KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
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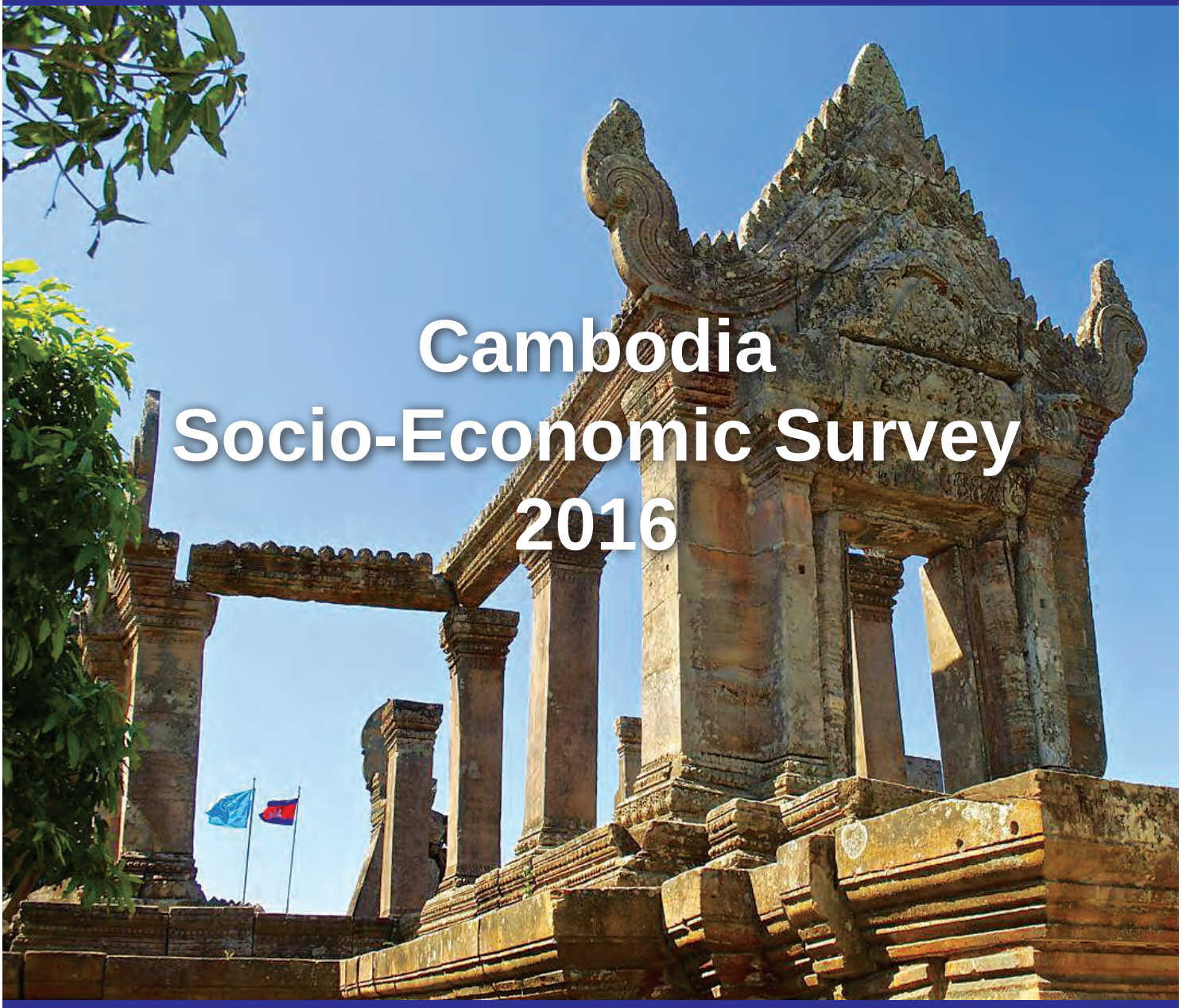

Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2016

National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

Phnom Penh, October 2017

Cambodia
Socio-Economic Survey
2016

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

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Foreword

It is my pleasure to introduce one of a series of reports on the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2016 (CSES 2016). The CSES 2016 is the fifteenth Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey which has been conducted by the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning. From 2007 and onwards the CSES has been conducted annually and will contribute to the development of the living standards of people in Cambodia. In planned activities prepared by the National Institute of Statistics, the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey is conducted for every five years with a "big" sample size for households throughout the country, starting with the first survey in 2004, followed by the second survey in 2009 and the third survey in 2014.

The CSES provides a comprehensive set of indicators on the living conditions in Cambodia, covering the main socio-economic areas such as health, education, housing conditions, economic activities, victimization, vulnerability, etc. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) will benefit from the results by using the data to monitor the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and to develop effective policies for reducing poverty in Cambodia. Users such as researchers, analysts and NGOs can also benefit from the results of this survey to better understand the socio-economic situation in Cambodia.

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

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

Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
October, 2017

CHHAY THAN
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

Preface

The report presents the results of the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2016 which is produced by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning. Since 2007, the National Institute of Statistics conducts the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey annually. The previous surveys were undertaken in 1993/1994, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2004, and 2007-2015. The main objective of the CSES is to collect statistical information about living conditions of the Cambodian population and the extent of poverty. The survey can be used for identifying problems and making decisions based on statistical data.

The CSES is a comprehensive survey which provides statistical data to be used for various purposes. The main user is the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) as the survey supports monitoring the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) by different socio-economic indicators. Other users are University Researchers, Analysts, International Organizations e.g. World Bank and NGOs. The primary data files are made available for research and analysis according to the procedures specified in the 2005 Statistics Law.

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

National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning
October, 2017

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

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1. Introduction

In this report, the results from the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2016 are presented. The CSES is a household survey with questions to households and their household members about housing conditions, education, economic activities, household production and income, household level and structure of consumption, health, victimization, vulnerability, etc.

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

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

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

The data collection/fieldwork of the CSES 2016 was conducted from January 2015 till December 2015. The survey was done on a sample of 384 villages which covers about 3,840 sample households per year, or 320 sample households per month.

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

In chapter 2 some basic facts about the demographic characteristics studied in the CSES 2016 are presented. As for the results of each subject matter area are presented in chapters 3 through 11.

1.1. Information to the reader

All statistical surveys contain errors and the results, the estimates, are unlikely to be exactly equal to the true values. If there was a perfectly designed and executed survey, conducted over the whole population and not just a sample, the estimates would be equal to the true values. But neither design nor execution are ever perfect. More importantly, the whole population is never reached in a sample survey. So there will always be statistical inaccuracy in survey estimates. There are other types of errors in a survey as well, such as measurement errors, coverage errors, non-response, data processing errors and in sample surveys there are also sampling errors.

As the results in this report are estimated values, all percentages and numbers are rounded off. Numbers are rounded to nearest hundreds or thousands and percentage points (%) to nearest one decimal. Computed percentages are always based on original data. A '0.0' (zero point zero) means that the calculated estimate is less than 0.05. Therefore some tables with percentage do not sum up to exactly 100 percent. In the tables the symbol (-) indicates few or no observations in the cell. In the CSES 2016, the minor changes were made in the household questionnaire if compares with the CSES 2015 and the other CSESs which were previously conducted by the National Institute of Statistics.

1.2. Confidentiality

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

1.3. Data dissemination

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

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

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

1.4. Involved persons

The report of CSES 2016 is divided into ten main areas. The statistics in each area have been analysed by subject matter staff at the National Institute of Statistics. The National Institute of Statistics analysts who have contributed to the subject matter report are:

- *Demography*: Mr. Pen Socheat, Ms. Hang Phally and Mr. Vy Vithia Ly
- *Housing*: Mr. Po Mao, Mr. Mak Sovichea and Mr. Som Bony
- *Agriculture*: Mr. Kong Seng, Mr. So Tonere, Ms. Nong Sokuntheavy and Mr. Mann Dara
- *Education*: Mr. Lenh Heang, Ms. Chan Lakena and Ms. Choun Sokunthea
- *Labour force*: Mr. Khieu Khemarin, Ms. LimPho Roatmealir and Ms. Yin Leakhena
- *Health*: Mr. Phan Chinda, Mr. Hour Long Pheng and Mr. Thong Vandeth
- *Victimization*: Mr. OukChay Panharith and Ms. Prum Mala
- *Household income*: Mr. Nor Vanndy, Mr. Yim Saonith and Mr. Un Savin
- *Household consumption*: Mr. Oeur Sophal and Mr. Sam Sok Sotheavuth
- *Vulnerability*: Ms. Yit Yiriya and Ms. Mey Sokmarady

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

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

2. Demographic characteristics

2.1. Population studied in the survey

This report has documented the trends of population evolution in Cambodia and can be analyzed some significant. It analyses the impact of demographic changes over the years. It also probes into past population policies, examines recent policy changes and critically discusses the different threads of arguments related to policy implications of Cambodia's demographic trends.

The demographics of Cambodia paint a statistical portrait of the national population. It includes such measures as population density and distribution, ethnicity, educational levels, public health metrics, fertility, economic status, religious affiliation, and other national characteristics.

It is our hope that the findings of this report raises awareness, fosters cooperation, and stimulates actions and policy development in preparation for the impact of demographic changes in Cambodia.

Hence, this section shows estimates from the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES).

Cambodia's population growth has slightly increased and is predicted to increase further. It is the changing population structure that is emerging as an issue of critical importance – changes in age structure, educational and skill structure, state of health and geographical distribution.

The total population presents one overall measure of the size of a country. Table 1 shows the measured and estimated population in the two Population Censuses (1998 and 2008), the Inter-Censal Population Survey (CIPS 2013) and from five $CSES_s$ (2004, 2009, 2014, 2015 and 2016). The population measured in the two population censuses and the estimated population in the CIPS is not comparable with the population estimated in the five $CSES_s$. The Population Census and CIPS numbers include the total population while the $CSES_s$ only estimates the population living in normal households[1]. Also note that the CSES population data are projections.

Urban and rural population refers to people living in urban and rural areas as defined by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS). To calculate the ratio of urban population to rural population, the number of urban population per 100 rural population is applied.
(See Table 1 and figure 1 for more details).

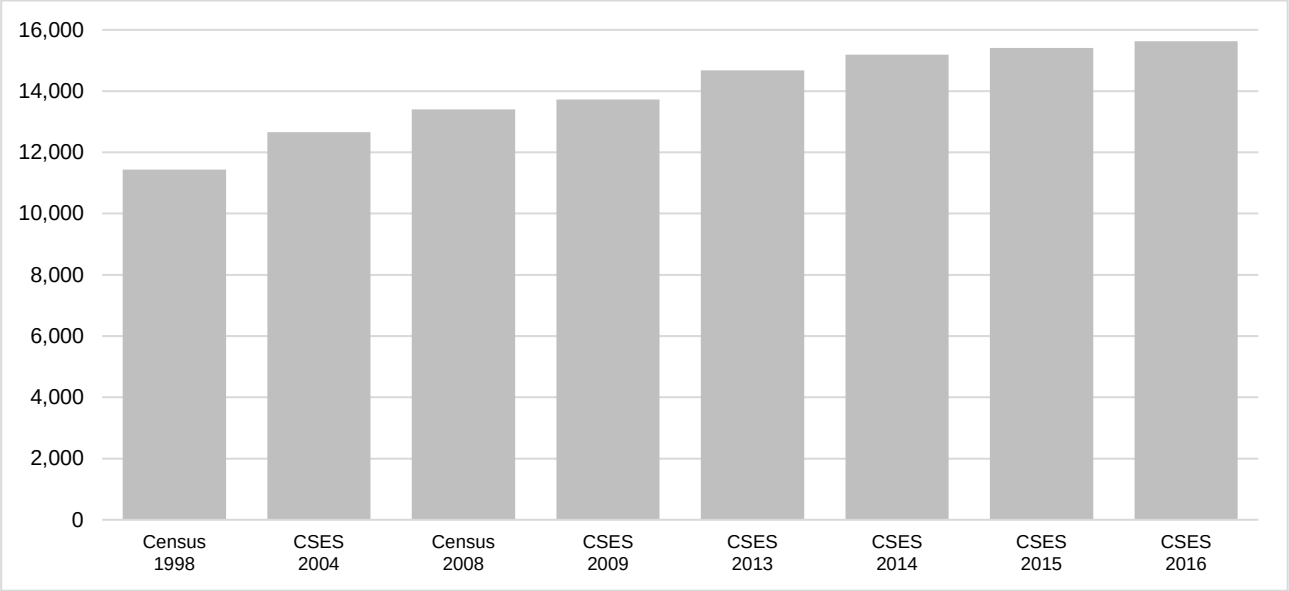
Table 1. Measured or estimated population by residence. In Thousands and Percent.

Residence	Census 1998	CSES 2004	Census 2008	CSES 2009	CIPS 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016
Cambodia	11,438	12,657	13,396	13,729*	14,677	15,184	15,405	15,626
Urban	1,796	2,388	2,614	2,644	3,146	3,412	3,541	3,670
Rural	9,642	10,270	10,782	11,085	11,530	11,772	11,865	11,956
Urban/Rural	18.6	23.3	24.2	23.9	27.3	29.0	29.8	30.7

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

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

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



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

As observed, both the sex ratio at birth and the population sex ratio are remarkably constant in human populations. Small alterations do occur naturally, for example, a small excess of male births has been reported to occur in recent year$_s$.

The population of Cambodia distributed by sex and the sex ratio is shown in Table 2. The sex ratio is the number of men in relation to the number of women. (See Table 2 for more details).

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

Sex	Census 1998	CSES 2004	Census 2008	CSES 2009	CIPS 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016
Women	5,926	6,531	6,880	7,033	7,555	7,748	7,863	7,959
Men	5,511	6,126	6,516	6,696	7,122	7,436	7,542	7,668
Both sexes	11,438	12,657	13,396	13,729	14,677	15,184	15,405	15,626
Sex ratio	93.0	93.8	94.7	95.2	94.3	96.0	95.9	96.3

Let's take a look at various aspects of the estimated number of households. The number of households both in urban and rural areas has slightly increased together, and the trends to be greater in every year. Considering only the CSESs, 2004–2016.

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

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

Residence	Census 1998	CSES 2004	Census 2008	CSES 2009	CIPS 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016
Cambodia	2,162	2,570	2,818	2,876	3,163	3,261	3,308	3,390
Urban	315	457	507	530	657	696	709	705
Rural	1,847	2,113	2,311	2,346	2,505	2,565	2,599	2,684

Table 4 shows the proportion of households headed by a woman as a percent of all households. Every fifth households was headed by a woman in 2016. (See Table 4 for more details).

Table 4. Women headed households as percent of all households by geographical domain. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016
Cambodia	21.8	21.6	22.3	23.5	22.2
Phnom Penh	26.2	25.2	25.0	29.4	25.6
Other urban	23.0	23.9	22.5	21.9	22.4
Other rural	21.1	20.9	21.9	22.9	21.6

The distribution of persons according to their marital status is an important part of the study of population characteristics. Marital status, unlike sex or age, is not biological characteristic, but is an acquired one.

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

Table 5. Distribution of population aged 15 years and above by marital status and geographical domain, 2015-2016. In Percent.

Marital status	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
2015				
Married/Living together	58.0	53.3	55.0	59.3
Divorced/Separated	1.6	0.8	1.8	1.7
Widowed	8.6	9.1	7.9	8.6
Never married/Never lived with a partner	31.8	36.7	35.3	30.4
Total	100	100	100	100
2016				
Married/Living together	58.0	54.2	53.5	59.4
Divorced/Separated	1.8	1.3	2.3	1.8
Widowed	8.4	8.8	7.2	8.5
Never married/Never lived with a partner	31.9	35.6	36.9	30.3
Total	100	100	100	100

Recent social, economic, and demographic changes that took place in Cambodia have resulted in changes in the lives of young adults. Educational opportunities have increased greatly as well as

employment opportunities for women. In turn, resulted in delayed marriages and a bit increases in the proportions of men and women who would never marry. Table 6 shows marital status by sex. A greater share of men than women are married or living together. A higher share of all women is widowed. (See Table 6 for more details).

Table 6. Distribution of population aged 15 years and above by marital status and sex, 2015-2016. In Percent.

Marital status	Women	Men	Both sexes
2015			
Married/Living together	55.4	60.8	58.0
Divorced/Separated	2.4	0.7	1.6
Widowed	14.1	2.5	8.6
Never married/Never lived with a partner	28.1	35.9	31.8
Total	100	100	100
2016			
Married/Living together	56.1	60.0	58.0
Divorced/Separated	2.7	0.7	1.8
Widowed	13.8	2.6	8.4
Never married/Never lived with a partner	27.4	36.7	31.9
Total	100	100	100

In CSES 2016 the percentage of the Khmer population is estimated at 97 percent. The second largest ethnic group in Cambodia is “Cham” 1.8 percent. (See Table 7 for more details).

Table 7. Distribution of population by ethnicity and geographical domain, 2015-2016. In Percent.

Ethnicity	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
2015				
Khmer	96.1	98.0	99.0	95.3
Cham	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.2
Chinese	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Other	2.6	0.7	0.4	3.5
Total	100	100	100	100
2016				
Khmer	97.0	95.9	98.8	96.9
Cham	1.8	3.6	0.8	1.7
Chinese	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5
Other	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9
Not stated	-	-	-	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Birth registration has been adopted in Cambodia to support national planning and to provide evidence of every birth, stillbirth, death, adoption and marriage and provide a secure repository for public records.

A birth in Cambodia is legally recognized under Cambodia Law only if it has been registered at the commune office. Birth registration must take place within 30 days of the birth.

At the local commune office the birth certificate is issued after the registeration form is completed. The birth can be registered by the parent, fahter or mother or guardian. A copy of birth certificate is given to the parent later, as it has been completely processed.

A new question on birth registration was added in the questionnaire, since CSES 2014. A question if the child had a birth certificate was asked for all children 0-4 years.

As indicated in the table below, about 74 percent of all children aged 0-4 years have got birth certificates in Cambodia. This corresponding percentage is higher, about 91 percent in Phnom Penh, followed by the other urban areas, about 78 percent and 71 percent in the other rural areas.
(See Table 8 for more details).

Table 8. Children aged (0-4 years) whose births are registered by geographical domain, 2014-2016. In Percent.

Domain	Certificate	Registration	Neither	Don't know	Total number of children
2014					
Cambodia	73.8	8.5	16.5	1.2	1,592,802
Phnom Penh	91.2	2.0	6.1	0.6	151,244
Other urban	77.5	9.8	12.3	0.5	216,473
Other rural	71.1	9.0	18.5	1.4	1,225,083
2015					
Cambodia	76.7	8.7	14.2	0.4	1,366,679
Phnom Penh	92.9	0.8	5.4	1.0	140,274
Other urban	76.6	5.0	18.1	0.3	141,447
Other rural	74.7	10.1	14.9	0.3	1,084,958
2016					
Cambodia	84.9	3.9	10.7	0.4	1,387,859
Phnom Penh	96.4	0.3	3.2	0.1	139,829
Other urban	86.3	1.5	12.2	0.0	151,377
Other rural	83.3	4.7	11.5	0.5	1,096,653

3. Housing

In 2016 there were almost 3.4 million households in Cambodia. Since each household occupies at least one dwelling, the number of occupied dwellings is at least 3.4 million. There may also be vacant dwellings, which would add to the housing stock. The purpose of this section is to present the statistics of the dwellings occupied by the households in 2016.

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

The housing module of CSES 2016 contains 21 questions that were mostly answered by the household head in the interview month. In this report the statistics on conditions by geographical domains are presented, i.e. the results distinguishes between Phnom Penh, other urban areas and other rural areas. Other disaggregation is available, e.g. age, sex, and level of education of the household head.

In the annex, the tables are also disaggregated by residence (urban and rural areas). This is for use in the National Strategy Development Plan (NSDP), Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals (CSDG) and other documents that requires by data users/other relevant stakeholders. This is very crucial and beneficial to monitoring and evaluating the implementation of development policy formulated by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC).

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

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

Roof materials

In Cambodia, about 97 percent of dwellings in 2016 had hard/permanent roof materials, and about 3 percent had soft/temporary roof materials. The most common roof material in the country as a whole was galvanized iron/aluminum, which constituted about 53 percent of the total occupied dwellings, then followed by tiles, about 32 percent. The third most common roof material used was the fibrous cement, which accounted for about 10 percent.

Table 1. Occupied dwellings by kind of roof materials and geographical domain, 2016. In Percent.

Roof materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Hard/permanent materials	**97.4**	**98.7**	**97.9**	**97.1**
Tiles	32.0	16.7	21.3	35.7
Fibrous cement	10.1	14.6	7.7	9.8
Galvanized iron or aluminum	52.9	54.2	66.2	50.9
Mixed but predominantly made of galvanized	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Concrete	2.1	13.0	2.6	0.5
Soft/temporary materials	**2.6**	**1.3**	**2.1**	**2.9**
Thatch	2.4	0.8	1.8	2.7
Salvaged materials	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Mixed but predominantly made of thatch	-	-	-	-
Plastic sheet	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,390,000	385,000	367,000	2,638,000

The quality dimension of dwellings between geographical domains were slightly different (about 1 percent). In Phnom Penh, about 99 percent of dwellings were protected by roofs made of hard/permanent materials, while in the other urban areas about 98 percent and other rural areas 97 percent. In Phnom Penh, about 54 percent had roofs made of galvanized iron/aluminum (GIA), followed by roofs made of tiles for about 17 percent. Fibrous cement was about 15 percent. GIA was also the most common material for roofs in other urban areas where the share of GIA-roofs was about 66 percent, 12 percentage points higher than in Phnom Penh. For the share of tiles roofs in other urban areas was about 21 percent, about 5 percentage points higher than in Phnom Penh.

In other rural areas, the GIA and tiles roofs constitute for about 51 and 36 percent respectively, followed by fibrous cement at about 10 percent. (see table 1 for more details).

Wall materials

As shown in Table 2, in 2016 about 88 percent of occupied dwelling in Cambodia were built with hard/permanent wall materials, in which wood or log were the most common materials that constitutes about 50 percent. Walls made of concrete, brick or stone constitutes about 22 percent. For the dwellings built with soft/temporary wall materials, bamboo and thatch were the most common materials that constitute about 12 percent. Looking at the differences in each domain, the hard/permanent wall materials largely predominated, i.e. in Phnom Penh, the hard/permanent wall materials had constituted about 99 percent. About 75 percent had “concrete, brick or stone”. In the other urban areas the hard/permanent wall materials had constituted about 94 percent, of which about 38 percent had “wood or logs and another 38 percent had concrete, brick, stone”. The wall materials used to build dwellings in the other rural areas was “wood or log” which had constituted about 56 percent out of all materials. (See Table 2 for more details).

Table 2. Occupied dwellings by kind of wall materials and geographical domain, 2016. In Percent.

Wall materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Hard/permanent materials	**88.0**	**99.4**	**94.1**	**85.5**
Wood or logs	50.4	20.8	38.3	56.4
Plywood	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7
Concrete, brick, stone	21.7	75.0	37.5	11.7
Galvanized iron or aluminum or other metal sheets	15.1	2.6	17.5	16.6
Fibrous cement / Asbestos	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Soft/temporary materials	**12.0**	**0.6**	**5.9**	**14.5**
Bamboo, Thatch/leaves, grass	11.7	0.6	5.6	14.2
Makeshift, mixed materials	0.1	0.0	-	0.1
Clay/dung with straw	0.1	-	0.2	0.1
Other	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,390,000	385,000	367,000	2,638,000

Floor materials

As shown in Table 3, in 2016 about 72 percent of the occupied dwellings in Cambodia were built with soft/temporary floor materials. Wooden planks were the most common one that constitutes about 50 percent, followed by bamboo strips, about 17 percent. For the dwellings built with hard/permanent floor materials, the ceramic tiles were the most common materials that constitutes about 14 percent, followed by cement, about 13 percent. Looking at the differences in each domain, i.e. in Phnom Penh, the hard/permanent floor materials had constituted about 82 percent, of which about 55 percent is “ceramic tiles”. Contrary to Phnom Penh, the soft/temporary floor materials had largely predominated in the other rural areas which constitute about 83 percent, of which about 56 percent is “wooden planks”. Similarly, the floor materials used to build dwellings in the other urban areas is “wooden planks” which had constituted about 41 percent out of all materials.
(See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Occupied dwellings by kind of floor materials and geographical domain, 2016. In Percent.

Floor materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Hard/permanent materials	**28.0**	**82.3**	**47.6**	**17.3**
Cement	13.0	26.8	18.9	10.2
Parquet, polished wood	0.7	0.1	2.7	0.5
Polished stone, marble	-	-	-	-
Vinyl	0.1	-	-	0.1
Ceramic tiles	14.1	55.4	26.1	6.5
Soft/temporary materials	**72.0**	**17.7**	**52.4**	**82.7**
Earth, clay	5.6	2.4	4.5	6.2
Wooden planks	49.7	14.4	40.6	56.1
Bamboo strips	16.6	0.7	7.1	20.2
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,390,000	385,000	367,000	2,638,000

3.2. Legal status of dwellings

In 2016, nearly 95 percent of all households in Cambodia had owned the dwelling and about 2 percent rented the dwelling. More than 3 percent had other arrangements, e.g. the households did not own the dwelling but did not have to pay rent of dwellings.

Table 4. Occupied dwellings by legal status and geographical domain, 2016. In Percent.

Legal status	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Owned by the household	94.6	90.3	89.8	96.0
Not owned but no rent is paid	3.2	1.6	3.2	3.4
Rented	1.9	7.9	6.4	0.4
Other	0.0	0.1	-	-
Not stated	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,390,000	385,000	367,000	2,638,000

The households living in Phnom Penh and in the other urban areas owned the dwellings for about 90 percent each to a lesser extent than the households living in the other rural areas about 96 percent respectively. In Phnom Penh and other urban areas, the households that had rented the dwellings for living were high, about 8 percent and 6 percent respectively. (See Table 4 for more details).

3.3. Dwelling space by household

Floor area of occupied dwellings

In Cambodia, the average dwelling space per household in 2016 was about 50 square meters. The average floor area of dwellings ranged from about 49 square meters in other rural areas to 57 square meters in other urban areas. The share of households in having an access of 100 square meters or more was about 9 percent in other urban areas, followed by in Phnom Penh about 5 percent and about 4 percent in other rural areas.

Table 5. Floor area by geographical domain, 2016. In Percent.
Average square meters per household

Floor area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
00-19	2.9	2.1	4.0	2.8
20-39	34.8	32.6	32.8	35.3
40-59	36.4	34.3	29.2	37.6
60-79	15.6	20.2	18.9	14.4
80-99	5.8	5.5	6.1	5.7
100^{+}	4.7	5.2	8.9	4.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Average square meters per household	49.8	51.3	56.7	48.7

Table 5 also indicates that about 38 percent of the households living in the other rural areas occupied a dwelling with a floor area less than 40 square meters, compared to about 37 percent in the other urban areas and 35 percent in Phnom Penh. (See Table 5 for more details).

Square meters per person

Table 6 shows the average square meters per person in the dwellings occupied in 2016. In Cambodia, the average floor area occupied per person was about 11 square meters. Square meters per person in other urban and other rural areas were about 11 square meters, each, while for Phnom Penh, the square meters per person was about 10 percent only.

Table 6. Floor area by geographical domain, 2016.
Average square meters per person.

Floor area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Average per person	10.8	10.4	10.6	10.9

Number of rooms per dwelling

Table 7 shows that in Cambodia about 59 percent of all dwellings the households occupied had only one room. About 30 percent had two rooms, and about 1 percent had five or more rooms. The rooms counted in the 2016 CSES included living rooms and bedrooms only. The kitchen, toilet, bathroom or garage, etc. was excluded in this survey.

Table 7. Number of rooms by geographical domain, 2016.

In Percent and Average.

Number of rooms	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
One room	59.3	37.6	43.5	64.7
Two rooms	29.7	37.6	37.8	27.4
Three rooms	7.9	17.5	13.3	5.8
Four rooms	2.3	6.0	3.6	1.5
Five or more rooms	0.8	1.2	1.8	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100
Average number of rooms per Average household size	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.5

The share of one-room occupied dwellings was highest in the other rural areas which constitute about 65 percent, followed by in the other urban areas, with 44 percent and the lowest share was in Phnom Penh, with about 38 percent. Overall, in Cambodia, an average number of rooms occupied per household was 1.6. In Phnom Penh this share was about 2.0 rooms per household which was higher than the shares for the other urban and other rural areas that constitute 1.8 and 1.5 rooms per household, on average, respectively.

Number of persons per room

In table 8, the average number of persons per room of the occupied dwellings in Cambodia was 3.0 persons.

Table 8. Number of persons per room by geographical domain, 2016.
Average per room.

Persons per room	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Number of persons per room	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.1

For Phnom Penh, 2.5 persons per room, while for the other urban and the other rural areas, the shares were about 3 persons per room, respectively. With this finding, therefore, the number of persons per room was still far from one person per room, even in Phnom Penh.

3.4. Drinking water

For Cambodia, access to water supply services is defined as the availability of an improved water source. An improved water source is not necessarily safe, but an improved source is more likely to provide safe water. Types of improved water sources are defined as follows in CSES 2016:

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

Main sources of drinking water (wet and dry season)

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

In 2016, about 61 percent of the households in Cambodia had access to a “safe/improved water source”.

Table 9. Main sources of drinking water by season and geographical domain, 2016. In Percent.

Water sources	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Improved	**61.1**	**99.7**	**78.8**	**53.1**
Piped in dwelling or on premises	29.5	99.7	56.8	15.5
Public tap	0.3	-	1.0	0.3
Tube/piped well or borehole	26.0	-	18.0	30.9
Protected dug well	4.8	-	3.0	5.8
Improved rainwater collection	0.5	-	0.1	0.6
Unimproved	**38.9**	**0.3**	**21.2**	**46.9**
Unprotected dug well	9.4	-	4.9	11.4
Pond, river or stream	13.3	0.1	5.1	16.3
Unimproved rainwater collection	4.0	-	1.9	4.9
Vendor-provided water/Tanker truck provision of water	11.5	-	4.9	14.1
Bottled water	0.6	0.3	4.2	0.2
Other	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Not stated	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,390,000	385,000	367,000	2,638,000

Looking at the differences in each domain, nearly all of the households in Phnom Penh had piped water in the dwellings or on the premises. In the other urban areas, about 57 percent of the households had piped water in the dwellings, and about 16 percent in the other rural areas had access to this water source. However, a commonly used improved drinking water sources was tube/piped well or borehole for the households, at about 18 percent in the other urban areas and 31 percent in the other rural areas. Still many households in the other rural areas fetched drinking water from the pond, river or stream, at about 16 percent. (See Table 9 for more details).

Treatment of water for drinking

Table 10 shows that about 80 percent of the Cambodian households said that they always treated water for drinking, 7 percent of the households said that they sometimes treated water for drinking and 14 percent of the households never treated their drinking water.

Table 10. Households treating drinking water by geographical domain, 2016. In Percent.

Treatment of drinking water	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Always treat drinking water	79.5	91.2	80.8	77.6
Sometimes treat drinking water	6.7	6.3	5.4	7.0
Never treat drinking water	13.8	2.6	13.9	15.4
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,390,000	385,000	367,000	2,638,000

The results in Table 10 also show that about 91 percent of the households in Phnom Penh, 81 percent in the other urban areas and 78 percent in the other rural areas always treated drinking water. However, about 15 percent of the households in the other rural areas and 14 percent in the other urban areas never treated drinking water. In Phnom Penh this share was about 3 percent that never treated water for drinking.

3.5. Sanitation facilities

Improved sanitation facility refers to facilities that are privately-owned by the household and can effectively separate human excreta from human contact. Types of improved sanitation facility that the urban and rural populations have access to are defined as follows in CSES 2016:

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

Toilet facilities of dwellings

The type of toilet facilities used is a measure of sanitary conditions available. The definition of "improved sanitation facility" includes three types of toilets namely: "pour flush/flush toilet connected to sewerage", "pour flush/flush toilet connected to septic tank", and "pit latrine with slab". As shown in Table 11, about 73 percent of all households in Cambodia had access to the improved toilet facilities in the dwellings, in which almost all the improved toilets the households had used were connected to sewerage and septic tank.

Table 11. Toilet facilities by geographical domain, 2016. In Percent.

Type of facilities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Improved toilets	**72.9**	**99.9**	**87.9**	**66.9**
Pour flush/flush connected to sewerage	13.4	86.8	15.3	2.4
Pour flush/flush connected to septic tank	59.0	13.0	72.5	63.9
Pit latrine with slab	0.5	-	0.1	0.6
Unimproved toilets	**27.0**	**0.1**	**12.1**	**33.0**
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	-	-	0.1
Latrine overhanging field/water	0.6	-	0.7	0.6
Public toilet (pit latrine/latrine)	2.6	0.1	1.6	3.0
Open land	23.7	-	9.8	29.1
Other included in not improved	0.0	-	-	0.1
Not stated	0.1	-	-	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,390,000	385,000	367,000	2,638,000

Looking at the differences in each domain, about 33 percent of the households in the other rural areas had used unimproved toilet facilities in the dwellings. This percentage is much lower, with about 12 percent for the households living in the other urban areas, and almost 0 percent in Phnom Penh. As observed on the improved toilet facilities, the shares of the households that had used improved toilet facilities in the other urban and other rural areas were lower if compared to Phnom Penh, constitutes about 88 percent and 67 percent respectively. However, the unimproved toilets the households living in the other rural areas getting access to, especially for the open land remained a critical challenge that needs to be considered in a part of rural development.
(See Table 11 for more details).

3.6. Energy sources for lighting and cooking

Energy sources for lighting

As shown in Table 12 in 2016, the two main sources of lighting used by the households in Cambodia were the publicly-provided electricity/city power and the battery which constitute about 76 percent

and 15 percent respectively. Solar and kerosene lamps were also used as the energy source for lighting by the Cambodian households, at about 5 percent and 2 percent, respectively.

Table 12. Main sources of lighting by geographical domain, 2016. In Percent.

Sources of lighting	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	75.8	99.7	93.0	69.9
Generator	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Battery	15.4	-	4.9	19.1
Kerosene lamp	2.3	-	1.2	2.8
Candle	0.4	0.1	-	0.5
None	0.0	-	0.1	0.0
Solar	5.1	0.1	0.3	6.5
Other	0.8	-	0.2	1.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,390,000	385,000	367,000	2,638,000

Looking at the differences in each domain, almost all the households living in Phnom Penh had used the publicly provided electricity or city power as sources of lighting. These shares were lower for the households living in the other urban and other rural areas, which constitute about 93 percent and 70 percent respectively. In the other rural areas, the battery was still commonly used by the households as the second energy sources for lighting. (See Table 12 for more details).

Energy sources for cooking

In all Cambodia, about 72 percent of the households used firewood for cooking, 7 percent used charcoal and 19 percent used LPG.

Table 13. Main sources of cooking by geographical domain, 2016. In Percent.

Sources of lighting	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Firewood	71.5	11.5	37.3	85.0
Charcoal	7.4	3.5	26.0	5.4
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	19.2	80.7	33.3	8.3
Kerosene	-	-	-	-
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	1.6	4.4	3.3	0.9
Household generator	-	-	-	-
None/don't cook	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Other	0.3	-	-	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,390,000	385,000	367,000	2,638,000

In the other rural areas, about 85 percent of the households used firewood as fuel for cooking. In the other urban areas, about 37 percent of the households also used firewood for cooking. In Phnom Penh the liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) was the most common fuel; in which, about 81 percent of the households used it for cooking. The shares of households had used firewood and charcoal, in Phnom Penh were very low with about 12 percent and 4 percent respectively. (See Table 13 for more details).

3.7. Annex of additional tables for housing

Table 14. Main sources of drinking water by residence (Urban and Rural areas), 2016. In Percent.

Water sources	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Improved	**61.1**	**88.8**	**53.9**
Piped in dwelling or on premises	29.5	77.3	16.9
Public tap	0.3	0.5	0.3
Tube/piped well or borehole	26.0	9.4	30.3
Protected dug well	4.8	1.5	5.7
Improved rainwater collection	0.5	0.0	0.6
Unimproved	**38.9**	**11.2**	**46.1**
Unprotected dug well	9.4	2.6	11.2
Pond, river or stream	13.3	2.7	16.1
Unimproved rainwater collection	4.0	1.0	4.8
Vendor-provided water/Tanker truck provision of water	11.5	2.6	13.8
Bottled water	0.6	2.3	0.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100

Table 15. Toilet facilities by residence (Urban and Rural areas), 2016. In Percent.

Type of facilities	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Improved toilets	**72.9**	**93.6**	**67.4**
Pour flush/flush connected to sewerage	13.4	51.5	3.4
Pour flush/flush connected to septic tank	59.0	42.1	63.5
Pit latrine with slab	0.5	0.1	0.6
Unimproved toilets	**27.0**	**6.4**	**32.4**
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	0.0	0.1
Latrine overhanging field/water	0.6	0.4	0.6
Public toilet (pit latrine/latrine)	2.6	0.9	3.0
Open land	23.7	5.1	28.6
Other included in not improved	0.0	-	0.1
Not stated	0.1	-	0.1
Total	100	100	100

Table 16. Main sources of cooking by residence (Urban and Rural areas), 2016. In Percent.

Sources of lighting	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Firewood	71.5	22.8	84.3
Charcoal	7.4	15.4	5.3
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	19.2	57.6	9.2
Kerosene	-	-	-
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	1.6	4.1	0.9
Household generator	-	-	-
None/don’t cook	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.3	-	0.3
Total	100	100	100

4. Agriculture

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

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

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

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

4.1. Land ownership

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

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

Table 1 shows that Tonle Sap zone has the largest share of agricultural land in 2016, followed by Plain zone. For Phnom Penh, the share of agricultural land is smallest as most of Phnom Penh is designated as industrial, commercial or service areas. Of the total 3,359,000 hectares in Cambodia, approximately 12 percent (418,000 hectares) was owned by women headed households.
(See Table 1 and Figure 1 for more details).

Table 1. Agricultural land by sex of household head and zone, 2016. In Thousands and Percent.

Zone	Women		Men		Both sexes
	Hectares	Percent	Hectares	Percent	Hectares
Cambodia	418	12.4	2,941	87.6	3,359
Phnom Penh	0	18.6	1.1	81.4	1.4
Plain	175	15.4	962	84.6	1,138
Tonle Sap	129	10.6	1,093	89.4	1,223
Coast	46	19.2	194	80.8	240
Plateau/Mountain	67	8.8	690	91.2	757

Figure 1. Agricultural land by sex of household head and zone, 2016. In Percent.

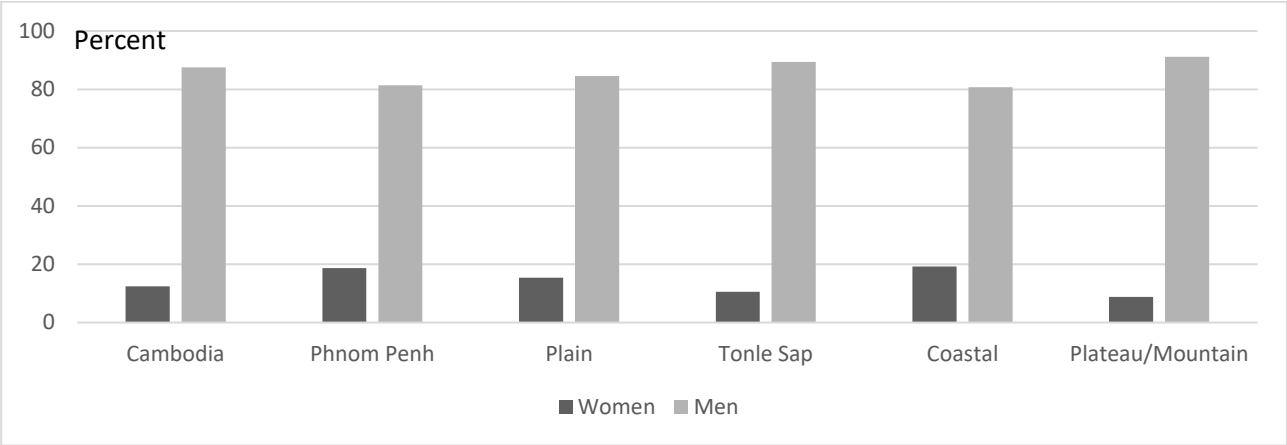


Table 2 shows that about 2.1 million hectares of agricultural land was used in wet season, in which 276,000 hectares used by households who were headed by women and 1,791,000 hectares used by households headed by men. In the dry season, the share of agricultural land used is much smaller at 55.000 hectares used by households headed by women and 374,000 hectares for households headed by men. The second most common type of land (except from wet and dry season land) is kitchen garden with 434,000 hectares for both household heads (women and men). If one compares all agricultural land in the five zones, Tonle Sap zone has the largest area with 856,000 hectares, followed by Plain zone with 572,000 hectares and Plateau/Mountain zone with 475,000 hectares adding up for household headed by women and men. (See Table 2 for more details).

Table 2. Agricultural land by sex of household head, type of land and zone, 2016. In Thousands and Percent.

Type of land	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau /Mount.	
	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
	Thousand hectares											
Wet-season land	276	1,791	0	1	110	462	104	752	18	145	43	432
Dry-season land	55	374	0	0	36	229	17	102	0	2	2	41
Wet and dry season land	17	81	0	0	17	51	0	6	0	13	0	10
Kitchen garden	26	408	0	0	6	108	8	187	2	4	9	108
Land with permanent crops	10	192	0	0	1	89	0	36	7	26	2	41
Private forestry land	3	19	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Idle land	31	71	0	0	2	20	0	6	19	5	10	39
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	418	2,936	0	1	175	960	129	1,091	46	194	67	690
	Percent											
Wet-season land	66.0	61.0	53.1	85.8	62.9	48.1	80.6	68.9	39.5	74.5	64.6	62.6
Dry-season land	13.2	12.7	0	0	20.6	23.9	13.0	9.4	0	0.8	3.2	5.9
Wet and dry season land	4.2	2.8	0	0	9.9	5.3	0	0.6	0	6.9	0	1.5
Kitchen garden	6.2	13.9	15.6	7.2	3.6	11.3	6.4	17.2	3.7	1.9	14.1	15.7
Land with permanent crops	2.5	6.5	15.6	6.6	.7	9.3	0	3.3	15.6	13.1	2.9	6.0
Private forestry land	0.6	0.6	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	2.7
Idle land	7.3	2.4	15.6	0.5	1.0	2.1	0	0.6	41.3	2.8	14.6	5.6
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3 shows the number of households which reported that they owned agricultural land in 2016. As indicated, approximately 56 percent of all households in Cambodia owned agricultural land of less than 10,000 square meters (10,000 square meters are equivalent of one hectare), followed by 35 percent of households with agricultural land between 10,000 and 30,000 square meters. If one compares agricultural land in the five zones, the percentage of households living in Phnom Penh which owned agricultural land with less than 10,000 square meters is higher than in the other four zones, at 100 percent. (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Number of households with agricultural land by area and zone, 2016.
In Thousands and Percent.

Area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number			
Less than 10,000 m^2	1,157	12	627	271	94	152
10,000 m^2 - 19,999 m^2	541	0	200	197	48	96
20,000 m^2 - 29,999 m^2	180	0	35	80	8	58
30,000 m^2 - 39,999 m^2	86	0	14	50	3	18
40,000 m^2 - 49,999 m^2	30	0	2	18	1	8
50,000 m^2 - 99,999 m^2	47	0	12	24	1	9
100,000 m^2 – and above	13	0	3	5	1	4
Total	2,054	12	893	646	158	344
			Percent			
Less than 10,000 m^2	56.3	100	70.2	42.0	59.7	44.1
10,000 m^2 - 19,999 m^2	26.3	0	22.4	30.5	30.2	27.8
20,000 m^2 - 29,999 m^2	8.8	0	3.9	12.3	5.3	16.8
30,000 m^2 - 39,999 m^2	4.2	0	1.6	7.8	2.2	5.3
40,000 m^2 - 49,999 m^2	1.4	0	0.2	2.8	0.8	2.3
50,000 m^2 - 99,999 m^2	2.3	0	1.4	3.8	0.9	2.6
100,000 m^2 – and above	0.6	0	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4 shows that the share of owned agricultural parcels by all households in Cambodia is the most common type of land tenure. The share of owned parcels not being rented out was approximately 88 percent in 2016. The share of owned parcels in Phnom Penh is higher than in the other four zones, at about 100 percent compared to 85 percent or more in the other zones. The share of parcels which are rented in by the households living in Plain and Tonle Sap and zones are 5 and 3 percent respectively, but the shares of rented parcels in Phnom Penh, Coast and Plateau and Mountain zones are lower. (See Table 4 for more details).

Table 4. Number of agricultural parcels by ownership and zone, 2016, In Thousands and Percent.

Land tenure	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number			
Owned	2,818	12	1,225	743	280	557
Owned, rented out	247	0	128	91	8	19
Rented in	106	0	64	27	1	14
Free use of land	34	0	12	11	1	10
Other tenure	2	0	0	2	0	0
Total	3,207	12	1,429	874	291	600
			Percent			
Owned	87.9	100	85.7	85.0	96.2	92.9
Owned, rented out	7.7	0	9.0	10.4	2.9	3.2
Rented in	3.3	0	4.5	3.1	0.5	2.3
Free use of land	1.1	0	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.6
Other tenure	0.1	0	0	0.2	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The households were asked about conflicts concerning their agricultural land (parcels). The conflict refers to any kind of claims for the ownership of land. As indicated in Table 5, about 2 percent of households were previously in conflict with others over land ownership. The previous conflict over land ownership is higher for the households in Phnom Penh than the households in other areas. However, having an ongoing conflict over land ownership is less common, 0.5 percent only in Cambodia in 2016. (See Table 5 for more details).

Table 5. Number of households by parcels conflict and zone, 2016, In Thousands and Percent.

Conflict situation	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number			
Ongoing plot conflict	15	0	4	8	2	1
Previous plot conflict	67	1	53	3	6	3
No plot conflict	3,125	11	1,372	863	284	596
Total	3,207	12	1,429	874	291	600
			Percent			
Ongoing plot conflict	0.5	0	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.2
Previous plot conflict	2.1	10.8	3.7	0.4	2.0	0.5
No plot conflict	97.5	89.2	96.0	98.7	97.4	99.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 6 shows that of the total area of agriculture land about 88 percent was owned and 7 percent was owned and rented out. Altogether about 95 percent of agriculture land was owned in 2016. If one compares the area of agricultural land owned by the households in five zones, the share in Phnom Penh is higher than in the other four zones, about 100 percent. For the areas of agricultural land which are rented in, the share is higher in Plain, about 7 percent, followed by Plateau/Mountain zone, about 3 percent. (See Table 6 for more details).

Table 6. Area of agricultural land by ownership and zone, 2016. In Thousands and Percent.

Land tenure	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Owned	2,944	1	961	1,056	225	700
Owned, rented out	243	0	93	119	8	22
Rented in	129	0	77	30	3	20
Free use of land	42	0	6	18	4	15
Other tenure	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,359	1	1,137	1,222	240	757
	Percent					
Owned	87.7	100	84.5	86.4	93.8	92.5
Owned, rented out	7.2	0	8.2	9.8	3.4	2.9
Rented in	3.8	0	6.8	2.5	1.0	2.6
Free use of land	1.3	0	0.5	1.4	1.8	2.0
Other tenure	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7 shows that about 62 percent of total area of agricultural land in 2016 was used in wet season land. In dry season land, the share of agricultural land area used is approximately 13 percent. The second most common type of agricultural land area (except from wet and dry season land) is the Chamkar land, which constitutes about 13 percent. If one compares the area of agricultural land in five zones for both wet and dry seasons together, the shares in Plateau and Mountain and coastal zones are lower than other three zones, about 68 percent each. (See Table 7 for more details).

Table 7. Area of agricultural land by type of land and zone, 2016. In Thousands and Percent.

Type of land	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Wet-season land	2,067	1	572	856	163	475
Dry-season land	429	0	265	119	2	43
Wet and dry season land	98	0	68	6	13	10
Chamkar land	433	0	115	196	5	117
Kitchen garden	203	0	90	36	33	43
Land with permanent crops	21	0	2	0	0	19
Private forestry land	101	0	22	6	25	49
Idle land	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,353	1	1,135	1,220	240	757
Total	3,359	1	1,137	1,222	240	757
	Percent					
Wet-season land	61.6	79.7	50.4	70.2	67.8	62.8
Dry-season land	12.8	0	23.4	9.8	0.6	5.7
Wet and dry season land	2.9	0	6.0	0.5	5.6	1.4
Chamkar land	12.9	8.7	10.1	16.0	2.2	15.5
Kitchen garden	6.0	8.3	8.0	3.0	13.6	5.7
Land with permanent crops	0.6	0	0.2	0	0	2.5
Private forestry land	3.0	3.3	1.9	0.5	10.2	6.4
Idle land	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 8 shows that about 37 percent of the total area of agriculture land in 2016 has irrigation facilities. In wet season, about 19 percent of agriculture land was irrigated for growing crops and plants. If one compares the area of agricultural land in five zones, the Plateau and Mountain zone has most difficulties getting access to irrigation facilities, with a share of only 25 percent. For the Plain zone, the share of irrigated agricultural land is significantly higher, with about 54 percent, as most part of this area surrounded by rivers, lakes and streams.

Table 8. Area of agricultural land by irrigation facilities and zone, 2016. In Thousands and Percent.

Irrigation facilities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Irrigation during wet season	627	0	196	231	75	125
Irrigation during dry season	363	0	263	68	0	32
Irrigation during both seasons	255	0	153	42	30	30
No irrigation or water pump	2,114	1	527	881	136	569
Total	3,359	1	1,137	1,222	240	757
	Percent					
Irrigation during wet season	18.7	33.4	17.2	18.9	31.1	16.5
Irrigation during dry season	10.8	0	23.1	5.6	0	4.3
Irrigation during both seasons	7.6	0	13.4	3.4	12.3	4.0
No irrigation or water pump	62.9	66.6	46.3	72.1	56.6	75.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.2. Crop production

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

Table 9 shows crop production which the households have grown for a whole year during wet and dry seasons in 2015 and 2016. If a particular household has grown more than one crop and/or during more than one season, the data on crop production is presented in more than one column and/or row in the table.

In 2015, the number of household activities for crop planting was estimated to be 2,419,000 in wet season and 796,000 in dry season. The total number of household activities for crop planting in 2016 is higher, estimated at 2,541,000 in the season and 815,000 in dry season. The most common crop production in Cambodia is cereal which was harvested for grain, accounted for 73 percent of all household activities for crop planting in 2015 and the in 2016 the corresponding figure was found the same, about 73 percent. The second most important crop production is fruits and nuts, which accounted for about 11 percent in 2015 and 10 percent in 2016. (See Table 9 for more details).

Table 9. Number of household activities by main group of crop production and season, 2015 and 2016. In Thousands and Percent.

Main group of crop production	CSES 2015			CSES 2016		
	Total	Wet season	Dry season	Total	Wet season	Dry season
	Number of activities					
Cereal harvested for grain	2,329	2,001	328	2,447	2,102	346
Tubers and leguminous plants	213	95	117	241	123	119
Industrial temporary crops	92	44	47	138	58	80
Vegetables	92	31	61	123	65	57
Fruits and nuts	318	159	158	336	159	177
Industrial permanent crops	170	87	83	71	35	36
Other crop not classified elsewhere	2	1	1	0	0	0
Total	3,215	2,419	796	3,356	2,541	815
	Percent					
Cereal harvested for grain	72.6	74.1	65.8	72.9	82.7	42.4
Tubers and leguminous plants	5.8	5.8	6.0	7.2	4.8	14.6
Industrial temporary crops	4.0	3.3	7.2	4.1	2.3	9.8
Vegetables	4.7	3.3	11.1	3.7	2.6	7.0
Fruits and nuts	10.7	11.0	9.6	10.0	6.2	21.7
Industrial permanent crops	2.1	2.5	0.4	2.1	1.4	4.4
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 10 shows that in Cambodia the total quantity of cereal harvested for grain in wet season was an estimated to 4,680,000 tones. In dry season, the quantity of grain produced was an estimated at 2,359,000 tones, which is about a half quantity harvested in wet season. In wet season, the cereal harvested for grain had the highest share, accounted for 80 percent of all planting crops, followed by tubers and leguminous plants, 12 percent. In dry season, the share of cereal harvested for grain and tubers and leguminous plants is about 33 percent and 60 percent, respectively. If one compares the quantities of crop produced in each zone, the share of cereal harvested for grain is highest for wet season in Phnom Penh. For other three zones (Plain, Tonle Sap and Coast zones), the shares of cereal for grain is higher than other crop production groups only in wet season, at 80 percent, 85 percent and 90 percent respectively.

Table 10. Crop production by main group, season and zone, 2016. In Thousands and Percent.

Main group of crop production	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
	Thousand tones											
Cereals harvested for grain	4,680	2,359	3	0	1,843	1,755	1,542	489	399	25	894	90
Tubers and leguminous plants	708	4,330	0	0	125	519	233	1,961	0	0	350	1,850
Industrial temporary crops	66	217	0	0	50	186	5	1	0	0	12	30
Vegetables	62	58	0	1	38	36	18	11	0	4	6	6
Fruits and nuts	95	107	0	1	50	58	18	13	4	2	22	33
Industrial permanent crops	256	192	0	0	213	175	0	0	40	14	3	3
Other crop not classified elsewhere	5,867	7,263	3	1	2,319	2,729	1,816	2,475	443	46	1,287	2,012
	Percent											
Cereals harvested for grain	79.8	32.5	100	0	79.5	64.3	84.9	19.8	90.0	54.6	69.5	4.5
Tubers and leguminous plants	12.1	59.6	0	0	5.4	19.0	12.8	79.2	0	0.2	27.2	92.0
Industrial temporary crops	1.1	3.0	0	0	2.1	6.8	0.3	0	0	0.8	0.9	1.5
Vegetables	1.1	0.8	0	39.6	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.4	0	8.5	0.5	0.3
Fruits and nuts	1.6	1.5	0	60.4	2.2	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.9	5.0	1.7	1.6
Industrial permanent crops	4.4	2.7	0	0	9.2	6.4	0	0	9.0	30.9	0.2	0.2
Other crop not classified elsewhere	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.3. Cost of cultivation of crops

The costs of crop production for both seasons in 2016 are estimated to 3,816,000 Million Riels. However, there are pronounced differences between the two seasons regarding the amounts spent on cultivation. Table 11 and 12 show the costs of crop production by zone for wet and dry season respectively in 2016.

The cost of crop production is estimated at 2,317,000 Million Riels in wet season and 1,500,000 Million Riels in dry season. In wet season, the highest total cost is spent for chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide, estimated at 644,000 Million Riels which is equivalent to about 28 percent of total costs, followed by other hired labour charges, estimated at 485,000 (about 21 percent of total costs), payment for hired draft power, at 388,000 Million Riels (about 17 percent of total costs) and Planting materials 381,000 Million Riels (about 16 percent of total costs). In dry season, the other hired labor charges, chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide as well as planting materials are higher respectively, if compared with other cost components of crop production. For every zone in Cambodia, the labour and chemical fertilizers, planting materials are still the main cost components of crop production in both wet and dry seasons.
(See Table 11, Table 12 and Figure 2 for more details).

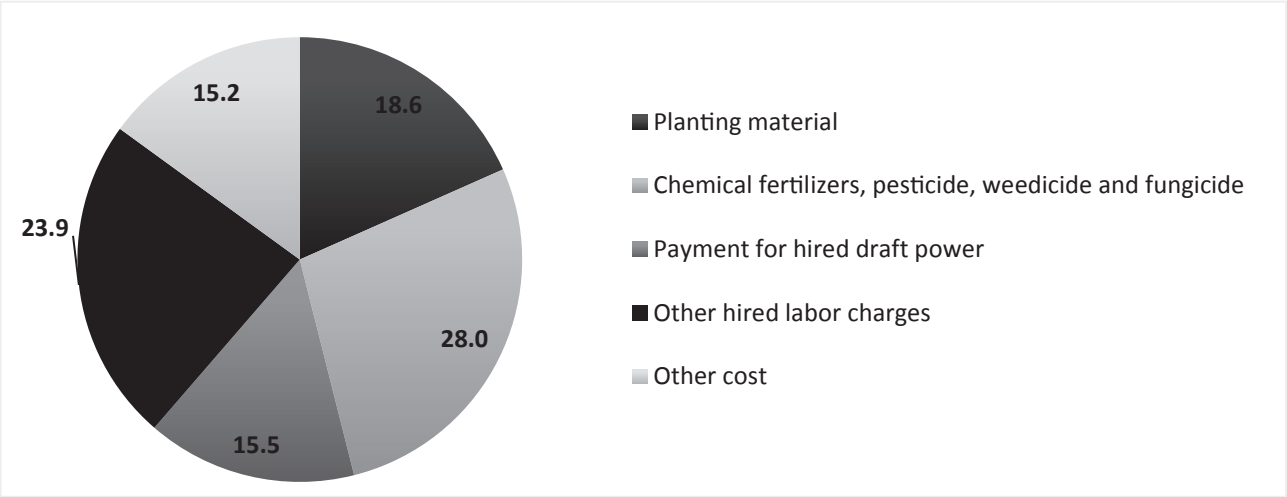
Table 11. Cost of crop production in wet season by group items and zone, 2016.
In Million Riels and Percent.

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Planting material	380,752	190	169,310	131,466	16,112	63,675
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	643,987	295	330,401	166,620	81,221	65,451
Animal and plant manure	121,345	28	56,104	32,654	10,873	21,686
Electricity for the farming	1,705	0	52	1,602	51	0
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	93,524	0	32,617	29,723	3,698	27,486
Storage items	57,854	45	29,822	15,360	3,720	8,908
Payment for hired draft power	387,862	277	183,843	115,076	37,863	50,803
Other hired labor charges	484,932	91	244,849	136,056	33,562	70,373
Irrigation charges	10,674	137	8,321	1,182	972	62
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	358	0	0	0	204	154
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	75,072	9	48,593	12,626	7,357	6,487
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	37,255	0	8,907	3,055	528	24,766
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	31,340	0	24,642	5,797	130	771
Total	2,316,816	1,071	1,127,615	651,217	196,291	340,622
	Percent					
Planting material	16.4	17.7	15.0	20.2	8.2	18.7
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	27.8	27.5	29.3	25.6	41.4	19.2
Animal and plant manure	5.2	2.6	5.0	5.0	5.5	6.4
Electricity for the farming	0.1	0	0	0.2	0	0
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	4.0	0	2.9	4.6	1.9	8.1
Storage items	2.5	4.2	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.6
Payment for hired draft power	16.7	25.9	16.3	17.7	19.3	14.9
Other hired labor charges	20.9	8.5	21.7	20.9	17.1	20.7
Irrigation charges	.05	12.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	0
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	0	0	0	0	0.1	0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	3.2	0.8	4.3	1.9	3.7	1.9
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	1.6	0	0.8	0.5	0.3	7.3
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	1.4	0	2.2	0.9	0.1	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 12. Cost of crop production in dry season by group items and zone, 2016. In Million Riels and Percent.

Cost Items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Planting material	328,122	66	134,486	155,981	4,268	33,321
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	426,014	847	283,309	99,771	23,937	18,150
Animal and plant manure	22,232	0	10,258	7,450	1,546	2,979
Electricity for the farming	1,541	0	415	1,125	0	0
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	107,005	0	70,770	21,096	3,504	11,635
Storage items	31,406	0	16,576	12,466	199	2,164
Payment for hired draft power	201,994	0	79,009	87,353	994	34,637
Other hired labor charges	428,637	0	187,037	212,189	5,849	23,561
Irrigation charges	30,872	0	27,324	3,444	101	3
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	65	0	0	65	0	0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	90,385	0	28,291	59,257	339	2,498
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	3,528	0	2,692	509	0	327
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	28,385	0	28,385	0	0	0
Total	1,499,555	914	868,554	460,074	40,738	129,275
	Percent					
Planting material	21.9	7.2	15.5	33.9	10.5	25.8
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	28.4	92.8	32.6	21.7	58.8	14.0
Animal and plant manure	1.5	0	1.2	1.6	3.8	2.3
Electricity for the farming	0.1	0	0	0.2	0	0
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	7.1	0	8.1	4.6	8.6	9.0
Storage items	2.1	0	1.9	2.7	0.5	1.7
Payment for hired draft power	13.5	0	9.1	19.0	2.4	26.8
Other hired labor charges	28.6	0	21.5	46.1	14.4	18.2
Irrigation charges	2.1	0	3.1	0.7	0.2	0
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	6.0	0	3.3	12.9	0.8	1.9
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	0.2	0	0.3	0.1	0	0.3
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	1.9	0	3.3	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure 2. Cost of crop production by cost item, 2016. In Percent.



4.4. Livestock and poultry

Table 13 and Table 14 show the figures on households raising livestock or poultry by zone and sex of head of households in 2016. As indicated, the number of households engaged in raising livestock and poultry in Cambodia, was estimated at almost 1,975,000 (58 percent of all households). In Phnom Penh, this share is very low, about 1 percent only, while the Coast zone, the share is highest, about 74 percent. Comparing by gender, the share of women headed households who had raised livestock and poultry is higher than the share of men headed households for four zones, except for Phnom Penh. (See Table 13 and Table 14 for more details).

Table 13. Number of households raising livestock and poultry by zone, 2016. In Thousands and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Households raising livestock and poultry	1,975	2	839	629	175	329
All households	3,390	385	1,317	999	238	451
Percent of all households	58.3	0.6	63.7	62.9	73.7	73.0

Table 14. Number of households raising livestock and poultry by sex of head of households and zone, 2016. In Thousands and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Raising livestock and poultry	363	1,612	1	1	173	666	112	517	32	143	44	285
All households	773	2,617	101	283	325	993	226	773	48	190	73	378
% of all households	53.0	38.4	98.7	99.7	46.6	32.9	50.5	33.2	32.5	24.7	39.6	24.5

Table 15 shows the number of livestock and poultry the households raised in 2016. The most common types of livestock and poultry raised is chicken which accounted for about 66 percent, duck 25 percent and cattle 6 percent. Looking at different zones in Cambodia, chicken is the most common poultry to be raised by the households and followed by duck. Cattle and pigs are also quite common. (See Table 15 for more details).

Table 15. Number of livestock and poultry by zone, 2016. In Thousands and Percent.

Type of livestock and poultry	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number			
Cattle	3,001	5	1,314	802	293	588
Buffalos	358	0	189	117	7	45
Horses, ponies	3	0	3	0	0	0
Pigs	1,627	0	860	453	128	186
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	48	0	48	0	0	0
Chicken	33,435	3	17,020	8,798	3,525	4,089
Duck	12,534	0	10,891	893	433	317
Quail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	54	0	14	40	0	0
Total	51,060	8	30,337	11,104	4,386	5,225
			Percent			
Cattle	5.9	58.0	4.3	7.2	6.7	11.3
Buffalos	0.7	0	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.9
Horses, ponies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pigs	3.2	0	2.8	4.1	2.9	3.6
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	0.1	0	0.2	0	0	0
Chicken	65.5	42.0	56.1	79.2	80.4	78.3
Duck	24.5	0	35.9	8.0	9.9	6.1
Quail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0.1	0	0	0.4	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The cost for raising livestock and poultry in Cambodia during 2016 was estimated at 1,204,000 Million Riels. Table 16 shows that the highest cost for raising livestock and poultry was spent on purchased feed, estimated about 1,147,000 which is equivalent to 96 percent of the total costs. The total cost of veterinary services and medicine was 37,000 Million Riels (or about 3 percent), and the cost of hired labor for caring for livestock was about 16,000 Million Riels (or about1 percent). Looking at different zones, the share on purchasing feed is much higher than other cost components, more than 93 percent of each zone. (See table 16 for more details)

Table 16. Cost for raising of livestock and poultry by zone, 2016. In Million Riels and Percent.

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
			Million Riels			
Feed for livestock-purchased	1,146,519	165	593,572	312,618	98,163	142,002
Hired labor caring for livestock	15,602	0	12,665	1,153	1,388	396
Veterinary services and medicine	37,150	1	22,214	9,820	1,711	3,404
Other costs	3,088	0	2,881	119	0	88
Products andfeed to/from market	1,532	0	1,532	0	0	0
Total	1,203,891	167	632,864	323,710	101,262	145,889
			Percent			
Feed for livestock-purchased	95.4	99.2	93.8	96.6	97.0	97.4
Hired labor caring for livestock	1.3	0.0	2.0	0.4	1.4	0.3
Veterinary services and medicine	3.1	0.8	3.5	3.0	1.7	2.3
Other costs	0.3	0	0.5	0	0	0.1
Products and feed to/from market	0.1	0	0.2	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

Table 17 shows the value of livestock and poultry in the past 12 months. The value estimated includes the other products of livestock and poultry sold, consumed in the household, bartered with other people or offered as gifts/charity to other people etc. As seen in the Table other products of duck (i.e. eggs, etc.) are valued at 170,000 Million Riels, other product of Cattle valued at 113,000 Million Riels. Looking at the different zones in Cambodia, the other product of pig than meat is about 4 percent for Coastal zone, other product of duck is about 70 percent for Plain zone, other product of chicken is about 11 percent for Tonle Sap zone and 9 percent for Plateau/Mountain zone.

Table 17. Value of other products than meat in the past 12 months by zone, 2016. In Million Riels and Percent.

Type of livestock and poultry	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Cattle	113,390	94	49,776	35,818	10,481	17,222
Buffalos	15,220	0	9,873	2,742	663	1,941
Horses, ponies	110	0	110	0	0	0
Pigs	4,121	0	2,193	858	597	472
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken	19,162	0	9,947	4,803	2,430	1,981
Duck	170,194	0	168,082	1,385	287	440
Quail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	20	0	0	20	0	0
Total	322,216	94	239,981	45,626	14,458	22,056
	Percent					
Cattle	35.2	100	20.7	78.5	72.5	78.1
Buffalos	4.7	0	4.1	6.0	4.6	8.8
Horses, ponies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pigs	1.3	0	0.9	1.9	4.1	2.1
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken	5.9	0	4.1	10.5	16.8	9.0
Duck	52.8	0	70.0	3.0	2.0	2.0
Quail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 18 shows the value of livestock and poultry the households sold in the past 12 months in 2016. As indicated, the product value of cattle accounted for approximately 56 percent, followed by product of pigs for 25 percent, product of chicken and buffalos accounted for 9 percent and 7 percent respectively. Looking at different zones in Cambodia, the product value of cattle sold is in the highest share in each zone, then followed by the product value of pigs.

Table 18. Value of livestock and poultry sold in the past 12 months by zone, 2016. In Million Riels and Percent.

Type of livestock and poultry	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Cattle	1,663,886	1,410	822,399	405,812	131,008	303,256
Buffalos	208,733	0	85,514	102,029	0	21,191
Horses, ponies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pigs	749,311	0	473,256	142,918	56,977	76,161
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	3,025	0	3,025	0	0	0
Chicken	252,986	0	160,717	52,741	17,736	21,792
Duck	80,507	0	73,061	4,122	1,020	2,304
Quail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	156	0	0	156	0	0
Total	2,958,604	1,410	1,617,971	707,777	206,741	424,705
	Percent					
Cattle	56.2	100	50.8	57.3	63.4	71.4
Buffalos	7.1	0	5.3	14.4	0.0	5.0
Horses, ponies	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Pigs	25.3	0	29.2	20.2	27.6	17.9
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	0.1	0	0.2	0	0	0
Chicken	8.6	0.0	9.9	7.5	8.6	5.1
Duck	2.7	0	4.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Quail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.5. Fish cultivation and fishery

Table 19 shows the number of households participating in fish cultivation and fishery. Out of 3.4 million households in Cambodia, about 1,447,000 households had engaged in fishing activities, equivalent to 43 percent. If one compares the five zones in Cambodia, the share of households with fishing activities is higher for Plateau/Mountain zone, at 64 percent, followed by Coast zone, at 53 percent, Tonle Sap zone, at 49 percent and Plain zone, at 41 percent. For Phnom Penh, the share of households with fishing activities is less than 1 percent, very low.

Table 19. Number of households with fishing activities by zone, 2016. In Thousand and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Households with fishing activities	1,447	3	538	493	126	287
All households	3,390	385	1,317	999	238	451
Percent of all households	42.7	0.8	40.8	49.4	53.1	63.6

Table 20 shows the number of households with fishing activities by sex of head of households and zone in 2016. As indicated, the share of women-headed households who had engaged in fishing activities in Cambodia is lower than the share of men-headed households, about 28 percent and 47 percent respectively. Comparing by gender for five zones in Cambodia, the share of men-headed

households who had engaged in fishing activities is higher than the share of women headed households for each zone. (See Table 20 and Figure 3 for more details).

Table 20. Number of households with fishing activities by sex of household head and zone, 2016. In Thousands and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Households with fishing activities	217	1,230	0	3	74	464	86	407	24	102	34	253
All house-holds	773	2,617	101	283	325	993	226	773	48	190	73	378
Percent of all house-holds	28.1	47.0	0	1.1	22.7	46.7	38.0	52.7	49.9	53.9	46.7	66.9

Figure 3. Percentage of households with fishing activities by sex of household head and zone, 2016.

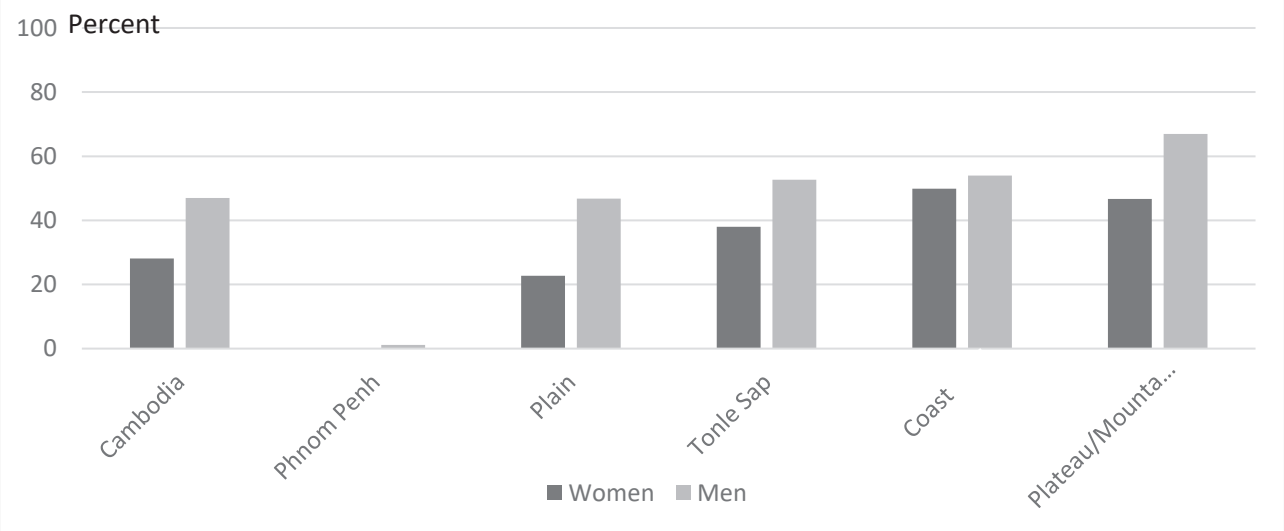


Table 21 shows the number of households participating in fish cultivation and fishing (aquaculture activities). As indicated, about 39,000 households, which is equivalent of more than 1 percent of all households in Cambodia had engaged in aquaculture activities for 2016. If compares in five zones, the share of households in such activities is not significantly different, as the highest share is in the Plain zone, with about 2 percent only. (See Table 21 for more details).

Table 21. Number of households with aquaculture activities by zone, 2016. In Thousands and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Households with fishing activities	39,151	0	30,882	2,347	4,108	1,814
All households	3,389,682	384,502	1,317,086	999,114	238,042	450,937
Percent of all households	1.2	0	2.3	0.2	1.7	0.4

4.6. Forestry and hunting

In 2016, the number of households participating in forestry and hunting activities was 2,350,000, which is equivalent to about 69 percent of all households in Cambodia. If one compares the five zones in Cambodia, the share of households with forestry and hunting activities is higher in the Plateau/Mountain and Plain zones, at 91 percent and 76 percent respectively. For Tonle Sap and Coast zones, the corresponding shares are lower, at about 75 percent each. For Phnom Penh, this share is very low, about 2 percent only. (See Table 22 for more details).

Table 22. Number of households with forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2016. In Thousand and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Households with forestry and hunting activities	2,350	7	1,006	751	178	408
All households	3,390	385	1,317	999	238	451
Percent of all households	69.3	1.7	76.4	75.2	74.7	90.6

Table 23 shows the number of households with forestry and hunting activities by sex of head of households and zone in 2016. As indicated, the share of women-headed households who had engaged in forestry and hunting activities in Cambodia is lower than the share of men-headed households, at 68 percent and 70 percent respectively. Comparing by gender for the five zones in Cambodia, the shares of both women- and men-headed households who had engaged in forestry and hunting activities are not significantly different (See Table 23 for more details).

Table 23. Number of households with forestry and hunting activities by sex of the household head and zone, 2016. In Thousand and Percent.

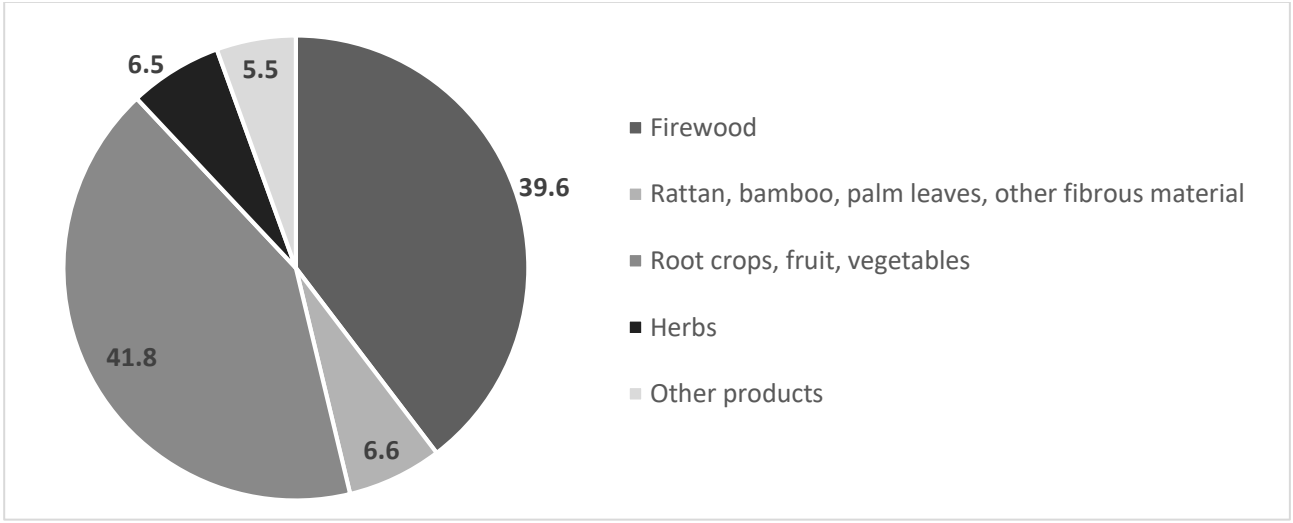
Number of households	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Households with forestry and hunting activities	529	1,821	4	3	251	755	171	580	36	142	66	342
All house-holds	773	2,617	101	283	325	993	226	773	48	190	73	378
Percent of all households	68.4	69.6	3.9	0.9	77.4	76.0	75.9	75.0	74.0	74.8	91.1	90.5

Table 24 shows the number of forestry and hunting activities by type of activities and zone. In 2016, the most common activity was collecting root crops, fruit, vegetables, at 42 percent of all households, followed by collecting firewood, at 40 percent. Looking at different zones in Cambodia, the firewood and as well as the root crop, fruit and vegetables collection is the most common activity in each zone. Besides these two activities, the collection of rattan, bamboo, palm leaves and other fibrous material is also common by the households in all zones. (See Table 24 and Figure 4 for more details).

Table 24. Number of forestry and hunting activities by type of activity and zone, 2016. In Thousand and Percent.

Activities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Number of activities					
Sawing logs	48	0	16	14	1	17
Firewood	2,285	5	979	738	169	394
Wood for charcoal	34	3	5	6	4	16
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	381	0	126	129	25	101
Palm juice	43	0	15	18	3	7
Root crops, fruit, vegetables	2,407	13	1,030	779	184	401
Herbs	373	0	104	143	36	91
Honey	63	0	8	29	0	26
Wild animals and birds	116	0	21	41	2	53
Other products	16	0	6	3	0	7
Total	5,765	21	2,309	1,899	424	1,113
	Percent					
Sawing logs	0.8	0	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.6
Firewood	39.6	25.0	42.4	38.9	39.8	35.5
Wood for charcoal	0.6	12.5	0.2	.3	.9	1.5
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	6.6	0	5.5	6.8	5.8	9.1
Palm juice	0.7	0	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6
Root crops, fruit, vegetables	41.8	62.5	44.6	41.0	43.5	36.0
Herbs	6.5	0	4.5	7.5	8.6	8.1
Honey	1.1	0	.3	1.5	0.0	2.3
Wild animals and birds	2.0	0	.9	2.1	.4	4.7
Other products	0.3	0	0.3	0.1	0	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure 4. Percentage of households shared with forestry and hunting activities, 2016. In Percent.



4.7. Annex of additional tables for agriculture

Table 25. Number of households with access to parcel of land by zone, 2016.
In Thousands and Percent.

Parcel of land	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number			
Total	3,207	12	1,429	874	291	600
One parcel	2,054	12	893	646	158	344
2-5 parcels	1,142	0	532	227	129	255
6 parcels and over	11	0	3	2	4	1
			Percent			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
One parcel	64.0	100	62.5	73.9	54.3	57.3
2-5 parcels	35.6	0	37.3	25.9	44.2	42.4
6 parcels and over	0.3	0	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.2

Table 26. Number of household by sex of household head and group of parcels by zone, 2016.
In Thousands and Percent.

Number of parcels	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wom	Men	Wom	Men	Wom	Men	Wom	Men	Wom	Men	Wom	Men
						Number						
One parcel	390	1,664	4	8	200	693	115	532	25	133	45	299
2-5 parcel	150	992	0	0	94	439	21	206	18	111	18	237
6 parcels	2	9	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	0	1
Total	542	2,665	4	8	294	1,135	137	737	43	248	63	537
						Percent						
One parcel	72.0	62.4	100.0	100.0	68.2	61.1	83.5	72.1	58.6	53.6	71.9	55.6
2-5 parcel	27.7	37.2	0	0	31.8	38.7	15.3	27.9	41.4	44.7	28.1	44.1
6 parcels	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0.3	1.2	0	0	1.7	0	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 27. Area and number of agricultural land by land acquirement and zone, 2016.
In Thousands and Percent.

Land acquirement	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Given by the government or local authority	989	11	503	227	90	159
Inheritance or gift from relative	1,527	1	640	461	145	280
Bought from relatives	118	0	52	30	9	27
Bought from non-relatives	285	0	118	81	31	56
Cleared land/occupied for free	152	0	41	38	13	59
Donated by friend	8	0	5	1	0	3
Rented in	106	0	64	27	1	14
Other means	21	0	6	10	1	4
Total	3,207	12	1,429	874	291	600
	Percent					
Given by the government or local authority	30.9	86.0	35.2	26.0	31.0	26.5
Inheritance or gift from relatives	47.6	8.5	44.8	52.8	49.8	46.6
Bought from relatives	3.7	1.5	3.6	3.4	3.1	4.5
Bought from non-relatives	8.9	4.0	8.2	9.2	10.6	9.3
Cleared land/occupied for free	4.7	0.0	2.9	4.4	4.6	9.8
Donated by friend	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5
Rented in	3.3	0.0	4.5	3.1	0.5	2.3
Other means	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.1	.5	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 28. Area and number of agricultural land by type of crop and zone, 2016.
In Thousands and Percent.

Area land by type of crop	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Rice	2,490	2	1,170	654	245	419
Other crop	353	0	128	115	6	104
Fruit and nut trees	174	8	51	57	30	28
Rubber	19	0	15	0	0	4
Bamboo shoots	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bamboo tree	15	0	15	0	0	0
Don’t know wich crop	41	0	22	17	0	2
None	101	2	27	24	7	40
Total	3,193	12	1,428	867	288	597
	Percent					
Rice	78.0	18.7	81.9	75.4	84.9	70.1
Other crop	11.1	0	9.0	13.3	2.1	17.4
Fruit and nut trees	5.5	65.0	3.5	6.6	10.4	4.8
Rubber	0.6	0	1.1	0	0	0.7
Bamboo shoots	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Bamboo tree	0.5	0	1.1	0	0	0
Don’t know wich crop	1.3	0	1.5	1.9	0	0.4
None	3.1	16.3	1.9	2.8	2.6	6.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 29. Rice production by season and zone, 2016. In Thousands.

Production	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
	Thousand tones											
Rice production	5,047	2,174	3	0	1,785	1,582	1,777	489	451	25	1,032	78

Table 30. Cost of fish cultivation and fishing by zone, 2016. In Million Riels and Percent.

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Breeding stock for raising fish	93,453	0	15,663	76,714	0	1,076
Feed for raising fish	20,086	0	11,793	5,551	788	1,954
Hired labour	258	0	127	87	44	0
Ice	4,426	0	1,476	903	1,974	74
Repair and maintenance of nets and traps	99,319	339	36,463	35,919	8,571	18,027
Repair and maintenance of boat	10,863	133	3,692	1,190	3,204	2,645
Boat fuel	21,841	509	4,075	2,452	13,551	1,254
Boat rent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash rent for tank	89	0	89	0	0	0
Transport of fish to market	2,077	0	517	267	1,293	0
Service (technical assistance) received	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other cost item	2,371	0	1,431	698	26	216
Total	254,783	981	75,326	123,780	29,451	25,246
	Percent					
Breeding stock for raising fish	36.7	0	20.8	62.0	0.0	4.3
Feed for raising fish	7.9	0	15.7	4.5	2.7	7.7
Hired labour	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0
Ice	1.7	0	2.0	0.7	6.7	0.3
Repair and maintenance of nets and traps	39.0	34.5	48.4	29.0	29.1	71.4
Repair and maintenance of boat	4.3	13.6	4.9	1.0	10.9	10.5
Boat fuel	8.6	51.9	5.4	2.0	46.0	5.0
Boat rent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash rent for tank	0	0	0.1	0	0	0
Transport of fish to market	0.8	0	0.7	0.2	4.4	0
Service (technical assistance) received	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other cost item	0.9	0	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 31. Income of fish cultivation and fishing by zone, 2016. In Million Riels and Percent.

Income items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Caostal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Proceeds from sale of fish, shrimp, crab etc	370,496	14,537	171,062	105,564	47,586	31,747
Consume of fish, shrimp, crab etc.	454,104	3,527	161,761	143,511	54,831	90,473
Given away as gift, charity, barter etc.	36,248	0	15,227	11,365	2,545	7,111
Used for drying (dried/smoked etc.)	23,415	0	10,564	8,970	43	3,837
Used for preparation of fish/shrimp sauce	1,430	0	861	357	29	184
Used for animal feed	582	0	582	0	0	0
Used for other purpose	6,564	0	4,875	1,058	55	576
Total	892,839	18,064	364,932	270,826	105,089	133,928
	Percent					
Proceeds from sale of fish, shrimp, crab etc	41.5	80.5	46.9	39.0	45.3	23.7
Consume of fish, shrimp, crab etc.	50.9	19.5	44.3	53.0	52.2	67.6
Given away as gift, charity, barter etc.	4.1	0	4.2	4.2	2.4	5.3
Used for drying (dried/smoked etc.)	2.6	0	2.9	3.3	0	2.9
Used for preparation of fish/shrimp sauce	0.2	0	0.2	0.1	0	0.1
Used for animal feed	0.1	0	0.2	0	0	0
Used for other purpose	0.7	0	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 32. Cost of forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2016. In Million Riels and Percent.

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Transport costs, incl. transport to market	1,709	0	0	44	411	1,254
Fuel	32,538	0	1,626	5,077	1,061	24,774
Draft animal feed	599	0	60	534	0	5
Hired labour charges	3,736	40	1,053	414	0	2,229
Tools, equipment, including maintenance	40,078	20	12,846	11,905	2,325	12,982
Commissions, tips, rents etc.	12,584	0	59	2,052	0	10,473
Other cost item	1,615	0	45	657	890	21
Total	92,858	60	15,690	20,683	4,687	51,738
	Percent					
Transport costs, incl. transport to market	1.8	0	0	0.2	8.8	2.4
Fuel	35.0	0	10.4	24.5	22.6	47.9
Draft animal feed	.6	0	0.4	2.6	0	0
Hired labour charges	4.0	66.7	6.7	2.0	0	4.3
Tools, equipment, including maintenance	43.2	33.3	81.9	57.6	49.6	25.1
Commissions, tips, rents etc.	13.6	0	0.4	9.9	0	20.2
Other cost item	1.7	0	0.3	3.2	19.0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 33. Income of forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2016. In Million Riels and Percent.

Income items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Caostal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Sawing logs	183,538	0	4,831	29,338	1,012	148,357
Firewood	944,509	2,065	398,767	284,958	67,364	191,355
Wood for charcoal	36,531	1,112	1,124	1,943	1,509	30,843
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	61,994	0	25,582	20,014	3,583	12,815
Palm juice	39,576	0	8,211	24,533	239	6,593
Root crops, fruits, vegetables	349,043	1,353	148,262	98,774	25,867	74,787
Herbs	37,709	0	6,208	9,199	12,195	10,106
Honey	18,119	0	712	3,006	0	14,401
Wild animals and birds	21,248	0	6,906	2,377	156	11,808
Other products	7,293	0	2,754	37	0	4,502
Total	1,699,560	4,531	603,358	474,179	111,924	505,568
	Percent					
Sawing logs	10.8	0	0.8	6.2	0.9	29.3
Firewood	55.6	45.6	66.1	60.1	60.2	37.8
Wood for charcoal	2.1	24.5	0.2	0.4	1.3	6.1
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	3.6	0	4.2	4.2	3.2	2.5
Palm juice	2.3	0	1.4	5.2	0.2	1.3
Root crops, fruits, vegetables	20.5	29.9	24.6	20.8	23.1	14.8
Herbs	2.2	0	1.0	1.9	10.9	2.0
Honey	1.1	0	0.1	0.6	0	2.8
Wild animals and birds	1.3	0	1.1	0.5	0.1	2.3
Other products	0.4	0	0.5	0	0	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

5. Education

5.1. Literacy

The adult literacy rate is the share of the population aged 15 years and above who can read and write a simple message. Phnom Penh had the highest rate in all geographical areas and it was about 93 percent for women and 99 percent for men. Man literacy was higher than women literacy in all areas.

Table 1. Adult literacy (15 years and above) by geographical domain and sex, 2016. In Number and Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
		Number	
Cambodia	4,558,215	4,757,015	9,315,230
Phnom Penh	724,116	678,501	1,402,618
Other urban	624,889	636,954	1,261,843
Other rural	3,209,209	3,441,560	6,650,769
		Percent	
Cambodia	79.3	90.0	84.4
Phnom Penh	92.8	98.8	95.6
Other urban	84.6	93.6	88.9
Other rural	75.8	87.9	81.6

The literacy rate from 6 years and above was also highest in Phnom Penh with about 92 percent of women and 97 percent of men. The rate among men was higher than among women in all geographical areas. (See Table 2 for more details)

Table 2. Literacy among population (6 years and above) by geographical domain and sex, 2016. In Number and Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
		Number	
Cambodia	5,608,666	5,854,762	11,463,428
Phnom Penh	832,718	798,795	1,631,512
Other urban	757,745	768,405	1,526,150
Other rural	4,018,203	4,287,563	8,305,766
		Percent	
Cambodia	78.4	86.3	82.3
Phnom Penh	92.0	96.6	94.2
Other urban	83.6	89.8	86.6
Other rural	75.2	84.1	79.5

The literacy rate in Cambodia was highest among women and men in the age group 15-24 years. The literacy rate among men was higher than among women in all ages except in the age group 6-14 and the age group 15-24 where the literacy rate was higher among women. The difference between women and men was small in the younger ages and lager in the older ages.
(See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Literacy by age group and sex, 2016. In Number and Percent.

Age group	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
6+	5,608,666	5,854,762	11,463,428	78.4	86.3	82.3
6-14	1,050,451	1,097,747	2,148,198	74.9	73.3	74.1
15-24	1,574,817	1,641,826	3,216,643	95.9	95.0	95.4
25-34	1,211,873	1,225,845	2,437,718	87.5	91.0	89.2
35-44	668,370	703,314	1,371,684	76.4	86.8	81.4
45-54	548,153	608,335	1,156,488	67.1	85.8	75.8
55-64	370,187	329,149	699,336	65.1	85.9	73.5
65+	184,814	248,547	433,361	39.8	81.3	56.3

5.2. School attendance

About 57 percent of the populations in the age group 6-24 years old were currently attending school in Cambodia. In Phnom Penh the rate was about 60 percent, in other urban areas around 58 and in other rural areas 56 percent. The school attendance was lowest in other rural areas for women and in other urban areas for men. (See Table 4 for more details).

Table 4. Persons aged 6-24 years who currently attending school by geographical domain and sex, 2016. In Number and Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
		Number	
Cambodia	1,725,552	1,839,008	3,564,559
Phnom Penh	179,922	198,650	378,572
Other urban	231,189	223,918	455,106
Other rural	1,314,441	1,416,440	2,730,881
		Percent	
Cambodia	56.7	57.0	56.8
Phnom Penh	57.9	62.4	60.2
Other urban	60.0	55.3	57.6
Other rural	56.0	56.6	56.3

The school attendance rate is highest in the age group 6-14 years old and was about 93 percent among women and just above 92 percent for men. The rate is lower in the age group 15-24 years old were only 26 percent among the women 27 percent among the men was currently attending school. (See Table 5 for more details).

Table 5. Persons aged 6-24 years who currently attending school by specific age group and sex, 2016. In Number and Percent.

Age group	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
6-24	1,725,552	1,839,008	3,564,559	56.7	57.0	56.8
6-14	1,298,271	1,372,081	2,670,352	92.5	91.6	92.1
15-24	427,281	466,927	894,207	26.0	27.0	26.5

There were large differences in the 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 about 58 percent of the women and 60 percent of the men were attending primary school. (See Table 6 for more details).

Table 6. Persons who are currently attending school by education level and sex, 2016. In Number and Percent.

Education levels	Women	Men	Both sexes
		Number	
Pre-primary	76,488	70,209	146,696
Primary	1,048,341	1,155,039	2,203,379
Lower secondary	384,987	374,598	759,585
Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	198,082	217,918	415,999
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	97,985	110,527	208,512
Total	1,805,881	1,928,290	3,734,172
		Percent	
Pre-primary	4.2	3.6	3.9
Primary	58.1	59.9	59.0
Lower secondary	21.3	19.4	20.3
Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	11.0	11.3	11.1
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	5.4	5.7	5.6
Total	100	100	100

In Cambodia the net attendance rate in primary school (children aged 6-11) years was 89 percent for women and 90 percent for men. The net enrolment rates for women were higher than for men in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. (See Table 7 for more details).

Table 7. Net attendance rates in primary school by geographic domain and sex, 2016. In Number and Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
		Number	
Cambodia	849,916	867,304	1,717,220
Phnom Penh	80,352	77,690	158,042
Other urban	101,221	98,758	199,979
Other rural	668,343	690,856	1,359,199
		Percent	
Cambodia	89.1	90.1	89.6
Phnom Penh	95.2	93.1	94.2
Other urban	87.4	85.8	86.6
Other rural	88.6	90.4	89.5

The net attendance rates in lower secondary school were lower than in primary school. In Phnom Penh about 74 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. (See Table 8 for more details).

Table 8. Net attendance rates in lower secondary school by geographical domain and sex, 2016. In Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	47.5	46.3	46.8
Phnom Penh	73.6	59.7	65.4
Other urban	41.7	57.5	50.2
Other rural	45.3	42.8	44.0

In table below, we find that Phnom Penh has the highest net attendance rate in upper secondary in Cambodia. The net attendance rate in the capital is about 54 percent among women and 30 percent among men. The lowest rates are found in other urban areas for men and in other rural areas for women where the net attendance rate was about 23 percent for men and 13 percent for women. (See Table 9 for more details).

Table 9. Net attendance rates in upper secondary school by geographical domain and sex 2016. In Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	19.3	26.9	23.3
Phnom Penh	53.8	30.1	40.7
Other urban	29.9	22.5	26.2
Other rural	13.4	27.3	20.6

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 92 percent of women and 85 percent of men went to private schools. This shows that most private education institutions in Cambodia were in higher education. (See Table 10 for more details).

Table 10. Attending private school among persons who are currently attending school education level and sex, 2016. In Percent.

Education levels	Women	Men	Both sexes
Primary	2.0	1.7	1.9
Lower secondary	1.2	2.7	2.0
Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	2.2	6.5	4.4
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	91.5	85.2	88.2

Taking private lessons after school is most common at the higher educational levels in Cambodia. In upper secondary school around 79 percent of the women and about 79 percent of the men took private lessons. The rate was also quite high in post-secondary school with about 48 percent of the women and about 45 percent of the men. (See Table 11 for more details).

Table 11. Persons who are taking private lessons after school by education level and sex, 2016. In Number and Percent.

Education levels	Women	Men	Both sexes
		Number	
Primary	219,106	202,328	421,434
Lower secondary	224,956	204,189	429,145
Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	156,908	172,170	329,078
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	46,920	49,248	96,168
		Percent	
Primary	20.9	17.5	19.1
Lower secondary	58.4	54.5	56.5
Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	79.2	79.0	79.1
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	47.9	44.6	46.1

Table 12 shows the percentage of the population of Cambodia from 6 years and above who never attended school. Phnom Penh has the lowest rate was 6 percent for women and about 2 percent for men. In other rural areas the rate is highest with 16 percent among women and about 8 percent among men. The percentage of women who have never attended school is higher than the corresponding rate for men in all areas. (See Table 12 for more details).

Table 12. Persons (6 years and above) who never attended school by geographical domain and sex, 2016. In Number and Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
		Number	
Cambodia	1,026,315	442,038	1,468,353
Phnom Penh	58,256	12,372	70,628
Other urban	105,852	47,082	152,934
Other rural	862,208	382,583	1,244,791
		Percent	
Cambodia	14.3	6.5	10.5
Phnom Penh	6.4	1.5	4.1
Other urban	11.7	5.5	8.7
Other rural	16.1	7.5	11.9

Table 13 shows the rate of person 6 years and above who never attended school by age group and sex. The rate of women who never attended school were higher in almost all ages compared to men except in age group 6-14 years and age group 15-24 years where the rate for men were a little higher than for women. In the oldest ages (65 years and above), about 57 percent of the women and 17 percent of the men have never attended school. (See Table 13 for more details).

Table 13. Persons who never attended school by age group and sex, 2016. In Number and Percent.

Age group	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
6+	1,026,315	442,038	1,468,353	14.3	6.5	10.5
6-14	66,345	71,824	138,169	4.7	4.8	4.8
15-24	36,563	58,790	95,353	2.2	3.4	2.8
25-34	126,805	64,119	190,924	9.2	4.8	7.0
35-44	151,649	72,476	224,124	17.3	8.9	13.3
45-54	210,454	76,761	287,215	25.7	10.8	18.8
55-64	168,551	46,489	215,040	29.7	12.1	22.6
65+	265,948	51,579	317,527	57.3	16.9	41.3

The question on reasons for not attending school was asked to persons below 18 years, who were not attending school. About 37 percent of women and about 33 percent of the men responded that they must contribute to household income. Around 19 percent of women and about 14 percent of men gave the reason that they were too young. About the same percentage points of women and men (13 percent) responded they were too poor. About 9 percent of women and about 16 percent of men gave the reason that they did not want to go to school. (See Table 14 for more details).

Table 14. Reasons for not attending school among persons aged 6-17 years who are not attending school by sex, 2016. In Number and Percent.

Reasons for not attending school	Women	Men	Both sexes
		Number	
Don't want to	17,810	36,713	54,523
Did not do well in school	17,986	12,408	30,393
No suitable school available/school is too far - No teacher/Supplies	11,634	8,396	20,030
High cost of schooling	-	-	-
Must contribute to household income	73,375	75,900	149,275
Must help with household chores	9,292	17,919	27,210
Too poor	25,571	28,882	54,453
Due to disability - Due to long term illness (over 3 months)	2,046	12,328	14,374
Too young	37,169	32,244	69,414
Other	4,390	5,833	10,223
Total	199,272	230,622	429,894
		Percent	
Don't want to	8.9	15.9	12.7
Did not do well in school	9.0	5.4	7.1
No suitable school available/school is too far - No teacher/Supplies	5.8	3.6	4.7
High cost of schooling	-	-	-
Must contribute to household income	36.8	32.9	34.7
Must help with household chores	4.7	7.8	6.3
Too poor	12.8	12.5	12.7
Due to disability - Due to long term illness (over 3 months)	1.0	5.3	3.3
Too young	18.7	14.0	16.1
Other	2.2	2.5	2.4
Total	100	100	100

Table 15 below shows the percentage of persons attending non-formal school. About 8 percent of persons in the age group 6-24 years attended non formal class. The share of persons in non-formal school was higher in the age group 6-14 years than in the age group 15-24. There are only small gender differences for non-formal school attendance. (See Table 15 for more details).

Table 15. Currently attending non-formal school by age group and sex, 2016. In Number and Percent.

Age group	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
6-14	110,165	122,197	232,362	7.9	8.2	8.0
15-24	134,300	123,816	258,116	8.2	7.2	7.7
6-24	244,465	246,013	490,479	8.0	7.6	7.8

Among those who attended non-formal class about 92 percent studied foreign languages, 3 percent participated in the computer literacy class and about 3 percent studied the literacy programs – other class. For vocational training class, the attendance rate for both sexes (women and man) is about 2 percent only. (See Table 16 for more details).

Table 16. Persons aged (6-24 years) who are currently attending non-formal class by sex, 2016. In Number and Percent.

Type of non-formal class	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Computer literacy	10,771	5,044	15,814	4.4	2.0	3.2
Vocational training	3,246	8,009	11,255	1.3	3.2	2.2
Foreign Languages	224,252	235,297	459,549	90.7	92.7	91.7
Literacy programs - Others	9,095	5,392	14,487	3.7	2.1	2.9
Total	247,364	253,742	501,106	100	100	100

5.3. 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 in all age group except the age group 15-24 years. (See Table 17 for more details).

Table 17. Persons with at least completed primary school by age group and sex, 2016. In Number Percent.

Age group	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
15+	2,880,663	3,354,278	6,234,941	50.1	63.5	56.5
15-24	1,337,329	1,328,220	2,665,549	81.5	76.8	79.1
25-34	847,318	942,463	1,789,781	61.2	70.0	65.5
35-44	333,308	468,670	801,978	38.1	57.8	47.6
45-54	216,995	360,666	577,661	26.5	50.9	37.9
55-64	105,204	145,259	250,463	18.5	37.9	26.3
65+	40,509	109,000	149,510	8.7	35.7	19.4

Having at least completed lower secondary school education was most common in the age group 18-24 years where about 43 percent of the women and about 46 percent of the men had completed this level. 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 almost all age groups. (See Table 18 for more details).

Table 18. Persons aged 18 and above with at least completed lower secondary school by age group and sex, 2016. In Number and Percent.

Age group	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
18+	1,199,486	1,680,782	2,880,267	22.8	35.3	28.7
18-24	494,142	547,276	1,041,418	42.7	45.5	44.1
25-34	438,359	584,914	1,023,273	31.6	43.4	37.4
35-44	141,179	249,628	390,807	16.1	30.8	23.2
45-54	83,935	194,669	278,604	10.3	27.5	18.3
55-64	32,927	65,853	98,780	5.8	17.2	10.4
65+	8,944	38,442	47,386	1.9	12.6	6.2

About 16 percent of persons aged 25 years and above responded that they have none or only some education. The share for women was about 23 percent and men 9 percent. More men than women have completed primary school or higher levels of education. (See Table 19 for more details).

Table 19. Persons aged 25 years and above by educational attainment and sex, 2016. In Number Percent.

Educational attainment	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
	Number			Percent		
None or only some education	925,131	312,603	1,237,734	22.5	8.8	16.2
Primary school not completed	1,639,810	1,216,469	2,856,279	39.9	34.2	37.3
Primary school completed	837,991	892,552	1,730,543	20.4	25.1	22.6
Lower secondary completed	377,443	529,907	907,350	9.2	14.9	11.8
Upper secondary completed	158,507	304,898	463,405	3.9	8.6	6.0
Post-secondary education	169,394	298,701	468,095	4.1	8.4	6.1
Other	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4,108,276	3,555,129	7,663,405	100	100	100

There were large differences in educational attainment between geographical domains in Cambodia. The share of the population which had attained in upper secondary and post-secondary levels is much higher in Phnom Penh than other urban and other rural areas. (See Table 20 for more details).

Table 20. Persons aged 25 years and above by educational attainment and geographical domain, 2016. In Number and Percent.

Educational attainment	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
		Number		
None or only some education	1,237,734	62,723	126,076	1,048,935
Primary school not completed	2,856,279	221,352	295,113	2,339,813
Primary school completed	1,730,543	250,644	238,907	1,240,992
Lower secondary completed	907,350	199,238	136,555	571,557
Upper secondary completed	463,405	134,189	89,937	239,279
Post-secondary education	468,095	234,481	85,777	147,837
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	7,663,405	1,102,627	972,365	5,588,412
		Percent		
None or only some education	16.2	5.7	13.0	18.8
Primary school not completed	37.3	20.1	30.3	41.9
Primary school completed	22.6	22.7	24.6	22.2
Lower secondary completed	11.8	18.1	14.0	10.2
Upper secondary completed	6.0	12.2	9.2	4.3
Post-secondary education	6.1	21.3	8.8	2.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100

5.4. Educational expenses

There were large differences in educational expenses between the different levels of education. In primary school, which had the highest share of students, the cost was about 468 Thousand Riels in average. At higher levels one find more school fees and tuition expenses which could explain large differences in the costs at different levels. (See Table 21 for more details).

Table 21. Average annual expenses by education level, 2016, In Thousand Riel.

Educational level	Average expense
Pre-primary	689
Primary	468
Lower secondary	910
Upper secondary	1,700
Technical/vocational	2,398
Undergraduate/graduate	4,047

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 1,459 Thousand Riels, in other urban areas it was1,452 Thousand Riels and for other rural areas it was 756 Thousand Riels.
(See Table 22 for more details).

Table 22. Average annual expenses by geographical domain, 2016. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	Average expense
Cambodia	925
Phnom Penh	1,459
Other urban	1,452
Other rural	756

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 46 Thousand Riels.
(See Table 23 for more details).

Table 23. Average annual expenses by sex, 2016. In Thousand Riels.

Sex	Average expense
Women	901
Men	947
Both sexes	925

Gender Parity Index (GPI) is calculated as the quotient of the number of women by the number of men enrolled in a given stage of education. Gender Parity Index for net attendance ratio in primary and lower secondary education was about 1 and for upper secondary school, the GPI was below 1.
(See Table 24 for more details).

Table 24. Gender Parity Index (GPI) for net attendance rate in education level, 2016. In Percent.

Educational level	GPI
Primary education	1.0
Lower secondary education	1.1
Upper secondary education	0.7

6. Labour force

In this chapter results on labour force participation are presented mainly for the year 2016. The labour force consists of "economically active" persons: those with employment and those who are unemployment but are looking for a job. Since CSES 2009 the population aged 15-64 years is adopted as the population of working age since international comparison often focus on this age group. Earlier CSES's have focused on the age 15 years.

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

According to the CSES result the working age population (persons aged 15-64 years) increased with 1.6 million persons from 2009 until 2016. The increase of the working age population has resulted in a slight decreasing dependency ratio.

Figure 1. The dependency ratios aged (15-64 years), 2009-2016. In Percent.

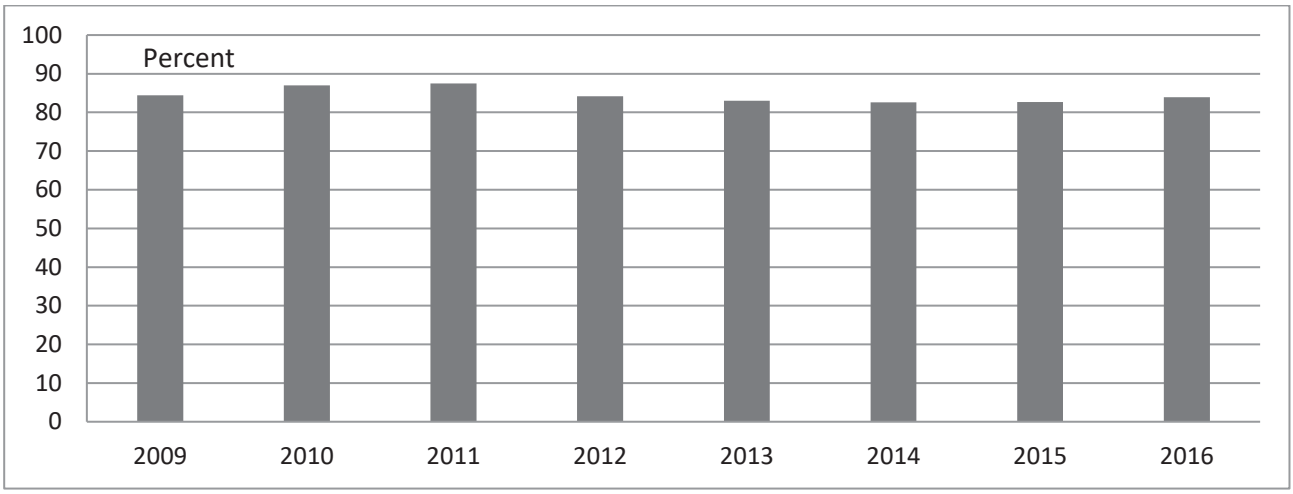
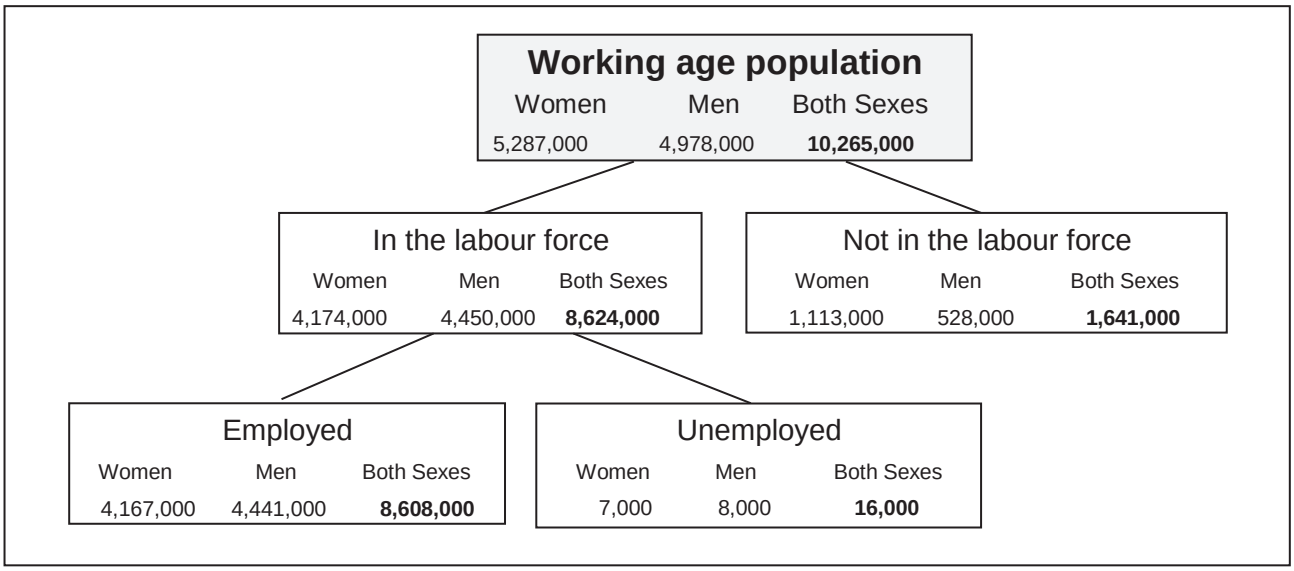


Figure 2 below shows the relation between the working age population, in the labour force (economically active) and not in the labour force (economically inactive).

Figure 2. The labour force in relation to the working age population (15-64 years), 2016.



6.1. Labour force (currently active population)

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

In 2016, the labour force participation rate in Cambodia was about 84 percent, about 79 percent for women and 89 percent for men. These rates were higher in other rural areas than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. About 86 percent of the total population in the other rural areas was in the labour force compared to 79 percent in Phnom Penh and 81 percent in other urban areas.

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

The employment rate of working age population aged 15-64 years was about 84 percent in 2016. In Cambodia, the difference between women and men was about 10 percentage points with an employment rate of about 79 percent for women and about 89 percent for men. Other rural areas had the highest employment rate with about 85 percent, followed by other urban areas with 80 percent and Phnom Penh with about 79 percent.

According to the international definition the total unemployment rate in Cambodia is very low. About 0.2 percent of the labour force was unemployment in 2016. It is acknowledged that the in international definition of unemployment does not adequately capture the issue of employment, unemployment and underemployment in Cambodia. In Phnom Penh the unemployment rate with 0.0 percent, in other urban areas with 0.2 percent and in other rural areas with 0.1 percent.
(See Table 1 for more details).

Table 1. Population and labour force aged (15-64 years) by sex and geographical domain, 2016. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Labour force and sex	Number				Percent			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Total population	15,626	1,897	1,958	11,771	100	100	100	100
Total working age population	10,265	1,374	1,335	7,556	65.7	72.4	68.2	64.2
Labour force	8,624	1,084	1,077	6,463	84.0	78.9	80.7	85.5
Labour force participation rate								
Women	4,174	531	506	3,137	78.9	73.7	73.3	80.9
Men	4,450	553	571	3,326	89.4	84.6	88.5	90.4
Both sexes	8,624	1,084	1,077	6,463	84.0	78.9	80.7	85.5
Employment rate								
Women	4,167	530	503	3,134	78.8	73.6	72.9	80.8
Men	4,441	550	571	3,320	89.2	84.1	88.5	90.2
Both sexes	8,608	1,080	1,074	6,454	83.9	78.6	80.4	85.4
Unemployment rate								
Women	7	0	3	4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Men	9	3	-	6	0.2	0.5	-	0.2
Both sexes	16	3	3	10	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1

Table 2 shows the labour force participation rates for women and men in different age groups. In 2016, the highest rate for women and men are in the same rate about 99 percent, in which women are in the age group 35-44 years and men are in the age group 25-34 years.

In the youngest age group 15-19 years, about 62 percent for men and 57 percent for women participated in the labour force. From 20 years and above, the participation rates for women are lower for men in all age groups except in age group 35-44 years. The largest difference between women and men is in the age group 55-64 years where about 67 percent of the women and 86 percent of the men are in the labour force. (See Table 2 for more details).

Table 2. Labour force participation rate by age group and sex, 2016.
Number In Thousands and Percent.

Age group	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
15-19	463	529	992	57.4	62.1	59.8
20-24	668	782	1,450	80.0	89.2	84.7
25-34	1,210	1,328	2,538	87.3	98.6	92.9
35-44	798	773	1,571	98.5	88.5	93.3
45-54	670	684	1,354	82.0	96.5	88.7
55-64	390	330	719	68.6	85.9	75.6
Total (15-64)	4,174	4,450	8,624	78.9	89.4	62.5
Of which						
15-24	1,131	1,311	2,442	27.0	29.4	49.4

The figure 3 below shows that the labour force participation rates for women are lower than men in all 8 years presented below. During the period 2009 to 2011 the participation rates for women and men had increased, but from 2012 to 2016 the rates had decreased. This maybe a tendency of employment status due to seasonal and migration effects.

Figure 3. Labour force participation rate aged (15-64 years) and sex, 2014-2016. In Percent.

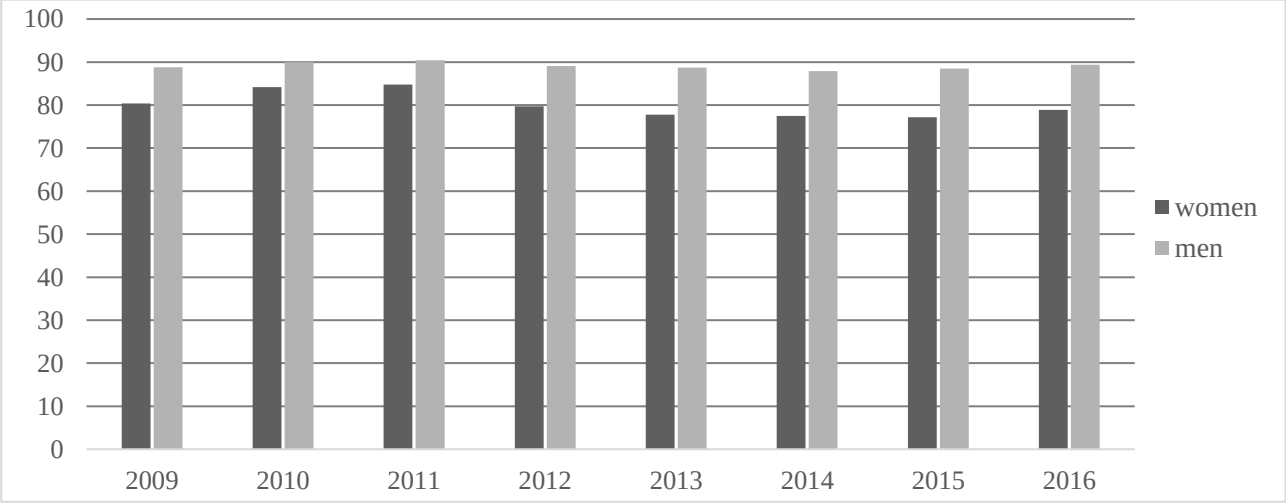


Table 3 shows the labour force participation rate in different age groups by geographical domain. In the two age group 25-34 years and 35-44 years among nine of ten are in the labour force. It is almost the same in all geographical domains, phnom penh, other urban and other rural areas.

In the youngest age groups, 15-19 years, about 63 percent in the other rural areas are in the labour force, compared to 56 percent in other urban and 35 percent in Phnom Penh.
(See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Labour force participation rate by age group and geographical domain, 2016. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Age group	Number				Percent			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
15-19	992	56	122	813	59.8	35.4	56.3	63.4
20-24	1,450	164	183	1,103	84.7	79.9	79.6	86.4
25-34	2,538	408	323	1,807	92.9	93.4	92.2	92.9
35-44	1,571	225	195	1,151	93.3	91.0	90.1	94.3
45-54	1,354	152	167	1,035	88.7	79.6	84.6	91.0
55-64	720	77	88	554	75.6	57.8	69.8	80.1
Total (15-64)	8,624	1,083	1,077	6,463	84.0	78.9	80.7	85.5
Of which								
15-24	2,442	220	305	1,916	28.3	20.3	28.3	29.6

In Table 4 the labour force participation rates in 2016 are presented by age group, sex and geographical domain. Women in almost all age groups in Phnom Penh and other urban areas have labour force participation rates lower than the women in other rural areas. Looking at the differences in gender and geographical domains, men have higher labour force participation rates than women in all age groups except for Phnom Penh where the labour force participation rates for women is higher in the age group 15-19 years. (See Table 4 for more details).

Table 4. Labour force participation rate by age group, geographical domain and sex, 2016. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Age group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
				Number				
15-19	463	529	31	25	54	68	377	435
20-24	668	782	85	79	79	103	503	600
25-34	1,210	1,328	210	198	157	166	843	963
35-44	773	798	106	120	93	101	574	577
45-54	670	684	62	89	78	88	30	506
55-64	390	330	36	41	44	43	310	244
Total (15-64)	4,174	4,450	531	553	506	571	3,137	3,326
Of which								
15-24	1,131	1,311	116	104	133	171	880	1,035
				Percent				
15-19	80.0	62.1	41.8	29.8	49.2	63.6	60.7	66.0
20-24	87.3	89.2	76.4	84.0	74.3	84.3	81.6	90.8
25-34	88.5	98.6	89.6	97.7	86.2	98.7	87.0	98.8
35-44	82.0	98.5	83.6	98.8	82.7	98.3	90.5	98.4
45-54	68.6	96.5	64.4	95.3	73.4	97.8	86.2	96.5
55-64	78.9	85.9	47.0	72.3	61.1	81.6	73.9	89.6
Total (15-64)	0.79	89.4	73.7	84.6	73.3	88.5	80.9	90.4
Of which								
15-24	27.0	29.4	21.9	18.7	26.4	29.9	28.0	31.1

6.2. Education level of the labour force

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

According to the educational statistics, there is a steady increase in school enrolment rates which over time decreases the share of the Cambodian labour force with no or only some education. This effect can be seen by comparing the age groups of the share of labour force with none or only some education. Nearly 10 percent of the population in the age group 15-64 years in the labour force has "none or only some education". In the youngest age group, the share is only 3 percent while in the eldest age groups, the share is about 23 percent. For the education level "primary school not completes" and "primary school completed", the corresponding rates joined in the labour force are higher compared to the other levels (about 32 percent and 29 percent respectively).
(See Table 5 for more details).

Table 5. Education level of the labour force by age group 2016. Number In Thousands 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	Total
				Number			
15-19	32	229	493	197	35	4	992
20-24	44	301	514	286	177	127	1,450
25-34	163	693	712	433	231	305	2,538
35-44	185	614	392	183	104	93	1,571
45-54	250	572	274	150	66	42	1,354
55-64	162	373	109	53	17	6	720
Total (15-64)	836	2,783	2,494	1,303	630	577	8,624
Of which							
15-24	76	530	1,007	483	212	131	2,442
				Percent			
15-19	3.3	23.1	49.8	19.9	3.5	0.4	100
20-24	3.1	20.8	35.5	19.7	12.2	8.8	100
25-34	6.4	27.3	28.1	17.1	9.1	12.0	100
35-44	11.8	39.1	24.9	11.7	6.6	5.9	100
45-54	18.4	42.3	20.2	11.1	4.9	3.1	100
55-64	22.6	51.9	15.1	7.3	2.3	0.8	100
Total (15-64)	9.7	32.3	28.9	15.1	7.3	6.7	100
Of which							
15-24	6.4	43.9	85.3	39.6	15.7	9.2	100

Table 6 shows the educational level of women and men aged 25-64 years in 2016. Despite rising educational level overall, the group "primary school not completed" is still larger than all other levels, at about 35 percent for women and 30 percent for men. The shares for women and men participated in the labour force with the two highest educational levels are significantly lower.
(See Table 6 for more details).

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

Education level and Sex	None or only some education	Primary school not completed	Primary school completed	Lower secondary completed	Upper secondary completed	Post secondary education	Total
				Number			
Women	541	1,450	1,200	522	237	223	4,173
Men	296	1,333	1,293	780	393	354	4,450
Both sexes	836	2,783	2,494	1,303	630	577	8,624
				Percent			
Women	13.0	34.7	28.8	12.5	5.7	5.3	100
Men	6.6	30.0	29.1	17.5	8.8	8.0	100
Both sexes	9.7	32.3	28.9	15.1	7.3	6.7	100

6.3. Employment status

In CSES 2016[1] the persons who currently work to contribute to their own households and who operate their own enterprise (e.g. farmers cultivating their own land, small shop keeper or small restaurants) without payment or income of any kind are classified as own account worker or self-employed. The reclassification mainly affects women.

Table 7 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years by employment status for the year 2016. The employment status in the table is based on main occupation. Almost all employed persons worked as either a paid employed or own account worker/self-employed (about 50 percent and 44 percent respectively) while employers and unpaid family workers totalled about 5 percent of employed persons. (See Table 7 for more details).

Table 7. Employment status, main occupation aged (15-64 years) by sex, 2016. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Employment status	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Employed population	4,167	4,440	8,607	78.8	89.2	83.9
Paid employee	1,783	2,548	4,331	42.8	57.4	50.3
Employer	1,821	5	66,527	0.0	0.1	0.1
Own account worker/self-employed	2,150	1,671	3,821	51.6	37.6	44.4
Unpaid family worker	232	216	447	5.6	4.9	5.2
Other/Don't know	-	1	1	-	0.0	0.0
Total	4,167	4,440	8,607	100	100	100

[1]In CSES 2016 and before they were classified as unpaid family workers.

Table 8 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years by employment status and by geographical domain in 2016. Bases on main occupation, Phnom Penh shows the highest share of paid employee, compares to other urban and other rural areas. (See Table 8 for more details).

Table 8. Employment status, main occupation aged (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2016. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Employment status	Number				Percent			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Employed population	8,607	1,080	1,074	6,453	83.9	78.6	80.4	85.4
Paid employee	4,331	756	580	2,995	50.3	70.0	54.0	46.4
Employer	7	-	1	5	0.0	-	0.1	0.1
Own account worker/ self-employed	3,821	273	439	3,110	44.4	25.3	40.8	48.2
Unpaid family worker	447	51	54	343	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.3
Other/Don't know	1	-	-	1	0.0	-	-	0.0
Total	8,607	1,080	1,074	6,453	100	100	100	100

Table 9 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years by sex and geographical domain in 2016. The gender differences in the employment status are significant in all geographical domains. Women are more likely than men to be own account worker/self-employed whereas men are more likely to be paid employee. (See Table 9 for more details).

Table 9. Employment status, main occupation aged (15-64 years) by geographical domain and sex, 2016. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Employment status	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
				Number				
Paid employee	1,783	2,548	339	418	218	362	1,227	1,768
Employer	2	5	0	0	0	1	2	4
Own account worker/ self-employed	2,150	1,671	157	116	256	183	1,737	1,372
Unpaid family worker	232	216	35	16	29	25	168	174
Other/Don't know	0	741	0	0	0	0	0	741
Total	4,167	4,440	530	550	502	571	3,134	3,319
				Percent				
Paid employee	42.8	57.4	63.9	75.9	43.4	63.4	39.1	53.3
Employer	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Own account worker/ self-employed	51.6	37.6	29.6	21.1	50.9	32.0	55.4	41.3
Unpaid family worker	5.6	4.9	6.5	3.0	5.7	4.4	5.4	5.2
Other/Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.4. Employment by occupation

The employment by occupation is presented in Table 10 below. The results show the total employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation for both sexes in 2016. “skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers” was the most common occupation at about 31 percent, “craft and related worker” was the second most common occupation at 23 percent and about 19 percent of employed population was “service and sales worker”. There was fairly small differences between women and men in two most common occupational groups, while there were nearly twice as many women and men working as “service and sales worker” (about 14 percent for women and 24 percent for men). In other occupational categories the differences of shares in employment by occupation between women and men are smaller. (See Table 10 for more details).

Table 10. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation and sex, 2016. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Main occupation	Women	Men	Both sexes
		Number	
Armed forces occupation	3	71	74
Manager	28	45	73
Professional	161	138	299
Technicians and associate professional	41	37	78
Clerical support worker	144	257	401
Service and sales worker	1,005	611	1,616
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	1,404	1,254	2,658
Craft and related worker	932	1,049	1,981
Plant and machine operators and assembler	25	388	413
Elementary occupation	424	590	1,014
Other/Don’t know	-	-	-
Total	4,168	4,441	8,608
		Percent	
Armed forces occupation	1.6	0.1	0.9
Manager	1.0	0.7	0.8
Professional	3.1	3.9	3.5
Technicians and associate professional	0.8	1.0	0.9
Clerical support worker	5.8	3.5	4.7
Service and sales worker	13.8	24.1	18.8
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	28.2	33.7	30.9
Craft and related worker	23.6	22.4	23.0
Plant and machine operators and assembler	8.7	0.6	4.8
Elementary occupation	13.3	10.2	11.8
Other/Don’t know	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100

Table 11 presents the employed population by main occupation and geographical domain for 2016. The shares of the employed population by main occupation varied with reference to geographical domains. If compares Phnom Penh with other urban and other rural areas, the shares of manager, professional, clerical support worker are higher. In Phnom Penh and other urban areas “service and sales worker” is the largest occupational group (about 33 percent each) which other rural areas, “skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker” is the largest occupational group, at about 39 percent. (See Table 11 for more details).

Table 11. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation and geographical domain. 2016. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Main occupation	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
		Number		
Armed forces occupation	74	23	12	39
Manager	73	32	12	29
Professional	299	89	51	159
Technicians and associate professional	78	24	13	41
Clerical support worker	401	168	87	146
Service and sales worker	1,616	353	352	912
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	2,658	11	123	1,524
Craft and related worker	1,981	260	253	1,469
Plant and machine operators and assembler	413	81	75	257
Elementary occupation	1,014	40	97	877
Other/Don't know	8,608	1,080	1,074	6,454
		Percent		
Armed forces occupation	0.9	2.1	1.1	0.6
Manager	0.8	2.9	1.1	0.5
Professional	3.5	8.2	4.7	2.5
Technicians and associate professional	0.9	2.2	1.2	0.6
Clerical support worker	4.7	15.6	8.1	2.3
Service and sales worker	18.8	32.7	32.8	14.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	30.9	1.0	11.5	39.1
Craft and related worker	23.0	24.0	23.5	22.8
Plant and machine operators and assembler	4.8	7.5	7.0	4.0
Elementary occupation	11.8	3.7	9.0	13.6
Other/Don't know	100	100	100	100

The share of the employed population by main occupation in Cambodia, Phnom Penh, other urban and other rural areas by sex is described in Table 12 below. In Cambodia the share of employment by occupation differs between women and men and between the geographical domains. About 45 percent of all women in other urban areas is employed as "service and sales workers", which is almost twice as large as the corresponding share for men (22 percent). In the other rural areas, the share in "skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers" differs largely from the shares in Phnom Penh and in the other urban areas for both women and men which constitutes about 43 percent and 36 percent, respectively. However, it's very rare to find women working as plant and machine operators and assemblers. (See Table 12 for more details).

Table 12. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation geographical domain and sex, 2016. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Main occupation	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
				Number				
Armed forces occupation	3	707	2	21	2	11	0	39
Manager	28	45	17	15	4	8	7	23
Professional	160	138	53	36	29	22	79	80
Technicians and associate professional	41	37	9	15	8	6	25	16
Clerical support worker	144	257	65	104	29	57	50	96
Service and sales worker	1,005	611	209	144	225	127	571	340
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	1,403	1,254	4	7	63	60	1,337	1,187
Craft and related worker	932	1,049	145	114	94	159	693	776
Plant and machine operators and assembler	25	388	4	77	4	71	17	240
Elementary occupation	424	590	23	17	45	51	355	522
Other/Don't know	4,186	4,421	550	530	503	571	3,134	3,320
				Percent				
Armed forces occupation	0.1	1.6	0.3	3.8	0.3	1.9	0.0	1.2
Manager	0.7	1.0	2.6	2.6	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.7
Professional	3.8	3.1	6.5	6.5	5.7	3.8	2.5	2.4
Technicians and associate professional	1.0	0.8	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.5
Clerical support worker	3.4	5.8	18.8	18.8	5.8	10.0	1.6	2.9
Service and sales worker	24.0	13.8	26.2	26.2	44.7	22.2	18.2	10.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	33.5	28.4	1.3	1.3	12.5	10.5	42.7	35.8
Craft and related worker	22.3	23.7	20.8	20.8	18.7	27.8	22.1	23.4
Plant and machine operators and assembler	0.6	8.8	14.0	14.0	0.8	12.4	0.5	7.2
Elementary occupation	10.1	13.3	3.1	3.1	9.0	9.0	11.3	15.7
Other/Don't know	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.5. Employment by industry

In the following tables employment by industrial sector (for main occupation) is presented. The share of employment in service sector in 2016 is about 37 percent. In general, the employment rates between women and men in among these three sectors are slightly differcent. (See Table 13 for more details).

Table 13. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation) and sex, 2016. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Industrial sector (main occupation)	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Employed population	4,167	4,441	8,608	78.8	89.2	83.9
Agriculture (Primary)	1,636	1,494	3,130	39.3	33.7	36.4
Industry (Secondary)	1,051	1,240	2,291	25.2	27.9	26.6
Service (Tertiary)	1,480	1,707	3,187	35.5	38.4	37.0
Total	4,167	4,441	8,608	100	100	100

Table 14 shows the employment by industrial sectors and geographical domains for 2016. As expected, there are large differences between geographical domains. In Phnom Penh and other urban areas the share of employment in service sector was highest with 73 percent and 61 percent respectively. The share of employment in industrial sector was about 26 percent in Phnom Penh and the same rate (about 27 percent) in both other urban and other rural areas.
(See Table 14 for more details).

Table 14. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation) and geographical domain, 2016. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Industrial sector (main occupation)	Number				Percent			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Employed population	8,608	1,080	1,074	6,454	83.9	78.6	80.4	85.4
Agriculture (Primary)	3,130	11	133	2,987	36.4	1.0	12.4	46.3
Industry (Secondary)	2,291	281	284	1,724	26.6	26.0	26.5	26.7
Services (Tertiary)	3,187	789	657	1,742	37.0	73.0	61.1	27.0
Total	8,608	1,080	1,074	6,454	100	100	100	100

Figure 4 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years for the years 2009 to 2016 by industrial sector. Since 2009 the employment in agriculture sector has decreased significantly while industry and service sectors, the employment has gradually increased over eight-year period.
(See Figure 4 for more details).

Figure 4. Employment population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector. 2009-2016. In Percent.

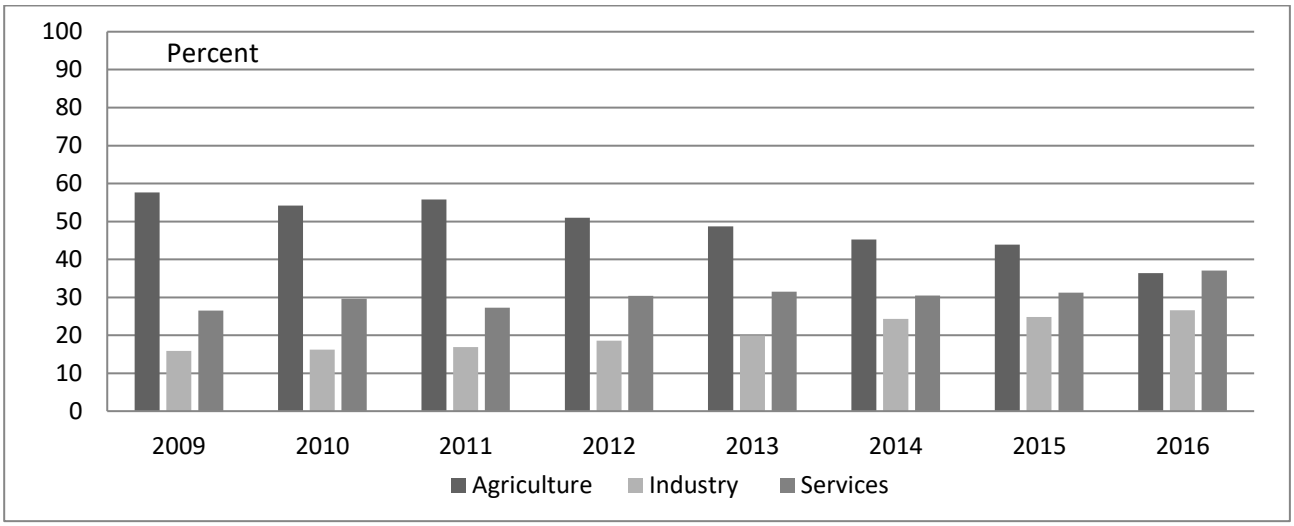


Table 15 shows the employed population shares by industrial sector, geographical domain and sex. In other urban and other rural areas there are small differences between women and men in these sectors. In Phnom Penh the gender differences are larger, where women have a higher share of employment in industrial sector, with about 30 percent against 22 percent for men. The share is higher for service sector in Phnom Penh, which accounted for 69 percent of women against 77 percent for men to be employed. For other urban and other rural areas, the shares in industry and service sectors for women and men have also indicated significant gender differences.
(See Table 15 for more details).

Table15. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation), geographical domain and sex, 2016. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Industrial sector (main occupation)	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
				Number				
Employed population	4,167	4,441	530	550	503	571	3,134	3,320
Agriculture (Primary)	1,636	1,494	4	7	68	65	1,564	1,423
Industry (Secondary)	1,051	1,240	160	122	110	174	781	943
Service (Tertiary)	1,480	1,707	367	421	324	332	789	953
Total	4,167	4,441	530	550	503	571	3,134	3,320
				Percent				
Employed population	78.8	89.2	73.6	84.1	72.9	88.5	80.8	90.2
Agriculture (Primary)	39.3	33.7	0.7	1.2	13.6	11.3	49.9	42.9
Industry (Secondary)	25.2	27.9	30.1	22.1	21.9	30.5	24.9	28.4
Service (Tertiary)	35.5	38.4	69.2	76.6	64.5	58.1	25.2	28.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.6. Wage employment

Table16 shows women's share of wage employment for persons aged 18 years and above in agriculture, industry and service sectors in 2016. In Cambodia, women's share of wage employment in agriculture sector is about 53 percent, followed by industry and service sectors with 46 percent each. For other urban and other rural areas the women's share of wage employment in agriculture sector is higher if compared with other sectors, at about 50 percent and 53 percent, respectively. For Phnom Penh the women's share of wage employment in agriculture sector is about 40 percent only. (See Table 16 for more details).

Table16. Women share of wage employment aged (18 years and above) by geographical domain and industrial sector, 2016. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Women share of wage employment	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
		Number		
Agriculture (Primary)	1,647	5	66	1,576
Industry (Secondary)	981	156	103	724
Service (Tertiary)	1,465	370	318	777
Total	4,094	530	487	3,077
		Percent		
Agriculture (Primary)	52.5	39.5	50.0	52.6
Industry (Secondary)	45.9	57.3	38.9	45.1
Service (Tertiary)	46.3	46.2	49.4	45.2
Total	48.7	48.9	46.8	48.7

Table 17 shows women's share of wage employment among persons aged 5 years and above in agriculture, industry and service sectors in 2016. As indicated in the table, women's share of wage employment in each sector (agriculture, industry and service) is slightly varied if compared with the share of wage employment described in Table 16, even though the wage employment of young persons aged 5-17 years is included. (See Table 17 for more details).

Table17. Women share of wage employment aged (5 years and above) by geographical domain and industrial sector, 2016. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Women share	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
		Number		
Agriculture (Primary)	1,829	5	78	1,746
Industry (Secondary)	1,065	160	114	792
Service (Tertiary)	1,547	376	342	829
Total	4,441	541	534	3,367
		Percent		
Agriculture (Primary)	51.2	37.0	48.4	51.4
Industry (Secondary)	45.8	56.5	39.0	45.2
Service (Tertiary)	46.5	46.4	49.9	45.2
Total	48.1	48.9	46.9	48.2

Table18 shows women's share of wage employment among persons aged 15-64 years in the agriculture, industry and service sectors in 2016. As indicated in the table, the women share of wage employment in each sector (agriculture, industry and service) has significantly varied in comparison with the women's share of wage employment described in Table 16 and Table 17, when the wage employment for young people aged 5-64 years and the wage employment for old persons aged 65 years and above are excluded from measurement. (See Table 18 for more details).

Table18. Women share of wage employment aged (15-64 years) by geographical domain and industrial sector. 2016. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Women share	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
		Number		
Agriculture (Primary)	1,636	4	68	1,564
Industry (Secondary)	1,051	160	110	781
Service (Tertiary)	1,480	367	324	789
Total	4,167	530	503	3,134
		Percent		
Agriculture (Primary)	39.3	0.7	13.6	49.9
Industry (Secondary)	25.2	30.1	21.9	24.9
Service (Tertiary)	35.5	69.2	64.5	25.2
Total	48.4	49.1	46.8	48.6

6.7. Child labour

Table 19 shows the percentage of working children in the population aged 5-17 years in 2016. About 19 percent of children worked and 81 percent were not in the labour force. There is no significant difference between women and men. (See Table 19 for more details).

Table19. Working children aged (5-17 years) by sex. 2016. In Percent.

Working children	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
	Number			Percent		
Working children	345	432	778	17.0	19.8	18.5
Not in the labour force	1,680	1,751	3,431	82.8	80.1	81.4
Total	20,299	2,185	4,214	100	100	100

Table 20 shows that the share of working children has decreased in recent years. In 2012, about 24 percent of children worked and in 2016, the share of working children have dropped 5 percent over a five-year period. (See Table 20 for more details).

Table 20. Working children aged (5-17 years) by sex. 2012-2016. In Percent.

Working children	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Working children	23.6	18,3	19.3	18.2	18.5
Not in the labour force	76.4	81.6	80.7	81.7	81.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 21 shows the share of working children aged 5-17 years who currently attending school. As indicated, about 40 percent of all working children currently attending school. Working while attending school is still low in Cambodia, as for women is only 37 percent and 41 percent.
(See Table 21 for more details).

Table 21. Working children aged (5-17 years) who currently attending school by sex. 2016. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Working children	Women	Men	Both sexes
		Number	
Working children in school	129	178	308
Working children not in school	209	240	450
Not applicable	7	13	20
Total	345	432	778
		Percent	
Working children in school	37.4	41.3	39.6
Working children not in school	60.5	55.6	57.8
Not applicable	2.0	3.1	2.6
Total	100	100	100

7. Health

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

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

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

In CSES 2016 the household heads were asked about each household member whether they had been sick or injury in the last 30 days. If anyone had been sick or injured, the kind of illness was recorded. There was a question about consultation or treatment sought for the illness/injury. There was also separate question which asked if there had been any other reason to go to health facility or seek health care.

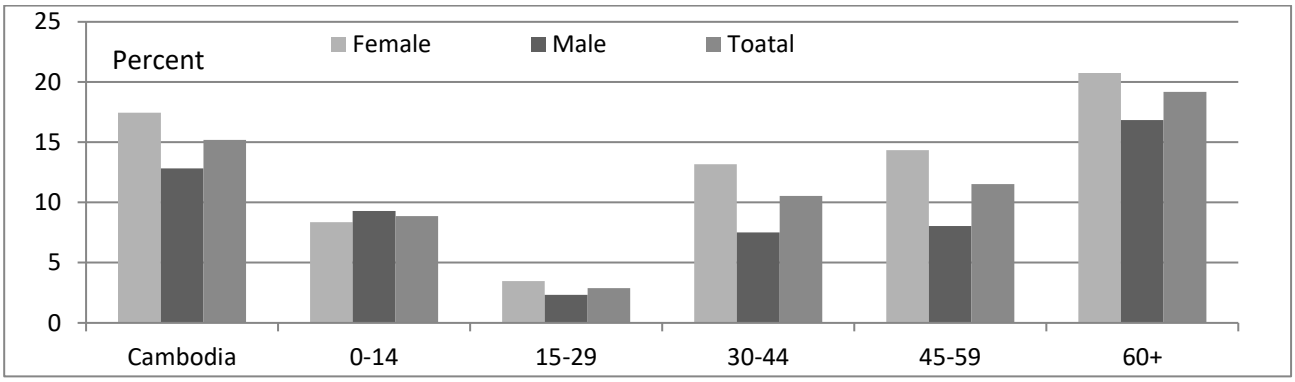
As indicated in Table 1 about 15 percent of all persons had an illness/injury at any time in the last 30 days, For women, about 18 percent had an illness or injury, while for men, the share is about 13 percent. In absolute numbers this means that close to 2.4 million Cambodians had health problems. The share was somewhat higher in other rural areas than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas.

Table 1. Illness/injury in the last 30 days by geographical domain and sex, 2016. In Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	17.5	12.8	15.2
Phnom Penh	6.7	3.8	5.3
Other urban	16.3	12.3	14.3
Other rural	19.4	14.3	16.9

Figure 1 shows the pattern of illness and injury in the population by age group and sex. Health problems were highest among elderly population. For example, the share of elderly 60 years and about that had an illness or injury during the last 30 days was about 21 percent among women and about 17 percent among men. In the youngest age group (0-14 years) health problems for men were higher than for women. Overall, among the population age 15 years and above, more women than men had health problems. (See Figure 1 for more details).

Figure 1. Illness/injury in the last 30 days by geographical domain, 2016. In Percent.



Health care visits

Table 2 shows that about 15 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 higher in other rural areas than in other urban areas and Phnom Penh, which constitutes About 17 percent, 14 percent and 5 percent, respectively. (See Table 2 for more details).

Table 2: Health care visits (one or more visits) in the last 30 days by geographical domain and sex. 2016. In Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	17.3	12.6	15.0
Phnom Penh	6.5	3.5	5.1
Other urban	16.2	12.3	14.3
Other rural	19.2	14.1	16.7

Table 3 shows health care visits distributed by sex, age group and number of visits. As indicated, half of those who sought care during the last 30 days did only one-time visit (once). The elderly population has sought more care than younger population, of which 37 percent of the population aged 60 years and above sought care at least once in the last 30 days, while the population aged below 60 years has lower rates. Women have sought care more often than men have, except for children aged 0-14 years. (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Health care visits in the last 30 days by age group and sex, 2016. In Percent.

Sex and age group	Once	2-5 times	6 times or more	Once or more
Women				
0-14	9.1	7.5	0.1	16.7
15-29	3.9	2.9	0.1	6.9
30-44	7.5	7.4	0.1	15.1
45-59	15.1	13.0	0.1	28.2
60^{+}	22.2	18.2	0.4	40.8
Men				
0-14	10.1	8.3	0.2	18.6
15-29	3.0	1.5	0.0	4.5
30-44	4.2	3.9	0.0	8.1
45-59	8.2	7.4	0.1	15.7
60^{+}	17.8	13.8	0.3	31.9
Both sexes				
0-14	9.6	7.9	0.1	17.7
15-29	3.4	2.2	0.1	5.7
30-44	5.9	5.7	0.1	11.7
45-59	12.0	10.5	0.1	22.6
60^{+}	20.4	16.5	0.3	37.2

Provider of health care

The household head was asked if any household members who had health problems, whether they sought care and what kind of care to be sought for treatment (provider). A first question asking about the provider for first treatment and for those who had more than one treatment in the last 30 days. There was also a question about the last provider. Different kind of health care providers were grouped into several sectors such as (public sector, private sector, self-care and traditional care, overseas medical sector and other sectors).

As indicted in Table 4 below, the most common provider was sought by the household member who needed care for illness, injury or other health problem in the last 30 days is a private health care provider, which constitutes about 76 percent, and followed by public health care provider, with about 19 percent. For household member who had used self-care as the first treatment, the share is about 4 percent only. There is slight difference between women and men when they sought for health care providers during the last 30 days. (See Table 4 for more details).

Table 4. First provider of health care among household members who were seeking care in the last 30 days by sex. 2016. In Percent.

Provider of health care	Women	Men	Both sexes
Public	18.5	18.4	18.5
Private	75.9	75.6	75.8
Self-care*	4.1	4.0	4.1
Traditional care	0.6	0.5	0.6
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0
Overseas	0.8	1.5	1.1
Total	100	100	100

* Self-Care includes: Shop selling drugs/market

As indicated Table 5 below, private health care providers are the most common as the first provider sought in all geographical domains which constitutes about 80 percent in other urban areas, 73 percent in Phnom Penh and 75 percent in other rural areas. For self-care, the share is higher in other rural areas than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. (See Table 5 for more details)

Table 5. First provider of health care among household members who were seeking care in the last 30 days by geographical domain. 2016. In Percent.

Provider of health care	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Public	18.5	26.0	18.1	18.1
Private	75.8	73.1	79.7	75.4
Self-care*	4.1	0.0	0.9	4.7
Traditional care	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Overseas	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100

*Self- care includes: shop selling drugs/market

As the health care system in Cambodia is largely a fee-based system, it is important to know the source of the money used to pay for health care. One goal of the health care system is to have appropriate funding mechanisms for the population to acquire health care without deepening poverty. Table 6 shows different sources of money spent by persons who had sought treatment for health care. About 59 percent of money spent on health care came from the household income, 36 percent from savings, and 2 percent from borrowing. For all geographical domains in Cambodia, the two most common sources of financing treatment for health care are the household income and savings. The use of household income for health care is remarkably higher in Phnom Penh than in other urban and other rural areas. In other rural areas, savings are used to a higher extent.
(See Table 6 for more details).

Table 6. Source of financing spent by household members who sought treatment for health care by geographical domain. 2016. In Percent.

Source of financing for health care	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Household income	59.4	90.8	65.8	56.9
Savings	36.4	7.5	31.2	38.5
Borrowing	1.7	0.6	1.3	1.8
Selling assets	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Selling household production in advance	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	2.4	1.1	1.6	2.5
Total	100	100	100	100

8. Victimization

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

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

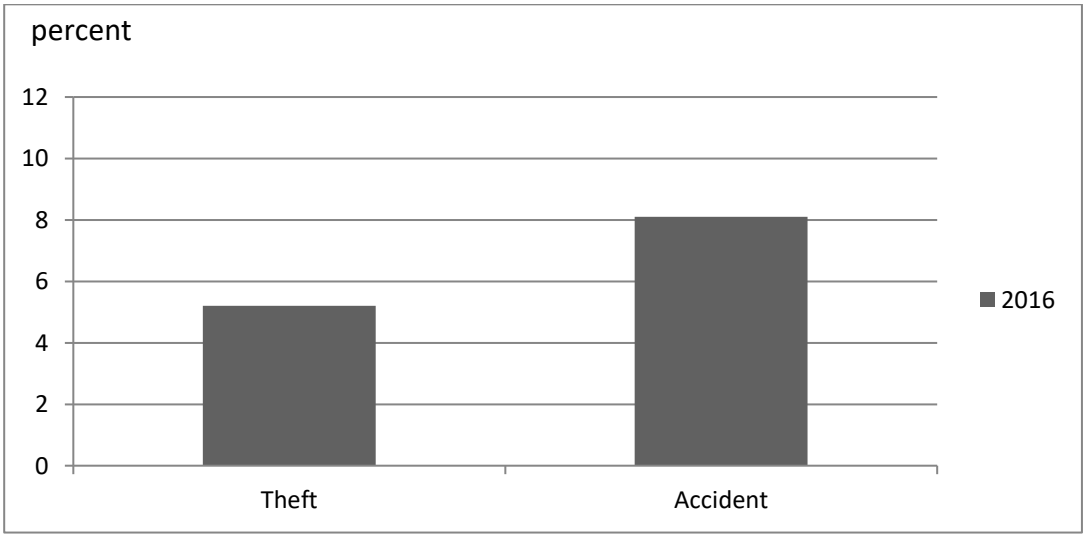
The CSES is designed to provide the basic information of victimized households and persons in the context of household socio-economic conditions. To get comprehensive assessment of the victim of violence, the detailed information is collected and analysis in the report of Cambodia Demographic and Health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

The total number of victimized persons or households in CSES is not to be seen as the total number of the 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.

8.1. Victimization by property crime and accident

In Figure 1 the victimization by property crime and victimization by accident are presented for 2016. As indicated about 5 percent of the households was victimized by property crimes (theft, burglary or robbery) in 2016 and 8 percent of the households was victimized by accidents.
(See Figure 1 for more details).

Figure 1. Victimized households. 2016.



The households victimized by property crimes the concept of property crime is used which consists of theft, burglary and robbery crimes. The questions were asked to the household head. The result indicates that the victimized households who had reported as victims by property crimes was about 5 percent in Cambodia, 4 percent in the urban areas and 6 percent in the rural areas.
(See Table 1 for more details).

Table 1. Household Victimized by property crimes by residence, 2016. In Percent.

Household and Residence	%
Victimized households in percent of all households living in:	
Cambodia	5.2
Urban	4.0
Rural	5.5

Feeling of safety

The respondent in this section was the head of household or spouse of the head of household. The respondent was asked whether he/she felt safe from crime and violence in the neighbourhood referring to security for the whole household. The characteristics refer to the head of household.

The result from CSES 2016 indicates that about 81 percent of the Cambodian household heads felt safe from crime and violence in their neighbourhood, of which 85 percent from women headed households and 80 percent from men headed households. (See Table 2 for more details).

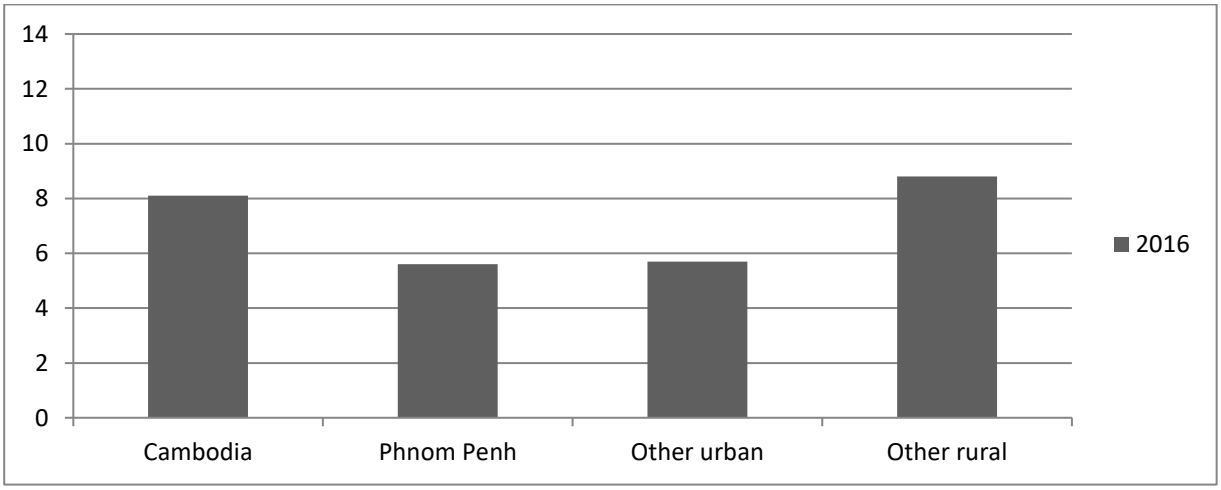
Table 2. Feeling of safety from crime and violence by residence and sex of head of household, 2016. In Percent.

Safety and Residence	Women headed households	Men headed households	All households
Heads of household feeling safe from crime and violence in neighbourhood in % of all heads of households in			
Cambodia	84.6	80.1	81.1
Urban	84.2	84.7	84.6
Rural	84.7	78.9	80.2

Households victimized by accidents

Figure 2 shows the accident rates by geographical domains in Cambodia. As indicated, the accident rate in Phnom Penh and other urban areas are lower than other rural areas.
(See Figure 2 for more details).

Figure 2. Accidents by geographical domain. 2016.



8.2. Persons victimized by violence

Table 3 shows the persons who were victimized by violence in percent of total population. In 2016 the victimized persons of both sexes were 1.0 percent of all victimized persons. More men than women were victimized by violence. (See Table 3 for more details)

Table 3. Victimized persons of violence by sex, 2016. In Percent.

Persons and sex	Women	Men	Both sexes
Victimized persons in percent of total population	0.8	1.3	1.0
Number of victimized persons	55,390	89,071	144,461
Share of women and men of all victimized persons	38.3	61.7	100

9. Household income and Liabilities

9.1. Household income in Cambodia

Household income statistics from the Cambodia Socio-Economic Surveys (CSES) were not published from 1999 to 2008 but by 2009 the quality of the data has improved sufficiently to be published. The quality has become progressively better and is still improving Cambodia where self-employment in small businesses and agriculture is common it is very difficult to gather accurate income data. There is no depreciation of investments like tools and animals resulting in a rather large number of households with negative income. Also income tends to fluctuate substantially during the year. There are a number of methodological issues to address before reliable income statistics can be produced from the CSES. You still have to start somewhere and the statistics produced are reasonably reliable to give useful information about the differences between geographical domains in Cambodia and also about how Cambodians earn their living. But keep in mind that the results should be handled with caution. Take notes that the sample survey of CSES2014 were 12,000 samples. There were smaller sample surveys in 2011-2013 and 2015-2016. around 3,600 households were enumerated each year. Thus, the sample surveys are much different that might have influence to the comparative analysis of income data.

Main sources of income

The number of Cambodian normal households are 3.4 million with 15.6 million people living in Cambodia as estimated in CSES2016. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita in 2016 was to USD1,302 from USD1,228 in 2015 (SNA/MEF2016).

Total incomes of Cambodian household is estimated at 1,777 thousand riels in 2016, which is an increase by 10 percent over the last year and it is increased by 74 percent if compared to 2012. The higher increase of total income over the last five years is mainly due to the data collection on current transfers paid that changed from diary methods to recall method since 2012. Table 1 shows household income composition in average value per month by geographical domains with both value and share in percent of total income. The source of Cambodian household income from wage and salary show tendencies to increase, to about 50 percent of total income in 2016, and it has significantly increased by 13 percent over the last year, from 788 thousand riels in 2015 to 887 thousand riels in 2016. Self-employment income shows tendency to decrease its share, to about 44 percent of the total incomes in 2016.

It is notable that the main source of Cambodian household income in 2016 is wages and salary, while the main source of income in 2014 was self-employment. The agriculture income is a common source of income in other rural areas while the main source of income in Phnom Penh and other urban areas were non-agriculture incomes. Agriculture income in Cambodia as a whole increased by 3 percent over the last year, however its share of total incomes seem to decrease slightly, about 14 percent in 2016 and 15 percent in 2015.Non-agriculture income increased by 10 percent over the last year. However, it increased by 60 percent over the last five years, since 2012.

Phnom Penh in 2016, the main sources of incomes was from wages and salaries. The self-employment income decreased by 3 percent in 2016, caused by agriculture and owner-occupied house income that also decreased. The household total income in Phnom Penh decreased about 1 percent in 2016 over the last year.

In other urban areas, the household total income increased about 9.4 percent in 2016 compared to 2015. The main source of household income is from self-employment which represented about 53 percent of the total income. Self-employment income has increased to 1,298 thousand riels in 2016 from 1,225 thousand riels in 2015. The income from wages and salaries represented about 42 percent of the total income in 2016 and increased about 18 percent from 2015. Household income from

agriculture decreased about 12 percent while the non-agriculture income increased by 17 percent over the last year, from 2015 to 2016.

In other rural areas, the household total incomes increased by about 14 percent in 2016 compared to 2015. The main source of household income in other rural areas is wages and salaries which represented about 49 percent of the total income. Income from wages and salaries in other rural areas increased about 18 percent over the last year. Household income from agriculture increased about 3 percent in 2016 while non-agriculture increased about 17 percent, if compared to 2015.
(See Table 1 for more details).

Table 1. Income composition, average per month, 2012-2016. In Thousand Riels and Percent.

Source of income	Valuesin Thousand Riels					Share in %				
	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016
Cambodia										
Primary income	984	1,183	1,371	1,523	1,666	96.6	95.7	95.6	94.1	93.8
Wage and Salary	403	505	642	788	887	39.5	40.9	44.8	48.7	49.9
Self-employment Income	576	675	722	727	777	56.5	54.6	50.4	44.9	43.7
Agriculture	229	195	230	238	246	22.5	15.7	16.0	14.7	13.9
Non Agriculture	249	369	378	362	399	24.5	29.9	26.3	22.4	22.5
Owner occupied house	98	111	115	127	132	9.6	9.0	8.0	7.8	7.4
Property income	5	3	7	8	2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1
Total transfers received	35	53	62	96	111	3.4	4.3	4.4	5.9	6.2
Total Income	**1,019**	**1,236**	**1,434**	**1,619**	**1,777**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total transfers paid (*)	5	5	10	11	11	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6
Disposable Income	**1,014**	**1,231**	**1,424**	**1,608**	**1,766**	**99.5**	**99.6**	**99.3**	**99.3**	**99.4**
Phnom Penh										
Primary income	1,847	2,478	2,806	2,869	2,827	97.9	98.5	98.2	97.6	97.3
Wage and Salary	930	1,135	1,385	1,736	1,738	49.3	45.1	48.5	59.1	59.8
Self-employment Income	909	1,326	1,399	1,110	1,078	48.2	52.7	49.0	37.8	37.1
Agriculture	22	11	27	7	6	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.2
Non Agriculture	560	935	957	738	749	29.7	37.1	33.5	25.1	25.8
Owner occupied house	327	381	415	365	322	17.4	15.1	14.5	12.4	11.1
Property income	8	17	22	23	12	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4
Total transfers received	40	38	50	69	80	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.7
Total Income	**1,886**	**2,517**	**2,856**	**2,938**	**2,907**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total transfers paid (*)	17	19	20	16	16	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Disposable Income	**1,870**	**2,498**	**2,836**	**2,922**	**2,891**	**99.1**	**99.3**	**99.3**	**99.4**	**99.5**
Other urban										
Primary income	1,456	2,036	1,793	2,133	2,341	96.8	96.4	95.8	94.8	95.1
Wage and Salary	522	576	750	873	1,034	34.7	27.3	40.1	38.8	42.0
Self-employment Income	904	1,454	1,024	1,225	1,298	60.1	68.9	54.7	54.4	52.7
Agriculture	124	77	83	100	88	8.2	3.6	4.4	4.5	3.6
Non Agriculture	621	1,177	782	906	990	41.3	55.8	41.8	40.3	40.2
Owner occupied house	160	200	160	218	220	10.6	9.5	8.5	9.7	8.9
Property income(**)	29	6	18	35	9	1.9	0.3	1.0	1.6	0.4
Total transfers received	48	76	80	117	120	3.2	3.6	4.2	5.2	4.9
Total Income	**1,504**	**2,112**	**1,872**	**2,250**	**2,461**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total transfers paid (*)	11	9	14	14	15	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6
Disposable Income	**1,493**	**2,103**	**1,858**	**2,236**	**2,446**	**99.3**	**99.6**	**99.3**	**99.4**	**99.4**
Other rural										
Primary income	784	878	1,101	1,233	1,403	96.1	94.3	94.7	92.7	92.5
Wage and Salary	309	403	518	631	742	37.8	43.3	44.5	47.5	48.9
Self-employment Income	474	474	580	599	661	58.1	51.0	49.9	45.1	43.6
Agriculture	276	237	280	293	303	33.8	25.5	24.1	22.1	20.0
Non Agriculture	143	178	235	228	266	17.5	19.1	20.2	17.2	17.6
Owner occupied house	55	59	65	78	92	6.8	6.3	5.6	5.9	6.0
Property income	1	1	3	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0
Total transfers received	32	53	62	96	114	3.9	5.7	5.3	7.3	7.5
Total Income	**816**	**931**	**1,163**	**1,329**	**1,517**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total transfers paid (*)	3	3	8	10	10	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7
Disposable Income	**813**	**928**	**1,155**	**1,319**	**1,507**	**99.6**	**99.7**	**99.3**	**99.2**	**99.3**

(*) Due to a change in questionnaire and methods of measurement in 2012-2013 the comparability between 2012-2013 and previous years are low.
(**) The sample estimates for other urban areas contain one extremely high but plausible value which influence the values compared to previous years

Disposable income

The disposable income varies considerably between the different geographical domains in Cambodia. In 2016, the average household income was 1,766 thousand riels per month which is an increase with about 10 percent over the last year.

There is a problem comparing household incomes between households of different size and composition as a large household in fact have a lower standard with the same income as a smaller

household. The economic well-being might also be influenced by how many adults and how many children there are in each household. In this report the income per capita is used.

In 2016, the average disposable income per capita was 415 thousand riels per month which is an increase by 12 percent in 2016 if compared to 2015. In Phnom Penh, the average household disposable income was 2,891 thousand riels per month and per capita disposable income was 748 thousand riels per month in 2016.

In 2016, per capita disposable income in Phnom Penh was more than two times larger than the per capita disposable income in other rural areas and more than one time in other urban areas in 2016. (See Table 2 for more details).

Table 2. Disposable income, average values per month, 2012-2016. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016
			Per household		
Cambodia	1,014	1,231	1,424	1,608	1,766
Phnom Penh	1,870	2,498	2,836	2,922	2,891
Other urban	1,493	2,103	1,858	2,236	2,446
Other rural	813	928	1,155	1,319	1,507
			Per capita		
Cambodia	228	288	331	370	415
Phnom Penh	432	580	681	650	748
Other urban	342	509	435	524	554
Other rural	180	216	265	306	347

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

Table 3. Disposable income, median values per month, 2012-2016. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016
			Per household		
Cambodia	663	782	974	1,144	1,186
Phnom Penh	1,379	1,646	2,018	2,275	2,210
Other urban	953	1,216	1,306	1,559	1,375
Other rural	561	666	833	981	1,021
			Per capita		
Cambodia	157	192	233	267	293
Phnom Penh	320	380	473	520	559
Other urban	230	294	310	359	320
Other rural	133	163	200	237	261

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 51 percent of the total income. In 2016, the households in quintile 5 have a disposable income per capita that is about 18 times larger than the 20 percent of the households with the lowest income. In 2012, the households in quintile 5 had a disposable income per capita that was 12 times larger than the 20 percent of the households with the lowest income.
(See Table 4 for more details).

Table 4. Quintile groups by disposable income per capita, average values per month, 2012-2016. In Thousand Riels and Percent.

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels					Share in %				
	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016
Cambodia										
Quintile group										
Lowest fifth	49	67	46	82	59	4.3	4.6	2.8	4.4	2.8
Second fifth	106	135	162	190	191	9.3	9.3	9.8	10.3	9.2
Middle fifth	165	204	246	284	303	14.5	14.1	14.9	15.3	14.6
Fourth fifth	248	298	359	406	449	21.8	20.6	21.8	21.9	21.6
Highest fifth	571	744	838	890	1,074	50.1	51.4	50.8	48.1	51.7
Phnom Penh										
Quintile group										
Lowest fifth	137	159	166	200	172	6.3	5.3	4.9	6.2	4.6
Second fifth	229	285	344	373	384	10.6	9.6	10.2	11.5	10.3
Middle fifth	324	395	476	526	559	15.0	13.2	14.2	16.2	14.9
Fourth fifth	454	574	679	737	795	21.0	19.2	20.2	22.7	21.3
Highest fifth	1,017	1,571	1,695	1,412	1,831	47.1	52.6	50.5	43.5	48.9
Other urban										
Quintile group										
Lowest fifth	69	103	92	129	10	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.9	0.4
Second fifth	153	203	213	248	214	8.9	8.1	9.9	9.4	7.7
Middle fifth	229	295	310	358	322	13.4	11.7	14.3	13.7	11.7
Fourth fifth	362	435	436	541	483	21.2	17.3	20.2	20.6	17.5
Highest fifth	896	1,478	1,109	1,348	1,737	52.4	58.8	51.3	51.4	62.8
Other rural										
Quintile group										
Lowest fifth	33	47	17	57	49	3.6	4.4	1.3	3.7	2.8
Second fifth	80	103	124	154	159	8.9	9.6	9.4	10.1	9.2
Middle fifth	132	164	202	236	263	14.7	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.2
Fourth fifth	200	241	301	337	393	22.3	22.3	22.8	22.0	22.7
Highest fifth	453	526	676	746	871	50.4	48.7	51.2	48.8	50.2

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

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

In 2014, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 10 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. In 2015, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly10 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. Within the geographical domains the distance is somewhat smaller.

In 2016, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 11 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. In Phnom Penh, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 6 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. In other urban areas, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 13 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. In other rural areas, the

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

Table 5. Disposable income per capita per month by percentile, 2012-2016. In Thousand Riels and Percent.

	Values in Thousand Riels					Share in %				
Domain	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016
Cambodia										
P05	23	37	33	46	37	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.3
P10	40	55	57	73	68	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.3
P25	81	104	126	152	157	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.4
P50 Median	157	192	229	267	295	9.6	9.7	10.3	9.9	10.2
P75	268	321	379	438	473	16.5	16.2	17.0	16.3	16.3
P90	446	533	587	705	759	27.4	26.9	26.3	26.3	26.1
P95	611	736	822	1,004	1,118	37.6	37.2	36.8	37.4	38.5
Phnom Penh										
P05	123	119	138	165	80	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.5	1.7
P10	145	165	189	211	198	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.1
P25	205	247	299	333	318	6.5	6.8	6.6	7.1	6.6
P50 Median	320	380	443	520	514	10.2	10.5	9.7	11.1	10.7
P75	499	620	702	798	775	15.9	17.1	15.4	17.0	16.1
P90	799	889	1,164	1,169	1,185	25.5	24.6	25.5	25.0	24.6
P95	1,040	1,198	1,630	1,485	1,741	33.2	33.1	35.7	31.7	36.2
Other urban										
P05	39	74	63	85	20	1.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	0.6
P10	81	110	109	142	64	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.6	2.0
P25	138	183	184	216	187	5.7	5.9	6.5	5.5	5.8
P50 Median	230	294	298	359	309	9.5	9.4	10.5	9.1	9.5
P75	412	490	454	605	508	17.1	15.7	16.1	15.3	15.7
P90	654	802	710	1,004	825	27.1	25.7	25.1	25.4	25.5
P95	860	1,164	1,011	1,540	1,328	35.6	37.4	35.7	39.0	41.0
Other rural										
P05	20	33	29	41	38	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.5
P10	34	50	48	63	65	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.6
P25	68	90	104	135	138	5.4	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.5
P50 Median	133	163	199	237	266	10.5	10.5	11.1	10.9	10.7
P75	221	261	325	372	432	17.4	16.8	18.1	17.2	17.3
P90	340	409	478	568	659	26.7	26.2	26.6	26.2	26.4
P95	456	553	614	751	897	35.8	35.5	34.2	34.7	35.9

Ratio of monthly average disposable income per capita

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

As shown in Table 6 the ratio varies between the years from 2012 to 2016, for all Cambodia as well as between the geographical domains. Some years the disposable income per capita in households headed by a woman is higher than for households headed by a man. Thus any trend can be seen over the years. However, the disposable income per capita for women household head was about the same as the disposable income per capita for men household head in 2016, with a ratio of 1.0.
(See Table 6 for more details).

Table 6. Disposable Income per capita, average per month by sex of household head and geographical domain, 2012-2016. In Thousand Riels and Ratio.

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels					Ratio of disposable income per capita				
	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016
Cambodia										
Women	230	262	358	358	399	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0
Men	227	295	324	374	410					
Both sexes	228	288	331	370	408					
Phnom Penh										
Women	487	459	650	587	700	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1
Men	414	616	691	677	665					
Both sexes	432	580	681	650	673					
Other urban										
Women	293	399	473	454	433	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8
Men	358	540	424	544	562					
Both sexes	342	509	435	524	535					
Other rural										
Women	174	211	292	301	331	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Men	181	217	258	307	347					
Both sexes	180	216	265	306	344					

9.2. Household liabilities in Cambodia

Number of Cambodian households about 37 percent has experienced within debt or liabilities in 2016. The figures from the survey shows the number of indebted households has decreased about 0.2 percent over a last year and it is significantly increased if compared to 2012, which is increased of 6.7 percent. The indebted households in Phnom Penh is smaller than other geographical domains of the country. The indebted households in other urban areas started to increase after its declining in 2013. The indebted households in other rural areas is higher than other areas., (See Table 7 for more details).

Table 7. Number of indebted households by geographical domain, 2012-2016. In Thousand and Percent.

Domain	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016
	Number of indebted households in thousands				
Cambodia	1,174	1,080	1,029	1,255	1,253
Phnom Penh	43	41	36	38	31
Other urban	118	85	105	113	137
Other rural	1,014	955	888	1,104	1,085
	Percent				
Cambodia	38.1	34.2	31.6	37.9	37.0
Phnom Penh	12.9	11.2	9.8	9.7	7.9
Other urban	29.6	25.6	28.7	31.4	37.4
Other rural	43.1	38.7	35.2	43.2	41.1

Cambodian households who have the average amount of outstanding loan are increased by about 46 percent in 2016 over a previous year and it was significantly increased if compared to 2012. Cambodian households in Phnom Penh have also increased in outstanding loan if compared to the previous years. For other urban areas, the outstanding loans incurred by the households have gradually increased if compared the previous years, which is experienced in increasing by 40 percent over the last year. Households in other rural areas have increased about 47 percent in outstanding loans over the last year while the number of indebted households have decreased to 41 percent in 2016 from 43 percent in 2015. It means that maybe some households have experienced to pay off

loans or maybe some households have increased their loans while other off loans and/or some households have been amortizing their debts. (See Table 8 for more details).

Table 8. Average amount of outstanding loan by geographical domain, 2012-2016. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016
Cambodia	2,762	3,952	4,043	5,157	7,511
Phnom Penh	3,801	5,394	6,582	10,270	12,826
Other urban	6,771	9,857	6,896	8,873	12,465
Other rural	2,274	3,363	3,609	4,600	6,743

In Cambodia, the oust sanding loans of Cambodian households are mainly obtained from the bank which 24 percent shares to the overall loans in is about 2016 while households are obtained loan from microfinance/credit operator 54 percent that separate from NGOs (2016 survey question breakdown). The households who have obtained from NGOs constitute about 6 percent and 7 percent from the money lender then share of relatives in Cambodia is about 6 percent. It is notable that Cambodian households are mostly obtained loans from the Microfinance/Credit Operator in the geographical domains.

In Phnom Penh, the households have mainly obtained loans from the bank which is about 34 percent, from the moneylender, about 12 percent, from relatives in Cambodia,10 percent, and from NGOs about 5 percent and microfinance/credit operator is about 32 percent. Loans which were obtained from the bank have started to increase from 2012 to 2016 in amount of 4,493 thousand riels to 19,574 thousand riels respectively.

In other urban areas, the households are also mainly obtained loans from the bank and microfinance/ credit operator, which constitute about 35 percent and 51 percent respectively in 2016. Loans from moneylenders constitute about 5 percent and from relatives in Cambodia, about 5 percent. The survey shows there have no loans obtained from employer in the last four years (2013 to 2016) in both other urban and other rural areas.

In other rural areas, the households are mainly obtained from the bank and microfinance/ credit operator, which constitute about 23 percent and 55 percent respectively in 2016. Loans which were obtained from relatives in Cambodia and from moneylender to overall loans in other rural areas are about 6 percent and 7 percent respectively. (See Table 9 for more details).

Table 9. Average outstanding debt by sources of loan and geographical domain, 2012-2016. In Thousand Riels and Percent.

Source of loan	Value in Thousand Riels					Share in %				
	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016
Cambodia										
Relatives in Cambodia	2,255	3,988	3,423	4,424	4,124	15.7	10.0	10.9	6.0	6.0
Relatives who live abroad	6,141	1,156	3,502	2,890	9,117	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.3
Friends/ neighborly	2,059	924	1,948	5.037	1,860	5.2	3.6	3.6	2.1	1.6
Money lender	2,375	2,747	2,509	2,836	3,373	18.7	14.6	12.1	10.6	7.2
Trader	2,102	1,900	3,123	2,534	3,391	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.6
Landlord	2,000	0	6,404	10,000	0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Employer	790	1,846	10,735	650	5,000	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Bank	3,999	6,043	5,035	6,320	13,100	26.2	35.4	48.8	57.2	24.2
NGOs	2,361	2,819	3,400	3,843	3,793	31.6	33.1	21.1	19.8	5.9
Others	1,322	1,141	2,355	1,802	1,082	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.3
Microfinance/Credit Operator	-	-	-	-	6,580	-	-	-	-	53.8
Phnom Penh										
Relatives in Cambodia	3,686	4,602	2,725	10,000	2,819	17.2	9.1	10.5	1.3	9.5
Relatives who live abroad	0	3,000	5,973	0	3,295	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.7
Friends/ neighborly	4,339	1,951	5,057	20,526	885	6.5	4.4	3.0	12.3	5.1
Money lender	1,734	1,449	2,220	4,000	9,031	11.6	12.6	13.6	3.0	11.6
Trader	0	0	0	1,877	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0
Landlord	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employer	0	0	0	0	5,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Bank	4,493	7,493	9,001	10,601	19,574	37.5	60.3	62.3	64.7	33.8
NGOs	3,768	1,081	1,914	7,979	1,168	26.3	10.8	9.2	5.7	5.3
Others	500	2,153	1,080	577	0	0.8	1.6	0.6	4.9	0.0
Microfinance/Credit Operator	-	-	-	-	14,550	-	-	-	-	32.2
Other urban										
Relatives in Cambodia	2,382	8,913	9,410	12,255	9,816	9.7	5.7	9.7	9.4	4.7
Relatives who live abroad	2,800	3,845	5,688	1,505	0	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.8	0.0
Friends/ neighborly	1,920	720	2,593	891	0	3.2	5.4	3.3	2.0	0.0
Money lender	3,862	3,887	3,598	4,678	6,111	14.6	13.2	14.1	6.9	4.6
Trader	0	260	16,491	0	8,101	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.9
Landlord	0	0	16,000	10,000	0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0
Employer	1,600	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bank	10,796	17,436	7,724	10,981	19,135	41.7	40.8	52.4	60.7	35.0
NGOs	4,701	5,030	6,348	3,141	2,111	29.0	32.0	18.8	17.0	3.5
Others	1,000	1,300	465	4,336	1,000	0.8	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.6
Microfinance/Credit Operator	-	-	-	-	9,597	-	-	-	-	50.8
Other rural										
Relatives in Cambodia	2,184	3,723	2,837	3,079	3,623	16.3	10.4	11.1	5.9	6.1
Relatives who live abroad	6,616	772	3,096	3,053	10,126	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.3
Friends/ neighborly	1,955	897	1,779	1,811	1,938	5.4	3.4	3.7	1.7	1.7
Money lender	2,271	2,703	2,370	2,709	2,919	19.4	14.8	11.8	11.3	7.4
Trader	2,102	1,963	2,754	2,682	2,526	0.8	1.4	1.9	1.2	0.6
Landlord	2,000	0	100	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employer	300	1,846	10,735	650	0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Bank	2,648	4,696	4,488	5,635	11,662	24.0	33.9	47.9	56.6	22.6
NGOs	2,076	2,660	3,128	3,864	3,970	32.1	34.2	21.9	20.6	6.3
Others	1,366	1,019	2,468	1,589	1,104	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.3
Microfinance/Credit Operator	-	-	-	-	6,100	-	-	-	-	54.8

In 2016, overall households have firstly borrowed moneys for their consumption needs which is about 33 percent shares to overall purposes. The second purpose of borrowing is for agricultural activities, which constitutes about 21 percent and third purpose is for non-agricultural activities, about 12 percent. Most purpose of borrowing is mainly for household consumption needs in all geographical domains, which is about 45 percent in Phnom Penh, 31 percent in the other urban areas as well as about 33 percent in the other rural areas, (See Table 10 for more details).

Table 10. Average outstanding debt by purpose of borrowing and geographical domain, 2012-2016. In Thousand Riels.

Purpose of borrwoing	Value in Thousand Riels					Share in % of outstanding loan by purpose				
	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016
Cambodia										
Agricultural activities	2,348	4,093	3,848	4,544	7,863	29.2	27.9	27.1	19.7	20.7
Non-agricultural activities	5,370	5,164	5,884	6,896	13,776	13.4	13.8	13.3	11.4	11.8
Household consumption needs	1,638	2,354	2,838	3,899	5,255	30.5	28.4	29.1	37.3	33.3
Illness, injury, accident	1,809	1,546	2,671	3,721	2,848	10.4	8.9	7.5	7.4	6.8
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	4,000	0	1,551	4,700	2,400	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	1,909	1,876	3,387	3,522	3,269	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	1.8
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	5,267	5,619	5,525	7,316	9,279	6.7	8.4	9.0	9.7	10.3
Purchase of consumer durables	2,754	6,494	5,088	7,555	7,433	3.4	5.4	8.0	8.7	9.9
Servicing and existing debts	5,237	9,916	6,581	9,023	10,979	2.8	4.2	2.7	2.9	4.1
Others	2,747	1,873	3,761	9,297	8,982	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.3
Phnom Penh										
Agricultural activities	-	990	780	0	0	0.0	1.9	4.4	0.0	-
Non-agricultural activities	4,882	6,868	8,042	6,410	26,696	22.1	24.2	15.5	11.8	7.8
Household consumption needs	2,539	1,753	3,877	8,075	9,295	46.7	18.6	37.8	40.9	44.9
Illness, injury, accident	2,324	1,708	5,192	13,063	1,816	6.6	13.0	9.9	5.3	5.9
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	0	0	0	4,700	2,400	0.0	-	0.0	3.4	1.8
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	4,000	0	10,582	2,690	0	1.3	0.0	2.9	2.3	-
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	6,709	9,820	14,412	14,513	10,891	14.4	26.4	13.1	12.7	19.9
Purchase of consumer durables	2,047	3,733	5,964	10,716	20,857	5.8	10.7	8.4	8.1	10.5
Servicing and existing debts	7,865	3,779	7,020	19,153	22,374	3.2	3.9	7.4	13.3	9.2
Others	0	2,000	18,000	2,000	0	0.0	1.3	0.6	2.3	-
Other urban										
Agricultural activities	3,806	6,081	4,020	5,463	9,032	10.4	5.2	13.1	9.7	6.5
Non-agricultural activities	10,578	10,681	10,531	12,142	18,793	24.3	24.2	22.9	18.7	20.0
Household consumption needs	3,198	3,600	4,869	5,119	8,497	37.7	31.6	31.1	23.0	31.2
Illness, injury, accident	5,931	1,893	3,248	5,065	3,226	7.8	7.3	6.5	7.9	6.7
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	0	0	4,000	0	0	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	-
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	0	1,865	2,624	5,509	3,396	0.0	1.2	1.4	4.7	1.5
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	14,417	12,276	10,030	15,562	19,666	6.8	11.9	9.1	13.3	14.6
Purchase of consumer durables	4,761	7,418	7,562	5,407	9,535	4.9	5.4	11.9	13.5	14.2
Servicing and existing debts	11,400	31,267	10,306	14,276	15,764	8.1	12.0	2.8	8.5	4.3
Others	0	1,817	8,721	33,180	30,222	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.0
Other rural										
Agricultural activities	2,296	4,071	3,857	4,501	7,822	32.5	31.1	29.6	21.4	23.0
Non-agricultural activities	4,213	4,047	4,737	5,958	12,358	11.9	12.4	12.0	10.6	10.9
Household consumption needs	1,352	2,248	2,525	3,676	4,723	29.0	28.6	28.5	38.7	33.2
Illness, injury, accident	1,488	1,511	2,483	3,347	2,826	10.8	8.8	7.6	7.4	6.9
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	4,000	0	1,072	0	0	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	-
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	1,875	1,877	3,143	3,149	3,257	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.4	1.9
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	4,035	4,009	4,457	5,746	7,177	6.3	7.3	8.8	9.2	9.5
Purchase of consumer durables	2,452	6,654	4,590	7,817	6,617	3.1	5.1	7.5	8.2	9.3
Servicing and existing debts	2,568	3,651	6,037	4,426	9,608	2.2	3.5	2.5	2.0	3.9
Others	2,747	1,869	2,364	800	7,052	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.4

Note: (*) based on number of household with outstanding debt by purpose of borrowing

In Cambodia, the indebted households have borrowed money from lenders/lending institutions in monthly interest rate on average is 2.2 percent in 2016, and the rate started to decrease steadily since 2012. The monthly interest rate on average differs between geographical domain in the country, 1.8 percent in Phnom Penh, 2.1 percent in the other urban areas and 2.3 percent in the other rural areas. (See Table 11 for more details).

Table 11. Average monthly interest rate on loan by geographical domain, 2012-2016. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016
Cambodia	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2
Phnom Penh	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.4	1.8
Other urban	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.1
Other rural	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3

In 2016, the average period (times) of loans until its fully paid back is about 16 months for the indebted households in Cambodia. In Phnom Penh, the households have to pay off the debt back within 21 months on average, while the households living in other urban and other rural areas have to pay off their debts within 20 months and 15 months only, respectively.
(See Table 12 for more details).

Table 12. Average time until debt is fully paid back by geographical domain, 2012-2016. In Month.

Domain	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016
Cambodia	8.8	10.4	10.7	13.2	15.9
Phnom Penh	10.4	12.7	15.6	22.9	21.3
Other urban	11.0	13.5	12.3	15.8	19.9
Other rural	8.5	10.1	10.4	12.7	15.3

In Cambodia, the average outstanding loans experienced/not yet solved by the women head of indebted households is frequently lower the men head of indebted households in the last five years (2012-2016), except for 2013. In Phnom Penh, the ratio denoting that the average outstanding loans for women head of indebted households is similar in 2015. In the other urban areas, the ratio of outstanding loan denoting extremely higher for women head of indebted households in 2013. In the other rural areas, the corresponding ratio significantly denoting lower for women head of indebted households than men head of indebted households, where their outstanding loans not yet solved in all the years. (See Table 13 for more details).

Table 13. Average outstanding loans by sex of household head and geographical domain, 2012-2016. In Thousand Riels and Ratio.

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels					Ratio of average outstanding loans				
	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016
Cambodia										
Women	1,892	4,065	3,593	4,404	5,390	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
Men	3,121	4,031	4,329	5,338	8,040					
Both sexes	2,885	4,038	4,184	5,157	7,511					
Phnom Penh										
Women	3,568	2,695	6,850	8,197	9,611	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.7
Men	4,062	6,840	6,492	11,271	13,508					
Both sexes	3,934	5,519	6,582	10,270	12,826					
Other urban										
Women	4,282	19,712	5,299	8,284	11,544	0.6	2.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
Men	7,537	7,350	7,457	9,001	12,686					
Both sexes	6,807	10,141	7,064	8,873	12,465					
Other rural										
Women	1,460	2,464	3,235	3,813	4,546	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6
Men	2,598	3,651	3,869	4,786	7,296					
Both sexes	2,386	3,433	3,745	4,600	6,743					

Definitions and methodological discussion on income

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

Recall versus Diary

The CSES data has been collected both as recall data and as data from a diary. An on-going discussion is what method is to be preferred or if there should be a combination of both. A special report handles this issue[1]. For the purpose to look on the two methods for measuring income, an investigation was carried out. This investigation ended in using recall data for income data and diary for negative transfers as taxes, transfers to other households and for charity. For these expenditures there existed no recall data. The reasons for this decision were that it is more relevant to use data for a whole year for income and expenditure for production costs and income for agriculture sector. Also with comparison with National Accounts it looked more stable. This is also in accordance to the recommendations in the report guidelines for constructing consumption aggregates for welfare analysis, which says that it's hard to collect income data from diaries in countries where income from agriculture is important as the income tends to fluctuate a lot over the seasons.[2]

Dealing with household negative incomes

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

Data cleaning

The results are very sensitive to the incomes in the very top of the distribution. Therefore, a manual check of households with very high incomes has been carried through. Some errors were found and corrected which

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

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

had a great influence of the results. The mean values decreased remarkably after the corrections were done. Household survey data with outliers are also treated by statistical methods.

Consumption versus income – underestimation of income

The results show that the mean disposable income is significant lower than the mean for total consumption. Empirical literature on the relationship between income and consumption show that consumption does not fluctuate as much as income over a period of time. Consumption is less variable over the period of a year and much more stable than income, especially in agricultural economies and therefore easier to estimate in a survey.[3] If we assume that the consumption data is accurate this indicates that the income is underestimated. In countries like Cambodia where self-employment in small businesses and agriculture is common it is very difficult to gather accurate income data. There is no depreciation of investments like tools and animals resulting in a rather large number of households with negative income. As mentioned above negative income is dealt with in a rough way by replacing the negative income with a small positive value of 1 USD per year. Still there are reasons to think that income from self-employment is underestimated. Also there might be households that are unwilling to give a correct value believing that it will attract attention from tax-authorities. Evidence from other countries show that too little income is captured in surveys, especially this is the case with property income, as households with high income is more unwilling to answer[4].

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

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

10. Household consumption

The data on household consumption in the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) are used for measuring living standards, monitoring and analyzing poverty among Cambodian people, and other related purposes. Consumption data in the CSES are collected using recall questions in the household questionnaire for all consumption during the last seven days.

In this report, monthly consumption is calculated based on the recall questions. The consumption concept used in this report differs from the calculation of consumption for poverty estimates where adjustments for price differences, rental values and other factors were done (See section on Definitions and the World Bank report on poverty). The results in this report are based on CSES 2012 to CSES 2016.

Average monthly consumption

In 2016, average monthly consumption in Cambodia was 1,840 thousand Riels per household and 456 thousand Riels per capita while in 2012, it was 1,231 thousand Riels per household and 289 thousand Riels per capita. At the national level, average monthly household consumption increased slightly between 2012, 2013, 2014 and relatively dramatic in 2015 and 2016.
(See Table 1 for more details).

Table 1. Average monthly household and per capita consumption, 2016. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	Per household	Per capita
Cambodia	1,840	456
Phnom Penh	2,561	646
Other urban	2,307	581
Other rural	1,670	410

Household and per capita consumption at the national and regional levels have an increasing trend over 8 years from 2009 to 2016 except a peak drop in 2011 for other urban areas and in 2012 for Phnom Penh. One of the reasons was the administrative changes within these regions. Some villages in rural areas were reclassified to urban areas, and to Phnom Penh. The pattern of consumption from rural areas has been taken to urban areas and to Phnom Penh as well which led to lower consumption in Phnom Penh and other urban areas for those years. A trend of increasing consumption has taken place in recent years. (See Figure 1, Figure 2, and Tables in Appendix for more details).

Figure 1. Average monthly consumption per household, 2009-2016. In Thousand Riels.

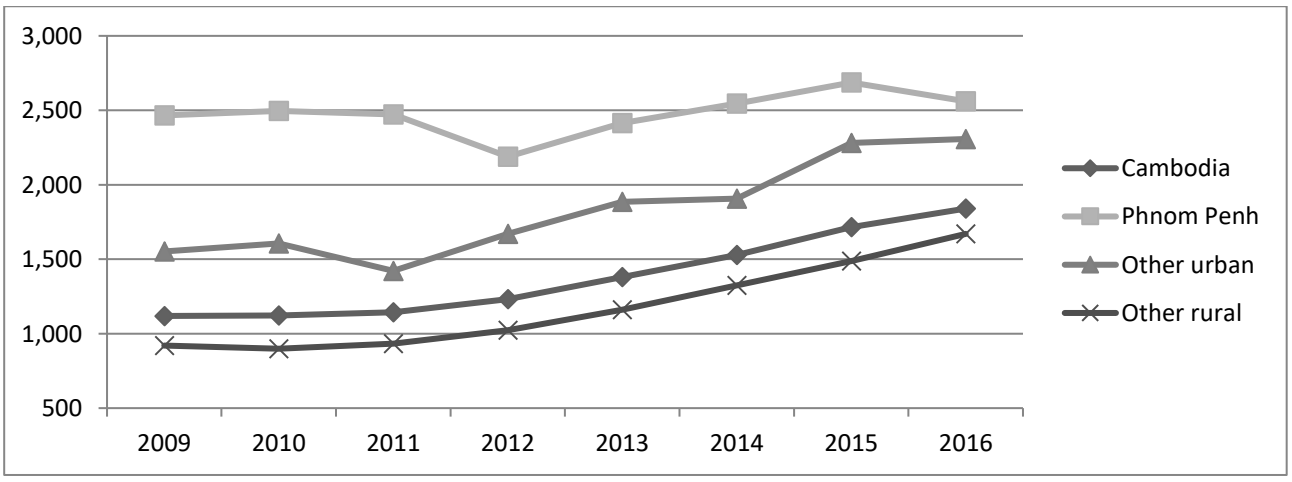
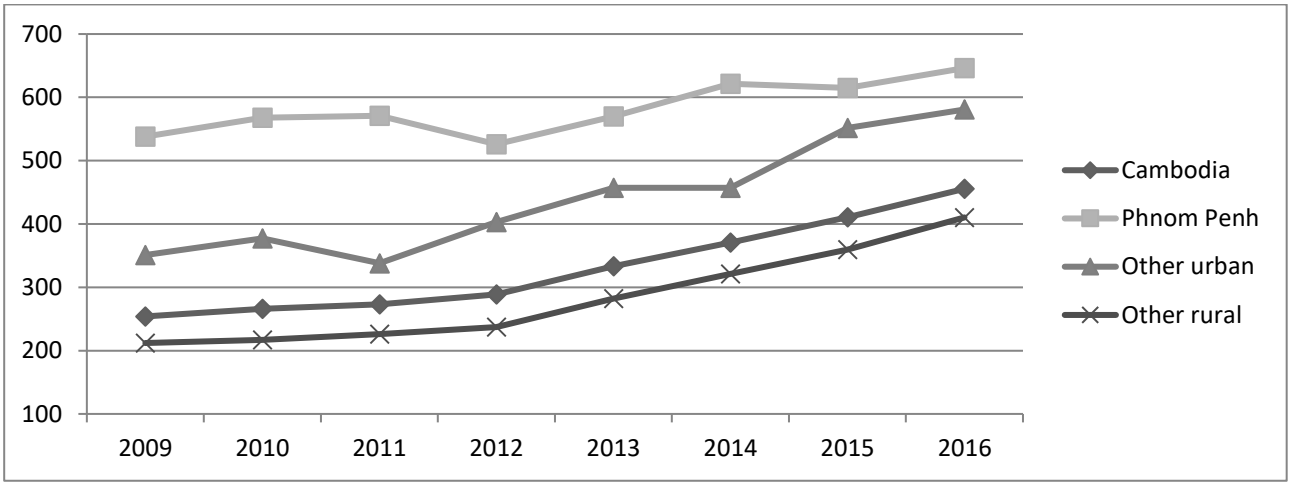


Figure 2. Average monthly consumption per capita, 2009-2016. In Thousand Riels.



Consumption composition

In Table 2, average monthly consumption per capita for different items is presented. Almost half of the total consumption was food. In Cambodia overall, the share of consumption on food and non-alcoholic beverage slightly decreased from 49 percent in 2009 to 44 percent in 2016 of the total consumption expenditure. The consumption on housing (including utilities such as energy, water, rental. etc.), which is the second highest consumption category, stayed at the same proportion in 2016 as in 2009 for all Cambodia and for Phnom Penh and other rural areas. In other urban areas, there has been a slightly decrease.

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

According to these modifications, the consumption expenditure on transportation significantly increased from 5 percent in 2009 to 11 percent in 2016 while expenditure on health decreased from 8 percent in 2009 to 6 percent in 2016. For education, you cannot find the same changes in level. Although education item only included school fees in 2016, the share of the total consumption is about the same. One reason can be that there are more students attending school on higher levels, and have to pay fees.

In Phnom Penh, the food share of the total consumption is lower than other geographical domains over the six years, it stayed at 39 percent as in 2009 and except in 2015 and 2016. As for 2016 separately, the food share of the total consumption is higher for Phnom Penh than other urban and other rural areas, with a corresponding rate of 45 percent, 40 percent and 44 percent, respectively. (See Table 2 for more detail).

Table 2. Consumption composition, average monthly value per capita, 2016.
In Thousand Riels and Percent.

Consumption composition	Value in Thousand Riels	% of total
Cambodia		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	198	44
Alcohol and tobacco	11	2
Clothing and footwear	11	2
Housing, water, electricity	87	19
Furnishing etc	6	1
Health[1]	26	6
Transportation[2]	50	11
Communication	7	1
Recreation and culture	7	2
Education[3]	5	1
Miscellaneous goods[4]	48	10
Total	456	100
Phnom Penh		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	292	45
Alcohol and tobacco	8	1
Clothing and footwear	14	2
Housing, water, electricity	192	30
Furnishing etc	8	1
Health[1]	8	1
Transportation[2]	50	8
Communication	12	2
Recreation and culture	11	2
Education[3]	10	2
Miscellaneous goods[4]	41	6
Total	646	100
Other urban		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	230	40
Alcohol and tobacco	16	3
Clothing and footwear	13	2
Housing, water, electricity	138	24
Furnishing etc	7	1
Health[1]	38	6
Transportation[2]	57	10
Communication	9	1
Recreation and culture	10	2
Education[3]	10	2
Miscellaneous goods[4]	54	9
Total	581	100
Other rural		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	180	44
Alcohol and tobacco	10	2
Clothing and footwear	10	2
Housing, water, electricity	65	16
Furnishing etc	6	1
Health[1]	27	7
Transportation[2]	49	12
Communication	6	1
Recreation and culture	6	2
Education[3]	4	1
Miscellaneous goods[4]	48	12
Total	410	100

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

Table 3 shows the population divided in five equally large groups (quintile groups) by per capita consumption. Quintile group 5 (the highest fifth), which is the 20 percent of the population with the highest consumption, stood for almost half of the consumption in 2009, and just about one thirds of the total per capita consumption in 2016 for Cambodia. The share of this group has declined in all geographical domains. (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Quintile groups by consumption per capita, average values per month, 2016. In Thousand Riels and Percent.

Consumption composition	Value in Thousand Riels	% of total
Cambodia		
Quintile groups		
Lowest fifth	178	9
Second fifth	262	13
Middle fifth	371	18
Fourth fifth	538	24
Highest fifth	986	42
Phnom Penh		
Quintile groups		
Lowest fifth	299	9
Second fifth	490	14
Middle fifth	689	18
Fourth fifth	986	25
Highest fifth	1287	40
Other urban		
Quintile groups		
Lowest fifth	189	8
Second fifth	232	11
Middle fifth	321	14
Fourth fifth	489	20
Highest fifth	1183	41
Other rural		
Quintile groups		
Lowest fifth	125	9
Second fifth	216	13
Middle fifth	309	16
Fourth fifth	445	22
Highest fifth	876	41

Monthly total consumption and food consumption

Table 4 shows the total monthly consumption in Cambodia in billion Riels. The table also shows the distribution of total consumption in different geographical domains. In 2016, about 80 percent of all households lived in other rural areas (See Tables in Appendix), but their share of the total consumption was only 71 percent. The 10 percent of Cambodians who lived in Phnom Penh accounted for about 16 percent of the total consumption. Consumption of non-food items in relation to total consumption seems to have decreased in the last five years. (See Table 4 for more details).

Table 4. Total monthly consumption and food consumption, 2009, 2012, 2014, 2015 and 2016. In Billion Riels and Percent.

Domain	Total monthly household consumption		Monthly food consumption	Food shared of total consumption
	Value in Billions Riels	Share in %	Value in Billions Riels	Share in %
CSES 2009				
Cambodia	3,289	100	1,647	50
Phnom Penh	645	20	253	39
Other urban	442	13	204	46
Other rural	2,202	67	1,189	54
CSES 2012				
Cambodia	3,794	100	2,012	49
Phnom Penh	721	20	322	39
Other urban	665	14	329	44
Other rural	2,409	66	1,362	53
CSES 2014				
Cambodia	4,985	100	2,288	46
Phnom Penh	938	19	380	41
Other urban	699	14	302	43
Other rural	3,348	67	1,606	48
CSES 2015				
Cambodia	5,672	100	2,596	46
Phnom Penh	1,046	18	462	44
Other urban	822	14	330	40
Other rural	3,805	67	1,804	47
CSES 2016				
Cambodia	6,237	100	2,858	46
Phnom Penh	985	16	452	46
Other urban	846	14	371	44
Other rural	4,406	71	2,035	46

Durable goods

According to the CSES 2016, the most common durable good owned by households in Cambodia was a cell phone while the least common durable goods was a jeep/van. About 90 percent of all households owned a cell phone in 2016, up from 44 percent in 2009. The increase in owning cell phones was observed in all geographical domains in Cambodia and was especially high in other rural areas.

Compared to 2009, the share of households owning a cell phone slightly increased from 93 to 97 percent in 2014 in Phnom Penh, as households in Phnom Penh owned a lot of cell phones already. The increased share of cell phone ownership at national level was thus almost entirely due to the substantial increase in other rural areas.

Televisions and motorcycles were the second most common durable goods owned by Cambodian households in 2016. Ownership of television increased slightly from 60 percent in 2009 to 74 percent in 2016 while owning a motorcycle increased dramatically from 49 percent in 2009 to 76 percent in 2016. (See Table 5 for more details).

Table 5. Selected items of durable goods owned by households, 2016. In Percent.

Items of durable goods	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Radio	31	40	29	30
Television	74	98	87	69
Video tape recorder/ player*	16	21	17	15
Stereo	4	12	4	2
Cell phone	90	97	95	88
Satellite dish	4	1	3	5
Bicycle	64	51	58	67
Motorcycle	76	93	82	73
Car	5	11	11	3
Jeep/Van	1	0	1	1
PC	8	28	12	4

**) VHS/DVD is included*

Methods of Consumption

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

Changes in definition coverage of some items in nonfood expenditure

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

11. Vulnerability

11.1. Household food consumption

To understand household food consumption, each sample household was asked about the frequency of consumption of different food items. (See Table 1 for more details).

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

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

Vegetables include oranges, green leafy and other vegetables. On average, orange vegetables are consumed 1.2 days a week while green leafy and other vegetables are consumed 3.5 days and 2.6 days per week, respectively. There were no significant differences in consumption of vegetables between geographical domains in Cambodia. Fruit (orange and other fruit) are consumed more than one day a week. (See Table 1 for more details).

Table 1. Frequency of household food consumption during last seven days by geographical domain, 2016. In Days.

Food groups	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Cereals and grain	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9
Roots and tubers	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5
Legumes/nuts and pulse	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7
Orange vegetable	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.1
Green leafy vegetables	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.6
Other vegetable	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.5
Orange fruit	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0
Other fruit	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4
Organ meat	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.4
Meat and poultry	3.0	3.7	3.1	2.9
Fish and aquatic animals	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2
Eggs	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
Milk and Dairy products	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.2
Oil and fat	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.5
Sugar/sweet	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
Condiments	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.7
Prahok/Phaork	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Insects	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

Fish, meat (beef, pork and chicken), and eggs are important sources of animal protein. Reported fish and aquatic animals consumption was, on average, more than 4 days a week while meat and poultry as well as egg consumption were more than 3 days and 1.6 days per week, respectively. The frequency of fish and aquatic animals consumption was similar in all geographical domains in Cambodia, as was the consumption of meat.

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

Vegetable oil and animal fat are used for cooking. They are consumed on average, 3.5 days per week. There was no significant difference in the consumption of oil and fat reported by households in different geographical domains in Cambodia.

Condiment or seasoning consumption is frequent, at almost seven days a week in all geographical locations.

Consumption of insects is less common, they are consumed only 0.1 day per week on average.

11.2. Household vulnerability (Coping strategies)

To understand household vulnerability and coping behavior when they are faced with a food shortage, households were asked which coping strategies they employed if and when they had such a shortage. Table 2 presents the percentage of households who reported using different food consumption coping strategies during the seven days prior to the survey date. On average, 4.8 percent of households had relied on less preferred or less expensive food. The proportion of households relying on less preferred or less expensive food in other rural areas was significantly higher than the households living in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. Less than 1 percent of households had borrowed food or relied on help from their friends or their relatives.
(See Table 2 for more details).

Table 2. Households adopted reduced coping strategies by geographical domain, 2016. In Percent.

Coping strategies	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Relied on less preferred	4.8	0.7	5.3	5.3
Borrowed food	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.7
Reduced number of Meal	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Reduced Portion size	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Reduced quantity consumed by adults	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0

Table 3 presents different livelihood coping strategies employed by households during the 30 days prior to the survey date. Overall, 0.9 percent of households had spent their own savings to purchase food when they faced a food shortage. The households in other rural areas were more likely than the households in Phnom Penh and other urban areas to spend their savings. About 1.1 percent of the households had borrowed money or food from other people, and a similar proportion reduced their essential non-food expenditure. In other rural areas, borrowing money to buy food or borrowing food from other people was more common than it was in Phnom Penh or other urban areas.
(See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Households adopted livelihood coping strategies by geographical domain, 2016. In Percent.

Items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Sold household goods	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sold productive assets or transport	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Reduced essential non-food expenditures	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4
Spent saving	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.1
Borrowed money or food	1.1	0.0	0.5	1.4
Sold house or land	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Withdrew children from school	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Illegal income activities	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
Sent an adult to sought work elsewhere	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.5
Begged	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 4 presents the percentage of households possessing equity/ID poor, priority access and other similar cards in the last year. Overall, mostly 11 percent of the households reported holding equity/ID poor cards. The households in other rural areas were more likely to possess these cards than the households in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. Beside equity/ID poor cards, some Cambodian households also reported possessing priority access cards (2 percent) or other cards (less than 1.0 percent). On average, about 6 percent of the households reported they have ever used any priority card to access to health care or social services in the last year. The households in Phnom Penh were less likely to have used priority cards than households in other urban and other rural areas.
(See Table 4 for more details).

Table 4. Households possessed and used equity/ID poor, priority access and other cards by geographical domain, 2016. In Percent.

Type of Cards	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Possessed equity/ ID poor cards	10.9	0.3	7.0	12.9
Possessed priority access cards	2.0	0.1	2.1	2.3
Possessed other cards	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.6
Use of any card	5.7	0.2	4.9	6.7

For more information

INTERNET

http://www.nis.gov.kh is the NIS web site for official statistics produced by NIS and other institutions and ministries within the Royal Government of Cambodia. The web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from the latest publications, and information about the NIS and other statistical units of the Royal Government.

Reference Library

A range of NIS reference publications are available for use by data users at the NIS Data Users Service Center.

Information Service

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

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