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This report contains supplementary notes to all tables of the Cambodia Socio-Economic survey (CSES) 2012 that are published at the web site of the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) : www.nis.gov.kh . It was produced for the CSES stakeholder meeting at NIS on October 31st 2013. For more information about the questionnaire, definitions etcetera, please refer to the printed *Cambodia Socio-Economi Survey 2010*. The CSES is a household survey. In 2012 about 3,600 households were interviewed, corresponding to about 17,000 respondents.

1 Demographic characteristics

1.1 Population studied in the survey

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

There is a slow but steady trend of urbanization. The urban population is growing at an annual rate of 2.1 % while the rural population grows at a rate of 1.5%. This finding is true both for the period between the censuses (1998-2008) and the period between the first and the last CSES (2004-2012).

Table 1: Measured or estimated population by urban and rural. In thousands and urban as percent by rural.

Domain	Census	CSES	Census	CSES	CSES	CSES	CSES
	1998	2004	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cambodia	11438	12657	13396	13729	13958	14155	14376
Urban	1796	2388	2614	2644	2704	2807	3127
Rural	9642	10270	10782	11085	11254	11348	11249
Urban/Rural	18.63	23.25	24.24	23.85	24.03	24.74	28.00

The population of Cambodia distributed by sex and the overall sex ratio is shown in Table 2. The sex ratio (men in relation to women) has increased significantly between the two censuses but in recent years there seems to be no change, but it might be described as “normal” at the national level that still denotes an excess of women than men varying over a rather narrow range from about 93 to 95.

Table 2: Estimated population by sex. In thousands.

Sex	Census	CSES	Census	CSES	CSES	CSES	CSES
	1998	2004	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Women	5926	6531	6880	7033	7170	7255	7361
Men	5511	6126	6516	6696	6787	6900	7015
Both sexes	11438	12657	13396	13729	13958	14155	14376
Sex ratio	93.00	93.80	94.71	95.21	94.66	95.11	95

Table 3 presents the numbers of normal households distributed by urban and rural residences in Cambodia. The number of urban households is growing at an annual rate of over 3% while the rate for rural households is around 2%.

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

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

Table 4 shows the proportion of women-headed households (in %) according to the seven CSES surveys from 1998 to 2012. Every fifth household on average was headed by women. Households headed by women are somewhat more common in Phnom Penh and other urban areas compared to rural areas. This pattern seems to be stable over the whole period.

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

4a. Households headed by women as percent of all household by geographical domain

Domain	Census 1998	CSES 2004	CSES 2007	CSES 2008	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012
Cambodia	25.7	21.8	22.2	22.4	21.6	22.2	22.7	21.6
Phnom Penh	28.6	26.2	26.7	27.1	25.2	25.0	22.7	24.9
Other urban	27.2	23.0	24.4	24.2	23.9	26.8	26.7	24.4
Other rural	25.4	21.1	21.4	21.7	20.9	21.3	22.2	20.7

Table 4b shows the proportion of household head by sex in CSES 2012.

4b: Household head by sex 2012, Percent

Sex	Percentage of Household head
Men	0.78
Women	0.22
Total	1.00

The study of distribution of persons according to their marital status is an important part of the study of population characteristics. Marital status, unlike sex or age is not a biological characteristic, but is an acquired one. The study of the marital status of a population is useful for a variety of reasons. In Cambodia society the majority of reproduction takes place only in wedlock. The table 5 below shows marital status by geographical domain in time series from CSES 2004 to CSES 2012., See table 5 in details for year 2004, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012.

Table 5: Marital Status by geographical domain, 2004- 2012. Age 15 years old and over. Percent.

Marital status		Married/ Living together	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Never married/ Never lived with a partner	Total
2004	Cambodia	56.4	1.3	8.7	33.6	100
	Phnom Penh	50.1	1.9	6.7	41.3	100
	Other urban	53.4	1.2	8.4	37.0	100
	Other rural	57.8	1.3	9.0	32.0	100
2007	Cambodia	57.2	2.0	8.9	31.9	100
	Phnom Penh	50.4	2.4	7.8	39.4	100
	Other urban	55.0	1.0	9.7	34.2	100
	Other rural	58.4	2.1	8.9	30.6	100
2008	Cambodia	57.6	1.6	8.9	32.0	100
	Phnom Penh	48.8	2.3	8.3	40.6	100
	Other urban	56.2	2.1	8.6	33.1	100
	Otherrural	59.0	1.4	9.0	30.6	100
2009	Cambodia	57.8	1.9	8.2	32.1	100
	Phnom Penh	51.6	2.1	7.8	38.5	100
	Other urban	54.5	2.4	8.0	35.1	100
	Other rural	59.2	1.8	8.3	30.7	100

Marital status		Married/ Living together	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Never married/ Never lived with a partner	Total
2010	Cambodia	56.6	2.3	8.7	32.4	100
	Phnom Penh	50.1	2.0	8.0	40.0	100
	Other urban	53.3	3.8	8.1	34.7	100
	Other rural	58.0	2.1	8.8	31.0	100
2011	Cambodia	57.0	2.0	7.8	33.1	100
	Phnom Penh	50.8	1.8	6.9	40.5	100
	Other urban	54.8	2.4	8.2	34.6	100
	Other rural	58.3	2.0	7.9	31.8	100
2012	Cambodia	58.8	1.9	7.9	31.4	100
	Phnom Penh	52.0	2.0	8.6	37.4	100
	Other urban	56.2	1.9	8.2	33.8	100
	Other rural	60.3	1.9	7.8	30.1	100

Marriage is an important fertility indicator for most Cambodian women; the marital status distribution by sex therefore is very important in fertility studies. Some of the related factors are the proportion of never married persons, females in the reproductive age groups (15 to 49) in the Cambodia context, the age at marriage, the proportion of windowed and divorced persons and their ages. Table 6 below shows about the marital status by sex from year 2004 to year 2012. See table 6 in details with indicated years as mentioned above:

Table 6: Marital status by sex, 2004 - 2012. Age 15 years and over. Percent

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

Table 7 shows the distribution of ethnicity in Cambodia. As findings, the largest ethnic group apart from Khmer is Cham. If Compares between the periods from year 2004 till year 2012 there were no significant changes in this ethnic structure. See table7 below in details..

Table 7: Ethnicity by geographical domain, 2004-2011. Age 15 years and over. Percent

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

2 Housing

2.1 Building materials

Roof materials

Table 1 shows that in Cambodia, about 91 percent of dwellings had hard permanent roof materials, and about 9 percent had soft/temporary roof materials.

In Phnom Penh, as well as in other urban areas almost 100 percent of dwellings were protected by roofs of hard/permanent materials. This could be compared with about 88 percent in other rural areas.

Table 1. Occupied dwellings by kind of roof material and geographical domain,2012. Percent

Roof materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Hard/permanent materials	**90.6**	**99.4**	**97.9**	**88.2**
Tiles	26.0	16.0	17.9	28.8
Fibrous cement	8.7	8.5	8.1	8.8
Galvanized iron or aluminum	51.8	49.5	65.0	49.9
Mixed but predominantly made of galvanized	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
Concrete	3.9	24.9	6.6	0.6
Soft/temporary materials	**9.3**	**0.6**	**2.1**	**11.8**
Thatch	9.0	0.2	2.0	11.4
Salvaged materials	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Mixed but predominantly made of thatch	0.2	-	-	0.2
Plastic sheet	0.1	0.3	-	0.1
Other	-	-	-	-
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,082,000	329,000	398,000	2,355,000

Wall materials

Table 2 shows that about 73 percent of occupied housing units in Cambodia were made of hard/permanent wall materials and the most common material in the walls is wood or logs which covers about 49 percent.

Almost all occupied housing units in Phnom Penh (about 98 percent) had walls made of hard/permanent materials. The most common one is concrete, bricks and stone indicating about 63 percent.

In other urban areas, nine out of ten occupied dwellings used hard/permanent wall materials, of which wood or logs is the most common material with about 45 percent.

In other rural areas, about 67 percent of occupied housing units used hard/permanent wall materials, of which wood or logs is the most common material with about 52 percent.

Table 2. Occupied dwellings by kind of wall materials and geographical domain, 2012. percent.

Wall materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Hard/permanent materials	**73.4**	**97.9**	**88.9**	**67.4**
Wood or logs	48.9	29.0	44.8	52.4
Plywood	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.5
Concrete, brick, stone	15.2	63.4	32.4	5.6
Galvanized iron/aluminum/other metal sheets	8.5	4.6	11.1	8.6
Fibrous cement / Asbestos	0.2	-	-	0.2
Soft/temporary materials	**26.6**	**2.1**	**11.1**	**32.6**
Bamboo, Thatch/leaves, grass	25.5	1.7	10.2	31.4
Makeshift, mixed materials	0.7	-	1.0	0.7
Clay/dung with straw	0.2	0.3	-	0.2
Other	0.2	-	-	0.3
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,082,000	329,000	398,000	2,355,000

Floor materials

Table 3 shows that in Cambodia about 80 percent of the occupied housing units were made of soft/temporary floor materials. Wooden planks (about 50 percent) were the most commonly used for making floor material. Hard/permanent floor materials partly contributed about 20 percent only.

In Phnom Penh about 75 percent of the occupied dwellings were made of hard permanent floors whilst in other urban and rural areas the corresponding rates were about 43 percent and 8 percent respectively.

Table 3. Occupied dwellings by kind of floor materials and geographical domain,2012.Percent

Floor materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Hard/permanent materials	**19.8**	**75.2**	**43.3**	**8.1**
Cement	8.9	24.0	17.0	5.4
Parquet, polished wood	0.2	-	0.4	0.3
Polished stone, marble	0.0	-	0.1	0.0
Vinyl	-	-	-	-
Ceramic tiles	10.6	51.2	25.9	2.4
Soft/temporary materials	**80.2**	**24.8**	**56.7**	**91.9**
Earth, clay	6.0	1.4	9.1	6.1
Wooden planks	49.6	22.3	38.9	55.2
Bamboo strips	24.5	1.1	8.5	30.5
Other	0.0	-	0.1	0.0
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,082,000	329,000	398,000	2,355,000

2.2 Legal status of dwellings

Table 4 shows that about 93 percent of all households in Cambodia owned their dwellings. Less than 3 percent rented their dwelling and about 4 percent had other arrangements, e.g. did not own the dwelling but did not have to pay rent.

The households in Phnom Penh and other urban areas owned their dwellings to a lesser extent than households in other rural areas as it was indicated about 86 in each respectively against 95 percent.

Table 4. Occupied dwellings by legal status and geographical domain, 2012. percent.

Legal status	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Owned by the household	93.1	86.0	86.3	95.2
Not owned but no rent is paid	3.9	2.2	5.4	3.9
Rented	2.7	11.8	8.3	0.5
Other	0.0	-	0.1	0.0
Not stated	0.3	-	-	0.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	3,082,000	329,000	398,000	2,355,000

2.3 Dwelling space by household

Flooor area of occupied dweelings

Table 5 indicates that the average dwelling space per household was about 44 square meters in Cambodia. The average floor area of dwellings ranged from about 41 square meters in other rural areas to 53 square meters in other urban areas and to 55 square meters in Phnom Penh.

Table 5. Floor area by geographical domain, 2012. Percent

Floor area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
00-19	7.9	6.1	5.3	8.6
20-39	39.5	25	38.8	41.6
40-59	32.1	30.5	25.6	33.5
60-79	12.3	22.3	12	11
80-99	4.9	8.4	8.6	3.8
100^{+}	3.3	7.8	9.7	1.6
Total	100	100	100	100
Average square meters per household	44.2	55.2	53.0	41.1

Square meters per person

Table 6 shows average square meters per person in dwellings occupied in 2012. In Cambodia, the average floor area occupied per person was about 10 square meters. Square meters per person were about 12 in both Phnom Penh and other urban areas and about 9 in other rural areas.

Table 6. Floor area by geographical domains, 2012. Percent and average

Floor area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Average square meters per person	9.5	12.1	11.8	8.8

Number of rooms per dwelling

Table 7 shows that in Cambodia about 70 percent of dwellings had only one room. About 22 percent had two rooms, and about 1 percent had five or more rooms. The rooms counted in the 2012 CSES included only living rooms and bedrooms, not kitchen, toilet, bathroom or garage.

The share of one-room occupied dwellings was highest in other rural areas (about 76 percent). In Phnom Penh the share was about 44 percent and in other urban areas was about 56 percent.

Table 7. Number of rooms by geographical domain,2012. Percentage and average

Number of rooms	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
One room	69.6	43.7	56.2	75.5
Two rooms	22.4	35.1	24.7	20.3
Three rooms	5.1	12.4	11.8	3.0
Four rooms	1.8	5.0	4.7	0.9
Five rooms or more rooms	1.0	3.8	2.7	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Average number of rooms per household	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.3

Number of persons per room

The results in Table 8 showed that the number of persons per room in Cambodia was 3.2 on average.

In Phnom Penh there was 2.4 persons per room, in other urban areas was 2.6 persons per room and in other rural areas with 3.6 persons per room.

Table 8. Number of persons per room by geographical domain, 2012

Persons per room	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Number of persons per room	3.2	2.4	2.6	3.6

2.4 Drinking water

Main sources of drinking water (wet and dry season)

Table 9 shows that about 47 percent of the households in Cambodia had a “safe/improved water source” in the wet season and about 55 percent in dry season.

The results in Table 9 also showed that in Phnom Penh, about 88 percent of the households had access to improved drinking water sources (almost the same in both seasons). In other urban area, about 70 percent of the households had access to improved drinking water sources in the wet season and about73 percent in the dry season. In other rural areas, about 37 percent of the households had access to improved drinking water sources in the wet season and about47 percent in the dry season. (For more details, see table below).

Table 9. Main sources of drinking water by season and geographical domain, 2012. Percent

Water sources	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Wet season				
Improved	**46.8**	**88.2**	**69.5**	**37.2**
Piped in dwelling or on premises	19.7	86.6	47.50	5.7
Public tap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tubed/piped well or borehole	21.5	0.1	18.5	25.0
Protected dug well	5.1	1.23	3.2	6.0
Improved rainwater collection	0.4	0.30	0.3	0.5
Unimproved	**53.0**	**11.7**	**30.4**	**62.5**
Unprotected dug well	12.1	2.7	2.6	15.3
Pond, river or stream	11.4	4.9	3.8	13.9
Unimproved rainwater collection	25.8	3.5	13.7	30.8
Vendor-provided water/Tanker truck provision of water	3.1	0.6	6.8	2.4
Bottled water	0.6	0.0	3.5	0.1
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Note state	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,082,000	329,000	398,000	2,355,000

Table 9. Main sources of drinking water by season and geographical domain, 2012. Percent

Water sources	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Dry season				
Improved	**54.7**	**88.4**	**73.4**	**46.6**
Piped in dwelling or on premises	20.2	86.8	47.9	6.2
Public tap	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Tubed/piped well or borehole	28.2	0.3	21.7	33.2
Protected dug well	5.8	1.2	3.7	6.8
Improved rainwater collection	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Unimproved	**45.2**	**11.6**	**26.6**	**53.3**
Unprotected dug well	15.1	1.5	3.2	19.0
Pond, river or stream	19.6	2.7	8.2	23.9
Unimproved rainwater collection	2.2	0.0	0.9	2.7
Vendor-provided water/Tanker truck provision of water	7.5	6.9	10.3	7.1
Bottled water	0.9	0.5	4.0	0.4
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Note state	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total percent	100.0	100	100	100
Number of households	3,082,000	329,000	398,000	2,355,000

Treating of water for drinking

Table 10 shows that about 71 percent of the Cambodian households said that they always treat water for drinking, about 10 percent said that they sometimes treated water for drinking and another 20 percent of households also said they never treated drinking water.

The results in Table 10 also showed that about 91 percent of the households in Phnom Penh, 81 percent in other urban areas and about 66 percent in other rural areas always treated water when they drink. . However 24 percent of households in other rural areas and about 12 percent in other urban areas never treated drinking water. In Phnom Penh this share was about 3 percent only.

Table 10. Households treating drinking water by geographical domain, 2012.Percent.

Treatment of drinking water	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Always treat drinking water	70.5	90.9	80.8	65.9
Sometimes treat drinking water	9.6	6.2	7.7	10.4
Never treat drinking water	19.8	2.9	11.5	23.6
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,082,000	329,000	398,000	2,355,000

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

Table 11 shows that among the households in Cambodia about 97 percent had access to water sources in a distance of less than 250 meters from their dwelling in the wet season (95 percent in the dry season). For the households in Phnom Penh the figure was 100 percent and for other urban and other rural areas almost all had access to water in a distance less than 250 meters in both seasons.

Table 11. Distance to main drinking water sources by geographical domain,2012, percent

Distance in wet season	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Less than 0.25 km	97.0	100.0	98.4	96.8
0.25 to 0.99 km	2.7	-	0.9	3.0
1.00 to 1.99 km	0.2	-	0.7	0.2
2.00 to 2.99 km	-	-	-	-
3 km or more	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Distance in dry season				
Less than 0.25 km	94.5	100.0	99.0	94.0
0.25 to 0.99 km	4.7	-	0.8	5.2
1.00 to 1.99 km	0.5	-	0.2	0.6
2.00 to 2.99 km	0.1	-	-	0.1
3 km or more	0.1	-	-	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100

2.5 Sanitation facilities

Toilet facilities of dwellings

Table 12 shows that about 45 percent of all households in Cambodia had access to improved toilet facilities. and another 55 percent still had access to unimproved toilet facilities. Open land is the highest one compares with other toilet categories. On the other hand if we observe through different domain in Cambodia, the households residing in Phnom Penh about 95 percent have used improved toilets while the households in urban and rural areas are lower with about 78 and 33 percent respectively. See table for more details.

Table 12. Toilet facilities by geographical domain, 2012. Percent

Type of facilities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Improved toilets	**45.1**	**94.7**	**77.7**	**32.8**
Pour flush/flush connected to sewerage	10.4	68.9	18.8	0.8
Pour flush/flush connected to septic tank	33.5	25.8	56.9	30.7
Pit latrine with slab	1.2	0.0	2.0	1.3
Unimproved toilets	**54.8**	**5.2**	**22.4**	**67.2**
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.7
Latrine overhanging field/water	1.8	0.2	3.0	1.8
Public toilet (pit latrine/latrine)	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Open land	51	2.9	17.5	63.4
Other included in not improved	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.3
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,082,000	329,000	398,000	2,355,000

2.6 Energy sources for lighting and cooking

Energy sources for lighting

Table 13 shows the main sources of lighting used by households in Cambodia. Of all Cambodian households, about 42 percent had access to publicly provided electricity or city generated electricity, about 36 percent had used batteries and about 19 percent used e kerosene lamp.

In Phnom Penh, almost all households used publicly provided electricity or city provided electricity as sources of lighting. The shares of households using publicly provided electricity in other urban and other rural areas were lower compared to Phnom Penh, about 87 percent and 27 percent respectively. See table for more details.

Table 13. Main sources of lighting by geographical domain, 2012. Percent.

Sources of lighting	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	42.3	98.6	87.0	26.8
Generator	1.1	0.1	2.0	1.4
Battery	35.7	1.0	8.5	45.2
Kerosene lamp	18.7	0.3	4.0	23.8
Candle	0.2	-	0.0	0.2
None	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solar	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0
Other	1.2	0.0	4.0	1.5
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,082,000	329,000	398,000	2,355,000

Energy sources for cooking

Table 14 shows that about 78 percent of all Cambodian households used firewood for cooking, about 8 percent used charcoal and 13 percent used Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

In other rural areas about 92 percent of the households used firewood as fuel for cooking. In other urban areas about 46 percent of the households also used firewood for cooking. In Phnom Penh LPG was the most common fuel to be used for cooking then followed by firewood and charcoal respectively. See figures in table for more details.

Table 14. Main sources of cooking by geographical domain, 2012. Percent.

Type of fuel	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Firewood	77.6	16.6	46.2	91.5
Charcoal	8.4	15.8	23.4	4.8
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	13.0	67.2	28.0	2.9
Kerosene	-	-	-	-
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	0.5	0.4	2.4	0.2
Household generator	-	-	-	-
None/don't cook	0.0	-	0.1	-
Other	0.4	-	-	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,082,000	329,000	398,000	2,355,000

2.7 Annex of additional tables for housing

Table 15. Main source of drinking water by season and urbanization degree, 2012. Percent.

Water Source	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
	Wet Season		
Improved	46.8	80.3	37.2
Unimproved	53.1	19.6	62.8
Total percent	100	100	100
	Dry Season		
Improved	54.6	82.7	46.5
Unimproved	45.4	17.3	53.5
Total percent	100	100	100
	Annually		
Improved	50.7	81.5	41.9
Unimproved	49.3	18.5	58.2
Total percent	100	100	100

Table 16. Toilet facilities by urbanization degree, 2012. Percent.

Type of Facilities	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Improved toilets	45.2	86.4	33.3
Unimproved toilets	54.8	13.6	66.7
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total percent	100	100	100

Table 17. Type of fuel for cooking by urbanization degree, 2012. Percent.

Types of Fuel	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Firewood	77.6	31.2	91.0
Charcoal	8.4	20.0	5.0
Liquefied petroleum gas LPG	13.0	47.1	3.2
Kerosene	-	-	-
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	0.5	1.6	0.2
Household generator	-	-	-
None/don't cook	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.0	0.5
Total percent	100	100	100

3 Agriculture

3.1 Land ownership

Table 1 shows that Tone Sap has the largest share of agricultural land in 2012, followed by Plain zone. Of the total 3,232,000 hectares in Cambodia, approximately 12 percent (403,000 hectares) was owned by women headed households. See table 1 and figure 1 for more details and comparison between year 2011 and 2012.

Table1. Agricultural land by sex of household head and zone

Zone	Sex					
	Both sex	Women	Men	Both sex	Women	Men
	In thousand hectares			In percent		
Phnom Penh	26	2	24	100	9	91
Plain	1,082	173	909	100	16	84
Tonle Sap	1,363	172	1,192	100	13	87
Coastal	172	10	161	100	6	94
Plateau/Mountain	589	46	543	100	8	92
Cambodia	**3,232**	**403**	**2,829**	**100**	**12**	**88**

Figure1. Agricultural land by sex of household head and zone, year 2011 and 2012

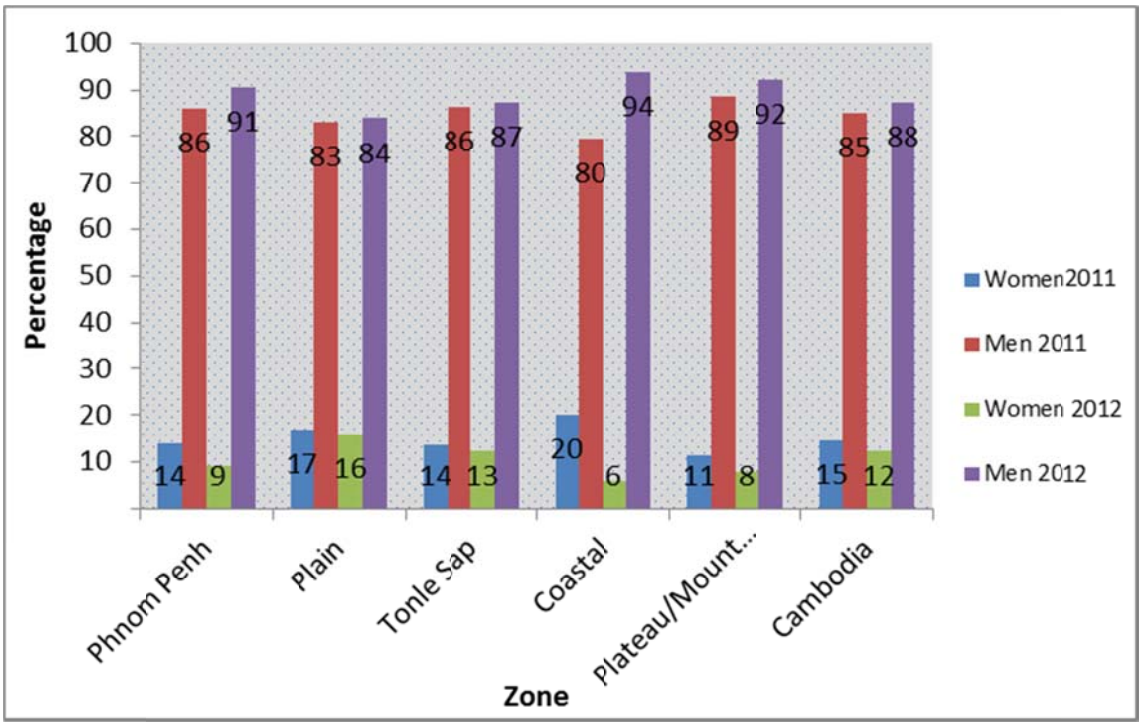


Table 2 shows the number of households reporting the ownership of agricultural land in CSES 2012. . Approximately 59 percent of all households had agricultural land less than 10,000 square meters (10,000 square meters equals to 1 hectare). In Cambodia the total estimated number of households having agricultural land was approximately 73 percent.

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

Area Group	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	In thousands					
Less than 10,000 m^2	1,214	32	614	312	92	164
10,000 m^2 - 19,999 m^2	566	6	198	219	43	100
20,000 m^2 - 29,999 m^2	139	1	38	56	14	30
30,000 m^2 - 39,999 m^2	59	0	11	31	2	15
40,000 m^2 - 49,999 m^2	32	0	7	23	0	2
50,000 m^2 - 99,999 m^2	41	0	15	18	1	7
100,000 m^2 -	12	0	2	8	0	1
Total	**2,063**	**39**	**885**	**667**	**152**	**321**
	In percent					
Less than 10,000 m^2	59	81	69	47	61	51
10,000 m^2 - 19,999 m^2	27	15	22	33	28	31
20,000 m^2 - 29,999 m^2	7	2	4	8	9	9
30,000 m^2 - 39,999 m^2	3	0	1	5	1	5
40,000 m^2 - 49,999 m^2	2	0	1	3	0	1
50,000 m^2 - 99,999 m^2	2	0	2	3	1	2
100,000 m^2 -	1	1	0	1	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 3 shows that the owned land is the most common type of land tenure. The share of owned plots not rented out was approximately 89 percent in year 2012.

Table 3. Number of agricultural plots by ownership and zone, 2012

Ownership	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/Mountain
	In thousand					
Owned	3,253	37	1,386	1,066	227	537
Owned, rented out	213	9	111	71	5	16
Rented in	134	1	57	60	3	13
Free use of land	48	0	18	19	0	11
Other tenure	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**3,648**	**47**	**1,572**	**1,217**	**235**	**577**

Ownership	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/Mountain
	In percent					
Owned	89	78	88	88	97	93
Owned, rented out	6	19	7	6	2	3
Rented in	4	3	4	5	1	2
Free use of land	1	0	1	2	0	2
Other tenure	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Households were asked about the conflicts concerning their agricultural plots in CSES 2012. The conflict refers to any kind of claims for the ownership of land. Table 4 shows that about 2 percent of plots was previously conflicted, 0.4 percent is subject to an ongoing conflict and another 98 percent of plots not having any conflict at all..

Table 4. Distribution of plot conflict by zone, 2012

Plot conflict	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/Mountain
	In thousands					
Ongoing plot conflict	14	0	0	7	3	4
Previous plot conflict	56	0	19	21	0	16
No plot conflict	3,577	47	1,553	1,189	231	557
Total	**3,648**	**47**	**1,572**	**1,217**	**235**	**577**
	In percent					
Ongoing plot conflict	0	0	0	1	1	1
Previous plot conflict	2	0	1	2	0	3
No plot conflict	98	100	99	98	99	97
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

3.2 Crop production

Table 5 presents figures on crop production for the year 2012. Data on activities during the wet season, dry season and total are shown. If a particular household grows more than one crop and/or during more than one season, these data will occur in more than one column and/or row in the table. As observed the number of crop planting activities done by the households in 2012 was estimated at 2,055,000 in wet season and 772,000 in dry season.

In Cambodia the most common crop production harvested for grain is cereals which accounted for 71 percent of all crop planting activities done by households and followed by the second most important crops was fruits and nuts.

Table 5. Household activities by main group of crop production and Season

Main group of crop production	Season		
	Total	Wet	Dry
	In thousands		
Cereal harvested for grain	2,013	1,634	379
Tubers and leguminous plants	232	134	99
Industrial temporary crops	97	46	51
Vegetables	113	51	62
Fruits and nuts	280	140	140
Industrial permanent crops	88	47	41
Other crop not classified elsewhere	3	2	1
Total	**2,827**	**2,055**	**772**
	In percent		
Cereal harvested for grain	71	80	49
Tubers and leguminous plants	8	7	13
Industrial temporary crops	3	2	7
Vegetables	4	2	8
Fruits and nuts	10	7	18
Industrial permanent crops	3	2	5
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

For overall Cambodia, the costs of crop production in both seasons are estimated to be about 3,029,900 million riels in year 2012. However, there are remarkable differences between two seasons regarding the amounts spent during the cultivation period. See table 6 and 7 by showing the costs by zone for wet and dry season respectively.

The cost of crop production in estimated at 1,976,600 riels in the wet season and 1,053,290 riels in the dry season. The highest total costs were for chemical fertilizers at 909,400 million riels, followed by planting materials at 531,570 million riels.

Table 6. Cost of crop production in wet, dry season by cost item and zone 2012

Wet season

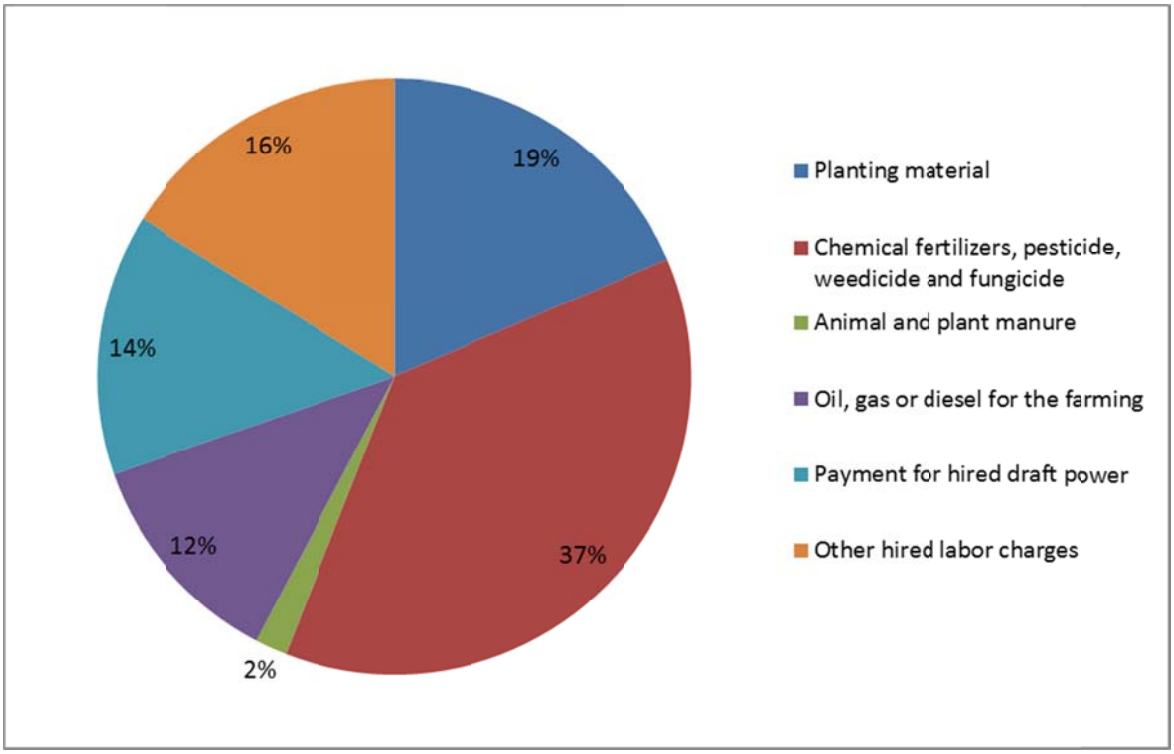
Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	In millionriels					
Planting material	358,466	2,499	115,351	177,055	9,524	54,038
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	560,511	2,698	237,806	231,658	40,960	47,389
Animal and plant manure	102,409	1,494	48,422	26,365	9,738	16,390
Electricity for the farming	334	0	288	0	0	46
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	105,357	151	35,729	47,483	2,898	19,097
Storage items	39,524	122	10,934	18,073	2,631	7,764
Payment for hired draft power	368,712	2,750	137,223	161,100	14,705	52,935
Other hired labor charges	361,520	3,015	111,024	175,033	16,687	55,759
Irrigation charges	9,011	869	6,676	930	114	421
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	34,230	343	12,646	14,778	565	5,897
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	10,705	340	4,010	3,453	858	2,044
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	29,138	282	14,477	13,069	330	981
Total	**1,976,624**	**14,564**	**734,585**	**865,705**	**99,011**	**262,759**
	In percent					
Planting material	18	17	16	20	10	21
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	28	19	32	27	41	18
Animal and plant manure	5	10	7	3	10	6
Electricity for the farming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	5	1	5	5	3	7
Storage items	2	1	1	2	3	3
Payment for hired draft power	19	19	19	19	15	20
Other hired labor charges	18	21	15	20	17	21
Irrigation charges	0	6	1	0	0	0
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	2	2	2	2	1	2
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	1	2	1	0	1	1
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	1	2	2	2	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 7. Cost of crop production in wet, dry season by cost item and zone 2012

Dry season

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	In million riels					
Planting material	173,102	1,255	126,937	37,643	193	7,074
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	348,920	520	278,311	60,869	1,779	7,441
Animal and plant manure	16,045	54	12,674	2,140	343	835
Electricity for the farming	1,957	0	1,957	0	0	0
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	112,032	0	88,298	20,153	930	2,650
Storage items	23,325	266	16,513	4,581	25	1,939
Payment for hired draft power	132,542	325	100,916	23,787	182	7,332
Other hired labor charges	150,370	176	79,110	55,538	1,664	13,882
Irrigation charges	41,992	1,948	36,387	3,169	73	415
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	877	0	26	0	0	852
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	36,588	0	18,496	14,483	0	3,609
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	4,191	87	2,507	1,597	0	0
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	11,350	0	5,937	5,414	0	0
Total	**1,053,293**	**4,632**	**768,068**	**229,374**	**5,189**	**46,030**
	In percent					
Planting material	16	27	17	16	4	15
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	33	11	36	27	34	16
Animal and plant manure	2	1	2	1	7	2
Electricity for the farming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	11	0	11	9	18	6
Storage items	2	6	2	2	0	4
Payment for hired draft power	13	7	13	10	3	16
Other hired labor charges	14	4	10	24	32	30
Irrigation charges	4	42	5	1	1	1
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	0	0	0	0	0	2
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	3	0	2	6	0	8
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	0	2	0	1	0	0
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	1	0	1	2	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Figure 2. Cost of crop production in wet, dry season by cost item and zone 2012



3.3 Livestock and poultry

Table 8 shows about the cost for raising of livestock and poultry in 2012 and most of the households spended on two types of item for raising of livestock and poultry in 2012. The two most common items of cost is feed for livestock - purchased about 674,429 (96 percent) and veterinary services and medicine about 27,907 (4 percent).

Table 8. Cost for raising of livestock and poultry by zone 2012

Cost items	**Zone**					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	In Million Riels					
Feed for livestock – purchased	674,429	7,877	269,921	220,460	73,107	103,063
Hired labor caring for livestock	704	4	567	0	50	83
Veterinary services and medicine	27,907	188	9,703	12,117	1,544	4,355
Service/technical support from Government/other agencies	798	0	559	192	19	28
Transport of livestock, livestock products and feed to/from market	1,425	0	341	1,085	0	0
Total	693,991	4,039	289,770	196,325	79,110	124,748

Table 8. Cost for raising of livestock and poultry by zone 2012

Cost items	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	In Percent					
Feed for livestock – purchased	96	98	96	94	98	96
Hired labor caring for livestock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary services and medicine	4	2	3	5	2	4
Service/technical support from Government/other agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport of livestock, livestock products and feed to/from market	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 9 shows about the value of livestock and poultry in the past 12 months. Most of the households have several types value of livestock and poultry. The two most common items of value is cattle about 75,678 millions riels (53 percent) and ducks about 44,424 million riels (31percent).

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

Type of livestock and poultry	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/Mountain
	In million riels					
Cattle	75,678	994	31,779	20,824	7,991	14,089
Buffaloes	9,820	0	4,060	3,963	921	877
Horses, ponies	66	0	66	0	0	0
Pigs	2,683	54	1,746	454	219	209
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	21	0	0	0	0	21
Chickens	9,004	8	3,584	4,013	408	991
Ducks	44,424	0	39,220	3,364	1,211	629
Quail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	31	0	0	31	0	0
Total	**141,726**	**1,057**	**80,455**	**32,648**	**10,749**	**16,817**

Type of livestock and poultry	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/Mountain
	In Percent					
Cattle	53	94	39	64	74	84
Buffaloes	7	0	5	12	9	5
Horses, ponies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pigs	2	5	2	1	2	1
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chickens	6	1	4	12	4	6
Ducks	31	0	49	10	11	4
Quail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 10 shows that the number of households engaged in raising livestock and poultry was estimated at almost 1,973,000 households in 2012 whereas women household was 369,000 (55 percent) and men household 1,600,000 (66 percent) of the total number of households engaged in raising livestock and poultry respectively. Among the zone distribution, the number of households raising livestock and poultry in plain area is 816,000 households, whereas women household is 174,000 (62 percent) and men household is 642,000 (71 percent) of the total number of households engaged in raising livestock and poultry respectively.

Table10. Number of households raising livestock and poultry by sex of head of household and zone

Number of households	Zone											
	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Plateau/ Mountain	
	In thousands											
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Households raising livestock and poultry	369	1,604	4	19	174	642	133	531	20	141	38	272
All households	666	2,416	82	247	280	903	209	740	36	190	59	336
Percent of all households	55	66	5	8	62	71	64	72	55	74	65	81

Table 11 shows the number of livestock and poultry by type in 2012. It is noted that the households raise several types. In 2012, the three most common types of livestock and poultry were chicken which is approximately of 71 percent, ducks 14 percent and cattle 9 percent.

Table 11. Number of livestock and poultry by zone

Type of livestock and poultry	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	In thousands					
Cattle	2,753	42	1,091	768	225	628
Buffalos	546	0	193	216	37	100
Horses, ponies	7	0	7	0	0	0
Pigs	1,570	20	652	450	151	297
Sheep	5	0	2	3	0	0
Goats	14	0	0	6	0	7
Chickens	22,608	368	8,775	8,519	2,014	2,933
Ducks	4,448	37	2,062	1,651	390	308
Quail	11	0	0	11	0	0
Other	5	0	0	5	0	0
Total	**31,966**	**467**	**12,782**	**11,629**	**2,816**	**4,272**

Type of livestock and poultry	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	In percent					
Cattle	9	9	9	7	8	15
Buffalos	2	0	2	2	1	2
Horses, ponies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pigs	5	4	5	4	5	7
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chickens	71	79	69	73	72	69
Ducks	14	8	16	14	14	7
Quail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 12 shows that the number of households engaged in raising livestock and poultry was estimated at almost 1,973,000 (64 percent) of all households. Among the number of households raising livestock and poultry, there is 816,000 in Plain area followed by Tonle Sap area with 664,000 households.

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

Number of households	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	In thousands					
Households raising livestock and poultry	1,973	23	816	664	160	310
All households	3,082	329	1,183	949	226	395
Percent of all households	64	7	69	70	71	78

3.4 Fish cultivation and fishery

Table 13 shows that the total estimated number of households participating in fish cultivation and fishing is 1,695,000, approximately 55 percent of all households in Cambodia 2012. In terms of zone distribution, the highest number of households with fish cultivation and fishing activities is in the Plain area, 677,000 (57 percent) followed by Tonle Sap area. while the Phnom Penh is the lowest one in Cambodia 2012.

Table 13. Number of households with fishing activities by zone 2102

Number of households	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	In thousands					
Households with fishing Activities	1,695	12	677	611	133	261
All Households	3,082	329	1,183	949	226	395
Percent of all household	55	4	57	64	59	66

Table 14 shows the number of households with fishing activities by sex of households head in 2012 was estimated at almost 1,696,000 in 2012. whereas women household is 276,000 (42 percent) and men household is 1,419,000 (59 percent) respectively. Among the zone distribution, the number of households with fishing activities by sex of households head in 2012 in Plain area is almost 677,000 whereas women household is 130,000 (46 percent) and men household is 546,000 (61 percent).

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

No. of households	Zone											
	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Plateau/Mountain	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	In thousands											
Households with fising activities	276	1,419	1	11	130	546	102	509	15	119	28	233
All household	666	2,416	82	247	280	903	209	740	36	190	59	336
Percent of all households	42	59	2	4	46	61	49	69	41	62	47	69

3.5 Forestry and hunting

Table 15 shows that the number of households with forestry and hunting activities is 2,174,000 (71 percent) of the total households in Cambodia. In terms of zone distribution, the highest number of households with forestry and hunting activities is in Plain area and Tonle Sap area while the Phnom Penh is the lowest one. in 2012

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

Number of households	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	In thousands					
Households with forestry and hunting activities	2,174	16	915	736	168	339
All households	3,082	329	1,183	949	226	395
Percent of all households	71	5	77	77	74	86

Table 16 shows that the number of households with forestry and hunting activities in 2012 was estimated at almost 2,174,000 whereas women household is 441,000 (72 percent) and men household is 1,733,000 (66 percent) of the total number of households engaged in forestry and hunting activities respectively. Among the zone distribution, the number of households with forestry and hunting activities in Plain area is 915,000 whereas women household is 213,000 (78 percent) and men household is 702,000 (76 percent).

Table 16. Number of households with forestry and hunting activities by sex of households head and zone 2012

Number of house holds	Zone											
	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	In thousands											
Households with forestry and hunting activities	441	1,733	3	13	213	702	156	580	22	145	46	293
All households	666	2,416	82	247	280	903	209	740	36	190	59	336
Percent of all households	72	66	5	4	78	76	78	74	76	63	87	78

Table 17 shows about the number of households with forestry and hunting activities by type of activities. Most of the households have several types of activities. The two most common type of activities are firewood activity, 2,138,000 (37 percent) and root crops, fruit, vegetables activity, 2,032,000 (36 percent). See table 17 for more details.

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

Activities	Zone					
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	In thousands					
Sawing logs	135	0	31	50	25	29
Firewood	2,138	16	901	722	164	333
Wood for charcoal	112	1	28	41	28	13
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	535	1	201	173	48	112
Palm juice	120	0	41	46	19	14
Root crops, fruit, vegetables	2,032	17	849	682	155	329
Herbs	254	0	88	93	22	51
Honey	102	0	24	33	22	24
Wild animals and birds	193	0	50	70	22	51
Other products	84	0	21	28	20	16
Total	**5,705**	**35**	**2,235**	**1,939**	**523**	**972**
	In percent					
Sawing logs	2	0	1	3	5	3
Firewood	37	46	40	37	31	34
Wood for charcoal	2	3	1	2	5	1
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	9	3	9	9	9	12
Palm juice	2	0	2	2	4	1
Root crops, fruit, vegetables	36	48	38	35	30	34
Herbs	4	0	4	5	4	5
Honey	2	0	1	2	4	2
Wild animals and birds	3	0	2	4	4	5
Other products	1	0	1	1	4	2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

4 Education

4.1 Litteracy

The adult literacy rate is the share of the population aged 15 years and older who can read and write a simple massage. In this table Phnom Penh had the highest rate in all geographical areas .It was around 94 percent for both sexes and the rate of men was higher than women.

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

	2012		
Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	73.2	86.9	79.7
Phnom Penh	89.8	98.4	93.8
Other urban	81.3	91.8	86.4
Other rural	69.2	84.2	76.3

The adult literacy from 6 years and older rate was highest in Phnom Penh with rate 87 percent of women and 94 percent of men. The adult literacy rates were in turn higher in other urban areas than other rural areas. The rates among men were higher than among women in all geographical areas.

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

	2012		
Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	70.6	81.1	75.7
Phnom Penh	87.0	94.0	90.3
Other urban	78.1	86.6	82.3
Other rural	67.0	78.3	72.4

The literacy rates were highest rate in the age group 15-24 years. The literacy rate among women was lower than the literacy rate among men in all age groups. The differences between men and women were small in the younger groups and bigger among the older groups.

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

Age groups	2012		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
6+	70.6	81.1	75.7
6-14	61.2	62.2	61.7
15-24	91.3	92.8	92.1
25-34	78.3	86.8	82.6
35-44	74.2	83.5	78.7
45-54	61.9	82.3	71.1
55-64	56.2	85.7	68.1
65+	26.1	75.0	46.3

4.2 School attendance

The rate of persons who are currently attending school from 6-24 years old was about 59 percent: 66 percent in Phnom Penh, and about 65 and 57 percent in other urban and other rural areas. Being compared with different areas, the rate in other rural areas for women and men were lower than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas.

Table 4: Persons currently attending school of persons 6-24 years of age by geographical domain and sex. Percent.

Domain	2012		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	56.8	60.1	58.5
Phnom Penh	59.7	72.3	66.1
Other urban	62.5	67.8	65.3
Other rural	55.6	57.3	56.5

This table show that the rate of person who are currently attending school aged (6-24 years). For 2012 person who are currently attending school aged (6-24 years) was about 59 percent for both sexes. The age group (6-14 years) was among the persons who are in the highest rate in currently attending school and it was about 89 percent.

Table 5: Person currently attending school of persons 6-24 years of age by age group and sex. Percent.

Domain	2012		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
6-24	56.8	60.1	58.5
6-14	89.3	88.1	88.7
15-24	26.8	33.4	30.1

This table shows the persons who are attending school. There were large differences by level of education, but the gender differences were small. About 65 percent of the women and about 63 percent of the men attended primary school. This is the highest rate among all the levels of education in Cambodia in year 2012.

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

Level	2012		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Pre-primary	3.2	2.6	2.9
Primary	65.0	62.8	63.9
Lower secondary	16.3	15.9	16.1
Upper secondary - Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	10.0	12.0	11.0
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	5.5	6.8	6.1
Total	100	100	100

This table shows net attendance rate in primary school for children aged 6-11 years. The net enrolment rates for men were higher than for women in all areas. For both sexes, the rate is slightly higher in Phnom Penh than other urban and other rural areas.

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

Domain	2012		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	85.8	86.3	86.1
Phnom Penh	90.9	91.7	91.3
Other urban	89.6	92.0	90.8
Other rural	84.8	84.9	84.8

The net attendance rates in lower secondary school were lower than in primary school. In Phnom Penh more men and women that have continued into lower secondary school are higher than in other urban and other rural areas. The rates for women were higher than for men in Cambodia, other urban and other rural areas, except for Phnom Penh, the corresponding rate was higher for men about 52 percent.

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

Domain	2012		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	35.2	31.1	33.1
Phnom Penh	47.9	52.4	50.4
Other urban	43.6	40.0	41.6
Other rural	32.7	27.3	29.9

In this table we find that the net attendance rate in upper secondary school in Phnom Penh was nearly 47 percent for both sexes. In other urban the rate was about 40 percent and in other rural the rate was only around 16 percent. This finding, therefore, could be an envidence that the people who are living in Phnom Penh and other urban areas can have more chance than those in rural areas when getting into upper secondary school (high school). .

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

Domain	2012		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	18.9	24.0	21.5
Phnom Penh	45.6	47.3	46.5
Other urban	31.7	48.7	40.3
Other rural	14.0	17.3	15.7

In this table there are large differences between primary and secondary education and higher education. In higher education about 66 percent of women and 64 percent of men studied at private schools. This shows that thet private education institutions in higher education level become popular in Cambodia.

Table 10: Attending private schools by current grade and sex. Percent.

	2012		
Current grade	Women	Men	Both sexes
Primary	0.4	0.5	0.5
Lower secondary	0.4	-	0.2
Upper secondary - Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	2.1	0.4	1.2
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	65.6	64.1	64.8

There are large differences by level of education when it comes to taking private lessons after school. Private lessons are most common in upper secondary school: about 66 percent for women and 6 1 percent for men, whilst the corresponding rates in taking private lessions in lower secondary and primary schools are respectively lower. .

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

Age groups	2012		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Primary	10.0	11.1	10.5
Lower secondary	41.8	40.5	41.1
Upper secondary - Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	66.4	60.7	63.2
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	56.8	55.4	56.0

This table shows the persons from 6 years and over who never attended school. As indicated, persons about 5 percent in Phnom Penh had never attended school, whilst the rates of about 9 percent and 17 percent in other urban and rural areas are respectively higher.

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

Domain	2012		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	18.7	9.7	14.4
Phnom Penh	7.4	2.1	4.9
Other urban	12.2	5.9	9.1
Other rural	21.4	11.5	16.7

Table 13 shows that there are more than 14 percent of the population aged 6 years and over never attended school. The rate of women who never attended school was higher in almost all age groups, except for the age group (6-14 years) where the rates of women and men were about the same.

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

Age groups	2012		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
6+	18.7	9.7	14.4
6-14	7.7	7.7	7.7
15-24	5.8	4.9	5.4
25-34	16.1	10.0	13.0
35-44	20.4	13.1	16.9
45-54	30.7	15.1	23.7
55-64	37.3	12.2	27.1
65+	68.9	22.3	49.6

The question on reasons for not attending school was asked to persons aged below 18 years, who were not attending school. As indicated in the table, about 31 percent of women and 27 percent of men reported that, the reason for not attending school because they must contribute to household income, followed by the reason that they are too young to attend school, with about 21 and 19 percent respectively. For the reason they don't want to go to school is higher for men than women. See table for any details in other reason categories..

Table 14: Reasons for not attending school among persons 6-17 years of age who are not attending school by sex. Percent.

Reasons for not attending school	2012		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Don't want to	12.7	22.9	17.8
Did not do well in school	8.4	8.4	8.4
No suitable school available/school is too far - No teacher/Supplies	2.9	2.0	2.4
High cost of schooling	-	-	-
Must contribute to household income	31.4	26.9	29.1
Must help with household chores	9.1	6.6	7.8
Too poor	11.9	11	11.2
Due to disability - Due to long term illness (over 3 months)	2.3	3.7	3.0
Too young	20.6	19	19.6
Other	0.8	0.4	0.6
Total	100	100	100

Table 15 shows the percentage of persons attending non-formal school by age group. As indicated, about 7 percent of the persons aged (6 – 24 years) attended non formal class. The share of the age group (15 – 24 years) was higher than for the age group (6 – 14 years).

Table 15: Currently attending non-formal school by age group and sex. Percent.

Age groups	Women	Men	Total
6 – 14	4.6	4.5	4.6
15 – 24	8.7	11.1	9.9
6 – 24	6.7	7.9	7.3

Of those attending non-formal classes, more than 81 percent responded that they studied foreign languages, and about 8 percent participated in computer literacy and vocational training respectively.

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

	2012		
Type of non-formal class	Women	Men	Both sexes
Computer literacy	6.0	9.4	7.8
Vocational training	8.9	7.9	8.4
Foreign languages	83.5	79.4	81.3
Literacy programs – Others	..	..	2.5
Total	100	100	100

4.3 Educational attainment

Having at least completed primary education was most common in the age group (15 – 24 years). The share that had at least completed primary education was lower among all older age groups. More men than women had at least completed primary education. The difference between women and men was smallest in the youngest age group which indicated around 71 percent against 75 percent. See table below for more details.

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

ages groups	Women	Men	Total
15+	42.6	59.6	50.7
15 - 24	71.0	74.6	72.8
25 - 34	47.3	62.8	55.0
35 - 44	36.3	56.1	45.9
45 - 54	18.5	42.8	29.4
55 - 64	16.3	41.3	26.4
65 +	7.6	32.0	17.7

Having at least completed lower secondary school education was most common in the age group (18 – 24 years). The share that had at least completed lower secondary education was lower among all older age groups. The men had a higher share than women in all age groups. See table below for more details.

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

Age groups	Women	Men	Total
18+	17.9	30.7	24.0
18 - 24	36.6	44.3	40.4
25 - 34	20.9	34.1	27.5
35 - 44	13.5	28.4	20.7
45 - 54	6.9	20.2	12.9
55 - 64	6.2	15.9	10.1
65 +	1.4	11.8	5.7

Table 19 shows that about 21 percent of persons aged 25 years and over responded that they have none or only some education. The share for women was about 29 percent and for men 13 percent. The shares of men was higher than shares of women in completed secondary and post-secondary education.

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

Educational attainment	2012		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
None or only some education	28.5	13.0	21.3
Primary school not completed	40.8	34.4	37.8
Primary school completed	18.3	26.3	22.0
Lower secondary completed	7.9	14.6	11.0
Upper secondary completed	2.9	7.3	5.0
Post-secondary education	1.6	4.4	2.9
Other	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100

There were large differences in educational attainment between geographical domains. Educational attainment on secondary and post-secondary level was much higher in Phnom Penh than in other rural areas. For urban areas, the corresponding rate was also higher, but still lower than Phnom Penh.

Table 20: Persons aged 25 years and over by educational attainment and geographical domain.percent.

	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
None or only some education	21.3	6.4	14.6	24.9
Primary school not completed	37.8	22.6	28.7	41.9
Primary school completed	22 .0	26 .0	23.8	21 .0
Lower secondary completed	11 .0	20.4	16.8	8.4
Upper secondary completed	5 .0	13 .0	9.1	2.9
Post-secondary education	2.9	11.4	7 .0	0.8
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100

4.4 Educational expenses

In year 2012 the average total education expenses were estimated to about 621 thousand riels per school year, see Table 21. There were large differences between the levels. In primary school, which had the highest share of students, the cost was about 273 thousand riels in average. At higher levels one find more school fees and tuition expenses which could explain the large differences in cost between different levels.

Table 21: Average annual expenses by level. Riels (in thousands)

Educational levels	Riels
Pre-primary	194
Primary	273
Lower secondary	566
Upper secondary	1020
Technical/vocational	3604
Undergraduate/graduate	3508
Total	621

As the composition of education was very different in different geographical domains it follows that the average expenses differ a lot in year 2012. As indicated in the table, Phnom Penh had a higher share in levels above primary school and private schools by showing large differences in expenses if compared with other urban and other rural areas of Cambodia.

Table 22: Average annual expenses by geographic domains. Riels (in thousands)

Domain	Riels
Cambodia	628
Phnom Penh	1,417
Other urban	977
Other rural	452

According to Table 23 the average annual expenses for men in the field of education is higher than women's expenses in year 2012. The annual differences are about 55,000 Riels.

Table 23: Average annual expenses by sex. Riels (in thousands)

Sex	Riels
Women	600
Men	655
Both sexes	628

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

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

Primary education	0.99

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

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

Lower secondary education	1.13

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

Gender Parity Index for Net attendance ratio in upper secondary education is about 0.8 Percent.

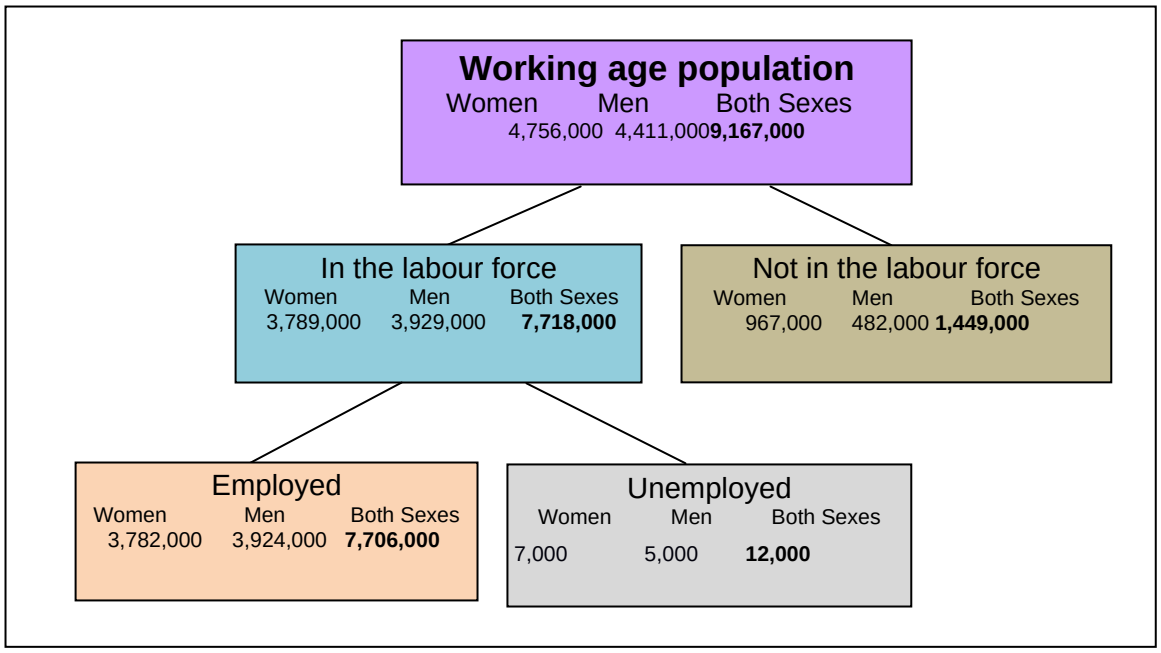
Upper secondary education	0.79

5 Labour force

The special demographic phenomena that Cambodia experienced in the seventies and in the eighties give Cambodia a unique labour market in the 2000s. Between the population census in 1998 and 2008 the population increased from 11.4 million to 13.4 million, an average annual increase of 1.5 percent[1].

Figure 1 below shows the relation between the working age population, in the labour force (economically active) and not in the labour force (economically inactive). For more definitions, please see Section on Definitions and Classifications in Chapter 10 in the Cambodia Socio-Economi Survey 2010.

Figure 1: Labour force in relation to the working age population (15-64 years), 2012



5.1 Labour force (currently active population)

The labour force participation rate in Cambodia was about 84 percent, about 80 percent for women and about 89 percent for men. These rates were higher in other rural areas than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. About 86 percent of the total population in other rural areas were in the labour force compared to about 77 percent in Phnom Penh and about 80 percent in other urban areas.

In the table below shows the differences in participation rates between women and men. Men are more in the labour force than women in all geographic domains. (That is Cambodia, Phnom Penh, other urban and other rural areas). In other rural, the participation rate is higher than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas for both men and women.

The employment rate in relation to the working age population (15-64 years) was about 84 percent. In Cambodia the difference between women and men was about 9 percentage points with an employment rate of about 80 percent for women and about 89 percent for men. In other rural areas the employment rate (86 percent) is higher than in other urban areas (80 percent) and Phnom Penh (77 percent).

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

According to the international definition the total unemployment rate in Cambodia is very low. About 0.2 percent of the labour force was unemployed in 2012. In other urban areas the unemployment rates are higher than Phnom Penh and other rural areas.

Table 1: Population and Labour force,(15-64 years), by sex and geographical domain, 2012. In thousand people and present.

Labour force and Sex	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Total population	14,376	1,502	1,806	11,068
Total working age population	9,167	1,108	1,193	6,865
Labour force	7,718	850	955	5,913
Labour force participation rate				
Both Sexes	84.2	76.7	80.1	86.1
Women	79.7	71.7	75.2	81.7
Men	89.1	82.3	85.2	90.8
Employment rate				
Both Sexes	84.1	76.5	79.6	86.1
Women	79.5	71.7	74.5	81.7
Men	89.0	81.9	84.9	90.8
Unemployment rate				
Both Sexes	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1
Women	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.1
Men	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0

Table 2 shows the labour force participation rate for women and men in different age groups. The highest rates for both women and men are in the age group (35-44 years) with about 90 percent and 99 percent respectively.

In the youngest age groups (15-19 years) women and men have about the same rates, about 66 percent. From 20 years and over the participation rates for women are lower than for men in all age groups. The largest difference between women and men is in the age group (55-64 years) where about 65 percent of the women and about 89 percent of the men are in the labour force.

Table 2: Labour force participation rate (15-64), by age group, sex and percent 2012.

Labour force participation rate	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Total (15 - 64)	79.7	89.1	84.2
15 - 19	66.3	63.7	65.0
20 - 24	79.3	86.0	82.5
25 - 34	86.1	98.4	92.2
35 - 44	89.8	98.6	94.1
45 - 54	82.3	95.9	88.4
55 - 64	65.3	89.1	75.0
Of which			
15 – 24	72.6	74.0	73.3

In the figure below shows that the labour force participation rate is lower for women than for men in all year presented. During the period 2008 to 2011 the participation rate for women and men has increased but for 2012 it has declined it maybe because most employed went working abroad in 2012.

Figure 2: Labour force participation rate age group (15-64 years) and sex, 2008-2012

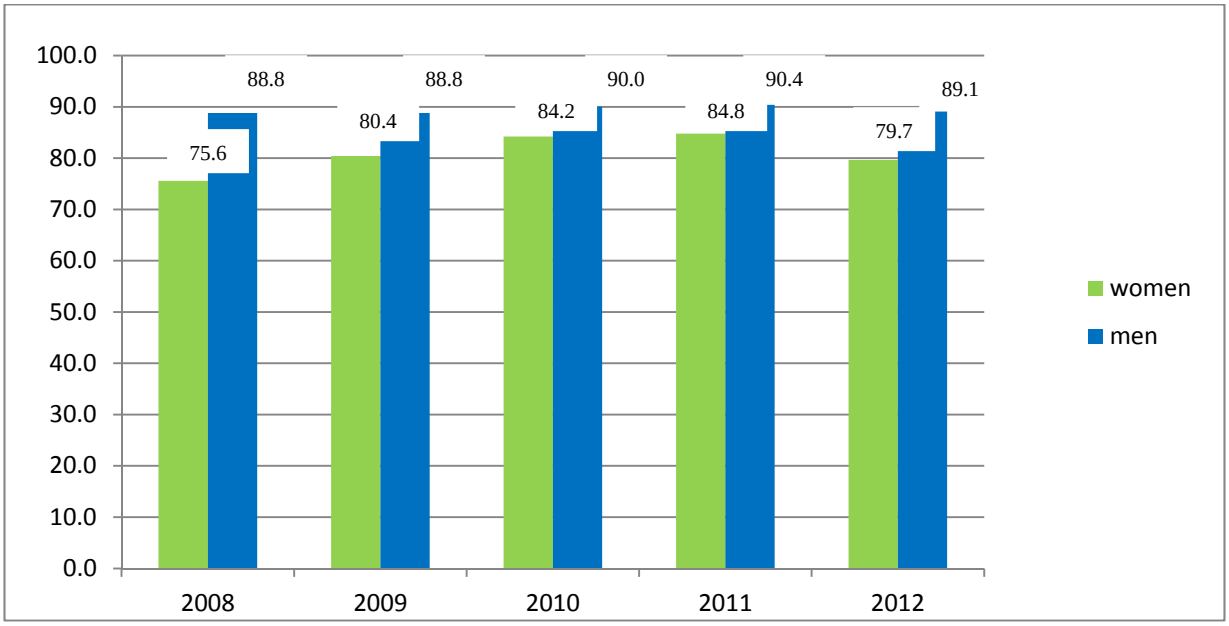


Table 3 shows the labour force participation rate in different age groups by geographical domains. The highest participation rates in all geographical domains are in the age group (35-44 years). In Cambodia asa whole about 94 percent is in the labour force in that age group while the proportion in other rural areas is about 95 percent. The differences are large in the young age groups. In the age group (15-19 years) about 70 percent in the other rural areas are in the labour force, compared to Phnom Penh with just about 40 percent participation rate.

Table 3: Labour force participation rate (15 - 64) by age group and geographical domain and percent 2012.

Age group	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Total (15-64)	84.2	76.7	80.1	86.1
15 - 19	65.0	39.5	54.1	70.0
20 - 24	82.5	72.7	75.6	85.3
25 - 34	92.2	91.4	91.0	92.6
35 - 44	94.1	90.4	90.7	95.4
45 - 54	88.4	77.8	87.4	90.4
55 - 64	75.0	61.1	72.5	77.4
Of which				
15 - 24	73.3	57.0	64.3	77.1

In Table 4 the labour force participation rates are presented by age group, sex and geographical domain. Women in Phnom Penh havelower participation rates in almost all age groups compared to other urban and other rural areas. The same pattern cannot be seen for men.

Men have higher labour force participation rates than women in almost all age groups and geographical domains. The exception is in Phnom Penh where women have somewhat higher labour force participation rates in the age groups (15-19 years) and (20-24 years).

Table 4: Labour force participation rate (15-64 years),by age group, geographical domain, sex and present 2012.

	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
Age group	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total(15-64)	79.7	89.1	71.7	82.3	75.2	85.2	81.7	90.8
15 - 19	66.3	63.7	43.0	36.5	56.9	51.6	70.5	69.4
20 - 24	79.3	86.0	75.3	69.3	76.0	75.2	80.5	90.3
25 – 34	86.1	98.4	85.5	98.1	82.7	99.7	86.7	98.2
35 - 44	89.8	98.6	82.3	98.9	81.9	99.6	92.5	98.4
45 – 54	82.3	95.9	62.5	95.8	81.2	95.4	85.7	96.0
55 - 64	65.3	89.1	51.7	74.4	60.0	86.6	68.0	91.8
Of which								
15 – 24	72.6	74.0	61.6	52.3	66.1	62.6	75.2	79.0

5.2 Education level of the labour force

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

According to 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 comparison over age groups of the share of labour force with none or only some education. About 14 percent of the labour force (i.e. 15-64) has none or only some education, but in the youngest age group the share is abou only 5 percent while in the eldest age group the share is about 25 percent.

Table 5. Labour force participation rate (15 - 64 years), by age, level of education,2012 In thousand and percent.

Age Group	None or only some education	Primary school not completed	Primary school completed	Lower secondary completed	Upper secondary completed	Post-secondary education	Don´t know	Total
Labour force	1,080	2,674	2,160	1,107	478	217	1	7,718
Total (15 - 64)	14.0	34.6	28.0	14.3	6.2	2.8	0.0	100.0
15 - 19	5.2	25.1	42.9	23.1	3.7	0.1	-	100.0
20 - 24	7.4	25.6	35.0	18.6	11.5	1.8	-	100.0
25 - 34	12.5	31.9	27.9	14.5	7.4	5.8	-	100.0
35 - 44	16.1	37.2	25.5	11.8	6.9	2.5	-	100.0
45 - 54	22.7	47.2	16.8	9.3	2.2	1.7	-	100.0
55 - 64	25.3	48.3	16.9	6.6	1.7	1.1	0.2	100.0
of which								
15 - 24	6.4	25.3	38.7	20.7	7.8	1.0	-	100.0

Table 6 presents for each age/sex group the share of the labour force with the different levels of education completed. Looking at the total labour force (i.e. 15-64 years of age) and comparing women and men it can be seen that the share with none or only some education is significantly higher among the women then among the

men (about 18 percent for women vs. about 10 percent for men). This pattern can be seen in all age groups except the youngest age group (15-19) where the share is actually lower for the women.Over the age groups there is also a pattern of increasing gender differences; the difference is much smaller in the youngest age groups than in the oldest (and, as we saw, in the youngest group the difference is even reversed).

The proportion of the labour force with post-secondary education is small, overall just about 2 percent for women and 4 percent for men. Just as for the lowest education level a clear pattern over age groups and gender can be seen, indicating better education and smaller gender differences in the younger age groups.

Table 6: Labour force participation rate (15–64 years), by age, level of education completed and sex, percent 2012.

Age Group	None or only some education		Primary school not completed		Primary school completed		Lower secondary completed		Upper secondary completed		Post-secondary education		Other/Don't known	
	Women	Men	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total(15-64)	17.8	10.3	38.4	31.1	26.0	29.9	11.5	17.1	4.6	7.7	1.8	3.8	0.0	-
15 - 19	5.0	5.3	24.7	25.4	43.9	41.8	23.3	22.9	3.0	4.3	-	0.2	-	-
20 - 24	7.6	7.3	27.1	24.1	36.5	33.6	14.5	22.6	12.3	10.7	2.0	1.7	-	-
25 - 34	15.4	9.9	36.9	27.5	26.8	28.9	11.5	17.1	5.2	9.3	4.2	7.2	-	-
35 - 44	19.8	12.5	43.7	30.9	23.0	27.9	8.5	15.0	3.8	9.9	1.1	3.8	-	-
45 - 54	31.0	14.1	51.7	42.6	11.1	22.8	5.2	13.6	0.4	4.1	0.6	2.9	-	-
55 - 64	35.8	14.0	49.0	47.6	9.4	25.0	4.8	8.5	0.6	2.8	0.1	2.1	0.3	-
of which														
15 - 24	6.4	6.4	26.0	24.7	40.0	37.4	18.7	22.7	7.9	7.8	1.1	1.0	-	-

5.3 Employment status

In CSES 2012[2] persons who currently worked the past seven days in contribution for their own household, that is operating her or his 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 (15-64 years) by employment status for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012. The employment status in the tables is based on the main occupation. The total employed population in working age (15-64 years) increased over the years, both for women and men.

The share of paid employees increased steadily over the period. Concerning the new classification since CSES 2009 also used in CSES 2012 of own account worker/self-employed, the share of women in this employment status has increased substantially, from about 56 percent in 2010 to 60percent in 2012.

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

Table 7: Employment status, main occupation (15-64 year), by sex Percent 2010,2011 and 2012.

Employment Status	2010			2011			2012		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Employed population, number and thousand	3,869	3,806	7,675	3,959	3,932	7,891	3,782	3,924	7,706
Paid employee	24.3	35.4	29.8	27.1	35.8	31.4	30.3	41.1	35.8
Employer	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Own account worker/self-employed	56.0	44.7	50.4	58.8	47.9	53.4	60.4	50.0	55.1
Unpaid family worker	19.3	19.5	19.4	13.9	16.2	15.1	9.3	8.8	9.0
Other/Don'tknow	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

Table 8: Employment status, main occupation (15 - 64 years), by geographical domain and percent 2012.

Employment Status	2010				2011				2012			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Employed population, number	7,675	688	772	6,215	7,891	770	793	6,328	7,706	848	950	5,908
Paid employee	29.8	58.9	40.1	25.3	31.4	64.0	39.9	26.4	35.8	55.5	42.9	31.8
Employer	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	0.0	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Own account worker/self-employed	50.4	28.7	44.2	53.6	53.4	26.9	48.7	57.2	55.1	33.9	50.3	59.0
Unpaid family worker	19.4	12.3	15.8	20.6	15.1	9.0	11.3	16.3	9.0	10.5	6.6	9.2
Other/Don'tknow	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

Table 9: Employment status, main occupation (15-64 years) by geographical domain, sex, 2012, percent.

Employment Status	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employed population, number and thousand	3,782	3,924	421	428	454	495	2,907	3,001
Paid employee	30.3	41.1	50.7	60.3	34.5	50.7	26.6	36.9
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.0
Own account worker/self-employed	60.4	50.0	37.6	30.2	58.0	43.1	64.1	54.0
Unpaid family worker	9.3	8.8	11.6	9.4	7.2	6.1	9.2	9.1
Other/Don't know	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.4 Employment by occupation

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

Table 10: Employment population (15-64 years) by main occupation and sex, 2012 Percent

Main Occupation	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Armed forces occupations	0.1	1.6	0.9
Manager	0.4	1.0	0.7
Professionals	2.3	2.8	2.5
Technical and associate professionals	0.5	1.4	1.0
Clerical supports workers	2.1	3.0	2.6
Service and sales workers	21.6	11.1	16.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery and fishery workers	42.4	41.0	41.7
Craft and related worker	15.4	13.9	14.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.3	6.2	3.3
Elementary occupations	14.9	18.0	16.5
Other/ Don't know/ Not steated	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100

Table 11 presents the employed population by main occupation and geographical domain for 2012. The shares of employed population by main occupation vary with references to geographical domains. Phnom Penh relative other urban and other rural areas the conditions for skilled service occupations seemed to be somewhat better off indicating higher shares of managers, professionals, clerical support workers for example. In other rural areas on the other hand manual work counts for a large part of the employment by occupation like skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and elementary occupations

Table 11: Employment population (15-64 years) by main occupation and geographical domain, 2012. Percent

Main Occupation	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Armed forces occupations	0.9	1.6	2.1	0.5
Manager	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.5
Professionals	2.5	5.9	5.0	1.6
Technical and associate professionals	1.0	2.2	1.9	0.6
Clerical supports workers	2.6	9.9	6.1	0.9
Service and sales workers	16.2	36.5	35.9	10.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery and fishery workers	41.7	4.8	11.6	51.9
Craft and related worker	14.6	24.8	16.3	12.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.3	8.2	5.9	2.2
Elementary occupations	16.5	4.6	13.7	18.6
Other/ Don't know/ Not stated	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100

In Table 12 below shows employment population by occupation, In Phnom Penh the share of employment by occupation differed between women and men considerably. About 47 percent of all women in Phnom Penh were employed in occupations related to services and sales which are almost twice as large as the share for men (26 percent). About (27 percent) of women in Phnom Penh were employed as craft and related workers.

Table 12: Employment Population (15-64 years) by main occupation, geographical and sex domain, 2012, Percent

Main Occupation	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Armed forces occupations	0.1	1.6	0.1	2.9	0.1	4.0	0.0	1.0
Manager	0.4	1.0	1.6	1.2	0.7	2.1	0.2	0.8
Professionals	2.3	2.8	5.3	6.5	5.1	5.0	1.4	1.9
Technical and associate professionals	0.5	1.4	1.0	3.5	1.2	2.5	0.4	0.9
Clerical supports workers	2.1	3.0	8.4	11.4	5.1	7.0	0.7	1.2
Service and sales workers	21.6	11.1	47.2	25.9	48.4	24.5	13.7	6.8
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery and fishery workers	42.4	41.0	4.2	5.4	12.3	11.0	52.7	51.1
Craft and related worker	15.4	13.9	26.6	23.1	14.0	18.4	14.0	11.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.3	6.2	1.0	15.3	0.1	11.2	0.2	4.1
Elementary occupations	14.9	18.0	4.4	4.8	13.0	14.4	16.7	20.4
Other/ Don't know/ Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.5 Employment by industry

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

Table 13: Employed population (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation) and sex 2012. Thousand and percent

Industry Sector (main occupation)	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Employed population and thousand	3,782	3,924	7,706
Agriculture (Primary)	52.8	49.3	51.0
Industry (secondary)	18.1	19.0	18.6
Services (Tertiary)	29.1	31.7	30.4
Other/ Don't know/ Not stated	-	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100

Table 14 shows employment by industrial sector and geographical domain. As expected, there are large differences all the geographical domains. In Phnom Penh and other urban areas the share of employment in service sector was highest with about 70 percent and 65 percent respectively. For other rural areas the share of employment in agriculture sector was highest (about 63 percent).

Table 14: Employed population (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation) and geographical domain, 2012. Thousand and percent.

Industry Sector (main occupation)	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Employed population and thousand	7,706	848	950	5,908
Agriculture (Primary)	51.0	5.2	16.0	63.2
Industry (secondary)	18.6	24.7	18.9	17.7
Services (Tertiary)	30.4	70.1	65.1	19.1
Other/ Don't know/ Not stated	0.0	-	-	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100

Figure 3 below shows the results on the employment population (15-64 years) for the years 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. The total employment by industrial sector is presented. The agriculture sector significantly has decreased in 2012 compared to 2011.

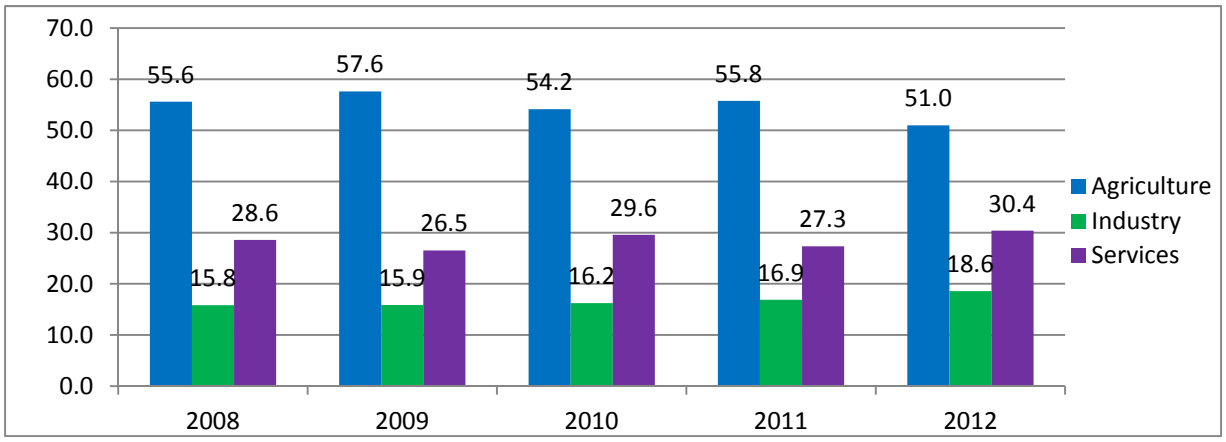


Figure 3: Employment population (15-64 years) by industrial sector, 2008-2012 Percent.

Table 15 shows employed population by industrial sector, geographical domain and sex. In other urban and other rural areas there are small differences between women and men in the share of employment in agriculture, industry and services sector. In Phnom Penh there are significant gender differences women have a higher proportion employed in the industry. In other urban and other rural area there are no significant gender differences.

Table 15: Employed population (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation), geographical domain and sex, 2012. Thousand and percent

Industry Sector (main occupation)	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employed population and thousand	3,781	3,925	421	428	454	495	2,906	3,002
Agriculture (Primary)	52.8	49.3	4.7	5.6	17.6	14.5	65.2	61.2
Industry (secondary)	18.1	19.0	28.1	21.3	16.7	21.0	16.9	18.4
Services (Tertiary)	29.1	31.7	67.2	73.0	65.7	64.5	17.9	20.3
Other/ Don't know/ Not stated	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 16, 16-1, 16-2 shows the female share employment (18 and above), (5 and above) and (15-64) years by agriculture, industry and service.In Phnom Penh the female share employment in agriculture and industry are higher than other urban and other rural areas but for female share of employment by service there are a small different between Phnom Penh, other urban and other rural areas.

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

Female share	**Cambodia**	**Phnom Penh**	**Other urban**	**Other rural**
	Women	**Women**	**Women**	**Women**
Agriculture (Primary)	48.5	69.4	38.9	48.8
Industry (Secondary)	44.3	56.1	36.6	42.7
Service (Tertiary)	32.9	37.0	38.6	27.8
Total	40.5	44.6	38.0	40.0

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

Female share	**Cambodia**	**Phnom Penh**	**Other urban**	**Other rural**
	Women	**Women**	**Women**	**Women**
Agriculture (Primary)	49.5	69.4	40.6	49.8
Industry (Secondary)	45.3	56.7	36.9	44.0
Service (tertiary)	33.8	37.4	40.1	28.8
Total	41.7	45.1	39.1	41.4

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

Female share	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
	Women	Women	Women	Women
Agriculture (Primary)	48.6	62.0	36.5	49.0
Industry (Secondary)	45.4	56.9	36.7	44.1
Service (Tertiary)	33.7	37.6	39.5	28.7
Total	41.5	45.3	38.5	41.2

Table 17 shows the distribution of employment by sector (18 and above), agriculture, industry and service. In Phnom Penh the distribution of employment in agriculture and industry are large different than other urban and other rural areas but for service sector there are a small different between Phnom Penh, other urban and other rural areas.

Table 17: Distribution of employment by sector (18 and above), by agriculture, industry and service. Percent

Employment by sector	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Agriculture (Primary)	19.1	0.3	4.1	27.5
Industry (Secondary)	40.6	39.2	30.4	43.3
Service (Tertiary)	40.3	60.5	65.5	29.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 18 shows the working children for age 5-17 years. The rate differences are small between women and men.

Table 18: Working children age 5-17 years

Working children	Women	Men	Both sex
Employed	23.3	23.8	23.6
Unemployed	0.0	0.1	0.0
Not in the labour force	76.7	76.1	76.4
Not stated	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100

Table 19 shows the share of working children age 5-17 years who also are currently in school. There are about 47 percent for women and 51 for men that are working and currently in school. There are small differences between working children and non-working are currently in school.

Table 19: Working children age 5-17 years currently in school

Working children	Women	Men	Both sex
Yes	47.3	51.1	49.3
No	49.1	44.5	46.8
Not applicable	3.6	4.4	4.0
Total	100	100	100

6 Health

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

The interviews on health were done by trained, non-medical interviewers. The health questions were asked in the third week of the month in CSES 2012. For 2012, the health module was separated into four parts namely: "Maternal health", "Child health", "Health care seeking and expenditure", and "Disability".

6.1 Disabilities in the population of private households

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

Prevalence of disabilties

About 5 percent of the total non-institutional population of Cambodia are disabled. The number of disabled persons was about 624091persons.

Table 1 shows the prevalence of different types of disabilities/difficulties. The respondent could report up to three difficulties (the most important ones if more than three). The table shows the share of population having at least one disability/difficulty in 2004, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. The types refer to the first or most important reported difficulty. Table 1 also shows that the seeing disability/difficulty is the most common difficulty all years.

Table 1: Persons (in the non-institutional population) with at least one disability/difficulty, 2004, 2009 2010 2011and 2012. Percent.

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

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

In the following only results from CSES 2012 are presented due to the changes in the questionnaire.

Table 2 shows that the prevalence of disability/difficulty increases by age. In the youngest age group (0-14 years) only about 1 percent had disabilities/difficulties while in the oldest age group (60 years and over) almost one third had disabilities/difficulties (about 28 percent).

Table 2: Persons (in the non-institutional population) with at least one difficulty by age, 2012. Percent.

Age group	Women	Men	Both Sexes
All	4.5	4.2	4.3
0-14	1.1	1.2	1.2
15-29	1.3	1.6	1.4
30-44	2.1	3.4	2.7
45-59	6.9	10.5	8.5
60^{+}	30.5	25.5	28.4

Degree of difficulties

Table 3 below shows the level of the most common difficulties (Seeing, Moving and Hearing) by degree of difficulty. In the population about 2.2 percent had seeing difficulties (see Table 1 above). About half of them had a moderate degree of the seeing difficulty (1.2 percent in the population). Having severe seeing difficulty was quite rare (about 0.3 percent in the population). For moving and hearing difficulties it was more common with moderate degree.

Table 3: Degree of most common difficulties, 2012. Percent

Type of difficulty	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Seeing	0.7	1.2	0.3
Moving	0.2	0.8	0.5
Hearing	0.1	0.4	0.1

Cause of difficulties

The questionnaire mentioned 18 different causes. The interviewer asked about the cause for each reported difficulty. Table 4 shows the main causes of disabilities/difficulties in the total non-institutional population whatever kind of disability/difficulty. Overall, old age and disease were reported as the major causes of disabilities/difficulties, about 1.7 percent in the population reported old age and about 1.5 percent disease. Women suffered difficulty caused by old age and disease more than men. Men reported somewhat higher shares than women for causes like mine/UXO or war injuries, and traffic or work accidents.

Table 4: Some causes of difficulties by sex, 2012. Percent.

Sex	Mine/UXO or war injuries	Traffic or work accidents	Disease	Old age	Congenital
Women	0.0	0.3	1.6	2.1	0.4
Men	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.5
Both Sexes	0.2	0.5	1.5	1.7	0.5

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

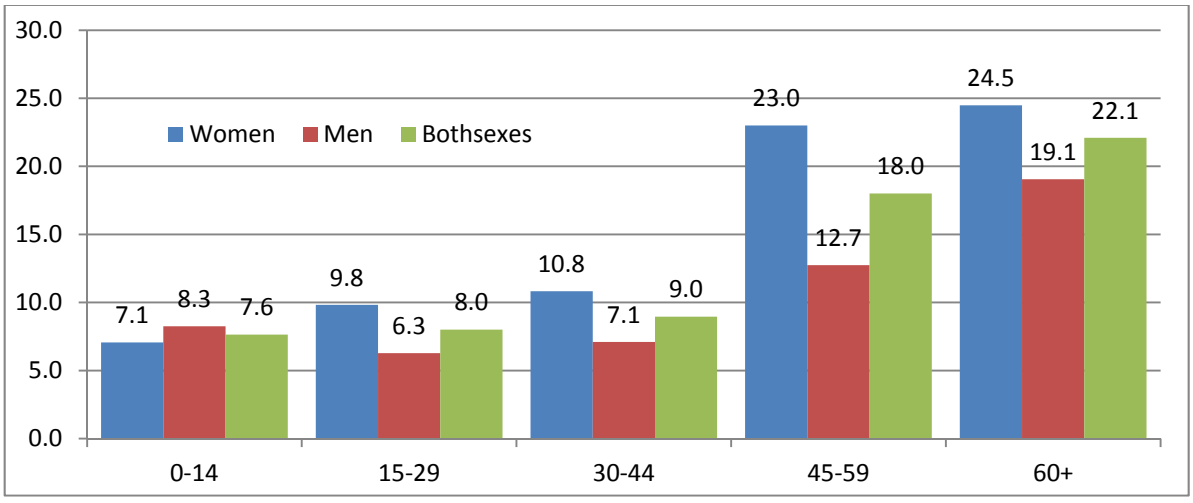
In CSES 2012 household heads were asked about each household member whether they had been sick or had an illness and/or injury in the last 30 days. There was a separate question which asked if there had been any other reason to go to the health facility or seek health care. About 20 percent of all persons had an illness/injury at any time in the last 30 days, see Table 5. Of the women about 21 percent had an illness or injury and of the men about 18 percent. In absolute numbers this means that close to 2.8 million Cambodians had health problems. The share was somewhat higher in other rural areas than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas.

Table 5: Illness/injury in the last 30 days, 2012. Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	21.4	17.6	19.5
Phnom Penh	15.2	9.1	12.3
Other urban	17.6	15.0	16.3
Other rural	22.9	19.1	21.0

Figure 1. shows the pattern of illness and injury by age and sex in the population the last 30 days. Health problems were highest among elderly people. For example the share of elderly 60 years and over that had an illness or injury during the last 30 days was about 24 percent among women, about 19 percent among men and about 22 percent in both sexes. In the youngest age group (0-14 years) women's and men's health problems seem to be on the same level. From age group (15-29 years), (30-44 years), (45-59 years) and (60 years and over), more women have health problem than men.

Figure 1: Illness/injury in the last 30 days by age and sex, 2012. Percent.



Health care visits

Table 6 shows that about 19 percent of the population had sought care once or more in the last 30 days, women to a greater extent than men among all different geographical domains in Cambodia. The share of persons with one or more health care visit was somewhat higher in other rural areas than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. About 21 percent of the population in other rural and about 11 percent in Phnom Penh sought care.

Table 6: Health care visits (one or more visits) in the last 30 days by geographical domain and sex, 2012. Percent.

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	21.1	17.2	19.2
Phnom Penh	14.0	8.6	11.4
Other urban	17.8	14.6	16.2
Other rural	22.6	18.8	20.7

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

The elderly sought more care than younger people. About 40 percent of the population in age 60 and over sought care at least once in the last 30 days compared to 8 percent one of ten in age group 15-29 years . Women in all ages sought more care than men. The tendency was also that women sought care more times than men.

Table 7: Health care visits in the last 30 days by sex and age, 2012. Percent.

Sex and Age group	Once	2-5 times	6 times or More	Once or more
Women				
0-14	10.2	13.0	0.2	23.4
15-29	4.5	5.5	0.1	10.0
30-44	7.7	9.3	0.3	17.3
45-59	12.8	17.7	0.4	31.0
60^{+}	15.8	25.4	1.1	42.3
Men				
0-14	11.2	13.4	0.3	24.8
15-29	3.4	3.3	-	6.7
30-44	4.2	7.6	-	12.0
45-59	8.8	11.6	0.2	20.9
60^{+}	15.4	21.2	0.5	37.1
Both sexes				
0-14	10.7	13.2	0.2	24.1
15-29	3.9	4.4	-	8.4
30-44	6.0	8.5	0.2	14.7
45-59	11.0	15.0	0.3	26.6
60^{+}	15.6	23.7	0.9	40.2

Provider of health care

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

Table 8: First provider of health care among those who were seeking care in the last 30 days by sex, 2012. Percent

Sex	Public	Private	Self care*	Traditional care	Total
Women	19.2	38.1	41.2	1.5	100
Men	18.3	41.3	39.4	0.9	100
Total	18.7	39.9	40.2	1.2	100

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

According to Table 9, Phnom Penh had the highest share of persons seeking care by private providers the first time. About 88 percent sought private care. In other urban areas the share of persons seeking care by private providers was 67 percent whereas in other rural areas only about 33 percent sought private care. Self care was the most common care in other rural areas while private care was the most common care in the other urban areas and other rural areas.

Table 9: First provider of health care among those who were seeking care in the last 30 days by geographical domain, 2012. Percent

Provider of health care	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Public	18.7	7.8	11.5	20.5
Private	39.9	88.4	67.2	32.8
Self care*	40.2	3.7	20.5	45.4
Traditional care	1.2	0.1	0.8	1.3
Total	100	100	100	100

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

6.3 Maternal health

Antenatal care

To ensure the health and safety of mothers during pregnancy, WHO recommends that pregnant women see a trained health worker at least four times prior to delivery. About 92 percent of the women reported that they received antenatal care (ANC) from someone at least once during their last pregnancy. The proportion of women reporting ANC usage is highest among women aged 35-49 years (90 percent). ANC usage is higher in Phnom Penh in all age groups (average 92 percent).

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

Breaking down ANC usage by education level reveals that there are no significant differences between the three education level groups. See Table 10 for more details.

Table 10: Antenatal care. Percent distribution of women with living children less than 5 years old by ANC status during pregnancy for the most recent birth. 2012.

Characteristics	Attended at least once	Number of women
Mother's age at birth		
<20		-
20-34	92.8	549
35-49	90.2	358
Domain		
Phnom Penh	91.6	147
Other urban	95.0	200
Other rural	91.9	784
Mother's education		
None	92.0	216
Primary	91.1	774
Secondary and higher	97.4	239
Total	92.3	1229

Delivery care

Women can successfully manage or avoid many of the dangers associated with delivery by giving birth in the presence of a skilled birth attendant. Health workers with appropriate training can recognize the signs of complications and help reduce the risk of infection. About 78 percent of the women reported delivering their most recent birth at both for public and private facilities. This rate is 24 percentage points higher than the rate reported in the CDHS 2010 (54 percent). Women aged (20-34 years) were the most likely to deliver at a health facility; 76 percent of the deliveries occurred at a health facility. 94 percent of women living in Phnom Penh reported delivering at a health facility. Women with secondary or higher education reported delivering at a facility in 91 percent of the cases. Women who accessed ANC during their pregnancy were more than twice as likely to deliver at a health facility (80 percent) as those who did not (55 percent). See Table 12 for more details.

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

Characteristics	Health Facility		Home	Total	Number of women
	Public Sector	Private Sector			
Mother's age at birth					
<20	-	-	-		
20-34	70.6	5.0	24.2	100	546
35-49	65.8	8.6	25.6	100	376
Domain					
Phnom Penh	69.5	24.3	6.3	100	201
Other urban	76.8	15.5	7.7	100	242
Other rural	70.4	4.2	25.0	100	752
Mother's education					
None	72.6	5.4	21.6	100	163
Primary	69.7	5.1	24.9	100	738
Secondary and higher	75.1	16.1	8.9	100	297
Antenatal Care					
Yes	73.0	6.9	19.9	100	1107
No	47.6	7.3	44.5	100	86
Total	71.0	6.9	21.8	100	1195

The CSES 2012 also asked mothers about who had assisted them with the delivery of their most recent pregnancy. They were prompted to identify all of the people present during the delivery. These responses were then collated and ranked hierarchically, with the most trained person receiving the highest rank.

Among all women questioned, 79 percent reported that a trained health professional assisted with the delivery (i.e. a doctor, nurse, and midwife). Women aged (20-34 years) were again the most likely to have delivered under optimal conditions, with 79 percent reporting a trained health professional in attendance. There was also a considerable difference between women delivering in urban and rural areas, with trained health professionals attending 87 percent of births in Phnom Penh compared to just 77 percent in rural areas. Deliveries at home were attended by a professional on 75 percent of the births. See Table 13 for more details.

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

Characteristics	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	friend/ Other	Total
Mother's age at birth						
<20						100
20-34	17.4	15.0	46.9	7.8	13.0	100
35-49	16.6	13.0	45.2	9.3	15.8	100
Domain						
Phnom Penh	31.5	14.5	40.5	1.2	12.3	100
Other urban	32.9	16.0	42.8	0.2	8.2	100
Other rural	13.4	14.7	48.4	9.2	14.3	100
Mother's education						
None	13.5	15.4	45.1	10.0	15.9	100
Primary	15.1	15.1	48.1	8.4	13.3	100
Secondary and higher	29.3	12.9	45.5	1.2	11.0	100
Place of Delivery						
Private	12.6	19.9	45.2	6.0	16.2	100
Public	19.3	17.8	45.3	6.4	11.2	100
Home	15.1	13.3	46.2	11.5	13.9	100
Total	17.2	14.8	47.1	7.5	13.4	100

6.4 Child health

Vaccinations

In the CSES 2012, mothers were asked to show the interviewer the yellow vaccination cards of all children aged less than two years. The interviewer then recorded the dates on which the various vaccinations were received. A child was considered fully vaccinated if he or she had received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT vaccine to prevent diphtheria, pertusis and tetanus, at least three doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccine. The CSES 2012 findings differ from other national surveys in that it did not use the mother's recall in cases where no vaccination card was available. As such, these results represent the coverage rate as measured exclusively from the cards.

Among all children aged (0-23 months old), 97 percent had verifiably received all vaccination to protect against tuberculosis. This is a big increase compared to the CSES 2010 figure which was only 89 percent. Among children whose mothers were in living Phnom Penh about 100 percent received all vaccination according to the CSES 2012. See Table 14 for more details.

Table 13: Vaccinations. Percent distribution of children aged (0-23 months old) who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to vaccination card).

Characteristics		Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children
Sexes			
	Men	97.9	318
	Women	96.4	237
Domain			
	Phnom Penh	100.0	74
	Other urban	98.1	91
	Other rural	97.0	346
Total		97.3	511

6.5 Child nutrition

Infant and young child feeding

Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) guidelines recommend exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a child's life. Beginning at six months, children should continue breastfeeding and be supplemented with appropriate complementary food. The frequency of these complementary feeds should increase with age. IYCF guidelines recommend breastfeeding for all children up to 2 years and beyond to encourage healthy physical and mental development.

The CSES 2012 asked mothers about their breastfeeding practices with their youngest child 0-23 months of age. 98 percent of women reported that they had breastfed their youngest child. This figure did not change based on location, maternal education, or place of delivery, suggesting that breastfeeding is nearly universal in Cambodia. See Table 15 for more details.

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

Characteristics	Among last-born children	
	Ever breastfed	Number of children
Sexes		
Men	97.5	318
Women	98.7	237
Domain		
Phnom Penh	100.0	54
Other urban	93.9	83
Other rural	98.4	407
Total	98.0	544

7 Victimization

In this section findings from the CSES about crime, victimization and feelings of safety is presented. The areas studied include victimization by violence, victimization by theft/burglary/robbery (property crimes), victimization by accidents, and feelings of safety.

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

The main questions dealt with in this section are:

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

7.1 Victimization in total

In this section victimization by violence that caused injury is studied in more detail. In the following CSES results on differences according to sex, kind of violence, violence in different population groups, repeated violence, relation to the perpetrator and reporting behaviour will be in focus.

The total number of victimized persons or households in CSES is not to be seen as the total number of victims or victimized households in Cambodia. The study does not cover all crimes and a study like this underestimates crime because many people don't feel comfortable telling about their experiences. Moreover, some experiences defined by the victim as crimes may in fact not be a crime in the criminal code. Nevertheless, the data presented in Figure 1 which is compared to other victimization studies around the world sharing the same limitations, of relatively high quality.

About 0.3 percent of the individuals reported being a victim of violence that caused injury in 2012, see Figure 1. This is slightly lower than 2010. The change is not significant. However, it is also lower compared to 2009, although it is not significant. About one percent of the households were victimized by property crimes (theft, burglary or robbery) in 2012. There is no significant change over the years. About 6.5 percent of the households were victimized by accidents in 2012. This is slightly increased from 2009 and 2010.

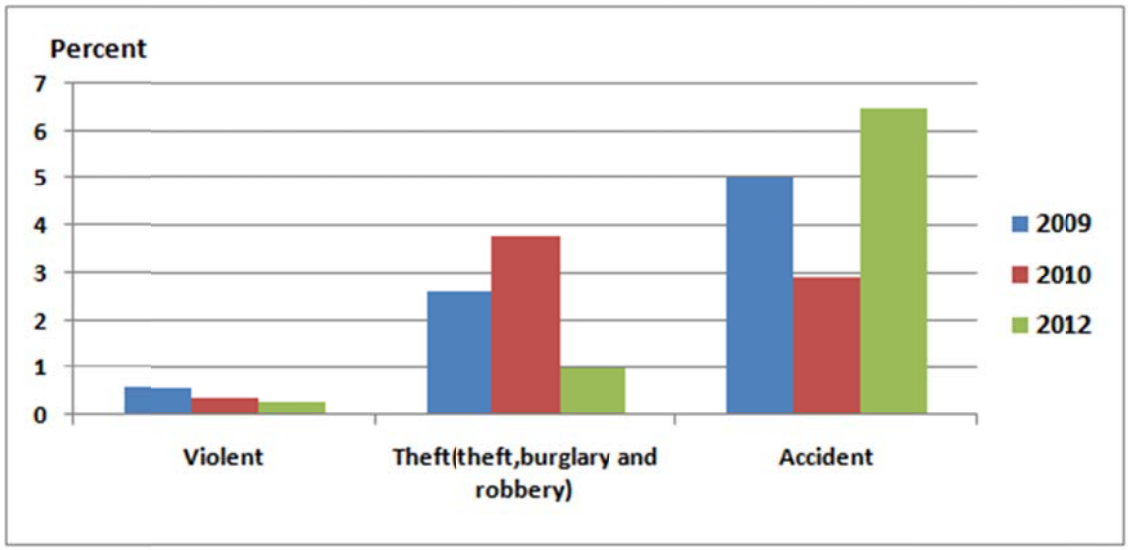


Figure 1: Victimized individuals/households.

7.2 Persons victimized by violence

Table 1 shows all persons which were victimized by violence as of the total population. In 2009 the victimized persons for both sexes was 0.6 percent, and after 3 years later, it decreased about 0.4 percent until 2010 and continued to decrease to 0.3 percent in 2012.

Table 1. Victim of violence that caused injury by sex. Percent.

Victims of Violent	CSES 2009			CSES 2010			CSES 2012		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Victimized persons in percent of total population	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Number of victimized persons	45,000	34,000	79,000	24,000	26,300	50,300	19,834	16,648	36,482
Share of women and men of all victimized persons	57.0	43.0	100	48.0	52.0	100	54.0	46.0	100

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7.3 Households victimized by property crimes

In this section the concept of property crime is used which consists of theft, burglary and robbery crimes. The questions were asked to the household head. Of all households, 2.6 percent in 2009 and 3.8 percent in 2010 while only 1.0 percent in 2012 were victimized by property crimes. Besides the prevalence to be measured there was information on different events. It was small difference in the years. See Table 2.

Table 2. Victimization by property crimes. Percent.

	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2012
Household victimized by property crimes in percent of all households	2.6	3.8	1.0
Urban	2.5	1.5	0.9
Rural	2.6	4.3	1.1

7.4 Feeling of safety

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

In general, the results from CSES 2012 indicate that more than 80 percent of the Cambodian household heads felt safe from crime and violence in their neighbourhood, see Table 3. The result also indicates that more heads of households felt safer in 2012 if compared to 2009 and 2010. A bit notable differences is found between men and women.

Table 3. Feeling of safety from crime and violence and geographical domain by sex of head of household

Feeling Safety	Households headed of women			Households headed of men			All household		
Percent	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2012	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2012	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2012
Feeling safe from crime and violence in neighbourhood	66.8	76.4	87.3	67.3	78.5	87.2	67.2	78.0	87.2
Heads of household feeling safe from crime and violence in neighbourhood in % of all heads of households:									
Urban	70.6	76.6	82.9	71.6	79.4	83.5	70.6	78.7	83.3
Rural	66.4	76.4	88.8	66.4	78.5	88.2	66.4	77.9	88.3

7.5 Households victimized by accidents

Table 4 shows accident rates by urban and rural areas in 2012. It is almost similar rate in geographical of Victimization person by accidents

Table 4. Victimization by Accident. Percent.

Percent	2012		
	CSES Women	CSES Men	CSES Both Sexes
Household Victimizes by Accident			
Urban	6.3	6.4	6.2
Rural	6.6	6.8	6.6

Figure 2 shows accident rates by urbanity in 2010 and 2012. In rural areas, the figure shows about 3 percent of all Cambodians were victimized by accidents in 2010 and about 7 percent in 2012. The increase in accident rate in Phnom Penh is also statistically significant. However, there figures are subject to unknown measurement errors and therefore should be interpreted carefully.

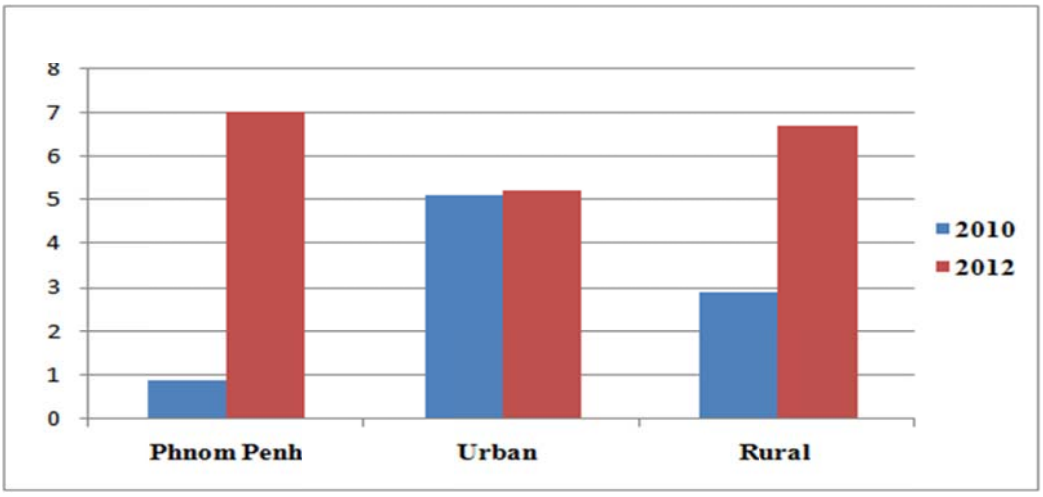

Figure 2: Accidents by location of accident Percent.

8 Household income and consumption

8.1 Income in Cambodia

The number of Cambodian normal households is 3.1 million with 14.4 million people living in Cambodia as of year 2012 (CSES2012). Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in 2012 was accounted for 3,918 thousand riels (USD971), which increased by 7% if compared to previous year and increased by 27% compared to the last five years in 2008. Total incomes of Cambodian household is estimated as 1,019 thousand riels which is an increase by 15% over last year. So far Cambodian household's disposable income in 2012 has increased by 16% over last year. The higher increase compared to the increase of total income is mainly due to a change in measuring methods of transfer paid compared to the previous CSESs. The data collection on current transfers was changed from diary method to recall method in 2012. Table 1 shows the household income composition in average value per month by regions with both value and share in percentage to total incomes. The source of Cambodian household income from wages and salaries shows tendency to increase, from about 1/3 of total incomes in 2009-2010 to an estimated 40 percent in 2012, self-employment income shows tendency to decrease its share, from about 2/3 of total incomes in 2009-2010 to an estimated 57 percent in 2012.

The main source of Cambodian household income is still self-employment. In Cambodia, the agriculture income is a common source of income especially in other rural areas. In Phnom Penh and other urban areas non-agriculture income is the main source of income. Cambodian agriculture income increased by 10% in 2012 over the last year. Non-agriculture income increased by 11% in 2012 compared to a previous year.

In Phnom Penh the estimate of household wages and salaries is 6% lower in 2012 compared to 2011. Self-employment income is 18% higher caused by mainly an increase in agriculture and non-agriculture. The household income from owner occupied house is about 3% lower in 2012 compared to 2011.

In other urban areas, the household total incomes are about 28% higher in 2012 compared to 2011. The main source of household income in other urban areas is from self-employment which represents 60% of the total incomes. Self-employment income in other urban areas is 31% higher in 2012 compared to previous year. However, in other urban areas the sampling error is high. The income source from wages and salaries represented 35% of the total incomes which is 18% higher in 2012 compared to 2011. Household income from agriculture shows a significant increase of about by 75% while the non-agriculture income also is higher by 22%.

In other rural areas, the estimate of household total incomes increased by 12% between 2012 and 2011. The main source of household income in other rural areas is from self-employment which represented about 57% of the total incomes. The income source from wages and salaries represented 38% of the total incomes which is 28% higher in 2012 compared to 2011. The capital market for the households seem to be very small, representing only closed to zero per cent of the total incomes. Household income from agriculture increased 9% while income from non-agriculture decreased by 12%.

Table 1: Household Income Composition, average per month in 2009-2012

Source of income	Value in thousand Riels				Share in %			
	2009	2010	2011p	2012p	2009	2010	2011p	2012p
Cambodia								
Primary income	727	877	862	984	97	97	97	97
Wage and Salary	241	292	340	403	32	32	38	40
Selfemployment Income	482	582	520	576	64	65	59	57
Agriculture	162	205	209	229	22	23	24	22
Non Agriculture	250	290	224	249	33	32	25	24
Owner occupied house	70	88	86	98	9	10	10	10
Property income	4	3	2	5	1	0	0	1
Total transfers received	19	24	26	35	3	3	3	3
Total Income	**747**	**901**	**888**	**1,019**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total transfers paid (*)	11	24	17	5	1	3	2	1
Disposable Income	**736**	**877**	**871**	**1,014**	**99**	**97**	**98**	**99**
Phnom Penh								
Primary income	1,986	1,940	1,770	1,847	97	98	97	98
Wage and Salary	765	910	991	930	38	46	54	49
Selfemployment Income	1,203	1,023	769	909	59	51	42	48
Agriculture	22	20	8	22	1	1	0	1
Non Agriculture	878	650	423	560	43	33	23	30
Owner occupied house	304	354	338	327	15	18	19	17
Property income	17	7	10	8	1	0	1	0
Total transfers received	54	47	50	40	3	2	3	2
Total Income	**2,039**	**1,987**	**1,819**	**1,886**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total transfers paid (*)	24	44	26	17	1	2	1	1
Disposable Income	**2,016**	**1,944**	**1,793**	**1,870**	**99**	**98**	**99**	**99**
Other urban								
Primary income	1,057	1,457	1,136	1,456	96	97	97	97
Wage and Salary	381	434	443	522	35	29	38	35
Selfemployment Income	664	1,012	689	904	61	67	59	60
Agriculture	64	125	71	124	6	8	6	8
Non Agriculture	503	738	510	621	46	49	43	41
Owner occupied house	98	150	109	160	9	10	9	11
Property income(**)	12	11	3	29	1	1	0	2
Total transfers received	43	47	36	48	4	3	3	3
Total Income	**1,101**	**1,504**	**1,172**	**1,504**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total transfers paid (*)	13	36	14	11	1	2	1	1
Disposable Income	**1,089**	**1,468**	**1,158**	**1,493**	**99**	**98**	**99**	**99**
Other rural								
Primary income	550	679	707	784	98	97	97	96
Wage and Salary	167	202	241	309	30	29	33	38
Selfemployment Income	382	476	465	474	68	68	64	58
Agriculture	189	237	253	276	34	34	35	34
Non Agriculture	152	190	162	143	27	27	22	18
Owner occupied house	41	49	50	55	7	7	7	7
Property income	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total transfers received	13	18	21	32	2	3	3	4
Total Income	**563**	**697**	**728**	**816**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total transfers paid (*)	10	21	16	3	2	3	2	4
Disposable Income	**554**	**676**	**713**	**813**	**98**	**97**	**98**	**100**

p: preliminary results

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

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

The disposable income varies considerably between the different regions in Cambodia. In 2012, the estimated average household income is USD252 per month which is 16% over the corresponding figure from 2011. The average disposable income per capita is USD57 per month which is increased by 15% in 2012 compared to 2011. In Phnom Penh the average household income is USD464 per month in 2012 and per capita disposable income is USD107 per month. See more disposable income in other areas in Table 2.

Table 2: Disposable income, average values per month in 2009-2012

Values in thousand Riels

	per household				per capita			
	2009	2010	2011p	2012p	2009	2010	2011p	2012p
Cambodia	736	877	871	1,014	158	197	198	228
Phnom Penh	2,016	1,944	1,793	1,870	414	428	406	432
Other urban	1,089	1,468	1,158	1,493	234	329	267	342
Other rural	554	676	713	813	121	153	162	180

p: preliminary results

The mean value does not give a fair picture of the income level for the typical Cambodian households. 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 households in the middle of the distribution, the median value, for the different regions in Cambodia. Also the median disposable income is considerably higher in Phnom Penh than in the other regions.

Table 3: Disposable income, median values per month in 2009-2012

Values in thousand Riels per month

	per household				per capita			
	2009	2010	2011p	2012p	2009	2010	2011p	2012p
Cambodia	384	471	562	663	87	112	135	157
Phnom Penh	1,258	1,303	1,250	1,379	268	290	298	320
Other urban	632	780	826	953	141	188	198	230
Other rural	323	410	469	561	73	96	114	133

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

Table 4: Quintile groups by disposable income per capita average values per month in 2009-2012

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

CSES2012 Calculation

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

A majority of the Cambodian households has a low income. In 2012, the income that delimits the top 10% of the households with the largest income, P90, is roughly 11 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom 10%, P10. The income that delimits the top 10% of the households with the largest income, P90, is roughly 6 times, 8 times and 10 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom 10%, P10 in Phnom Penh, other urban and other rural areas, respectively. See more percentile groups in Table 5.

Table 5: Disposable income per capita per month by percentile in 2009-2012

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

8.2 Household consumption

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

Monthly Average Consumption

In 2012, the monthly average household consumption was 1,231 thousand Riels, and per capita consumption was 289 thousand Riels for Cambodia. The average monthly household consumption increased slightly between 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 (see Table 6 for details).

Table 6: Average monthly household and per capita consumption 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012.

Domain	Consumption in thousand (Riels)							
	Per household				Per capita			
	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012
Cambodia	1,119	1, 122	1, 144	1,231	254	266	273	289
Phnom Penh	2,466	2, 496	2, 472	2,189	538	568	571	526
Other urban	1,553	1, 606	1, 422	1,670	351	377	338	403
Other rural	920	899	933	1,023	212	217	226	237

Consumption Compositions

In table 7 the consumption per capita for different items is presented. Almost half of the total consumption was food. The share of consumption of food and non-alcoholic beverage slightly decreased from 49 percent in 2009 to 46 percent in 2010 and slightly increased to 47 percent in 2011, and moderately increases to 51 percent in 2012, for Cambodia. However, the consumption of miscellaneous goods seem to have decreased dramatically from 9 percent in 2011 to 2 percent in 2012 (vide Table.7 for more details).

Table 7: Consumption composition, average monthly value per capita, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012.

Consumption composition	Value in thousand Riels				% of total			
	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012
Cambodia								
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	124	122	130	147	49	46	47	51
Alcohol and tobacco	6	5	5	7	2	2	2	2
Clothing and footwear	7	7	7	8	3	3	3	3
Housing, water, electricity	50	57	58	62	19	21	21	22
Furnishing etc	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1
Health	19	21	16	19	8	8	6	7
Transportation	12	14	15	16	5	5	5	6
Communication	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2
Recreation and culture	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	1
Education	5	7	9	11	2	3	3	4
Miscellaneous goods	21	23	24	7	8	9	9	2
Total	254	266	273	289	100	100	100	100
Phnom Penh								
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	207	228	227	226	39	40	40	43
Alcohol and tobacco	5	9	6	9	1	2	1	2
Clothing and footwear	10	13	14	12	2	2	2	2
Housing, water, electricity	169	181	173	173	31	32	30	33
Furnishing etc	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1
Health	16	13	12	12	3	2	2	2
Transportation	38	37	42	35	7	6	7	7
Communication	14	12	12	11	3	2	2	2
Recreation and culture	12	9	9	9	2	2	2	2
Education	26	24	28	23	5	4	5	4
Miscellaneous goods	35	37	43	12	6	6	8	2
Total	538	568	571	526	100	100	100	100

Table 7: Consumption composition, average monthly value per capita, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012.(Cont.)

	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012
Other urban								
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	158	156	151	191	45	41	45	47
Alcohol and tobacco	8	8	6	9	2	2	2	2
Clothing and footwear	9	8	8	10	2	2	2	2
Housing, water, electricity	81	106	86	102	23	28	25	25
Furnishing etc	5	4	3	4	1	1	1	1
Health	19	21	17	20	5	5	5	5
Transportation	16	18	16	23	5	5	5	6
Communication	9	8	7	8	3	2	2	2
Recreation and culture	5	6	4	7	2	2	1	2
Education	10	11	12	21	3	3	4	5
Miscellaneous goods	31	32	27	9	9	9	8	2
Total	351	377	338	403	100	100	100	100
Other rural								
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	111	105	114	128	52	49	50	54
Alcohol and tobacco	6	4	5	6	3	2	2	3
Clothing and footwear	6	6	6	7	3	3	3	3
Housing, water, electricity	33	36	39	40	15	17	17	17
Furnishing etc	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Health	20	22	17	20	9	10	7	9
Transportation	9	11	11	13	4	5	5	5
Communication	3	3	3	4	1	2	1	1
Recreation and culture	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1
Education	3	4	6	8	1	2	3	3
Miscellaneous goods	18	21	21	6	9	9	9	2
Total	212	217	226	237	100	100	100	100

Table 8 shows the population divided in five equally large groups (quintile groups) by per capita consumption. In Cambodia, quintile group 5, which is the 20% of the population with the highest consumption, stood for almost half (45 %) of the total per capita consumption in both 2009 and 2010. This inequality of consumption was reduced to 37% in 2011, and increases to 38% in 2012 (see Table 8 for details).

Table 8: Quintile groups by consumption per capita, average values per month, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012.

Domain	Value in thousand Riels				Share in %			
Cambodia	CSES 2009	CSES 2010**r**	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2009	CSES 2010**r**	CSES 2011	CSES 2012
Quintile groups								
1	97	125	132	140	8	8	10	10
2	144	177	188	196	11	11	14	13
3	192	230	237	247	15	15	17	17
4	269	336	305	317	21	21	22	22
5	570	716	504	546	45	45	37	38
Phnom Penh								
Quintile groups								
1	218	139	261	253	8	8	9	10
2	333	166	379	359	12	10	13	14
3	430	242	496	454	16	15	17	17
4	576	370	658	583	21	22	23	22
5	1,136	733	1,062	984	42	44	37	37
Other urban								
Quintile groups								
1	127	130	142	169	7	8	8	8
2	198	178	214	249	11	11	13	12
3	281	236	281	332	16	15	17	16
4	393	343	384	447	22	21	23	22
5	758	719	669	818	43	45	40	41
Other rural								
Quintile groups								
1	93	125	114	119	9	8	10	10
2	135	177	159	164	13	11	14	14
3	174	229	198	204	16	15	18	17
4	231	326	248	258	22	21	22	22
5	427	688	410	438	40	45	36	37

r – revised data due to better methods in tabulation.

Monthly Total Consumption And Food Consumption

Table 9a shows the total monthly consumption in Cambodia in billion Riels. The table also shows the distribution of total consumption in different geographical domains. In 2012, approximately 76% of all households live in other rural areas (see chapter "Demographic characteristics"), but their share of the total consumption was lower (about 63%) (see Table 9a for details).

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

Domain	Value in billion Riels				Total monthly household consumption %			
	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012
Cambodia	3,289	3,273	3,483	3,794	100	100	100	100
Phnom Penh	645	688	794	721	20	21	23	19
Other urban	442	478	431	665	13	15	12	18
Other rural	2,202	2,107	2,258	2,409	67	64	65	63

Table 9b presents monthly food consumption in billion Riels and distribution of its share to total consumption in different regions. In 2012, share of food consumption in relation to total consumption seems to have increased in all regions (see Table 9b for details).

Table 9b: Monthly food consumptionin billion Riels and percentage

Domain	Monthly food consumption Value in billion Riels				Food share of total consumption %			
	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012
Cambodia	1,647	1,531	1,672	2,012	50	47	48	53
Phnom Penh	253	280	315	322	39	41	40	45
Other urban	204	204	197	329	46	43	46	49
Other rural	1,189	1,048	1,159	1,362	54	50	51	57

Durable Goods

According to the CSES 2012, the most common durable good owned by households in Cambodia was a cell phone. Almost three quarters (73%) of all households owned a cell phone in 2012 for Cambodia which is a significantly increase from 63% in 2011.

Bicycle was the second most common durable goods owned by the Cambodian households in 2012. In Cambodia, the ownership of bicycle slightly decreased from 68% in 2011 to 66% in 2012 (refer to Table 10 for more details).

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

Items of durable goods	CSES 2009				CSES 2010				CSES 2011				CSES 2012			
	Cambodia	PhnomPenh	Other Urban	Other Rural	Cambodia	PhnomPenh	Other Urban	Other Rural	Cambodia	PhnomPenh	Other Urban	Other Rural	Cambodia	PhnomPenh	Other Urban	Other Rural
Radio	43	41	45	42	41	45	39	40	42	46	39	42	35	42	34	34
Television	60	96	80	53	64	93	78	58	63	94	82	56	64	96	85	56
Video tape recorder/ player*	29	60	47	23	31	62	42	26	28	54	46	23	27	51	41	22
Stereo	14	40	16	10	11	35	10	8	8	27	10	7	7	23	12	3
Cell phone	44	93	70	35	53	93	78	46	63	97	83	56	73	98	89	67
Satellite dish	1	2	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2
Bicycle	68	45	61	71	71	46	62	75	68	42	68	71	66	47	62	69
Motorcycle	49	86	67	43	53	85	69	47	56	88	69	51	60	90	71	54
Car	4	20	8	2	4	17	8	2	3	14	7	2	4	16	12	1
Jeep/Van	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
PC	3	25	7	1	4	27	7	1	5	32	8	1	6	26	16	2

** VHS/DVD is included*