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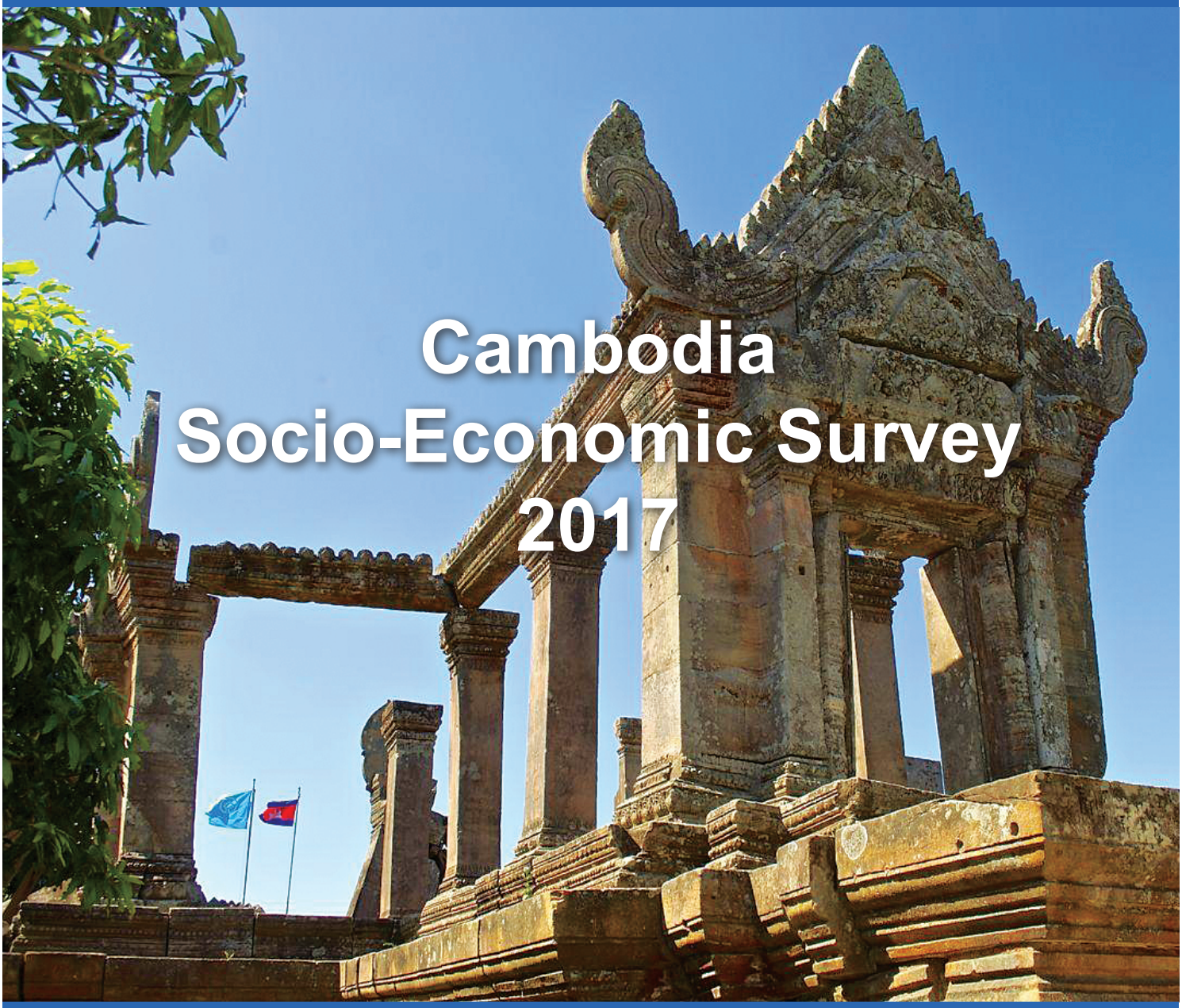

Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2017

National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

Phnom Penh, November 2018

National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning
CAMBODIA

Statistics Sweden

Cambodia
Socio-Economic Survey
2017

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 2017 (CSES 2017). The CSES 2017 is the sixteenth Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey which has been conducted by the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning. The CSES has been conducted annually from 2007 to 2017 and will contribute to the development of the living standards of people in Cambodia. In previous planned activities prepared by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) was 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.

In current planned activities proposed by the NIS, the CSES is conducted for every two years with a "big" sample size for households throughout the country, starting from 2019 and onwards with financial supports by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and technical cooperation from NIS and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), Statistics Sweden.

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), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators for the 2030 agenda 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
November, 2018

CHHAY THAN
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

Preface

The report presents the results of the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2017 which is produced by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning. The National Institute of Statistics conducts the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey annually from 2007 to 2017. The previous surveys were undertaken in 1993/1994, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2004, and 2007-2016. The main objective of the CSES is to collect statistical information about living conditions of the Cambodian population and the extent of poverty measurement, production and consumption expenditures for estimates of GDP (national accounts). 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, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators for the 2030 agenda. 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 2015 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
November, 2018

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) 2017 are presented. The CSES is a household survey with questions to households and their household members about housing conditions, education, economic activities, household agricultural and non-agricultural production and income, household level and structure of consumption, health, victimization, vulnerability, etc.

The sixteenth rounds of the CSES have been conducted since 1993. CSES was conducted intermittently in the period from 1993 to 2004, but the CSES was conducted annually from 2007 to 2017. 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) indicators for the 2030 agenda. Furthermore, the data are used for developing poverty lines and calculating poverty rates, estimates of GDP (national accounts). 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, labour force survey 2012, the Cambodia Demographic and Health Surveys (CDHS) 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014, etc.

The data collection/fieldwork of the CSES 2017 was conducted from January 2017 till December 2017. 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 2017 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 2017, the minor changes were made in the household questionnaire if compares with the CSES 2016 and the other CSESs which were previously conducted by the National Institute of Statistics. The quality questionnaire of CSES 2017 is improved to meet the international standards.

1.2. Confidentiality

The Statistics Law Article 22 specifies matters of confidentiality. It explicitly says that all staff working with statistics within the Royal 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 Ms. So Sovannchakriya
- *Housing* : Mr. Po Mao, Mr. Mak Sovichea and Mr. Som Bony
- *Agriculture* : Mr. Kong Seng, Mr. So Tonere, Ms. Nong Sokuntheavy, Mr. Khoem Socheat
- *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 for the CSES 2017 are:

- *Report editing* : Mr. Nor Vanndy, Mr. Po Mao and Mr. Sam Sok Sotheavuth
- *Survey 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 and Mr. Sam Sok Sotheavuth
- *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. Studied population in the survey

This section shows estimates population from the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) based on the 2017 results as well as results from previous years.

The total population presents one overall measure of the size of a country. The population is expected to slightly grow less than one and half percent, which was increased at most, by 222 thousand over a last year.

Table 1 shows the measured and estimated population in the two Population Censuses (1998 and 2008), the Inter-Censal Population Survey (CIPS2013) and from six CSESs (2004, 2009, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017). 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 based on the population census as sample frame.

All findings presented in figure below use the CSES data which are located in urban and rural areas. Urban and rural population refers to people living in urban and rural areas as defined by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), Ministry of Planning. 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).

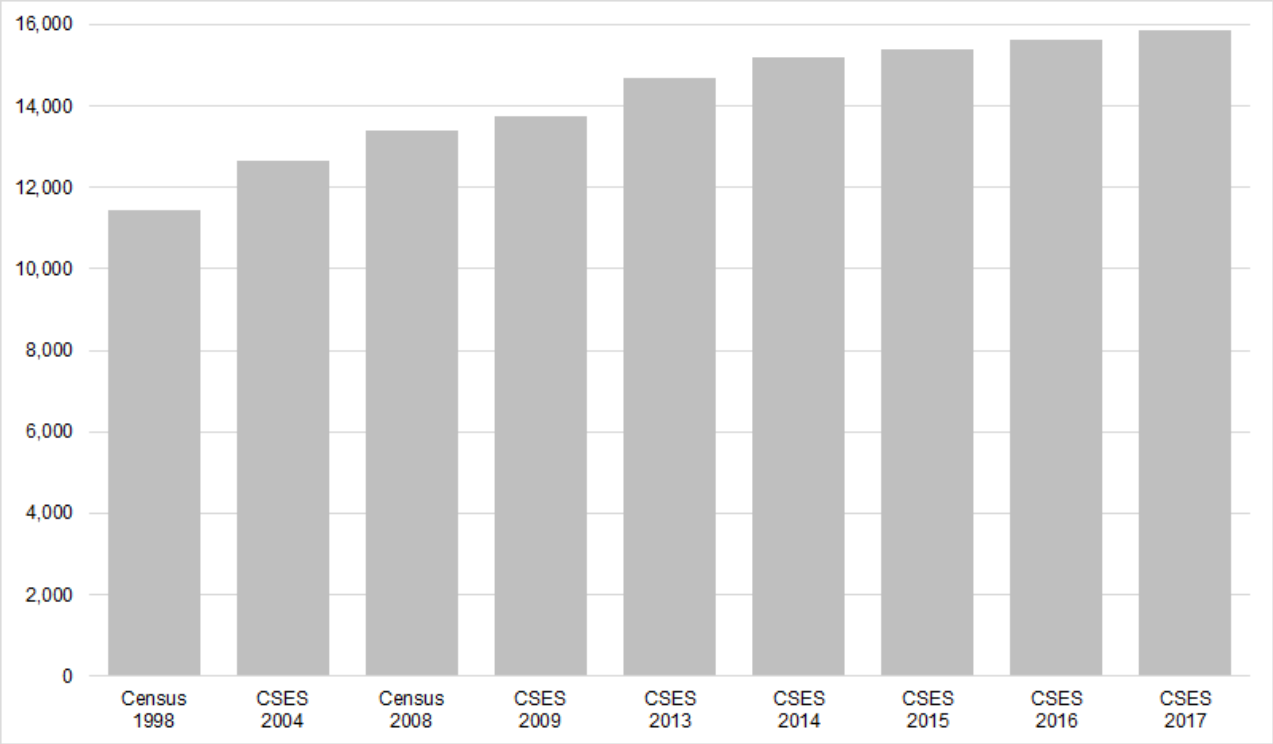
Table 1. Measured or estimated population by residence. In Thousands and Percent.

Residence	Census 1998	CSES 2004	Census 2008	CSES 2009	CIPS 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017
Cambodia	11,438	12,657	13,396	13,729*	14,677	15,184	15,405	15,626	15,848
Urban	1,796	2,388	2,614	2,644	3,146	3,412	3,541	3,670	3,801
Rural	9,642	10,270	10,782	11,085	11,530	11,772	11,865	11,956	12,047
Urban/Rural	18.6	23.3	24.2	23.9	27.3	29.0	29.8	30.7	31.6

* 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 years.

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	CSES 2017
Women	5,926	6,531	6,880	7,033	7,555	7,748	7,863	7,959	8,065
Men	5,511	6,126	6,516	6,696	7,122	7,436	7,542	7,668	7,784
Both sexes	11,438	12,657	13,396	13,729	14,677	15,184	15,405	15,626	15,848
Sex ratio	93.0	93.8	94.7	95.2	94.3	96.0	95.9	96.3	96.5

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, 2004–2017.

In the Table 3 presents the number of households in urban and rural areas in Cambodia. The number of urban and rural households is growing at an annual rate of about around 1 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	CSES 2017
Cambodia	2,162	2,570	2,818	2,876	3,163	3,261	3,308	3,390	3,438
Urban	315	457	507	530	657	696	709	705	715
Rural	1,847	2,113	2,311	2,346	2,505	2,565	2,599	2,684	2,723

Table 4 shows the proportion of households headed by a woman as a percent of all households. Every fifth households were headed by a woman in 2017. (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	CSES 2017
Cambodia	21.8	21.6	22.3	23.5	22.2	22.1
Phnom Penh	26.2	25.2	25.0	29.4	25.6	26.1
Other urban	23.0	23.9	22.5	21.9	22.4	21.8
Other rural	21.1	20.9	21.9	22.9	21.6	21.6

Separation of sex from marriage among women is not only more common in Cambodia, but is also more common among socially more advanced group of women within Cambodia. This finding suggests that separation of sex from marriage is likely to decrease in other survey with further social modernization once the pattern initiates within the country.

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, 2015-2017. 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
2017				
Married/Living together	53.2	50.5	51.9	53.9
Divorced/Separated	1.6	0.7	2.1	1.7
Widowed	7.7	8.3	7.7	7.5
Never married/Never lived with a partner	37.5	40.4	38.4	36.8
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, 2015-2017. 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
2017			
Married/Living together	54.5	58.2	56.3
Divorced/Separated	2.7	0.7	1.7
Widowed	13.5	2.3	8.1
Never married/Never lived with a partner	29.3	38.9	33.9
Total	100	100	100

In CSES 2017 the estimates claim that of the total population 97 percent were ethnic Khmer, 2 percent were Cham. The remainder of the population falls into small minority groups including hill tribes, Chinese and others.

Table 7. Distribution of population by ethnicity and geographical domain, 2015-2017. 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
2017				
Khmer	97.0	95.3	98.1	97.2
Cham	2.4	4.0	0.9	2.4
Chinese	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
Other	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Citizenship and birth registration – urban and rural even remote area people was identified as a major future issue for Royal Government of Cambodia.

Hence, 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 89 percent of all children aged 0 – 4 years have got birth certificates in Cambodia. This corresponding percentage is higher, about 98 percent in Phnom Penh, followed by the other urban areas, about 88 percent and 88 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 – 2017 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
2017					
Cambodia	88.8	3.1	7.7	0.4	1,406,316
Phnom Penh	97.5	1.0	1.5	0.0	134,417
Other urban	88.1	3.8	8.1	0.0	159,633
Other rural	87.8	3.3	8.3	0.5	1,112,266

3. Housing

In 2017 there were more than 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 2017.

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 2017 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 2017 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 52 percent of the total occupied dwellings, then followed by tiles, about 30 percent. The third most common roof material used was the fibrous cement, which accounted for about 12 percent. (See Table 1 for more details).

Table 1. Occupied dwellings by kind of roof materials and geographical domain, 2017. In Percent.

Roof materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Hard/permanent materials	**97.3**	**99.4**	**99.5**	**96.7**
Tiles	30.0	17.6	20.5	33.0
Fibrous cement	11.6	10.5	10.4	12.0
Galvanized iron or aluminum	52.2	52.9	63.1	50.6
Mixed but predominantly made of galvanized	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.5
Concrete	2.8	17.5	4.1	0.6
Soft/temporary materials	**2.7**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**3.3**
Thatch	2.2	0.4	-	2.7
Salvaged materials	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5
Mixed but predominantly made of thatch	0.0	-	-	0.0
Plastic sheet	0.0	-	0.1	0.1
Other	2.7	0.6	0.5	3.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,438,000	377,000	372,000	2,689,000

The differences between the geographical domains on this quality dimension of dwellings were considerable. In Phnom Penh, as well as in other urban areas almost 100 percent of dwellings were protected by roofs made of hard/permanent materials. This compared to about 97 percent in other rural areas. In Phnom Penh, about 53 percent had roofs made of galvanized iron/aluminum (GIA), followed by roofs made of tiles and concrete for about 18 percent each. Fibrous cement was about 11 percent. GIA was also the most common material for roofs in other urban areas where the share of GIA-roofs was about 63 percent, 10 percentage points higher than in Phnom Penh. For the share of tiles roofs in other urban areas was about 21 percent, 3 percentage points higher than in Phnom Penh.

In other rural areas GIA and tiles roofs constitute for about 51 and 33 percent respectively, followed by fibrous cement at about 12 percent.

Wall materials

As shown in Table 2, in 2017 about 90 percent of occupied dwelling in Cambodia were built with hard/permanent wall materials, in which wood or log were the most common that constitutes about 51 percent. Walls made of concrete, brick or stone constitutes about 21 percent. For the dwellings built with soft/temporary wall materials, bamboo and thatch were the most common materials that constitutes about 9 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 64 percent had "concrete, brick or stone". In the other urban areas the hard/permanent wall materials had constituted about 96 percent, of which about 42 percent had "concrete, brick or 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, 2017. In Percent.

Wall materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Hard/permanent materials	**90.3**	**98.7**	**96.3**	**88.4**
Wood or logs	51.1	28.3	38.5	56.1
Plywood	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.7
Concrete, brick, stone	21.3	63.6	41.7	12.6
Galvanized iron or aluminum or other metal sheets	16.9	5.2	15.5	18.8
Fibrous cement / Asbestos	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
Soft/temporary materials	**9.7**	**1.3**	**3.7**	**11.6**
Bamboo, Thatch/leaves, grass	9.4	1.1	3.2	11.4
Makeshift, mixed materials	0.2	-	0.2	0.2
Clay/dung with straw	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	-	0.2	-
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,438,000	377,000	372,000	2,689,000

Floor materials

As shown in Table 3, in 2017 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 52 percent, followed by bamboo strips, about 15 percent. For the dwellings built with hard/permanent floor materials, ceramic tiles were the most common materials that constitutes about 16 percent, followed by cement, about 12 percent. Looking at the differences in each domain, i.e. in Phnom Penh, the hard/permanent floor materials had constituted about 75 percent, of which about 53 percent is "ceramic tiles". Contrary to Phnom Penh, the soft/temporary floor materials had largely predominated in the other rural areas which constitutes about 82 percent, of which about 58 percent is "wooden planks". Similarly, the floor materials used to build dwellings in the other urban areas is "wooden planks" which had constituted about 36 percent out of all materials.
(See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Occupied dwellings by kind of floor materials and geographical domain, 2017. In Percent.

Floor materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Hard/permanent materials	**28.3**	**75.1**	**52.7**	**18.4**
Cement	11.9	20.0	19.4	9.7
Parquet, polished wood	0.8	2.1	1.0	0.6
Polished stone, marble	0.0	-	0.2	-
Vinyl	0.2	0.1	-	0.2
Ceramic tiles	15.5	52.8	32.3	8.0
Soft/temporary materials	**71.7**	**24.9**	**47.3**	**81.6**
Earth, clay	5.1	1.7	5.4	5.6
Wooden planks	51.9	22.3	36.4	58.2
Bamboo strips	14.6	0.9	5.5	17.8
Other	0.0	-	-	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,438,000	377,000	372,000	2,689,000

3.2. Legal status of dwellings

In 2017, about 94 percent of all households in Cambodia had owned the dwelling and about 2 percent rented the dwelling. Nearly 4 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, 2017. In Percent.

Legal status	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Owned by the household	94.3	90.8	89.2	95.5
Not owned but no rent is paid	3.9	1.7	4.9	4.0
Rented	1.8	7.5	5.9	0.4
Other	0.0	-	-	0.0
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,438,000	377,000	372,000	2,689,000

The households living in Phnom Penh and in the other urban areas owned the dwellings to a lesser extent than households living in the other rural areas which constitutes about 91 percent, 89 percent and 96 percent respectively. In Phnom Penh, the households had rented the dwellings for living is high, about 8 percent. (See Table 4 for more details).

3.3. Dwelling space by household

Floor area of occupied dwellings

In Cambodia, the average dwelling space per household in 2017 was about 50 square meters. The average floor area of dwellings ranged from about 48 square meters in other rural areas to 59 square meters in other urban areas. The share of households in having an access of 100 square meters or more was about 10 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, 2017. In Percent.
Average square meters per household

Floor area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
00-19	3.2	2.2	3.5	3.3
20-39	34.2	27.7	28.1	35.9
40-59	36.6	37.1	31.8	37.1
60-79	15.3	21.8	16.7	14.3
80-99	6.2	6.7	9.5	5.6
100^{+}	4.6	4.5	10.4	3.8
Total	100	100	100	100
Average square meters per household	49.8	52.7	58.9	48.1

Table 5 also indicates that about 39 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 32 percent in the other urban areas and 30 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 2017. 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, 2017.
Average square meters per person.

Floor area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Average per person	10.8	10.2	11.1	10.9

Number of rooms per dwelling

Table 7 shows that in Cambodia about 61 percent of all dwellings the households occupied had only one room. About 28 percent had two rooms, and about 1 percent had five or more rooms. The rooms counted in the 2017 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, 2017.

In Percent and Average.

Number of rooms	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
One room	61.2	40.7	48.2	65.8
Two rooms	27.9	33.7	33.2	26.4
Three rooms	8.1	19.5	11.9	6.0
Four rooms	2.3	5.3	4.7	1.6
Five or more rooms	0.5	0.7	1.9	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Average number of rooms per Average household size	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.4

The share of one-room occupied dwellings was highest in the other rural areas which constitute about 66 percent, followed by in the other urban areas, with 48 percent and the lowest share was in Phnom Penh, with about 41 percent. Overall, in Cambodia, an average number of rooms occupied per household was 1.5. In Phnom Penh this share was about 1.9 rooms per household which was higher than the shares for the other urban and other rural areas that constitute 1.8 and 1.4 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, 2017.
Average per room.

Persons per room	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Number of persons per room	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.1

For Phnom Penh, 2.7 persons per room, while for the other urban and the other rural areas, the shares were about 3.0 and 3.1 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 2017:

- 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 2017, about 65 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, 2017. In Percent.

Water sources	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Improved	**64.8**	**97.6**	**78.5**	**58.3**
Piped in dwelling or on premises	29.2	96.1	56.6	16.0
Public tap	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.1
Tube/piped well or borehole	29.0	0.5	16.8	34.6
Protected dug well	5.3	0.6	3.7	6.2
Improved rainwater collection	0.3	-	0.7	0.3
Unimproved	**35.2**	**2.4**	**21.5**	**41.7**
Unprotected dug well	6.2	-	3.1	7.6
Pond, river or stream	11.2	0.4	2.2	13.9
Unimproved rainwater collection	7.3	-	5.7	8.5
Vendor-provided water/Tanker truck provision of water	7.8	1.6	3.5	9.3
Bottled water	2.4	0.4	6.9	2.0
Other	0.4	-	-	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,438,000	377,000	372,000	2,689,000

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 17 percent in the other urban areas and 35 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 14 percent. (See Table 9 for more details).

Treatment of water for drinking

Table 10 shows that about 74 percent of the Cambodian households said that they always treated water for drinking, 9 percent of the households said that they sometimes treated water for drinking and 17 percent of the households never treated their drinking water.

Table 10. Households treating drinking water by geographical domain, 2017. In Percent.

Treatment of drinking water	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Always treat drinking water	74.1	94.5	75.4	71.1
Sometimes treat drinking water	9.2	4.7	6.0	10.3
Never treat drinking water	16.7	0.8	18.7	18.6
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,438,000	377,000	372,000	2,689,000

The results in Table 10 also show that about 95 percent of the households in Phnom Penh, 75 percent in the other urban areas and 71 percent in the other rural areas always treated drinking water. However, about 19 percent of the households in the other rural areas and in the other urban areas never treated drinking water. In Phnom Penh this share was about 1 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 2017:

- 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 76 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, 2017. In Percent.

Type of facilities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Improved toilets	**76.0**	**98.9**	**90.1**	**70.9**
Pour flush/flush connected to sewerage	11.9	79.3	17.7	1.6
Pour flush/flush connected to septic tank	63.1	19.6	71.0	68.1
Pit latrine with slab	1.0	-	1.3	1.1
Unimproved toilets	**23.8**	**1.1**	**9.6**	**29.0**
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.2	-	-	0.3
Latrine overhanging field/water	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5
Public toilet (pit latrine/latrine)	1.6	-	1.1	1.9
Open land	21.3	0.3	7.7	26.2
Other included in not improved	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Not stated	0.1	-	0.4	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,438,000	377,000	372,000	2,689,000

Looking at the differences in each domain, about 29 percent of the households in the other rural areas had used unimproved toilet facilities in the dwellings. This percentage is much lower, with about 10 percent for the households living in the other urban areas, and 1 percent in Phnom Penh. As observed on the improved toilet facilities, the shares of the households that had used improved toilet facilities in the other urban and other rural areas were lower if compared to Phnom Penh, constitutes about 90 percent and 71 percent respectively. However, the unimproved toilets the households living in the other rural areas getting access to, especially for the open land, has being remained critical challenges that needs to be highly considered. (See Table 11 for more details).

3.6. Energy sources for lighting and cooking

Energy sources for lighting

As shown in Table 12 in 2017, 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 78 percent and 12 percent respectively. Solar and kerosene lamps were also used as the energy source for lighting by the Cambodian households, at about 8 percent and 1 percent, respectively.

Table 12. Main sources of lighting by geographical domain, 2017. In Percent.

Sources of lighting	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	78.0	99.6	95.9	72.4
Generator	0.2	0.1	-	0.2
Battery	11.9	-	2.4	14.8
Kerosene lamp	1.3	-	0.4	1.6
Candle	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
None	0.1	-	-	0.1
Solar	7.9	-	0.7	10.0
Other	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,438,000	377,000	372,000	2,689,000

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 96 percent and 72 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 67 percent of the households used firewood for cooking, 24 percent used LPG and 7 percent used charcoal.

Table 13. Main sources of cooking by geographical domain, 2017. In Percent.

Sources of cooking	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Firewood	66.7	8.4	35.6	79.1
Charcoal	7.4	3.3	17.2	6.6
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	24.4	84.9	45.6	13.0
Kerosene	-	-	-	-
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	1.3	3.4	1.7	0.9
Household generator	-	-	-	-
None/don’t cook	-	-	-	-
Other	0.3	-	-	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,438,000	377,000	372,000	2,689,000

In the other rural areas, about 79 percent of the households used firewood as fuel for cooking. In the other urban areas, about 36 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 85 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 8 percent and 3 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), 2017. In Percent.

Water sources	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Improved	**64.8**	**87.7**	**58.7**
Piped in dwelling or on premises	29.2	75.8	16.9
Public tap	1.0	0.5	1.1
Tube/piped well or borehole	29.0	8.9	34.3
Protected dug well	5.3	2.1	6.2
Improved rainwater collection	0.3	0.4	0.3
Unimproved	**35.2**	**12.3**	**41.3**
Unprotected dug well	6.2	1.6	7.5
Pond, river or stream	11.2	1.4	13.7
Unimproved rainwater collection	7.3	3.0	8.4
Vendor-provided water/Tanker truck provision of water	7.8	2.5	9.2
Bottled water	2.4	3.8	2.0
Other	0.4	-	0.4
Total	100	100	100

Table 15. Toilet facilities by residence (Urban and Rural areas), 2017. In Percent.

Type of facilities	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Improved toilets	**76.0**	**94.4**	**71.2**
Pour flush/flush connected to sewerage	11.9	50.7	1.7
Pour flush/flush connected to septic tank	63.1	43.0	68.4
Pit latrine with slab	1.0	0.7	1.1
Unimproved toilets	**23.8**	**5.4**	**28.7**
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.2	-	0.3
Latrine overhanging field/water	0.6	0.7	0.5
Public toilet (pit latrine/latrine)	1.6	0.6	1.9
Open land	21.3	4.1	25.8
Other included in not improved	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100	100	100

Table 16. Main sources of lighting by residence (Urban and Rural areas), 2017. In Percent.

Sources of lighting	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	78.0	97.7	72.8
Generator	0.2	0.0	0.2
Battery	11.9	1.3	14.7
Kerosene lamp	1.3	0.2	1.6
Candle	0.2	0.3	0.2
None	0.1	-	0.1
Solar	7.9	0.4	9.9
Other	0.5	0.2	0.6
Total	100	100	100

Table 17. Main sources of cooking by residence (Urban and Rural areas), 2017. In Percent.

Sources of cooking	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Firewood	66.7	21.3	78.6
Charcoal	7.4	10.7	6.6
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	24.4	65.4	13.6
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	1.3	2.6	0.9
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 Accounts 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 2017, 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 3,298,000 hectares in Cambodia, approximately 15 percent (508,000 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, 2017. In Thousands and Percent.

Zone	Women		Men		Both sexes
	Hectares	Percent	Hectares	Percent	Hectares
Cambodia	508	15.4	2,790	84.6	3,298
Phnom Penh	2	22.6	8	77.4	10
Plain	163	15.3	898	84.7	1,061
Tonle Sap	225	17.0	1,096	83.0	1,321
Coast	22	13.3	140	86.7	162
Plateau/Mountain	97	13.0	648	87.0	745

Figure 1. Agricultural land by sex of household head and zone, 2017. In Percent.

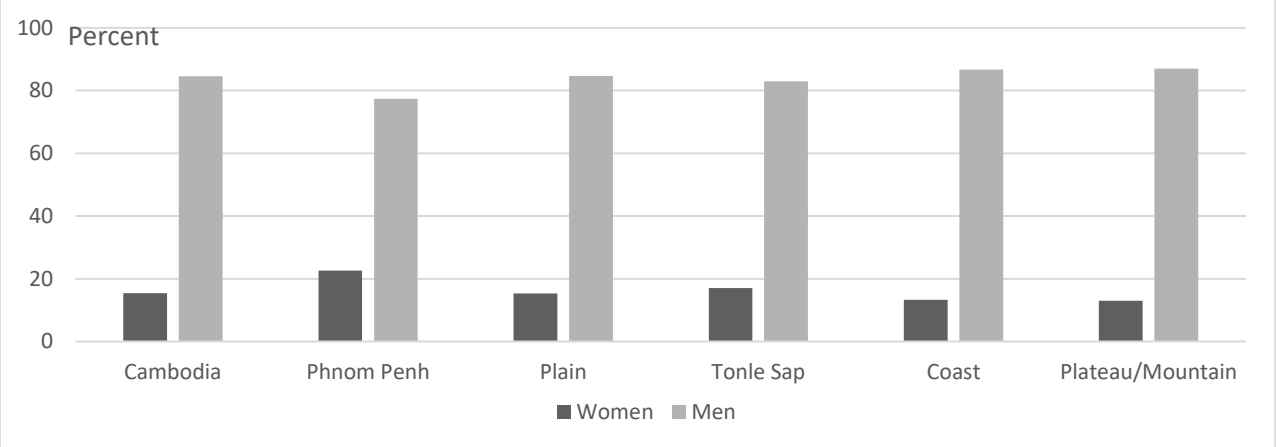


Table 2 shows that about 1.9 million hectares of agricultural land was used in wet season, in which 367,000 hectares used by households who were headed by women and 1,560,000 hectares used by households headed by men. In the dry season, the share of agricultural land used is much smaller at 22.000 hectares used by households headed by women and 268,000 hectares for households headed by men. The second most common type of land (except from wet and dry season land) is kitchen garden with 512,000 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 777,000 hectares, followed by Plain zone with 568,000 hectares and Plateau/Mountain zone with 473,000 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, 2017. 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	367	1,560	2	7	106	426	164	613	21	111	75	403
Dry-season land	22	268	0	0	17	147	4	108	0	0	0	13
Wet and dry season land	31	248	0	0	17	166	13	63	0	4	1	14
Kitchen garden	62	450	0	0	9	79	37	233	0	8	16	130
Land with permanent crops	22	189	0	0	12	66	7	40	0	13	4	71
Private forestry land	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Idle land	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Other	3	62	0	0	1	13	0	32	0	4	2	13
Total	507	2,789	2	7	162	897	225	1,096	21	140	98	644
	Percent											
Wet-season land	72.4	56.0	88.4	99.0	65.2	47.5	73.0	55.9	99.2	79.2	77.0	62.2
Dry-season land	4.3	9.6	0	0	10.3	16.4	1.9	9.8	0	0	0.5	2.0
Wet and dry season land	6.2	8.9	11.6	0	10.7	18.5	5.9	5.8	0.4	3.2	0.6	2.2
Kitchen garden	12.2	16.1	0	0	5.7	8.8	16.3	21.2	0.4	6.0	16.3	20.0
Land with permanent crops	4.4	6.8	0	0	7.2	7.4	2.9	3.6	0	8.9	4.1	10.9
Private forestry land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0
Idle land	0	0.4	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.6
Other	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	.9	1.4	.0	3.0	0.0	2.7	1.6	2.1
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 2017. As indicated, approximately 59 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, 2017.
In Thousands and Percent.

Area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number			
Less than 10,000 m2	1,976	25	1,074	451	197	228
10,000 m2 - 19,999 m2	901	2	287	387	48	177
20,000 m2 - 29,999 m2	265	0	69	101	10	85
30,000 m2 - 39,999 m2	77	1	12	29	2	33
40,000 m2 - 49,999 m2	45	0	11	24	0	11
50,000 m2 - 99,999 m2	56	0	10	30	1	15
100,000 m2 – and above	17	0	3	10	0	3
Total	3,336	28	1,466	1,032	259	551
			Percent			
Less than 10,000 m2	59.2	91.7	73.3	43.7	76.0	41.4
10,000 m2 - 19,999 m2	27.0	6.5	19.6	37.5	18.7	32.1
20,000 m2 - 29,999 m2	7.9	0	4.7	9.8	3.9	15.3
30,000 m2 - 39,999 m2	2.3	1.8	0.8	2.8	0.8	6.0
40,000 m2 - 49,999 m2	1.4	0	0.8	2.3	0	1.9
50,000 m2 - 99,999 m2	1.7	0	0.7	2.9	0.6	2.7
100,000 m2 – and above	0.5	0	0.2	1.0	0	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4 shows that the share of owned agricultural parcels by all households in Cambodia is the most common type of land tenure. The share of owned parcels not being rented out was approximately 87 percent in 2017. The share of owned parcels in Phnom Penh is higher than in the other four zones, at about 98 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 6 and 5 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, 2017, In Thousands and Percent.

Land tenure	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number			
Owned	2,888	27	1,252	870	236	504
Owned, rented out	241		120	88	12	21
Rented in	155	1	82	48	8	16
Free use of land	51	1	12	25	3	10
Other tenure	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,336	28	1,466	1,032	259	551
			Percent			
Owned	86.6	98.2	85.4	84.3	91.1	91.4
Owned, rented out	7.2	0	8.2	8.6	4.6	3.8
Rented in	4.6	1.8	5.6	4.7	3.1	2.9
Free use of land	1.5	0	0.8	2.5	1.2	1.8
Other tenure	0	0	0	0	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 1.1 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, 0.7 percent only in Cambodia in 2017. (See Table 5 for more details).

Table 5. Number of households by parcels conflict and zone, 2017, In Thousands and Percent.

Conflict situation	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number			
Ongoing plot conflict	22	0	6	12	2	3
Previous plot conflict	38	0	27	3	1	7
No plot conflict	3,275	28	1,433	1,017	257	540
Total	3,336	28	1,466	1,032	259	551
			Percent			
Ongoing plot conflict	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.6
Previous plot conflict	1.1	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.2	1.3
No plot conflict	98.2	100	97.8	98.6	99.2	98.0
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 84 percent of agriculture land was owned in 2017. 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 98 percent. For the areas of agricultural land which are rented in, the share is higher in Coast, about 11 percent, followed by Tonle Sap zone, about 8 percent. (See Table 6 for more details).

Table 6. Area of agricultural land by ownership and zone, 2017. In Thousands and Percent.

Land tenure	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Owned	2,772	9	902	1,052	134	674
Owned, rented out	244	0	89	117	5	34
Rented in	214	0	58	110	18	27
Free use of land	68	1	12	42	5	10
Other tenure	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,298	10	1,062	1,321	162	745
	Percent					
Owned	84.1	98.4	85.0	79.7	82.9	90.5
Owned, rented out	7.4	0	8.4	8.8	3.2	4.6
Rented in	6.5	1.6	5.5	8.4	10.9	3.6
Free use of land	2.1	0	1.1	3.2	2.9	1.3
Other tenure	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7 shows that about 59 percent of total area of agricultural land in 2017 was used in wet season land. In dry season land, the share of agricultural land area used is approximately 9 percent. The second most common type of agricultural land area (except from wet and dry season land) is the Chamkar land, which constitutes about 16 percent. If one compares the area of agricultural land in five zones for both wet and dry seasons land together, the shares in Plain and coastal zones are lower than other three zones, about 50 percent and 59 percent. (See Table 7 for more details).

Table 7. Area of agricultural land by type of land and zone, 2017. In Thousands and Percent.

Type of land	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Wet-season land	1,928	9	532	777	132	478
Dry-season land	289	0	164	112	0	13
Wet and dry season land	279	0	184	77	5	15
Chamkar land	512	0	88	270	8	146
Kitchen garden	212	0	78	46	13	75
Land with permanent crops	1	0	0	1	0	0
Private forestry land	10	0	0	6	0	4
Idle land	65	0	14	32	4	15
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,296	9	1,059	1,321	161	745
	Percent					
Wet-season land	58.5	96.6	50.2	70.2	58.8	64.1
Dry-season land	8.8	0	15.4	9.8	0	1.8
Wet and dry season land	8.5	2.6	17.3	0.5	2.8	2.0
Chamkar land	15.5	0	8.3	16.0	5.3	19.5
Kitchen garden	6.4	0	7.4	3.0	7.7	10.0
Land with permanent crops	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private forestry land	0.3	0	0	0.5	0	0.5
Idle land	2.0	0	1.3	0	2.4	2.0
Other	0	0.8	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 8 shows that about 42 percent of the total area of agriculture land in 2017 has irrigation facilities. In wet season, about 20 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 19 percent. For the Plain zone, the share of irrigated agricultural land is significantly higher, with about 58 percent, as most part of this area surrounded by rivers, lakes and streams.

Table 8. Area of agricultural land by irrigation facilities and zone, 2017. In Thousands and Percent.

Irrigation facilities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Irrigation during wet season	659	6	218	295	52	88
Irrigation during dry season	363	1	208	133	2	20
Irrigation during both seasons	372	0	193	123	24	31
No irrigation or water pump	1,904	2	442	769	84	606
Total	3,298	10	1,061	1,321	162	745
	Percent					
Irrigation during wet season	20.0	66.9	20.5	22.3	32.2	11.8
Irrigation during dry season	11.0	7.8	19.6	10.1	1.0	2.7
Irrigation during both seasons	11.3	1.6	18.2	9.3	14.7	4.2
No irrigation or water pump	57.7	23.7	41.6	58.2	52.1	81.3
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 2016 and 2017. 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 2016, the number of household activities for crop planting was estimated to be 2,541,000 in wet season and 815,000 in dry season. The total number of household activities for crop planting in 2017 is higher, estimated at 3,627,000 in the season and 978,000 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 2016 and the in 2017 the corresponding lower, about 71 percent. The second most important crop production is fruits and nuts, which accounted for about 10 percent in 2016 and 11 percent in 2017. (See Table 9 for more details).

Table 9. Number of household activities by main group of crop production and season, 2016 and 2017. In Thousands and Percent.

Main group of crop production	CSES 2016			CSES 2017		
	Total	Wet season	Dry season	Total	Wet season	Dry season
	Number of activities					
Cereal harvested for grain	2,447	2,102	346	2,580	2,101	479
Tubers and leguminous plants	241	123	119	296	144	151
Industrial temporary crops	138	58	80	135	60	76
Vegetables	123	65	57	92	66	27
Fruits and nuts	336	159	177	416	203	213
Industrial permanent crops	71	35	36	107	75	32
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,356	2,541	815	3,627	2,649	978
	Percent					
Cereal harvested for grain	72.9	82.7	42.4	71.1	79.3	49.0
Tubers and leguminous plants	7.2	4.8	14.6	8.2	5.5	15.5
Industrial temporary crops	4.1	2.3	9.8	3.7	2.3	7.7
Vegetables	3.7	2.6	7.0	2.5	2.5	2.7
Fruits and nuts	10.0	6.2	21.7	11.5	7.6	21.8
Industrial permanent crops	2.1	1.4	4.4	3.0	2.8	3.3
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0	0	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 4,565,000 tones. In dry season, the quantity of grain produced was an estimated at 1,919,000 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 52 percent of all planting crops, followed by tubers and leguminous plants, 41 percent. In dry season, the share of cereal harvested for grain and tubers and leguminous plants is about 74 percent and 15 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 (Plateau/Mountain, Plant, Coastal zones), the shares of cereal for grain is higher than other crop production groups only in wet season, at 57 percent, 78 percent and 90 percent respectively.

Table 10. Crop production by main group, season and zone, 2017. 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	4,565	1,919	21	0	1,706	1,151	1,657	653	271	24	911	91
Tubers and leguminous plants	3,622	400	0	0	110	90	2,948	278	0	0	564	32
Industrial temporary crops	198	172	0	0	155	152	29	9	1	0	14	10
Vegetables	50	25	0	0	7	12	27	3	5	2	11	8
Fruits and nuts	304	75	0	0	132	34	77	5	14	5	81	31
Industrial permanent crops	109	21	0	0	91	17	0	0	12	1	6	2
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,849	2,612	21	0	2,200	1,456	4,739	949	302	33	1,586	174
	Percent											
Cereals harvested for grain	51.6	73.5	100	0	77.5	79.1	35.0	68.9	89.5	71.5	57.4	52.2
Tubers and leguminous plants	40.9	15.3	0	0	5.0	6.2	62.2	29.3	0	0.7	35.5	18.3
Industrial temporary crops	2.2	6.6	0	0	7.0	10.5	0.6	1.0	0.3	0	0.9	6.0
Vegetables	0.6	1.0	0	0	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.7	7.2	0.7	4.6
Fruits and nuts	3.4	2.9	0	0	6.0	2.3	1.6	0.5	4.7	16.1	5.1	17.7
Industrial permanent crops	1.2	0.8	0	0	4.1	1.2	0	0	3.9	4.5	0.4	1.2
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.3. Cost of cultivation of crops

The costs of crop production for both seasons in 2017 are estimated to 3,575,000 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 2017.

The cost of crop production is estimated at 2,192,000 Million Riels in wet season and 1,383,000 Million Riels in dry season. In wet season, the highest total cost is spent for chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide, estimated at 643,000 Million Riels which is equivalent to about 29 percent of total costs, followed by other hired labour charges, estimated at 440,000 (about 20 percent of total costs), payment for hired draft power, at 405,000 Million Riels (about 19 percent of total costs) and Planting materials 337,000 Million Riels (about 15 percent of total costs). In dry season, the chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide, other hired labor charges as well as planting materials are higher respectively, if compared with other cost components of crop production. For every zone in Cambodia, the chemical fertilizers and labour, 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).

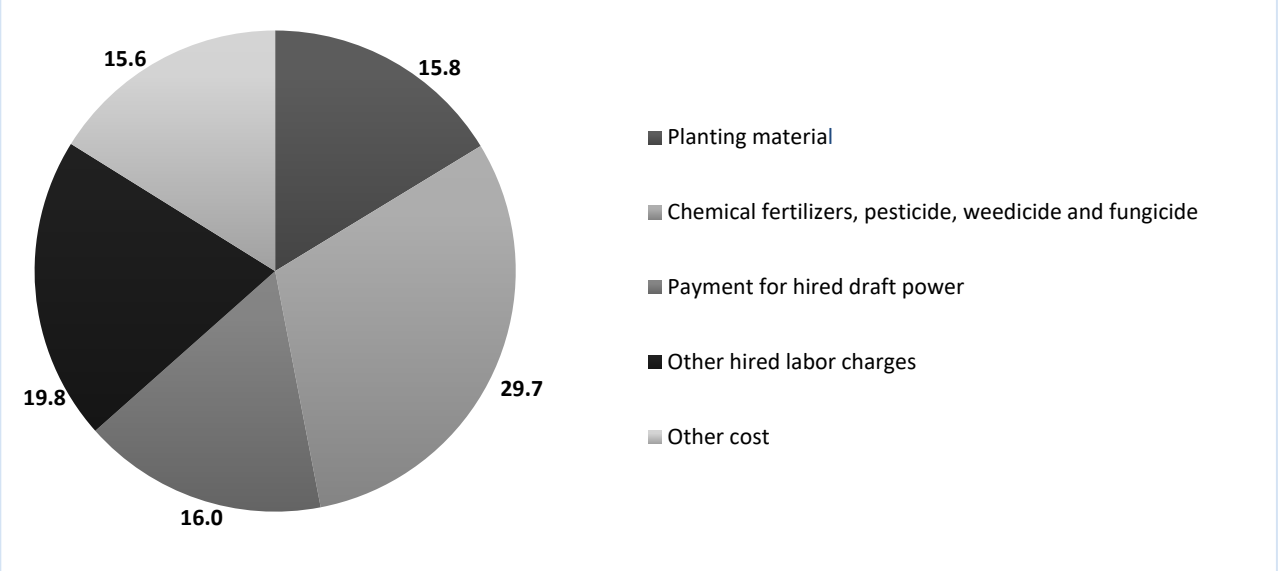
Table 11. Cost of crop production in wet season by group items and zone, 2017.
In Million Riels and Percent.

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Planting material	336,576	169	138,430	126,868	14,192	56,918
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	642,757	2,393	353,344	168,804	53,337	64,879
Animal and plant manure	98,106	772	43,963	26,757	7,970	18,644
Electricity for the farming	4,485	0	1,169	2,833	170	313
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	89,952	674	37,919	27,741	5,716	17,901
Storage items	56,529	548	23,094	20,665	3,176	9,045
Payment for hired draft power	405,254	4,033	168,953	139,283	36,255	56,730
Other hired labor charges	439,376	2,686	161,706	174,157	24,516	76,310
Irrigation charges	12,145	807	9,478	447	0	1,413
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	149	41	108	0	0	0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	68,780	779	24,432	32,736	3,188	7,645
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	6,458	0	2,939	1,439	667	1,413
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	34,666	0	9,342	10,426	5,287	9,612
Total	2,192,258	12,902	974,877	732,158	154,475	317,847
	Percent					
Planting material	15.4	1.3	14.2	17.3	9.2	17.9
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	29.3	18.5	36.2	23.1	34.5	20.4
Animal and plant manure	4.5	6.0	4.5	3.7	5.2	5.9
Electricity for the farming	0.2	0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	4.1	5.2	3.9	0.4	3.7	5.6
Storage items	2.6	4.2	2.4	3.8	2.1	2.8
Payment for hired draft power	18.5	31.3	17.3	2.8	23.5	17.8
Other hired labor charges	20.0	20.8	16.6	19.0	15.9	24.0
Irrigation charges	0.6	6.3	1.0	23.8	0	0.4
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	0	0.3	0	0.1	0	0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	3.1	6.0	2.5	4.5	2.1	2.4
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	0.3	0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	1.6	0	1.0	1.4	3.4	3.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 12. Cost of crop production in dry season by group items and zone, 2017.
In Million Riels and Percent.

Cost Items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
			Million Riels			
Planting material	228,104	10	121,544	92,401	755	13,394
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	419,730	0	267,117	104,257	14,683	33,673
Animal and plant manure	36,869	20	28,771	2,477	2,446	3,156
Electricity for the farming	1,095	0	554	70	340	131
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	100,196	35	66,663	21,693	2,676	9,129
Storage items	25,555	5	13,370	8,860	393	2,927
Payment for hired draft power	165,504	101	84,415	63,912	490	16,586
Other hired labor charges	268,217	0	120,841	102,251	1,563	43,561
Irrigation charges	30,708	50	28,911	1,394	0	353
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	67	0	0	67	0	0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	44,612	30	18,158	21,125	580	4,718
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	1,991	0	1,268	348	0	376
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	59,976	0	7,770	46,392	0	5,814
Total	1,382,625	252	759,380	465,247	23,927	133,818
			Percent			
Planting material	16.5	4.0	16.0	19.9	3.2	10.0
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	30.4	0	35.2	22.4	61.4	25.2
Animal and plant manure	2.7	8.0	3.8	0.5	10.2	2.4
Electricity for the farming	0.1	0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	7.2	14.0	8.8	4.7	11.2	6.8
Storage items	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.2
Payment for hired draft power	12.0	40.0	11.1	13.7	2.0	12.4
Other hired labor charges	19.4	0	15.9	22.0	6.5	32.6
Irrigation charges	2.2	20.0	3.8	0.3	0	0.3
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	3.2	12.0	2.4	4.5	2.4	3.5
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0	0.3
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	4.3	0	1.0	10.0	0	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 2. Cost of crop production by cost item, 2017. 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 2017. As indicated, the number of households engaged in raising livestock and poultry in Cambodia, was estimated at almost 2,101,000 (61 percent of all households). In Phnom Penh, this share is very low, about 5 percent only, while the Coastal zone, the share is highest, about 79 percent. Comparing by gender, the share of men headed households who had raised livestock and poultry is higher than the share of women headed households for 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, 2017. In Thousands and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Households raising livestock and poultry	2,101	18	902	669	191	320
All households	3,438	377	1,336	1,026	241	457
Percent of all households	61.1	4.8	67.5	65.2	79.2	70.1

Table 14. Number of households raising livestock and poultry by sex of head of households and zone, 2017. 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	416	1685	6	12	181	721	149	520	34	158	46	274
All households	786	2652	102	275	314	1022	249	778	43	198	79	379
% of all households	52.9	63.6	6.2	4.4	57.6	70.5	59.8	66.9	78.2	79.4	58.6	72.5

Table 15 shows the number of livestock and poultry the households raised in 2017. The most common types of livestock and poultry raised is chicken which accounted for about 64 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, 2017. In Thousands and Percent.

Type of livestock and poultry	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number			
Cattle	3,048	22	1,353	900	224	549
Buffalos	436	0	185	151	44	56
Horses, ponies	2	0	2	0	0	0
Pigs	1,365	0	608	280	240	236
Sheep	3	0	0	3	0	0
Goats	34	0	0	34	0	1
Chicken	30,540	147	12,519	9,739	3,314	4,821
Duck	12,104	45	8,649	1,986	497	927
Quail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	40	0	7	13	6	13
Total	47,571	214	23,323	13,106	4,324	6,604
			Percent			
Cattle	6.4	10.3	5.8	6.9	5.2	8.3
Buffalos	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8
Horses, ponies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pigs	2.9	0.0	2.6	2.1	5.5	3.6
Sheep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goats	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Chicken	64.2	68.8	53.7	74.3	76.6	73.0
Duck	25.4	20.9	37.1	15.2	11.5	14.0
Quail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The cost for raising livestock and poultry in Cambodia during 2017 was estimated at 962,000 Million Riels. Table 16 shows that the highest cost for raising livestock and poultry was spent on purchased feed, estimated about 917,000 Million Riels which is equivalent to 95 percent of the total costs. The total cost of veterinary services and medicine was 36,000 Million Riels (or about 4 percent), and the cost of hired labor for caring for livestock was about 7,000 Million Riels (or about1 percent). Looking at different zones, the share on purchasing feed is much higher than other cost components, more than 95 percent of each zone excepted Phnom Penh zone. (See table 16 for more details)

Table 16. Cost for raising of livestock and poultry by zone, 2017. In Million Riels and Percent.

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Feed for livestock-purchased	916,838	1,403	434,510	248,742	102,283	129,900
Hired labor caring for livestock	7,309	31	3,649	548	3,062	19
Veterinary services and medicine	35,942	1,119	15,535	12,105	3,106	4,076
Other costs	922	0	882	4	0	36
Products and feed to/from market	1,373	102	221	1,048	0	2
Total	962,384	2,655	454,796	262,448	108,451	134,034
	Percent					
Feed for livestock-purchased	95.3	52.8	95.5	94.8	94.3	96.9
Hired labor caring for livestock	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.2	2.8	0.0
Veterinary services and medicine	3.7	42.2	3.4	4.6	2.9	3.0
Other costs	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Products and feed to/from market	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

Table 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 Cattle are valued at 100,000 Million Riels, other product of duck (i.e. eggs, etc.) valued at 73,000 Million Riels. Looking at the different zones in Cambodia, the other product of pig than meat is about 2 percent for Plateau/Mountain and Plain zone, other product of duck is about 58 percent for Coastal zone, other product of chicken is about 21 percent for Plateau/Mountain zone and 13 percent for Tonle Sap zone.

Table 17. Value of other products than meat in the past 12 months by zone, 2017.
In Million Riels and Percent.

Type of livestock and poultry	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Cattle	99,855	0	49,012	28,308	6,587	15,947
Buffalos	15,521	0	11,545	2,445	1,111	420
Horses, ponies	31	0	31	0	0	0
Pigs	3,554	0	1,611	466	999	478
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken	27,799	20	9,665	11,206	1,885	5,023
Duck	73,330	0	16,361	40,639	14,738	1,592
Quail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	293	0	0	270	0	23
Total	220,383	20	88,225	83,335	25,320	23,483
	Percent					
Cattle	45.3	0	55.6	34.0	26.0	67.9
Buffalos	7.0	0	13.1	2.9	4.4	1.8
Horses, ponies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pigs	1.6	0	1.8	0.6	3.9	2.0
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken	12.6	100	11.0	13.4	7.4	21.4
Duck	33.3	0	18.5	48.8	58.2	6.8
Quail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0.1	0	0	0.3	0	0.1
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 2017. As indicated, the product value of cattle accounted for approximately 62 percent, followed by product of pigs for 16 percent, product of chicken and buffalos accounted for 9 percent and 10 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	1,908,972	9,775	896,664	496,600	98,530	407,404
Buffalos	293,752	0	178,465	80,083	6,829	28,375
Horses, ponies	2,385	0	2,385	0	0	0
Pigs	486,620	0	244,027	107,705	87,112	47,776
Sheep	924	0	0	924	0	0
Goats	12,484	0	0	12,484	0	0
Chicken	266,465	542	120,935	79,422	29,329	36,238
Duck	87,872	736	64,092	14,414	3,988	4,642
Quail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	230	0	93	137	0	0
Total	3,059,706	11,052	1,506,661	791,769	225,788	524,435
	Percent					
Cattle	62.4	88.4	59.5	62.7	43.6	77.7
Buffalos	9.6	0	11.8	10.1	3.0	5.4
Horses, ponies	0.1	0	0.2	0	0	0
Pigs	15.9	0	16.2	13.6	38.6	9.1
Sheep	0	0	0	0.1	0	0
Goats	0.4	0	0	1.6	0	0
Chicken	8.7	4.9	8.0	10.0	13.0	6.9
Duck	2.9	6.7	4.3	1.8	1.8	0.9
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 1,352,000 households had engaged in fishing activities, equivalent to 39 percent. If one compares the five zones in Cambodia, the share of households with fishing activities is higher for Plateau/Mountain zone, at 48 percent, followed by Coast zone, at 47 percent, Tonle Sap zone, at 44 percent and Plain zone, at 43 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, 2017. In Thousand and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Households with fishing activities	1,352	3	568	447	113	221
All households	3,438	377	1,336	1,026	241	457
Percent of all households	39.3	0.9	42.5	43.5	46.8	48.2

Table 20 shows the number of households with fishing activities by sex of head of households and zone in 2017. 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 43

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	222	1130	0	3	97	471	81	366	16	97	29	192
All house-holds	786	2652	102	275	314	1022	249	778	43	198	79	379
Percent of all house-holds	28.2	42.6	0.0	1.2	30.8	46.1	32.4	47.1	36.4	49.1	36.3	50.7

Figure 3. Percentage of households with fishing activities by sex of household head and zone, 2017.

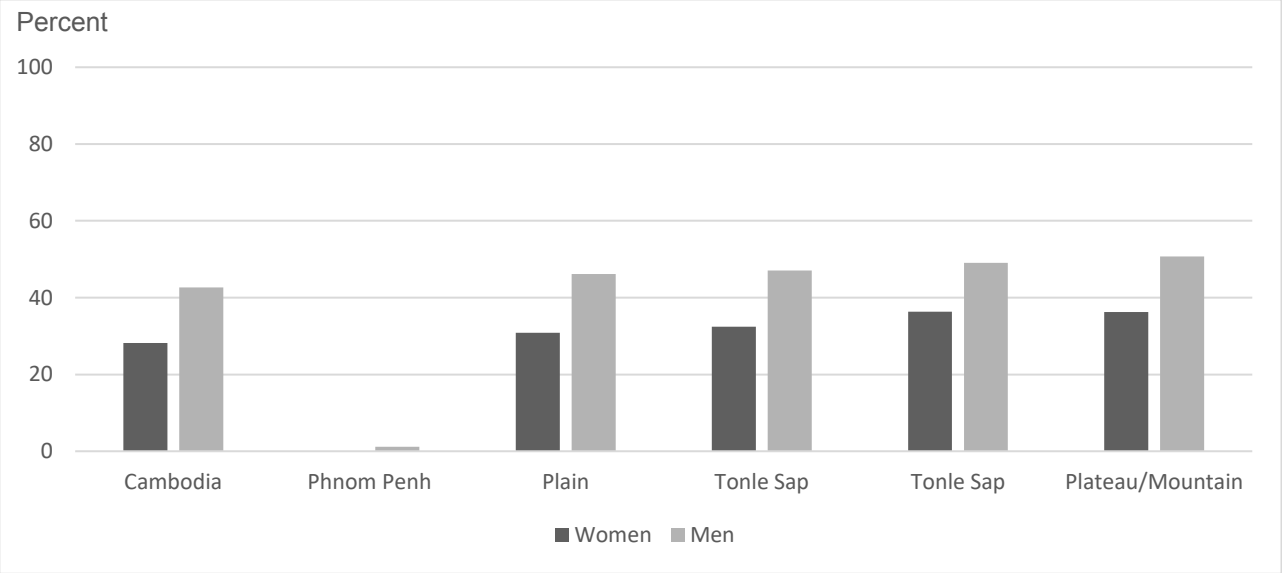


Table 21 shows the number of households participating in fish cultivation and fishing (aquaculture activities). As indicated, about 43,000 households, which is equivalent of more than 1 percent of all households in Cambodia had engaged in aquaculture activities for 2017. If compares in five zones, the 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, 2017. In Thousands and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
Households with fishing activities	43	0	27	9	6	1
All households	3,438	377	1,336	1,026	241	457
Percent of all households	1.3	0	2.0	0.8	2.5	0.3

4.6. Forestry and hunting

In 2017, the number of households participating in forestry and hunting activities was 2,321,000, which is equivalent to about 68 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 81 percent and 77 percent respectively. For Tonle Sap and Coast zones, the corresponding shares are lower, at about 74 percent each. For Phnom Penh, this share is very low. (See Table 22 for more details).

Table 22. Number of households with forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2017. In Thousand and Percent.

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Households with forestry and hunting activities	2,321	0	1,023	763	165	370
All households	3,438	377	1,336	1,026	241	457
Percent of all households	67.5	0	76.6	74.3	68.5	81.0

Table 23 shows the number of households with forestry and hunting activities by sex of head of households and zone in 2017. As indicated, the share of women-headed households who had engaged in forestry and hunting activities in Cambodia is likely the same share of men-headed households, at 67 percent and 68 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, 2017. In Thousand and Percent.

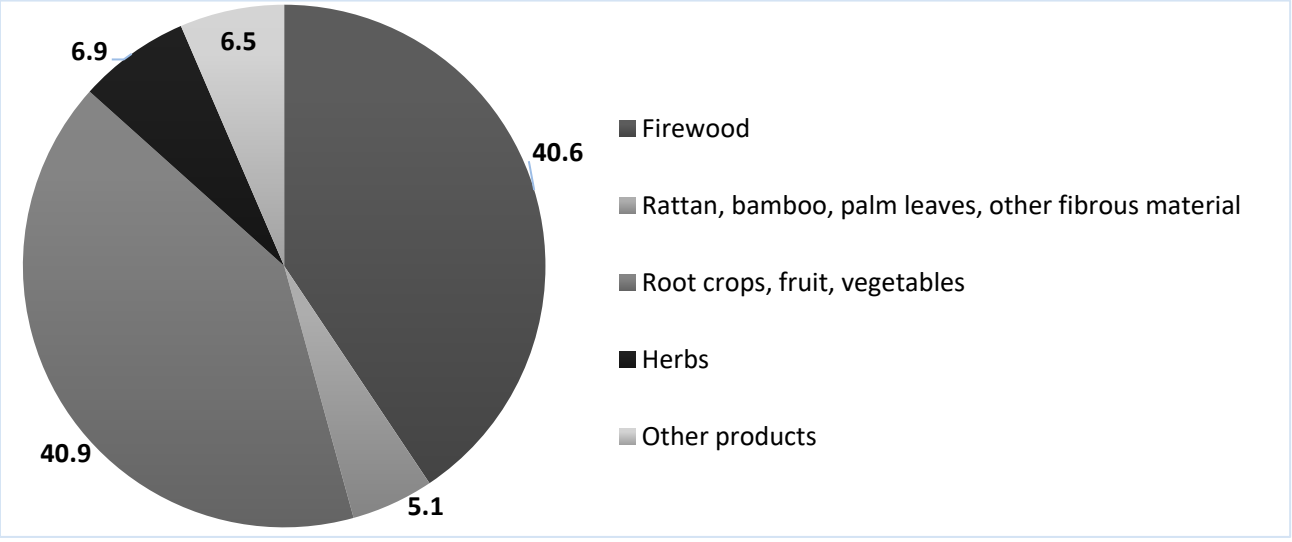
Number of households	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Households with forestry and hunting activities	523	1,799	0	0	237	786	196	566	28	137	61	309
All house-holds	786	2,652	102	275	314	1,022	249	778	43	198	79	379
Percent of all households	66.5	67.8	0.0	0.0	75.5	76.9	78.9	72.8	65.2	69.2	78.0	81.6

Table 24 shows the number of forestry and hunting activities by type of activities and zone. In 2017, the most common activity was collecting root crops, fruit, vegetables, and collecting firewood at 41 percent for each of all households. Looking at different zones in Cambodia, the firewood is the same 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, 2017. In Thousand and Percent.

Activities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Number of activities					
Sawing logs	61	0	14	27	2	18
Firewood	2,297	0	1,017	758	159	362
Wood for charcoal	40	0	6	17	3	14
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	290	0	125	91	27	47
Palm juice	53	0	19	27	0	7
Root crops, fruit, vegetables	2,310	0	983	795	170	361
Herbs	390	0	154	120	24	92
Honey	73	0	22	33	0	18
Wild animals and birds	136	0	32	66	14	24
Other products	3	0	0	3	0	0
Total	5,652	0	2,370	1,937	400	945
	Percent					
Sawing logs	1	0	1	1	0	2
Firewood	41	0	43	39	40	38
Wood for charcoal	1	0	0	1	1	2
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	5	0	5	5	7	5
Palm juice	1	0	1	1	0	1
Root crops, fruit, vegetables	41	0	41	41	43	38
Herbs	7	0	6	6	6	10
Honey	1	0	1	2	0	2
Wild animals and birds	2	0	1	3	4	3
Other products	0	0	0		0	0
Total	100	0	100	100	100	100

Figure 4. Percentage of households shared with forestry and hunting activities by type of activities, 2017. In Percent.



4.7. Annex of additional tables for agriculture

Table 25. Number of households with access to parcel of land by zone, 2017.
In Thousands and Percent.

Parcel of land	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
			Number			
Total	3,336	28	1,466	1,032	259	551
One parcel	2,101	12	895	675	176	343
2-5 parcels	1,214	14	559	349	83	208
6 parcels and over	21	1	12	8	0	0
			Percent			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
One parcel	63.0	44.3	61.1	65.4	67.9	62.2
2-5 parcels	36.4	52.0	38.1	33.9	32.1	37.8
6 parcels and over	0.6	3.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0

Table 26. Number of household by sex of household head and group of parcels by zone, 2017.
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	440	1,661	4	8	191	704	163	511	34	142	48	295
2-5 parcel	193	1,021	5	9	81	478	71	278	12	71	24	184
6 parcels	1	20	0	1	0	12	1	7	0	0	0	0
Total	634	2,701	9	18	272	1,194	236	796	46	213	72	479
						Percent						
One parcel	69.3	61.5	44.4	44.2	70.3	59.0	69.3	64.2	73.4	66.7	66.5	61.5
2-5 parcel	30.5	37.8	55.6	50.2	29.7	40.0	30.2	35.0	26.6	33.3	33.5	38.5
6 parcels	0.2	0.7	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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, 2017.
In Thousands and Percent.

Land acquirement	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Given by the government or local authority	823	8	256	314	48	197
Inheritance or gift from relative	1,258	1	470	451	68	268
Bought from relatives	125	0	40	48	10	27
Bought from non-relatives	537	1	169	226	14	127
Cleared land/occupied for free	300	0	53	160	0	86
Donated by friend	7	0	2	0	1	3
Rented in	215	0	58	110	18	28
Other means	34	0	11	11	3	8
Total	3,298	10	1,061	1,321	162	745
	Percent					
Given by the government or local authority	25.0	82.6	24.2	23.7	29.9	26.4
Inheritance or gift from relatives	38.1	6.4	44.3	34.1	41.9	36.0
Bought from relatives	3.8	4.2	3.7	3.6	5.9	3.6
Bought from non-relatives	16.3	5.2	16.0	17.1	8.4	17.1
Cleared land/occupied for free	9.1	0.0	5.0	12.1	0.0	11.5
Donated by friend	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.4
Rented in	6.5	1.6	5.5	8.4	10.9	3.8
Other means	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	2.1	1.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 28. Area and number of agricultural land by type of crop and zone, 2017.
In Thousands and Percent.

Area land by type of crop	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Rice	2,306	9	809	924	140	425
Other crop	436	0	64	236	0	136
Fruit and nut trees	336	0	115	68	21	131
Rubber	49	0	42	3	0	3
Bamboo shoots	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bamboo tree	34	0	4	26	0	4
Don’t know wich crop	130	0	20	64	1	45
None	3,291	10	1,055	1,321	162	743
Total	2,306	9	809	924	140	425
	Percent					
Rice	70.1	96.6	76.7	69.9	86.1	57.1
Other crop	13.2	0.0	6.1	17.8	0.2	18.3
Fruit and nut trees	10.2	0.0	10.9	5.2	13.1	17.6
Rubber	1.5	0.0	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.5
Bamboo shoots	.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bamboo tree	1.0	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.5
Don’t know wich crop	3.9	3.4	1.9	4.9	0.6	6.0
None	70.1	96.6	76.7	69.9	86.1	57.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 29. Rice production by season and zone, 2017. 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, 2017. In Million Riels and Percent.

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Breeding stock for raising fish	10,094	0	3,009	5,931	796	359
Feed for raising fish	55,554	0	9,901	42,746	2,397	511
Hired labour	31,283	0	0	9,184	22,099	0
Ice	6,504	180	589	5,068	657	11
Repair and maintenance of nets and traps	133,604	1,813	52,960	39,609	24,031	15,190
Repair and maintenance of boat	18,735	269	3,274	9,217	5,503	472
Boat fuel	65,418	1,420	7,613	22,247	29,812	4,327
Boat rent	1,696	0	0	0	1,119	577
Cash rent for tank	361	0	0	0	361	0
Transport of fish to market	1,184	0	118	98	791	176
Service (technical assistance) received	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other cost item	2,730	0	378	1,779	42	531
Total	327,163	3,682	77,843	135,878	87,607	22,154
	Percent					
Breeding stock for raising fish	3.1	0.0	3.9	4.4	0.9	1.6
Feed for raising fish	17.0	0.0	12.7	31.5	2.7	2.3
Hired labour	9.6	0.0	0.0	6.8	25.2	0.0
Ice	2.0	4.9	0.8	3.7	0.7	0
Repair and maintenance of nets and traps	40.8	49.3	68.0	29.2	27.4	68.6
Repair and maintenance of boat	5.7	7.3	4.2	6.8	6.3	2.1
Boat fuel	20.0	38.6	9.8	16.4	34.0	19.5
Boat rent	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.6
Cash rent for tank	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Transport of fish to market	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.8
Service (technical assistance) received	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other cost item	0.8	0.0	0.5	1.3	0	2.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 31. Income of fish cultivation and fishing by zone, 2017. 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	745,713	27,313	183,551	285,688	184,515	64,646
Consume of fish, shrimp, crab etc.	533,731	517	214,954	173,306	39,463	105,491
Given away as gift, charity, barter etc.	29,402	0	11,885	10,565	2,847	4,104
Used for drying (dried/smoked etc.)	48,573	0	18,948	21,430	3,246	4,949
Used for preparation of fish/shrimp sauce	2,390	0	1,513	873	0	4
Used for animal feed	1,341	0	527	776	0	37
Used for other purpose	13,809	0	4,643	7,883	93	1,190
Total	1,374,958	27,830	436,021	500,522	230,164	180,422
	Percent					
Proceeds from sale of fish, shrimp, crab etc	54.2	98.1	42.1	57.1	80.2	35.8
Consume of fish, shrimp, crab etc.	38.8	1.9	49.3	34.6	17.1	58.5
Given away as gift, charity, barter etc.	2.1	0.0	2.7	2.1	1.2	2.3
Used for drying (dried/smoked etc.)	3.5	0.0	4.3	4.3	1.4	2.7
Used for preparation of fish/shrimp sauce	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Used for animal feed	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Used for other purpose	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 32. Cost of forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2017. In Million Riels and Percent.

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Caostal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Transport costs, incl. transport to market	5,000	0	93	142	0	4,765
Fuel	57,035	0	4,548	27,936	129	24,422
Draft animal feed	1,854	0	94	1,334	0	426
Hired labour charges	9,205	0	60	4,998	0	4,146
Tools, equipment, including maintenance	48,246	0	14,857	17,149	3,187	13,053
Commissions, tips, rents etc.	10,422	0	206	244	0	9,972
Other cost item	6,981	0	412	4,609	0	1,959
Total	138,742	0	20,270	56,413	3,316	58,744
	Percent					
Transport costs, incl. transport to market	3.6	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	8.1
Fuel	41.1	0.0	22.4	49.5	3.9	41.6
Draft animal feed	1.3	0.0	0.5	2.4	0.0	0.7
Hired labour charges	6.6	0.0	0.3	8.9	0.0	7.1
Tools, equipment, including maintenance	34.8	0.0	73.3	30.4	96.1	22.2
Commissions, tips, rents etc.	7.5	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	17.0
Other cost item	5.0	0.0	2.0	8.2	0.0	3.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 33. Income of forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2017. In Million Riels and Percent.

Income items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Sawing logs	232,893	0	4,484	125,207	500	102,701
Firewood	883,334	0	392,240	267,585	60,996	162,513
Wood for charcoal	20,577	0	1,975	5,970	1,359	11,273
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	49,525	0	27,474	15,133	2,339	4,579
Palm juice	56,836	0	11,832	39,281	0	5,724
Root crops, fruits, vegetables	356,915	0	138,961	132,842	26,426	58,687
Herbs	13,696	0	4,654	4,845	505	3,692
Honey	22,338	0	5,008	7,239	0	10,090
Wild animals and birds	43,617	0	2,602	36,852	1,698	2,466
Other products	11,932	0	0	11,932	0	0
Total	1,691,663	0	589,231	646,886	93,823	361,723
	Percent					
Sawing logs	13.8	0.0	0.8	19.4	0.5	28.4
Firewood	52.2	0.0	66.6	41.4	65.0	44.9
Wood for charcoal	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.4	3.1
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	2.9	0.0	4.7	2.3	2.5	1.3
Palm juice	3.4	0.0	2.0	6.1	0.0	1.6
Root crops, fruits, vegetables	21.1	0.0	23.6	20.5	28.2	16.2
Herbs	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.0
Honey	1.3	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.0	2.8
Wild animals and birds	2.6	0.0	0.4	5.7	1.8	0.7
Other products	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

5. Education

5.1. Literacy

The adult literacy rate is the share of the population aged 15 years and above who can read and write a simple message. Phnom Penh had the highest rate in all geographical areas and it was about 92 percent for women and about 98 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, 2017. In Number and Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
		Number	
Cambodia	4,552,209	4,684,228	9,236,437
Phnom Penh	731,316	689,010	1,420,326
Other urban	637,638	629,209	1,266,846
Other rural	3,183,254	3,366,010	6,549,264
		Percent	
Cambodia	78.1	87.3	82.5
Phnom Penh	91.9	97.5	94.5
Other urban	84.4	92.6	88.2
Other rural	74.4	84.6	79.3

The literacy rate from 6 years and above was also highest in Phnom Penh with about 91 percent of women and 96 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, 2017. In Number and Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
		Number	
Cambodia	5,559,039	5,780,160	11,339,198
Phnom Penh	832,394	821,426	1,653,820
Other urban	760,663	759,454	1,520,116
Other rural	3,965,982	4,199,280	8,165,262
		Percent	
Cambodia	76.7	84.0	80.3
Phnom Penh	90.9	95.7	93.2
Other urban	81.8	88.7	85.1
Other rural	73.4	81.3	77.3

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 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, 2017. In Number and Percent.

Age group	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
6+	5,559,039	5,780,160	11,339,198	76.7	84.0	80.3
6-14	1,006,830	1,095,931	2,102,761	71.0	72.5	71.8
15-24	1,592,197	1,640,914	3,233,111	95.7	93.5	94.6
25-34	1,205,853	1,201,909	2,407,762	85.7	87.8	86.8
35-44	631,351	681,901	1,313,252	71.2	82.8	76.8
45-54	574,345	590,546	1,164,890	69.3	81.9	75.2
55-64	365,321	322,466	687,787	63.6	82.8	71.3
65+	183,141	246,494	429,635	39.0	79.5	55.1

5.2. School attendance

About 58 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 was 62 percent 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, 2017. In Number and Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
		Number	
Cambodia	1,744,842	1,906,748	3,651,590
Phnom Penh	185,494	216,913	402,407
Other urban	242,346	241,115	483,460
Other rural	1,317,003	1,448,720	2,765,723
		Percent	
Cambodia	56.6	58.4	57.5
Phnom Penh	57.3	63.2	60.3
Other urban	63.1	60.8	62.0
Other rural	55.5	57.3	56.4

The school attendance rate is highest in the age group 6-14 years old and was about 92 percent among women and just about 93 percent for men. The rate is lower in the age group 15-24 years old were only above 26 percent among the women and about 28 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, 2017. In Number and Percent.

Age group	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
6-24	1,744,842	1,906,748	3,651,590	56.6	58.4	57.5
6-14	1,299,706	1,409,814	2,709,519	91.6	93.3	92.5
15-24	445,137	496,934	942,071	26.8	28.3	27.6

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 57 percent of the women and 61 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, 2017. In Number and Percent.

Education levels	Women	Men	Both sexes
		Number	
Pre-primary	94,262	91,167	185,429
Primary	1,050,415	1,238,124	2,288,540
Lower secondary	374,300	361,936	736,236
Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	240,892	205,358	446,250
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	90,804	119,083	209,888
Total	1,850,674	2,015,669	3,866,342
		Percent	
Pre-primary	5.1	4.5	4.8
Primary	56.8	61.4	59.2
Lower secondary	20.2	18.0	19.0
Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	13.0	10.2	11.5
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	4.9	5.9	5.4
Total	100	100	100

In Cambodia the net attendance rate in primary school (children aged 6-11) years was about 88 percent for women and 91 percent for men. The net enrolment rates for men were higher than for women almost all area except in Other urban areas, the rates for women were higher than for men. (See Table 7 for more details).

Table 7. Net attendance rates in primary school by geographic domain and sex, 2017. In Number and Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
		Number	
Cambodia	830,985	910,264	1,741,249
Phnom Penh	71,590	100,875	172,465
Other urban	109,234	102,381	211,615
Other rural	650,161	707,009	1,357,170
		Percent	
Cambodia	87.9	91.1	89.6
Phnom Penh	90.8	91.7	91.3
Other urban	90.6	88.7	89.7
Other rural	87.2	91.4	89.3

The net attendance rates in lower secondary school were lower than in primary school. In Phnom Penh about 51 percent of the women and 60 percent of the men continued into lower secondary school. This rate is lower than in other urban areas beacuse in Phnom Penh have only 79 observation in the sample. This is a random effect which makes the decrease for Phnom Penh. The net attendance rate was higher for women than men in Cambodia, other urban and other rural areas. But in Phnom Penh 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, 2017. In Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	234,283	193,429	427,711	47.5	46.3	46.8
Phnom Penh	20,781	24,778	45,560	73.6	59.7	65.4
Other urban	33,111	33,168	66,278	41.7	57.5	50.2
Other rural	180,391	135,482	315,873	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 55 percent among women and 50 percent among men. The rates for women is highter than the rate for man in all geographic areas.
(See Table 9 for more details).

Table 9. Net attendance rates in upper secondary school by geographical domain and sex 2017. In Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	164,472	132,387	296,859	32.4	25.0	28.6
Phnom Penh	28,771	25,059	53,830	54.5	49.9	52.2
Other urban	27,300	24,617	51,916	41.5	36.2	38.8
Other rural	108,401	82,712	191,113	27.8	20.1	23.8

The table below shows the percentage of those currently attending school who are in a private school. There were large differences between primary, secondary and higher education. In higher education about 69 percent of women and 77 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, 2017. In Percent.

Education levels	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Primary	24,860	19,610	44,470	2.4	1.6	1.9
Lower secondary	7,747	2,774	10,521	2.1	0.8	1.4
Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	4,796	4,916	9,712	2.0	2.4	2.2
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	62,726	91,852	154,578	69.1	77.1	73.6

Taking private lessons after school is most common at the higher educational levels in Cambodia. In upper secondary school was 77 percent of the women and 72 percent of the men took private lessons. The rate was also quite high in post-secondary school with about 40 percent of the women and about 42 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, 2017. In Number and Percent.

Education levels	Women	Men	Both sexes
		Number	
Primary	213,861	246,020	459,881
Lower secondary	223,417	196,448	419,866
Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	185,542	147,776	333,318
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	36,169	49,543	85,712
		Percent	
Primary	20.4	19.9	20.1
Lower secondary	59.7	54.3	57.0
Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	77.0	72.0	74.7
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	39.8	41.6	40.8

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 above 17 percent among women and about 10 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, 2017. In Number and Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
		Number	
Cambodia	1,104,441	554,739	1,659,180
Phnom Penh	56,430	20,282	76,712
Other urban	100,472	42,644	143,116
Other rural	947,539	491,813	1,439,352
		Percent	
Cambodia	15.2	8.1	11.7
Phnom Penh	6.2	2.4	4.3
Other urban	10.8	5.0	8.0
Other rural	17.5	9.5	13.6

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 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 18 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, 2017. In Number and Percent.

Age group	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
6+	1,104,441	554,739	1,659,180	15.2	8.1	11.7
6-14	68,679	51,671	120,351	4.8	3.4	4.1
15-24	47,688	62,959	110,647	2.9	3.6	3.2
25-34	154,417	120,665	275,082	11.0	8.8	9.9
35-44	185,731	105,332	291,062	21.0	12.8	17.0
45-54	199,755	104,330	304,085	24.1	14.5	19.6
55-64	179,144	53,868	233,011	31.2	13.8	24.2
65+	269,027	55,915	324,941	57.2	18.0	41.7

The question on reasons for not attending school was asked to persons below 18 years, who were not attending school. About the same percentage points of women and men (37 percent) responded that they must contribute to household income. About 19 percent of women and 15 percent of men responded Must help with household chores. Around 11 percent of women and about 13 percent of men gave the reason that they did not want to go to school. About 12 percent of women and about 11 percent of men responded they were too young. (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, 2017. In Number and Percent.

Reasons for not attending school	Women	Men	Both sexes
		Number	
Don't want to	36,046	43,098	79,144
Did not do well in school	17,987	43,841	61,828
No suitable school available/school is too far - No teacher/Supplies	4,336	1,638	5,974
High cost of schooling	-	-	-
Must contribute to household income	122,264	118,537	240,800
Must help with household chores	62,838	46,816	109,654
Too poor	28,868	19,759	48,627
Due to disability - Due to long term illness (over 3 months)	16,762	13,162	29,924
Too young	40,210	35,292	75,502
Other	4,353	1,700	6,053
Total	333,663	323,843	657,507
		Percent	
Don't want to	10.8	13.3	12.0
Did not do well in school	5.4	13.5	9.4
No suitable school available/school is too far - No teacher/Supplies	1.3	0.5	0.9
High cost of schooling	-	-	-
Must contribute to household income	36.6	36.6	36.6
Must help with household chores	18.8	14.5	16.7
Too poor	8.7	6.1	7.4
Due to disability - Due to long term illness (over 3 months)	5.0	4.1	4.6
Too young	12.1	10.9	11.5
Other	1.3	0.5	0.9
Total	100	100	100

Table 15 below shows the percentage of persons attending non-formal school. 9 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, 2017. In Number and Percent.

Age group	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
6-14	138,138	159,507	297,645	9.7	10.6	10.2
15-24	138,024	135,629	273,653	8.3	7.7	8.0
6-24	276,161	295,137	571,298	9.0	9.0	9.0

Among those who attended non-formal class about 95 percent studied foreign languages, about 2 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 1 percent only. (See Table 16 for more details).

Table 16. Persons aged (6-24 years) who are currently attending non-formal class by sex, 2017. In Number and Percent.

Type of non-formal class	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Computer literacy	3,488	7,170	10,658	1.2	2.4	1.8
Vocational training	4,959	1,947	6,907	1.8	0.6	1.2
Foreign Languages	270,187	282,772	552,959	95.7	93.4	94.5
Literacy programs - Others	3,620	10,730	14,350	1.3	3.5	2.5
Total	282,255	302,619	584,874	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 where the share of women was highter than men.(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+	2,890,166	3,334,826	6,224,991	49.6	62.1	55.6
15-24	1,330,080	1,326,288	2,656,368	80.0	75.6	77.7
25-34	835,464	906,022	1,741,486	59.4	66.2	62.7
35-44	330,800	475,791	806,590	37.3	57.8	47.2
45-54	224,016	366,550	590,566	27.0	50.9	38.1
55-64	114,985	155,674	270,659	20.0	40.0	28.1
65+	54,821	104,501	159,321	11.7	33.7	20.4

Having at least completed lower secondary school education was most common in the age group 18-24 years where about 49 percent of the women and about 48 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, 2017. In Number and Percent.

Age group	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
18+	1,319,282	1,708,891	3,028,173	24.8	35.3	29.8
18-24	567,809	592,231	1,160,040	49.1	48.4	48.8
25-34	461,907	556,688	1,018,595	32.8	40.7	36.7
35-44	137,154	267,164	404,318	15.5	32.5	23.6
45-54	89,403	189,725	279,128	10.8	26.3	18.0
55-64	51,287	69,847	121,134	8.9	17.9	12.6
65+	11,721	33,236	44,958	2.5	10.7	5.8

About 19 percent of persons aged 25 years and above responded that they have none or only some education. The share for women was about 24 percent and men 12 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, 2017. In Number Percent.

Educational attainment	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
	Number			Percent		
None or only some education	992,111	443,924	1,436,035	23.8	12.3	18.5
Primary school not completed	1,614,515	1,159,353	2,773,868	38.7	32.1	35.7
Primary school completed	808,613	891,877	1,700,490	19.4	24.7	21.9
Lower secondary completed	400,897	519,314	920,210	9.6	14.4	11.8
Upper secondary completed	179,688	314,093	493,781	4.3	8.7	6.3
Post-secondary education	170,888	283,253	454,141	4.1	7.8	5.8
Other	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4,166,711	3,611,814	7,778,526	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 is higher in Phnom Penh and other urban than other rural areas. The share of 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, 2017. In Number and Percent.

Educational attainment	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
		Number		
None or only some education	1,436,035	64,277	118,464	1,253,294.2
Primary school not completed	2,773,868	249,570	299,683	2,224,614.5
Primary school completed	1,700,490	233,137	239,579	1,227,774.2
Lower secondary completed	920,210	202,107	140,455	577,648.1
Upper secondary completed	493,781	138,850	112,825	242,107.0
Post-secondary education	454,141	219,368	94,950	139,823.4
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	7,778,526	1,107,309	1,005,956	5,665,261.4
		Percent		
None or only some education	18.5	5.8	11.8	22.1
Primary school not completed	35.7	22.5	29.8	39.3
Primary school completed	21.9	21.1	23.8	21.7
Lower secondary completed	11.8	18.3	14.0	10.2
Upper secondary completed	6.3	12.5	11.2	4.3
Post-secondary education	5.8	19.8	9.4	2.5
Other	-	-	-	-
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 513 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, 2017, In Thousand Riel.

Educational level	Average expense
Pre-primary	496
Primary	513
Lower secondary	959
Upper secondary	1,729
Technical/vocational	2,088
Undergraduate/graduate	4,616

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 1,743 Thousand Riels, in other urban areas it was1,307 Thousand Riels and for other rural areas it was 833 Thousand Riels.
(See Table 22 for more details).

Table 22. Average annual expenses by geographical domain, 2017. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	Average expense
Cambodia	1,000
Phnom Penh	1,743
Other urban	1,307
Other rural	833

According to table 23 the average annual expenses for women in the field of education is higher than men's expenses. The annual differences are about 21 Thousand Riels.
(See Table 23 for more details).

Table 23. Average annual expenses by sex, 2017. In Thousand Riels.

Sex	Average expense
Women	1,011
Men	990
Both sexes	1,000

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 was 1 and lower secondary education and upper secondary education the GPI was above 1.
(See Table 24 for more details).

Table 24. Gender Parity Index (GPI) for net attendance rate in education level, 2017. In Percent.

Educational level	GPI
Primary education	1.0
Lower secondary education	1.3
Upper secondary education	1.3

6. Labour force

In this chapter results on labour force participation are presented mainly for the year 2017. 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 2017. The increase of the working age population has resulted in a slight decreasing dependency ratio.

Figure 1. The dependency ratios aged (15-64 years), 2009-2017. In Percent.

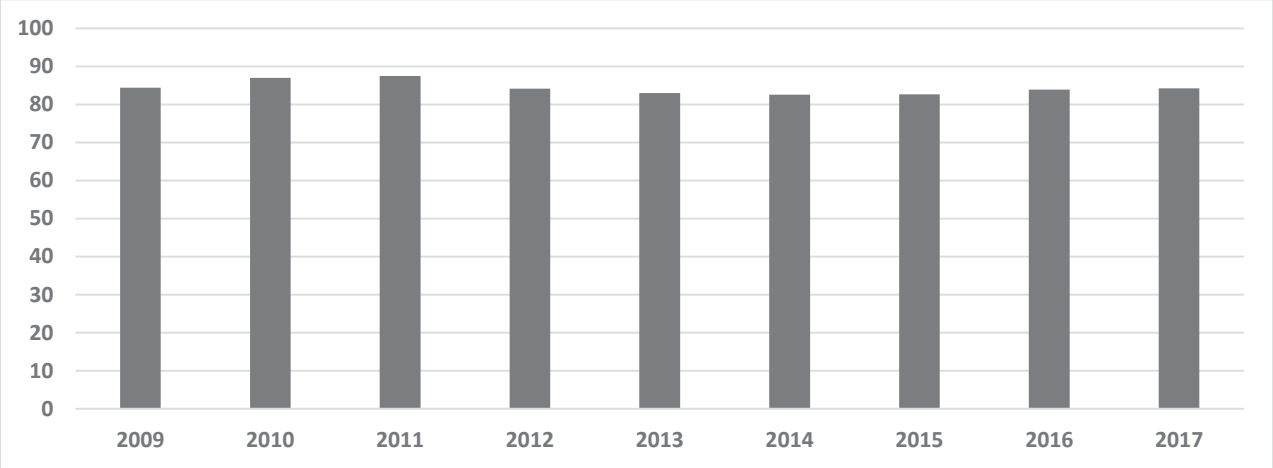
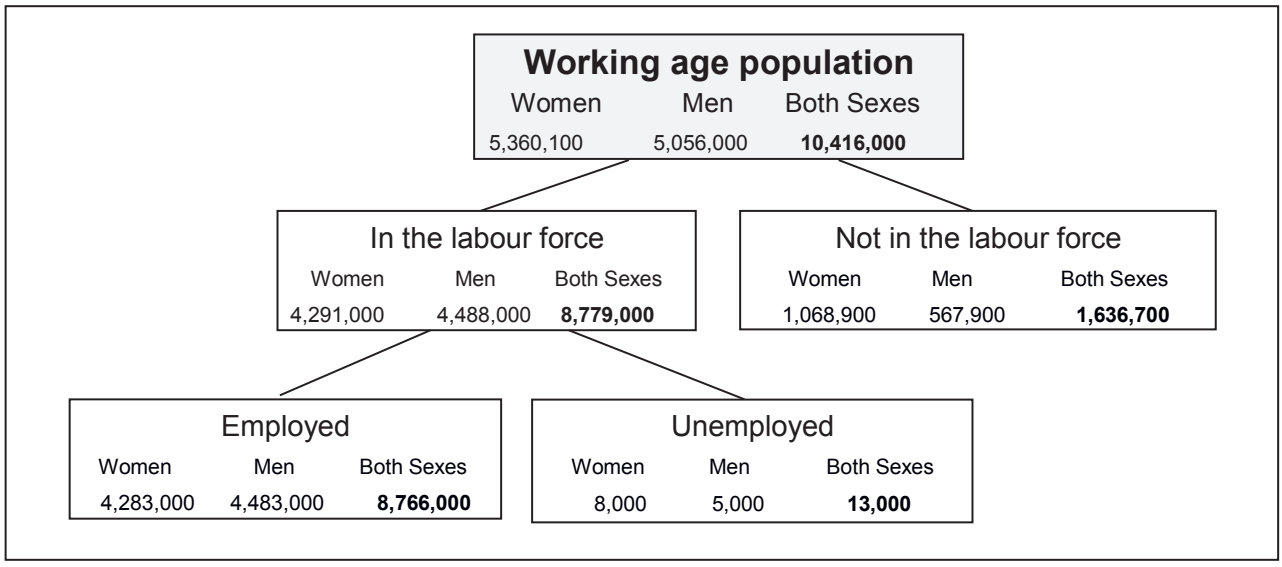


Figure 2 below shows the relation between the working age population, in the labour force (economically active) and not in the labour force (economically inactive).

Figure 2. The labour force in relation to the working age population (15-64 years), 2017.



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 2017, the labour force participation rate in Cambodia was about 84 percent, about 80 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 87 percent of the total population in the other rural areas was in the labour force compared to 75 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 2017. In Cambodia, the difference between women and men was about 10 percentage points with an employment rate of about 80 percent for women and about 89 percent for men. Other rural areas had the highest employment rate with about 87 percent, followed by other urban areas with 80 percent and Phnom Penh with about 75 percent.

According to the international definition the total unemployment rate in Cambodia is very low. About 0.1 percent of the labour force was unemployment in 2017. 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 is rounding same rate of other urban areas with 0.3 percent, 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, 2017. 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	15,848	1,948	1,977	11,923	100	12.3	12.5	75.2
Total working age population	10,416	1,419	1,345	7,652	65.7	72.8	68.0	64.2
Labour force	8,779	1,065	1,086	6,629	84.3	75.1	80.7	86.6
Labour force participation rate								
Women	4,291	504	527	3,259	80.1	67.8	75.3	83.2
Men	4,488	561	558	3,369	88.8	83.0	86.6	90.2
Both sexes	8,779	1,065	1,086	6,629	84.3	75.1	80.7	86.6
Employment rate								
Women	4,283	503	523	3,257	79.9	67.6	74.7	83.2
Men	4,483	558	558	3,367	88.7	82.7	86.5	90.1
Both sexes	8,766	1,061	1,081	6,624	84.2	74.8	80.4	86.6
Unemployment rate								
Women	8	1	4	3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1
Men	5	2	1	2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Both sexes	13	4	5	5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1

Table 2 shows the labour force participation rates for women and men in different age groups. In 2017, the highest rate for women and men are in the same rate about 30 percent, in which women and men are almost the same in the age group 25-34 years.

In the youngest age group 15-19 years, about 11 percent for both sexes participated in the labour force. Age group 15-19, 20-24, 25-34 years, the participation rates for women are lower than men while other age groups are higher than men. The largest difference between women and men is in the age group 15-24 years where about 27 percent of the women and 30 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, 2017.
Number In Thousands and Percent.

Age group	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
15-19	448	511	959	10.4	11.4	10.9
20-24	695	793	1,488	16.2	17.7	17.0
25-34	1,257	1,335	2,591	29.3	29.7	29.5
35-44	779	810	1,590	18.2	18.1	18.1
45-54	701	699	1,400	16.3	15.6	15.9
55-64	411	340	751	9.6	7.6	8.6
Total (15-64)	4,291	4,488	8,779	100	100	100
Of which						
15-24	1,144	1,304	2,448	26.7	29.1	27.9

The figure 3 below shows that the labour force participation rates for women are lower than men in all 9 years presented below. During the period 2010 to 2013 the participation rates for women and men had slightly decreased, but from 2014 to 2017 the rates had increased. 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, 2014-2017. In Percent.

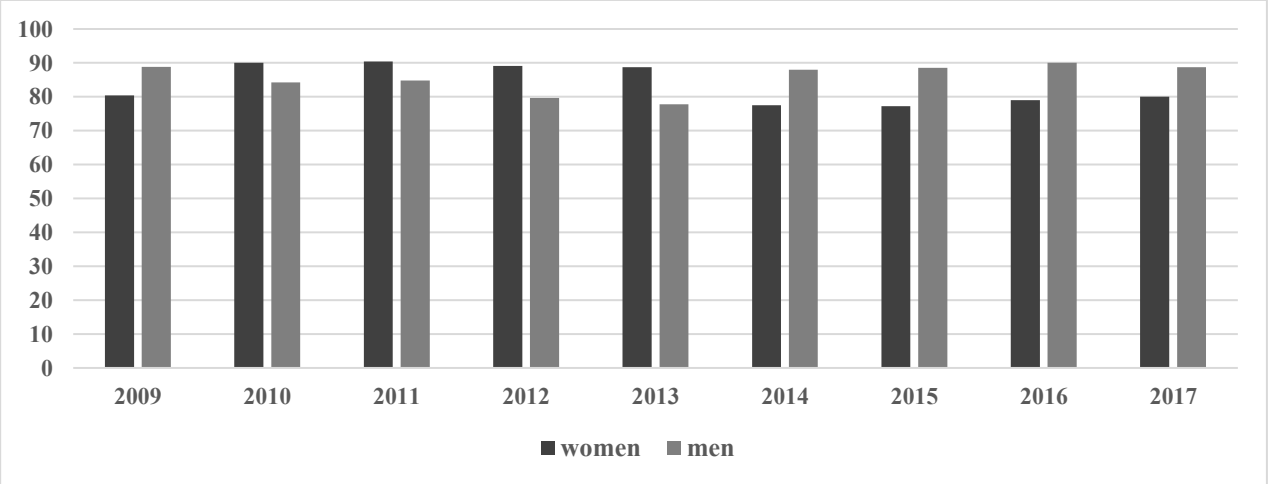


Table 3 shows the labour force participation rate in different age groups by geographical domain. In the age group 25-34 years is the highest rate in the labour force range in all geographical domains.

In the youngest age groups, 15-19 years, about 12 percent in the other rural areas are in the labour force, compared to 9 percent in other urban and more than 4 percent in Phnom Penh.
(See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Labour force participation rate by age group and geographical domain, 2017. 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	959	47	102	810	10.9	4.4	9.4	12.2
20-24	1,488	173	172	1,143	17.0	16.3	15.9	17.2
25-34	2,591	385	337	1,869	29.5	36.1	31.1	28.2
35-44	1,590	225	193	1,172	18.1	21.1	17.8	17.7
45-54	1,400	163	172	1,064	15.9	15.3	15.9	16.1
55-64	751	72	108	570	8.6	6.8	10.0	8.6
Total (15-64)	8,779	1,065	1,086	6,629	100	100	100	100
Of which								
15-24	2,448	221	274	1,953	27.9	20.7	25.2	29.5

In Table 4 the labour force participation rates in 2017 are presented by age group, sex and geographical domain. Women in three group (20-44) of all age groups in Phnom Penh is the highest compare with other age group in geographical domain of labour force participation rates. Cambodia gender and geographical domains, participation rate of men in labour force was higher than women in age groups 20-24 and under, however the rate of women in labour force were lower in age groups 24-34 and over. (See Table 4 for more details).

Table 4. Labour force participation rate by age group, geographical domain and sex, 2017. 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	448	511	24	24	45	57	380	430
20-24	695	793	90	83	79	93	526	617
25-34	1,257	1,335	195	189	166	172	896	974
35-44	779	810	96	129	98	96	586	585
45-54	701	699	67	96	82	90	551	513
55-64	411	340	33	40	58	50	320	250
Total (15-64)	4,291	4,488	504	561	527	558	3,259	3,369
Of which								
15-24	1,144	1,304	114	107	124	150	906	1,047
				Percent				
15-19	10.4	11.4	4.7	4.2	8.5	10.2	11.7	12.8
20-24	16.2	17.7	17.9	14.8	15.0	16.7	16.1	18.3
25-34	29.3	29.7	38.7	33.8	31.4	30.8	27.5	28.9
35-44	18.2	18.1	18.9	23.0	18.5	17.2	18.0	17.4
45-54	16.3	15.6	13.2	17.1	15.6	16.2	16.9	15.2
55-64	9.6	7.6	6.5	7.1	11.0	9.0	9.8	7.4
Total (15-64)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Of which								
15-24	26.7	29.1	22.6	19.0	23.5	26.9	27.8	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. About 12 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 22 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. (See Table 5 for more details).

Table 5. Education level of the labour force by age group 2017. 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	28	241	390	234	53	7	954
20-24	70	319	429	309	218	140	1,484
25-34	245	698	685	409	254	299	2,589
35-44	262	567	380	192	105	82	1,588
45-54	278	585	278	152	72	34	1,400
55-64	167	369	120	63	19	13	751
Total (15-64)	1,050	2,779	2,281	1,361	722	575	8,766
Of which							
15-24	98	560	819	543	271	147	2,438
				Percent			
15-19	3.0	25.3	40.9	24.6	5.6	0.7	100
20-24	4.7	21.5	28.9	20.8	14.7	14.7	100
25-34	9.4	26.9	26.5	15.8	9.8	31.3	100
35-44	16.5	35.7	23.9	12.1	6.6	8.6	100
45-54	19.9	41.8	19.8	10.9	5.1	3.5	100
55-64	22.2	49.1	16.0	8.4	2.6	1.3	100
Total (15-64)	12.0	31.7	26.0	15.5	8.2	60.3	100
Of which							
15-24	4.0	23.0	33.6	22.3	11.1	15.4	100

Table 6 shows the educational level of women and men aged 15-64 years in 2017. 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 29 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, 2017. 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	628	1,497	1,052	574	298	236	4,283
Men	422	1,282	1,230	787	424	339	4,483
Both sexes	1,050	2,779	2,281	1,361	722	575	8,766
			Percent				
Women	14.7	34.9	24.5	13.4	7.0	5.5	100
Men	9.4	28.6	27.4	17.6	9.5	7.6	100
Both sexes	12.0	31.7	26.0	15.5	8.2	6.6	100

6.3. Employment status

In CSES 2017[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 2017. 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 51 percent and 45 percent respectively) while employers and unpaid family workers totalled about 4 percent of employed persons. (See Table 7 for more details).

Table 7. Employment status, main occupation aged (15-64 years) by sex, 2017. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Employment status	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Employed population	5,360	5,056	10,416	51.5	48.5	100
Paid employee	1,935	2,537	4,472	45.2	56.6	51.0
Employer	1	10	11	0.0	0.2	0.1
Own account worker/self-employed	2,148	1,755	3,903	50.1	39.1	44.5
Unpaid family worker	199	181	380	4.7	4.0	4.3
Other/Don't know	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4,283	4,483	8,766	100	100	100

[1]In CSES 2017 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 2017. 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, 2017. 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	10,416	1,419	1,345	7,652	84.2	74.8	80.4	86.6
Paid employee	4,472	787	591	3,094	51.0	74.2	54.6	46.7
Employer	11	0	1	10	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Own account worker/ self-employed	3,903	250	456	3,198	44.5	23.5	42.2	48.3
Unpaid family worker	380	25	33	322	4.3	2.3	3.1	4.9
Other/Don't know	1	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	8,766	1,061	1,081	6,624	100	100	100	100

Table 9 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years by sex and geographical domain in 2017. The gender differences in the employment status are significant in all geographical domains. Women paid employees are more likely than men to be own account worker/self-employed whereas men are more likely depended in different geographical area to be paid employee, however, Cambodia as whole the men were smaller share in paid employee over own account worker/ self-employed. (See Table 9 for more details).

Table 9. Employment status, main occupation aged (15-64 years) by geographical domain and sex, 2017. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Employment status	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
				Number				
Employed population	5,360	5,056	744	675	700	644	3,916	3,736
Paid employee	2,537	1,935	441	346	351	239	1,745	1,350
Employer	10	1	0	0	1	0	9	1
Own account worker/ self-employed	1,755	2,148	114	136	187	269	1,455	1,743
Unpaid family worker	181	199	4	21	18	15	159	164
Other/Don't know	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	4,483	4,283	558	503	558	523	3,367	3,257
				Percent				
Employed population	83.6	84.7	75.0	74.5	79.6	81.2	86.0	87.2
Paid employee	56.6	45.2	79.0	68.8	63.0	45.7	51.8	41.4
Employer	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Own account worker/ self-employed	39.1	50.1	20.3	27.0	33.5	51.4	43.2	53.5
Unpaid family worker	4.0	4.7	0.7	4.1	3.2	2.9	4.7	5.0
Other/Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	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 2017. “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 24 percent and about 18 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 13 percent for women and 24 percent for men). (See Table 10 for more details).

Table 10. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation and sex, 2017. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Main occupation	Women	Men	Both sexes
		Number	
Armed forces occupation	3	75	78
Manager	16	49	66
Professional	155	148	303
Technicians and associate professional	46	81	127
Clerical support worker	176	248	424
Service and sales worker	1,008	565	1,573
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	1,391	1,279	2,670
Craft and related worker	989	1,112	2,100
Plant and machine operators and assembler	22	339	362
Elementary occupation	477	586	1,064
Total	4,283	4,483	8,766
		Percent	
Armed forces occupation	0.1	1.7	0.9
Manager	0.4	1.1	0.7
Professional	3.6	3.3	3.5
Technicians and associate professional	1.1	1.8	1.5
Clerical support worker	4.1	5.5	4.8
Service and sales worker	23.5	12.6	17.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	32.5	28.5	30.5
Craft and related worker	23.1	24.8	24.0
Plant and machine operators and assembler	0.5	7.6	4.1
Elementary occupation	11.1	13.1	12.1
Total	100	100	100.0

Table 11 presents the employed population by main occupation and geographical domain for 2017. 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. Other rural areas, “skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker” is the largest occupational group, at about 38 percent. (See Table 11 for more details).

Table 11. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation and geographical domain. 2017. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Main occupation	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
		Number		
Armed forces occupation	78	15	13	50
Manager	66	29	11	25
Professional	303	96	58	148
Technicians and associate professional	127	34	26	67
Clerical support worker	424	158	101	165
Service and sales worker	1,573	317	358	898
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	2,670	13	121	2,537
Craft and related worker	2,100	248	240	1,612
Plant and machine operators and assembler	362	96	45	220
Elementary occupation	1,064	55	107	902
Total	8,766	1,061	1,081	6,624
		Percent		
Armed forces occupation	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.8
Manager	0.7	2.7	1.1	0.4
Professional	3.5	9.0	5.4	2.2
Technicians and associate professional	1.5	3.2	2.4	1.0
Clerical support worker	4.8	14.9	9.4	2.5
Service and sales worker	17.9	29.9	33.1	13.6
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	30.5	1.2	11.2	38.3
Craft and related worker	24.0	23.4	22.2	24.3
Plant and machine operators and assembler	4.1	9.1	4.2	3.3
Elementary occupation	12.1	5.2	9.9	13.6
Total	100	100	100	100

The share of the employed population by main occupation in Cambodia, Phnom Penh, and 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 in all geographical domains. The large different of women and man is “service and sales workers”, which is almost twice as large as the corresponding share for men. In other rural areas, the share in “skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers” differs largely from the shares in Phnom Penh and the other urban areas for both women and men which constitutes about 41 percent and 36 percent, respectively.
(See Table 12 for more details).

Table 12. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation geographical domain and sex, 2017. 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	75	2	13	-	13	1	48
Manager	16	49	7	22	5	6	5	21
Professional	155	148	52	44	31	28	72	76
Technicians and associate professional	46	81	9	26	11	15	26	41
Clerical support worker	176	248	66	92	38	63	71	93
Service and sales worker	1,008	565	195	123	227	130	586	312
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	1,391	1,279	7	6	66	55	1,319	1,218
Craft and related worker	989	1,112	139	109	95	145	755	857
Plant and machine operators and assembler	22	339	2	94	3	43	17	202
Elementary occupation	477	586	26	30	48	59	404	498
Total	4,283	4,483	503	558	523	558	3,257	3,367
				Percent				
Armed forces occupation	0.1	1.7	0.4	2.3	-	2.4	0.0	1.4
Manager	0.4	1.1	1.3	3.9	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.6
Professional	3.6	3.3	10.4	7.8	5.8	5.0	2.2	2.3
Technicians and associate professional	1.1	1.8	1.7	4.6	2.2	2.7	0.8	1.2
Clerical support worker	4.1	5.5	13.1	16.4	7.3	11.3	2.2	2.8
Service and sales worker	23.5	12.6	38.7	22.0	43.4	23.4	18.0	9.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	32.5	28.5	1.3	1.1	12.5	9.9	40.5	36.2
Craft and related worker	23.1	24.8	27.6	19.6	18.1	26.0	23.2	25.5
Plant and machine operators and assembler	0.5	7.6	0.4	16.9	0.5	7.6	0.5	6.0
Elementary occupation	11.1	13.1	5.1	5.3	9.2	10.5	12.4	14.8
Total	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 and agriculture sectors in 2017 is about 37 percent. In general, the employment rates between women and men in among these three sectors are slightly different. (See Table 13 for more details).

Table 13. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation) and sex, 2017. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Industrial sector (main occupation)	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Employed population	5,360	5,056	10,416	51.5	48.5	100
Agriculture (Primary)	1,669	1,572	3,242	39.0	35.1	37.0
Industry (Secondary)	1,077	1,224	2,300	25.1	27.3	26.2
Service (Tertiary)	1,538	1,685	3,222	35.9	37.6	36.8
Total	4,283	4,483	8,766	100	100	100

Table 14 shows the employment by industrial sectors and geographical domains for 2017. 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 74 percent and 65 percent respectively. (See Table 14 for more details).

Table 14. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation) and geographical domain, 2017. 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	10,416	1,419	1,345	7,652	84.2	74.8	80.4	86.6
Agriculture (Primary)	3,242	13	150	3,079	37.0	1.2	13.9	46.5
Industry (Secondary)	2,300	267	229	1,804	26.2	25.2	21.2	27.2
Services (Tertiary)	3,222	781	701	1,740	36.8	73.6	64.9	26.3
Total	8,766	1,061	1,081	6,624	100	100	100	100

Figure 4 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years for the years 2009 to 2017 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. 2009-2017. In Percent.

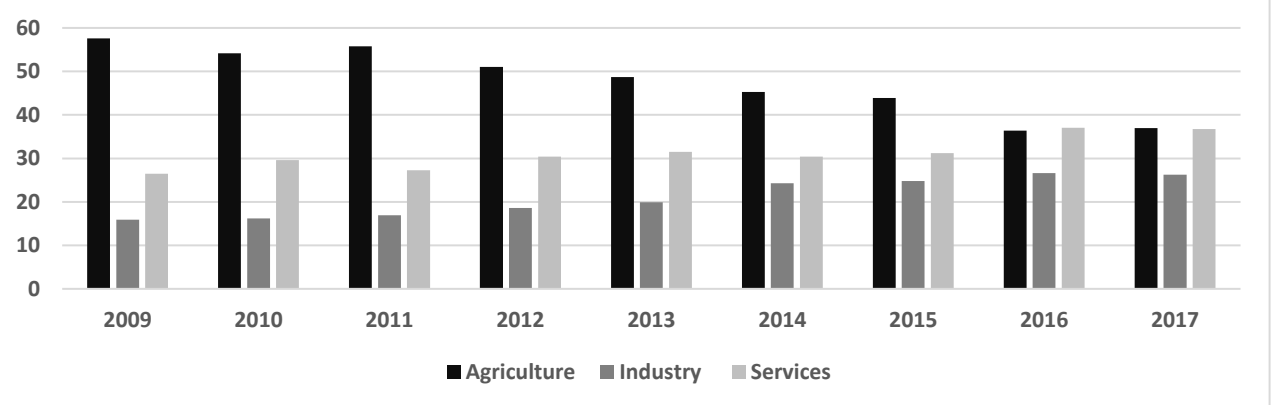


Table 15 shows the employed population shares by industrial sector, geographical domain and sex. Exclude Service sectors in other urban and other rural areas there are small differences between women and men in these sectors. In Phnom Penh the gender rate are larger in service sectors if compare with other sectors, where women and man have a lower share (70 percent and 77 percent), The share is lower for agriculture sector in Phnom Penh, which accounted only 1 percent of both sex against 49 percent for men and 45 percent for woman to be employed in other rural areas.
(See Table 15 for more details).

Table15. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation), geographical domain and sex, 2017. 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	5,360	5,056	744	675	700	644	3,916	3,736
Agriculture (Primary)	1,572	1,669	6	6	68	82	1,498	1,581
Industry (Secondary)	1,224	1,077	123	145	133	97	968	835
Service (Tertiary)	1,685	1,538	429	352	357	344	899	841
Total	**4,483**	**4,283**	**558**	**503**	**558**	**523**	**3,367**	**3,257**
				Percent				
Employed population	83.6	84.7	75.0	74.5	79.6	81.2	86.0	87.2
Agriculture (Primary)	35.1	39.0	1.2	1.2	12.2	15.7	44.5	48.5
Industry (Secondary)	27.3	25.1	22.0	28.7	23.8	18.5	28.8	25.6
Service (Tertiary)	37.6	35.9	76.8	70.0	64.0	65.8	26.7	25.8
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 2017. In Cambodia, women's share of wage employment in agriculture sector is about 40 percent, followed by service sector is about 35 percent and industry sectors with rounding of 24 percent. For other rural areas the women's share of wage employment in industry and service sectors sector is lower rate if compared to agriculture sectors. In Phnom Penh, women's share of wage employment in agriculture sector is represented about 2 percent in 2017. (See Table 16 for more details).

Table16. Women share of wage employment aged (18 years and above) by geographical domain and industrial sector, 2017. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Women share of wage employment	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
		Number		
Agriculture (Primary)	1,693	7	82	1,604
Industry (Secondary)	1,031	144	91	796
Service (Tertiary)	1,493	356	342	795
Total	4,218	507	515	3,195
		Percent		
Agriculture (Primary)	40.1	1.5	15.9	50.2
Industry (Secondary)	24.4	28.3	17.7	24.9
Service (Tertiary)	35.4	70.2	66.4	24.9
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 17 shows women's share of wage employment among persons aged 5 years and above in agriculture, industry and service sectors in 2017. 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, 2017. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Women share	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
		Number		
Agriculture (Primary)	1,864	7	91	1,766
Industry (Secondary)	1,098	149	97	851
Service (Tertiary)	1,594	359	358	877
Total	4,556	516	546	3,494
		Percent		
Agriculture (Primary)	40.9	1.5	16.6	50.5
Industry (Secondary)	24.1	28.9	17.8	24.4
Service (Tertiary)	35.0	69.6	65.5	25.1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table18 shows women's share of wage employment among persons aged 15-64 years in the agriculture, industry and service sectors in 2017. 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. 2017. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Women share	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
		Number		
Agriculture (Primary)	1,572	6	68	1,498
Industry (Secondary)	1,224	123	133	968
Service (Tertiary)	1,685	429	357	899
Total	4,481	558	558	3,365
		Percent		
Agriculture (Primary)	35.1	1.2	12.2	44.5
Industry (Secondary)	27.3	22.0	23.8	28.8
Service (Tertiary)	37.6	76.8	64.0	26.7
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

6.7. Child labour

Table 19 shows the percentage of working children in the population aged 5-17 years in 2017. About 17 percent of children worked and 83 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. 2017. In Percent.

Working children	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
	Number			Percent		
Working children	342	389	731	16.5	17.6	17.1
Not in the labour force	1,728	1,825	3,554	83.5	82.4	82.9
Total	2,071	2,214	4,285	100	100	100

Table 20 shows that the share of working children has decreased in recent years. In 2012, about 19 percent of children worked and in 2017, the share of working children have dropped 6 percent over a six-year period. (See Table 20 for more details).

Table 20. Working children aged (5-17 years) by sex. 2012-2017. In Percent.

Working children	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Working children	23.6	18.3	19.3	19.3	18.5	18.5
Not In the labour force	76.4	81.6	80.7	80.7	81.4	81.4
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 21 shows the share of working children aged 5-17 years who currently attending school. As indicated, about 37 percent of all working children currently attending school. Working while attending school is still high in Cambodia, as for women is only 62 percent and 59 percent.
(See Table 21 for more details).

Table 21. Working children aged (5-17 years) who currently attending school by sex. 2017. Number In Thousands and Percent.

Working children	Women	Men	Both sexes
		Number	
Working children in school	122	145	268
Working children not in school	210	228	438
Not applicable	9	14	22
Total	**340**	**387**	**727**
		Percent	
Working children in school	35.9	37.6	36.8
Working children not in school	61.6	58.9	60.2
Not applicable	2.5	3.5	3.0
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 2017 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.

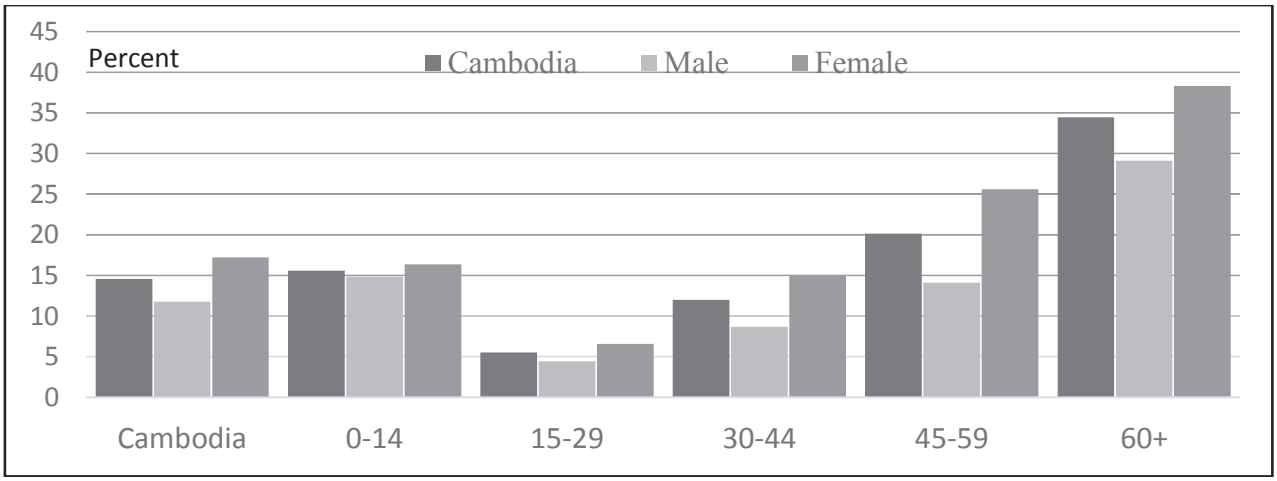
As indicated in Table 1 about 15 percent of all persons had an illness/injury at any time in the last 30 days, For women, about 17 percent had an illness or injury, while for men, the share is about 12 percent. In absolute numbers this means that close to 2.3 million Cambodians had health problems. The share was somewhat higher in other urban areas than in Phnom Penh and other rural areas.

Table 1. Illness/injury in the last 30 days by geographical domain and sex, 2017. In Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	17.2	11.8	14.6
Phnom Penh	7.4	7.2	7.3
Other urban	18.3	13.1	15.8
Other rural	18.7	12.3	15.6

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 above that had an illness or injury during the last 30 days was about 38 percent among women and about 29 percent among men. In the youngest age group (0-14 years) health problems for women were higher than for men. 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, 2017. In Percent.



Health care visits

Table 2 shows that about 14 percent of the population had sought care once or more in the last 30 days, women to a greater extent than men among all different geographical domains in Cambodia, except in Phnom Penh area. The share of persons with one or more health care visit was higher in other urban areas and other rural areas than Phnom Penh, which constitutes about 15 percent and 6.9 percent, respectively.

Table 2: Health care visits (one or more visits) in the last 30 days by geographical domain and sex. 2017. In Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	16.6	11.2	14.0
Phnom Penh	6.9	6.9	6.9
Other urban	17.5	12.7	15.2
Other rural	18.0	11.7	14.9

Table 3 shows health care visits distributed by sex, age group and number of visits. As indicated, more than 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 35 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. (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Health care visits in the last 30 days by age group and sex, 2017. In Percent.

Sex and age group	Once	2-5 times	6 times or more	Once or more
Women				
0-14	10.2	6.1	0.2	16.4
15-29	5.1	1.7	0.1	6.9
30-44	9.3	5.9	0.1	15.2
45-59	15.6	9.6	0.3	25.6
60^{+}	23.5	14.0	0.9	38.4
Men				
0-14	9.3	5.3	0.1	14.7
15-29	2.6	1.5	0.0	4.1
30-44	5.0	2.6	0.0	7.7
45-59	8.3	4.0	0.4	12.7
60^{+}	13.4	7.2	0.2	20.8
Both sexes				
0-14	9.7	5.6	0.1	15.5
15-29	4.0	1.7	0.0	5.6
30-44	7.5	4.4	0.1	12.0
45-59	12.5	7.2	0.4	20.1
60^{+}	21.5	12.3	0.6	34.5

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 75 percent, and followed by public health care provider, with about 21 percent in Cambodia. For household member who had used self-care as the first treatment, the share is about 2 percent only. (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. 2017. In Percent.

Provider of health care	Women	Men	Both sexes
Public	18.9	22.5	21.1
Private	78.1	73.4	75.2
Self-care*	1.6	2.1	1.9
Traditional care	0.6	0.9	0.8
Overseas	0.9	0.8	0.9
Other	0.0	0.3	0.2
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 Phnom Penh and other urban areas and 74 percent in other rural areas. The share of self-care in other rural areas is higher than other 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. 2017. In Percent.

Provider of health care	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Public	21.1	18.9	14.6	22.3
Private	75.2	80.4	80.3	73.9
Self-care*	1.9	0.0	1.6	2.1
Traditional care	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.7
Other	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.8
Overseas	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
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 58 percent of money spent on health care came from the household income, 38 percent from savings, and rounding of 1 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. 2017. In Percent.

Source of financing for health care	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Household income	58.4	79.9	61.6	56.2
Savings	37.9	18.4	34.8	40.0
Borrowing	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.2
Selling assets	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Selling household production in advance	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	2.3	0.5	2.7	2.3
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.

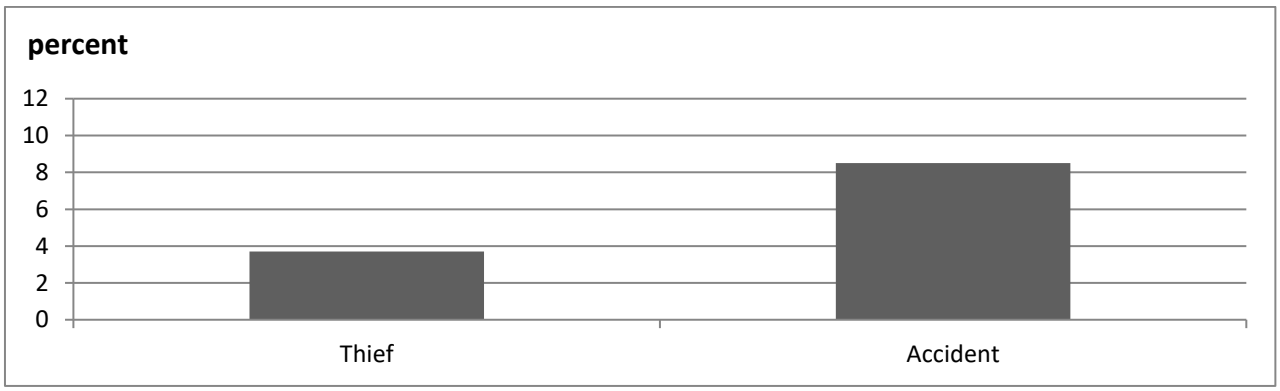
The CSES is designed to provide the basic information of victimized households and persons in the context of household socio-economic conditions. To get comprehensive assessment of the victim of violence, the detailed information is collected and analysis in the report of Cambodia Demographic and Health 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 2017. As indicated about 4 percent of the households were victimized by property crimes (theft, burglary or robbery) in 2017 and more than 8 percent of the households was victimized by accidents. (See Figure 1 for more details).

Figure 1. Victimized households. 2017.



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 4 percent in Cambodia, rounding up about 3 percent in the urban areas and 4 percent in the rural areas. (See Table 1 for more details).

Table 1. Household victimized by property crimes by residence, 2017. In Percent.

Household and Residence	
Victimized households in percent of all households living in:	
Cambodia	3.7
Urban	2.5
Rural	4.0

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 2017 indicates that about 84 percent of the Cambodian household heads felt safe from crime and violence in their neighbourhood, of which 83 percent from women headed households and 88 percent from men headed households. (See Table 2 for more details).

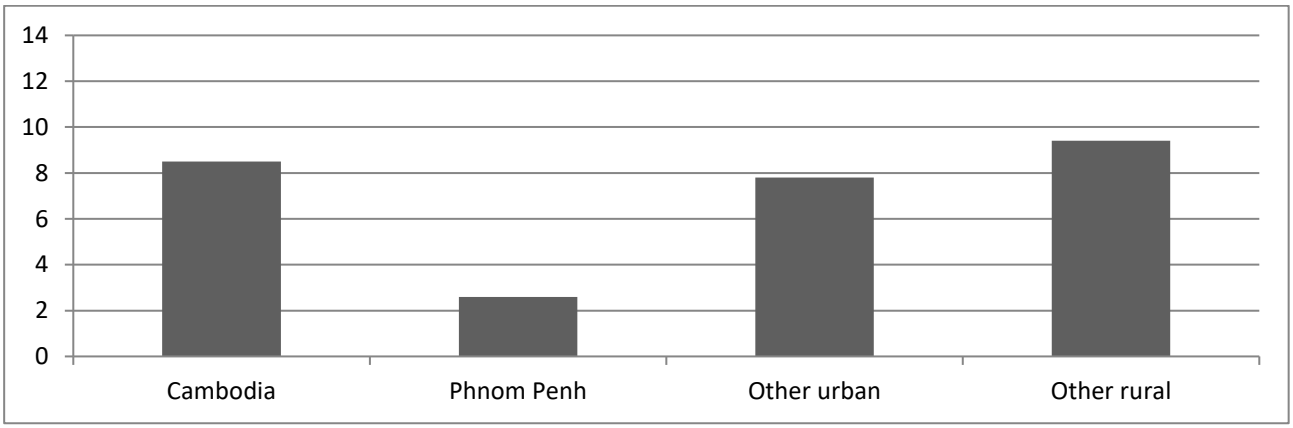
Table 2. Feeling of safety from crime and violence by residence and sex of head of household, 2017. In Percent.

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	83.1	88.4	84.2
Urban	83.1	89.9	84.5
Rural	83.3	83.7	83.4

Households victimized by accidents

Figure 2 shows the accident rates by geographical domains in Cambodia. As indicated, the accident rate in other rural areas is the highest (more than 8 percent) and following by other urban (less than 8 percent) and the lowest rate of accident are in Phnom Penh area. (See Figure 2 for more details).

Figure 2. Accidents by geographical domain. 2017. In Percent



8.2. Persons victimized by violence

Table 3 shows the persons who were victimized by violence in percent of total population. In 2017 the victimized persons of both sexes were about 1.1 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, 2017. In Percent.

Persons and sex	Women	Men	Both sexes
Victimized persons in percent of total population	1.0	1.2	1.1
Number of victimized persons	81,573	89,751	171,324
Share of women and men of all victimized persons	47.6	52.4	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 2015-2017 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 numbers of Cambodian normal households are 3.4 million with 15.8 million people living in Cambodia as estimated in CSES2017. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita in 2017 was to USD1,427 from USD1,329 in 2016 (SNA2017).

Total incomes of Cambodian household is estimated at 1,960 thousand riels in 2017, which is an increase by 10 percent over the last year and it is increased by 59 percent if compared to 2013. 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 53 percent of total income in 2017, and it has significantly increased by 17 percent over the last year, from 887 thousand riels in 2016 to 1039 thousand riels in 2017. Self-employment income shows tendency to decrease its share, to about 42 percent of the total incomes in 2017.

It is notable that the main source of Cambodian household income in 2017 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 2 percent over the last year, however its share of total incomes seem to slightly decrease, about 13 percent in 2017 and 14 percent in 2016. Non-agriculture income increased by 10 percent over the last year. However, it increased by 19 percent over the last five years, since 2013.

Phnom Penh in 2017, the main sources of incomes was from wages and salaries. The self-employment income decreased by 12 percent in 2017, caused by agriculture and owner-occupied house income that also increased. The household total income in Phnom Penh decreased about 2 percent in 2017 over the last year.

In other urban areas, the household total income increased about 1.5 percent in 2017 compared to 2016. The main source of household income is from self-employment which represented about 49 percent of the total income. Self-employment income has decreased to 1,212 thousand riels in 2017 from 1,298 thousand riels in 2016. The income from wages and salaries represented about 46 percent of the total income in 2017 and increased about 11 percent from 2016. Household income

from agriculture increased about 19 percent while the non-agriculture income increased by 10 percent over the last year, from 2016 to 2017.

In other rural areas, the household total incomes increased by about 10 percent in 2017 compared to 2016. The main source of household income in other rural areas is wages and salaries which represented about 52 percent of the total income. Income from wages and salaries in other rural areas increased about 23 percent over the last year. Household income from agriculture increased about 1 percent in 2017 while non-agriculture increased about 32 percent, if compared to 2016. (see Table 1 for more details).

Table 1. Income composition, average per month, 2013-2017. In Thousand Riels and Percent.

Source of income	Values in Thousand Riels					Share in %				
	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017
Cambodia										
Primary income	1,183	1,371	1,523	1,666	1862	95.7	95.6	94.1	93.8	95.0
Wage and Salary	505	642	788	887	1039	40.9	44.8	48.7	49.9	53.0
Self-employment Income	675	722	727	777	820	54.6	50.4	44.9	43.7	41.8
Agriculture	195	230	238	246	251	15.7	16.0	14.7	13.9	12.8
Non Agriculture	369	378	362	399	438	29.9	26.3	22.4	22.5	22.3
Owner occupied house	111	115	127	132	131	9.0	8.0	7.8	7.4	6.7
Property income	3	7	8	2	3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1
Total transfers received	53	62	96	111	98	4.3	4.4	5.9	6.2	5.0
Total Income	**1,236**	**1,434**	**1,619**	**1,777**	**1960**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total transfers paid (*)	5	10	11	11	13	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Disposable Income	**1,231**	**1,424**	**1,608**	**1,766**	**1947**	**99.6**	**99.3**	**99.3**	**99.4**	**99.3**
Phnom Penh										
Primary income	2,478	2,806	2,869	2,827	2788	98.5	98.2	97.6	97.3	97.7
Wage and Salary	1,135	1,385	1,736	1,738	1831	45.1	48.5	59.1	59.8	64.2
Self-employment Income	1,326	1,399	1,110	1,078	949	52.7	49.0	37.8	37.1	33.3
Agriculture	11	27	7	6	7	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
Non Agriculture	935	957	738	749	611	37.1	33.5	25.1	25.8	21.4
Owner occupied house	381	415	365	322	331	15.1	14.5	12.4	11.1	11.6
Property income	17	22	23	12	8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3
Total transfers received	38	50	69	80	65	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.3
Total Income	**2,517**	**2,856**	**2,938**	**2,907**	**2853**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total transfers paid (*)	19	20	16	16	20	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7
Disposable Income	**2,498**	**2,836**	**2,922**	**2,891**	**2833**	**99.3**	**99.3**	**99.4**	**99.5**	**99.3**
Other urban										
Primary income	2,036	1,793	2,133	2,341	2373	96.4	95.8	94.8	95.1	95.0
Wage and Salary	576	750	873	1,034	1150	27.3	40.1	38.8	42.0	46.0
Self-employment Income	1,454	1,024	1,225	1,298	1212	68.9	54.7	54.4	52.7	48.5
Agriculture	77	83	100	88	105	3.6	4.4	4.5	3.6	4.2
Non Agriculture	1,177	782	906	990	895	55.8	41.8	40.3	40.2	35.8
Owner occupied house	200	160	218	220	212	9.5	8.5	9.7	8.9	8.5
Property income(**)	6	18	35	9	11	0.3	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.4
Total transfers received	76	80	117	120	126	3.6	4.2	5.2	4.9	5.0
Total Income	**2,112**	**1,872**	**2,250**	**2,461**	**2498**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total transfers paid (*)	9	14	14	15	16	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Disposable Income	**2,103**	**1,858**	**2,236**	**2,446**	**2482**	**99.6**	**99.3**	**99.4**	**99.4**	**99.4**
Other rural										
Primary income	878	1,101	1,233	1,403	1662	94.3	94.7	92.7	92.5	94.4
Wage and Salary	403	518	631	742	913	43.3	44.5	47.5	48.9	51.9
Self-employment Income	474	580	599	661	748	51.0	49.9	45.1	43.6	42.5
Agriculture	237	280	293	303	306	25.5	24.1	22.1	20.0	17.4
Non Agriculture	178	235	228	266	351	19.1	20.2	17.2	17.6	19.9
Owner occupied house	59	65	78	92	91	6.3	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.2
Property income	1	3	2	0.1	1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total transfers received	53	62	96	114	99	5.7	5.3	7.3	7.5	5.6
Total Income	**931**	**1,163**	**1,329**	**1,517**	**1760**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total transfers paid (*)	3	8	10	10	11	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
Disposable Income	**928**	**1,155**	**1,319**	**1,507**	**1749**	**99.7**	**99.3**	**99.2**	**99.3**	**99.4**

(*) 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 2017, the average household income was 1,947 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 2017, the average disposable income per capita was 464 thousand riels per month which is an increase by 12 percent in 2017 if compared to 2016. In Phnom Penh, the average household disposable income was 2,833 thousand riels per month and per capita disposable income was 695 thousand riels per month in 2017.

In 2017, per capita disposable income in Phnom Penh was more than one times larger than the per capita disposable income in other rural areas and more than one time in other urban areas in 2017. (See Table 2 for more details).

Table 2. Disposable income, average values per month, 2013-2017. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017
			Per household		
Cambodia	1,231	1,424	1,608	1,766	1,947
Phnom Penh	2,498	2,836	2,922	2,891	2,833
Other urban	2,103	1,858	2,236	2,446	2,482
Other rural	928	1,155	1,319	1,507	1,749
			Per capita		
Cambodia	288	331	370	415	464
Phnom Penh	580	681	650	748	695
Other urban	509	435	524	554	602
Other rural	216	265	306	347	413

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, 2013-2017. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017
			Per household		
Cambodia	782	974	1,144	1,186	1,456
Phnom Penh	1,646	2,018	2,275	2,210	2,253
Other urban	1,216	1,306	1,559	1,375	1,839
Other rural	666	833	981	1,021	1,303
			Per capita		
Cambodia	192	233	267	293	355
Phnom Penh	380	473	520	559	569
Other urban	294	310	359	320	438
Other rural	163	200	237	261	323

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 46 percent of the total income. In 2017, the households in quintile 5 have a disposable income per capita that is about 10 times larger than the 20 percent of the households with the lowest income. In 2013, the households in quintile 5 had a disposable income per capita that was 11 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, 2013-2017. In Thousand Riels and Percent.

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels					Share in %				
	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017
Cambodia										
Quintile group										
Lowest fifth	67	46	82	59	110	4.6	2.8	4.4	2.8	4.7
Second fifth	135	162	190	191	238	9.3	9.8	10.3	9.2	10.3
Middle fifth	204	246	284	303	363	14.1	14.9	15.3	14.6	15.6
Fourth fifth	298	359	406	449	521	20.6	21.8	21.9	21.6	22.4
Highest fifth	744	838	890	1,074	1,090	51.4	50.8	48.1	51.7	46.9
Phnom Penh										
Quintile group										
Lowest fifth	159	166	200	172	211	5.3	4.9	6.2	4.6	6.1
Second fifth	285	344	373	384	399	9.6	10.2	11.5	10.3	11.5
Middle fifth	395	476	526	559	575	13.2	14.2	16.2	14.9	16.5
Fourth fifth	574	679	737	795	791	19.2	20.2	22.7	21.3	22.8
Highest fifth	1,571	1,695	1,412	1,831	1,499	52.6	50.5	43.5	48.9	43.1
Other urban										
Quintile group										
Lowest fifth	103	92	129	10	167	4.1	4.3	4.9	0.4	5.6
Second fifth	203	213	248	214	311	8.1	9.9	9.4	7.7	10.3
Middle fifth	295	310	358	322	444	11.7	14.3	13.7	11.7	14.8
Fourth fifth	435	436	541	483	638	17.3	20.2	20.6	17.5	21.2
Highest fifth	1,478	1,109	1,348	1,737	1,449	58.8	51.3	51.4	62.8	48.2
Other rural										
Quintile group										
Lowest fifth	47	17	57	49	88	4.4	1.3	3.7	2.8	4.3
Second fifth	103	124	154	159	206	9.6	9.4	10.1	9.2	10.0
Middle fifth	164	202	236	263	322	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.6
Fourth fifth	241	301	337	393	467	22.3	22.8	22.0	22.7	22.6
Highest fifth	526	676	746	871	983	48.7	51.2	48.8	50.2	47.6

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

In 2015, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 10 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. In 2016, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly11 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. Within the geographical domains the distance is somewhat smaller.

In 2017, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 7 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. In Phnom Penh, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 5 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 6 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 7 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, 2013-2017.
In Thousand Riels and Percent.

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels					Share in %				
	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017
Cambodia										
P05	37	33	46	37	70	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.2
P10	55	57	73	68	113	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.3	3.6
P25	104	126	152	157	205	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.4	6.5
P50 Median	192	229	267	295	350	9.7	10.3	9.9	10.2	11.0
P75	321	379	438	473	550	16.2	17.0	16.3	16.3	17.3
P90	533	587	705	759	825	26.9	26.3	26.3	26.1	26.0
P95	736	822	1,004	1,118	1,063	37.2	36.8	37.4	38.5	33.5
Phnom Penh										
P05	119	138	165	80	151	3.3	3.0	3.5	1.7	3.4
P10	165	189	211	198	207	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.6
P25	247	299	333	318	339	6.8	6.6	7.1	6.6	7.5
P50 Median	380	443	520	514	530	10.5	9.7	11.1	10.7	11.8
P75	620	702	798	775	806	17.1	15.4	17.0	16.1	17.9
P90	889	1,164	1,169	1,185	1,077	24.6	25.5	25.0	24.6	23.9
P95	1,198	1,630	1,485	1,741	1,388	33.1	35.7	31.7	36.2	30.9
Other urban										
P05	74	63	85	20	123	2.4	2.2	2.1	0.6	3.2
P10	110	109	142	64	157	3.5	3.9	3.6	2.0	4.1
P25	183	184	216	187	274	5.9	6.5	5.5	5.8	7.1
P50 Median	294	298	359	309	421	9.4	10.5	9.1	9.5	10.9
P75	490	454	605	508	646	15.7	16.1	15.3	15.7	16.8
P90	802	710	1,004	825	966	25.7	25.1	25.4	25.5	25.1
P95	1,164	1,011	1,540	1,328	1,259	37.4	35.7	39.0	41.0	32.7
Other rural										
P05	33	29	41	38	63	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.2
P10	50	48	63	65	97	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.6	3.4
P25	90	104	135	138	181	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.5	6.4
P50 Median	163	199	237	266	319	10.5	11.1	10.9	10.7	11.4
P75	261	325	372	432	497	16.8	18.1	17.2	17.3	17.7
P90	409	478	568	659	719	26.2	26.6	26.2	26.4	25.6
P95	553	614	751	897	934	35.5	34.2	34.7	35.9	33.2

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 2013 to 2017, 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 2017, 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, 2013-2017. In Thousand Riels and Ratio.

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels					Ratio of disposable income per capita				
	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017
Cambodia										
Women	262	358	358	399	455	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Men	295	324	374	410	448					
Both sexes	288	331	370	408	450					
Phnom Penh										
Women	459	650	587	700	612	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9
Men	616	691	677	665	657					
Both sexes	580	681	650	673	646					
Other urban										
Women	399	473	454	433	518	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9
Men	540	424	544	562	570					
Both sexes	509	435	524	535	560					
Other rural										
Women	211	292	301	331	410	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Men	217	258	307	347	397					
Both sexes	216	265	306	344	400					

9.2. Household liabilities in Cambodia

Number of Cambodian households about 36 percent has experienced within debt or liabilities in 2017. The figures from the survey shows the number of indebted households has decreased about 2.6 percent over a last year and it is significantly increased if compared to 2013, which is increased of 13.1 percent. The indebted households in Phnom Penh is smaller than other geographical domains of the country. The indebted households in other urban areas has decreased about 15.3 percent over a last year. 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, 2013-2017. In Thousand and Percent.

Domain	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017
	Number of indebted households in thousands				
Cambodia	1,080	1,029	1,255	1,253	1,221
Phnom Penh	41	36	38	31	48
Other urban	85	105	113	137	116
Other rural	955	888	1,104	1,085	1,057
	Percent				
Cambodia	34.2	31.6	37.9	37.0	35.5
Phnom Penh	11.2	9.8	9.7	7.9	12.8
Other urban	25.6	28.7	31.4	37.4	31.2
Other rural	38.7	35.2	43.2	41.1	39.3

Cambodian households who have the average amount of outstanding loan are increased by about 28 percent in 2017 over a previous year and it was significantly increased if compared to 2013. 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 50 percent over the last year. Households in other rural areas have increased about 23 percent in

outstanding loans over the last year while the number of indebted households have decreased to 39 percent in 2017 from 41 percent in 2016. 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, 2013-2017. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017
Cambodia	3,952	4,043	5,157	7,511	9,579
Phnom Penh	5,394	6,582	10,270	12,826	15,290
Other urban	9,857	6,896	8,873	12,465	18,652
Other rural	3,363	3,609	4,600	6,743	8,314

In Cambodia, the outstanding loans of Cambodian households are mainly obtained from the bank which 28 percent shares to the overall loans in is about 2017 while households are obtained loan from microfinance/credit operator 51 percent that separate from NGOs (2016 survey question breakdown). The households who have obtained from NGOs constitute about 6 percent and 5 percent from the money lender then share of relatives in Cambodia is about 7 percent. It is notable that Cambodian households are mostly obtained loans from the Microfinance/Credit Operator in the geographical domains except in Phnom Penh.

In Phnom Penh, the households have mainly obtained loans from the bank which is about 53 percent, from the moneylender, about 3 percent, from relatives in Cambodia, 9 percent, and from NGOs about 6 percent and microfinance/credit operator is about 27 percent. Loans which were obtained from the bank have started to increase from 2013 to 2017 in amount of 7,493 thousand riels to 21,829 thousand riels respectively.

In other urban areas, the households are also mainly obtained loans from the bank and microfinance/ credit operator, which constitute about 30 percent and 45 percent respectively in 2017. Loans from moneylenders constitute about 3 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 other urban areas.

In other rural areas, the households are mainly obtained from the bank and microfinance/ credit operator, which constitute about 26 percent and 52 percent respectively in 2017. Loans which were obtained from relatives in Cambodia and from moneylender to overall loans in other rural areas are about 7 percent and 6 percent respectively. (See Table 9 for more details).

Table 9. Average outstanding debt by sources of loan and geographical domain, 2013-2017. In Thousand Riels and Percent.

Source of loan	Value in Thousand Riels					Share in %				
	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017
Cambodia										
Relatives in Cambodia	3,988	3,423	4,424	4,124	3,462	10.0	10.9	6.0	6.0	6.8
Relatives who live abroad	1,156	3,502	2,890	9,117	5,781	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.6
Friends/ neighborly	924	1,948	5.037	1,860	4,136	3.6	3.6	2.1	1.6	2.2
Money lender	2,747	2,509	2,836	3,373	3,492	14.6	12.1	10.6	7.2	5.2
Trader	1,900	3,123	2,534	3,391	3,049	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.5
Landlord	0	6,404	10,000	0	5,667	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Employer	1,846	10,735	650	5,000	8,093	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bank	6,043	5,035	6,320	13,100	17,585	35.4	48.8	57.2	24.2	27.5
NGOs	2,819	3,400	3,843	3,793	7,471	33.1	21.1	19.8	5.9	5.7
Others	1,141	2,355	1,802	1,082	7,332	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.5
Microfinance/Credit Operator	-	-	-	6,580	7,310	-	-	-	53.8	50.6
Phnom Penh										
Relatives in Cambodia	4,602	2,725	10,000	2,819	1,346	9.1	10.5	1.3	9.5	8.6
Relatives who live abroad	3,000	5,973	0	3,295	0	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.0
Friends/ neighborly	1,951	5,057	20,526	885	967	4.4	3.0	12.3	5.1	1.9
Money lender	1,449	2,220	4,000	9,031	3,200	12.6	13.6	3.0	11.6	3.0
Trader	0	0	1,877	0	0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Landlord	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employer	0	0	0	5,000	18,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0
Bank	7,493	9,001	10,601	19,574	21,829	60.3	62.3	64.7	33.8	53.3
NGOs	1,081	1,914	7,979	1,168	3,794	10.8	9.2	5.7	5.3	5.5
Others	2,153	1,080	577	0	0	1.6	0.6	4.9	0.0	0.0
Microfinance/Credit Operator	-	-	-	14,550	10,899	-	-	-	32.2	26.7
Other urban										
Relatives in Cambodia	8,913	9,410	12,255	9,816	8,807	5.7	9.7	9.4	4.7	5.2
Relatives who live abroad	3,845	5,688	1,505	0	15,636	1.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	1.5
Friends/ neighborly	720	2,593	891	0	13,266	5.4	3.3	2.0	0.0	2.8
Money lender	3,887	3,598	4,678	6,111	3,294	13.2	14.1	6.9	4.6	3.1
Trader	260	16,491	0	8,101	6,960	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.3
Landlord	0	16,000	10,000	0	0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0
Employer	0	0	0	0	3,886	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Bank	17,436	7,724	10,981	19,135	37,394	40.8	52.4	60.7	35.0	30.2
NGOs	5,030	6,348	3,141	2,111	11,625	32.0	18.8	17.0	3.5	10.1
Others	1,300	465	4,336	1,000	700	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.4
Microfinance/Credit Operator	-	-	-	9,597	11,015	-	-	-	50.8	44.6
Other rural										
Relatives in Cambodia	3,723	2,837	3,079	3,623	3,130	10.4	11.1	5.9	6.1	6.9
Relatives who live abroad	772	3,096	3,053	10,126	2,826	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.5
Friends/ neighborly	897	1,779	1,811	1,938	2,913	3.4	3.7	1.7	1.7	2.1
Money lender	2,703	2,370	2,709	2,919	3,509	14.8	11.8	11.3	7.4	5.6
Trader	1,963	2,754	2,682	2,526	1,899	1.4	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.5
Landlord	0	100	0	0	5,667	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Employer	1,846	10,735	650	0	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Bank	4,696	4,488	5,635	11,662	14,633	33.9	47.9	56.6	22.6	26.0
NGOs	2,660	3,128	3,864	3,970	6,756	34.2	21.9	20.6	6.3	5.3
Others	1,019	2,468	1,589	1,104	7,842	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.5
Microfinance/Credit Operator	-	-	-	6,100	6,876	-	-	-	54.8	52.3

In 2017, overall households have firstly borrowed moneys for their consumption needs which is about 30 percent shares to overall purposes. The second purpose of borrowing is for agricultural activities, which constitutes about 18 percent and third purpose is the same percent for purchase/improvement of dwelling and purchase of consumer durables, about 13 percent. Most purpose of borrowing is mainly for household consumption needs in all geographical domains, which is about 55 percent in Phnom Penh, 25 percent in the other urban areas as well as about 29 percent in the other rural areas, (See Table 10 for more details).

Table 10. Average outstanding debt by purpose of borrowing and geographical domain, 2013-2017. In Thousand Riels.

Purpose of borrwoing	Value in Thousand Riels					Share in % of outstanding loan by purpose				
	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017
Cambodia										
Agricultural activities	4,093	3,848	4,544	7,863	8,096	27.9	27.1	19.7	20.7	17.9
Non-agricultural activities	5,164	5,884	6,896	13,776	13,752	13.8	13.3	11.4	11.8	11.1
Household consumption needs	2,354	2,838	3,899	5,255	6,239	28.4	29.1	37.3	33.3	29.6
Illness, injury, accident	1,546	2,671	3,721	2,848	4,465	8.9	7.5	7.4	6.8	5.9
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	0	1,551	4,700	2,400	120,320	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	1,876	3,387	3,522	3,269	4,916	2.8	2.6	2.6	1.8	2.2
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	5,619	5,525	7,316	9,279	17,814	8.4	9.0	9.7	10.3	12.8
Purchase of consumer durables	6,494	5,088	7,555	7,433	9,503	5.4	8.0	8.7	9.9	12.8
Servicing and existing debts	9,916	6,581	9,023	10,979	11,200	4.2	2.7	2.9	4.1	6.1
Others	1,873	3,761	9,297	8,982	9,972	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.3	1.4
Phnom Penh										
Agricultural activities	990	780	0	0	5,000	1.9	4.4	0.0	-	1.2
Non-agricultural activities	6,868	8,042	6,410	26,696	18,558	24.2	15.5	11.8	7.8	5.8
Household consumption needs	1,753	3,877	8,075	9,295	12,229	18.6	37.8	40.9	44.9	55.1
Illness, injury, accident	1,708	5,192	13,063	1,816	3,898	13.0	9.9	5.3	5.9	2.4
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	0	0	4,700	2,400	120,320	-	0.0	3.4	1.8	1.3
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	0	10,582	2,690	0	0	0.0	2.9	2.3	-	-
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	9,820	14,412	14,513	10,891	23,595	26.4	13.1	12.7	19.9	15.7
Purchase of consumer durables	3,733	5,964	10,716	20,857	11,213	10.7	8.4	8.1	10.5	13.9
Servicing and existing debts	3,779	7,020	19,153	22,374	9,874	3.9	7.4	13.3	9.2	3.6
Others	2,000	18,000	2,000	0	22,000	1.3	0.6	2.3	-	1.0
Other urban										
Agricultural activities	6,081	4,020	5,463	9,032	17,441	5.2	13.1	9.7	6.5	8.7
Non-agricultural activities	10,681	10,531	12,142	18,793	18,108	24.2	22.9	18.7	20.0	18.8
Household consumption needs	3,600	4,869	5,119	8,497	6,884	31.6	31.1	23.0	31.2	25.1
Illness, injury, accident	1,893	3,248	5,065	3,226	6,114	7.3	6.5	7.9	6.7	4.6
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	0	4,000	0	0	0	-	0.1	0.0	-	-
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	1,865	2,624	5,509	3,396	4,402	1.2	1.4	4.7	1.5	2.3
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	12,276	10,030	15,562	19,666	35,943	11.9	9.1	13.3	14.6	20.8
Purchase of consumer durables	7,418	7,562	5,407	9,535	14,968	5.4	11.9	13.5	14.2	11.3
Servicing and existing debts	31,267	10,306	14,276	15,764	27,233	12.0	2.8	8.5	4.3	7.0
Others	1,817	8,721	33,180	30,222	39,891	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.4
Other rural										
Agricultural activities	4,071	3,857	4,501	7,822	7,643	31.1	29.6	21.4	23.0	19.7
Non-agricultural activities	4,047	4,737	5,958	12,358	12,759	12.4	12.0	10.6	10.9	10.5
Household consumption needs	2,248	2,525	3,676	4,723	5,669	28.6	28.5	38.7	33.2	29.0
Illness, injury, accident	1,511	2,483	3,347	2,826	4,337	8.8	7.6	7.4	6.9	6.2
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	0	1,072	0	0	0	-	0.1	0.0	-	-
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	1,877	3,143	3,149	3,257	4,973	3.0	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.3
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	4,009	4,457	5,746	7,177	13,915	7.3	8.8	9.2	9.5	11.7
Purchase of consumer durables	6,654	4,590	7,817	6,617	8,887	5.1	7.5	8.2	9.3	13.0
Servicing and existing debts	3,651	6,037	4,426	9,608	9,204	3.5	2.5	2.0	3.9	6.2
Others	1,869	2,364	800	7,052	6,383	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.4	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 1.9 percent in 2017, and the rate started to decrease steadily since 2013. The monthly interest rate on average differs between geographical domain in the country, 1.5 percent in Phnom Penh, 1.7 percent in the other urban areas and 1.9 percent in the other rural areas. (See Table 11 for more details).

Table 11. Average monthly interest rate on loan by geographical domain, 2013-2017. In Percent.

Domain	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017
Cambodia	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.9
Phnom Penh	2.6	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.5
Other urban	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.7
Other rural	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.9

In 2017, the average period (times) of loans until it's fully paid back is about 18 months for the indebted households in Cambodia. In Phnom Penh, the households have to pay off the debt back within 24 months on average, while the households living in other urban and other rural areas have to pay off their debts within 21 months and 17 months only, respectively.
(See Table 12 for more details).

Table 12. Average time until debt is fully paid back by geographical domain, 2013-2017. In Month.

Domain	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017
Cambodia	10.4	10.7	13.2	15.9	17.8
Phnom Penh	12.7	15.6	22.9	21.3	24.3
Other urban	13.5	12.3	15.8	19.9	20.7
Other rural	10.1	10.4	12.7	15.3	17.2

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 (2013-2017), except for 2013. In Phnom Penh, the ratio denoting that the average outstanding loans for women head of indebted households is lower than in 2016. 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 higher for women head of indebted households than men head of indebted households compare from 2017 with 2016, 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, 2013-2017. In Thousand Riels and Ratio.

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels					Ratio of average outstanding loans				
	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017
Cambodia										
Women	4,065	3,593	4,404	5,390	8,935	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Men	4,031	4,329	5,338	8,040	9,727					
Both sexes	4,038	4,184	5,157	7,511	9,579					
Phnom Penh										
Women	2,695	6,850	8,197	9,611	7,928	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.4
Men	6,840	6,492	11,271	13,508	19,224					
Both sexes	5,519	6,582	10,270	12,826	15,290					
Other urban										
Women	19,712	5,299	8,284	11,544	10,248	2.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5
Men	7,350	7,457	9,001	12,686	20,918					
Both sexes	10,141	7,064	8,873	12,465	18,652					
Other rural										
Women	2,464	3,235	3,813	4,546	8,847	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.1
Men	3,651	3,869	4,786	7,296	8,199					
Both sexes	3,433	3,745	4,600	6,743	8,314					

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 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].

[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

[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 2017.

Average monthly consumption

In 2017, average monthly consumption in Cambodia was 1,822 thousand Riels per household and 454 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, 2016 and 2017.
(See Table 1 for more details).

Table 1. Average monthly household and per capita consumption, 2017. In Thousand Riels.

Domain	Per household	Per capita
Cambodia	1,822	454
Phnom Penh	2,644	662
Other urban	2,326	574
Other rural	1,637	409

Household and per capita consumption at the national and regional levels have an increasing trend over 9 years from 2009 to 2017 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, 2009-2017. In Thousand Riels.

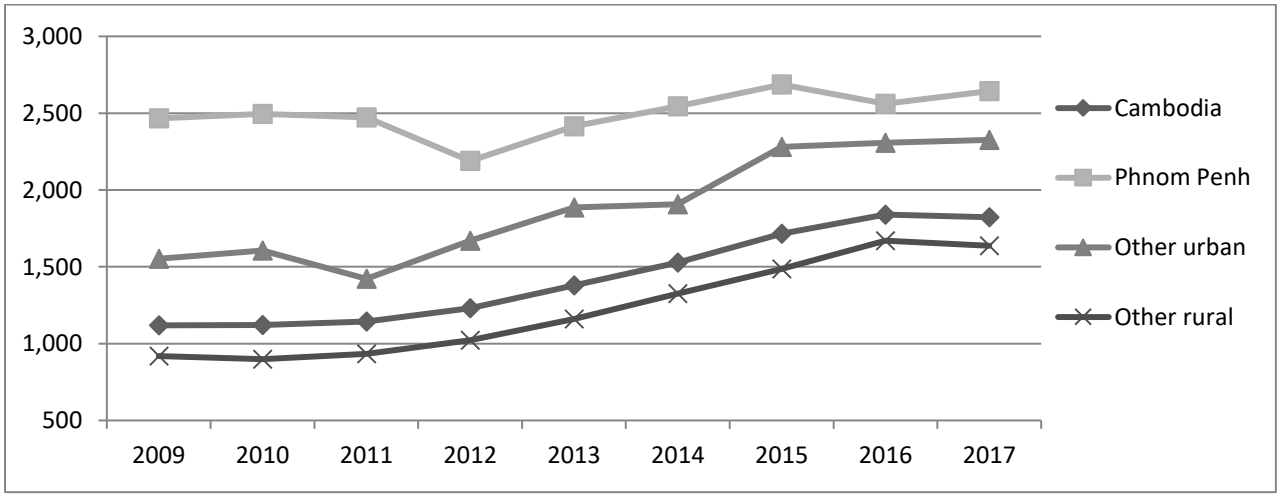
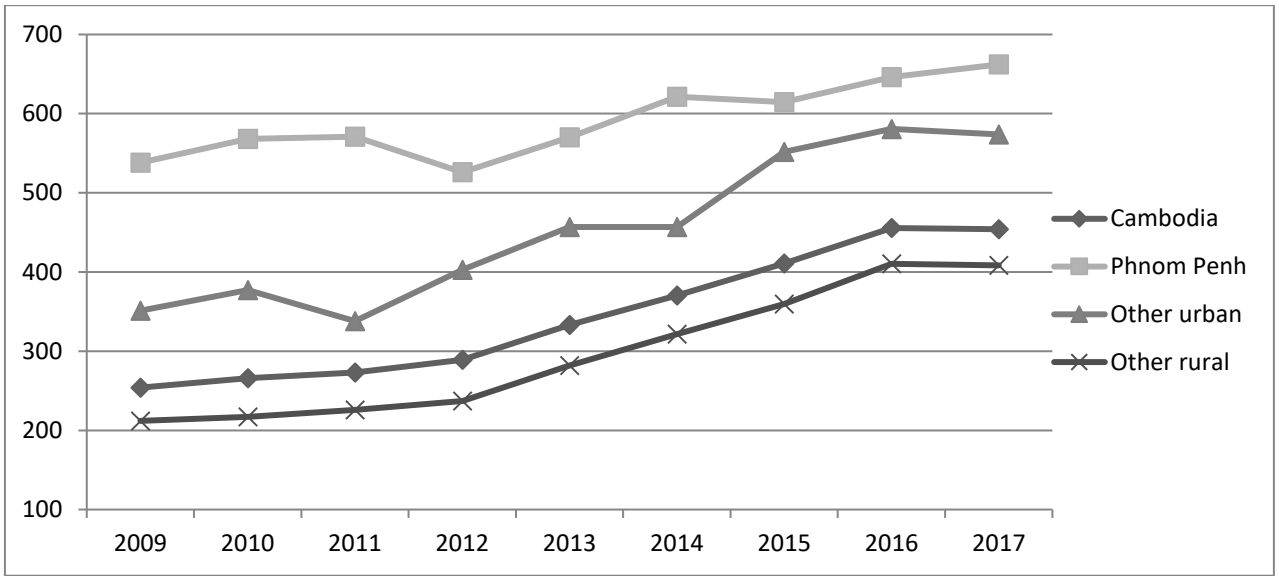


Figure 2. Average monthly consumption per capita, 2009-2017. In Thousand Riels.



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 43 percent in 2017 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 2017 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 10 percent in 2017 while expenditure on health decreased from 8 percent in 2009 to 7 percent in 2017. For education, you cannot find the same changes in level. Although education item only included school fees in 2017, 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, 2016 and 2017. As for 2017 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, 44 percent and 44 percent, respectively. (See Table 2 for more detail).

Table 2. Consumption composition, average monthly value per capita, 2017.
In Thousand Riels and Percent.

Consumption composition	Value in Thousand Riels	% of total
Cambodia		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	196	43
Alcohol and tobacco	11	2
Clothing and footwear	12	3
Housing, water, electricity	85	19
Furnishing etc	6	1
Health[1]	30	7
Transportation[2]	47	10
Communication	7	2
Recreation and culture	7	2
Education[3]	5	1
Miscellaneous goods[4]	48	11
Total	454	100
Phnom Penh		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	280	42
Alcohol and tobacco	9	1
Clothing and footwear	15	2
Housing, water, electricity	205	31
Furnishing etc	8	1
Health[1]	15	2
Transportation[2]	56	8
Communication	10	1
Recreation and culture	13	2
Education[3]	12	2
Miscellaneous goods[4]	39	6
Total	662	100
Other urban		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	228	40
Alcohol and tobacco	16	3
Clothing and footwear	16	3
Housing, water, electricity	126	22
Furnishing etc	7	1
Health[1]	22	4
Transportation[2]	72	13
Communication	11	2
Recreation and culture	10	2
Education[3]	10	2
Miscellaneous goods[4]	56	10
Total	574	100
Other rural		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	180	44
Alcohol and tobacco	11	3
Clothing and footwear	11	3
Housing, water, electricity	62	15
Furnishing etc	6	1
Health[1]	33	8
Transportation[2]	43	10
Communication	6	2
Recreation and culture	6	1
Education[3]	4	1
Miscellaneous goods[4]	48	12
Total	409	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 2017 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, 2017. In Thousand Riels and Percent.

Consumption composition	Value in Thousand Riels	% of total
Cambodia		
Quintile groups		
Lowest fifth	211	9
Second fifth	300	13
Middle fifth	376	17
Fourth fifth	487	21
Highest fifth	897	39
Phnom Penh		
Quintile groups		
Lowest fifth	317	9
Second fifth	473	14
Middle fifth	604	18
Fourth fifth	752	22
Highest fifth	1291	38
Other urban		
Quintile groups		
Lowest fifth	242	8
Second fifth	368	12
Middle fifth	473	16
Fourth fifth	626	21
Highest fifth	1235	42
Other rural		
Quintile groups		
Lowest fifth	189	9
Second fifth	264	13
Middle fifth	333	16
Fourth fifth	432	21
Highest fifth	807	40

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 2017, about 80 percent of all households lived in other rural areas (See Tables in Appendix), but their share of the total consumption was only 70 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, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. 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 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
CSES 2017				
Cambodia	6,264	100	2,887	46
Phnom Penh	996	16	433	43
Other urban	865	14	368	43
Other rural	4,402	70	2,086	47

Durable goods

According to the CSES 2017, 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 91 percent of all households owned a cell phone in 2017, 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 2017. Ownership of television increased slightly from 60 percent in 2009 to 73 percent in 2017 while owning a motorcycle increased dramatically from 49 percent in 2009 to 79 percent in 2017. (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	30	24	30	30
Television	73	95	86	68
Video tape recorder/ player*	12	13	16	11
Stereo	2	6	3	2
Cell phone	91	97	95	89
Satellite dish	4	0	4	5
Bicycle	63	46	56	66
Motorcycle	79	93	84	76
Car	5	9	13	4
Jeep/Van	1	1	1	1
PC	6	20	13	3

**) 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 except in Phnom Penh.

Vegetables include oranges, green leafy and other vegetables. On average, orange vegetables are consumed 1.3 days a week while green leafy and other vegetables were consumed 3.5 days and 2.5 days per week, respectively. There were no significant differences in consumption of vegetables between geographical domains in Cambodia. Fruit (orange and other fruit) are consumed 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, 2017. In Days.

Food groups	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Cereals and grain	6.9	6.6	6.9	7.0
Roots and tubers	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Legumes/nuts and pulse	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8
Orange vegetable	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.2
Green leafy vegetables	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5
Other vegetable	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.4
Orange fruit	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1
Other fruit	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6
Organ meat	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.5
Meat and poultry	3.0	3.5	3.1	2.9
Fish and aquatic animals	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.2
Eggs	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.7
Milk and Dairy products	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.2
Oil and fat	3.5	4.1	3.6	3.5
Sugar/sweet	2.0	2.9	2.2	1.8
Condiments	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Prahok/Phaork	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3
Insects	0.1	0.1	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 about 3 days and 2 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 products 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, almost 4 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 were consumed smallest number of day (less than half 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, less than 3 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 urban areas and other rural was significantly higher than the households living in Phnom Penh 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, 2017. In Percent.

Coping strategies	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Relied on less preferred or less expensive food	3.3	0.8	3.4	3.4
Borrowed food	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7
Reduced number of Meal	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Reduced Portion size	0.6	1.7	0.4	0.5
Reduced quantity consumed by adults	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2

Table 3 presents different livelihood coping strategies employed by households during the 30 days prior to the survey date. Overall, less than 1/2 percent of households had spent their own savings to purchase food when they faced a food shortage. The households in other rural areas were similarly to the households in Phnom Penh and other urban areas to spend their savings. About 1/3 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 and other urban areas, borrowing money to buy food or borrowing food from other people was more common than it was in Phnom Penh areas.
(See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Households adopted livelihood coping strategies by geographical domain, 2017. In Percent.

Items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Sold household goods	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sold productive assets or transport	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Reduced essential non-food expenditures	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Spent saving	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4
Borrowed money or food	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
Sold house or land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Withdrew children from school	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Illegal income activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sent an adult to sought work elsewhere	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4
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, more than 11 percent of the households reported holding equity/ID poor cards. The households in other rural areas were the most highly to possess these cards than the households in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. The proportion of households to possess these cards in other urban **a**reas more likely the households living in Phnom Penh areas. Beside equity/ID poor cards, some Cambodian households also reported possessing priority access cards (more than 2 percent) or other cards (more than 1 percent). On average, mostly 7 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. Overall, Cambodian households were increased in possessed and used all types of cards as reported if compared their responses to CSES2016. (See Table 4 for more details).

Table 4. Households possessed and used equity/ID poor, priority access and other cards by geographical domain, 2017. In Percent.

Type of Cards	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Possessed equity/ ID poor cards	11.2	0.3	6.8	13.4
Possessed priority access cards	2.1	0.5	0.4	2.5
Possessed other cards	1.2	0.5	0.2	1.4
Use of any card	6.7	0.5	4.1	7.9

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.
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