by sex 2013, Percent

Sex	HEAD
Men	78.8
Women	21.2
Total	100

The study of the distribution of persons according to their marital status form is an important part of the study of population characteristics. Marital status, unlike sex or age, is not a biological characteristic, but is an acquired one. The study of the marital status of a population is useful for a variety of reasons. In Cambodia society the majority of reproduction takes place only in wedlock. Over the period from 2004 to 2013, the marital status of Cambodian population aged 15 years and above in relation to "Married/Living together" is higher than other categories and changed in the 56-59 percent range.

Table 5. Marital Status by geographical domains, 2004- 2013. Age 15 years old and over. Percent.

Marital status		Married/ Living together	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Never married/ Never lived with a partner	Total
2004	Cambodia	56.4	1.3	8.7	33.6	100
	Phnom Penh	50.1	1.9	6.7	41.3	100
	Other urban	53.4	1.2	8.4	37.0	100
	Other rural	57.8	1.3	9.0	32.0	100
2007	Cambodia	57.2	2.0	8.9	31.9	100
	Phnom Penh	50.4	2.4	7.8	39.4	100
	Other urban	55.0	1.0	9.7	34.2	100
	Other rural	58.4	2.1	8.9	30.6	100
2008	Cambodia	57.6	1.6	8.9	32.0	100
	Phnom Penh	48.8	2.3	8.3	40.6	100
	Other urban	56.2	2.1	8.6	33.1	100
	Other rural	59.0	1.4	9.0	30.6	100
Table 5. Marital Status by geographical domains, 2004- 2013. Age 15 years old and over. Percent. (Cont.)						
2009	Cambodia	57.8	1.9	8.2	32.1	100
	Phnom Penh	51.6	2.1	7.8	38.5	100

	Other urban	54.5	2.4	8.0	35.1	100
	Other rural	59.2	1.8	8.3	30.7	100
2010	Cambodia	56.6	2.3	8.7	32.4	100
	Phnom Penh	50.1	2.0	8.0	40.0	100
	Other urban	53.3	3.8	8.1	34.7	100
	Other rural	58.0	2.1	8.8	31.0	100
2011	Cambodia	57.0	2.0	7.8	33.1	100
	Phnom Penh	50.8	1.8	6.9	40.5	100
	Other urban	54.8	2.4	8.2	34.6	100
	Other rural	58.3	2.0	7.9	31.8	100
2012	Cambodia	58.8	1.9	7.9	31.4	100
	Phnom Penh	52.0	2.0	8.6	37.4	100
	Other urban	56.2	1.9	8.2	33.8	100
	Other rural	60.3	1.9	7.8	30.1	100
2013	Cambodia	59.1	1.6	8.1	31.2	100
	Phnom Penh	53.5	1.4	7.9	37.2	100
	Other urban	56.9	1.8	7.7	33.6	100
	Other rural	60.4	1.6	8.2	29.8	100

Marriage is an important fertility indicator for most Cambodian women; the marital status distribution by sex therefore becomes important in fertility studies. Other related measures include the proportion of never married persons, females of reproductive age from 15 - 49, the age at marriage, the proportion of widowed and divorced and their ages. For Cambodia over the period from 2004 to 2013, the "Married/Living together"status for men is higher than women, excepting year 2008. The widowed status for women is also high compared with men for almost all periods.

Table 6. Marital status by sex, 2004 - 2013. Age 15 years and over. Percent

Marital status		Married/ Living together	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Never married/Never lived with a partner	Total
2004	Women	53.0	2.1	14.4	30.6	100
	Men	60.4	0.4	2.1	37.1	100
	Both sexes	56.4	1.3	8.7	33.6	100
2007	Women	53.4	2.9	14.5	29.1	100
	Men	61.4	1.0	2.5	35.1	100
	Both sexes	57.2	2.0	8.9	31.9	100
2008	Women	62.2	0.7	2.6	34.5	100
	Men	53.5	2.4	14.4	29.8	100
	Both sexes	57.6	1.6	8.9	32.0	100
2009	Women	54.9	2.9	13.5	28.7	100
	Men	61.0	0.8	2.4	35.8	100
	Both sexes	57.8	1.9	8.2	32.1	100
2010	Women	53.5	3.6	14.2	28.7	100
	Men	60.1	0.8	2.5	36.5	100
	Both sexes	56.6	2.3	8.7	32.4	100
2011	Women	53.5	3.1	13.2	30.2	100
	Men	60.9	0.8	2.0	36.3	100
	Both sexes	57.0	2.0	7.8	33.1	100
2012	Women	55.8	3.0	13.0	28.2	100
	Men	62.0	0.7	2.3	35.0	100
	Both sexes	58.8	1.9	7.9	31.4	100
2013	Women	56.3	2.3	13.3	28.0	100
	Men	62.3	0.8	2.3	34.7	100
	Both sexes	59.1	1.6	8.1	31.2	100

There are no significant changes for ethnicity over the period from 2004 to 2013. The second largest ethnic group in Cambodia apart from “Khmer” is “Cham”.

Table 7. Ethnicity by geographical domains, 2004-2013. Age 15 years and over. Percent

Ethnicity		Khmer	Cham	Chinese	Vietnamese	Thai	Lao	Other	Not stated	Total
2004	Cambodia	96.0	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	100
	Phnom Penh	97.1	0.9	0.3	1.5	0.0	-	0.2	0.1	100
	Other urban	95.1	2.7	0.3	1.3	-	-	0.7	-	100
	Other rural	95.9	2.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.3	1.6	0.0	100
2007	Cambodia	97.7	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	100
	Phnom Penh	97.2	0.4	0.3	1.9	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	100
	Other urban	95.2	3.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	-	0.2	0.4	100
	Other rural	98.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100
2008	Cambodia	97.8	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100
	Phnom Penh	97.5	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100
	Other urban	95.5	1.8	0.0	2.3	-	-	0.3	0.0	100
	Other rural	98.2	1.2	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	-	100
2009	Cambodia	95.8	2.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	100
	Phnom Penh	97.2	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	100
	Other urban	98.3	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	100
	Other rural	95.3	2.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	100
2010	Cambodia	96.2	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	-	1.5	0.2	100
	Phnom Penh	97.6	1.6	0.1	0.5	-	-	0.0	0.1	100
	Other urban	97.9	1.6	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	100
	Other rural	95.8	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	-	1.9	0.2	100
2011	Cambodia	97.4	1.5	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.8	0.1	100
	Phnom Penh	97.3	2.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	100
	Other urban	98.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.1	0.2	100
	Other rural	98.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	0.1	100
2012	Cambodia	97.2	1.6	0.0	0.4	-	-	0.7	0.1	100
	Phnom Penh	97.6	1.9	0.1	0.4	-	-	-	-	100
	Other urban	99.2	0.2	-	0.4	-	-	0.0	0.1	100
	Other rural	96.8	1.8	0.0	0.4	-	-	1.0	0.1	100
2013	Cambodia	97.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.9	-	100
	Phnom Penh	99.8	0.0	-	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	-	100
	Other urban	99.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	100
	Other rural	97.0	1.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	1.2	-	100

3 Housing

3.1 Building materials

Roof materials

Table 1 shows that in Cambodia, 93.5 percent of dwellings had hard permanent roof materials, and 6.5 percent had soft/temporary roof materials. In Phnom Penh, as well as in other urban areas almost 100 percent of the dwellings were protected by roofs made of hard/permanent materials. This could be compared with about 92 percent in other rural areas.

Table 1. Occupied dwellings by kind of roof material and geograhical domain, 2013. Percent

Roof materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Hard/permanent materials	**93.5**	**99.8**	**98.4**	**91.9**
Tiles	26.0	11.7	20.8	28.8
Fibrous cement	9.3	8.4	10.3	9.4
Galvanized iron or aluminium	53.7	47.5	62.1	53.5
Mixed but predominantly made of galvanized	0.1	-	0.4	0.1
Concrete	4.3	32.2	4.9	0.2
Soft/temporary materials	**6.5**	**0.2**	**1.6**	**8.1**
Thatch	6.1	-	1.4	7.7
Salvaged materials	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Mixed but predominantly made of thatch	-	-	-	-
Plastic sheet	0.0	0.1	-	0.0
Other	0.0	-	-	0.0
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,162,000	363,000	331,000	2,468,000

Wall materials

Around 78 percent of all occupied housing units in Cambodia were made of hard/permanent wall materials. The most common material in the walls was wood or logs which covered about 49 percent.

In Phnom Penh almost every occupied housing units had walls made of hard/permanent materials. The most common one was concrete, bricks and stone with about 76 percent. Also in other urban areas most of the occupied dwelling used hard/permanent wall materials: about 93, of which wood or logs were the most common material with about 47 percent. However, in other rural areas, only 73 percent of the occupied housing units used hard/permanent wall materials. There wood or logs were the most common material: about 54 percent.

Table 2. Occupied dwellings by kind of wall materials and geographical domain, 2013. percent.

Wall materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Hard/permanent materials	**77.7**	**99.7**	**93.0**	**72.5**
Wood or logs	49.2	19.7	46.9	53.8
Plywood	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2
Concrete, brick, stone	17.6	75.8	34.7	6.7
Galvanized iron or aluminium or other metal sheets	10.6	3.5	11.0	11.6
Fibrous cement / Asbestos	0.1	-	0.2	0.1
Soft/temporary materials	**22.3**	**0.3**	**7.0**	**27.5**
Bamboo, Thatch/leaves, grass	21.2	0.2	6.7	26.3
Makeshift, mixed materials	0.5	-	0.2	0.7
Clay/dung with straw	0.3	0.1	-	0.4
Other	0.2	-	0.1	0.2
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,162,000	363,000	331,000	2,468,000

Floor materials

In Cambodia in 2013 78 percent of occupied housing units had floors made of soft/temporary materials. Wooden planks were the most common floor material, at 51 percent of housing units. Hard/permanent floor materials were found in just 22 percent.

There are big differences within the country. In Phnom Penh around 82 percent of the occupied dwellings had hard/permanent floors whilst in other urban and rural areas the corresponding rates were only 46 percent and 10 percent respectively.

Table 3. Occupied dwellings by kind of floor materials and geographical domain, 2013.Percent

Floor materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Hard/permanent materials	**22.1**	**82.2**	**45.6**	**10.2**
Cement	8.6	12.3	18.4	6.7
Parquet, polished wood	0.5	0.2	3.0	0.2
Polished stone, marble	0.0	-	0.3	-
Vinyl	-	-	-	-
Ceramic tiles	13.1	69.7	23.9	3.3
Soft/temporary materials	**77.9**	**17.8**	**54.4**	**89.8**
Earth, clay	5.3	0.3	4.3	6.2
Wooden planks	51.4	16.2	43.0	57.8
Bamboo strips	21.1	1.3	7.2	25.9
Other	0.0	-	-	0.0
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,162,000	363,000	331,000	2,468,000

3.2 Legal status of dwellings

Most Cambodian households own their dwelling: about 94 percent. Half of the remaining households rented their dwelling and the other half had other arrangements, e.g. they did not own the dwelling but did not have to pay rent.

The households in Phnom Penh and other urban areas owned their dwellings to a lesser extent than households in other rural areas, at 85 percent and 88 percent, respectively, against 96 percent.

Table 4. Occupied dwellings by legal status and geographical domain, 2013. percent.

Legal status	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Owned by the household	93.8	85.3	87.7	95.9
Not owned but no rent is paid	3.3	1.8	4.8	3.3
Rented	2.9	12.9	7.5	0.8
Other	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	-	-	-
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,162,000	363,000	331,000	2,468,000

3.3 Dwelling space by household

Flooor area of occupied dweelings

The average dwelling space per household was about 44 square meters in Cambodia in 2013. The figure has been almost the same for many years. The average floor area of dwellings ranged from about 42 square meters in other rural areas to 53 square meters in Phnom Penh and to 56 square meters in other urban areas.

Table 5. Floor area by geographical domain, 2013. Percent Average square meters per household

Floor area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
00-19	5.2	4.1	5.6	5.3
20-39	41.9	30.2	31.5	45.0
40-59	33.0	29.8	27.2	34.3
60-79	12.6	24.3	17.3	10.3
80-99	4.3	5.5	8.3	3.6
100^{+}	3.0	6.1	10.1	1.5
Total	100	100	100	100
Average square meters per household	44.4	52.7	55.8	41.6

Square meters per person

In Cambodia, the average floor area occupied per person is about 10 square meters. There are no big differences within the country: the average floor area was 9 square meters in other rural areas, 11 square meters in Phnom Penh and 12 square meters in other urban areas.

Table 6. Floor area by geographical domains, 2013. Percent and average

Average per person	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
	9.6	11.0	11.6	9.0

Number of rooms per dwelling

Most dwellings, 70 percent, have only one room. About 23 percent had two rooms, and less than 1 percent had five or more rooms. The rooms counted in the 2013 CSES include only living rooms and bedrooms, not kitchen, toilet, bathroom or garage. The share of one-room occupied dwellings was highest in other rural areas, about 75 percent. In Phnom Penh the share was about 45 percent and in other urban areas 56 percent.

Table 7. Number of rooms by geographical domain, 2013. Percentage and average

Number of rooms	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
One room	69.2	44.9	55.5	74.7
Two rooms	23.1	39.1	28.0	20.1
Three rooms	5.6	9.6	10.0	4.5
Four rooms	1.3	4.0	5.0	0.5
Five rooms or more rooms	0.6	2.4	1.5	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100
Average number of rooms per household	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.3

Number of persons per room

The number of persons per room in Cambodia was 3.3 on average. In Phnom Penh there were 2.6 persons per room, in other urban areas 2.8 persons per room and in other rural areas 3.5 persons per room.

Table 8. Number of persons per room by geographical domain, 2013

Persons per room	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Number of persons per room	3.3	2.6	2.8	3.5

3.4 Drinking water

Main sources of drinking water (wet and dry season)

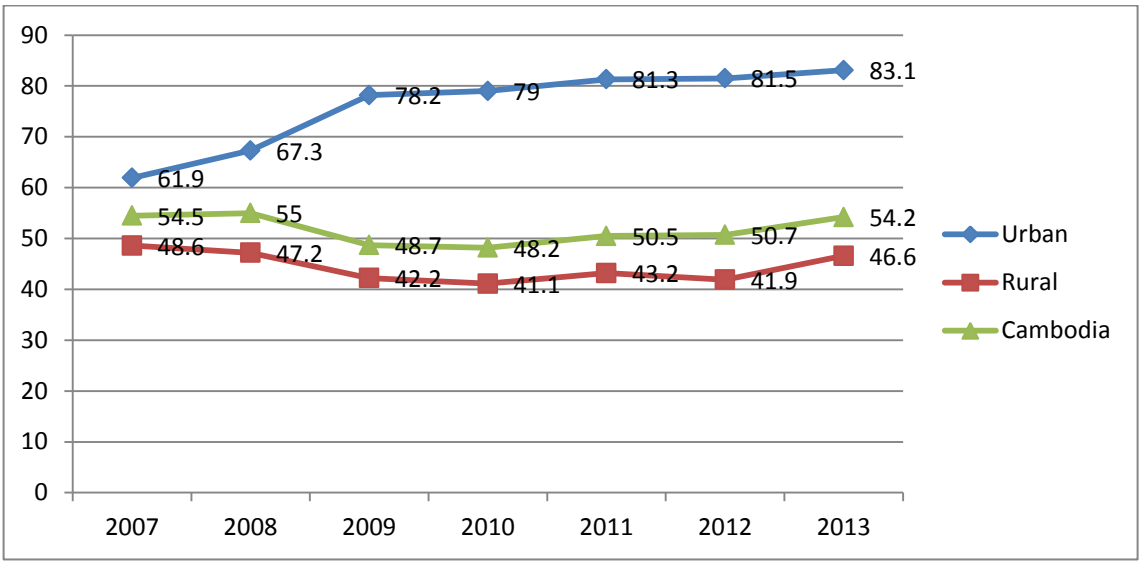
Half of the households in Cambodia had a safe/improved water source in the wet season and about 59 percent in dry season. There are big differences in the country: In Phnom Penh around 90 percent of the households had access to improved drinking water sources but in other rural areas, only 42 percent of the households had access to improved drinking water sources in the wet season and 52 percent in the dry season. For other urban areas the figures were 67 percent and 74 percent respectively.

The Figure 1 below table 9 shows how the drinking water has improved a lot in Urban areas, but has remained about the same in Rural areas since 2007.

Table 9. Main sources of drinking water by season and geographical domain, 2013. Percent

Water sources	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Wet season				
Improved	**49.7**	**89.7**	**67.1**	**41.5**
Piped in dwelling or on premises	22.2	88.8	47.90	8.9
Public tap	-	-	-	-
Tubed/piped well or borehole	23.0	0.9	15.1	27.3
Protected dug well	4.3	-	3.7	5.0
Improved rainwater collection	0.2	-	0.4	0.2
Unimproved	**50.3**	**10.2**	**32.9**	**58.5**
Unprotected dug well	10.3	-	3.4	12.8
Pond, river or stream	11.2	2.1	5.6	13.3
Unimproved rainwater collection	25.9	6.1	18.8	29.7
Vendor-provided water/Tanker truck provision of water	1.9	0.8	3.0	1.9
Bottled water	0.6	1.2	2.0	0.4
Other	0.3	-	-	0.4
Note state	-	0.1	-	-
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,162,000	363,000	331,000	2,468,000
Dry seasion				
Improved	**58.7**	**91.3**	**74.3**	**51.8**
Piped in dwelling or on premises	22.9	89.0	49.7	9.6
Public tap	0.1	-	-	0.1
Tubed/piped well or borehole	30.3	2.3	19.8	35.9
Protected dug well	5.4	-	4.7	6.3
Improved rainwater collection	0.0	-	0.1	0.0
Unimproved	**41.3**	**8.7**	**25.7**	**48.2**
Unprotected dug well	14.0	-	4.6	17.3
Pond, river or stream	18.9	2.1	11.7	22.3
Unimproved rainwater collection	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.5
Vendor-provided water/Tanker truck provision of water	5.9	5.2	6.0	6.0
Bottled water	0.9	1.1	2.7	0.6
Other	0.4	-	-	0.5
Note state	-	-	-	-
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,162,000	363,000	331,000	2,468,000

Figure 1. The trends of improved drinking water by urbanization degree from 2007 to 2013. Percent.



Treating of water for drinking

About 73 percent of the Cambodian households treat water for drinking. In Phnom Penh 91 percent of the households treat the water when they drink. In other urban areas the figure was 78 percent in other urban areas in other rural areas 70 percent.

About 10 percent said that they sometimes treated water for drinking and another 17 percent that they never treated drinking water.

Table 10. Households treating drinking water geographical domain, 2013. Percent

Treatment of drinking water	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Always treat drinking water	73.1	90.7	77.7	69.9
Sometimes treat drinking water	10.1	4.4	9.5	11.1
Never treat drinking water	16.8	4.9	12.8	19.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,162,000	363,000	331,000	2,468,000

Distance to fetch drinking water sources (wet and dry season)

Almost every household in Cambodia, about 99 percent, had access to water sources at a distance of less than 250 meters (0.25 km) from their dwelling in the wet season (97 percent in the dry season). This statistic reflects a change in distance become nearer and in people spending less time fetching drinking water.

Table 11. Distance to main drinking water sources by geographical domain, 2013. Percent.

Distance in wet season	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Less than 0.25 km	99.0	100.0	99.9	98.7
0.25 to 0.99 km	1.0	-	0.1	1.3
1.00 to 1.99 km	-	-	-	-
2.00 to 2.99 km	0.0	-	-	0.0
3 km or more	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100
Distance in dry season				
Less than 0.25 km	97.1	100.0	99.3	96.4
0.25 to 0.99 km	2.5	-	0.4	3.2
1.00 to 1.99 km	0.3	-	0.3	0.4
2.00 to 2.99 km	0.0	-	-	0.0
3 km or more	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100

3.5 Sanitation facilities

Toilet facilities of dwellings

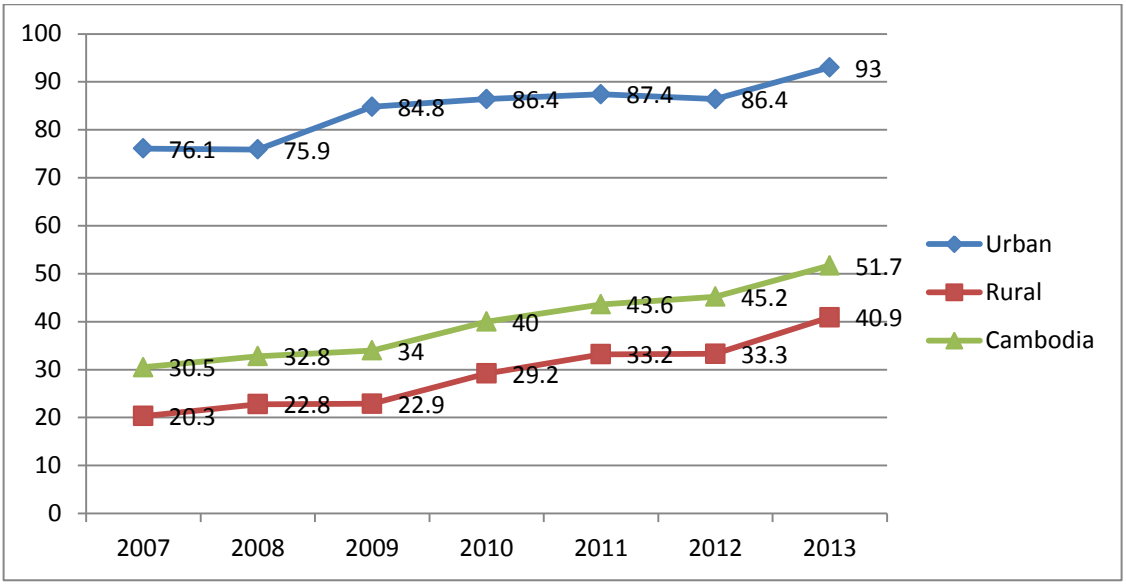
Now more than half of the households in Cambodia have improved toilet facilities: about 52 percent of all households in Cambodia had access to improved toilet facilities. For the remaining 48 percent with unimproved toilet facilities open land is the most common toilet category. There are big differences within the country. Among households in Phnom Penh about 98 percent have improved toilets while such facilities are less common in households in other urban and in rural areas, at 86 and 40 percent, respectively.

Table 12. Toilet facilities by geographical domain, 2013. Percent

Type of facilities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Improved toilets	**51.7**	**98.4**	**86.4**	**40.2**
Pour flush/flush connected to sewerage	11.3	73.9	12.9	1.8
Pour flush/flush connected to septic tank	39.9	24.5	72.4	37.8
Pit latrine with slab	0.5	-	1.2	0.5
Unimproved toilets	**48.3**	**1.6**	**13.6**	**59.8**
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.4	-	0.3	0.5
Latrine overhanging field/water	1.6	0.1	2.3	1.8
Public toilet (pit latrine/latrine)	1.1	-	1.6	1.2
Open land	44.9	1.5	9.2	56.0
Other included in not improved	0.2	-	0.2	0.3
Not stated	-	-	-	-
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,162,000	363,000	331,000	2,468,000

As shown in figure 2 the improved toilet facilities have increased dramatically in all areas since 2007.

Figure 2. The trends of improved toilet facilities by urbanization degree from 2007 to 2013. Percent.



3.6 Energy sources for lighting and cooking

Energy sources for lighting

About half of all Cambodian households had access to publicly provided electricity or city generated electricity. About 34 percent used batteries and 12 percent used kerosene lamp.

In Phnom Penh 100 percent of the households used publicly provided electricity or city provided electricity as sources of lighting while its land area is now expanded in larger size. The shares of households using publicly provided electricity in other urban areas were lower compared to Phnom Penh, about 94 percent and in other rural area the figure was only 38 percent.

Table 13. Main sources of lighting by geographical domain, 2013. Percent.

Sources of lighting	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	50.9	100.0	94.3	37.9
Generator	0.3	-	-	0.4
Battery	34.3	-	2.9	43.5
Kerosene lamp	12.4	-	2.2	15.5
Candle	0.3	-	0.5	0.4
None	-	-	-	-
Solar	0.8	-	-	1.0
Other	1.0	-	0.1	1.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,162,000	363,000	331,000	2,468,000

Energy sources for cooking

About 76 percent of all Cambodian households used firewood for cooking, 8 percent used charcoal and 15 percent used liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). In other rural areas about 91 percent of the households used firewood as fuel for cooking. In other urban areas about 38 percent of the households also used firewood for cooking. In Phnom Penh, LPG was the most common fuel to be used for cooking about 75 percent then followed by charcoal 16 percent and firewood about 9 percent.

Table 14. Main sources of cooking by geographical domain, 2013. Percent.

Type of fuel	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Firewood	75.9	8.5	38.4	90.9
Charcoal	8.3	16.2	24.2	5.0
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	14.7	74.9	33.1	3.3
Kerosene	0.0	0.1	-	-
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	0.8	0.3	4.3	0.3
Household generator	-	-	-	-
None/don't cook	0.0	-	-	0.0
Other	0.4	-	-	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,162,000	363,000	331,000	2,468,000

3.7 Annex of additional tables and graphs for housing

Table 15. Main source of drinking water by season and urbanization degree, 2013. Percent.

Water Source	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
	Wet Season		
Improved	49.7	81.3	41.4
Unimproved	50.3	18.7	58.6
Total percent	100	100	100
	Dry Season		
Improved	58.7	84.9	51.8
Unimproved	41.3	15.1	48.2
Total percent	100	100	100
	Annually		
Improved	54.2	83.1	46.6
Unimproved	45.8	16.9	53.4
Total percent	100	100	100

Table 16. Toilet facilities by urbanization degree, 2013. Percent.

Type of Facilities	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Improved toilets	51.7	93.0	40.9
Unimproved toilets	48.3	7.0	59.1
Not stated	-	-	-
Total percent	100	100	100

Table 17. Type of fuel for cooking by urbanization degree, 2013. Percent.

Types of Fuel	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Firewood	75.9	21.5	90.2
Charcoal	8.3	20.3	5.1
Liquefied petroleum gas LPG	14.7	55.9	3.9
Kerosene	0.0	0.0	-
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	0.8	2.3	0.3
Household generator	-	-	-
None/don’t cook	0.0	-	0.0
Other	0.4	-	0.4
Total percent	100	100	100

4 Household income and consumption

4.1 Houshold income

The number of Cambodian normal households is accounted for 3.16 million with 14.7 million people living in Cambodia as of year 2013 (CSES2013). Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita was estimated in amount of USD1040 in 2013, which increased by 6.9 percent if compared to previous year and increased by 38 percent compared to the last five years while GDP growth is increased by 7.5 percent in 2013.

In 2013, total incomes of Cambodian household is estimated as 1,236 thousand riel which is an increase by 21 percent over last year. The Cambodian household's disposable income in 2013 has increased by 13 percent over last year. The lower increase compared to the increase of total income is mainly due to a change in measuring methods of transfer paid, enumerator improvement of quality in data collection of non-agricultures and other income sources, which is trained by the subject matter staff, compared to the previous CSESs. The data collection on current transfers was changed from diary methods to recall method since 2012.

Table 1 shows household income composition in average value per month by regions with both value and share in percentage to total incomes. The source of Cambodian household income from wage and salary shows tendencies to increase, from about 1/3 of total incomes in 2009-2010 to an estimated 41 percent in 2013. Self-employment income shows tendencies to decrease its share, from about 2/3 of total incomes in 2009-2010 to an estimated 55 percent in 2013.

The main source of Cambodian household income is still self-employment. In Cambodia, the agriculture income is a common source of income especially in rural areas. However it is surprising that household income from agricultures shows a significant decrease compared to CSES2012. But household incomes from non-agricultures have significantly increased if compared to the previous CSES. In Phnom Penh and other urban areas non-agriculture income is the main source of income.

Cambodian agriculture incomes decreased by 15 percent in 2013 over the last year. Non-agriculture income has increased significantly by 48 percent in 2013 compared to a previous year in Cambodia. Cambodian current transfers received in total have significantly increased by 53 percent in 2013 over the last year. Current transfers paid are about eighteen times larger than the level measured in 2012, mainly due to changes in method of data collection in the survey.

In Phnom Penh, the estimate of household wages and salaries is 22 percent higher in 2013 compared to 2012. The self-employment income is 46 percent higher caused by a significantly increase in non-agriculture and owner-occupied house. The household income from owner occupied house is about 16 percent higher in 2013 compared to 2012. The Household disposable income in Phnom Penh has increased about 27 percent over the last year.

In other urban areas, the household total income is about 40 percent higher in 2013 compared to 2012. The main source of household income in other urban areas is from self-employment which represents 69 percent of the total incomes. Self-employment income in other urban areas is 61 percent which is as significantly increase compared to previous year. However, in other urban areas the sampling error is high. The income sources from wages and salaries represented 27 percent of the total incomes which is 10 percent higher in 2013 compared to 2012. Household income from agriculture shows a significant

decrease of about 38 percent while the non-agriculture income also is higher by 90 percent. Owner-occupied house incomes have increased by 25 percent in 2013 over the last year.

In other rural areas, the estimate of household total incomes increased by 14 percent between 2013 and 2012. The main source of household income in other rural areas is from self-employment which represented about 51 percent of the total incomes. The income sources from wages and salaries represented 43 percent of the total incomes which is 31 percent higher in 2013 compared to 2012. The capital market for household is very small, representing close to zero percent of total income. Household income from agriculture has decreased by 14 percent while from non-agriculture it has increased significant by 24 percent. From owner-occupied house income increased by six percent and current transfers received increased by 65 percent in 2013 over the last year.

Table 1. Household Income Composition, average per month in 2009-2013

(Preliminary Results)

Source of income	Value in thousand Riels					Share in %				
	2009	2010	2011p	2012p	2013p	2009	2010	2011p	2012p	2013p
Cambodia										
Primary income	727	877	862	984	1 183	97	97	97	97	96
Wage and Salary	241	292	340	403	505	32	32	38	40	41
Selfemployment Income	482	582	520	576	675	64	65	59	57	55
Agriculture	162	205	209	229	195	22	23	24	22	16
Non Agriculture	250	290	224	249	369	33	32	25	24	30
Owner occupied house	70	88	86	98	111	9	10	10	10	9
Property income	4	3	2	5	3	1	0	0	1	0
Total transfers received	19	24	26	35	53	3	3	3	3	4
Total Income	**747**	**901**	**888**	**1 019**	**1 236**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total transfers paid (*)	11	24	17	5	95	1	3	2	1	8
Disposable Income	**736**	**877**	**871**	**1 014**	**1 141**	**99**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**92**
Phnom Penh										
Primary income	1 986	1 940	1 770	1 847	2 478	97	98	97	98	98
Wage and Salary	765	910	991	930	1 135	38	46	54	49	45
Selfemployment Income	1 203	1 023	769	909	1 326	59	51	42	48	53
Agriculture	22	20	8	22	11	1	1	0	1	0
Non Agriculture	878	650	423	560	935	43	33	23	30	37
Owner occupied house	304	354	338	327	381	15	18	19	17	15
Property income	17	7	10	8	17	1	0	1	0	1
Total transfers received	54	47	50	40	38	3	2	3	2	2
Total Income	**2 039**	**1 987**	**1 819**	**1 886**	**2 517**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total transfers paid (*)	24	44	26	17	138	1	2	1	1	5
Disposable Income	**2 016**	**1 944**	**1 793**	**1 870**	**2 378**	**99**	**98**	**99**	**99**	**95**

Table 1. Household Income Composition, average per month in 2009-2013 (Cont.)

Source of income	Value in thousand Riels					Share in %				
	2009	2010	2011p	2012p	2013p	2009	2010	2011p	2012p	2013p
Other urban										
Primary income	1 057	1 457	1 136	1 456	2 036	96	97	97	97	96
Wage and Salary	381	434	443	522	576	35	29	38	35	27
Selfemployment Income	664	1 012	689	904	1 454	61	67	59	60	69
Agriculture	64	125	71	124	77	6	8	6	8	4
Non Agriculture	503	738	510	621	1 177	46	49	43	41	56
Owner occupied house	98	150	109	160	200	9	10	9	11	9
Property income(**)	12	11	3	29	6	1	1	0	2	0
Total transfers received	43	47	36	48	76	4	3	3	3	4
Total Income	**1 101**	**1 504**	**1 172**	**1 504**	**2 112**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total transfers paid (*)	13	36	14	11	130	1	2	1	1	6
Disposable Income	**1 089**	**1 468**	**1 158**	**1 493**	**1 982**	**99**	**98**	**99**	**99**	**94**
Other rural										
Primary income	550	679	707	784	878	98	97	97	96	94
Wage and Salary	167	202	241	309	403	30	29	33	38	43
Selfemployment Income	382	476	465	474	474	68	68	64	58	51
Agriculture	189	237	253	276	237	34	34	35	34	26
Non Agriculture	152	190	162	143	178	27	27	22	18	19
Owner occupied house	41	49	50	55	59	7	7	7	7	6
Property income	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total transfers received	13	18	21	32	53	2	3	3	4	6
Total Income	**563**	**697**	**728**	**816**	**931**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total transfers paid (*)	10	21	16	3	84	2	3	2	0	9
Disposable Income	**554**	**676**	**713**	**813**	**846**	**98**	**97**	**98**	**100**	**91**

p: preliminary results

(*): 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 varies considerably between the different areas in Cambodia. In 2013, the estimated average household income was 1,141 thousand riels per month which is 13 percent over the corresponding figure from 2012. The average disposable income per capita was 266 thousand riels per month which is an increase by 17 percent in 2013 compared to 2012. In Phnom Penh the average household income was 2,378 thousand riels per month in 2013. Per capita disposable income was 552 thousand riels per month. See more disposable income in other areas in Table 2.

Table 2. Disposable income, Average values per month in 2009-2013 (Values in thousand Riels)

	Values in thousand Riels									
	per household					per capita				
	2009	2010	2011p	2012p	2013p	2009	2010	2011p	2012p	2013p
Cambodia	736	877	871	1,014	1,141	158	197	198	228	266
Phnom Penh	2,016	1,944	1,793	1,870	2,378	414	428	406	432	552
Other Urban	1,089	1,468	1,158	1,493	1,982	234	329	267	342	480
Other Rural	554	676	713	813	846	121	153	162	180	196
p: preliminary results										

The mean value does not 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 well below the mean value. Table 3 shows the income for the household in the middle of the distribution, the median value, for the different regions in Cambodia. Also the median disposable income is considerably higher in Phnom Penh than in the other regions.

Table 3. Disposable income, median values per month in 2009-2013

	Values in thousand Riels per month									
	per household					per capita				
	2009	2010	2011p	2012p	2013p	2009	2010	2011p	2012p	2013p
Cambodia	384	471	562	663	709	87	112	135	157	173
Phnom Penh	1,258	1,303	1,250	1,379	1,539	268	290	298	320	360
Other urban	632	780	826	953	1,093	141	188	198	230	267
Other rural	323	410	469	561	598	73	96	114	133	146
p: Preliminary results										

The disposable income is unevenly distributed in Cambodia. Table 4 shows the population divided in five equally large groups (quintiles) by income. The 20 percent with the highest disposable income (quintile 5) have more than 50 percent of the total income. See more quintile groups by income for other areas in Table 4.

Table 4. Quintile groups by Disposable income per capita. Average values per month in 2009-2013

		Value in thousand Riels					Share in %				
		2009	2010	2011p	2012p	2013p	2009	2010	2011p	2012p	2013p
Cambodia											
	Quintile group										
	1	19	28	41	49	47	2	3	4	4	4
	2	49	69	89	106	115	6	7	9	9	9
	3	88	113	142	165	184	11	11	14	15	14
	4	148	180	213	248	277	19	18	22	22	21
	5	488	595	506	571	708	62	60	51	50	53
Phnom Penh											
	Quintile group										
	1	82	85	126	137	137	4	4	6	6	5
	2	177	190	217	229	254	8	9	11	11	9
	3	271	290	298	324	363	13	14	15	15	13
	4	405	438	415	454	531	20	20	21	21	19
	5	1,140	1,135	973	1,017	1,471	55	53	48	47	53
Other urban											
	Quintile group										
	1	33	50	59	69	78	3	3	4	4	3
	2	90	118	129	153	180	8	7	10	9	8
	3	143	188	199	229	271	12	11	15	13	11
	4	238	299	286	362	411	20	18	21	21	17
	5	667	992	661	896	1,458	57	60	50	52	61
Other rural											
	Quintile group										
	1	17	25	28	33	29	3	3	3	4	3
	2	43	61	67	80	86	7	8	8	9	9
	3	74	97	114	132	146	12	13	14	15	15
	4	121	149	177	200	222	20	19	22	22	23
	5	352	433	425	453	495	58	57	52	50	51
p: Preliminary results											

Table 5 shows the income distribution in Cambodia 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, between in 2010 and 2012. P50, the median, represents the household in the middle of the income distribution.

A majority of the Cambodian households have a low income. In 2013, the income that delimits the top 10 percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 13.7 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom 10 percent, P10.

The income that delimits the top 10 percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 5.6 times, 8.4 times and 11.4 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom 10 percent, P10 in Phnom Penh, other Urban and other Rural, respectively. See more percentile group in Table 5.

Table 5. Disposable Income per Capita per month by percentile in 2009-2013

	Values in Thousand Riels					Share in %				
	2009	2010	2011p	2012p	2013p	2009	2010	2011p	2012p	2013p
Cambodia										
P05	11	18	22	23	19	1	2	2	1	1
P10	20	30	33	40	37	2	3	2	2	2
P25	41	59	67	81	87	4	5	5	5	5
P50 Median	87	112	135	157	173	8	10	10	10	9
P75	168	201	232	268	299	15	18	16	17	16
P90	315	362	381	446	508	28	32	27	27	28
P95	478	562	550	611	701	43	50	39	38	38
Phnom Penh										
P05	60	58	103	123	106	2	2	4	4	3
P10	89	92	133	145	146	3	3	5	5	4
P25	154	169	202	205	228	5	6	7	7	7
P50 Median	268	290	298	320	360	9	10	10	10	11
P75	448	480	452	499	587	15	16	16	16	17
P90	796	783	717	799	849	27	26	25	26	25
P95	1142	1,122	987	1040	1089	39	37	34	33	32
Other Urban										
P05	16	30	41	39	49	1	1	2	2	2
P10	36	55	61	81	91	2	2	3	3	3
P25	78	106	110	138	164	5	5	6	6	6
P50 Median	141	188	198	230	267	8	8	10	10	9
P75	271	330	313	412	454	16	14	16	17	16
P90	492	573	502	654	763	29	25	26	27	26
P95	683	1,008	696	860	1110	40	44	36	36	38
Other Rural										
P05	10	16	19	20	15	1	2	2	2	1
P10	18	27	29	34	32	2	3	3	3	2
P25	36	53	57	68	73	4	5	5	5	5
P50 Median	73	96	114	133	146	9	10	10	10	10
P75	136	163	196	221	242	16	17	17	17	17
P90	230	262	302	340	375	28	26	27	27	27
P95	325	373	412	456	523	39	38	37	36	37
p: Preliminary results										

4.2 Household consumption

The collection of data on household consumption in the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey is used for measuring living standards and monitoring and analysing poverty. In this report, the monthly consumption is calculated based on the recall questions. The consumption concept used in this report differs from the calculation of consumption for poverty estimates where adjustments for price differences, rental values etcetera, were done. When analysing the results, one should be aware of the uncertainty in the results due to sampling errors.

Monthly average consumption

In 2013, the monthly average consumption per household was 1,380 thousand Riels, and per capita consumption was 333 thousand Riels for Cambodia. The average monthly consumption both per household and per capita increased slightly between 2010, 2011, and 2012, and relatively dramatic in 2013.

Table 6. Average monthly consumption per household and per capita 2010 - 2013.

Domain	Consumption in thousand (Riels)							
	Per household				Per capita			
	CSES				CSES			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cambodia	1, 122	1, 144	1,231	1,380	266	273	289	333
Phnom Penh	2, 496	2, 472	2,189	2,414	568	571	526	570
Other urban	1, 606	1, 422	1,670	1,886	377	338	403	457
Other rural	899	933	1,023	1,160	217	226	237	282

Consumption compositions

In table 7 the consumption per capita for different items is presented. Almost half of the total consumption was food. The share of consumption on food and non-alcoholic beverage slightly increased from 46 percent in 2010 to 47 percent in 2011, and moderately increases to 51 percent in 2012 then declined back to 47 percent in 2013, for Cambodia as a whole. However, the consumption of miscellaneous goods seem to have decreased dramatically from 9 percent in 2011 to 2 percent in 2012, and then jumped back up significantly to 9 percent in 2013.

Table 7. Consumption composition, average monthly value per capita, 2010 - 2013.

Consumption composition	Value in thousand Riels				% of total			
	CSES				CSES			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cambodia								
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	122	130	147	155	46	47	51	47
Alcohol and tobacco	5	5	7	8	2	2	2	2
Clothing and footwear	7	7	8	9	3	3	3	3
Housing, water, electricity	57	58	62	69	21	21	22	21
Furnishing etc	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Health	21	16	19	19	8	6	7	6
Transportation	14	15	16	19	5	5	6	6
Communication	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	1
Recreation and culture	3	3	4	4	1	1	1	1
Education	7	9	11	12	3	3	4	4
Miscellaneous goods	23	24	7	30	9	9	2	9
Total	266	273	289	333	100	100	100	100
Phnom Penh								
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	228	227	226	216	40	40	43	38
Alcohol and tobacco	9	6	9	10	2	1	2	2
Clothing and footwear	13	14	12	13	2	2	2	2
Housing, water, electricity	181	173	173	190	32	30	33	33
Furnishing etc	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1
Health	13	12	12	14	2	2	2	2
Transportation	37	42	35	35	6	7	7	6
Communication	12	12	11	11	2	2	2	2
Recreation and culture	9	9	9	10	2	2	2	2
Education	24	28	23	26	4	5	4	5
Miscellaneous goods	37	43	12	39	6	8	2	7
Total	568	571	526	570	100	100	100	100

Table 7. Consumption composition, average monthly value per capita, 2010 - 2013.(Cont.)

	CSES				CSES			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Other urban								
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	156	151	191	192	41	45	47	42
Alcohol and tobacco	8	6	9	8	2	2	2	2
Clothing and footwear	8	8	10	12	2	2	2	3
Housing, water, electricity	106	86	102	116	28	25	25	25
Furnishing etc	4	3	4	4	1	1	1	1
Health	21	17	20	21	5	5	5	5
Transportation	18	16	23	23	5	5	6	5
Communication	8	7	8	8	2	2	2	2
Recreation and culture	6	4	7	7	2	1	2	2
Education	11	12	21	24	3	4	5	5
Miscellaneous goods	32	27	9	41	9	8	2	9
Total	377	338	403	457	100	100	100	100
Other rural								
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	105	114	128	142	49	50	54	50
Alcohol and tobacco	4	5	6	7	2	2	3	3
Clothing and footwear	6	6	7	8	3	3	3	3
Housing, water, electricity	36	39	40	44	17	17	17	16
Furnishing etc	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1
Health	22	17	20	20	10	7	9	7
Transportation	11	11	13	15	5	5	5	5
Communication	3	3	4	4	2	1	1	1
Recreation and culture	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1
Education	4	6	8	8	2	3	3	3
Miscellaneous goods	21	21	6	27	9	9	2	9
Total	217	226	237	282	100	100	100	100

Table 8 shows the population divided in five equally large groups (quintile groups) by per capita consumption. In Cambodia, quintile group 5, which is the 20 percent of the population with the highest

consumption, stood for almost half (45 percent) of the total per capita consumption in 2010. This inequality of consumption was reduced to 37 percent in 2011, and increased to 38 percent in 2012 then declined 36 percent in 2013.

Table 8. Quintile groups by consumption per capita, average values per month, 2010 - 2013.

Domain	Value in thousand Riels				Share in %			
	CSES				CSES			
Cambodia	2010r	2011	2012	2013	2010r	2011	2012	2013
Quintile groups								
1	125	132	140	172	8	10	10	10
2	177	188	196	237	11	14	13	14
3	230	237	247	292	15	17	17	17
4	336	305	317	367	21	22	22	22
5	716	504	546	611	45	37	38	36
Phnom Penh								
Quintile groups								
1	139	261	253	275	8	9	10	9
2	166	379	359	405	10	13	14	14
3	242	496	454	498	15	17	17	17
4	370	658	583	642	22	23	22	22
5	733	1,062	984	1,119	44	37	37	38
Other urban								
Quintile groups								
1	130	142	169	203	8	8	8	9
2	178	214	249	308	11	13	12	13
3	236	281	332	403	15	17	16	17
4	343	384	447	521	21	23	22	22
5	719	669	818	889	45	40	41	38
Other rural								
Quintile groups								
1	125	114	119	150	8	10	10	11
2	177	159	164	204	11	14	14	14
3	229	198	204	249	15	18	17	18
4	326	248	258	307	21	22	22	22
5	688	410	438	505	45	36	37	36

r – revised data due to change in methods of tabulation.

Monthly Total consumption and Food consumption

Table 9a shows the total monthly consumption in Cambodia in billion Riel. The table also shows the distribution of total consumption in different geographical domains. In 2013, approximately 79 percent of all households live in other rural areas (see chapter "Demographic characteristics"), but their share of the total consumption was lower, about 66 percent.

Table 9a: Monthly total consumption in billion Riel and percentage

Domain	Value in billion Riels				Total monthly household consumption %			
	CSES				CSES			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cambodia	3,273	3,483	3,794	4,365	100		100	100
Phnom Penh	688	794	721	876	21	23	19	20
Other urban	478	431	665	625	15	12	18	14
Other rural	2,107	2,258	2,409	2,864	64	65	63	66

Table 9b presents monthly food consumption in billion Riels and distribution of its share to total consumption in different areas. In 2013, share of food consumption in relation to total consumption seems to have decreased in all areas.

Table 9b: Monthly food consumptionin billion Riels and percent

Domain	Monthly Food Consumption Value in billion Riels				Share of Food Consumption toTotal Consumption %			
	CSES				CSES			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cambodia	1,531	1,672	2,012	2,132	47	48	53	49
Phnom Penh	280	315	322	345	41	40	45	39
Other urban	204	197	329	273	43	46	49	44
Other rural	1,048	1,159	1,362	1,514	50	51	57	53

Durable goods

According to the CSES 2013, the most common item of durable goods owned by households in Cambodia was a cell phone. More than three quarters (77 percent) of all households owned a cell phone in 2013 for Cambodia which is a slightly increase from 73 percent in 2012.

Television was the second most common item with 68 percent owned by the Cambodian households in 2013, then followed by the ownership of motorcycle 65 percent in 2013.

Table 10. Selected items of durable goods owned by households in percentage.

Items of durable goods	CSES 2010			CSES 2011				CSES 2012				CSES 2013			
	Cambodia	PhnomPenh	Other Urban	Cambodia	PhnomPenh	Other Urban	Other Rural	Other Rural	Cambodia	PhnomPenh	Other Urban	Other Rural	Cambodia	PhnomPenh	Other Urban	Other Rural
Radio	41	45	39	40	42	46	39	42	35	42	34	34	34	33	34	34
Television	64	93	78	58	63	94	82	56	64	96	85	56	68	97	89	60
Video tape recorder/ player*	31	62	42	26	28	54	46	23	27	51	41	22	26	45	38	21
Stereo	11	35	10	8	8	27	10	7	7	23	12	3	5	24	8	2
Cell phone	53	93	78	46	63	97	83	56	73	98	89	67	77	96	91	72
Satellite dish	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	0	5	2
Bicycle	71	46	62	75	68	42	68	71	66	47	62	69	64	49	60	67
Motorcycle	53	85	69	47	56	88	69	51	60	90	71	54	65	90	78	60
Car	4	17	8	2	3	14	7	2	4	16	12	1	4	15	11	2
Jeep/Van	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
PC	4	27	7	1	5	32	8	1	6	26	16	2	6	26	16	1

** VHS/DVD is included*

4.3 Supplementary tables

Supplementary Tables to Table. 7

Cambodia

Consumption Composition	2013			
	Estimate	St. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	155	2	151	160
Alcohol and tobacco	8	0	7	9
Clothing and footwear	9	0	9	10
Housing, water, electricity	69	3	63	75
Furnishing etc	3	0	3	4
Health	19	1	16	22
Transportation	19	1	17	20
Communication	5	0	5	5
Recreation and culture	4	0	4	5
Education	12	1	11	13
Miscellaneous goods	30	1	28	31
Total	333	9	315	352

Phnom Penh

Consumption Composition	2013 (in 000 Riels)			
	Estimate	St. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	216	9	199	233
Alcohol and tobacco	10	1	7	12
Clothing and footwear	13	1	12	14
Housing, water, electricity	190	18	155	226
Furnishing etc	6	1	4	8
Health	14	2	9	18
Transportation	35	3	30	40
Communication	11	1	9	12
Recreation and culture	10	1	9	12
Education	26	2	22	30
Miscellaneous goods	39	2	34	44
Total	570	40	491	649

Other Urban

Consumption Composition	2013			
	Estimate	St. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	192	5	182	202
Alcohol and tobacco	8	1	6	10
Clothing and footwear	12	1	11	13
Housing, water, electricity	116	8	99	133
Furnishing etc	4	0	4	5
Health	21	4	13	29
Transportation	23	2	20	26
Communication	8	0	7	8
Recreation and culture	7	1	6	8
Education	24	3	19	30
Miscellaneous goods	41	2	38	45
Total	457	27	404	510

Other Rural

Consumption Composition	2013			
	Estimate	St. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	142	2	137	146
Alcohol and tobacco	7	0	7	8
Clothing and footwear	8	0	8	9
Housing, water, electricity	44	2	41	48
Furnishing etc	3	0	3	3
Health	20	2	16	23
Transportation	15	1	14	17
Communication	4	0	3	4
Recreation and culture	3	0	3	4
Education	8	0	7	9
Miscellaneous goods	27	1	25	28
Total	282	8	265	298

5 Agriculture

5.1 Land ownership

Table 1 shows that Tone Sap has the largest share of agricultural land in 2013, followed by the Plain area. Of the total 3,263,000 hectares in Cambodia, approximately 13 percent (410,000 hectares) was owned by women headed households. See table 1 and figure 1 for more details and comparison between year 2012 and 2013.

Table 1. Agricultural land by sex of household head and zone, 2103

Zone	Sex					
	Both sex	Women	Men	Both sex	Women	Men
	In thousand hectares			In percent		
Phnom Penh	13	1	12	100	8	92
Plain	1,108	155	953	100	14	86
Tonle Sap	1,424	168	1,256	100	12	88
Coastal	184	22	161	100	12	88
Plateau/Mountain	535	63	472	100	12	88
Cambodia	**3,263**	**410**	**2,854**	**100**	**13**	**87**

Figure 1. Agricultural land by sex of household head and zone

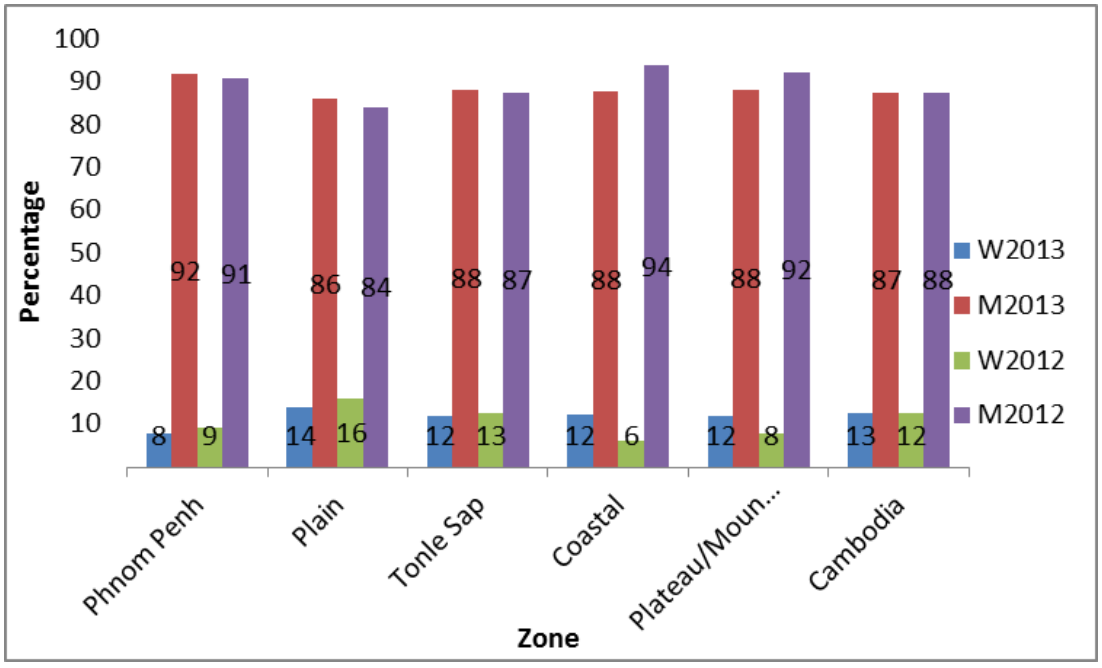


Table 2 shows the number of households reported about the ownership of agricultural land in the survey. Approximately 56 percent of all households had agricultural land less than 10,000 square meters (10,000 square meters equals 1 hectare). The total estimated number of households having agricultural land was approximately 63 percent of all households in 2013.

Table 2. Number of households with agricultural land by area and zone, 2013

Area groups	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	In thousands					
Less-than 10,000 m^2	1,138	13	604	263	87	171
10,000 m^2 - 19,999 m^2	599	5	221	223	46	104
20,000 m^2 - 29,999 m^2	152	0	45	73	7	27
30,000 m^2 - 39,999 m^2	64	0	14	32	1	16
40,000 m^2 - 49,999 m^2	35	0	12	17	2	3
50,000 m^2 - 99,999 m^2	33	0	10	15	0	7
100,000 m^2 -	4	0	2	8	0	1
Total	**2 026**	**19**	**906**	**629**	**143**	**328**
	In percent					
Less than 10,000 m^2	56	69	67	42	61	52
10,000 m^2 - 19,999 m^2	30	26	24	36	32	32
20,000 m^2 - 29,999 m^2	8	2	5	12	5	8
30,000 m^2 - 39,999 m^2	3	3	2	5	1	5
40,000 m^2 - 49,999 m^2	2	0	1	3	2	1
50,000 m^2 - 99,999 m^2	2	0	1	2	0	2
100,000 m^2 -	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 3 shows that owned land is the most common type of land tenure. The share of owned plots not being rented out was approximately 89 percent for doing agriculture in the CSES 2013.

Table 3. Number of agricultural plots by ownership and zone, 2013

Types of land ownership	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/Mountain
	In thousands					
Owned	2,811	14	1,202	865	240	490
Owned, rented out	183	5	95	57	6	20
Rented in	131	2	57	56	1	15
Free use of land	41	0	14	11	2	13
Other tenure	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	**3,167**	**21**	**1,369**	**990**	**249**	**538**
	In percent					
Owned	89	65	88	87	96	91
Owned, rented out	6	23	7	6	2	4
Rented in	4	10	4	6		3
Free use of land	1	2	1	1	1	2
Other tenure	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

The households were asked about conflicts concerning their agricultural plots. The conflict refers to any kind of claims for the ownership of land. Table 4 shows that about 1.4 percent had been affected by previous conflicts and that about 0.2 percent of all plots were subject to an ongoing conflict.

Table 4. Number of households by plot conflict and zone, 2013

Type of plot conflict	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/Mountain
	In thousands					
Ongoing plot conflict	6	0	2	4	0	0
Previous plot conflict	45	1	24	12	3	5
No plot conflict	3,116	20	1,343	975	245	533
Total	**3,167**	**21**	**1,369**	**990**	**249**	**538**
	In percent					
Ongoing plot conflict	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Previous plot conflict	1.4	4.2	1.8	1.2	1.4	0.9
No plot conflict	98.4	95.8	98.1	98.5	98.5	99.1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

5.2 Crop production

Table 5 presents the figures on crop production for the year 2013. Data on activities during wet season, dry season and total are shown. If a particular household grows more than one crop and/or during more than one season, these data will occur in more than one column and/or row in the table.

The total number of household activities for crop planting in 2013 was slightly higher, estimated at 2,586,000 in wet season and 741,000 in dry season.

The most common crop product in Cambodia harvested for grain is cereals which was accounted for 79 percent of all household activities of crop planting, then followed by the second most important crop is fruits and nuts accounted for 7 percent.

Table 5. Household activities by main group of crop production and season, 2013

Main group of crop production	Season		
	Total	Wet	Dry
	In thousands		
Cereal harvested for grain	2,631	2,219	412
Tubers and leguminous plants	201	111	90
Industrial temporary crops	88	45	43
Vegetables	87	46	42
Fruits and nuts	243	121	122
Industrial permanent crops	71	42	29
Other crop not classified elsewhere	6	3	3
Total	**3,327**	**2,586**	**741**
	In percent		
Cereal harvested for grain	79	86	56
Tubers and leguminous plants	6	4	12
Industrial temporary crops	3	2	6
Vegetables	3	2	6
Fruits and nuts	7	5	16
Industrial permanent crops	2	2	4
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

The costs for crop production for both seasons are estimated to 3,280,355 million Riels in 2013. However, there are pronounced differences between the two seasons regarding the amounts spent on cultivation. Tables 6 and 7 show the costs by zone for wet and dry season respectively.

The cost of crop production in estimated at 2,293,918 million Riels in the wet season and 986,437 million Riels in the dry season. The highest total costs in wet season were for chemical fertilizers at 621,250 million Riels, followed by planting materials at 535,309 million Riels while in dry season, the chemical fertilizers and planting materials were lower.

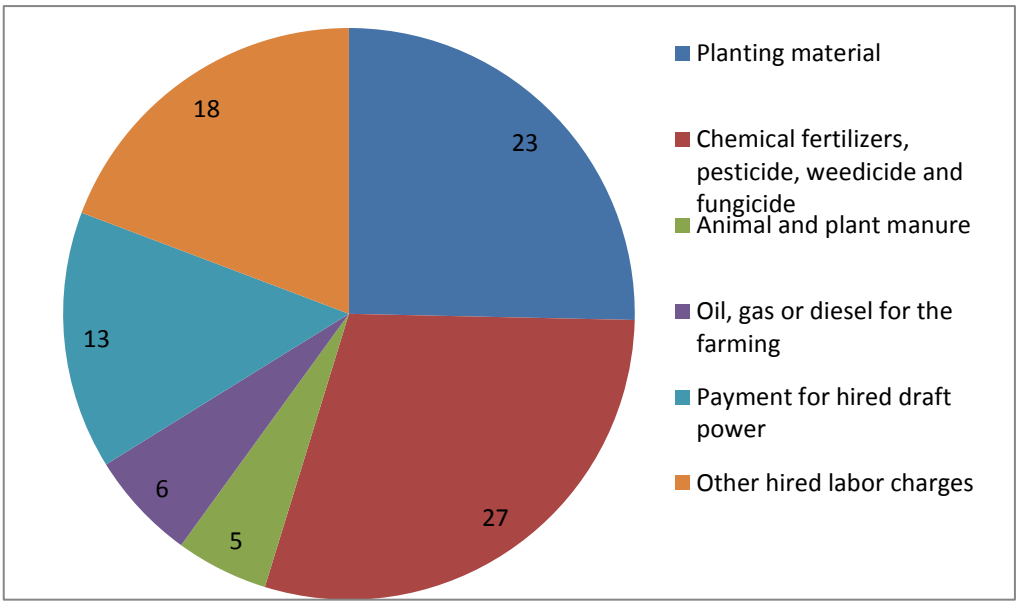
Table 6. Cost of crop production in wet, dry season by cost item and zone, 2013

Wet season Cost items of crop production	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	In million Riels					
Planting material	535,309	1,373	157,231	312,867	11,339	52,500
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	621,250	2,553	323,186	218,766	36,068	40,677
Animal and plant manure	110,552	961	46,486	32,970	8,563	21,571
Electricity for the farming	155	0	150	5	0	0
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	130,490	530	54,847	56,574	3,844	14,695
Storage items	45,523	248	15,543	18,850	3,368	7,514
Payment for hired draft power	308,135	1,384	117,846	136,026	17,622	35,257
Other hired labor charges	406,512	921	164,683	158,266	24,140	58,502
Irrigation charges	13,328	0	11,315	1,219	127	668
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	391	0	291	0	99	0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	66,011	260	42,768	15,246	3,121	4,616
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	8,169	59	4,596	1,639	1,137	738
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	48,091	198	10,050	33,468	298	4,078
Total	**2,293,918**	**8,488**	**948,995**	**985,895**	**109,726**	**240,815**
			In percent			
Planting material	23	16	17	32	10	22
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	27	30	34	22	33	17
Animal and plant manure	5	11	5	3	8	9
Electricity for the farming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	6	6	6	6	4	6
Storage items	2	3	2	2	3	3
Payment for hired draft power	13	16	12	14	16	15
Other hired labor charges	18	11	17	16	22	24
Irrigation charges	1	0	1	0	0	0
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	3	3	5	2	3	2
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	0	1	0	0	1	0
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	2	2	1	3	0	2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 7. Cost of crop production in wet, dry season by cost item and zone, 2013

Dry season Cost items of crop production	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/Mountain
	In million Riels					
Planting material	163,867	47	112,262	34,511	6,899	10,147
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	336,077	328	250,872	66,774	13,367	4,737
Animal and plant manure	16,970	0	12,368	3,059	705	838
Electricity for the farming	598	0	25	572	0	0
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	123,179	118	94,490	24,438	2,654	1,479
Storage items	22,460	11	12,602	8,310	32	1,505
Payment for hired draft power	100,522	31	64,877	22,920	419	12,275
Other hired labor charges	153,853	177	83,586	62,476	889	6,726
Irrigation charges	18,595	0	17,106	1,162	10	316
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	29,969	0	17,548	10,779	668	973
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	472	0	472	0	0	0
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	19,875	0	8,803	11,072	0	0
Total	**986,437**	**712**	**675,011**	**246,075**	**25,642**	**38,997**
			In percent			
Planting material	17	7	17	14	27	26
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	34	46	37	27	52	12
Animal and plant manure	2	0	2	1	3	2
Electricity for the farming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	12	17	14	10	10	4
Storage items	2	2	2	3	0	4
Payment for hired draft power	10	4	10	9	2	31
Other hired labor charges	16	25	12	25	3	17
Irrigation charges	2	0	3	0	0	1
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	3	0	3	4	3	2
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	2	0	1	4	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Figure 2. Cost of crop production in wet, dry season by cost item and zone 2013



5.3 Livestock and poultry

Table 8 shows the cost for raising of livestock and poultry in 2013 and most of the households expends two types of item for raising of livestock and poultry in 2013. The two common items of cost for raising of livestock and poultry is feed purchased for livestock amounted to 770,384 million Riels (94 percent) and veterinary services and medicine was 31,850 million Riels (4 percent).

Table 8. Cost for raising of livestock and poultry by zone, 2013

Cost items for raising livestock and poultry	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	In million Riels					
Feed for livestock - purchased	770,384	3,763	303,674	179,158	112,463	171,326
Hired labor caring for livestock	9,263	0	4,634	4,028	602	0
Veterinary services and medicine	31,850	136	13,076	11,958	2,653	4,027
Service/technical support from Government/other agencies	214	0	59	98	9	48
Transport of livestock, livestock products and feed to/from market	6,664	0	2,638	4,026	0	0
Total	**818,375**	**3,899**	**324,081**	**199,268**	**115,726**	**175,401**

Table 8. Cost for raising of livestock and poultry by zone, 2013 (cont.)

Cost items for raising livestock and poultry	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	In percent					
Feed for livestock - purchased	94	97	94	90	97	98
Hired labor caring for livestock	1	0	1	2	1	0
Veterinary services and medicine	4	3	4	6	2	2
Service/technical support from Government/other agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport of livestock, livestock products and feed to/from market	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 9 shows the value of livestock and poultry in the past 12 months and most of households have raised several types of livestock and poultry. The two common items of value of livestock and poultry is cattle, amounted to 82,593 millions Riels (58 percent), and then followed by duck was 33,301 million Riels (24 percent).

Table 9. Value of livestock and poultry in the past 12 months by zone, 2013

Type of livestock and poultry	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/Mountain
	In million Riels					
Cattle	82,593	953	36,252	19,292	8,200	17,897
Buffaloes	14,779	0	7,502	6,406	647	224
Horses, ponies	6	0	0	6	0	0
Pigs	1,894	0	1,346	157	250	140
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken	8,912	100	3,557	2,746	1,033	1,476
Ducks	33,301	196	25,259	1,464	5,624	759
Quail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**141,486**	**1,249**	**73,916**	**30,071**	**15,754**	**20,496**

Table 9. Value of livestock and poultry in the past 12 months by zone, 2013 (cont.)

	In percent					
Cattle	58	76	49	64	52	87
Buffaloes	10	0	10	21	4	1
Horses, ponies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pigs	1	0	2	1	2	1
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken	6	8	5	9	7	7
Ducks	24	16	34	5	36	4
Quail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table10 shows that about 1,889,000 households have engaged in raising livestock and poultry in 2013. Among all women headed households, about 50 percent engaged in raising livestock and poultry while the men-headed households in proportion to all men-headed households is comparably higher, about 62 percent.

Among the zone distribution, about 829,000 households raising livestock and poultry in the Plain area, followed by Tonle Sap area (580,000 households), then Plateau/Mountain area (306,000 households), and the Coastal area (162,000 households). Women-headed households is about 56 percent–against men-headed households is 70 percent.

Table 10. Number of households raising livestock and poultry by sex of head of household and zone, 2013

	Zone											
	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Plateau/Mountain	
	In thousands											
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Households raising livestock and poultry	339	1,550	1	11	155	674	110	470	30	132	43	263
All households	671	2,492	84	279	274	963	208	730	41	182	63	337
Percent of all households	**50**	**62**	**2**	**4**	**56**	**70**	**53**	**64**	**73**	**73**	**67**	**78**

Table 11 shows that the three most common types of livestock and poultry were raised by the households in 2013 is chicken was approximately 62 percent; followed by duck was 23 percent and cattle 9 percent. Noted that, the households have raised several types of livestock and poultry.

Table 11. Number of livestock and poultry by zone, 2013

Type of livestock and poultry	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	In thousands					
Cattle	2,847	23	1,224	705	249	645
Buffalos	455	0	197	189	25	43
Horses, ponies	10	0	8	2	0	0
Pigs	1,361	0	577	407	123	254
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	2	2	0	0	0	0
Chicken	20,445	163	9,369	5,781	2,177	2,954
Ducks	7,706	396	5,657	691	724	237
Quail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6	0	4	2	0	0
Total	**32,831**	**584**	**17,037**	**7,779**	**3,298**	**4,134**
	In percent					
Cattle	9	4	7	9	8	16
Buffalos	1	0	1	2	1	1
Horses, ponies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pigs	4	0	3	5	4	6
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken	62	28	55	74	66	71
Ducks	23	68	33	9	22	6
Quail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 12 shows that the number of households engaged in raising livestock and poultry was estimated at 60 percent of all households in Cambodia in 2013. By zone distribution, the households who raised livestock and poultry in proportion to all households in Plateau/Mountain area is at the highest point of 76 percent if compared to the proportion of households who raised livestock and poultry in other respective areas (Coastal, Plain, Tonle Sap and Phnom Penh).

Table 12. Number of households raising livestock and poultry by zone, 2013

Number of households	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/Mountain
	In thousands					
Households raising livestock and poultry	1,889	12	829	580	162	306
All households	3,162	363	1,237	939	223	401
Percent of all households	**60**	**3**	**67**	**62**	**73**	**76**

5.4 Fish cultivation and fishery

Table 13 shows that the total estimated number of households participating in fish cultivation and fishing/trapping of aquatic products is 1,623,000 approximately 51 percent of all households in Cambodia 2013. In term of zone distribution, the highest number of households with fish cultivation and fishing/trapping of aquatic products in Plain area accounted for 691,000 (56 percent) of total households and followed by Tonle Sap area, while Phnom Penh is the least one.

Table 13. Number of households with fishing activities by zone, 2103

Number of households	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/Mountain
	In thousands					
Households with fishing activities	1,623	6	691	550	113	263
All Households	3,162	363	1,237	939	223	401
Percent of all households	**51**	**2**	**56**	**59**	**51**	**66**

Table 14 shows the number of households with fishing activities by sex of households head in 2013 which was estimated at about 1,623,000. Among all women-headed households, about 262,000 women-headed households (39 percent) engaged in fish cultivation and fishing/trapping of aquatic products while the men-headed households in proportion to all men-headed households is comparably higher, about 1,361,000 (55 percent). Among the zone distribution, about 691,000 households engaged in fish cultivation and fishing/trapping of aquatic products in the Plain area, followed by Tonle Sap area (550,000 households), then Plateau/Mountain area (263,000 households).

Table 14. Number of households with fishing activities by sex of households head and zone, 2013

Number of households	Zone											
	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Plateau/Mountain	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	In thousands											
Households with fising activities	262	1,361	0	5	118	573	90	460	17	96	36	227
All house-hold	671	2,492	84	279	274	963	208	730	41	182	63	337
Percent of all house-hold	**39**	**55**	**0**	**2**	**43**	**60**	**43**	**63**	**43**	**52**	**57**	**67**

5.5 Forestry and hunting

Table 15 shows that about 2,275,000 households (72 percent) engaged in forestry and hunting activities in Cambodia in 2013. In term of zone distribution, the highest number of households with forestry and hunting activities is in the Plain area (1,024,000 households) and followed by Tonle Sap area. Phnom Penh is the least one in Cambodia which was accounted for only 6,000 households.

Table 15. Number of households with forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2013

Number of households	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	In thousands					
Households with forestry and hunting activities	2,275	6	1,024	713	172	360
All households	**3,162**	**363**	**1,237**	**939**	**223**	**401**
Percent of all households	**72**	**2**	**83**	**76**	**77**	**90**

Table 16 shows the number of households with forestry and hunting activities in 2013 which was estimated about 2,275,000. Women-headed household is 466,000 (70 percent) in proportion to all women-headed households while the men-headed households is almost four times higher with about 1,808,000 (73 percent) engaged in forestry and hunting activities. Among the zone distribution, the number of households with forestry and hunting activities in the Plain area is 1,023,000, followed by Tonle Sap area (713,000), and then Plateau/Mountain area (359,000).

Table 16. Number of households with forestry and hunting activities by sex of households head and zone, 2013

Number of households	Zone											
	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Plateau/Mountain	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	In thousands											
Households with forestry and hunting activities	466	1,808	2	5	221	802	152	561	34	138	57	302
All house-holds	671	2,492	84	279	274	963	208	730	41	182	63	337
Percent of all house-holds	**70**	**73**	**2**	**2**	**81**	**83**	**73**	**77**	**83**	**76**	**90**	**90**

Table 17 shows the number of household by types of forestry and hunting activities in 2013. Most of households have several types of activities. The two common type of activities the households engaged in is firewood which accounted for 2,239,000 households (42 percent) and root crops, fruit, vegetables is 2,206,000 households (42 percent). By zone distribution, the households living in the Plain area engaged in forestry and hunting activities more than the other areas (Tonle Sap, Plateau/ Mountain, Coastal area and Phnom Penh).

Table 17. Number of household with forestry and hunting activities by type of activities and zone 2013

Number of household by activities	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	In thousands					
Sawing logs	56	0	6	11	9	31
Firewood	2,239	6	1,013	697	167	355
Wood for charcoal	49	0	7	34	5	2
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	421	0	185	124	29	83
Palm juice	40	0	16	11	3	9
Root crops, fruit, vegetables	2,206	9	993	692	163	350
Herbs	156	2	74	50	1	28
Honey	36	0	11	6	0	18
Wild animals and birds	102	0	43	29	1	30
Other products	2	0	1	0	0	1
Total	**5,308**	**17**	**2,349**	**1,655**	**379**	**908**

Table 17. Number of household with forestry and hunting activities by type of activities and zone 2013 (cont.)

	In percent					
Sawing logs	1	0	0	1	2	3
Firewood	42	37	43	42	44	39
Wood for charcoal	1	0	0	2	1	0
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	8	0	8	8	8	9
Palm juice	1	2	1	1	1	1
Root crops, fruit, vegetables	42	49	42	42	43	39
Herbs	3	11	3	3		3
Honey	1	0	0		0	2
Wild animals and birds	2	0	2	2	0	3
Other products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

6 Education

6.1 Literacy

The adult literacy rate is the share of the population aged 15 years and older who can read and write a simple message. Phnom Penh had the highest rate in all geographical domains. It was around 90 percent for women and 97 percent for men. Man literacy was higher than women literacy in all areas.

Table 1. Adult literacy (15+) by geographical domains and sex. Percent.

	2013		
Domains	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	74.4	87.7	80.7
Phnom Penh	90.1	97.1	93.4
Other urban	82.1	95.8	88.8
Other rural	70.6	84.8	77.3

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

The literacy rate from 6 years and older was also highest in Phnom Penh with around 88 percent of women and 93 percent of men. The rate among men was higher than among women in all geographical domains.

Table 2. Literacy among population 6 years and over by geographical domains and sex. Percent.

	2013		
Domains	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	72.5	81.7	77.0
Phnom Penh	87.9	93.2	90.4
Other urban	79.5	90.2	84.7
Other rural	69.1	78.7	73.7

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

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 in the ages 6-14 where the literacy rate was higher among women. The difference between women and men was small in the younger ages and larger in the older ages.

Table 3. Literacy by age group (6+) and sex. Percent.

Age group	2013		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
6+	72.5	81.7	77.0
6-14	64.5	61.1	62.7
15-24	92.8	93.1	93.0
25-34	82.0	86.8	84.4
35-44	73.8	87.4	80.3
45-54	62.3	82.7	71.8
55-64	59.7	82.5	68.7
65+	27.1	78.8	47.6

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

6.2 School attendance

About 55 percent of the population in the age 6 to 24 years old was currently attending school in Cambodia. In Phnom Penh the rate was about 66 percent, in other urban areas around 65 and in other rural areas 52 percent. The school attendance was lowest in other rural areas for both women and men.

Table 4. Person currently attending school (6-24 years) by geographical domains and sex. Percent.

Domains	2013		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	53.1	56.4	54.8
Phnom Penh	61.2	69.9	65.6
Other urban	60.7	68.5	64.8
Other rural	51.0	53.0	52.0

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

The school attendance rate is highest in the age from 6 to 14 years old and was almost 88 percent among women and just above 88 percent for men. The rate is lower in the age from 15 to 24 years old. There were only 25 percent among the women and 28 percent among the men who was currently attending school.

Table 5. Person currently attending school (6-24 years) by age group and sex. Percent.

Domains	2013		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
6-24	53.1	56.4	54.8
6-14	87.7	88.7	88.2
15-24	24.6	28.3	26.5

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

The table below shows the persons who are currently attending school by level of education. There were large differences in level of education among the persons attending school. The pattern was the same for both women and men and the gender differences were small. Among all people attending school 60 percent of the women and 62 percent of the men were attending primary school.

Table 6. Persons who are currently attending school by educational levels and sex. Percent.

Educational levels	2013		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Pre-primary	2.6	2.4	2.5
Primary	60.2	61.8	61.0
Lower secondary	20.6	17.3	18.8
Upper secondary - Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	11.4	11.5	11.5
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	5.3	7.0	6.2
Total	100	100	100

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

In Cambodia the net attendance rate in primary school for children aged 6-11 years was 84 percent for women and 86 percent for men. The net enrolment rates for men were higher than for women in all geographical domains except in other urban areas. For both women and men, the rate was slightly higher in Phnom Penh than other urban and other rural areas.

Table 7. Net attendance rates in primary school (6-11 years) by geographical domains and sex. Percent.

Domains	2013		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	84.0	86.1	85.1
Phnom Penh	87.6	93.3	90.7
Other urban	85.6	85.3	85.4
Other rural	83.4	85.4	84.4

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

The net attendance rates in lower secondary school were lower than in primary school. In Phnom Penh about 65 percent of the women and 60 percent of the men continued into lower secondary school. This rate is higher than in other urban and other rural areas. The net attendance rate was higher for women than men in Cambodia, Phnom Penh and other rural areas. But in other urban areas the rate for men was higher than for women.

Table 8. Net attendance rates in lower secondary school(12-14 years) by geographical domains and sex . Percent.

Domains	2013		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	40.5	38.2	39.4
Phnom Penh	64.5	60.0	62.2
Other urban	49.2	56.3	53.0
Other rural	36.8	32.9	34.9

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

In the table below we find that Phnom Penh has the highest net attendance rate in upper secondary in Cambodia. The attendance rate in the capital is 58 percent among women and 46 percent among men. The lowest rates are found in other rural areas where the net attendance among women is almost 18 percent and among men about 16 percent.

Table 9. Net attendance rates in upper secondary school (15-17 years) by geographical domains and sex. Percent.

Domains	2013		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	24.7	23.1	23.9
Phnom Penh	58.2	46.4	52.5
Other urban	45.2	49.7	47.6
Other rural	17.8	16.2	17.1

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

The table below shows the percentage of those currently attending school who are in a private school. There were large differences between primary, secondary and higher education. In higher education about 69 percent of women and 73 percent of men went to private schools. This shows that most private education institutions in Cambodia were in higher education.

Table 10.Attending private schools by currentlevels and sex. Percent.

Current levels	2013		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Primary	1.0	1.7	1.4
Lower secondary	1.1	0.8	1.0
Upper secondary - Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	0.6	1.2	0.9
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	69.3	73.0	71.5

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

Taking private lessons after school is most common at the higher educational levels in Cambodia. In upper secondary school around 69 percent of the women and about 70 percent of the men took private lessons. The rate was also quite high in post-secondary school with about 55 percent of the women and about 46 percent of the men.

Table 11. Persons who are taking private lessons after school by current levels and sex. Percent.

Current levels	2013		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Primary	14.4	12.8	13.5
Lower secondary	44.5	50.1	47.2
Upper secondary - Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	69.4	70.2	69.8
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	55.2	45.8	49.6

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

This table shows the percentage of the population of Cambodia from 6 years and above who never attended school. Phnom Penh has the lowest rate with almost 8 percent for women and just above 2 percent for men. In other rural areas the rate is highest with 21 percent among women and almost 11 percent among men. The percentage of women who have never attended school is higher than the corresponding rate for men in all areas.

Table 12. Persons 6 years and over who never attended school by geographical domains and sex. Percent.

Domains	2013		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	18.8	9.0	14.0
Phnom Penh	7.5	2.3	5.0
Other urban	13.0	3.7	8.5
Other rural	21.3	10.8	16.3

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

Table 13 shows that 14 percent of the population aged 6 years or older have never attended school. The rate of women who never attended school was higher in all ages compared to men. In the oldest ages (65 and older) as many as 66 percent of the women and 17 percent of the men have never attended school.

Table 13. Persons 6 years and over who never attended school by age groups and sex. Percent.

Age groups	2013		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
6+	18.8	9.0	14.0
6-14	8.5	8.1	8.3
15-24	5.3	4.2	4.7
25-34	13.1	9.8	11.5
35-44	20.7	9.3	15.3
45-54	32.2	13.6	23.6
55-64	35.0	15.3	27.2
65+	66.1	17.4	46.8

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

The question on reasons for not attending school was asked to persons below 18 years, who were not attending school. About 31 percent of women and about 26 percent of the men responded that they must contribute to household income. Around 23 percent of women and about 22 percent of men gave the reason that they were too young. About 9 percent of women and 16 percent of men gave the reason that they did not want to go to school. And around 9 percent of women and 15 percent of men responded they were too poor.

Table 14. Reasons for not attending school among persons (6-17 years) by sex. Percent.

Reasons for not attending school	2013		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Don't want to	9.1	16.2	12.7
Did not do well in school	7.6	6.4	7.0
No suitable school available/school is too far - No teacher/Supplies	6.5	3.8	5.1
High cost of schooling	-	0.9	0.4
Must contribute to household income	31.4	26.2	28.8
Must help with household chores	9.4	5.5	7.4
Too poor	9.1	15.3	12.2
Due to disability - Due to long term illness (over 3 months)	3.1	2.8	3.0
Too young	22.5	21.5	22.0
Other	1.3	1.4	1.4
Total	100	100	100

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

Table 15 below shows the percentage of persons attending non-formal school. About 6 percent of persons in the age group (6 to 24 years) attended non formal class. The share of persons in non-formal school was higher in the age group (15 – 24 years) than in the age group (6 – 14years). For the age groups (15-24 years) and (6-24 years), the share of women was lower than for men and in the age group (6 –14 years) the share of women was higher than for men.

Table 15. Currently attending non-formal school by age groups and sex.

Age groups	2013		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes
6-14	5.3	4.2	4.7
15-24	6.7	8.2	7.5
6-24	6.1	6.4	6.2

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

Among those who attended non-formal school about 87 percent studied foreign languages, 8 percent participated in vocational training and 4 percent in computer literacy. So for both women and men in Cambodia prefer learning foreign languages than other non-formal classes.

Table 16. Type of non-formal class among persons who are currently attending non-formal class by sex. Percent.

Type of non-formal class	2013		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Computer literacy	5.4	2.3	3.7
Vocational training	8.0	7.5	7.8
Foreign Languages	84.9	88.7	86.9
Literacy programs - Others	1.7	1.5	1.6
Total	100	100	100

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

6.3 Educational attainment

Having at least completed primary education was most common in the age group (15 to 24 years). The share that had at least completed primary education was lower among all older age groups. More men than women had at least completed primary education. The difference between women and men was smallest in the youngest age group (15-24 years): about 73 percent for women and men 72 percent.

Table 17. Persons aged 15 and over with at least completed primary education by age groups and sex. Percent.

Age groups	2013		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes
15+	43.4	59.2	50.9
15-24	72.8	72.2	72.5
25-34	48.9	63.8	56.2
35-44	38.1	56.9	47.0
45-54	19.1	44.8	31.0
55-64	15.8	35.2	23.4
65+	7.6	35.5	18.7

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

Having at least completed lower secondary school education was most common in the age group (18 to 24 years) where about 37 percent of the women and about 45 percent of the men had completed the education. The share of persons that had at least completed lower secondary education was lower among all older age groups and the share of men was higher than women all age groups.

Table 18. Persons aged 18 and over with at least completed lower secondary school by age groups and sex. Percent.

Age groups	2013		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes
18+	18.1	32.5	24.9
18-24	37.2	44.9	41.1
25-34	23.0	38.2	30.4
35-44	13.2	30.6	21.4
45-54	5.5	19.0	11.7
55-64	5.2	13.7	8.5
65+	2.0	15.8	7.5

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

About 20 percent of persons aged 25 years and over responded that they have none or only some education. The share for women was about 28 percent and men 12 percent. The share for men was higher than share of women in completed primary, lower and upper secondary as well as post-secondary education.

Table 19. Persons aged 25 years and over by educational attainment and sex. Percent.

Educational attainment	2013		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes
None or only some education	27.7	11.8	20.4
Primary school not completed	40.9	35.4	38.4
Primary school completed	18.9	24.8	21.6
Lower secondary completed	7.4	14.6	10.7
Upper secondary completed	3.1	8.2	5.4
Post-secondary education	2.0	5.2	3.5
Other	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

There were large differences in educational attainment between geographical domains. Education attainments in upper secondary and post-secondary levels were much higher in Phnom Penh and other urban areas than in other rural areas.

Table 20. Persons aged 25 years and over by educational attainment and geographical domains. Percent.

Educational attainment	2013			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
None or only some education	20.4	6.9	11.8	24.1
Primary school not completed	38.4	25.2	26.8	42.5
Primary school completed	21.6	23.2	26.6	20.6
Lower secondary completed	10.7	16.9	16.9	8.7
Upper secondary completed	5.4	13.0	11.8	3.1
Post-secondary education	3.5	14.8	6.2	1.0
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

6.4 Educational expenses

There were large differences in the educational expenses between different levels of education. In primary school, which had the lowest share of students, the cost was about 342 thousand Riel in 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 educational levels. Thousand Riel.

Educational levels	2013
Pre-primary	468
Primary	342
Lower secondary	744
Upper secondary	1259
Technical/vocational	2835
Undergraduate/graduate	3886

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

There are big differences in the average expenses when we compare different areas of Cambodia. This can be explained with the fact that the composition of education is very different in different areas. In Phnom Penh the average annual expense was estimated to 1544 thousand Riel, in other urban areas it was 1342 and for other rural areas it was 535.

Table 22. Average annual expenses by geographic domains. Thousand Riel.

Domains	2013
Cambodia	768
Phnom Penh	1544
Other urban	1342
Other rural	535

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

According to table 23 the average annual expenses for men in the field of education is higher than women's expenses. The annual differences are about 70,000 Riel.

Table 23. Average annual expenses by sex. Thousand Riel.

Sex	2013
Women	732
Men	801
Both sexes	768

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

Gender Parity Index (GPI) is calculated as the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given stage of education. Gender Parity Index for Net attendance ratio in primary education is about 1 percent.

Table 24.Gender Parity Index (GPI) for Net attendance ratio in primary education. Percent.

Primary education	0.98

Gender Parity Index for Net attendance ratio in lower secondary education is about 1.1 percent.

Table 25. Gender Parity Index (GPI) for Net attendance ratio in lower secondary education. Percent.

Lower secondary education	1.06

Gender Parity Index for Net attendance ratio in upper secondary education is about 1.1 percent.

Table 26.Gender Parity Index (GPI) for Net attendance ratio in upper secondary education. Percent.

Upper secondary education	1.07

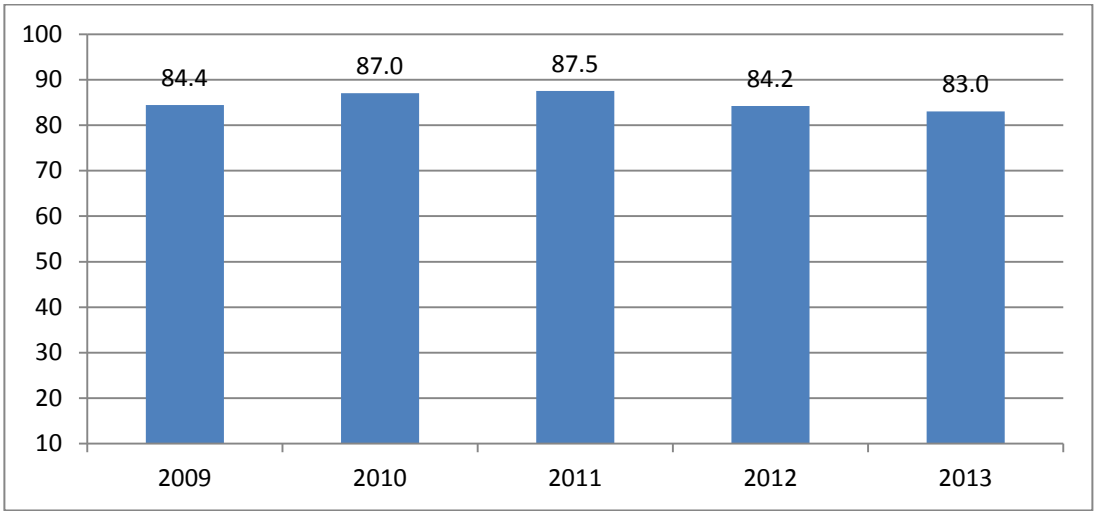
7 Labour force

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

According to the Population Census 2008 the dependency ratio was 61 percent. The dependency ratio is defined as the number of children (0-14 years) and elderly (65 and over) divided by the number of people aged (15-64 years), i.e. the dependency ratio is a ratio between those typically not in the labour force (the dependent part) and those typically in the labour force.

According to the CSES the working age population within the age group (15-64 years) increased by 2 million persons from 2004 until 2013. The increase of the working age population has resulted in a decreasing dependency ratio. It has decreased from 84 percent in 2009 to 83 percent in 2013.

Figure 1: Dependency ratios 2009-2013. Percent



In this report results on labour force participation (economically active) are presented for the years 2009 to 2013. The labour force consists of those with employment and those who are unemployed (without a job, seeking and available for work). Since CSES 2009 the population (15-64 years) is adopted as the population of working age since international comparison often focus on this age group. Earlier CSESs have focused on the age 10 years and over. To make it possible to compare different years, the CSES (2009-2013) has been recompiled according to the age group (15-64 years).

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

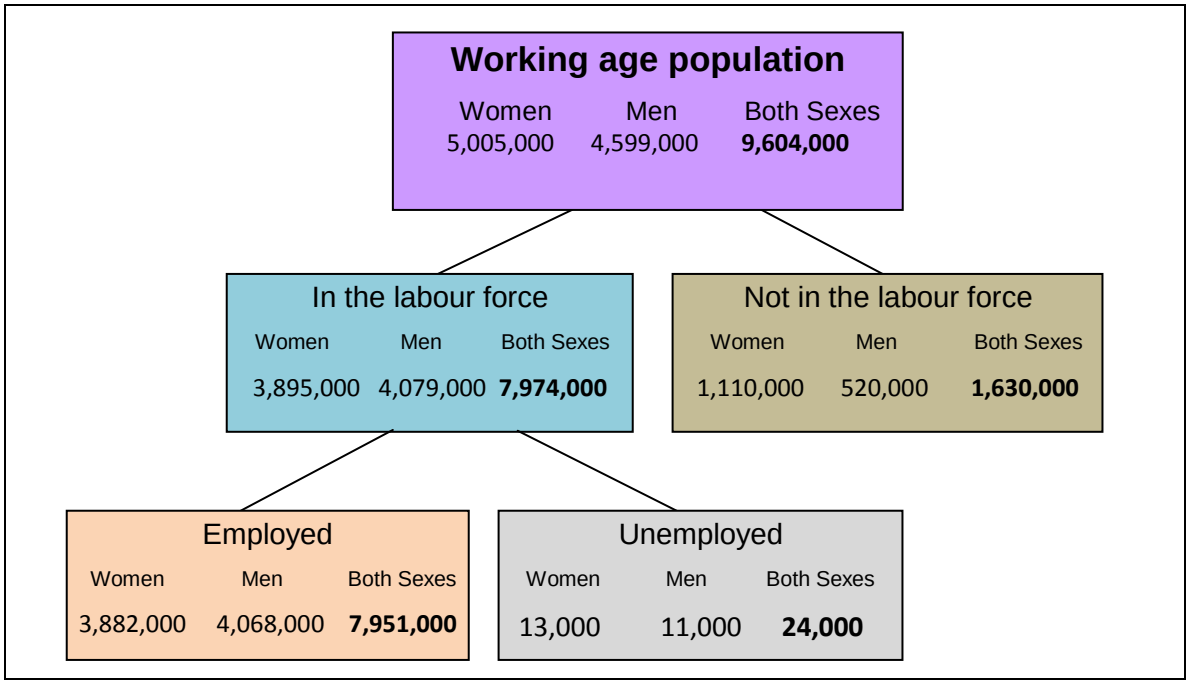
The results on the economically active population are based on the Cambodian Population Census 2008 which was released in September 2009. The results in this report are different from the results presented in the census report due to different concepts for measuring economic activity.

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

7.1 Classification of working age population

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). As shown in the graph, the number of men in the labour force is higher than the number of women, but women not in the labour force is higher.

Figure 2: Labour force in relation to the working age population (15-64 years), 2013



7.2 Labour force (Currently active population)

In 2013 the labour force participation rate in Cambodia was about 83 percent, about 78 percent for women and about 89 percent for men. The rates were lower in Phnom Penh and other urban areas but in other rural areas the rate is nearly the same as in Cambodia as a whole. About 86 percent of the total population in other rural areas were in the labour force compared to about 74 percent in Phnom Penh and about 77 percent in other urban areas.

The table below shows the difference in labour force participation rate between women and men. Men are more in the labour force than women in all geographic domains. In other rural areas the participation rate is higher than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas for both women and men.

The employment rate in relation to the working age population (15-64 years) was about 83 percent. In Cambodia the difference between women and men was about 11 percentage points with an employment rate of about 78 percent for women and 89 percent for men. In other rural areas the employment rate was about 85 percent is higher than other urban areas (77 percent) and Phnom Penh (74 percent).

According to the international definition the total unemployment rate in Cambodia is very low with a percentage point of less than one t in the labour force was unemployed in 2013.

Table 1. Population and labour Force (15-64 years), by sex and geographic domains 2013. In thousand and percent

Labour Force and Sex	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Other Rural
Total Population	14,678	1,738	1,595	11,344
Total Working age population	9,604	1,273	1,057	7,274
Labour Force	7,974	942	814	6,219
Labour Force participation rate				
Both Sexes	83.0	74.0	77.0	85.5
Women	77.8	67.0	73.0	80.4
Men	88.7	81.7	81.1	91.1
Employment rate				
Both Sexes	82.8	73.9	76.6	85.2
Women	77.6	66.9	72.6	80.1
Men	88.5	81.6	80.8	90.8
Unemployment rate				
Both Sexes	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3
Women	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3
Men	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3

Table 2 shows the labour force participation rates for women and men in different age groups. The highest rates for both women and men are in the age group (35-44 years) with about 88 percent and 99 percent respectively.

In the youngest age groups (15-19 years) women have about 57 percent and men about 62 percent. As generally observed the participation rates for women are lower than for men in all age groups. The largest difference in the labour force between women and men is in the age groups (55-64 years) were about 19 percent.

Table 2. Labour force participation rates (15-64 years) by age groups and sex, 2013. Percent

Labour Force Participation rate	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Total (15-64)	**77.8**	**88.7**	**83.0**
15 - 19	57.3	62.4	59.8
20 - 24	79.4	86.9	83.2
25 - 34	85.1	97.4	91.1
35 - 44	87.7	99.0	93.0
45 - 54	80.8	95.3	87.5
55 - 64	67.7	87.0	75.3
Of which			
15 - 24	68.6	75.0	71.8

The figure below shows that the labour force participation rate is lower for women than for men in all years presented. During the period 2009 to 2011 the participation rate for women and men has increased but for 2012 and 2013 it has decreased. This maybe a tendency for employment due to seasonal and migration effects.

Figure 3: Labour force participation rates age(15-64 years) and sex, 2009 -2013. Percent

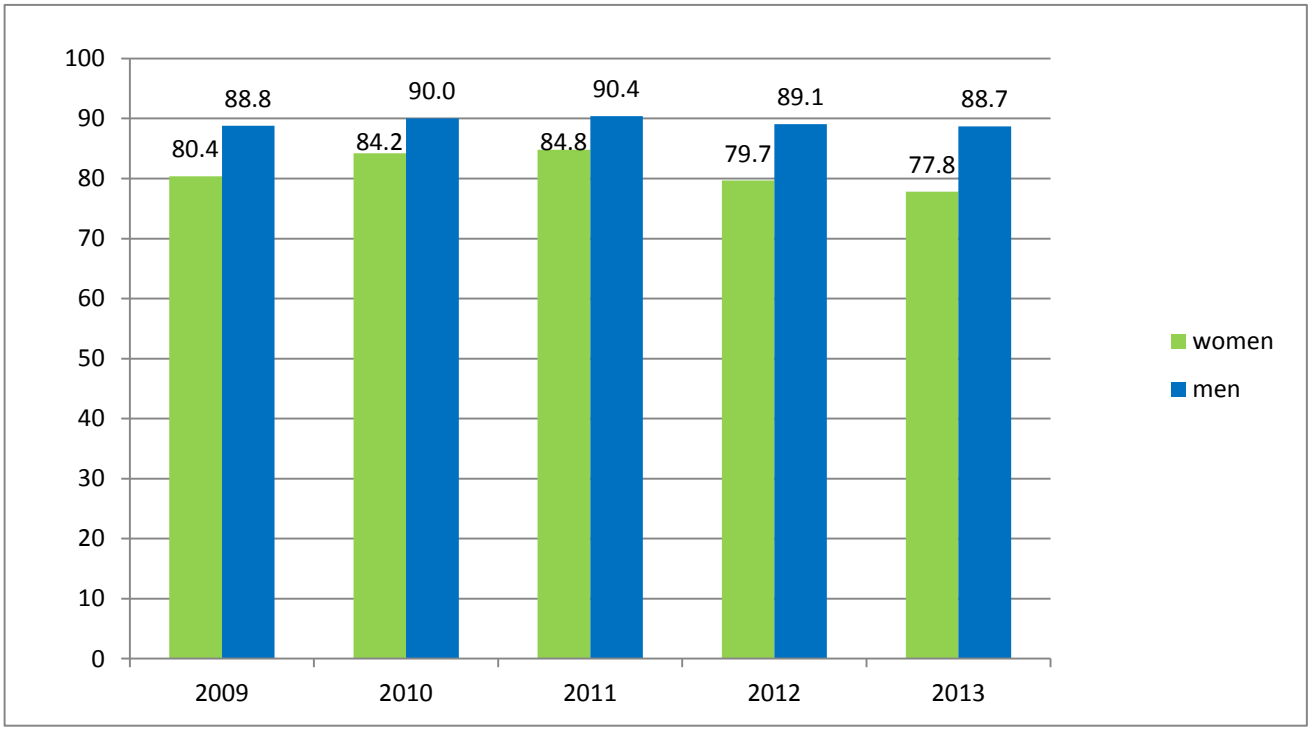


Table 3 shows the labour force participation rate in the different age groups by geographical domains. The highest participation rates in all geographical domains are in the age group (35-44 years) except for Phnom Penh where it is highest in the age group (25-34 years). In Cambodia as a whole about 93 percent is in the labour force in that age group while the proportion in other rural areas is about 94 percent. The differences among the three domains are large in the youngest age group (15-19 years).

Table 3. Labour force participation rates (15-64 years) by age groups and geographical domains, 2013. Percent

Age Group	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Other Rural
Total (15-64)	**83.0**	**74.0**	**77.0**	**85.5**
15 - 19	59.8	25.3	41.4	67.1
20 - 24	83.2	73.3	75.2	86.0
25 - 34	91.1	89.5	85.9	92.2
35 - 44	93.0	88.6	90.7	94.1
45 - 54	87.5	79.5	86.4	89.2
55 - 64	75.3	63.3	72.6	77.9
Of which				
15 - 24	71.8	51.7	59.4	76.6

Table 4 shows the labour force participation rates presented by age groups, sex and geographical domains. Women in Phnom Penh have lower participation rates in almost all age groups compared to other urban and other rural areas. The same pattern cannot be seen for men. Men have higher labour force participation rates than women in almost all age groups and geographical domains.

Table 4. Labour force participation rates (15-64 years) by age groups, sex and geographical domains, 2013. Percent

Age Group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Other Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total (15-64)	**77.8**	**88.7**	**67.0**	**81.7**	**73.0**	**81.1**	**80.4**	**91.1**
15 - 19	57.3	62.4	26.4	24.2	48.1	35.4	62.9	71.3
20 - 24	79.4	86.9	74.9	71.4	77.9	72.7	80.4	91.3
25 - 34	85.1	97.4	83.5	95.9	76.4	95.3	86.7	98.0
35 - 44	87.7	99.0	78.6	98.4	83.5	99.1	89.7	99.1
45 - 54	80.8	95.3	64.2	95.5	78.2	95.4	84.1	95.2
55 - 64	67.7	87.0	46.1	87.3	66.2	82.6	71.6	87.6
Of which 15 - 24	68.6	75.0	53.6	49.5	64.1	55.0	71.6	81.5

7.3 Education level of the labour force

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

According to the educational statistics there is a steady increase in school enrolment rates which over time decreases the share of Cambodia labour force with none or only some education. This effect can be seen by comparison over age groups of the share of labour force with none or only some education. About 13 percent of the labour force (i.e. 15-64 years) has none or only some education, but in the youngest age group the share is about only 5 percent while the eldest age group the share is 24 percent.

Table 5. Labour force participation rate (15-64 years) by age group and education level, 2013. In thousand and percent.

Age Group	None or only some education	Primary school not completed	Primary school completed	Lower secondary completed	Upper secondary completed	Post secondary education	Don't know	Total
Labour Force	**1,048**	**2,821**	**2,169**	**1,102**	**543**	**291**	**1**	**7,974**
Total (15-64)	13.1	35.4	27.2	13.8	6.8	3.6	0.0	100
15 - 19	5.4	30.6	42.7	18.4	2.8	0.2	-	100
20 - 24	5.9	25.2	32.6	19.6	12.5	4.1	0.0	100
25 - 34	11.4	32.2	25.9	15.4	8.4	6.7	-	100
35 - 44	15.0	37.4	25.7	12.4	6.4	3.2	0.0	100
45 - 54	22.1	44.9	20.4	7.1	3.9	1.7	-	100
55 - 64	24.3	52.0	14.6	5.8	1.7	1.6	-	100
Of which								
15 - 24	5.7	27.4	36.7	19.1	8.6	2.5	0.0	100

Table 6 presents for each age/sex group the share of labour force with the different levels of education completed. Looking at the total of labour force (15-64 years) and comparing women and men it can be seen that the share with none or only some education is significantly higher among the women than among the men (about 17 percent for women compared to 9 percent of men). This pattern can be seen in all age groups. Over the age groups there is also a pattern of increasing gender differences.

The proportion of the labour force with post-secondary education is small, overall just about 3 percent for women and 5 percent for men. Just as for the lowest education level a clear pattern over age groups and gender can be seen, indicating better education and smaller gender differences in the younger age groups.

Table 6. Labour force participation rates (15-64 years) by age groups, education level completed and sex, 2013. Percent.

Age Group	None or only some education		Primary school not completed		Primary school completed		Lower secondary completed		Upper secondary completed		Post secondary education		Don't Know	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total (15-64)	17.4	9.1	38.5	32.4	25.9	28.4	10.7	16.8	4.9	8.6	2.5	4.8	-	-
15 - 19	7.0	3.9	27.1	33.7	46.4	39.3	16.9	19.7	2.4	3.2	0.2	0.2	-	-
20 – 24	6.3	5.7	25.6	24.8	33.7	31.6	18.5	20.6	11.9	12.9	3.8	4.4	-	-
25 - 34	13.2	9.7	38.1	26.7	25.9	26.0	11.6	18.9	6.1	10.6	5.2	8.1	-	-
35 – 44	20.9	9.2	41.1	33.8	25.0	26.4	8.6	16.0	3.3	9.4	1.0	5.3	-	-
45 – 54	30.9	13.5	49.6	40.3	14.1	26.5	3.2	10.9	1.7	6.1	0.6	2.8	-	-
55 - 64	32.9	14.0	53.1	50.8	8.8	21.4	3.5	8.6	0.8	2.7	0.9	2.5	-	-
Of which 15 – 24	6.5	5.0	26.3	28.4	38.9	34.7	17.9	20.3	8.0	9.0	2.3	2.7	-	-

7.4 Employment status

In CSES 2013[3] persons who currently worked the past seven days in contribution their own land, small shop keeper or small restaurants without payment or income of any kind are classified as own account worker or self-employed. The reclassification mainly affects women.

Table 7 shows the employed population (15-64 years) by employment status for the years 2011, 2012 and 2013. The employment status in the tables is based on the main occupation. The total employed population in working age (15-64 years) increased over the years for both women and men.

The share of paid employees increased steadily over the period: about 31 percent for both sexes in 2011 to 41 percent in 2013. The new classification from CSES 2009 is used in CSES 2013 of own account worker/self-employed, the share of women in this employment status has no significant increase, just only about one percent over three-year period (2011-2013).

[3]In CSES 2008 and before they were classified as unpaid family workers.

Table 7. Employment status based on main occupation (15-64 years) by sex 2011, 2012 and 2013. In thousand and percent

Employment Status	2011			2012			2013		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Employment population, number and thousand	**3,959**	**3,932**	**7,891**	**3,782**	**3,924**	**7,706**	**3,882**	**4,068**	**7,951**
Paid employee	27.1	35.8	31.4	30.3	41.1	35.8	34.9	46.1	40.6
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Own account worker/ self-employed	58.8	47.9	53.4	60.4	50.0	55.1	60.1	49.6	54.7
Unpaid family worker	13.9	16.2	15.1	9.3	8.8	9.0	5.0	4.3	4.7
Other/Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 8 shows the employed population (15-64 years) by employment status. The general picture is that the urban areas (Phnom Penh and other urban areas) have a larger proportion of paid employees than other rural areas. The most common employment status in rural areas is own account worker/ self-employed.

Table 8. Employment status based on main occupation (15-64 years) by geographical domains, 2011, 2012 and 2013. In thousand and percent

Employment Status	2011				2012				2013			
	Cam-bodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Other Rural	Cam-bodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Other Rural	Cam-bodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Other Rural
Employed population, number and thousand	7,891	770	793	6,328	7,706	848	950	5,908	7,951	942	810	6,199
Paid employee	31.4	64.0	39.9	26.4	35.8	55.5	42.9	31.8	40.6	63.6	45.0	36.6
Employer	0.0	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Own account worker/ self-employed	53.4	26.9	48.7	57.2	55.1	33.9	50.3	59.0	54.7	30.6	52.8	58.6
Unpaid family worker	15.1	9.0	11.3	16.3	9.0	10.5	6.6	9.2	4.7	5.8	2.2	4.8
Other/Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 9 shows employed population by geographical domains and sex. There are clear gender differences in employment status in all domains except for unpaid family workers in other rural areas. The share of unpaid family workers in Cambodia is about 5 percent for both women and men.

Table 9. Employment status based on main occupation (15-64 years) by geographical domains, sex, 2013. In thousand and percent.

Employment Status	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Other Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employment population	**3,882**	**4,068**	**445**	**497**	**393**	**417**	**3,045**	**3,155**
Paid employee	34.9	46.1	56.3	70.1	34.9	54.5	31.8	41.2
Employer	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Own account worker/ self-employed	60.1	49.6	34.9	26.7	62.3	43.8	63.5	54.0
Unpaid family worker	5.0	4.3	8.9	3.0	2.8	1.7	4.8	4.9
Other/Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

7.5 Employment by occupation

The employment by occupation is shown in table 10. The results show the total employed population (15-64 years) by main occupation for women and men. Four out of ten of Cambodian population were employed as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. This held for both women and men. Barely twice as many women than men were employed as service and sales workers. In the other occupational categories fairly small shares were employed. Some smaller differences between women and men were measured with an exception for plant and machine operators and assemblers and in armed forces.

Table 10. Employment population, (15-64 years) by main occupation and sex, 2013. Percent.

Main Occupation	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Armed forces occupations	0.0	1.4	0.7
Manager	0.6	1.2	0.9
Professionals	3.0	2.9	2.9
Technical and associate professionals	0.7	1.1	0.9
Clerical supports workers	2.2	3.7	3.0
Service and sales workers	22.8	11.2	16.8
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery and fishery workers	41.4	38.2	39.8
Craft and related worker	16.5	16.6	16.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.6	6.5	3.6
Elementary occupations	12.2	17.2	14.8
Other/ Don't know/ Not stated	-	-	-
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 11 presents the employed population by main occupation and geographical domain for 2013. The shares of employed population by main occupation vary with references to geographical domains.

In Phnom Penh it is higher than in other urban and other rural areas. The conditions for skilled service occupations seemed to be somewhat better off indicating higher shares of managers, professionals, clerical support workers for example. In other rural areas on the other hand, manual work counts for a large part of the employment by occupation like skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and elementary occupations.

Table11: Employment population, (15-64 years) by main occupation and geographical domains 2013. Percent.

Main Occupation	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Other Rural
Armed forces occupations	0.7	1.7	0.7	0.6
Manager	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.8
Professionals	2.9	8.5	6.0	1.7
Technical and associate professionals	0.9	2.1	2.0	0.6
Clerical supports workers	3.0	12.0	7.6	1.0
Service and sales workers	16.8	34.6	38.9	11.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery and fishery workers	39.8	1.6	10.8	49.3
Craft and related worker	16.5	22.7	15.8	15.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.6	8.2	7.4	2.4
Elementary occupations	14.8	7.4	9.2	16.6
Other/ Don't know/ Not stated	-	-	-	-
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 12 below shows the employed population by occupation. In Phnom Penh the share of employment by occupation differed between women and men considerably. About 45 percent of all women in Phnom Penh were employed in occupations related to services and sales which are almost twice as large as the share for men: 25 percent. About 26 percent of women in Phnom Penh were employed as craft and related workers.

Table 12: Employment population, (15-64 years) by main occupation, sex and geographical domains, 2013. Percent.

Main Occupation	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Other Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Armed forces occupations	0.0	1.4	0.1	3.2	-	1.4	0.0	1.2
Manager	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.9	2.3	0.5	1.0
Professionals	3.0	2.9	8.5	8.6	6.3	5.8	1.7	1.7
Technical and associate professionals	0.7	1.1	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.3	0.4	0.7
Clerical supports workers	2.2	3.7	9.6	14.1	5.4	9.6	0.7	1.3
Service and sales workers	22.8	11.2	44.8	25.4	53.4	25.3	15.6	7.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery and fishery workers	41.4	38.2	1.7	1.5	12.0	9.6	51.1	47.7
Craft and related worker	16.5	16.6	26.1	19.7	12.6	18.9	15.5	15.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.6	6.5	0.4	15.3	0.6	13.8	0.6	4.2
Elementary occupations	12.2	17.2	6.1	8.6	7.1	11.1	13.8	19.4
Other/ Don't know/ Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

7.6 Employment by industry

In the following tables, the employment by industrial sector (main occupation) is presented. The total employment by industry sector is presented in Table 13. In general, for most of the employment rates in all sectors have no or very small differences were measured between women and men.

Table13: Employed population, (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation) and sex, 2013. In thousand and percent.

Employed population and thousand	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Employed population	**3,882**	**4,068**	**7,951**
Agriculture (Primary)	50.0	47.4	48.7
Industry (Secondary)	19.2	20.5	19.9
Services (Tertiary)	30.8	32.1	31.5
Other/ Don't know/ Not stated	-	-	-
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 14 shows employment by industrial sector and geographical domains. As expected, there are large differences between Phnom Penh and other urban areas compared with other rural areas, where the share of employment in service sector was highest with about 73 percent and about 68 percent

respectively against 20 percent. For other rural areas the share of employment in agriculture sector was highest with about 60 percent.

Table14: Employed population, (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation) and geographical domains, 2013.In thousand and percent.

Employed population and thousand	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Other Rural
Employed population	7,951	942	810	6,199
Agriculture (Primary)	48.7	2.0	13.4	60.4
Industry (Secondary)	19.9	25.1	18.8	19.2
Services (Tertiary)	31.5	72.9	67.9	20.4
Other/ Don't know/ Not stated	-	-	-	-
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Figure 4 shows the results of the employment population (15-64 years) for the years 2009 to 2013 by industrial sector. Since 2009 the tendency for agriculture has decreased significantly over five-year period while the industry and services have gradually increased.

Figure 4: Employment population (15-64 years) by industrial sector, 2009-2013. Percent.

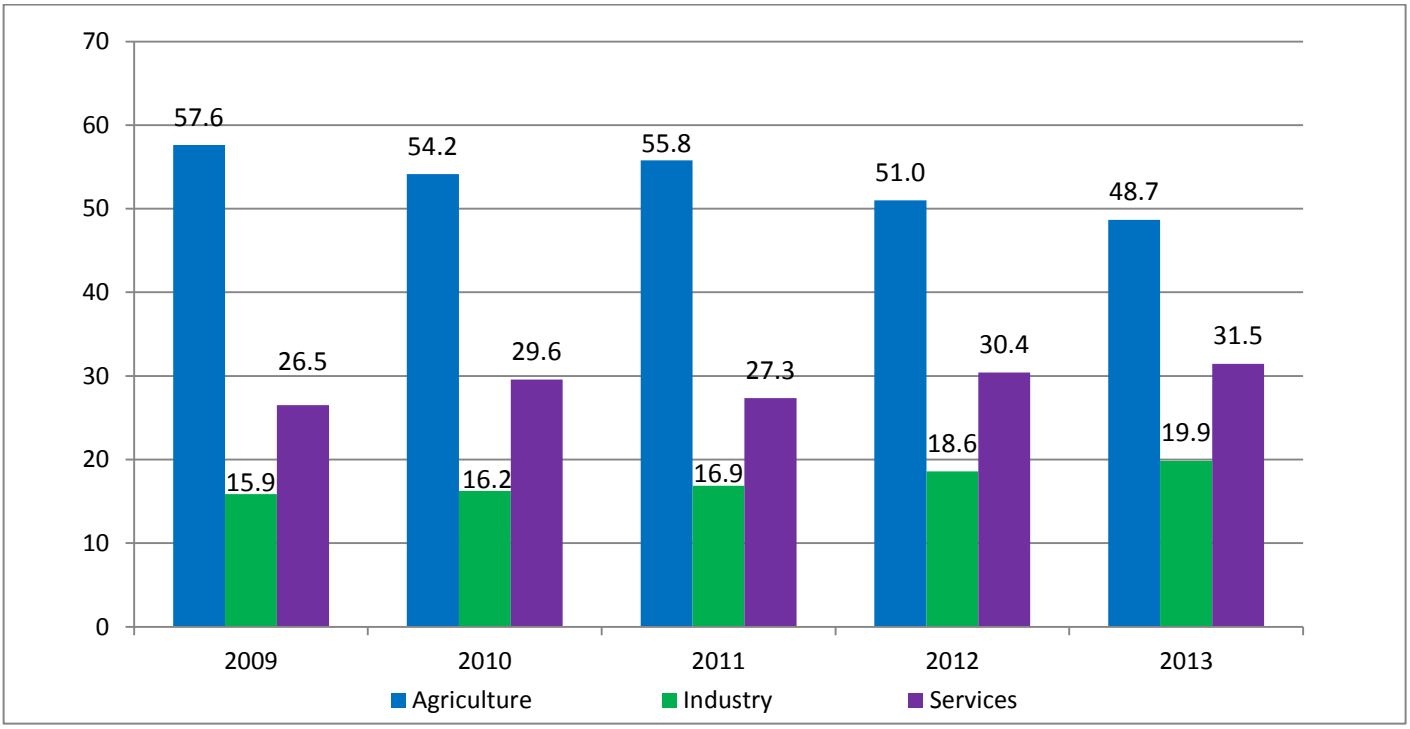


Table 15 shows employed population by industrial sector, geographical domain and sex. In other urban and other rural areas there are small differences between women and men in the share of employment

in agriculture, industry and services sector. In Phnom Penh there are significant gender differences. Women have a higher proportion employed in the industry. In other urban and other rural areas there are no significant gender differences.

Table15: Employed population, (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation), geographical domain and sex, 2013. In thousand and percent.

Industry Sector (Main Occupation)	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Other Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employed population	**3,882**	**4,068**	**445**	**497**	**393**	**417**	**3,045**	**3,155**
Agriculture (Primary)	50.0	47.4	2.3	1.8	13.9	12.8	61.7	59.1
Industry (Secondary)	19.2	20.5	27.8	22.7	16.1	21.3	18.3	20.1
Services (Tertiary)	30.8	32.1	69.9	75.6	70.0	65.9	20.0	20.8
Other/ Don't know/ Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 16, 16-1, 16-2 shows the women share of employment (18 years and above), (5 years and above) and (15-64 years) by agriculture, industry and service. As observed for these three indicated age categories, in Phnom Penh, the women share of employment in agriculture and industry are higher than other urban and other rural areas but with small difference for women share of employment in service.

Table 16: Women share of wage employment (18 years and above) by agriculture, industry and service, 2013. Percent.

Women share	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Other rural
	Women	Women	Women	Women
Agriculture (Primary)	47.1	69.0	32.6	47.3
Industry (Secondary)	46.2	53.1	38.5	45.6
Service (Tertiary)	33.4	35.5	36.4	30.7
Total	41.5	41.9	37.0	42.1

Table 16-1: Women share of wage employment (5 years and above) by agriculture, industry and service, 2013. Percent.

Women share	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Other rural
	Women	Women	Women	Women
Agriculture (Primary)	**46.2**	**70.1**	**36.1**	**46.3**
Industry (Secondary)	47.1	52.2	40.6	46.8
Service (tertiary)	34.2	35.7	36.0	32.6
Total	42.2	41.9	37.5	43.0

Table 16-2: Women share of wage employment (15-64 years) by agriculture, industry and service. 2013. Percent.

Women share	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Other rural
	Women	Women	Women	Women
Agriculture (Primary)	45.7	69.0	31.3	45.8
Industry (Secondary)	46.9	52.2	40.9	46.5
Service (Tertiary)	34.1	35.6	36.3	32.2
Total	42.0	41.8	37.6	42.7

Table 17.1 shows the working children for age 5-17 years. The rate difference is small between women and men.

Table 17.2 shows that the figure for employed children has decreased a lot the last years. In 2011 it was about 36 percent for both sex, in 2012 about 23 percent and in 2013 only 18 percent. However, the figure for 2013 is similar to the result of the Cambodia Labour Force and Child Survey 2012[4], table 4.1 where working children in child population (aged 5-17) was 19,1 percent.

Table 17.1: Working children age (5-17 years) by sex. 2013. Percent.

Working children	Girls	Boys	Both Sex
Employed	17.4	19.2	18.3
Unemployed	0.1	0.0	0.1
Not in the labour force	82.5	80.7	81.6
Not stated	-	-	-
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 17.2: Working children age (5-17 years) 2011-2013. Percent.

Working children	2011	2012	2013
Employed	36,1	23,6	18,3
Unemployed	0,0	0,0	0,1
Not in the labour force	63,9	76,4	81,6
Not stated	-	-	-
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 18 shows the share of working children age 5-17 years who also are currently in school. There are about 30 percent for girls and about 41 percent for boys that are working and currently in school. There are small differences between working children and non-working are currently in school.

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

Table 18: Working children age (5-17 years) currently in school. 2013. Percent.

Working children	Girls	Boys	Both Sex
Working children in school	29.4	40.9	35.6
Working children not in school	63.0	54.7	58.5
Not applicable	7.6	4.4	5.9
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

8 Health

In this chapter the main data on disability, illnesses, health care seeking, maternal and child health are summarized. When possible comparison with CSES 2004, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 is done.

The interviews on health were done by trained but non-medical interviewers. The health questions were asked in the third week of the month in CSES 2013. For 2013, the health module was separated into four parts namely: "Maternal health", "Child health", "Health care seeking and expenditure", and "Disability".

8.1 Disabilities in the population of private households

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

Prevalence of disabilities

About 4 percent of the total non-institutional population of Cambodia are disabled. The number of disabled persons was about 593 686 persons.

Table 1 shows the prevalence of different types of disabilities/difficulties. The respondent could report up to three difficulties (the most important ones if more than three). The table shows the share of population having at least one disability/difficulty from 2004 to 2013. The types refer to the first or most important reported difficulty. The most common difficulty all years is the seeing disability.

Table 1. Persons (in the non-institutional population) with at least one disability/difficulty (2004-2013). Percent.

Type of difficulty	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013
Seeing	1.5	4.0	2.8	2.2	2.20	1.9
Hearing	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.67	0.7
Speaking	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.27	0.3
Moving	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.58	1.5
Feeling or sensing*	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.39	0.3
Psychological	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.19	0.3
Learning	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.08	0.0
Fits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.0

*2004: "Feeling", 2009, 2010: "Feeling or sensing"

In the following only results from CSES 2013 are presented due to the changes in the questionnaire.

Table 2 shows that the prevalence of disability/difficulty increases by special age groups. In the youngest age group (0-14 years) only about 1 percent had disabilities/difficulties while in the oldest age group (60 years and over) almost one third had disabilities/difficulties (about 25 percent).

Table 2. Persons (in the non-institutional population) with at least one difficulty by special age groups, 2013. Percent.

Age group	2013		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes
All	4.0	4.1	4.0
0-14	0.9	0.6	0.7
15-29	1.6	1.8	1.7
30-44	1.9	3.2	2.5
45-59	5.4	9.1	7.0
60^{+}	23.7	26.7	24.9

Degree of difficulties

Table 3 below shows the level of the most common difficulties (Seeing, Moving and Hearing) by degree of difficulty. In the population about 2 percent had seeing difficulties (see Table 1 above). About half of them had a moderate degree of the seeing difficulty (1.1 percent in the population). Having severe seeing difficulty was quite rare (about 0.2 percent in the population). For moving and hearing difficulties it was more common with moderate degree.

Table 3. Degree of most common difficulties, 2013.Percent

Type of difficulty	2013		
	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Seeing	0.6	1.1	0.2
Moving	0.1	0.5	0.2
Hearing	0.2	0.9	0.5

Cause of difficulties

The questionnaire mentioned 18 different causes of difficulties. The interviewer asked about the cause for each reported difficulty. Table 4 shows the main causes of disabilities/difficulties in the total non-institutional population whatever kind of disability/difficulty. Overall, old age and disease were reported as the major causes of disabilities/difficulties, about 1.6 percent in the population reported old age and about 1.1 percent disease. Women suffered difficulty caused by old age and disease more than men. Men reported somewhat higher shares than women for causes like mine/UXO or war injuries, and traffic or work accidents.

Table 4. Some causes of difficulties by sex, 2013. Percent.

Causes of difficulties	2013		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Mine/UXO or war injuries	0.0	0.2	0.2
Traffic or work accidents	0.2	0.3	0.5
Disease	0.6	0.5	1.1
Old age	0.9	0.7	1.6
Congenital	0.2	0.3	0.5

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

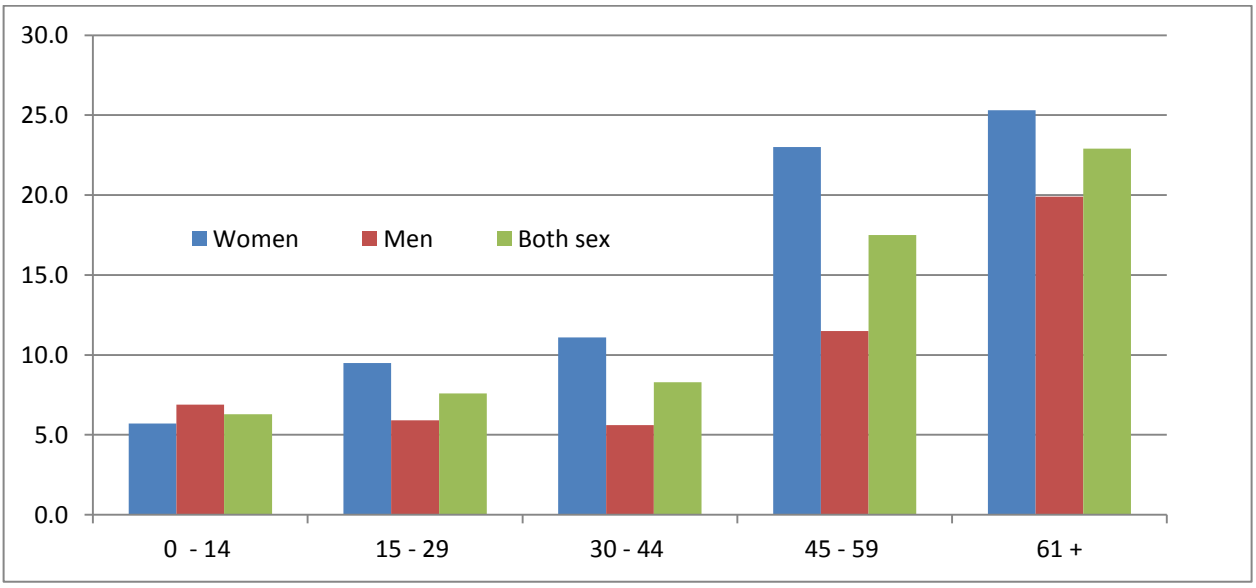
In CSES 2013 household heads were asked about each household member whether they had been sick or had an illness and/or injury in the last 30 days. There was a separate question which asked if there had been any other reason to go to the health facility or seek health care. About 18 percent of all persons had an illness/injury at any time in the last 30 days, see Table 5. Of the women about 20 percent had an illness or injury and of the men about 15 percent. In absolute numbers this means that close to 2.6 million Cambodians had health problems. The share was somewhat higher in other rural areas than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas.

Table 5. Illness/injury in the last 30 days, 2013. Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	19.9	15.3	17.7
Phnom Penh	13.9	9.1	11.6
Other urban	20.1	14.5	17.3
Other rural	20.8	16.4	18.6

Figure 1 shows the pattern of illness and injury by age and sex in the population the last 30 days. Health problems were highest among elderly people. For example the share of elderly 60 years and over that had an illness or injury during the last 30 days was about 25 percent among women, about 20 percent among men and about 23 percent in both sexes. In the youngest age group (0-14 years) women's and men's health problems seem to be on the same level. From age group (15-29 years), and over, more women have health problem than men.

Figure 1: Illness/injury in the last 30 days by age and sex, 2013. Percent.



Health care visits

Table 6 shows that about 17 percent of the population had sought care once or more in the last 30 days, women to a greater extent than men among all different geographical domains in Cambodia. The share of persons with one or more health care visit was somewhat higher in other rural areas than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. About 18 percent of the population in other rural areas and about 11 percent in Phnom Penh sought care.

Table 6. Health care visits (one or more visits) in the last 30 days by geographical domains and sex, 2013. Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	19.5	15.0	17.3
Phnom Penh	13.9	8.7	11.4
Other urban	19.8	14.0	16.9
Other rural	20.4	16.1	18.3

Table 7 shows health care visits by sex/age group and number of visits. The table shows that about half of those who sought care during the last 30 days did so only once.

The elderly sought more care than younger people. About 41percent of the population in age 60 and over sought care at least once in the last 30 days compared to about9 percent in the age group 15-29 years. Women in all ages sought more care than men. The tendency was also that women sought care more times than men.

Table 7. Health care visits in the last 30 days by sex and age groups, 2013. Percent.

Sex and Age groups	Once	2-5 times	6 times or More	Once or more
Women				
0-14	8.9	11.3	0.2	20.4
15-29	3.8	4.7	-	8.5
30-44	6.5	10.2	0.2	16.9
45-59	11.9	18.7	0.3	30.9
60^{+}	15.7	26.1	-	41.8
Men				
0-14	8.9	12.9	0.1	21.9
15-29	2.9	2.9	-	5.8
30-44	3.7	5.6	-	9.3
45-59	6.0	11.7	0.1	17.9
60^{+}	13.4	25.8	0.2	39.4
Both sexes				
0-14	8.9	12.1	0.1	21.2
15-29	3.3	3.8	-	7.1
30-44	5.1	8.0	0.1	13.2
45-59	9.3	15.6	0.2	25.1
60^{+}	14.8	25.9	0.1	40.8

Provider of health care

Any household members who had health problems and sought care were asked what kind of care that was sought for the treatment (provider). A first question was asked about the provider for the first treatment and for those who had more than one treatment in the last 30 days there was also a question about the last provider. The different kind of care providers were grouped in public, private, self care and traditional care. Table 8 shows the first provider sought among those who needed care for illness, injury or other health problem in the last 30 days. About 40 percent used self care as the first treatment. There were no significant differences between women and men.

Table 8. First provider of health care among those who were seeking care in the last 30 days by sex, 2013. Percent

Sex	Public	Private	Self care*	Traditionalcare	Total
Women	16.1	45.1	37.5	1.2	100
Men	15.2	39.7	43.9	1.2	100
Total	15.7	42.9	40.2	1.2	100

* Self Care includes visit in home/office of trained health worker/nurse, visit of trained health worker/nurse, Shop selling drugs/market

According to Table 9, Phnom Penh had the highest share of persons seeking care by private providers the first time. About 76 percent sought private care. In other urban areas the share of persons seeking care by private providers was 68 percent whereas in other rural areas only about 37 percent sought private care. Self care was the most common care in other rural areas while private care was the most common care in the other urban areas and other rural areas.

Table 9. First provider of health care among those who were seeking care in the last 30 days by geographical domain, 2013. Percent

Provider of health care	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Public	15.7	9.2	11.4	16.9
Private	42.9	75.8	67.9	36.5
Self care*	40.2	13.9	19.1	45.4
Traditional care	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100

*Self care includes visit in home/office of trained health worker/nurse, visit of trained health worker/nurse, shop selling drugs/market

8.3 Maternal health

Antenatal care

To ensure the health and safety of mothers during pregnancy, WHO recommends that pregnant women see a trained health worker at least four times prior to delivery. About 97 percent of the women reported that they received antenatal care (ANC) from someone at least once during their last pregnancy. ANC usage is higher in Phnom Penh in all age groups (average 99 percent).

The data were also disaggregated by educational attainment. It is important to note that the classification of education attainment used in this chapter differs slightly from that used in other parts of this report. Because there were an insufficient number of women in the uppermost educational categories, educational attainment was categorized into three classes: none, primary, and secondary or higher. Women were considered to have primary educational status if they had completed any grade from (1-6), in the same manner, women were considered to have secondary educational status if they had completed any grade from (7-12) or any additional schooling above grade 12. This method is consistent with that used by the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) and the data are therefore considered comparable.

Breaking down ANC usage by education level reveals that there are no significant differences between the three education level groups.

Table 10. Antenatal care. Percent distribution of women with living children less than 5 years old by ANC status during pregnancy for the most recent birth. 2013.

Characteristics	Attended at least once	Number of women
Mother's age at birth		
<20	..	..
20-34	96.8	480
35-49	96.2	334
Domain		
Phnom Penh	98.9	165
Other urban	96.4	223
Other rural	96.4	761
Mother's education		
None	96.0	167
Primary	96.3	719
Secondary and higher	98.1	272
Total	96.6	1158

Delivery care

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.

About 87 percent of the women reported delivering their most recent birth at both for public and private facilities. This rate is 33 percentage points higher than the rate reported in the CDHS 2010 (54 percent). Women aged (20-34 years) were the most likely to deliver at a health facility; 89 percent of the deliveries occurred at a health facility. 99 percent of women living in Phnom Penh reported delivering at a health facility. Women with secondary or higher education reported delivering at a facility about 97 percent of the cases. Women who accessed ANC during their pregnancy were more than twice as likely to deliver at a health facility (89 percent) as those who did not (34 percent).

Table 12: Place of delivery. Percent distribution of women with living children under 5 years old by place of delivery for the most recent birth.

Characteristics	Health Facility		Home	other	Total	Number of women
	Public Sector	Private Sector				
Mother's age at birth						
<20	59.2	7.9	32.8	-	100	8
20-34	80.4	8.2	11.3	0.2	100	480
35-49	74.8	5.8	18.9	0.4	100	334
Domain						
Phnom Penh	79.6	19.5	0.9	-	100	163
Other urban	71.4	24.8	3.8	-	100	216
Other rural	82.5	4.8	12.5	0.3	100	735
Mother's education						
None	79.6	1.7	18.7	-	100	161
Primary	82.4	6.4	11.0	0.2	100	696
Secondary and higher	78.1	18.6	2.9	0.4	100	266
Antenatal Care						
Yes	81.1	8.2	10.6	0.2	100	1114
No	31.1	3.1	65.7	-	100	35
Total	79.4	8.0	12.4	0.2	100	1149

The CSES 2013 also asked mothers about who had assisted them with the delivery of their most recent pregnancy. They were prompted to identify all of the people present during the delivery. These responses were then collated and ranked hierarchically, with the most trained person receiving the highest rank.

Among all women questioned, 94 percent reported that a trained health professional assisted with the delivery (i.e. a doctor, nurse, and midwife). Women aged (20-34 years) were again the most likely to have delivered under optimal conditions, with about 95 percent reporting a trained health professional in attendance. There was also a considerable difference between women delivering in urban and rural areas, with trained health professionals attending 99 percent of births in Phnom Penh compared to just 92 percent in rural areas. Deliveries at home were attended by a professional on 48 percent of the births.

Table 13: Assistance during delivery. Percent distribution of women with living children under 5 years old by person providing assistance during delivery for the most recent birth

Characteristics	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Total	Number of women
Mother's age at birth						
<20	17.4	11.9	37.9	32.8	100	9
20-34	19.4	15.8	59.5	5.2	100	499
35-49	24.1	12.3	51.7	11.9	100	348
Domain						
Phnom Penh	40.3	17.5	41.4	0.8	100	166
Other urban	44.5	5.1	50.4	-	100	226
Other rural	16.8	17.3	57.9	8.0	100	764
Mother's education						
None	15.4	15.2	56.2	13.6	100	167
Primary	20.5	17.3	55.7	6.5	100	724
Secondary and higher	30.7	12.4	55.5	1.4	100	274
Place of Delivery						
Private	21.0	19.5	59.4	0.2	100	905
Public	55.6	4.9	39.5	-	100	126
Home	3.8	0.9	43.6	51.7	100	124
Total	21.8	16.0	55.8	6.6	100	1,156

8.4 Child health

Vaccinations

In the CSES 2013, mothers were asked to show the interviewer the yellow vaccination cards of all children aged less than two years. The interviewer then recorded the dates on which the various vaccinations were received. A child was considered fully vaccinated if he or she had received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT vaccine to prevent diphtheria, pertussisand tetanus, at least three doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccine. The CSES 2013 findings differ from other national surveys in that it did not use the mother's recall in cases where no vaccination card was available. As such, these results represent the coverage rate as measured exclusively from the cards.

Among all children aged (0-23 months old), 99 percent had verifiably received all vaccination to protect against tuberculosis. This is a big increase compared to the CSES 2010 figure which was only 53 percent. Among children whose mothers were living in Phnom Penh almost 100 percent received vaccinations in 2013.

Table 14: Vaccinations. Percent distribution of children aged (0-23 months old) who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to vaccination card).

Characteristics		Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children
Sexes			
	Men	99.9	291
	Women	98.5	265
Domain			
	Phnom Penh	99.6	64
	Other urban	97.3	114
	Other rural	99.6	372
Total		99.3	550

8.5 Child nutrition

Infant and young child feeding

Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) guidelines recommend exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a child's life. Beginning at six months, children should continue breastfeeding and be supplemented with appropriate complementary food. The frequency of these complementary feeds should increase with age. IYCF guidelines recommend breastfeeding for all children up to 2 years and beyond to encourage healthy physical and mental development. The CSES 2013 asked mothers about their breastfeeding practices with their youngest child 0-23 months of age. 97 percent of women reported that they had breastfed their youngest child. This figure did not change based on location, maternal education, or place of delivery, suggesting that breastfeeding is nearly universal in Cambodia.

Table 15: Initial Breastfeeding. Percent distribution of last-born children aged (0-23 months old) who were ever breastfed, and if so, percent distribution by time initiated.

Characteristics	Among last-born children	
	Ever breastfed	Number of children
Sexes		
Men	96.5	291
Women	97.1	263
Domain		
Phnom Penh	96.4	63
Other urban	91.5	113
Other rural	97.6	372
Total	96.8	548

9 Victimization

In this section results from the CSES about crime, victimization and feelings of safety are presented. The areas studied include victimization by violence, victimization by theft/burglary/robbery (property crimes), victimization by accidents, and feelings of safety. However, there are no statistics for victimization by violence presented in this report because the statistical base for that area is too weak. As a household survey, CSES might not be the right survey to capture violence since most violence occurs within the family.

The questions on violence, property crimes and accidents refer to the last 12 months. The questions about violence were asked to each household member (for children the parents were asked). The questions about property crimes, accidents and safety were asked to the household head, regarding to if any household member was victimized.

The main questions dealt with in this section for 2013 are:

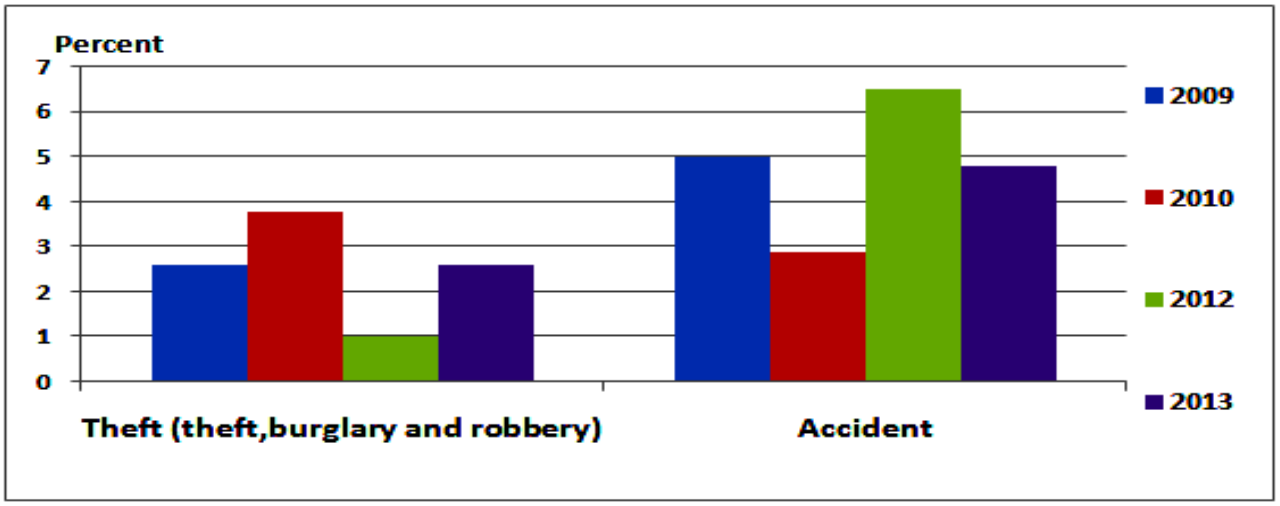
- How many households in Cambodia are victimized by property crimes?
- How many households in Cambodia are victimized by accidents?
- How many households in Cambodia feel safe from crime?
- What differences in the above can be found when comparing different sub-populations and different years?

9.1 Victimization in total

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

More than 2 percent of the household reported being a victim of property crimes (theft, burglary or robbery) in 2013, see Figure 1. This is slightly higher than in 2012, but it is at the same level as the average for the last three years. The change between 2012 and 2013 is not significant. About 5 percent of the households were victimized by accidents in 2013, which also is the average for last three years.

Figure 1: Victimized individuals/households.



9.2 Households victimized by property crimes

In this section the concept of property crime is used which consists of theft, burglary and robbery crimes. The questions were asked to the household head. Of all households, 2.6 percent in 2009 and 3.8 percent in 2010 while only 1.0 percent in 2012 were were victimized by property crimes. In 2013 the figure was once again 2.6 percent. The estimates for 2013 are approximately of the the average level for the last three years.

Table 1. Victimization by property crimes. Percent.

	2009	2010	2012	2013
Household victimized by property crimes in percent of all households	2,6	3,8	1,0	2,6
Urban	2,5	1,5	0,9	2,1
Rural	2,6	4,3	1,1	2,7

9.3 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 in this section refer to the head of household. Almost 90 percent of the Cambodian household heads felt safe from crime and violence in their neighbourhood. The result also indicates that more heads of households felt safer in 2013 if compared to 2009, 2010 and 2012.

Table 2. Feeling of safety from crime and violence and geographical domain by sex of head of household. Percent.

Feeling Safety	Households headed by women				Households headed by men				All households			
	2009	2010	2012	2013	2009	2010	2012	2013	2009	2010	2012	2013
Feeling safe from crime and violence in neighbourhood. Heads of household feeling safe from crime and violence in neighbourhood in % of all heads of households in	66,8	76,4	87,3	86,3	67,3	78,5	87,2	88,8	67,2	78,0	87,2	88,3
Urban	70,6	76,6	82,9	85,3	71,6	79,4	83,5	87,8	70,6	78,7	83,3	87,3
Rural	66,4	76,4	88,8	86,5	66,4	78,5	88,2	89,1	66,4	77,9	88,3	88,6

9.4 Households victimized by accidents

Table 3 shows accident rates by urban and rural areas in 2013. If a member of a household is victimized by an accident, then the household is included in table 3. The rates for victimization by accident tend to be higher in rural areas than in urban areas. In 2012 the rates were almost on the same level for urban and rural areas, but for 2013 the rates for urban areas has decreased.

Table 3. Victimization by accident. Percent.

	2013		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Household victimized by accident			
Urban	3,8	3,1	3,2
Rural	5,0	5,3	5,2

Figure 2 shows accident rates by Phnom Penh, urban and rural areas in 2009, 2010, 2012 and 2013. As indicated in the rural areas, the figure shows 5 percent were victimized by accidents in 2009 and 3 percent in 2010 while about 7 percent in 2012 and about 5 percent in 2013. However; the figures are subject to unknown measurement errors and should therefore be interpreted carefully. That is especially true for Phnom Penh, which is the smallest region of the three, indicating an remarkable drop of 7 percent in 2012 to about 2 percent in 2103.

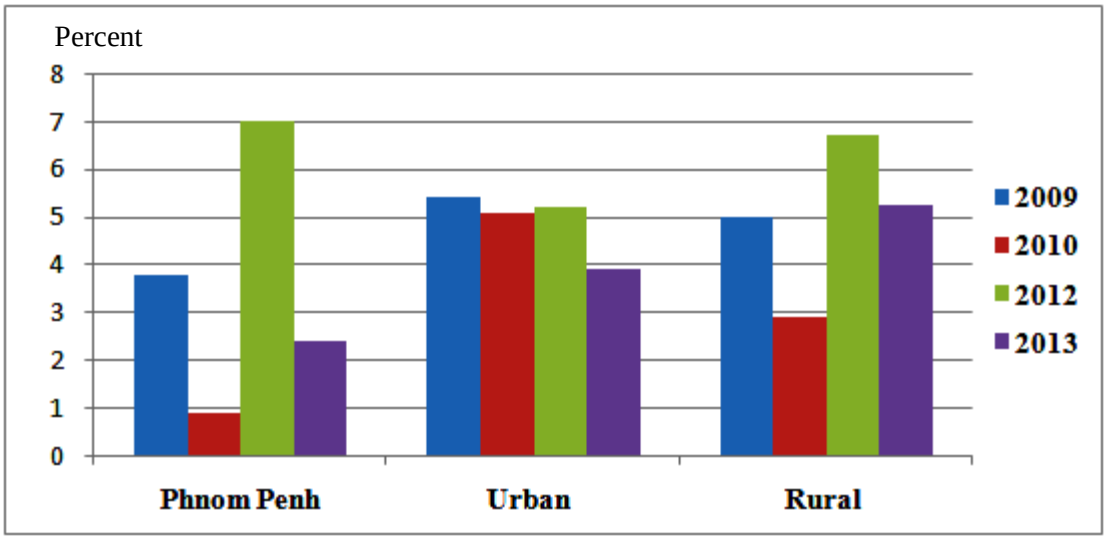



Figure 2: Accidents by location of accident Percent.