



**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**  
**Nation Religion King**

**Report of**  
**Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey**  
**2019/20**



**National Institute of Statistics**  
**Ministry of Planning**

Phnom Penh, December 2020



# **Report of Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2019/20**

**National Institute of Statistics  
Ministry of Planning**

**Technical Supported by:  
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)**

**Phnom Penh, December 2020**

## Foreword

It is my great pleasure to present the report on the results of Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2019/20. CSES produces a data set serving as essential statistical evidence for effective decision/policy making process contributing to the improvement of the living standards of Cambodian people. The CSES 2019/20, the seventeenth CSES since 1993, has been conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning (MOP). With the support of Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), CSES was conducted intermittently in the period from 1993 to 2004, but it was conducted annually from 2007 to 2017. Distinctly, the CSES 2004 was conducted with technical assistance from UNDP and Statistics Sweden.

The seventeenth CSES, which was fully funded by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and backstopped by technical assistance from the World Bank (WB) and the Statistics Sweden, is the latest Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey with “large” sample size. As being planned by the NIS, the CSES, designed for a large sample size of 12,000 households, is conducted every other year starting from 2019 onwards, with the RGC financial support and technical cooperation with the WB and Statistics Sweden.

The ultimate purpose of the CSES is to provide a comprehensive set of indicators on living conditions of people in Cambodia, covering the main socio-economic areas such as status of household member, health, education, housing conditions, economic activities, victimization, vulnerability and others. The RGC widely uses data derived from this survey to monitor the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals (CSDG), to develop effective policies for reducing and eliminating poverty in Cambodia, to estimate GDP (national accounts), and to conduct the analyses of food security, national transfer accounts (NTA) in the generational economy, demographic dividends, and life cycle deficits. Apart from the RGC, private sector, non-government organization (NGO), academic researcher, economist, analyst, university student, etc. utilise the CSES results in their professional carrier to understand and analyse the socio-economic situation in Cambodia.

The CSES has been designed and conducted by the NIS with technical support provided by SCB/Sida and the WB. The contents of the CSES have been developed in collaboration with key stakeholders and main users, aimed at meeting a variety of data users. The CSES 2019/20 is fully funded by the RGC after the termination of financial support from development partners.

Finally, I gratefully acknowledge the technical assistance provided by the experts of SCB/Sida, the WB, Statistics Sweden, and other development partners that contributed to the successful completion of CSES. The major share of credit for the success of the CSES 2019/20 should go to the management and subject matter teams, enumerators, supervisors, respondents who made the strong efforts and loyal to their work and answers and to the staff of the NIS and the MOP who devoted hard working, and thanks are due to everyone that have contributed to the great success of the CSES 2019/20.

Ministry of Planning  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
December, 2020


**Kitti Settha Pandita CHHAY THAN**  
Senior Minister  
Minister of Planning

## Preface


The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning (MOP) has a great pleasure and honor to presents a beautiful and useful report on the results of the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2019/20 after conducting one-year filed work data collection starting from July 2019 to June 2020. The CSES has been conducted annually by the NIS from 2007 to 2017 and the previous CSES was undertaken in 1993/94, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2004 with large sample in 2004, 2009, 2014, and 2019/20 (around 12,000 households). However, a decision has been made to conduct this indispensable survey within every two years from 2019 and onwards. The CSES is a comprehensive survey which provides statistical data to be used for various purposes. The survey can be used for identifying problems and making decisions based on statistical data.

The results of CSES treated in this report are truly multitopic surveys covering social and economic areas containing about thirteen topics such as household size and composition; food and non-food expenditure; food security and coping strategy; housing; education; universal health and child health; disability; current and usual economic activity; victimization; agriculture product and land; household income and consumption, household enterprises, transfers and non-labor income, construction, and liabilities. It is similar to the previous onces, the CSES 2019/20 used four forms to capture household data namely form 1, form2, form 3, and form4, on village questionnaire, household listing, household questionnaire, and diary respectively.

The main objective of the CSES is to gather statistical data about the Cambodia people living conditions to understand and to measure the extent of poverty. Data from the CSES is also used in the calculation of national accounts, income, and agricultural statistics, as wells as statistics on issues of vulnerability and victimization. The survey can be used for identifying problems and making decisions based on statistical data. The CSES is a comprehensive survey which provides statistical data to be used for multi purposes. The main user is the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) as the survey supports monitoring the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) by different socio-economic indicators, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators for the 2030 agenda. Other users are University Researchers, Analysts, the World Bank (WB) and other NGOs. The primary data files are made available for research and analysis according to the procedures specified in the 2015 Statistics Law and data dissemination policy.

Finally, I would like to express my effusive and endless thanks to involved officials of the NIS and Provincial Planning Departments of the Ministry of Planning, who made the strong effort to carry out the CSES to the great and remarkable success. I also appreciate very much all other people who worked with dedication and enthusiasm to sustain and ensure the quality of the survey. I also extend my profound thanks to all selected households and individuals who closely cooperated and participated in this national survey. I would also say that without technical support from Sida in a long time and the World Bank (WB), the NIS might not have this success of the implementation of CSES, My profound and sincere thanks are offered to SCB/Sida experts and the WB consultant. 

National Institute of Statistics,  
Ministry of Planning  
December, 2020

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



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## Acronyms

CamInfo	Cambodia national development indicator database
CamStat	CamStat
CDB	Commune Data Base
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
Census	General Population Census of Cambodia
CIES	Cambodia Inter-Censal Economic Survey
CIPS	Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey
CMDG	Cambodia Millennium Development Goals
CSES	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey
EA	Enumeration Area
EMIS	Education Management Information System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIA	Galvanized Iron/Aluminum
GPI	Gender Parity Index
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MOP	Ministry of Planning, Cambodia
MoWA	Ministry of Women Affairs
NADA	National Data Archive
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NBC	National Bank of Cambodia
NCAC	National Census of Agriculture of Cambodia
NER	Net Enrollment Rate
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SCB	Statistics Sweden
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WFP	World Food Program
WB	World Bank

## Map of Cambodia





## Executive Summary

The Cambodia Socio Economic Survey 2019/20 (CSES) is the seventeenth series of CSES report that was conducted by the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning. CSES2019/20 is funded by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) with short-term technical assistance from the Statistics Sweden Bureau (SCB), Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) and the World Bank (WB). CSES is planned to conduct for every two years with a “big” sample size (more than 10,000 samples) for households throughout the country, starting from 2019 and onwards with financial supports from the RGC and technical cooperation from other development partners.

CSES2019/20 provides a comprehensive set of indicators on living conditions of Cambodian people, covering the main socio-economic areas such status of household member, health, education, housing conditions, household income and liabilities, household consumption, economic activities (labour force), victimization, vulnerability, and others. These indicators present statistical evidences which are instrumental in decision/policy making process. The RGC widely uses data derived from this survey to monitor the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals (CSDG), to develop effective policies for reducing and eliminating poverty in Cambodia, to estimate GDP (national accounts), and to conduct the analyses of food security, national transfer accounts (NTA) in the generational economy, demographic dividends, and life cycle deficits. Other data users like private sector, non-government organization (NGO), academic researcher, economist, analyst, university student, etc. utilise the CSES results in their professional carrier to understand and analyse the socio-economic situation in Cambodia.

CSES2019/20 was designed for a nationwide representative sample of 1008 sampling units (villages), which divided into 12 monthly samples of 84 villages/EAs per month in total samples of 10,080 households. The sampling design was intended to provide estimates to be prepared for the other urban and other rural areas and Municipality of Phnom Penh. The survey also estimates for other four geographical zones namely the Plain, Tonle Sap, Coastal and Plateau/Mountain Regions. The 2019 Population Census of Cambodia was used as sampling frame.

The Survey questionnaire consists of four forms, namely CSES Form1-Household Listing Questionnaire, Form2-Village Questionnaire, Form3-Household Questionnaire, and Form4-Diary Questionnaire. The questionnaires were **carefully** designed and some changes have been made to the consumption and expenditure modules aimed at rendering food and non-food items more disaggregated than those of the previous surveys.

Field enumerators and supervisors were recruited from the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), Ministry of Planning (MOP) and the provincial department of planning and statistics offices for field enumeration within a Municipality of Phnom Penh and 24 provinces. Two groups of field enumerators and supervisors have been attending a ten-day training course, where the first was trained in June 2019 and the second was trained in January 2020. The data collection was carried out starting from July 2019 to June 2020. The report on the results of the CSES2019/20 contains ten sections with major indicators as following;

**Demographic characteristics:** CSES2019/20 showed that Cambodia’s population was estimated to be 15.9 million in 2019. Male and female populations were estimated at 8.2 million and 7.8 million respectively. The total number of households in Cambodia was estimated at 3.6 million, out of which 1.4 million households are living in the urban areas.

**Housing conditions:** CSES2019/20 showed that about 92 percent of households in Cambodia have owned the legal status of dwelling. It was observed that the percentage of households having access to improved drinking water sources was about 79.7 percent in Cambodia in 2019/20. With regard to sanitation facilities, the percentage of households having access to improved toilet was approximately 80.4 percent in Cambodia. CSES2019/20 showed that the households in Cambodia that have used hand washing facilities

within premises were estimated to be about 89 percent. About 85.7 percent of households in Cambodia have used electric power furnished by public electricity suppliers.

**Agriculture:** The results of CSES2019/20 indicate that 11.7 percent of agricultural land were owned by women-headed households and other 88.3 percent owned by men-headed households. Cereals estimated at 69.2 percent, fruits accounting for about 9.7 percent, and tubes estimated to be around 8.1 percent constitute the main gross agricultural outputs of crop production in Cambodia in 2019/20. The value added of crop production was about 45 percent of the gross outputs while its cost was represented about 54.3 percent.

**Education:** The literacy rate of population aged 6 years and over was about 80.7 percent, of which the literacy rate for females accounted for about 77.3 percent while that for males was about 84.4 percent, in 2019/20. About 93 percent of children aged 6–14 years were attending school in 2019/20. Most children were attending school at primary and lower secondary levels (77.4 percent), and about 10.8 percent were attending in the level of upper secondary/technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate, and about 5.9 percent in the level of technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate, undergraduate/graduate.

**Labour force:** The labour force, aged 15–64 years, in Cambodia accounted for about 9.0 million in 2019/20. The labour force participation rate (the labour force in relation to the working age population) was about 87.4 percent, with around 84 percent for women and 91 percent for men. With the revision of the measurement methodology of labour force in CSES2019/20, the unemployment rate accounted for 2.4 percent. The employed persons aged 15–64 years were about 8.8 million in Cambodia, of which 35.5 percent, 26.1 percent, and 38.4 percent in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, respectively.

**Health and disability:** The findings of CSES2019/20 indicated that about 16 percent of all persons had an illness/injury at any time in the last 30 days, among this, about 19 percent of women had an illness or injury, while for men, the share was only about 13 percent. The absolute number of cases, which were close to 2.5 million, had health problems within the last 30 days preceding the survey period. The share of illness or injury was somewhat higher in other rural areas than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. In relation to disability, the survey shows that about 4 percent (about 722,643 persons) of the total non-institutional population was disabled in 2019/20. CSES2019/20 was revealed that the mothers for the most recent births was about 82 percent, and the percent distribution among last-born children 0–23 months is about 94.2 percent had ever breastfed her youngest child. Among all children aged (0–23 months old), 98 percent had verifiably received all vaccination to protect against tuberculosis. Among children whose mothers were living in other rural received vaccinations about 98 percent in 2019/20.

**Victimisation:** In 2009, the percentage of households, which exposed to theft/burglary/robbery, domestic violence, and accidents in the last 12 months, accounted for 9 percent, 1 percent, and 4 percent, respectively. As observed from the results, there were three kinds of violence being exposed to any member of the household: (1) the act of slap or push was 14.7 percent; (2) the act of punch/kick/whip or beating with an object was 14.4; and (3) the act of using or threatening with a knife or other weapon was significantly about 68.0 percent.

**Household income:** The average monthly income per household in Cambodia came from different income sources, of which 91.3 percent from the primary income from which 54.8 percent from wage and salary, 36.4 percent from self-employment income (agriculture, non-agriculture, owner occupied house), 8.7 percent from transfer received, and other less than 1 percent from property income.

**Household consumption:** As revealed by the results of CSES2019/20, food and non-alcoholic beverages expenditure of household was the largest comprising of 43.6 percent, whereas non-food consumption included clothing and footwear, housing, water, electricity and furnishing were 24.8 percent, about 5.9 percent for health, about 12.3 percent for transportation and communication, 2.1 percent for education, and about 11.3 percent for miscellaneous.

**Household vulnerability:** It is natural that household vulnerability and coping behaviour become noticeable when they faced with a food shortage. The households were asked which coping strategies they employed if and when they had such a shortage. The CSES 2019/20 revealed that cereals and grain consumed by households were the most common food items taken during the last seven days preceding the survey period. On average, about 2.0 percent of households had relied on less preferred or less expensive food. The proportion of households relying on less preferred or less expensive food in other rural areas was significantly higher than the households living in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. More than 1.2 percent of households had borrowed food or relied on help from their friends or their relatives and reduced portion size (about 0.7 percent).



## Section I: Introduction

### 1.1 Background of CSES

The CSES2019/20, the seventeenth round of the CSES, is a large sample size household survey with more than ten thousands of randomly selected households within 25 provinces and households questions covering major socio-economic topics such as demography, housing conditions, household food and non-food expenditure, education, health, child health, disability, economic activity, labour force, victimisation, vulnerability to food shortages, agriculture, household liability, household durable goods, and household production and income.

This Survey was conducted intermittently from 1993 to 2004. The first round of CSES was conducted in 1993 after the country had the first national elections and later in 1996, 1997, 1999, and 2004 with financial assistance of UNDP. However, the CSES has been annually conducted with technical and financial support of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) from 2007 to 2017. Series of CSES data provide important information about living conditions in Cambodia and have a wide range of uses. The results from CSES are used for monitoring the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and measuring progress towards Cambodia the Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs) indicators. Furthermore, the data is used for measuring poverty rates, estimating GDP (national accounts), and conducting the analyses of food security, national transfer accounts (NTA) in the generational economy, demographic dividends, and life cycle deficits.

The CSES database owned by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) is open for researchers and analysts. Demand for data is not new, however. By and large, societies and governments have kept detailed financial and economic records for centuries. Censuses and other household-level data collection efforts have also evolved over the years, going from simple counting exercises to complex programmes designed to determine the causes of individual and household behaviour and the effect of government policies on the population's choices and welfare. The demand for data and information from household surveys has been on the increase since the era of structural adjustment programme. It is, therefore, interesting that there would be many research questions that could be put to the data. The NIS welcomes new researches that are based on CSES data.

A part from the Cambodia Socio-Economic Surveys, the NIS has produced several household surveys and censuses in the last 20 years, i.e. the General Population Censuses of Cambodia 1998, 2008, and 2019, the Economic Census of Cambodia 2011 (EC2011), the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Surveys (CIPS) 2013, the Census of Agriculture of the Kingdom of Cambodia 2013, the Cambodia Inter-Censal Economic Survey (CIES) 2014, labour force survey 2012 and 2019 the Cambodia Demographic and Health Surveys (CDHS) 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014, the Cambodia Inter-Censal Agriculture Survey 2019, etc. With the support from the short-term experts of Sida project as advisory team for quality assurance and the long-term Chief Advisor from the Statistics Sweden (SCB), and the local consultant of the World Bank (WB), the CSES subject matter staff of the NIS have done the analysis, including comments to the results from

### 1.2. Objectives of the survey

The main objective of the survey is to collect statistical information about living conditions of the Cambodian population and the extent of poverty, and to provide statistical data for measuring GDP in national accounts. The survey can be used for identifying problems and making decisions based on statistical data. The main user is the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), as the survey supports the monitoring of the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) with different data sets for evaluating

socio-economic indicators. Other users are university researchers, analysts, international organizations, e.g. the World Bank and NGO's. The calculations in the National Accounts also require the information from the CSES. The World Bank has published a report on poverty profile and social indicators in Cambodia using series of CSES data. In this regard, the CSES 2019/20 also continues to serve to all stakeholders involved as essential instruments aimed to assist in diagnosing the problems and designing their most effective policies.

### 1.3 Additional Information to reader

All statistical surveys contain errors and the results of the estimation are unlikely to be exactly equal to the true values. If there were a perfectly designed and executed survey, conducted over the whole population and not just a sample, the estimation would be equal to the true value. However, neither design nor execution are ever perfect. More importantly, the whole population never reaches in a sample survey. Therefore, it will always be statistical inaccuracy in survey estimates. There are other types of errors in a survey as well, such as measurement errors, coverage errors, non-response, data processing errors. In the any sample survey, there are also sampling errors. When designing and conducting a survey it is important to control the total error so that accurate estimates can be produced. The NIS has put a great effort to minimize the errors but recommends the reader to be aware of the uncertainty in the estimates. The results in this report are estimated values, all percentages and numbers are rounded off. Numbers are rounded to nearest hundreds or thousands and percent to nearest one decimal. Computed percentages are always based on original data. A '0.0' (zero point zero) means that the calculated estimate is less than 0.05. Therefore, some tables with percentage do not sum up to exactly 100 percent. In the tables the symbol (-) indicates few or no observations in the cell.

### 1.4 Survey planning and organization

The National Institute of Statistics formed a project staff in the core group in 2006 for managing the CSES's which since then most of them are still working with the CSES2019/20. The CSES 2019/20 core group consisted of six staff taking responsibility for all survey planning and activities and have engaged in establishing and carrying out the monitoring schemes during the fieldwork. They have also been engaged in arranging the stakeholder meeting/workshop/seminar for questionnaire design, data analysis, and data dissemination as well as reporting the results to the Statistical Advisory Committee (SAC). Moreover the project staff has taken responsibility for the allocation and utilisation of funds and in solving logistical problems during the course of the survey. In addition to the project staff, the CSES 2019/20 still had 33 subject-matter staff taking responsibility for data analysis and report writing, 27 staff engaged in data processing, three staff in ICT and data dissemination and another 4 staff in human resource development and coordination.

As the most important part of the organisation of the CSES2019/20, enumerators and supervisors who had experienced from previous CSESs/Censuses/ and other sample surveys conducted by the National Institute of Statistics were recruited. The selection of the enumerators and supervisors was made in late 2018 and were subject to the training courses on data collection in the field. Some additional enumerators and supervisors were also trained to be able to replace those who resigned during the field work.

### 1.5 Sample design

This text describes the sampling design and sample selection for CSES 2019/20. In general, the decisions about the sampling design have been made with the following in mind: a) Comparability with annual CSES 2007- 2017: b) Harmonization with other surveys in Cambodia with respect to the sampling frame of villages and the sampling domains (strata): and c) The required accuracy of key estimates under the budget constraints given for the large sample CSES. The latter has been the key decision point which also has been greatly affected by the general survey design, in particular the temporary re-introduction of the



diary questionnaire, the development and expansion of some modules and the exclusion and decrease of other modules in the household questionnaire.

### 1.5.1 Target population, sampling frame of villages

The target populations of the CSES are:

- All villages in Cambodia (for the village survey).
- All normal households in Cambodia (for the household survey). Normal households are households that are not institutional households, homeless households, boat population households or households of transient population. (Institutional households are boarding houses, military barracks, prisons, student dormitories, etc.).
- People living in normal households in Cambodia (for the household survey)
- Subpopulations of the above

The sampling frame was the register of villages and enumeration areas (EAs) prepared for the 2019 General Population Census of Cambodia. The register units are villages. For each village there is information on the total number of households and the number of enumeration areas, EAs, created within the village boundaries through the mapping operation conducted as part of the preparations for the census. There is also administrative information on province, district, commune and urban/rural classification for each village. In the mapping of the census, boundaries of the villages and EAs are updated. Also, the number of households of the villages are updated. The mapping for the 2019 census was done in late 2017.

The villages constitute the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) with a few exceptions of very large villages in Phnom Penh that are represented by more than one PSU. The sampling frame also has auxiliary information about the villages. It contains variables which are used for the stratification such as the location of province and whether a village is urban or rural. It also includes the size of the villages which is in terms of the number of households within the village. This was used as the size measure in the first stage of sample selection using a systematic sampling selection scheme with probabilities proportional to size (PPS).

### 1.5.2 Stratification, allocation of the samples over strata

CSES 2019/20 allows for estimates on a geographical level below the national level. In the CSES 2014, the list of villages was stratified by 19 province groups crossed with a classification by urban or rural<sup>1</sup>. This is changed in 2019/20 in order to allow for estimates on more granulated levels than the previous one. The sampling frame was stratified by province (24 provinces and one capital, Phnom Penh) and within province by the urban/rural classification of the villages. This leads to 49 strata because there is no rural villages in Phnom Penh, and independent samples were selected from each one.

The allocation of the total sample between strata was done in three steps. First, the sample was allocated to each province and Phnom Penh by a power allocation of the number of households within each province with the power (q) of 0.6. This relationship is shown as:  $n_h = n \cdot \frac{M_h^q}{\sum M_h^q}$ , where  $M_h$  is the number of households in province  $h$  and  $n$  is the total sample size for selecting Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and  $n_h$  is the resulting sample size in province  $h$ . A manual adjustment of the allocation was done to the original results from the power allocation in order to raise the sample size up to 20 villages in provinces having less than that. To keep the total sample size at 1,008, it was necessary to reduce the sample in the largest provinces. The sample size was raised in four provinces and reduced in seven. The sample size for the smallest province, Kep was not adjusted.

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<sup>1</sup> For detail of sampling design in the 2014 CSES, please look at the 2014 CSES report.

In the second step, the sample size within each province was allocated proportionally over urban/rural areas. In the third step, the urban/rural allocation was adjusted so that the urban part of the sample was 30% of the total sample. Based on the sampling frame, around 24% of the Cambodian households live in villages classified as urban. To ensure adequate accuracy of estimates related to economic activities and to make other estimates of the urban domain more accurate, as having done in the 2014 CSES, about 30% (or 302) of a total sample of 1008 villages were adjusted to urban part in the CSES 2019/20.

Furthermore, by the chosen sample selection scheme (described in the next section) and after the whole sampling frame has been divided into 49 frames, there was also an implicit stratification by location within the provinces, since before the systematic sampling scheme is applied the sampling frame is ordered by the code of the districts, communes and villages. Both the frame and the sample allocation of villages are summarized in table 1 below:

**Table 1. Total number of villages in the frame and samples by strata.**

Province Name	Number of Villages in the Frame			Sample Sizes (PSUs/Villages)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Banteay Meanchey	109	561	670	18	32	50
Battambang	111	701	812	16	42	58
Kampong Cham	117	803	920	11	46	57
Kampong Chhnang	26	543	569	4	35	39
Kampong Speu	95	1285	1380	6	42	48
Kampong Thom	50	730	780	6	40	46
Kampot	32	456	488	5	37	42
Kandal	220	790	1010	22	41	63
Koh Kong	25	95	120	10	11	21
Kratie	22	236	258	4	27	31
Mondul Kiri	14	84	98	4	16	20
Phnom Penh	948	0	948	93	0	93
Preah Vihear	20	215	235	4	20	24
Prey Veng	33	1117	1150	3	54	57
Pursat	75	436	511	7	30	37
Ratanak Kiri	19	224	243	4	17	21
Siemreap	134	817	951	19	38	57
Preah Sihanouk	40	71	111	15	10	25
Stung Treng	17	111	128	5	14	19
Svay Rieng	78	612	690	8	34	42
Takeo	40	1079	1119	3	48	51
Oddar Meanchey	77	260	337	8	17	25
Kep	7	11	18	6	4	10
Pailin	45	51	96	13	9	22
Tboung Khmum	80	792	872	8	42	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,434</b>	<b>12,080</b>	<b>14,514</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>1008</b>

### 1.5.3 Sample selection

The CSES 2019/20 is a three-stage sampling design that except for the stratification has the same general structure as previously conducted CSES.

**Stage 1:** From the village frame, Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were defined independently in each stratum and for each one a systematic sample with probabilities proportional-to-size without replacement

(Systematic PPS) was selected. The size measure used is a variable based on the number of households in each village derived from the mapping operation for the 2019 General Population Census.

**Stage 2:** From each selected village/PSU, one EA is selected by simple random sampling. (In the Phnom Penh urban stratum, some villages are so large that they have been split into several PSUs which in turn have been selected with certainty. In each of these, one EA is selected. This is equivalent of selecting more than one EA from these villages.)

**Stage 3:** In each of the selected EAs from stage 2, a mapping of all households is done. And in the third sampling stage, 10 households are selected from each EA by circular systematic sampling.

The choice of 10 households per EA in the third stage is based on the budget constraint and the estimates from previous CSES years with the aim to find the best sampling scheme to estimate both poverty rates and economic activities, (described by Dr. Hans Pettersson in 2011, a long-term expert of Sida project to the National Institute of Statistics). The total number of households in the CSES 2019/20 will be 10,080 (3,020 in urban and 7,060 in rural areas). However, there were only 10,075 households participated in our actual survey operation due to non-responses of five households in Phnom Penh.

For each household, all members are recorded in the household questionnaire and depending on demands in the different module of the questionnaire, interviews were made and data were recorded. With an average household size of 4.5 estimated from CSES 2014, it is expected that the total number of individuals in the CSES 2019/20 will be more than 45,000.

#### **1.5.4 Monthly samples**

The data collection of the CSES 2019/20 was done throughout the last semester of 2019 and the first semester of 2020. The annual sample is randomly split into 12 equal parts of 84 PSUs each. The twelve PSUs have then randomly been allocated a sampling month with the aim that each province strata should be represented in all the last six months of the year 2019 and the first six months of the year 2020. In one month, every team covers four PSUs and the geographical distances between these cannot be too far. Because of these constraints, the distribution of PSUs over the months between the regions has in some cases been manually adjusted. Despite this, the monthly samples ought to be representative and large enough for some national estimates, and in some cases maybe even for urban, rural and Phnom Penh, and some other granulated levels. This also enables quarterly estimates if it is sought after.

### **1.6 Quality of the estimates from CSES**

All survey data are subject to errors from various sources. The errors may occur at any stage during the survey work. A broad fundamental distinction of errors is between sampling errors and non-sampling errors. The quality of an estimate, i.e. a result, from the survey is a function of both sampling and non-sampling errors.

#### **1.6.1. Sampling errors**

There is always an uncertainty in the results (estimates) from the survey due to the fact that not all households in Cambodia are included in the survey. This uncertainty is indicated by the standard error for the estimate. A large standard error implies a large uncertainty in the estimate. The uncertainty can also be expressed as a confidence interval (“margin of error”) around the estimate. The 95% confidence interval around the estimate is the interval obtained by subtracting 1.96 standard errors from the estimate (=lower boundary of the interval) and adding 1.96 standard errors to the estimate (=upper boundary of the interval). The confidence interval is an interval within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to be. An example:

The estimated percentage on improved toilet facility for the households in Cambodia is 80.4%. The standard error is 0.4%. The confidence interval becomes 80.4 % +/- (1.96\*0.4%) which results in the interval [79.6% – 81.2%]. This interval covers the true, unknown, percentage of improved toilet facility for all households in Cambodia with a high degree of confidence (95%).

Moreover, if the reader does not find the standard error and confidence interval, it is possible to get an approximation to margin of error with 95% level of confidence or two standard errors – provided the estimate is a percentage. In these cases, it is possible to compile approximate margin of errors based on the percentage and the size of the sample on which the percentage is calculated. Approximate margin of errors for various percentage levels and different base populations are presented in table 2. Base population is the group for which the percentage is estimated.

Example: Percentage for women in Cambodia who are married/Living together is 60.7%. The base population is “Cambodia, all women”. Go to the last fourth row in the table where “Cambodia, all women” is found, then go to the eighth column, “40% or 60%”, and find the error margin is 1.0%. Therefore, the confidence interval is consequently 60.7% +/- 1.0%.

Another example: The proportion of households in Phnom Penh having a television is estimated at 83.0%. The base population is “Phnom Penh, all households”. Go to the third row in the table where “Phnom Penh, all households” is found, and go to the sixth column, “20% or 80%” to find the error margin is 3.6%. Therefore, the confidence interval becomes 83.0% +/- 3.6%.

**Table 2. Approximate margin of errors with 95% level of confidence for percentages**

Estimate in %:	2% or 98%	5% or 95%	10% or 90%	15% or 85%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Base population:	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
Cambodia, all households	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4
Phnom Penh, all households	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.5
Other urban, all households	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.0
Other rural, all households	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
Phnom Penh, all households	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.5
Plain, all household	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5
Tonle Sap, all households	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6
Coastal, all households	1.2	1.9	2.7	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.4
Plateau/Mountain, all households	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.0
Cambodia, all persons	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Phnom Penh, all persons	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5
Other urban, all persons	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4
Other rural, all persons	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Cambodia, all men	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
Phnom Penh, all men	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.7
Other urban, all men	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0
Other rural, all men	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3

Cambodia, all women	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
Phnom Penh, all women	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.5
Other urban, all women	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9
Other rural, all women	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3

### 1.6.2 Non-sampling errors

Non-sampling errors are mainly associated with field work and data processing procedures. The non-sampling errors in CSES are non-response errors, response errors and data processing errors. The table below gives an overview of the different types of error and presents an assessment of the effects of the errors on survey results.

**Table 3. Error description and assessment**

Type of error	Description of error	Assessment of error
Non-response errors	Some of the selected households do not participate in the survey because they refuse or are not available for interview. Also partial non response where the household cannot or does not want to answer a question.	The non-response rate is very low; only five households out of the selected 10,080 households are missing from the survey. Therefore, the effects of non-response errors are negligible in CSES 2019/20.
Response errors (measurement errors)	The errors in responses from the households because the household: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- doesn't understand the question correctly.</li> <li>- doesn't know the correct answer, or doesn't remember correctly.</li> <li>- doesn't want to give the correct answer (on sensitive questions).</li> <li>- gets tired of the questions and doesn't want to cooperate fully during the whole interview.</li> </ul> The errors can also be caused by the enumerator when he/she doesn't record the responses correctly.	It is very difficult to assess the response errors that arise in the survey. Some response errors are found and corrected in the automatic logical checks and range checks that are done at data entry and right after data entry. Some other errors present in the survey cannot be detected unless special quality studies are carried out such as (re-interview studies, register studies, "data confrontation"). The CSES has been carried out 16 times prior to the present survey. Over the years errors and ambiguities in questions, definitions and concepts have been addressed and corrected. It is therefore fair to say that many sources for potential response errors have been eliminated. Still, there are errors left in the data. These errors have limited impact on most estimates but may have rather large impact on some estimates, for example estimate of expenditure on commodities with low-frequent purchases.
Data processing errors	The data entry staff makes mistakes; the staff coding the answers to the open-ended questions (like the question relating with occupation), putting wrong codes in some cases.	A large number of automatic logical checks and range checks are done at data entry and right after data entry. Also, the staffs analyzing the data carry out

		<p>additional checks of outlier values and other values that are clearly inconsistent. The thorough editing of the data makes sure that most of the substantial data processing errors are detected and corrected – except for the coding errors. The coding errors can only be detected by special studies like re-coding by another coder and reconciliation of differing codes. No such study has been made but great efforts have been made to train the coders properly. This has for sure reduced the level of coding errors considerably.</p>
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## 1.7 Questionnaire design

The household questionnaire of CSES 2019/20 has been partly redesigned based on CSES 2014 questionnaire to meet the user’s need not only for external users but also for internal like national accounts, consumer price index, labor force, and other socio-economic condition, to improve efficiency and quality of data. The changes of household questionnaire of CSES 2019/20 can have impact on comparability over time. The previous household questionnaire of CSES on the food and non-food expenditure used aggregation method while the changes of new questionnaire on these parts used disaggregation method. There were 22 items of food consumption part and 23 items of the non-food consumption in the previous CSES, meanwhile these aggregated items were disaggregated to 64 items and 40 items for food consumption and non-food consumption respectively in the new questionnaire of CSES2019/20. The new household questionnaire can also be bridged or linked by using both the old and the new methods in parallel. An add-on module can be used to measure the consumption as before. The proposed changes are expected to improve the quality. Most of the proposed changes was tested in early 2019 on a limited scale. The support for the test was funded from EU/Sida. After the test, the consultation meeting with relevant partners as the World Bank (WB), the World Food Program, UNICEF, etc. was held to discuss on the indispensable changes. However, the formats and standards of questionnaires are based on the ones used in previous CSEs with the intention to as far as possible keep the comparability between the surveys. Since CSES 2014 - a “big” sample year - the questionnaires were reviewed. Many questions were changed by requests from users. The questionnaire of CSES 2019/20 contains four forms namely Form 1: village questionnaire, Form 2: household listing, Form 3: household questionnaire, and Form 4: diary sheets.

### Form 1. Village questionnaire

The village questionnaire is designed to capture the information on the community infrastructure people use in daily activities. It is required the response from village leader or a representative of the village leader and persons who are familiar with the village market or shops, such as a group of retail shopkeepers or vendors, etc. For CSES 2019/20, some items in the village questionnaire were removed and added to fit the current context of society changes. However, the changes can also be comparable with previous series of CSES. The existing sections kept are demographic information, economy and infrastructure as well as retail prices on food, non- food and medicine items (see in appendix 1).

### Form 2: Household listing

A listing form of households is used to list down all normal household in a selected enumeration area (EAs) of the sample villages. It is also the fundamental list for randomly selecting sample



households for the interview. The CSES 2019/20 randomly selected 10 households from each EA. The form also includes mapping sheets of the village and enumeration areas for identifying the boundary demarcation. The information collected in this form are on building/house, name of household head, household address, number of household members, and the economic activities of household head or the function use of building/house (see in appendix 2).

### **Form 3: Household questionnaire**

The household questionnaire is designed to capture household information basically on demography, housing conditions, food and non-food expenditure, education and literacy, child health and health care seeking expenditure, disability, agricultural activities, crop production, other household economic activities, household liabilities, durable goods, construction activities and income from other sources than economic activity, current and usual economic activity and employment, and victimization. The maternal and child health were excluded from the CSES as these two sections have also been included in the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS). The new household questionnaire of CSES2019/20 is partial changes based on the CSES2014 one (see in appendix 3).

The household questionnaire is required the response from the head of the household, spouse of the head of the household or of another adult household member.

### **Form 4: Diary sheets**

Diary sheet is one of the four forms designed for capturing data on daily income and expenditure of selected household. It contains two parts-part 1 is on expenditure and part 2 is on income earned or received of the household. Each enumerators is asked to visit interviewed households every day within one-week period under supervision to record household expenditure and income. The diary sheet form is attached in appendix 4.

. The structure of diary sheets are as below:

- Diary for expenditure & consumption of own-production
- Diary for household income & receipts

## **1.8 Field operations and training**

### **1.8.1 Enumerator and supervisor training**

Prior to the start of the fieldwork the training courses for enumerators and supervisors were carried out. The total number of enumerators and supervisors are 252 persons including the reserved field workers. These number was split into two groups and they were alternated so that the first group did their fieldwork during odd survey months (i.e. July, September, November in 2019 and January, March, May in 2020 ) while the second group covered the even survey months (i.e. August, October, December in 2019 and February, April, June in 2020). The training courses were conducted twice at the National Institute of Statistics.

The first group was trained about ten days in June 2019 while the second group was also trained about one week in January 2020. With the assistance from the consultants from Sida and World Food Program (WFO), the project staff and subject-matter staff had worked as the core trainers in each subject-matter area. In the training, field operational manual of enumerators and supervisors were provided.

### **1.8.2. Field operations**

Enumerators and supervisors were initially divided into 21 teams, making in total 42 teams for the fieldwork. Each month 21 teams were working in the field with a workload of 12 households per

enumerator. The fieldwork plan was designed in order to gather information from about 48 households monthly per team. For a given month the team had worked about 7 days (the first weeks of the month) in each villages, and worked the four selected villages in per month. Before starting the interview with the selected households, each team arrived in the villages a few days before in order to prepare tasks like discussing with village authorities for updating/drawing maps of the village and enumeration area, filling in the household listing and thereafter sample those households to be interviewed. The village questionnaire was filled in by the supervisor, the household questionnaire and diary sheets were filled in by the enumerators during the actual fieldwork operation.

The supervisors were responsible for checking errors in the interviewed questionnaires according to the time schedule they fixed, and when the errors were found, the enumerators were required to re-interview. When the month ended, all interviewed questionnaires (four forms) from the same PSU were delivered to the National Institute of Statistics for data processing (data editing and coding and data entry).

In order to ensure a better quality in data collection, the teams were invited to participate in a debriefing session about one day prior to the actual fieldwork over any minor adjustments of the interviewing procedure and mistakes made as a result of field monitoring activities by project staff and subject-matter staff as well as feedbacks/mistakes found by data processing staff during data editing, coding and data entry.

### **1.8.3. Monitoring**

Any survey of the CSES dimensions needs a comprehensive system for quality management and monitoring. Only then errors can be found in time to avoid quality problems later in the data process. The CSES management group within the National Institute of Statistics therefore set up a monitoring scheme to be implemented from the very beginning. The monitoring team for CSES 2019 included the project staff and subject-matter staff has spent one-two weeks in the field visit. The Director General of the National Institute of Statistics has also spent three-four days monthly in field visits with the monitoring team. The field monitoring and inspections on data collection entailed both announced and unannounced visits. Every team of data collection was visited at least once during their fieldwork period. There were numerous purposes of these visits. One important intention was to get a disciplinary effect on the supervisors and enumerators from their knowledge inspections must be expected throughout the fieldwork. Another important intention was also to give feedback and encouragement to the supervisors and enumerators as well to complement training by advice and suggestions as to sort out any problem that might be occurred in the course of fieldwork.

## **1.9 Data processing**

The data processing for CSES2019/20 was done at National Institute of Statistics using the Census Survey Processing System (CSPro), a program developed jointly by the United States Census Bureau, the ICF International, and Serpro S.A. Data entry was operated on 13 personal computers connected to it over a network and server began on 1th October 2019; two months after the first editing and coding were conducted. Data entry personnel attended questionnaire training of interviewers to become familiar with the survey instruments. Computer Data processing personnel included a data processing chief, a CSPro programmer, two assistants (one for cleaning and other one for Network/Server) and 13 entry operators. Completed questionnaires were delivered from the editing and coding and questionnaires were logged by the data editors. Data entry was completed on 18 September 2020. Internal consistency verification and secondary editing for data cleaning were completed on 23 October 2020.

### **1.9.1 Training**

In June 2019, the data processing team participated in a training course for enumerators and supervisors. The main objective of the training was to identify anomalies in the questionnaire and also discuss certain ideas raised during the training sessions to avoid and reduce future mistakes. From January 2014 and onwards, the data processing team took part in reviewing problems raised by field supervisors and enumerators encountered during the fieldwork interviews.

### **1.9.2 Data editing and coding**

The data processing team commenced their work of checking and coding in beginning of July 2019 after the first month of fieldwork was completed. Supervisors from the field delivered filled-in questionnaires to the National Institute of Statistics. The Sida consultants, the project staff and the subject-matter staff helped solving relevant matters that became apparent when reviewing questionnaires on delivery.

### **1.9.3 Basic instructions**

All filled-in questionnaires from each PSU were delivered to the data processing team by field supervisors when they completed in the field by the end of the month. The data processing staff (data editors and data entry operators) was responsible for handling the questionnaires from the field supervisors, then started the process of checking and coding on the questionnaires by using red pens.

### **1.9.4 How the workflow is organised at the office**

Data editing and coding is an important part of the overall data processing for CSES 2019-20. In brief, the data editing and coding process was similarly implemented as previous CSEs (CSES 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013) and comprises the following functions:

- When a field supervisor delivered questionnaires from a PSU the delivery contained a set of mappings, listings, village questionnaires, household questionnaires and diary forms. Data processing staff (data editor) started checking each PSU including mapping information and all other forms.
- Field supervisor had to wait for the data editor for checking. If any problem occurred, the field supervisor is immediately asked to correct the error. After corrections were completed, the data editor started the coding process. The code to be used included e.g. crop code, occupation code, industry code, income and expenditure code, and unit code, etc.
- When the data editor encountered a mistake which could not be corrected directly, it had to be discussed with the field supervisor or called back to enumerator. After checking and coding activity was finished, the data editor put all documents from the PSU into a designated box labelled with the PSU number and sent it to the data entry operator.
- In case the data entry operator encountered any mistakes caused by checking and coding, the operator sent the questionnaire back to data editor for re-editing and re-checking. Editing and coding activity proceeded every month and was done one week before data entry starts.
- During the tabulations, the data editing and cleaning was also done by each subject matter staff that is responsible for each subject area in cooperation with experts of World Bank.

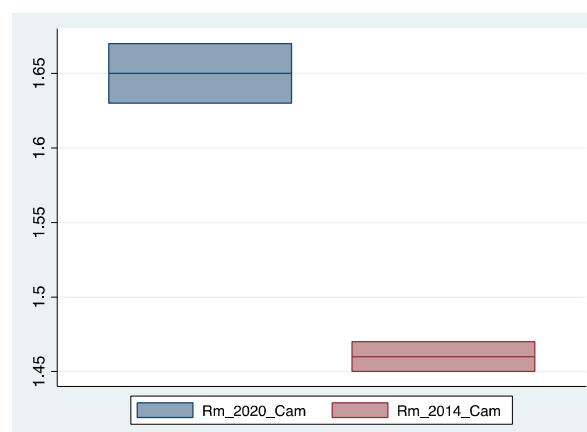
## **1.10 Comparability**

The results from CSES 2019/20 are comparable with previous CSEs conducted in 2004, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017. However, changes in the questionnaire design have been made during the years which affect the comparability. E.g. the Victimization module was not included in CSES 2008 and the module concerning the current economic activity was comprehensively changed in CSES 2010 compared to previous CSEs. In CSES 2014, some subject matter areas were

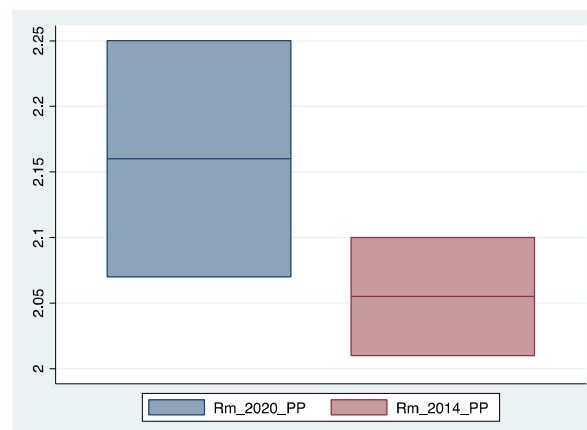
added and updated. For CSES 2019/20, there were also some changes, especially in household consumption module (For more details see paragraph 1.7 Questionnaire design).

When comparing CSES results between different years it is important to recognize the statistical uncertainty in the estimates. In a sample survey like CSES, there will always be an inaccuracy in the estimated results as not everyone concerned. The extent of the inaccuracy is unknown and that causes uncertainty in the estimates. This normal uncertainty is usually indicated by a so called confidence interval around the estimated result.

E.g 1. The average number of rooms per household for Cambodia in 2014 was estimated to 1.46. The uncertainty in the estimate is 0.006. The average number of rooms per household in 2019/20 estimated to 1.65. The uncertainty in the estimate is 0.01. This means that the true average number of rooms per household was in 2014 between 1.45 and 1.47 and in 2019/20 between 1.63 and 1.67. As these intervals are not overlapping we can conclude that there is a real change in average room per household between 2014 and 2019/20 over the last five years.



E.g 2. The average number of rooms per household for Phnom Penh in 2014 was estimated to 2.05. The uncertainty in the estimate is 0.02. The average number of rooms per household in 2019/20 estimated to 2.16. The uncertainty in the estimate is 0.05. This means that the true average number of rooms per household was in 2014 between 2.01 and 2.10 and in 2019/20 between 2.07 and 2.25. As these intervals are overlapping we cannot conclude that there is a real change in average room per household between 2014 and 2019/20 over the last five years for Phnom Penh.



However the comparisons of the results from the CSES 2019/20 with previous surveys before 2004, i.e. CSES 1993/94, 1996, 1997 and 1999, are not recommended due to differences in the survey design. The weights initially used in the reports from CSES 2004 have been adjusted according to the 2008 Population Census ensuring comparability between CSES 2004 and onwards.

### 1.11 Data dissemination

This informative report and many statistical tables relevant to this survey are presented on the website of National Institute of Statistics (<http://www.nis.gov.kh>). The website also has the results of other censuses and surveys, periodical publications (such the Consumer Price Index and National Accounts) and other statistical products, which are released by the National Institute of Statistics.

The documentation of the survey is stored in NADA (National Data Archive). NADA is available online and can be used together with micro data release on CD/USB after a formal request to Ministry of Planning. This procedure is the preferred way of disseminating microdata from the National Institute of Statistics to make the CSES available to researchers. Some CSES indicators are also presented in CamStat, Cambodia's online data platform on socio-economic data to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

## 1.12 Confidentiality

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

## 1.13 Key involved persons

The report of CSES2019/20 is divided into ten main areas. The statistics in each area have been analysed by subject matter staff from the National Institute of Statistics. The National Institute of Statistics analysts who have contributed to the subject matter report are:

- Demography: Mr. Pen Socheat, HE.Ms. So Sovannchakriya, Ms. Hang Phally
- Housing: Mr. Po Mao, Mr. Mak Sovichea, Mr. Som Bony
- Agriculture: Mr. Kong Seng, Mr. So Tonere, Ms. Nong Sokuntheavy, Mr.Khoem Socheat
- Education: Mr. Lenh Heang, Ms. Chan Lakena, Ms. Choun Sokunthea
- Labour force: Mr. Khieu Khemarin, Ms.Limpho Roatmealir, Ms.Pen Sophea
- Health and disability: Mr. Phan Chinda, Mr. Thong Vandeth, Mr.Tuy Vanpunlork
- Victimization: Mr. OukChay Panharith, Ms.Prum Mala
- Household income and liabilities: Mr. Yim Saonith, Mr. Un Savin
- Household consumption: Mr. Oeur Sophal, Mr. Sam Sok Sotheavuth, Mr. Hour Long Pheng, Mr.Ly Sophanith, Mr.Chea Thy.
- Vulnerability: Ms. Yit Yiriya and Ms. Mey Sokmarady, Mr.Tep Sakmakara.

The National Institute of Statistics analysts who contributed to the technical section are:

- Introduction: HE. Nor Vanndy and Mr. Kim Net
- Survey planning and Organization: HE. Nor Vanndy
- Sampling design: HE. Nor Vanndy, Mr. Veun Thy, Mr. So Tonere and Mr. Sok Borith
- Questionnaire design: Mr. Kim Net, Mr. Po Mao and Mr. Mak Sovichea
- Field operation and Training: HE. Nor Vanndy, Mr. Kim Net, and Mr. So Tonnere
- Data processing: Mr. Nim Saomony, Ms. Chum Puthivan and Mr. Mao Chhem
- ICT support: HE. Saint Lundy, Ms. Chum Puthivan, and Mr. Chao Pheav,
- Data dissemination: HE. Saint Lundy, HE. Nor Vanndy, and Ms. Chum Puthivan

## 1.14 Definitions and classification

### Geographical levels of disaggregation

Besides presentations for Cambodia as a whole, this report contains different levels of geographical disaggregation. The geographical disaggregation relates to the disaggregation used in the Census 2008<sup>2</sup> and the 2019 population census was restructured in latest geographical disaggregation for urbanization in the following criteria to every commune treated as urban was applied:

- Population density exceeding 200 per km<sup>2</sup>.
- Percentage of male employment in agriculture below 50 percent.
- Total population of the commune should exceed 2,000.

### Residence

The most overarching decomposition next to the country as a whole is disaggregation in two parts, so to speak “residence”:

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<sup>2</sup>General Population Census of Cambodia 2008. National Report on Final Census Results. August 2009.

- Urban area
- Rural area

### Geographical domains

The most frequent “geographical” decomposition used in this report is into geographical domains that is:

- Phnom Penh
- Other urban area
- Other rural area

Where Phnom Penh included both urban and rural areas for the previous CSES. However, there is not the rural area in Phnom Penh based on the recent adjustment of urbanization reclassification, which was applied in the CSES2019/20.

### Zone

The third level rarely used in this report for geographical decomposition next to the country as a whole is disaggregation into zones:

- **Phnom Penh:** Phnom Penh
- **Plain:** Kampong Cham, Tbong Khum, Kandal, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo Province
- **Tonle Sap:** Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Kampong Chhnang and Pursat Province
- **Coast:** Kampot, Sihanoukville, Kep and Koh Kong Province
- **Plateau/Mountain:** Kampong Speu, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri, Stung Treng, Otdar Meanchey and Pailin Province

### Age

Age is defined as completed solar years. It is an estimated or calculated interval of time between the date of birth for each household member and the date of initial visit to the household. The formation on age is collected by asking the date of birth of each household member regarding day, month and year. During the data collection, the age conversion chart was provided. If the animal sign of the Buddhist/Cambodian calendar was known, the enumerator converted into the Western date/Gregorian calendar.

### Household

The survey covers private households with one or more persons. Households excluded from the survey are:

- People living in institutions such as long term hospitals, prisons, monasteries, military quarters.
- Diplomatic and UN households in the country.
- Armed forces in military bases.

A household is defined as a group of persons, or a single person, who usually live together and have a common arrangements for food, such as using a common kitchen or a common food budget. The persons may be related to each other or may be non-relatives, including servants or other employees, staying with the employer.

### Sex ratio

A sex ratio is defined as the number of men per 100 women in a population. Sex ratio equals 100 denotes a point of balance of the sexes, above 100 denotes an excess of men, and below 100 denotes an excess of women. Accordingly, the greater the excess of men, the higher the sex ratio, the greater the excess of women, the lower the sex ratio.



## **Proportion**

A proportion is a relative number that is defined as the size of one subgroup to the total of all subgroups which is equated to 1. When the sizes of all subgroups are expressed as percentages, the result is called a “percentage distribution”. In other words, proportion is a special type of ratio in which the numerator is included in the denominator. If the characteristic under consideration is age, the distribution of persons at each age is called the “age distribution” or the “age composition of the population”.

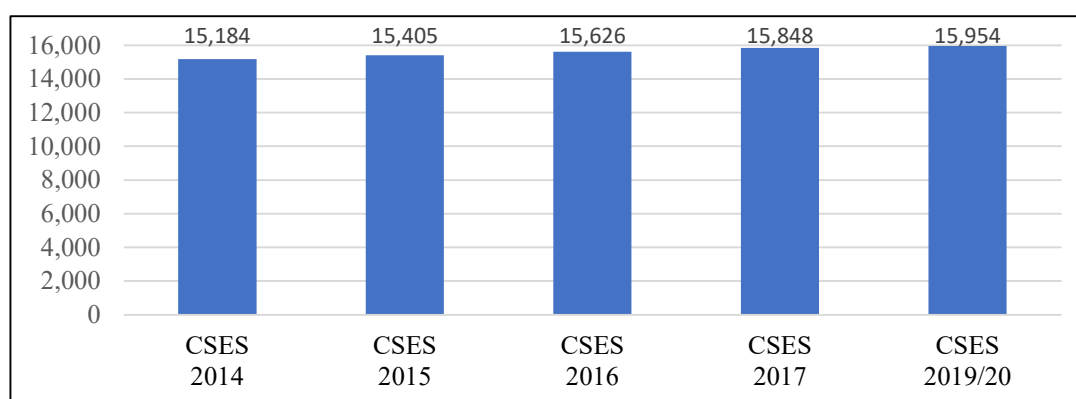
## Section 2: Demographic characteristics

### 2.1. Population studied in the survey

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

The total population presents one overall measure of the size of a country. Table 1 shows the measured and estimated population focus in Urban and Rural with comparison selection CSES time series period. The population measured previous four CSES time series period is comparable with the population estimated in CSES2019/20. It seems that people living in rural area has been moving to urban area while reclassification of urbanization area in Cambodia has been updated on the basis of the Population Census 2019. Meanwhile the Population in CSES estimates the population living in normal household<sup>3</sup>. The CSES population data are projections that should be taken notice.

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



Timely and accurate information about population trends continues to be in high demand. Knowledge about the current size and structure of a country's population is needed for the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes in almost all areas of public life. The purpose with the CSES data presented in this section is to show demographic characteristics as a background to the results presented for the different subject matter areas.

### 2.2 Urban-rural distribution of population

Urban and rural population refers to people living in urban and rural areas as defined by the NIS. In another aspect, the proportion of population by urban and rural is also important indicator. In order to calculate the proportion of urban and rural population to total population, the number of urban population divided by total population. Similarly, the calculation of rural population proportion is applied the same way.

Table 1 indicates the measurement of population by urban and rural areas. In 2019/20, the urban population constituted about 39 percent whereas the rural population took about 61 percent in Cambodia.

<sup>3</sup> The term Normal households excludes people living in institutional households, homeless households, boat population households and households of transient population. (Institutional households include boarding houses, military barracks, prisons, student dormitories, etc.)

Comparing to the previous survey years, the urban population in 2019/20 increased much higher, owing to reclassification of urbanization area in Cambodia has been updated based on population census. The figure in table 1 indicated that from 2014 to 2017, the urban population increased around almost 1 percent annually while in 2019/20 found much more than that (See Table 1 more detail)

**Table 1. Measurement of population by urban and rural areas. In thousands and in percent.**

Residence	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	15,184	15,405	15,626	15,848	15,954
Urban	3,412	3,541	3,670	3,801	6,293
Rural	11,772	11,865	11,956	12,047	9,661
	Percent				
Cambodia	100	100	100	100	100
Urban	22.5	23.0	23.5	24.0	39.4
Rural	77.5	77	76.5	76	60.6

*\*The estimates of totals for 2014-2017 were lower than the totals presented in the CSES 2019/20 report. A review of the estimation procedure for 2019/20 revealed that the procedure gave a slight upward bias. The procedure has consequently been adjusted and the 2019/20 estimates have been updated.*

### 2.3 Sex Composition

In the absence of manipulation, both sex ratio at birth and the population sex ratio are remarkably constant in human populations. Small alterations do occur naturally, for example, a small excess of male births has been reported to occur after civil war. The population of Cambodia distributed by sex and the sex ratio is shown in Table 2. The sex ratio is the number of men in relation to the number of women.

**Table 2. Measured and estimated population by sex. In thousands and ratio.**

Sex	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Women	7,748	7,863	7,959	8,065	8,186
Men	7,436	7,542	7,668	7,784	7,768
Both sexes	15,184	15,405	15,626	15,848	15,954
Sex ratio					
Men/Women	96.0	95.9	96.3	96.5	94.9

### 2.4 Distribution of households by residence and domain

Let's take a look at various aspects of the estimated number of households. The number households both in urban and rural areas slightly increased together, and trend to be greater in every years based on annual CSES survey 2014 to 2019/20.

Table 3 presents the trend of numbers of households in urban and rural areas in Cambodia. The number of urban households is growing at an annual rate of about 3 percent while the rate for rural households is around 2 percent except CSES 2019/20 which the numbers of households in urban increased around twice times. The reason behind is perhaps caused by the adjustment of reclassification of urbanization from the population census 2018 (See Table 3 for more detail).

**Table 3. Measured and estimated number of households by residence. In thousands.**

Residence	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	3,261	3,308	3,390	3,438	3,636
Urban	696	709	705	715	1,374
Rural	2,565	2,599	2,684	2,723	2,262

On the other hand, with an absent husband appear considering whole Cambodia, women headed household was found growing in 2014 and 2015, however, It slightly declined from 2016 to 2019/20. Table 4 shows the proportion of households headed by a woman as a percent of all households. Every five households has one woman headed.

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

Domain	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	22.3	23.5	22.2	22.1	21.5
Phnom Penh	25.0	29.4	25.6	26.1	30.3
Other urban	22.5	21.9	22.4	21.8	20.6
Rural	21.9	22.9	21.6	21.6	19.8

## 2.5 Population by marital status

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

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

**Table 5. Marital status of population aged 15 years and above by and geographical domain. In percent.**

Marital Status	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
<b>2014</b>				
Married/Living together	56.8	51.0	57.5	57.8
Divorced/Separated	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.6
Widowed	8.0	7.3	7.4	8.2
Never married/Never lived with a partner	33.6	40.1	33.4	32.5
Total	100	100	100	100
<b>2015</b>				
Married/Living together	58.0	53.3	55.0	59.3
Divorced/Separated	1.6	0.8	1.8	1.7
Widowed	8.6	9.1	7.9	8.6
Never married/Never lived with a partner	31.8	36.7	35.3	30.4
Total	100	100	100	100
<b>2016</b>				
Married/Living together	58.0	54.2	53.5	59.4
Divorced/Separated	1.8	1.3	2.3	1.8
Widowed	8.4	8.8	7.2	8.5
Never married/Never lived with a partner	31.9	35.6	36.9	30.3
Total	100	100	100	100
<b>2017</b>				
Married/Living together	53.2	50.5	51.9	53.9
Divorced/Separated	1.6	0.7	2.1	1.7
Widowed	7.7	8.3	7.7	7.5
Never married/Never lived with a partner	37.5	40.4	38.4	36.8
Total	100	100	100	100
<b>2019/20</b>				
Married/Living together	63.2	56.9	63.3	64.8
Divorced/Separated	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.8
Widowed	8.6	8.6	8.2	8.7
Never married/Never lived with a partner	26.5	33.2	26.7	24.7
Total	100	100	100	100

In the recent social, economic, and demographic changes that took place in Cambodia have resulted in changes in lives of young adults. Educational opportunities have increased greatly as well as employment opportunities for women. In turn, resulted in delayed marriage and a bit increases in the proportions of men and women who would never marry.

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

**Table 6. Marital status of population aged 15 years and above by and sex. In percent.**

Marital Status	Women	Men	Both Sexes
<b>2014</b>			
Married/Living together	54.3	59.5	56.8
Divorced/Separated	2.5	0.6	1.6
Widowed	13.2	2.3	8.0
Never married/Never lived with a partner	29.9	37.6	33.6
Total	100	100	100
<b>2015</b>			
Married/Living together	55.4	60.8	58.0
Divorced/Separated	2.4	0.7	1.6
Widowed	14.1	2.5	8.6
Never married/Never lived with a partner	28.1	35.9	31.8
Total	100	100	100
<b>2016</b>			
Married/Living together	56.1	60.0	58.0
Divorced/Separated	2.7	0.7	1.8
Widowed	13.8	2.6	8.4
Never married/Never lived with a partner	27.4	36.7	31.9
Total	100	100	100
<b>2017</b>			
Married/Living together	54.5	58.2	56.3
Divorced/Separated	2.7	0.7	1.7
Widowed	13.5	2.3	8.1
Never married/Never lived with a partner	29.3	38.9	33.9
Total	100	100	100
<b>2019/20</b>			
Married/Living together	60.7	66.0	63.2
Divorced/Separated	2.4	0.9	1.7
Widowed	13.7	3.0	8.6
Never married/Never lived with a partner	23.3	30.1	26.5
Total	100	100	100

## 2.6 Population by ethnicity

In CSES 2019/20, the percentage of the Khmer population is estimated at 95.4 percent. The second largest ethnic group in Cambodia is “Cham” (See Table 7 for more details).

**Table 7. Population by ethnicity and geographical domain. In percent.**

Ethnicity	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
<b>2014</b>				
Khmer	96.4	97.9	97.5	95.9
Cham	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.8
Chinese	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vietnamese	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Thai	-	-	-	-
Lao	-	-	-	-
Other	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.8
Not stated	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100
<b>2015</b>				
Khmer	96.1	98.0	99.0	95.3
Cham	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.2
Chinese	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Vietnamese	-	-	-	-
Thai	-	-	-	-
Lao	-	-	-	-
Other	2.6	0.7	0.4	3.5
Not stated	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100
<b>2016</b>				
Khmer	97.0	95.9	98.9	96.9
Cham	1.8	3.6	0.8	1.7
Chinese	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5
Vietnamese	-	-	-	-
Thai	-	-	-	-
Lao	-	-	-	-
Other	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9
Not stated	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100
<b>2017</b>				
Khmer	97.0	95.3	98.1	97.2
Cham	2.4	4.0	0.9	2.4
Chinese	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
Vietnamese	-	-	-	-
Thai	-	-	-	-
Lao	-	-	-	-
Other	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.1
Not stated	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100
<b>2019/20</b>				
Khmer	95.4	95.3	98.0	94.4
Cham	2.4	2.9	1.2	2.7
Chinese	1.5	0.0	0.2	2.4
Vietnamese	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Thai	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.3
Lao	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Not stated	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100



## 2.7 Birth registration

Birth registration has been adopted in Cambodia to support national planning and to provide evidence of every birth, stillbirth, death, adoption and marriage and provide a secure repository for public records. A birth in Cambodia is legally recognized under Cambodia Law only if it has been registered at the Commune Office. Birth registration must take place within 30 days of the birth.

At the local Commune Office, the birth certificate is issued after the paperwork is completed. The birth can be registered by the mother and father or by the mother alone. On completion of the birth registration a copy of the Birth Certificate is given to the parents.

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

As indicated in the table below in 2019/20, about 92 percent of all children aged 0-4 years have got birth certificates in Cambodia. This corresponding percentage is higher, about 95 percent in Phnom Penh, followed by the other urban areas, about 93 percent and 91 percent in the rural areas. (See Table 8 for more details).

**Table 8. Children aged 0-4 years whose births are registered by geographical domain. In percent.**

Domain	Certificate	Registration	neither	Don't know	Total number of children
<b>2014</b>					
Cambodia	73.8	8.5	16.5	1.2	1,592,802
Phnom Penh	91.2	2.0	6.1	0.6	151,244
Other urban	77.5	9.8	12.3	0.5	216,473
Other rural	71.1	9.0	18.5	1.4	1,225,083
<b>2015</b>					
Cambodia	76.7	8.7	14.2	0.4	1,366,679
Phnom Penh	92.9	0.8	5.4	1.0	140,274
Other urban	76.6	5.0	18.1	0.3	141,447
Other rural	74.7	10.1	14.9	0.3	1,084,958
<b>2016</b>					
Cambodia	84.9	3.9	10.7	0.4	1,387,859
Phnom Penh	96.4	0.3	3.2	0.1	139,829
Other urban	86.3	1.5	12.2	0.0	151,377
Other rural	83.3	4.7	11.5	0.5	1,096,653
<b>2017</b>					
Cambodia	88.8	3.1	7.7	0.4	1,406,316
Phnom Penh	97.5	1.0	1.5	0.0	134,417
Other urban	88.1	3.8	8.1	0.0	159,633
Other rural	87.8	3.3	8.3	0.5	1,112,266
<b>2019/20</b>					
Cambodia	92.2	2.9	4.6	0.3	1,464,317
Phnom Penh	95.4	3.3	0.8	0.5	176,067
Other urban	93.3	2.9	3.6	0.2	343,835
Rural	91.3	2.8	5.7	0.2	944,414



## Section 3: Housing

### 3.1 Introduction

In 2019/20 there were more than 3.6 million households in Cambodia. Since each household occupies at least one dwelling, the number of occupied dwellings is at least 3.6 million. There may also be vacant dwellings, which would add to the housing stock. The purpose of this section is to present the statistics of the dwellings occupied by the households in 2019/20.

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

The housing module of CSES 2019/20 contains 30 questions that were mostly answered by the household head in the interview month. In this report the statistics on conditions by geographical domains are presented, i.e. the results distinguish between Phnom Penh, other urban areas and rural areas.

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

### 3.2 Building materials of dwellings (roof, wall, floor)

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

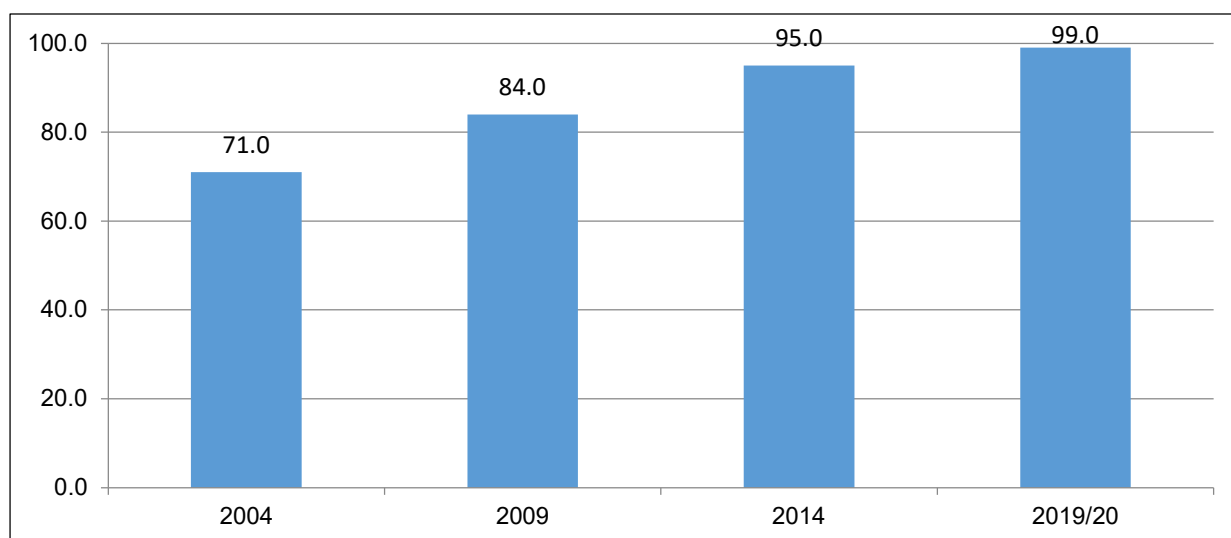
#### Roof materials

In Cambodia, about 99 percent of dwellings in 2019/20 had hard/permanent roof materials, and only about 1 percent had soft/temporary roof materials. The most common roof material in the country as a whole was galvanized iron/aluminum, which constituted about 50 percent of the total occupied dwellings, then followed by tiles, about 30 percent. The third most common roof material used was the fibrous cement, which accounted for about 12 percent.

**Table 1. Occupied dwellings by kind of roof materials and geographical domain, 2019/20.  
In percent.**

Roof materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
Hard/permanent materials	98.6	99.6	99.0	98.2
Tiles	30.3	12.9	29.5	34.7
Fibrous cement	11.8	9.7	13.7	11.6
Galvanized iron or aluminum	50.1	45.0	52.7	50.3
Mixed but predominantly made of galvanized	2.2	9.1	0.8	1.1
Concrete	4.2	22.9	2.2	0.5
Soft/temporary materials	1.4	0.4	1.0	1.8
Thatch	0.9	0.0	0.6	1.3
Salvaged materials	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Mixed but predominantly made of thatch	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,636.1	531.6	842.6	2,261.9

The quality dimension of dwellings between geographical domains were slightly different. In Phnom Penh and other urban area, almost 99 percent of dwellings was protected by roofs made of hard/permanent materials, while in the rural areas about 98 percent. In Phnom Penh, about 45 percent had roofs made of galvanized iron/aluminum (GIA), followed by roofs made of tiles for about 13 percent. Fibrous cement was about 10 percent. GIA was also the most common material for roofs in other urban areas where the share of GIA-roofs was about 53 percent, 8 percentage points higher than in Phnom Penh. For the share of tiles roofs in other urban areas was about 30 percent, about 17 percentage points higher than in Phnom Penh. In rural areas, the GIA and tiles roofs constitute for about 50 and 35 percent respectively, followed by fibrous cement at about 12 percent. (see table 1 for more details).

**Figure 1. Roof of dwellings made of hard/permanent materials 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Remarkably, the percentage of roof of the dwellings made of hard/permanent materials increased steadily over the five-year periods in Cambodia. As shown in Figure 1, the percentage had increased 24 percent from 2004 to 2014, and continued to increase 4 percent from 2014 to 2019/20.

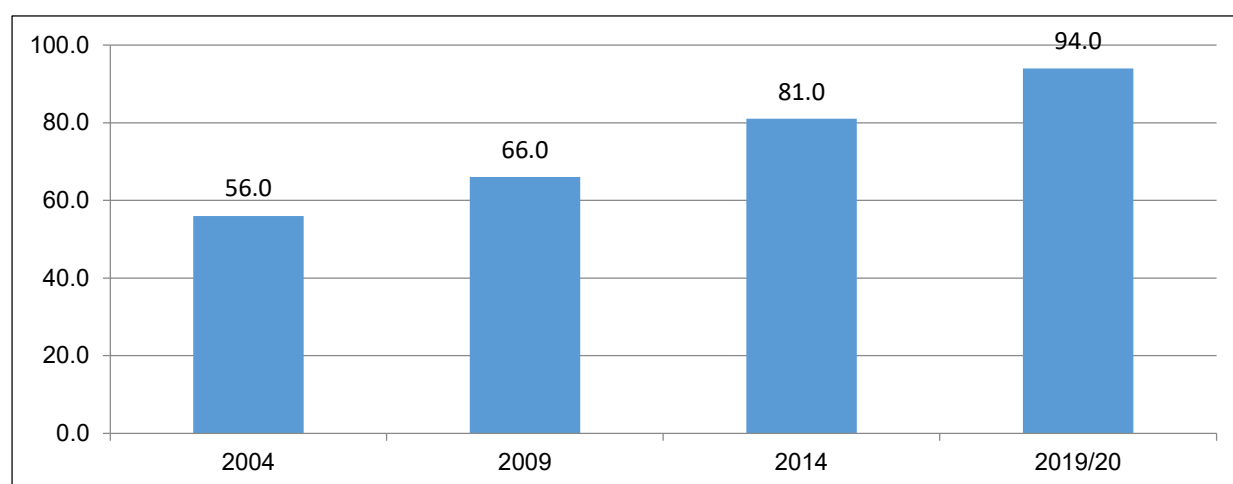
### Wall materials

As shown in Table 2, in 2019/20 about 94 percent of occupied dwelling in Cambodia were built with hard/permanent wall materials, in which wood or log were the most common materials that constitutes about 47 percent. Walls made of concrete, brick or stone constitutes about 27 percent. For the dwellings built with soft/temporary wall materials, bamboo and thatch were the most common materials that constitute about 6 percent. Looking at the differences in each domain, the hard/permanent wall materials largely predominated, i.e. in Phnom Penh, the hard/permanent wall materials had constituted about 99 percent. About 76 percent had “concrete, brick or stone”. In the other urban areas the hard/permanent wall materials had constituted about 96 percent, of which about 41 percent had “wood or logs and another 34 percent had concrete, brick, stone”. The wall materials used to build dwellings in the rural areas was “wood or log” which had constituted about 57 percent out of all materials. (See Table 2 for more details).

**Table 2. Occupied dwellings by kind of wall materials and geographical domain, 2019/20. In percent.**

Wall materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
<b>Hard/permanent materials</b>	93.9	98.7	95.8	92.0
Wood or logs	47.4	16.4	40.6	57.1
Plywood	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9
Concrete, brick, stone	27.1	76.1	34.4	12.9
Galvanized iron or aluminum or other metal sheets	18.3	5.1	20.1	20.8
Fibrous cement / Asbestos	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
<b>Soft/temporary materials</b>	6.2	1.3	4.2	8.0
Bamboo, Thatch/leaves, grass	5.9	0.9	4.1	7.7
Makeshift, mixed materials	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Clay/dung with straw	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,636.1	531.6	842.6	2,261.9

**Figure 2. Wall of dwellings made of hard/permanent materials 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**



Similar to roof materials, the percentage of wall of the dwellings made of hard/permanent materials had increased steadily over the three five-year periods in Cambodia. As shown in Figure 2, the percentage had increased 25 percent from 2004 to 2014, and continued to increase 13 percent from 2014 to 2019/20.

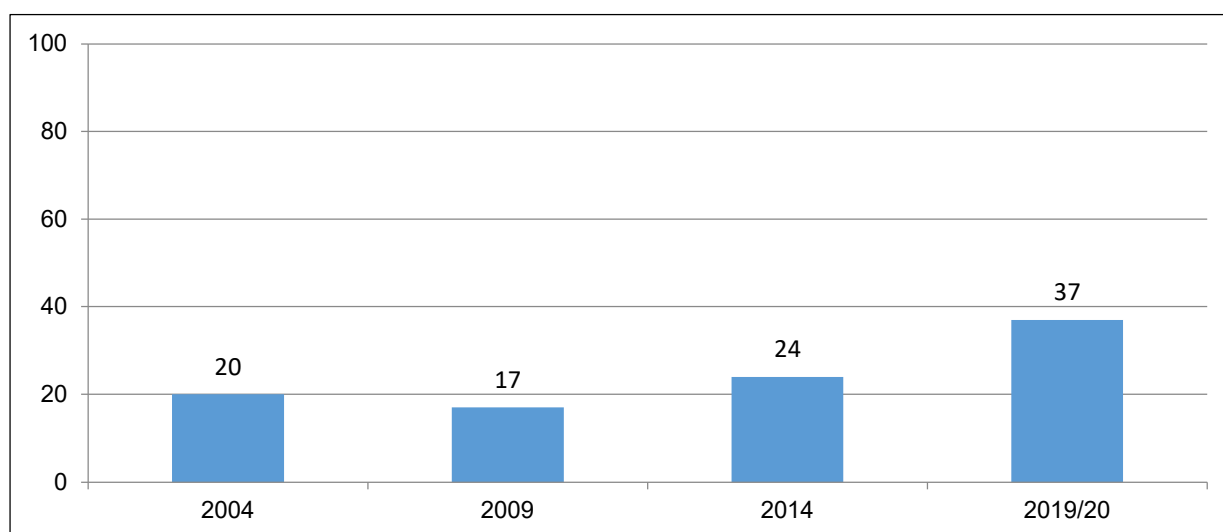
### Floor materials

As shown in Table 3, in 2019/20 about 63 percent of the occupied dwellings in Cambodia were built with soft/temporary floor materials. Wooden planks were the most common one that constitutes about 46 percent, followed by bamboo strips, about 12 percent. For the dwellings built with hard/permanent floor materials, the ceramic tiles were the most common materials that constitutes about 22 percent, followed by cement, about 12 percent. Looking at the differences in each domain, i.e. in Phnom Penh, the hard/permanent floor materials had constituted about 84 percent, of which about 70 percent is “ceramic tiles”. Contrary to Phnom Penh, the soft/temporary floor materials had largely predominated in the rural areas which constitute about 79 percent, of which about 56 percent is “wooden planks”. Similarly, the floor materials used to build dwellings in the other urban areas is “wooden planks” which had constituted about 39 percent out of all materials. (See Table 3 for more details).

**Table 3. Occupied dwellings by kind of floor materials and geographical domain, 2019/20. In percent.**

Floor materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
Hard/permanent materials	36.7	83.8	48.5	21.2
Cement	11.9	10.9	17.1	10.1
Parquet, polished wood	3.1	2.6	4.4	2.7
Polished stone, marble	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Ceramic tiles	21.6	70.1	26.7	8.2
Soft/temporary materials	63.3	16.2	51.5	78.8
Earth, clay	5.7	2.8	6.0	6.2
Wooden planks	45.9	12.4	39.1	56.3
Bamboo strips	11.6	1.0	6.3	16.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,636.1	531.6	842.6	2,261.9

**Figure 3. Floor of dwellings made of hard/permanent materials 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**



As shown in Figure 3, the percentage of floor of the dwellings made of hard/permanent materials in Cambodia had slightly decreased, with 3 percent over the five-year period from 2004 to 2009, and then started to increase 20 percent over the two five-year period from 2009 to 2019/20.

### 3.3 Legal status of dwellings

In 2019/20, about 92 percent of all households in Cambodia had owned the dwelling and about 4 percent rented the dwelling. More than 3 percent had other arrangements, e.g. the households did not own the dwelling but did not have to pay rent of dwellings.

**Table 4. Occupied dwellings by legal status and geographical domain, 2019/20. In percent.**

Legal status	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
Owned by the household	92.3	74.6	91.8	96.6
Not owned but no rent is paid	3.5	4.2	4.0	3.1
Rented	4.3	21.2	4.2	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,636.1	531.6	842.6	2,261.9

The households living in Phnom Penh and in the other urban areas owned the dwellings to a lesser extent than the households living in the rural areas, which constitutes about 75 percent, 92 percent and 97 percent respectively. In Phnom Penh and other urban areas, the households that had rented the dwellings for living were high, about 21 percent and 4 percent respectively. (See Table 4 for more details).

### 3.4 Dwelling space by household

#### Floor area of occupied dwellings

In Cambodia, the average dwelling space per household in 2019/20 was about 55 square meters. The average floor area of dwellings ranged from about 52 square meters in rural areas to 57 square meters in other urban areas. The share of households in having an access of 100 square meters or more was about 19 percent in Phnom Penh, followed by in other urban areas about 9 percent and about 5 percent in rural areas.

**Table 5. Floor area by geographical domain, 2019/20 in percent and average square meters per household.**

Floor area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
00-19	3.4	7.7	2.4	2.8
20-39	29.6	20.7	29.9	31.6
40-59	34.6	25.2	34.1	37.0
60-79	16.7	19.0	15.3	16.7
80-99	7.9	8.8	9.7	7.0
100+	7.8	18.7	8.7	5.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Average square meters per household	55.4	68.7	57.3	51.5



Table 5 also indicates that about 34 percent of the households living in the rural areas occupied a dwelling with a floor area less than 40 square meters, compared to about 32 percent in the other urban areas and 28 percent in Phnom Penh. (See Table 5 for more details).

### Square meters per person

Table 6 shows the average square meters per person in the dwellings occupied in 2019/20. In Cambodia, the average floor area occupied per person was about 15 square meters. Square meters per person was about 19 square meters in Phnom Penh, followed by in other urban areas about 15 square meters and about 14 square meters in rural areas.

**Table 6. Floor area by geographical domain, 2019/20. Average square meters per person.**

Floor area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
Average per person	14.6	18.5	15	13.5

### Number of rooms per dwelling

Table 7 shows that in Cambodia about 56 percent of all dwellings the households occupied had only one room. About 30 percent had two rooms, and about 1 percent had five or more rooms. The rooms counted in the CSES2019/20 included living rooms and bedrooms only. The kitchen, toilet, bathroom or garage, etc. were excluded in this survey.

**Table 7. Number of rooms by geographical domain, 2019/20 in percent and average.**

Number of rooms	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
One room	56.2	38.2	48.5	63.2
Two rooms	29.8	30.4	32.7	28.5
Three rooms	9.4	17.0	12.5	6.5
Four rooms	3.4	10.8	4.0	1.4
Five or more rooms	1.3	3.6	2.3	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100
Average number of rooms per household	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.5

The share of one-room occupied dwellings was highest in the rural areas which constituted about 63 percent, followed by in the other urban area, with 49 percent and the lowest share was in Phnom Penh, with about 38 percent. Overall, in Cambodia, an average number of rooms occupied per household was 1.6. In Phnom Penh this share was about 2.1 rooms per household which was higher than the shares for the other urban and rural areas that constitute 1.8 and 1.5 rooms per household, on average, respectively.

### Number of persons per room

In table 8, the average number of persons per room of the occupied dwellings in Cambodia was 3 persons.

**Table 8. Number of persons per room by geographical domain, 2019/20. Average per room.**

Persons per room	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
Number of persons per room	3.2	2.5	3.0	3.5

In Phnom Penh there was 2.5 persons per room compared to 3.0 and 3.5 persons per room in other urban and rural area respectively. With this finding, therefore, the number of persons per room was still far from one person per room, even in Phnom Penh.

### 3.5 Drinking water

For Cambodia, access to water supply service is defined as the availability of an improved water source. An improved water source is not necessarily safe, but an improved source is more likely to provide safe water.

#### Main sources of drinking water

Table 9 shows the main source of drinking water used by the households. The definition of improved water source includes piped water in the dwelling, Piped into compound yard or plot, public tap/standpipe, tube/piped well or borehole, protected well, protected spring, rainwater collection and bottled water. In 2019/20, about 80 percent of the households in Cambodia had access to an “improved water source”.

**Table 9. Main sources of drinking water by geographical domain, 2019/20. In percent.**

Water sources	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
Improved	79.7	94.5	83.9	74.7
Piped into dwelling	25.8	81.7	32.9	10.1
Piped into compound, yard or plot	3.7	2.6	6.4	3.0
Public tap/standpipe	1.0	0.1	1.9	0.8
Tubed/piped well or borehole	30.1	4.5	24.0	38.4
Protected well	4.1	1.3	2.7	5.4
Rainwater collection	5.8	0.0	4.4	7.7
Bottled water	9.1	4.3	11.6	9.4
Unimproved	20.3	5.5	16.1	25.3
Unprotected well	4.4	0.4	2.3	6.1
Unprotected spring	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Tanker-truck	3.9	2.9	4.7	3.9
Cart with small tank/drum	2.9	0.1	3.4	3.5
Surface water (Pond, river, stream,...)	8.6	2.0	5.1	11.5
Other	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,636.1	531.6	842.6	2,261.9

Looking at the differences in each domain, about 82 percent of the households in Phnom Penh had piped water into the dwellings. In the other urban areas, about 33 percent of the households had piped water in the dwellings, and about 10 percent in the rural areas had access to this water source. However, a commonly used improved drinking water sources was tube/piped well or borehole for the households, at about 24 percent in the other urban areas and 38 percent in the rural areas. Still many households in the rural areas fetched drinking water from the pond, river or stream, at about 12 percent. (See Table 9 for more details).

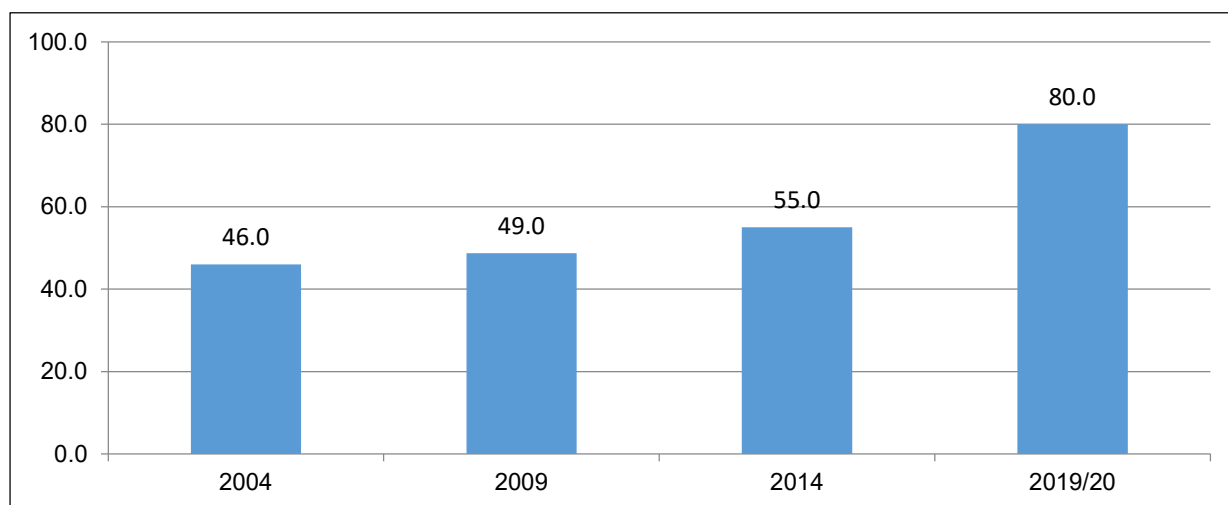
**Figure 4. Access to improved drinking water sources, 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Figure 4 shows the data on improved drinking water sources, the figure shows that the improved drinking water source had slightly increased over first two five-year period, about 46 percent in 2004 to 49 percent in 2009 and to 55 percent in 2014. But it sharply increased to 80 percent over the last five-year.

#### Treatment of water for drinking

Table 10 shows that about 67 percent of the Cambodian households said that they always treated water for drinking, 13 percent of the households said that they sometimes treated water for drinking and 20 percent of the households never treated their drinking water.

**Table 10. Households treating drinking water by geographical domain, 2019/20. In percent.**

Treatment of drinking water	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
Always treat drinking water	66.6	76.5	67.1	64.1
Sometimes treat drinking water	13.3	15.3	13.4	12.8
Never treat drinking water	20.2	8.3	19.5	23.2
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,636.1	531.6	842.6	2,261.9

The results in Table 10 also show that about 77 percent of the households in Phnom Penh, 67 percent in the other urban areas and 64 percent in the rural areas always treated drinking water. However, about 23 percent of the households in the rural areas and 20 percent of households in the other urban areas never treated drinking water. In Phnom Penh, this share was about 8 percent that never treated water for drinking.

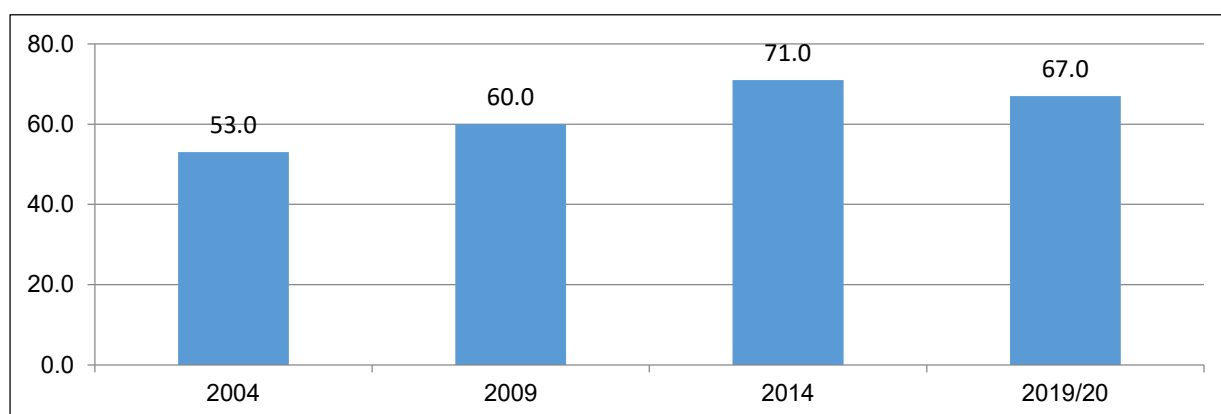
**Figure 5. Always treat of drinking water, 2004, 2009, 2014, and 2019/20. In percent.**

Figure 5 illustrates the percentage of the households that had always treated drinking water over the three five-year periods in Cambodia. As observed, the tendency towards the treatment of drinking water was remarkably increased from 2004 to 2009, which constitutes 53 percent in 2004, then increasing to 60 percent in 2009 and to 71 percent in 2014 but it slightly decreased over the last five-year which accounted for 67 percent in 2019/20.

### 3.6 Sanitation facilities

Improved sanitation facility refers to facilities that are privately owned by the household and can effectively separate human excreta from human contact.

#### Toilet facilities of dwellings

The type of toilet facilities used is a measure of sanitary conditions available. The definition of “improved sanitation facility” includes three types of toilets namely “pour flush/flush connected to sewerage”, “pour flush/flush connected to septic tank/pit”, and “pit latrine with slab”. As shown in Table 11, about 80 percent of all households in Cambodia had access to the improved toilet facilities in the dwellings, in which almost all the improved toilets the households had used were connected to sewerage and septic tank.

**Table 11. Toilet facilities by geographical domain, 2019/20. In percent.**

Type of facilities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
Improved toilets	80.4	97.8	86.1	74.2
Pour flush/flush connected to sewerage	17.6	81.2	12.0	4.8
Pour flush/flush connected to septic tank/pit	61.9	15.8	73.6	68.4
Pit latrine with slab	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.0
Unimproved toilets	19.6	2.3	13.9	25.8
Pour flush (or flush) to elsewhere	2.2	0.8	2.1	2.6
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Latrine overhanging field/water	1.3	0.1	1.0	1.7
None	15.8	1.4	10.7	21.0
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,636.1	531.6	842.6	2,261.9

Looking at the differences in each domain, about 26 percent of the households in the rural areas had used unimproved toilet facilities in the dwellings. This percentage is much lower, with about 14 percent for the households living in the other urban areas, and 2 percent in Phnom Penh. As observed on the improved toilet facilities, the shares of the households that had used improved toilet facilities in the other urban and rural areas were lower if compared to Phnom Penh, constitutes about 86 percent and 74 percent respectively. However, the unimproved toilets the households living in the rural areas getting access to, especially for the none (open land), has being remained critical challenges that needs to be highly considered. (See Table 11 for more details).

**Figure 6. Access to improved sanitation facilities, 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

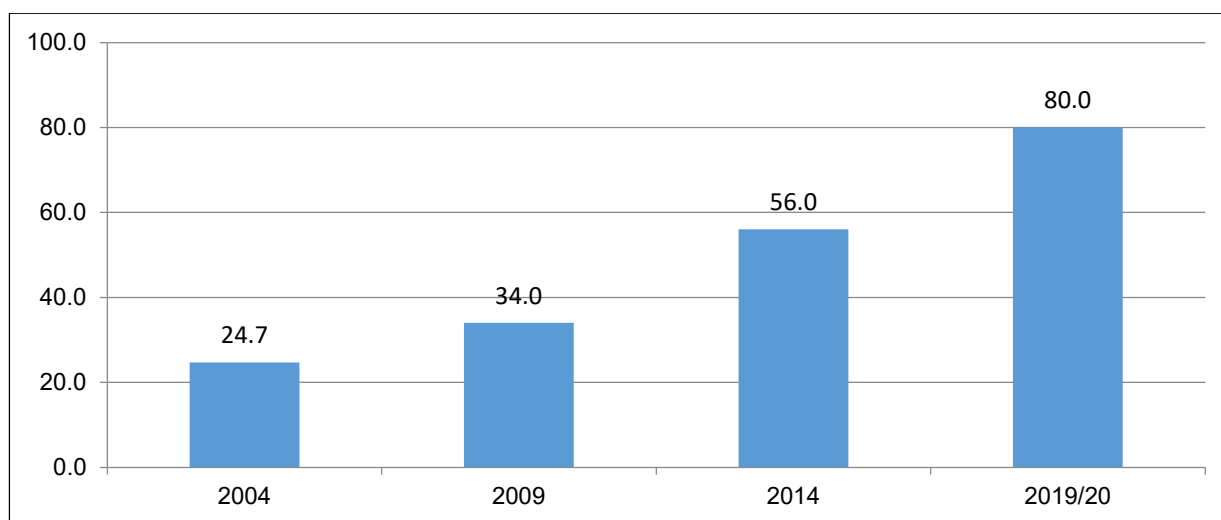


Figure 6 illustrates the percentage of Cambodian households which get access to improved sanitation facilities increased steadily over the three five-year periods. As shown, the percentage had increased 31 percent from 2004 to 2014, and continued to increase 24 percent from 2014 to 2019/20.

### 3.7 Hand washing facilities

Table 12 shows that 89 percent of households in Cambodia use hand washing facilities within the premises. Of all the hand washing facilities, 59 percent were located next to toilet (less than 3 meters), 39 percent were located next to toilet (more than 3 meters), 95 percent and 85 percent availability of water and soap, respectively.

Looking at the differences in each domain shows that 71 percent of households living in Phnom Penh use hand washing facilities connected with running water from a piped system or tank. Contrary to Phnom Penh, 73 percent and 64 percent of households living in rural and other urban use hand washing facilities connected with hand-poured water system. (See Table 12 for more details).

**Table 12. Hand Washing Facilities by geographical domain, 2019/20. In percent.**

Hand Washing Facilities	Cambodia	Phnom	Other	Rural
<b>Hand Washing Facilities within the premises</b>				
Not available	11.0	2.2	10.0	13.5
Running water from a piped system or tank	18.6	70.7	20.6	5.7
Hand-poured water system	63.8	24.3	64.4	72.8
Basin/bucket	6.6	2.9	5.0	8.1
Total	100	100	100	100
<b>Hand washing facilities which the most frequently used</b>				
Next to toilet (less than 3 m)	59.2	82.5	66.0	50.3
Next to toilet (more than 3 m) or other place	38.5	15.5	32.1	47.0
Not observed due to no permission	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.7
Not observed due to other reasons	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100
<b>Availability of water at the handwashing facilities</b>				
Yes	94.8	94.1	96.4	94.3
No	5.2	5.9	3.6	5.7
Total	100	100	100	100
<b>Availability of soap at the handwashing facilities</b>				
Yes	85.2	89.4	90.7	82.0
No	14.8	10.6	9.3	18.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,636.1	531.6	842.6	2,261.9

### 3.8 Energy sources for lighting and cooking

#### Energy sources for lighting

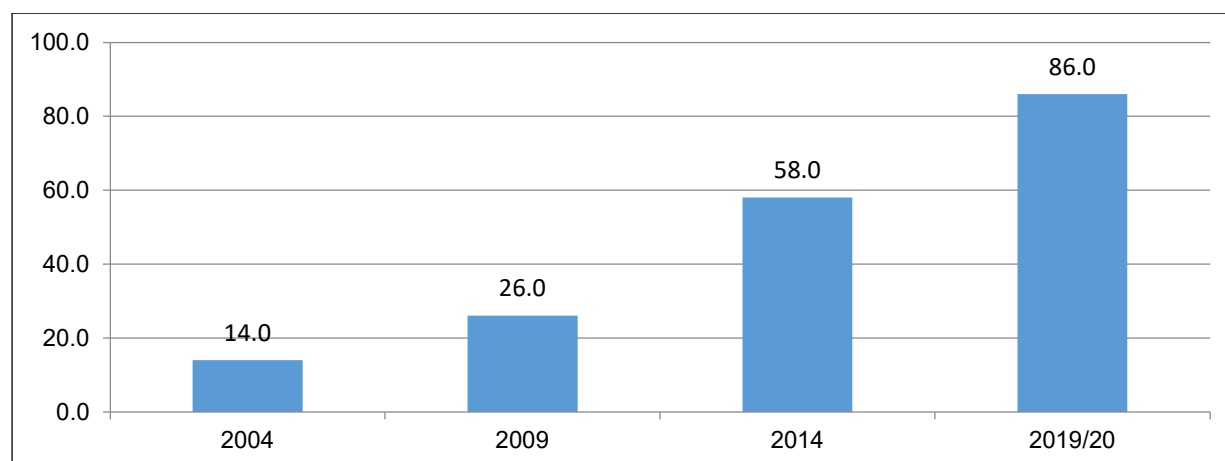
As shown in Table 13 in 2019/20, the three main sources of lighting used by the households in Cambodia were the publicly-provided electricity/city power, solar and battery which constitute about 86 percent, 8 percent and 4 percent respectively. Meanwhile, the other sources were used for lighting by the Cambodian households, at less than 1 percent.

**Table 13. Main sources of lighting by geographical domain, 2019/20. In percent.**

Sources of lighting	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	85.7	98.5	95.6	79.0
Generator	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8
Battery	4.1	0.0	1.4	6.0
Kerosene lamp	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6
Candle	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar	8.4	0.0	2.0	12.7
None	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,636.1	531.6	842.6	2,261.9

Looking at the differences in each domain, almost all the households living in Phnom Penh had used the publicly provided electricity or city power as sources of lighting. These shares were lower for the households living in the other urban and rural areas, which constitute about 96 percent and 79 percent respectively. In the rural areas, Solar and battery was still commonly used by the households for lighting at about 13 percent and 6 percent, respectively (See Table 12 for more details).

**Figure 7. Access to publicly-provided electricity/city power for lighting, 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**



As shown in Figure 7, the percentage of Cambodian households had used the publicly-provided electricity/city power had highly increased from 14 percent in 2004 to 26 percent in 2009. Since 2009, this corresponding percentage had dramatically increased from 26 percent to 86 percent over the last decade period.

### Energy sources for cooking

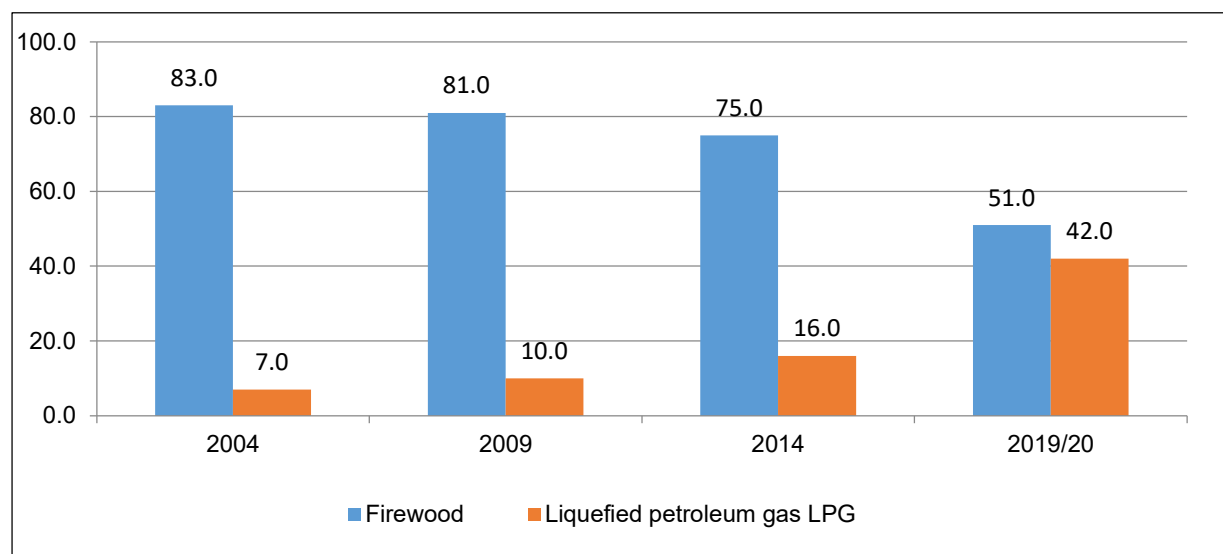
In all Cambodia, about 51 percent of the households used firewood for cooking, 42 percent used LPG and 6 percent used charcoal.

**Table 14. Main sources of cooking by geographical domain, 2019/20. In percent.**

Type of fuel	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
Firewood	51.3	4.2	37.6	67.5
Charcoal	5.6	2.4	5.6	6.3
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	41.9	92.4	55.8	24.9
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,636.1	531.6	842.6	2,261.9

In the rural areas, about 68 percent of the households used firewood as fuel for cooking. In the other urban areas, about 38 percent of the households also used firewood for cooking. In Phnom Penh the liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) was the most common fuel; in which, about 92 percent of the households used it for cooking. The shares of households had used firewood and charcoal, in Phnom Penh were very low with about 4 percent and 2 percent respectively. (See Table 13 for more details).



**Figure 8. Access to energy sources for cooking, 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

As shown in Figure 8, the percentage of the households that used firewood for cooking in Cambodia had slightly decreased over the first two five-year period. It dropped 2 percent from 2004 to 2009 and 6 percent from 2009 to 2014. But dramatically dropped 24 percent over the last five-year. On the Contrary, the liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) that used by the households for cooking had steadily increased over the first decade, about 3 percent between 2004 and 2009, and 6 percent between 2009 and 2014. But over the last five-year, it significantly jumped about 26 percent.



## Section 4: Agriculture

### 4.1 Introduction

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

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

### Crops

The classification of crops, based on FAO classification, provides a grouping into 23 groups. However, to get more reliable estimates six main groups are used, namely:

- Cereals (including mainly rice and other grains)
- Tubers and leguminous plants (including tubers, roots and bulk crop, and leguminous plants mainly for grain excluding soybean and groundnut)
- Industrial temporary crops (including sugar crops, oilseed crops, spices, condiments, aromatic and medicinal plants, fibre crops, and other industrial crops)
- Vegetables (including leafy or stem vegetables, fruit-bearing vegetables, root, bulb and tuberous vegetables, leguminous vegetables harvested green, other vegetables, and special horticultural cultivation)
- Fruits and nuts (including citrus fruit, other cultivated fruits, and edible nuts)
- Industrial permanent crops (including spices and aromatic crops, rubber and tanning crops, and flower crops)

### 4.2 Land ownership

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

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

Table 1 shows that Tonle Sap zone has the largest share of agricultural land in 2020, followed by Plain zone. For Phnom Penh, the share of agricultural land is smallest as most of Phnom Penh is designated as industrial, commercial or service areas. Of the total 33,819 thousand hectares in Cambodia, approximately 12 percent (448 thousand hectares) was owned by women headed households (See Table 1 and Figure 1 for more details).

**Table 1. Agricultural land by sex of household and zone, 2019/20. In thousands and percent.**

Zone	Women		Men		Both sexes Hectares
	Hectares	Percent	Hectares	Percent	
Cambodia	448	11.7	3,371	88.3	3,819
Phnom Penh	5	18.0	24	82.0	29
Plain	170	14.8	982	85.2	1,152
Tonle Sap	185	12.1	1,343	87.9	1,527
Coast	19	11.1	153	88.9	172
Plateau/Mountain	69	7.4	869	92.6	938

**Figure 1. Agricultural land by sex of household head and zone, 2019/20. In percent.**

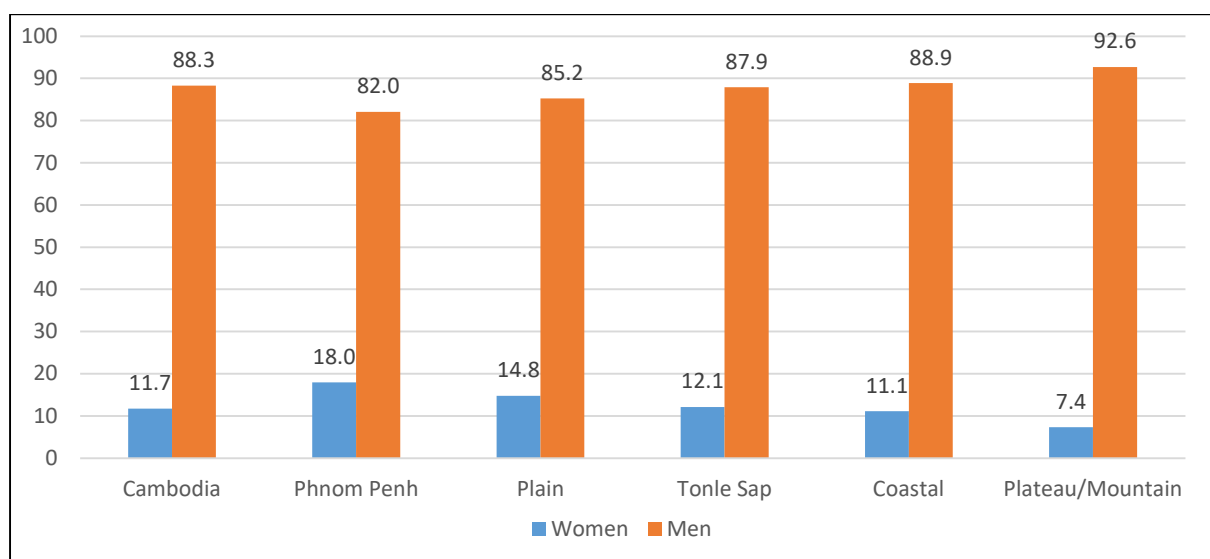


Table 2 shows that about 2 million hectares of agricultural land was used in wet season, in which 273 thousand hectares used by households who were headed by women and 1,682 thousand hectares used by households headed by men. In the dry season, the share of agricultural land used is much smaller at 36 thousand hectares used by households headed by women and 336 thousand hectares for households headed by men. The second most common type of land (except from wet and dry season land) is kitchen garden with 442 thousand hectares, for both household heads (women and men). If one compares all agricultural land in the five zones, Tonle Sap zone has the largest area with 1,528 thousand hectares, followed by Plain zone with 1,152 thousand hectares, and Plateau/Mountain zone with 938 thousand hectares, adding up for household headed by women and men (See Table 2 for more details)

**Table 2. Agricultural land by women of household, type of land and zone, 2019/20. In thousands and Percent.**

Type of land	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau /Mount.	
	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
	Thousand hectares											
Wet-season land	273	1,682	2	8	104	430	110	722	13	100	45	422
Dry-season land	36	336	0	0	15	179	20	142	0	5	1	10
Wet and dry season land	38	382	4	3	11	145	21	192	1	12	2	30
Kitchen garden	48	394	0	3	23	55	16	172	1	6	8	159
Land with permanent crops	32	461	0	4	5	152	17	81	2	24	8	200
Land for raising livestock	2	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Private forestry land	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Idle land	20	109	0	5	10	19	1	33	2	5	6	46
Other land (specify)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>3,371</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>869</b>
	Percent											
Wet-season land	60.9	49.9	29.5	35.0	61.1	43.8	59.6	53.7	66.0	65.4	65.1	48.6
Dry-season land	8.0	10.0	0	0	8.8	18.2	10.7	10.6	1.0	3.2	1.5	1.1
Wet and dry season land	8.5	11.3	66.9	12.2	6.7	14.7	11.2	14.3	4.2	7.7	2.4	3.5
Kitchen garden	10.6	11.7	0	13.5	13.6	5.6	8.6	12.8	4.4	4.0	11.3	18.3
Land with permanent crops	7.2	13.7	0	17.5	3.1	15.5	9.1	6.0	12.9	15.4	11.0	23.0
Land for raising livestock	0.4	0.1	0.2	0	1.0	0.2	0	0	0	0.8	0	0
Private forestry land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0.1
Idle land	4.4	3.2	3.5	21.8	5.7	2	0.8	2.5	11.4	3.2	8.7	5.3
Other land (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 3 shows the number of households which reported that they owned agricultural land in 2019/20. As indicated, approximately 75 percent of all households in Cambodia owned agricultural land of less than 10,000 square meters (10,000 square meters are equivalent of one hectare), followed by 17 percent of households with agricultural land between 10,000 and 30,000 square meters. If one compares agricultural land in the five zones, the percentage of households living in Phnom Penh which owned agricultural land with less than 10,000 square meters is higher than in the other four zones, at 92 percent (See Table 3 for more details).

**Table 3. Number of households with agricultural land by area and zone, 2019/20. In thousands and percent.**

Area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain	Number						
Less than 10,000 m <sup>2</sup>	1,697	42	752	498	132	273							
10,000 m <sup>2</sup> - 19,999 m <sup>2</sup>	199	1	75	71	9	45							
20,000 m <sup>2</sup> - 29,999 m <sup>2</sup>	193	1	50	79	6	56							
30,000 m <sup>2</sup> - 39,999 m <sup>2</sup>	72	0	14	33	2	23							
40,000 m <sup>2</sup> - 49,999 m <sup>2</sup>	36	1	5	18	1	11							
50,000 m <sup>2</sup> - 99,999 m <sup>2</sup>	48	1	10	21	2	13							
100,000 m <sup>2</sup> – and above	12	0	3	5	0	4							
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>425</b>							
							Percent						
Less than 10,000 m <sup>2</sup>	75.2	91.7	82.8	68.7	86.6	64.2							
10,000 m <sup>2</sup> - 19,999 m <sup>2</sup>	8.8	1.4	8.3	9.8	5.6	10.5							
20,000 m <sup>2</sup> - 29,999 m <sup>2</sup>	8.5	2.3	5.5	10.9	4.2	13.2							
30,000 m <sup>2</sup> - 39,999 m <sup>2</sup>	3.2	0.8	1.5	4.6	1.2	5.4							
40,000 m <sup>2</sup> - 49,999 m <sup>2</sup>	1.6	1.5	0.5	2.5	0.9	2.7							
50,000 m <sup>2</sup> - 99,999 m <sup>2</sup>	2.1	2.2	1.1	2.9	1.3	3.1							
100,000 m <sup>2</sup> – and above	0.5	0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.9							
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>							

Table 4 shows that the share of owned agricultural parcels by all households in Cambodia is the most common type of land tenure. The share of owned parcels not being rented out was approximately 88 percent in 2019/20. The share of owned parcels in Coast and Plateau and Mountain is higher than in the other three zones, at about 93 percent compared to 75 percent or more in the other zones. The share of parcels which are rented in by the households living in Plain and Tonle Sap and zones are 4 and 5 percent respectively, but the shares of rented parcels in Phnom Penh, Coast and Plateau and Mountain and zones are lower lower (less than 5 percent).. (See Table 4 for more details).

**Table 4. Number of agricultural parcels by ownership and zone, 2019/20. In thousands and percent.**

Land tenure	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain	Number						
Owned	3,351	40	1,317	1,055	235	703							
Owned, rented out	253	13	126	76	12	25							
Rented in	141	1	67	58	3	13							
Free use of land	72	0	30	29	2	12							
Other tenure	0	0	0	0	0	0							
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,817</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>753</b>							
							Percent						
Owned	87.8	75.1	85.5	86.7	93.2	93.3							
Owned, rented out	6.6	23.7	8.2	6.3	4.8	3.4							
Rented in	3.7	1.2	4.3	4.7	1.3	1.7							
Free use of land	1.9	0	1.9	2.4	0.7	1.6							
Other tenure	0	0	0	0	0	0							
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>							

The households were asked about conflicts concerning their agricultural land (parcels). The conflict refers to any kind of claims for the ownership of land. As indicated in Table 5, about 1.9 percent of households were previous plot conflict with others over land ownership. The previous conflict over land ownership is higher (4 percent) for the households in Phnom Penh than the households in other areas. However, having an ongoing conflict over land ownership is less common, 0.4 percent only in Cambodia in 2019/20 (See Table 5 for more details).

**Table 5. Number of households by parcels conflict and zone, 2019/20. In thousands and percent.**

Conflict situation	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Number					
Ongoing plot conflict	14	0	6	5	2	1
Previous plot conflict	74	2	31	20	3	18
No plot conflict	3,728	52	1,503	1,193	248	734
Total	3,817	53	1,540	1,218	252	753
Conflict situation	Percent					
Ongoing plot conflict	0.4	0	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.2
Previous plot conflict	1.9	3.6	2.0	1.7	1.0	2.4
No plot conflict	97.7	96.4	97.6	97.9	98.1	97.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 6 shows that of the total area of agriculture land about 86 percent was owned and 7 percent was rented out. Altogether about 86 percent of agriculture land was owned in 2019/20. If one compares the area of agricultural land owned by the households in five zones, the share in Plateau and Mountain is about 93 percent higher than in the other four zones, about 93 percent. For the areas of agricultural land which are rented in, the share is higher in Tonle Sap, about 8 percent, followed by Plain zone, about 7 percent (See Table 6 for more details).

**Table 6. Area of agricultural land by ownership and zone, 2019/20. In thousands and percent.**

Land tenure	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Owned	3,269	14	925	1,249	155	926
Owned, rented out	261	11	103	103	7	38
Rented in	227	0	79	126	3	18
Free use of land	62	0	18	25	3	16
Other tenure	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,819	25	1,125	1,504	167	997
Land tenure	Percent					
Owned	85.6	54.5	82.2	83.1	92.6	92.9
Owned, rented out	6.8	44	9.1	6.9	3.9	3.8
Rented in	5.9	1.5	7	8.4	1.9	1.8
Free use of land	1.6	0	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6
Other tenure	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7 shows that about 51 percent of total area of agricultural land in 2019/20 was used in wet season land. In dry season land, the share of agricultural land area used is approximately 10 percent. The second most common type of agricultural land area (except from wet and dry season land) is the Kitchen garden land with permanent crops, which constitutes about 13 percent. If one compares the area of agricultural land in five zones for both wet and dry seasons land together, the shares of wet season land in Phnom Penh and Plain are lower than other three zones, about 34 percent and 46 percent respectively (See Table 7 for more details).

**Table 7. Area of agricultural land by type of land and zone, 2019/20. In thousands and percent.**

Type of land	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Wet-season land	1,956	10	534	832	112	468
Dry-season land	372	0	194	162	5	11
Wet and dry season land	420	6	156	213	12	32
Chamkar land	442	3	78	187	7	167
Kitchen garden	493	4	158	98	26	208
Land with permanent crops	6	0	4	0	1	0
Private forestry land	1	0	0	0	0	1
Idle land	128	5	29	35	7	52
Other	1	0	0	1	0	1
Total	3,819	29	1,152	1,527	172	938
Percent						
Wet-season land	51.2	34.0	46.3	54.5	65.4	49.8
Dry-season land	9.7	0	16.8	10.6	3.0	1.2
Wet and dry season land	11.0	22.0	13.6	14.0	7.3	3.4
Chamkar land	11.6	11.1	6.7	12.3	4.0	17.8
Kitchen garden	12.9	14.4	13.7	6.4	15.1	22.2
Land with permanent crops	0.1	0	0.3	0	0.8	0
Private forestry land	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.1
Idle land	3.4	18.5	2.5	2.3	4.1	5.6
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 8 shows that about 48 percent of the total area of agriculture land in 2019/20 has irrigation facilities. In wet season, about 27 percent of agriculture land was irrigated for growing crops and plants. If one compares the area of agricultural land in five zones, the Plateau and Mountain zone has most difficulties getting access to irrigation facilities, with a share of only 31 percent. For the Phnom Penh zone, the share of irrigated agricultural land is significantly higher, with about 70 percent, as most part of this area surrounded by rivers, lakes and streams.



**Table 8. Area of agricultural land by irrigation facilities and zone, 2019/20. In thousands and percent.**

Irrigation facilities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Irrigation during wet season	1,038	11	357	416	51	202
Irrigation during dry season	294	3	144	122	3	21
Irrigation during both seasons	516	6	183	229	29	70
No irrigation or water pump	1,971	9	469	760	89	645
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,819</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>938</b>
	Percent					
Irrigation during wet season	27.2	38.6	31.0	27.2	29.8	21.6
Irrigation during dry season	7.7	11.6	12.5	8.0	1.9	2.3
Irrigation during both seasons	13.5	19.6	15.9	15.0	16.7	7.4
No irrigation or water pump	51.6	30.1	40.7	49.8	51.6	68.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### 4.3 Crop production

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

Table 9 shows crop production which the households have grown for a whole year during wet and dry seasons in 2019/20. The total number of household activities for crop planting estimated at 4 617 thousand in the season and 1 325 thousand in dry season. The most common crop production in Cambodia is cereal which was harvested for gain, accounted 55 percent. The second most important crop production is fruit and nuts, which accounted for about 24 percent. (See Table 9 for more details).

**Table 9. Number of household activities by main group of crop production and season, 2019/20. In thousands and Percent.**

Main group of crop production	CSES 2019/20		
	Total	Wet season	Dry season
Cereal harvested for grain	2,540	2,159	381
Tubers and leguminous plants	352	204	147
Industrial temporary crops	97	57	40
Vegetables	255	138	117
Fruits and nuts	1,107	592	515
Industrial permanent crops	253	134	119
Other crop not classified elsewhere	13	8	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,617</b>	<b>3,292</b>	<b>1,325</b>
	Percent		
Cereal harvested for grain	55.0	65.6	28.8
Tubers and leguminous plants	7.6	6.2	11.1
Industrial temporary crops	2.1	1.7	3.0
Vegetables	5.5	4.2	8.8
Fruits and nuts	24	18	38.9
Industrial permanent crops	5.5	4.1	9.0
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0.3	0.2	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 10 shows that in Cambodia the total quantity of cereal harvested for grain in wet season was an estimated to 5,018 thousand tones. In dry season, the quantity of grain produced was an estimated at 2,118 thousand tones, which is about a half quantity harvested in wet season. In wet season, the cereal harvested for grain had the highest share, accounted for 66 percent of all planting crops, followed by tubers and leguminous plants, 23 percent. In dry season, the share of tubers and leguminous plants and cereal harvested for grain is about 42 percent and 38 percent, respectively. If one compares the quantities of crop produced in each zone, the share of cereal harvested for grain is highest for wet season in Phnom Penh. For other three zones (Plateau/Mountain, Plain, Coastal zones), the shares of cereal for grain is higher than other crop production groups only in wet season, at 61 percent, 73 percent and 75 percent respectively (See Table 10 for more details).

**Table 10. Crop production by main group, season and zone, 2019/20. In thousands and percent.**

Main group of crop production	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/Mountain	
	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
	Thousand tones											
Cereals harvested for grain	5,018	2,118	21	0	1,732	1,091	2,171	979	289	27	804	22
Tubers and leguminous plants	1,762	2,364	0	0	242	175	1,171	1,322	0	0	349	867
Industrial temporary crops	81	118	0	0	30	94	23	8	3	10	26	6
Vegetables	107	125	0	0	68	60	27	51	3	5	10	9
Fruits and nuts	394	661	4	1	163	214	76	225	84	36	67	185
Industrial permanent crops	272	260	0	0	122	105	69	71	8	7	73	77
Other crop not classified	5	2	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,638	5,648	24	1	2,361	1,741	3,537	2,655	387	84	1,329	1,166
	Percent											
Cereals harvested for grain	65.7	37.5	84.3	0	73.4	62.7	61.4	36.9	74.7	31.6	60.5	1.9
Tubers and leguminous plants	23.1	41.9	0	0	10.2	10	33.1	49.8	0	0	26.2	74.3
Industrial temporary crops	1.1	2.1	0	0	1.3	5.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	11.7	1.9	0.5
Vegetables	1.4	2.2	0	0	2.9	3.5	0.8	1.9	0.7	5.9	0.7	0.8
Fruits and nuts	5.2	11.7	15.7	100	6.9	12.3	2.1	8.5	21.7	42.2	5.1	15.9
Industrial permanent crops	3.6	4.6	0	0	5.2	6.1	1.9	2.7	2.1	8.7	5.5	6.6
Other crop not classified	0.1	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

#### 4.4 Cost of cultivation of crops

The costs of crop production for both seasons in 2019/20 are estimated to 4,779 thousand million riels. However, there are pronounced differences between the two seasons regarding the amounts spent on cultivation. Table 11 and 12 show the costs of crop production by zone for wet and dry season respectively in 2019/20.

The cost of crop production is estimated at 3,762 thousand million riels in wet season and 1,017 thousand million riels in dry season. In wet season, the highest total cost is spent for chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide, estimated at 1,093 thousand million riels which is equivalent to about 29 percent of total costs, followed by other hired labour charges, estimated at 353 thousand (about 35 percent of total costs), payment for hired draft power, at 673 thousand million riels (about 18 percent of total costs) and Planting materials 751 thousand million riels (about 20 percent of total costs). In dry season, the chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide, other hired labor charges as well as planting materials are higher respectively, if compared with other cost components of crop production. For every zone in

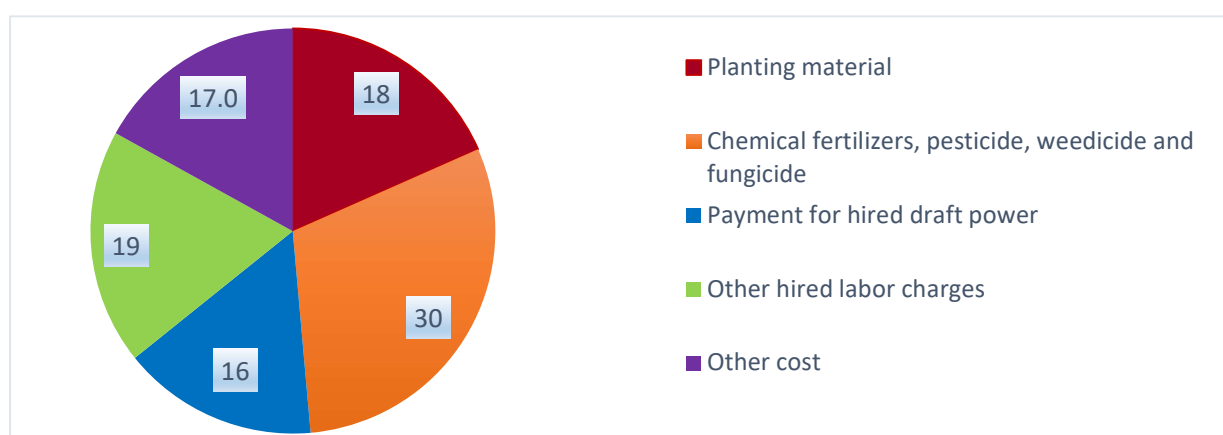
Cambodia, the chemical fertilizers and labour, planting materials are still the main cost components of crop production in both wet and dry seasons (See Table 11, Table 12 and Figure 2 for more details).

**Table 11. Cost of crop production in wet season by group items and zone, 2019/20. In million riels and percent.**

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain	Million Riels						
Planting material	751,366	891	244,640	363,168	19,727	122,940							
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	1,092,717	2,796	471,113	460,931	61,296	96,580							
Animal and plant manure	117,571	477	57,738	31,550	9,000	18,807							
Electricity for the farming	2,789	0	1,429	936	66	358							
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	236,590	58	97,877	100,916	7,574	30,165							
Storage items	80,845	329	30,657	33,506	3,875	12,478							
Payment for hired draft power	673,379	2,657	246,066	279,433	38,209	107,014							
Other hired labor charges	574,933	864	212,093	226,800	23,323	111,852							
Irrigation charges	43,227	0	26,757	14,889	467	1,113							
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	885	0	438	328	66	53							
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	100,449	504	46,623	35,030	3,679	14,613							
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	8,761	294	2,866	3,746	321	1,534							
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	78,203	149	27,588	45,269	1,399	3,797							
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,761,715</b>	<b>9,020</b>	<b>1,465,888</b>	<b>1,596,501</b>	<b>169,002</b>	<b>521,305</b>							
	Percent												
Planting material	20.0	9.9	16.7	22.7	11.7	23.6							
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	29.0	31.0	32.1	28.9	36.3	18.5							
Animal and plant manure	3.1	5.3	3.9	2.0	5.3	3.6							
Electricity for the farming	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1							
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	6.3	0.6	6.7	6.3	4.5	5.8							
Storage items	2.1	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4							
Payment for hired draft power	17.9	29.5	16.8	17.5	22.6	20.5							
Other hired labor charges	15.3	9.6	14.5	14.2	13.8	21.5							
Irrigation charges	1.1	0	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.2							
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	0.0	0	0	0	0	0							
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	2.7	5.6	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.8							
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	0.2	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3							
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.8	0.8	0.7							
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>							

**Table 12. Cost of crop production in dry season by group items and zone, 2019/20. In million riels and percent.**

Cost Items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Planting material	126,125	161	42,685	54,188	1,413	27,678
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	352,770	1,533	213,362	57,521	18,166	62,188
Animal and plant manure	21,788	387	13,122	1,448	1,392	5,438
Electricity for the farming	4,538	289	3,318	702	75	155
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	59,165	673	31,548	17,208	1,853	7,882
Storage items	17,105	298	8,086	3,041	582	5,098
Payment for hired draft power	73,871	602	20,932	20,815	7,459	24,062
Other hired labor charges	322,725	857	171,413	70,304	5,375	74,776
Irrigation charges	10,133	270	4,626	2,961	118	2,159
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	74	0	0	3	0	71
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	13,849	225	6,853	2,203	571	3,998
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	950	10	322	121	0	496
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	14,238	0	3,937	8,117	0	2,184
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,017,332</b>	<b>5,307</b>	<b>520,203</b>	<b>238,632</b>	<b>37,004</b>	<b>216,186</b>
	Percent					
Planting material	12.4	3.0	8.2	22.7	3.8	12.8
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	34.7	28.9	41.0	24.1	49.1	28.8
Animal and plant manure	2.1	7.3	2.5	0.6	3.8	2.5
Electricity for the farming	0.4	5.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	5.8	12.7	6.1	7.2	5.0	3.6
Storage items	1.7	5.6	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.4
Payment for hired draft power	7.3	11.3	4.0	8.7	20.2	11.1
Other hired labor charges	31.7	16.2	33.0	29.5	14.5	34.6
Irrigation charges	1.0	5.1	0.9	1.2	0.3	1.0
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	1.4	4.2	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.8
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	0.2
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	1.4	0	0.8	3.4	0	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure 2. Cost of crop production by cost item, 2019/20. In percent.**

#### 4.5 Livestock and poultry

Table 13 and Table 14 show the figures on households raising livestock or poultry by zone and sex of head of households in 2019/20. As indicated, the number of households engaged in raising livestock and poultry in Cambodia, was estimated at almost 1,957 thousand (54 percent of all households). In Phnom Penh, this share is very low, about 3 percent only, while the Coastal zone, the share is highest, about 66 percent. Comparing by gender, the share of men headed households who had raised livestock and poultry is higher than the share of women headed households for four zones, except for Phnom Penh (See Table 13 and Table 14 for more details).

**Table 13. Number of households raising livestock and poultry by zone, 2019/20. In thousands and percent.**

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/Mountain
Households raising livestock and poultry	1,957	16	783	648	152	358
All households	3,634	531	1,282	1,050	230	541
Percent of all households	53.8	3.0	61.1	61.7	65.8	66.3

**Table 14. Number of households raising livestock and poultry by sex of head of households and zone, 2019/20. In thousands and percent.**

Number of households	Zone											
	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Plateau/Mountain	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Households raising livestock and poultry	336	1,622	3	13	155	628	107	541	23	129	48	310
All households	782	2,854	161	371	290	992	208	843	37	194	86	455
Percent of all households	42.9	56.8	1.6	3.6	53.4	63.3	51.4	64.2	62.7	66.4	56.2	68.2

Table 15 shows the number of livestock and poultry the households raised in 2019/20. The most common types of livestock and poultry raised is chicken which accounted for about 57 percent, duck 35 percent and cattle 4 percent. Looking at different zones in Cambodia, chicken is the most common poultry to be raised by the households and followed by duck. Cattle and pigs are also quite common (See Table 15 for more details).

**Table 15. Number of livestock and poultry by zone, 2019/20. In thousands and percent.**

Type of livestock and poultry	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Cattle	2,743	27	1,082	828	208	597
Buffalos	327	0	95	106	19	107
Horses, ponies	3	0	2	0	0	1
Pigs	568	0	169	213	93	94
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	79	0	7	46	0	26
Chicken	40,785	255	13,554	10,308	3,600	13,069
Duck	25,138	82	16,776	5,616	1,989	674
Quail	1,292	0	0	1,291	0	0
Other	131	4	31	65	9	22
Total	71,066	368	31,716	18,474	5,918	14,590
	Percent					
Cattle	3.9	7.3	3.4	4.5	3.5	4.1
Buffalos	0.5	0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7
Horses, ponies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pigs	0.8	0	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.6
Sheep	0	0	0.	0	0	0
Goats	0.1	0	0	0.3	0	0.2
Chicken	57.4	69.3	42.7	55.8	60.8	89.6
Duck	35.4	22.3	52.9	30.4	33.6	4.6
Quail	1.8	0	0	7	0	0
Other	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The cost for raising livestock and poultry in Cambodia during 2019/20 was estimated at 1,399 thousand million riels. Table 16 shows that the highest cost for raising livestock and poultry was spent on purchased feed, estimated about 1,330 thousand million riels which is equivalent to 95 percent of the total costs. The total cost of veterinary services and medicine was 47 thousand million riels (or about 3 percent), and the cost of hired labor for caring for livestock was about 16 thousand million riels (or about 1 percent), and the cost of hired labor for caring for livestock was about 16,000 Million Riels (or about 1 percent). Looking at different zones, the share on purchasing feed is much higher than other cost components, more than 95 percent of each zone excepted Phnom Penh zone. (See table 16 for more details)

**Table 16. Cost for raising of livestock and poultry by zone, 2019/20. In million riels and percent.**

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Feed for livestock-purchased	1,330,055	4,973	647,030	290,682	140,678	246,693
Hired labor caring for livestock	15,923	0	11,660	2,562	8	1,693
Veterinary services and medicine	46,597	480	27,047	10,308	3,433	5,329
Other costs	820	0	505	155	20	140
Products and feed to/from market	6,136	0	5,345	34	73	683
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,399,530</b>	<b>5,453</b>	<b>691,586</b>	<b>303,741</b>	<b>144,211</b>	<b>254,539</b>
	Percent					
Feed for livestock-purchased	95.0	91.2	93.5	95.7	97.6	96.9
Hired labor caring for livestock	1.1	0	1.7	0.8	0	0.7
Veterinary services and medicine	3.3	8.8	3.9	3.4	2.4	2.1
Other costs	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Products and feed to/from market	0.4	0	0.8	0	0.1	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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

Table 17 shows the value of livestock and poultry in the past 12 months in 2019/20. The value estimated includes the other products of livestock and poultry sold, consumed in the household, bartered with other people or offered as gifts/charity to other people etc. As seen in the Table other products of Cattle are valued at 92 thousand million riels, other product of duck (i.e. eggs, etc.) valued at 444 thousand million riels. Looking at the different zones in Cambodia, the other product of pig than meat is about 1 percent for Plateau/Mountain and Plain zone, other product of duck is about 79 percent for Coastal zone, other product of chicken is about 33 percent for Plateau/Mountain zone and 10 percent for Tonle Sap zone.

**Table 17. Value of other products than meat in the past 12 months by zone, 2019/20. In million riels and percent.**

Type of livestock and poultry	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Cattle	92,290	66	39,135	28,277	6,700	18,113
Buffalos	6,999	0	4,166	1,367	410	1,055
Horses, ponies	30	0	7	0	0	23
Pigs	8,366	0	4,234	3,478	548	106
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	34	0	0	22	0	11
Chicken	35,051	1,369	10,875	9,046	3,911	9,850
Duck	444,317	1,286	390,911	7,173	44,040	907
Quail	39,051	0	0	39,051	0	0
Other	301	0	104	60	124	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>626,438</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>449,433</b>	<b>88,474</b>	<b>55,732</b>	<b>30,078</b>
	Percent					
Cattle	14.7	2.4	8.7	32.0	12.0	60.2
Buffalos	1.1	0	0.9	1.5	0.7	3.5
Horses, ponies	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Pigs	1.3	0	0.9	3.9	1.0	0.4
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken	5.6	50.3	2.4	10.2	7.0	32.7
Duck	70.9	47.3	87.0	8.1	79.0	3.0
Quail	6.2	0	0	44.1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 18 shows the value of livestock and poultry the households sold in the past 12 months in 2019/20. As indicated, the product value of cattle accounted for approximately 65 percent, followed by product of chicken for 14 percent then is pigs for 11 percent, and after then is product of buffalos accounted for 6 percent. Looking at different zones in Cambodia, the product value of cattle sold is in the highest share in each zone, then followed by the product value of pigs.



**Table 18. Value of livestock and poultry sold in the past 12 months by zone, 2019/20. In million riels and percent.**

Type of livestock and poultry	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Cattle	1,804,967	25,325	801,408	483,618	146,851	347,764
Buffalos	156,050	0	62,987	39,838	11,472	41,754
Horses, ponies	1,342	0	412	0	0	930
Pigs	29,3784	0	102,471	94,487	57,654	39,172
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	2,133	0	34	2,044	0	54
Chicken	385,825	3,894	155,353	81,946	36,976	107,656
Duck	112,511	874	70,734	9,149	28,584	3,170
Quail	2,324	0	0	2,324	0	0
Other	10,329	205	232	9,572	180	140
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,769,266</b>	<b>30,298</b>	<b>1,193,631</b>	<b>722,980</b>	<b>281,717</b>	<b>540,640</b>
	Percent					
Cattle	65.2	83.6	67.1	66.9	52.1	64.3
Buffalos	5.6	0	5.3	5.5	4.1	7.7
Horses, ponies	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
Pigs	10.6	0	8.6	13.1	20.5	7.2
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	0.1	0	0	0.3	0	0
Chicken	13.9	12.9	13	11.3	13.1	19.9
Duck	4.1	2.9	5.9	1.3	10.1	0.6
Quail	0.1	0	0	0.3	0	0
Other	0.4	0.7	0	1.3	0.1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.6 Fish cultivation and fishery

Table 19 shows the number of households participating in fish cultivation and fishery. Out of 3.6 million households in Cambodia, about 1,271 thousand households had engaged in fishing activities, equivalent to 35 percent. If one compares the five zones in Cambodia, the share of households with fishing activities is higher for Plateau/Mountain zone, at 51 percent, followed by Coast zone, at 38 percent, Tonle Sap zone, at 44 percent and Plain zone, at 34 percent. For Phnom Penh, the share of households with fishing activities is less than 1 percent, very low.

**Table 19. Number of households with fishing activities by zone, 2019/20. In thousand and percent.**

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Households with fishing activities	1,271	5	440	465	87	274
All households	3,634	531	1,282	1,050	230	541
Percent of all households	35.0	0.9	34.3	44.3	37.7	50.7

Table 20 shows the number of households with fishing activities by sex of head of households and zone in 2019/20. As indicated, the share of women-headed households who had engaged in fishing activities in Cambodia is lower than the share of men-headed households, about 23 percent and 38 percent respectively. Comparing by gender for five zones in Cambodia, the share of men-headed households who had engaged in fishing activities is higher than the share of women headed households for each zone. (See Table 20 and Figure 3 for more details).

**Table 20. Number of households with fishing activities by sex of household head and zone, 2019/20. In thousands and percent.**

Number of households	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/Mountain	
	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Households with fishing activities	178	1,093	2	3	73	366	64	401	11	76	28	246
All house-holds	782	2,854	161	371	290	992	208	843	37	194	86	455
Percent of all house-holds	22.8	38.3	1.3	0.7	25.3	36.9	31.0	47.6	29.0	39.4	32.4	54.1

**Figure 3. Percentage of households with fishing activities by sex of household head and zone, 2019/20.**

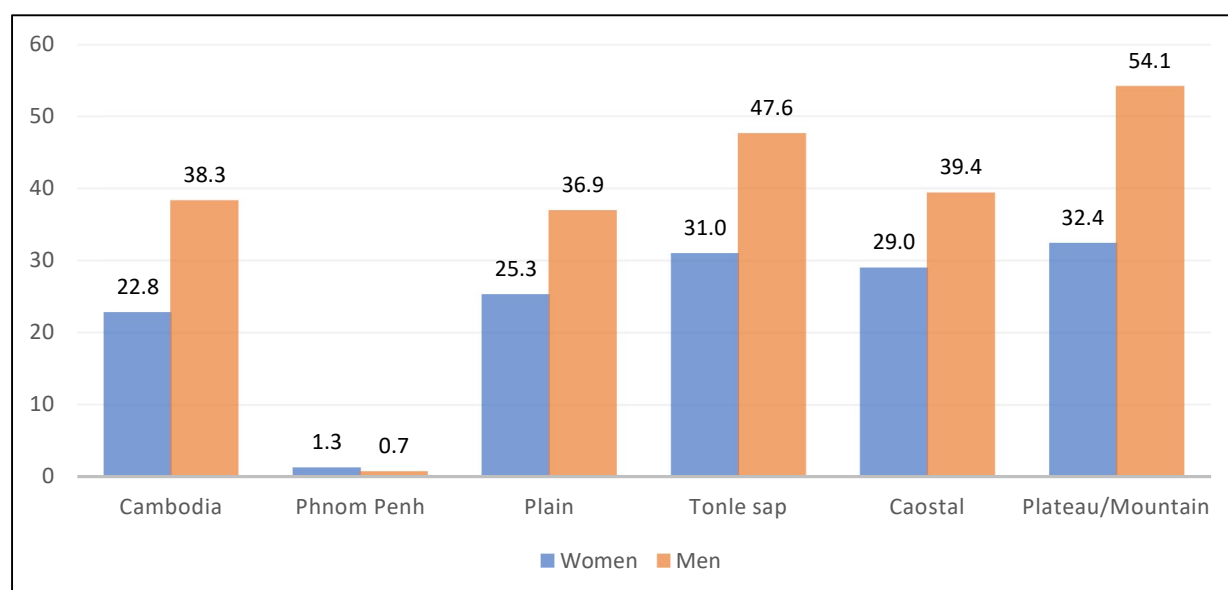


Table 21 shows the number of households participating in fish cultivation and fishing (aquaculture activities). As indicated, about 47 thousand households, which is equivalent of more than 1 percent of all households in Cambodia had engaged in aquaculture activities for 2019/20. If compares in five zones, the share of households in such activities is not significantly different, as the highest share is in the Plain zone, with about 2 percent only (See Table 21 for more details).

**Table 21. Number of households with aquaculture activities by zone, 2019/20. In thousands and percent.**

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
Households with fishing activities	47	1	30	14	1	1
All households	3,636	532	1,282	1,051	231	541
Percent of all households	1.3	0.1	2.4	1.3	0.3	0.3

#### 4.7 Forestry and hunting

In 2019/20, the number of households participating in forestry and hunting activities was 2,112 thousand household, which is equivalent to about 58 percent of all households in Cambodia. If one compares the five zones in Cambodia, the share of households with forestry and hunting activities is higher in the Plateau/Mountain and Plain zones, at 72 percent and 67 percent respectively. For Tonle Sap and Coast zones, the corresponding shares are lower, at about 70 percent each. For Phnom Penh, this share is very low, at about 2 percent. (See Table 22 for more details).

**Table 22. Number of households with forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2017. In thousand and percent.**

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Households with forestry	2,112	11	863	731	117	391
All households	3,636	532	1,282	1,051	231	541
Percent of all households	58.1	2.1	67.3	69.5	50.6	72.2

Table 23 shows the number of households with forestry and hunting activities by sex of head of households and zone in 2019/20. As indicated, the share of women-headed households who had engaged in forestry and hunting activities in Cambodia is lower than share of men-headed households, at 53 percent and 59 percent respectively. Comparing by gender for the five zones in Cambodia, the shares of both women- and men-headed households who had engaged in forestry and hunting activities are lower than men-headed households 2 percent (See Table 23 for more details).

**Table 23. Number of households with forestry and hunting activities by sex of the household head and zone, 2019/20. In thousand and percent.**

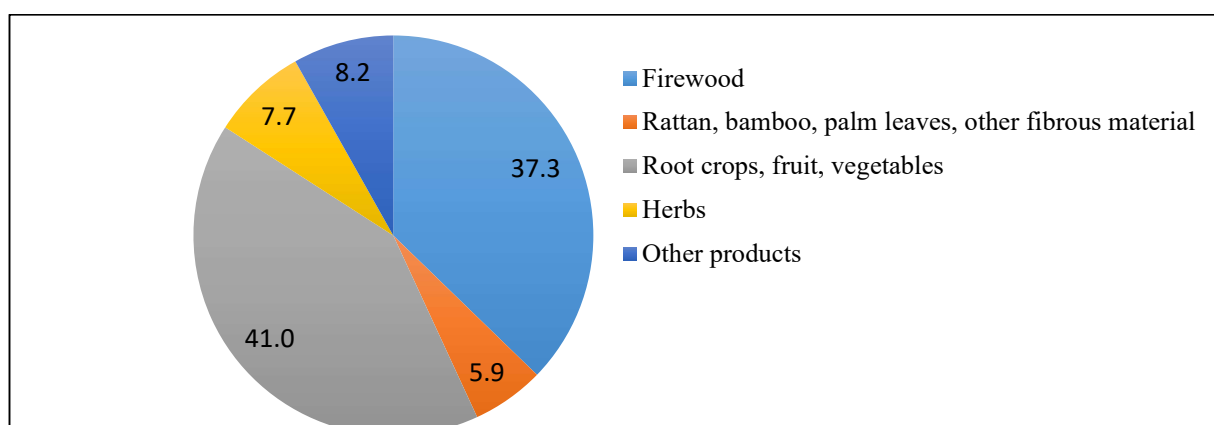
Number of households	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Households with forestry and hunting activities	415	1,697	3	8	196	666	139	591	20	97	56	334
All households	782	2,854	161	371	290	992	208	843	37	194	86	455
Percent of all households	53.1	59.4	2.1	2.2	67.7	67.2	67.1	70.1	53.6	50.1	65.5	73.4

Table 24 shows the number of forestry and hunting activities by type of activities and zone. In 2019/20, the most common activity was collecting root crops, fruit, vegetables, and collecting firewood at 37 percent lower than root crops at 41 percent for each of all households. Looking at different zones in Cambodia, fruit and vegetables collection is the most common activity in each zone. Besides these two activities, the collection of herbs is also common by the households in all zones (See Table 24 and Figure 4 for more details).

**Table 24. Number of forestry and hunting activities by type of activity and zone, 2019/20.**  
In thousand and percent.

Activities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain	Number of activities						
Sawing logs	58	0	5	15	3	35							
Firewood	2,062	11	844	712	113	382							
Wood for charcoal	43	0	5	18	5	15							
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	325	0	121	121	12	71							
Palm juice	58	0	23	24	5	6							
Root crops, fruit, vegetables	2,269	9	920	782	140	418							
Herbs	428	3	180	112	13	119							
Honey	94	0	16	33	2	43							
Wild animals and birds	185	0	30	78	7	70							
Other products	14	0	6	3	0	4							
Total	5,535	23	2,150	1,899	300	1,163							
							Percent						
Sawing logs	1.1	0	0.2	0.8	1.0	3.0							
Firewood	37.3	48.9	39.2	37.5	37.9	32.8							
Wood for charcoal	0.8	0	0.2	0.9	1.8	1.3							
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	5.9	0	5.6	6.4	3.9	6.1							
Palm juice	1.1	0	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.6							
Root crops, fruit, vegetables	41.0	36.8	42.8	41.2	46.6	36.0							
Herbs	7.7	14.3	8.4	5.9	4.4	10.2							
Honey	1.7	0	0.7	1.7	0.6	3.7							
Wild animals and birds	3.3	0	1.4	4.1	2.2	6.0							
Other products	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0	0.3							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100							

**Figure 4. Percentage of households shared with forestry and hunting activities by type of activities, 2019/20. In percent.**



## Section 5: Education

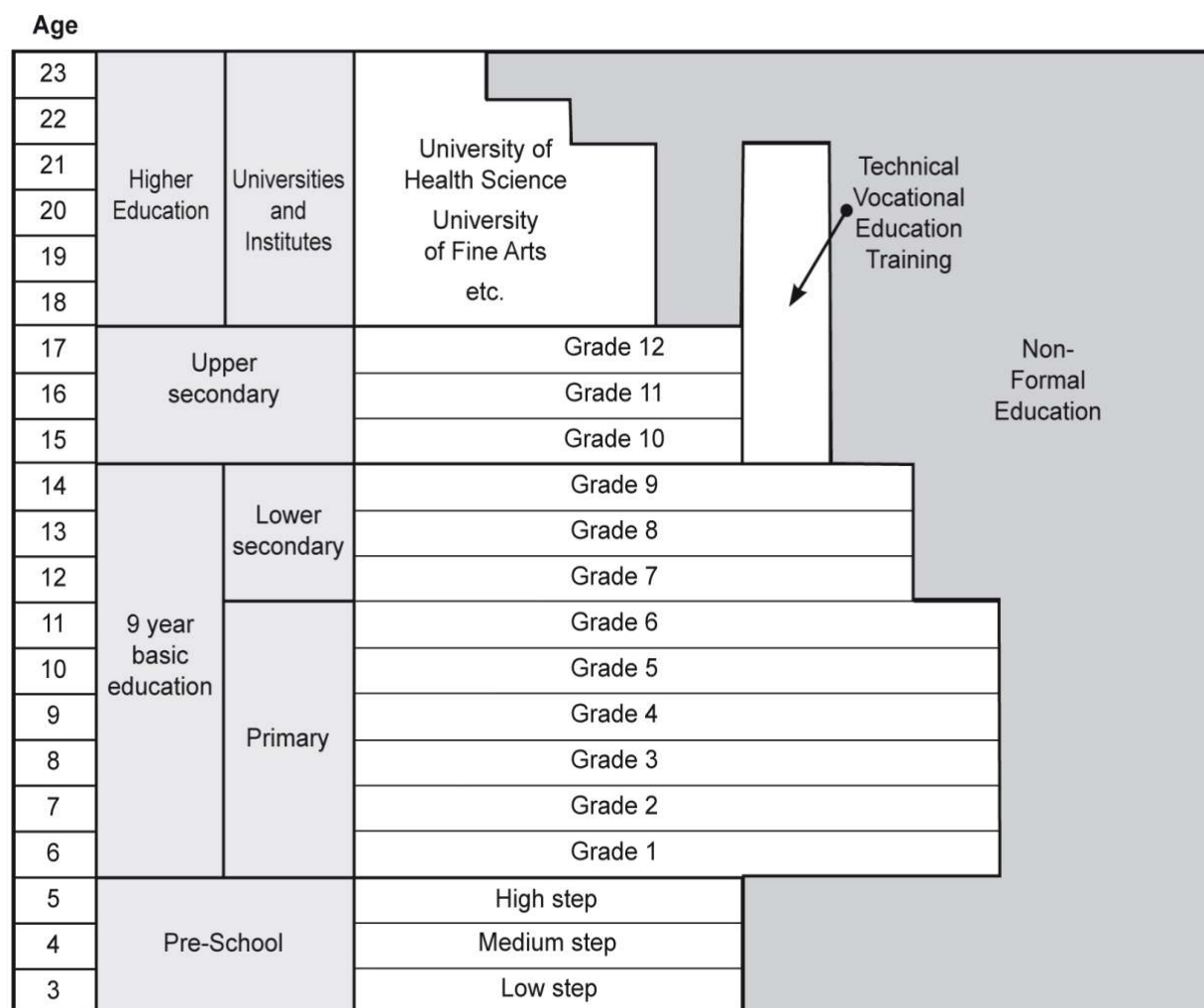
### 5.1 Introduction

The CSES 2019/20 includes a module, which makes it possible to produce the indicators on education: Literacy, educational attainment, school attendance/enrolment, public and private school, and education expenditure. Similar questions have been asked in the previous rounds of the survey.

The questions about education were posed to the household head. All household members aged 3 years and above were included. The household questionnaire is included in Appendix 3.

Official education data of Cambodia is mainly based on administrative information and organized by Education Management Information System (EMIS) which is under the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport. There are also educational modules in other surveys and censuses such as the General Population Censuses of Cambodia, Cambodia Demographic and Health Surveys (CDHS), Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Surveys (CIPS) etc. Figure 1 shows the structure of the educational system in Cambodia.

**Figure1. Education system in Cambodia**



Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS)

## 5.2 Literacy

There is a strong relationship between literacy and poverty. Thus, it is important to measure literacy. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a simple message in any language.

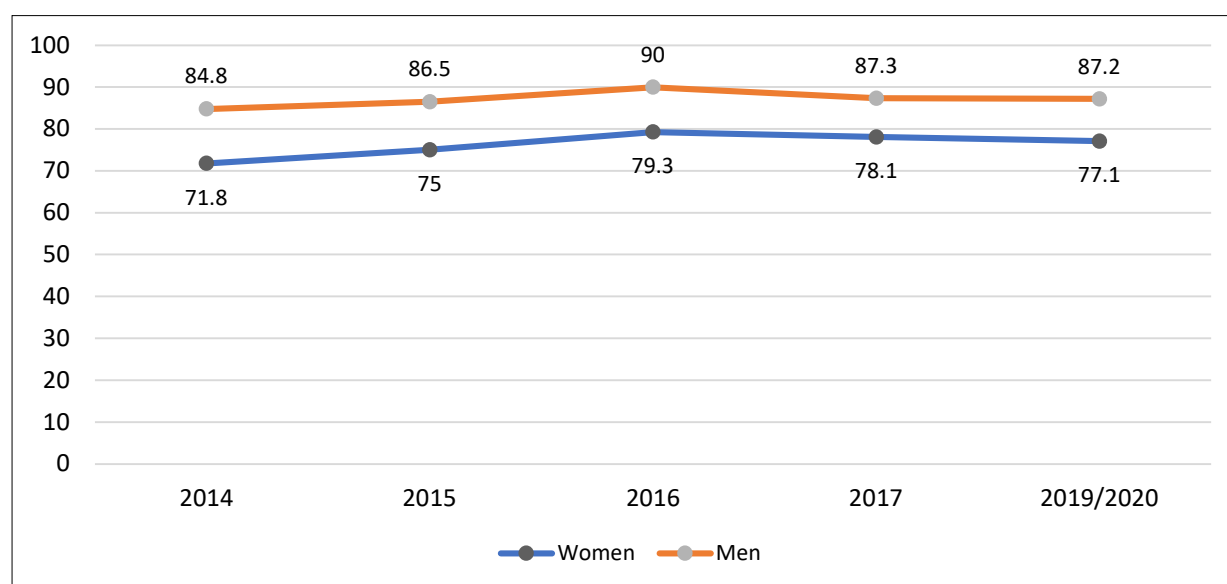
### Adult literacy

The adult literacy rate is the share of the population aged 15 years and older who can both read and write a simple message in any language. The adult literacy rate for 2019/20 was estimated about 82 percent for both sexes, 77 and 87 percent for women and men respectively. The adult literacy rate has increased with about 4 percentage points since 2014 to 2016. The increase is higher for women than for men but the differences are small. However, it notably indicated declining in adult literacy at about almost 1 percent between 2017 and 2019/20 (See Table 1 and Figure 2 for more details).

**Table 1. Adult literacy (15 years and above) by sex, 2014, 2015 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Sex	2014	2015	2016	2017	2019/20
Women	71.8	75.0	79.3	78.1	77.1
Men	84.8	86.5	90.0	87.3	87.2
Both sexes	78.1	80.5	84.4	82.5	81.9

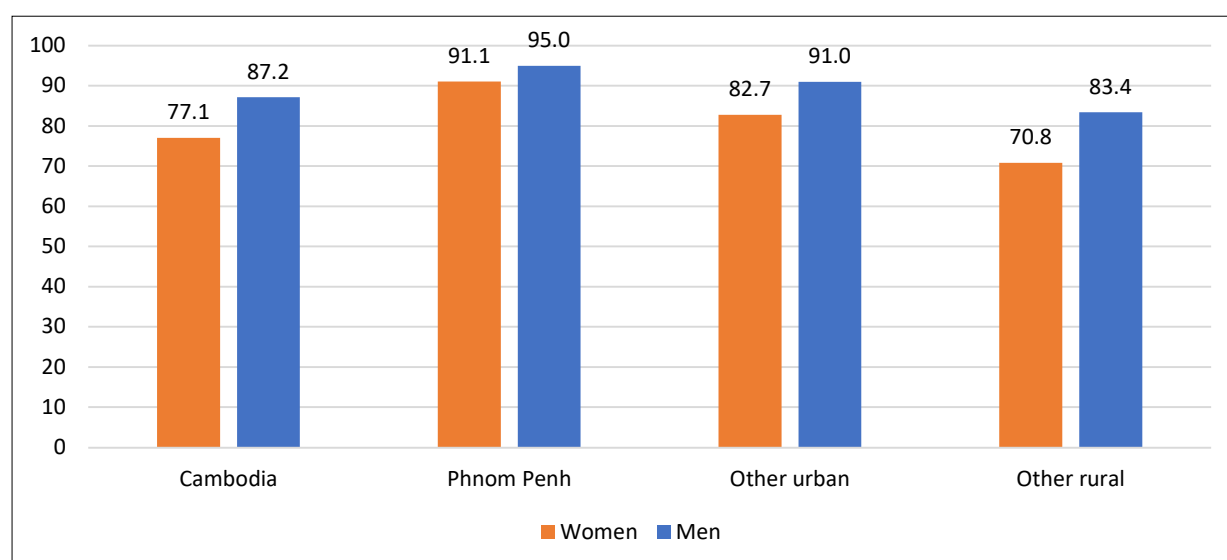
**Figure 2. Adult literacy (15 years and above) by sex, 2014, 2015 and 2019/20. In percent.**



In 2019/20, the adult literacy rate was highest in Phnom Penh with rates of about 93 percent for both sexes of which 91 percent for women and 95 percent for men. The adult literacy rates were lowest in other rural areas with about 77 percent for both sexes of which 71 percent for women and 83 for men. Overall, the adult literacy rate for women is lower than for men in all geographical domains in Cambodia within the last five years (2014-2019/20). The gap between women and men is smaller in Phnom Penh than in other urban and other rural area, which indicated the biggest gap among domain (See Table 2 and Figure 3 for more details.)

**Table 2. Adult literacy (15 years and above) by geographical domain and sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Domain	2014			2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	71.8	84.8	78.1	77.1	87.2	81.9
Phnom Penh	92.3	97.4	94.8	91.1	95.0	92.9
Other urban	80.0	90.7	85.1	82.7	91.0	86.7
Other rural	66.7	81.7	73.9	70.8	83.4	76.8

**Figure 3. Adult literacy (15 years and above) by geographical domain and sex, 2019/20. In percent.**

### Literacy by domain and age groups

Table 3 presented the literacy rate for the population aged 6 years and above. For Phnom Penh, the literacy rate was highest among all domains for both women and men in 2019/20, at 90 percent and 93 percent, respectively. Overall, literacy rates among women are lower than among men in all geographical domains in Cambodia in the last five years from 2014 to 2019/20 (See Table 3 for more details).

**Table 3. Literacy among population (6 years and above) by geographical domain and sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

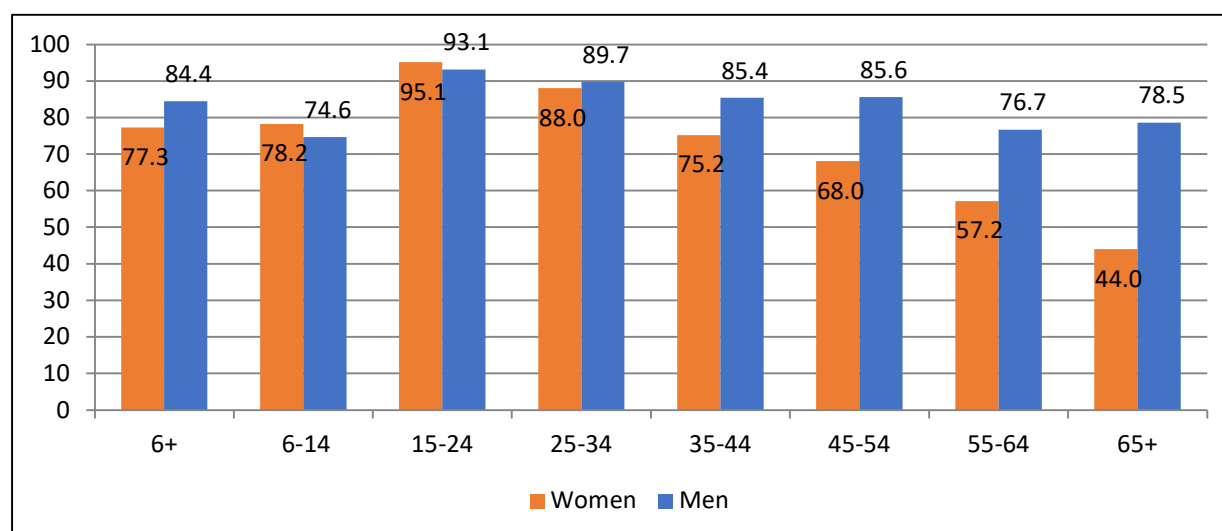
Domain	2014			2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	70.8	80.1	75.3	77.3	84.4	80.7
Phnom Penh	90.4	94.5	92.4	90.2	92.9	91.5
Other urban	78.4	86.0	82.0	82.1	87.7	84.8
Other rural	66.4	77.0	71.6	72.0	80.9	76.3

In 2019/20, the literacy rates was highest in the age group of 15-24 years, at 94 percent and in contrast, it was lower in the oldest age group of 65 years and above at 58 percent only. The literacy rate for women are lower than literacy rates for men in almost all age groups except for the age group 6-14 years and age group 15-24. Literacy rates among women were lower than among men in the previous survey years also. Overall, the difference in literacy rates between women and men are small among young people and larger in the older age groups (See Table 4 and Figure 4 for more details).

**Table 4. Literacy by age group and sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Age group	2014			2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
6+	70.8	80.1	75.3	77.3	84.4	80.7
6-14	66.4	62.1	64.2	78.2	74.6	76.4
15-24	90.4	89.9	90.1	95.1	93.1	94.1
25-34	79.1	86.8	82.9	88.0	89.7	88.9
35-44	67.8	82.4	74.8	75.2	85.4	80.2
45-54	57.1	77.5	66.6	68.0	85.6	76.4
55-64	55.9	80.8	66	57.2	76.7	65.8
65+	28.4	73.1	46.6	44.0	78.5	57.6

**Figure 4. Literacy by age group and sex, 2019/20. In percent.**



### 5.3 School attendance

#### Concepts and definitions

The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) is the ratio of the number of children of the official school age in school to the number of children of official school age in the population. The NER can be calculated both from administrative (EMIS) and survey data. NER is reported through administrative data from schools and Net Attendance Rate (NAR) derived from household surveys or population censuses.



There does not seem to be a clear distinction between enrolment and school attendance in Cambodia. The terms are sometimes used as they mean the same thing. By enrolment, it should mean the number of pupils reported by the schools in an annual school census conducted by EMIS. By school attendance, it means that the person/head of the household answer the question(s) on school attendance in the surveys.

There are a number of reasons why data on enrolment and school attendance differs, which sometimes there are large differences. One reason could be that a child may be enrolled in school but for a number of reasons not attending, e.g. because he or she helps with the family farm, business, migration, or because the school wants to boost enrolment numbers to receive more funds. The opposite is also possible, a child may attend school but is not enrolled e.g. due to incomplete school records.

In this report, we follow earlier reports on education in Cambodia and use the terms enrolment and attendance as they meant the same thing.

### Currently attending school

In Table 5, the rate of persons currently attending school in 2019/20 was about 63 percent in Cambodia. For Phnom Penh, the rate was about 66 percent, and followed by 63 percent and 62 percent in the other urban and other rural area respectively. Being compared with different areas in Cambodia in the last five years (2014-2019/20), the rates in the other rural area for women and men were lower than in Phnom Penh and the other urban areas. The gap in rates of currently attending school between women and men were small in all areas for 2014 and 2019/20 (See Table 5 for more details).

**Table 5. Persons aged 6-24 years who currently attending school by geographical domain and sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Domain	2014			2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	53.3	54.3	53.8	63.2	62.9	63.1
Phnom Penh	53.7	60.7	57.1	64.8	67.4	66.1
Other urban	54.5	58.4	56.4	63.3	63.0	63.1
Other rural	53.1	53.1	53.1	62.9	62.0	62.4

Table 6 shows the rate of persons currently attending school by specific age groups and sex. In 2019/20, the age group 6-14 years was among the persons who had the highest rate in currently attending school, about 94 percent for women and 92 percent for men. However, this corresponding rate is lower in the age group 15-24 years, which constitutes about 32 percent among women and 31 percent among men. If compares the differences in the last five years (2014-2019/20), the rates of currently attending school for person 6-24 years old is increase about 9 percent. The gender gap between women and men were small in all age group (See Table 6 for more details).

**Table 6. Persons who currently attending school by specific age group and sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Age group	2014			2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
6-24	53.3	54.3	53.8	63.2	62.9	63.1
6-14	88.5	86.9	87.7	93.7	92.4	93.0
15-24	25.7	29.2	27.5	32.2	30.6	31.4

Table 7 below shows the persons currently attending school by level of education and sex. There were large differences in level of education among the persons attending school. The pattern was the same for both women and men and the gender differences were small over the period 2014-2019/20. In 2019/20, among the populations who were currently attending school, the share of women is lower than the share of men in primary school, at 55 percent and 60 percent, respectively. For pre-primary education level, the share of children attending has increased from about 3 percent to 6 percent in the last five years for both women and men, while the share of children attending primary education has significantly decreased for women over this period from about 60 percent to 55 but increased for men from about 59 percent to 60 percent. For higher levels than lower secondary education, the share has slightly increased for women and slightly decreased for men (See Table 7 for more details).

**Table 7. Persons who are currently attending school by education level and sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Education levels	2014			2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Pre-primary	3.1	2.7	2.9	5.7	6.2	5.9
Primary	59.6	58.6	59.1	55.3	60.2	57.8
Lower secondary	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.7	18.4	19.6
Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	10.4	11.2	10.8	11.6	10.0	10.8
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	6.5	7.1	6.8	6.7	5.2	5.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

### Net attendance/enrolment

The net attendance rate in primary school for children aged 6-11 years has increased by about 5 percent in the last five years (2014-2019/20), with a 5 percent increase among women and 6 percent increase among men. In 2019/20, it is also observed that the increase in school attendance for women and men have the same rate (See Table 8 and Figure 5 for more details).

**Table 8. Net attendance rates in primary school by sex, 2014-2015 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Sex	2014	2015	2016	2017	2019/20
Women	85.5	90.5	89.1	87.9	90.1
Men	84.1	84.4	90.1	91.1	90.1
Both sexes	84.8	87.3	89.6	89.6	90.1

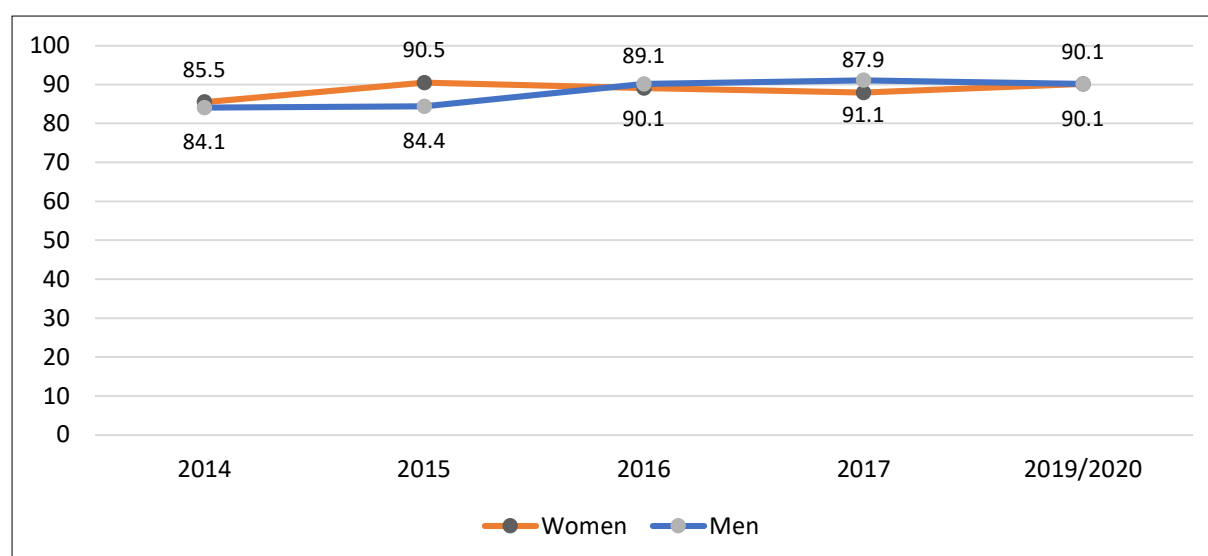
**Figure 5. Net attendance rates in primary school by sex, 2014, 2015 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Table 9 shows net attendance rates in primary school for children aged 6-11 years. As indicated in the table, the net attendance rate in 2019/20 for women and men had the same rate in overall Cambodia. If one compares the differences in the last five years (2014-2019/20), these corresponding rates for women and men have increased all geographical domains. For instance, the net attendance rates in 2014 are higher for women than men in all geographical domains in Cambodia but they are lower for women than men in both Phnom Penh and other urban areas. For 2019/20, the net attendance rate is higher for women than men only in other urban areas (See Table 9 for more details).

**Table 9. Net attendance rates in primary school by geographical domain and sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Domain	2014			2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	85.5	84.1	84.8	90.1	90.1	90.1
Phnom Penh	86.7	89.2	88.0	94.4	94.8	94.6
Other urban	84.2	87.2	85.7	90.6	90.2	90.4
Other rural	85.5	83.3	84.4	89.1	89.4	89.2

Table 10 shows the net attendance rate in lower secondary school for children aged 12-14 years. As indicated, the net attendance rate in lower secondary school in 2019/20 was much lower than in primary school. In Phnom Penh, about 53 percent of women and 51 percent of men had continued to study at lower secondary school. These rates were larger for men compared to other urban and other rural areas but these rates were lower for women compared to other urban. The net attendance rate was higher for women than men in all areas in Cambodia. The net attendance rates in lower secondary school had increased in almost all areas in the last five years from 2014 to 2019/20 (See Table 10 for more details)

**Table 10. Net attendance rates in lower secondary school by geographical domains and sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

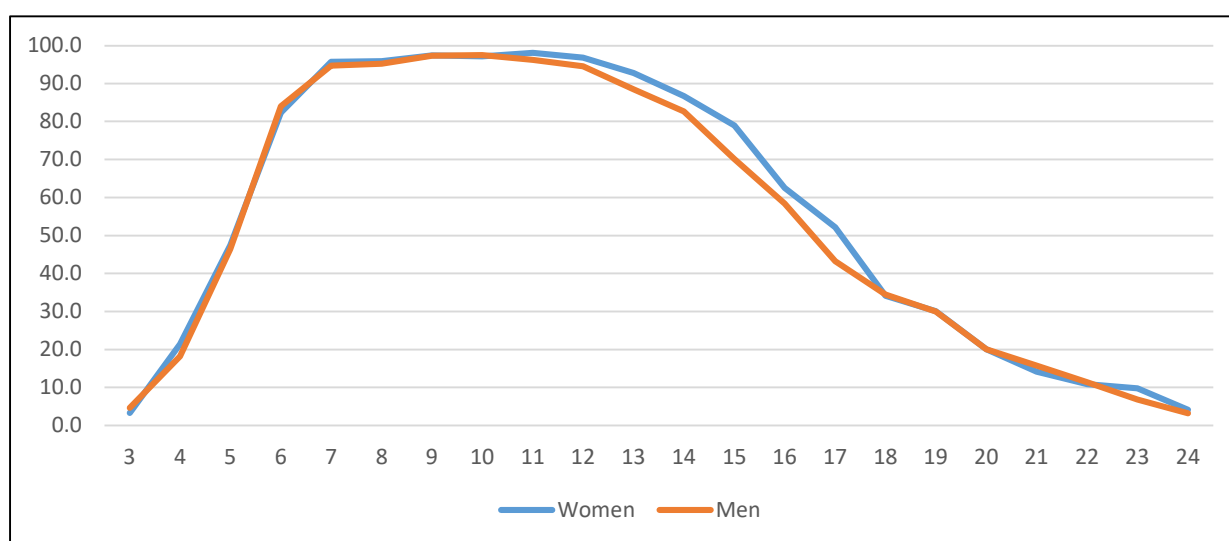
Domain	2014			2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	42.7	37.1	39.9	52.0	43.1	47.5
Phnom Penh	61.5	59.1	60.4	52.7	51.0	51.8
Other urban	53.7	50.2	51.8	58.1	46.0	52.3
Other rural	39.6	33.6	36.6	49.4	40.6	44.9

Table 11 shows the net attendance rates in upper secondary school for adults aged 15-17 years. As indicated, the net attendance rates in 2019/20 differed significantly between Phnom Penh, other urban and other rural areas. Phnom Penh had the highest net attendance rate in upper secondary school, which constitutes about 54 percent of which 50 percent for women and 58 percent for men. The lowest rates were found in other rural areas where the net attendance among women is about 29 percent and among men about 21 percent. Between the years 2014 and 2019/20, the net attendance rates in upper secondary school had increased in almost all areas except other urban area (See Table 11 for more details).

**Table 11. Net attendance rates in upper secondary school 15-17 years by geographical domains and sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Domain	2014			2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	21.3	18.6	19.9	35.0	26.8	30.9
Phnom Penh	42.6	51.3	47.2	50.0	57.8	53.9
Other urban	40.4	31.5	36.2	42.3	25.7	33.5
Other rural	16.9	14.1	15.5	29.4	20.9	25.1

As shown in Figure 6 below, net attendance rates had increased highest among children aged 9 and 11 years. More than 90 percent of children aged 7 to 13 years old had attended school. For children and adults aged 13 years and above, attendance rates were lower than among younger group, confirming that not so many children and adults continue from primary to secondary and post-secondary level of education and training. For children aged up to 14 years, women and men have almost the same attendance rates (See Figure 6 for more details).

**Figure 6. Net attendance rate by age and sex, 2019/20. In Percent.**

### Public and private school

Table 12 shows the percentage of persons attending private school among all persons who were currently attending school. As indicated, the share of students studied at private school in 2019/20 was low, at about 4 percent in three lower education levels including primary, lower and upper secondary education. In higher education, the corresponding rate has varied, with about 72 percent of women and 73 percent of men went to a private school/institution in 2019/20. Overall, private educational institutions have gained in popularity among students in terms of higher education in the last five years from 2014 to 2019/20 (See Table 12 for more details).

**Table 12. Attending private schools among persons who are currently attending school by education levels and sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Current grade	2014			2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Primary	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.8	3.5	3.6
Lower secondary	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	2.1	2.6	2.3	3.6	4.6	4.1
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	83.1	77.1	79.9	72.4	73.3	72.8

### Private lessons

There was large difference by level of education for persons who took private lessons (for fulfilling complementary needs at extra hours), but the gender difference was small. Private lessons are most common in upper secondary school, about 76 percent of women in upper secondary school and about 78 percent of men took private lessons after school in 2019/20. The rate was also high in lower secondary school, at 60 percent of women and 54 percent of men. The rate for all students in higher education took private lessons increased about 8 percent for the last five year in 2014 to 2019/20 (See Table 13 for more details).

**Table 13. Persons who are taking private lessons after school by education level and sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Current grade	2014			2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Primary	14.2	13	13.6	24.6	22.8	23.6
Lower secondary	49.2	44.8	46.9	59.6	53.7	56.8
Upper secondary - Technical/vocational pre- secondary diploma/certificate	69.9	65.8	67.7	76.4	77.7	77.0
Technical/vocational post- secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	39.7	41.5	40.6	50.1	46.8	48.7

**Never attended school**

Table 14 below shows the percentage of the population age 6 years and over who never attended school. As indicated, there are significant differences in geographical domains as well as between men and women. In Cambodia in 2019/20, about 12 percent of the population aged 6 years and above never attended school. The rural area was found highest rate at 16 percent while the rate was lowest in Phnom Penh, at 5 percent only, and the rates in other urban at 9 percent never attended school. Overall, the percentage of women who have never attended school was higher than the corresponding percentage for men in all areas in Cambodia, but this difference has decreased almost all areas for the last five years (2014-2019/20). (See Table 14 for more details).

**Table 14. Persons (6 years and above) who never attended school by geographical domain and sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Domain	2014			2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	20.5	11.4	16.1	16.0	8.5	12.4
Phnom Penh	6.1	2.6	4.5	6.3	3.1	4.8
Other urban	15.3	7.2	11.4	12.0	6.5	9.3
Other rural	23.7	13.4	18.7	20.1	10.7	15.5

Table 15 shows the percentage of the population aged 6 years and above who never attended school by age groups and sex. As indicated, the percentages of the population who never attended school had decreased in the last five years (2014-2019/20). In 2019/20, more women than men never attended school in almost all age groups except for the age group 6-14 years and 15-24 years, which fewer women than men never attended school and the gap between women and men is small (See Table 15 for more details).

**Table 15. Persons aged 6 years and above who never attended school by age group and sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Age group	2014			2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
6+	20.5	11.4	16.1	16.0	8.5	12.4
6-14	7.7	9.5	8.6	3.3	3.8	3.5
15-24	6.9	6.4	6.7	3.2	4.3	3.7
25-34	16.2	9.7	13	8.6	6.7	7.7
35-44	25.8	14.7	20.4	19.3	11.8	15.7
45-54	36.1	19.4	28.4	25.8	11.4	18.9
55-64	38.9	16.4	29.8	37.9	20.1	30.1
65+	66.8	24.7	49.7	52.5	19.7	39.6

**Reasons for not attending school**

The question on reasons for not attending school was asked only about persons below 18 years who were not attending school. Of this group in 2019/20, about 45 percent of women and 47 percent of men answered that they would not be able to attend school because they had to work to contribute to household income. This first indicating reason was higher in 2019/20 than in 2014 for both women and men. The second most common reason they cited was that they do not do well in school, at 16 percent of women and 19 percent of men. Don't want to study was the third most common reason, at 11 percent of women and 18 percent of men. However, the reason that prevented them from going to school was due to the poverty-stricken effects in the families, which also constitutes about 11 percent in 2014 and 7 percent in 2019/20 (See Table 16 for more details).

**Table 16. Reasons for not attending school among persons aged 6-17 years who are not attending school by sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Reasons for not attending school	2014			2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Don't want to	15.9	21.9	19	10.7	17.6	14.5
Did not do well in school	8.7	12.7	10.8	15.9	19.0	17.6
No suitable school available/school is too far - No teacher/Supplies	5.0	4.1	4.5	3.5	1.9	2.6
High cost of schooling	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2
Must contribute to household income	33.9	24.5	29.1	44.8	46.5	45.8
Must help with household chores	8.1	4.8	6.3	6.7	3.3	4.8
Too poor	9.6	12.3	11.0	6.8	6.5	6.6
Due to disability - Due to long term illness (over 3 months)	1.8	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.9
Too young	16.2	16.1	16.2	4.4	1.5	2.8
Other	0.8	1.0	0.9	4.7	1.8	3.1
Total	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0

## Non-formal education

Table 17 indicates the percentage of persons currently participating in non-formal education (i.e. literacy programme, vocational training, foreign language, etc.). As indicated, about 13 percent of persons aged 6-24 years participated in non-formal education in 2019/20. In 2014, the percentage in the age group 15-24 years was higher than the age group 6-14 years but in 2019/20, the percentage in age group 15-24 years was lower than the age group 6-14 years. In all age groups, the corresponding percentages increased in the last 5 years (2014-2019/20) and the differences between women and men were small (See Table 17 for more details).

**Table 17. Currently attending non-formal school by age group and sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Age group	CSES2014			CSES2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
6-14	6.7	5.5	6.1	15.4	12.7	14.0
15-24	7.4	7.3	7.4	11.2	11.5	11.3
6-24	7.1	6.5	6.8	13.3	12.1	12.7

Table 18 shows the type of non-formal classes which students attended. As indicated, foreign language class was the highest rate at about 90 percent of population aged 6-24 years attended, of which 91 percent for women and 88 percent for men in 2019/20. In the same year, small percentages of both men and women have participated in computer literacy. The lowest percentage was found in vocational training programmes at about only 2 percent constituting 1 percent for women and 3 percent for men (See Table 18 for more details).

**Table 18. Persons aged (6-24 years) who are currently attending non-formal class by sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Kind of non-formal class	CSES2014			CSES2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Computer literacy	5.7	6.7	6.2	3.9	3.8	3.9
Vocational training	4.1	3.8	3.9	1.4	2.6	2.0
Foreign Languages	88	86.1	87	90.6	88.2	89.5
Literacy programs - Others	2.2	3.4	2.8	4.0	5.3	4.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

## 5.4 Educational attainment

Data of the educational attainment presented in this part is for the population aged from 15 years and above.

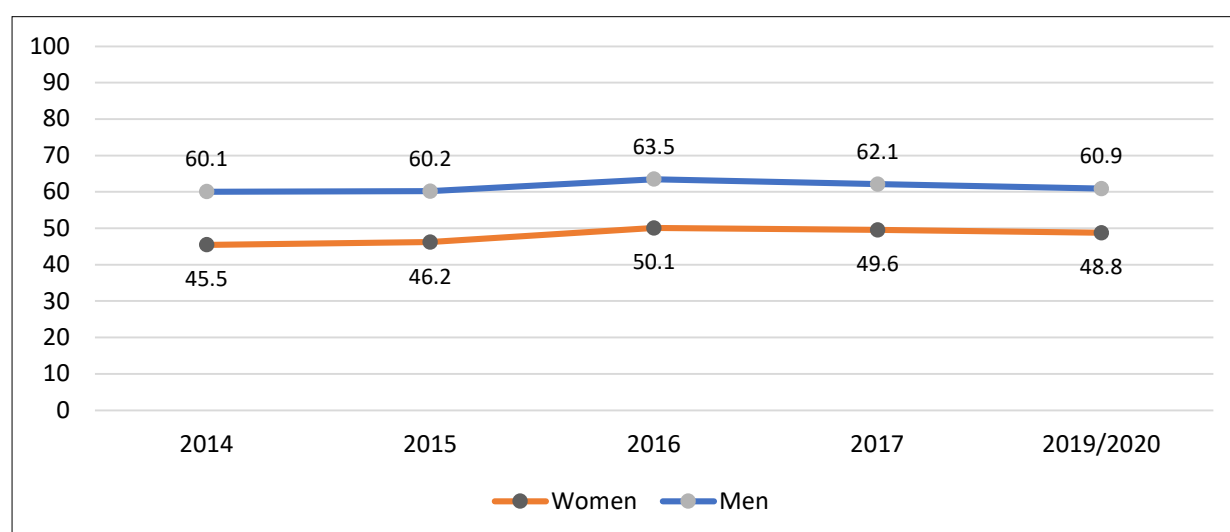
### Completed primary school

As indicated in Table 19 below, the percentage of population who completed primary school increased, which constituted about 55 percent for both sexes in 2019/20 from 53 percent in 2014. More men than women had at least completed primary school in 2019/20 and the gap between women and men has remained at 12-15 percent since 2014 (See Table 19 and Figure 7 for more details).



**Table 19. Persons aged 15 years and above with at least completed primary school by sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

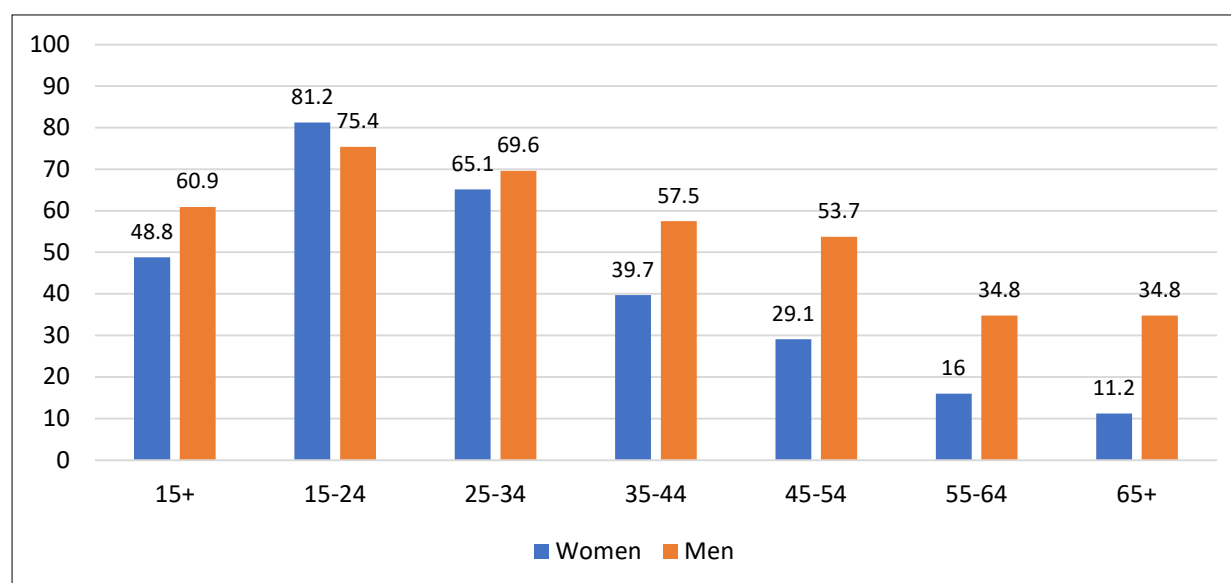
	CSES2014	CSES2015	CSES2016	CSES2017	CSES2019/20
Women	45.5	46.2	50.1	49.6	48.8
Men	60.1	60.2	63.5	62.1	60.9
Both sexes	52.5	52.9	56.5	55.6	54.6

**Figure 7. Persons aged 15 years and above with at least completed primary school by sex, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2019/20. In percent.**

Having at least completed primary education was more common among the population aged 15-24 years among other age groups. In 2019/20, the percentages for women and men in this age group who completed at least primary education was about 81 for women and about 75 for men. The corresponding percentages with at least completed primary education become lower and lower among the older population from aged 25 years and above. There were significant differences between women and men with at least completed primary education in 5 years (2014-2019/20). However, the share of women and men who had at least completed primary education increased in almost all age groups over this period (See Table 20 and Figure 8 for more details).

**Table 20. Persons with at least completed primary school by age group and sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Age group	CSES2014			CSES2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
15+	45.5	60.1	52.5	48.8	60.9	54.6
15-24	72.8	72.8	72.8	81.2	75.4	78.3
25-34	52.0	63.6	57.7	65.1	69.6	67.3
35-44	36.4	57.1	46.4	39.7	57.5	48.4
45-54	21.5	44.7	32.2	29.1	53.7	40.7
55-64	20.4	41.8	29.1	16.0	34.8	24.3
65+	9.7	33.4	19.4	11.2	34.8	20.5

**Figure 8. Persons with at least completed primary school by age group and sex, 2019/20. In percent.**

Having at least completed lower secondary school was also more common in the population aged 18-24 years than among other age groups. In 2019/20, the percentages for women and men age 18-24 years who completed at least lower secondary school 48 percent and 45 percent respectively. The corresponding percentages with at least completed lower secondary school are lower among the older population aged 25 years and above. There is large difference between women and men with at least lower secondary school in the last 5 years (2014-2019/20), especially for the population aged 35 years and above. However, the share of women and men who had at least completed lower secondary school has increased in most age groups over this period (See Table 21 for more details).

**Table 21. Persons aged 18 and over with at least completed lower secondary school by age groups and sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Age group	2014			2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
18+	21.1	32.3	26.5	23.7	33.7	28.4
18-24	41.1	43	42.1	47.8	45.1	46.5
25-34	26.3	38.6	32.3	34.7	41.5	38.0
35-44	13.6	29.2	21.1	16.7	32.9	24.6
45-54	8.2	20	13.7	11.6	27.2	19.0
55-64	7.5	17.9	11.7	7.2	17.0	11.6
65+	3.5	11.7	6.8	3.3	13.8	7.4

### Educational attainment

As indicated in Table 22 below, in 2019/20 about 18 percent of persons aged 25 years and above had none or only some education, at 24 percent of women and 12 percent of men. More men than women completed lower secondary and/or post-secondary education. If one compares educational attainment in the last 5 years (2014-2019/20), the percentages of persons aged 25 years and above who have attained only the lowest level (none or only some education) have decreased, from about 31 percent to 24 percent for women and 15 percent to 12 percent for men. The other higher levels alternatively changed among women and men over this period, but not largely different (See Table 22 for more details).

**Table 22. Persons aged 25 years and above by educational attainment and sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Educational attainment	CSES2014			CSES2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
None or only some education	30.6	14.8	23.3	24.0	11.9	18.3
Primary school not completed	35.3	31.5	33.5	37.2	32.1	34.8
Primary school completed	18.9	25.2	21.8	20.4	24.9	22.5
Lower secondary completed	8.2	13.4	10.6	9.5	14.3	11.8
Upper secondary completed	3.9	8.2	5.9	4.2	7.7	5.9
Post-secondary education	3.1	6.9	4.9	4.7	9.0	6.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

As indicated in Table 23 below, there was large difference in educational attainment between geographical domains in Cambodia in the last 5 years (2014-2019/20). In 2019/20, the post-secondary level commonly attained by the population living in Phnom Penh was significantly higher than the population living in both other urban and other rural areas, which constituted about 23 percent against 6 percent and 2 percent respectively (See Table 23 for more details).

**Table 23. Persons aged 25 years and over by educational attainment and geographical domain, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Educational attainment	CSES2014				CSES2019/20			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
None or only some education	23.3	5.7	15.8	28.0	18.3	6.6	13.7	23.6
Primary school not completed	33.5	17.8	26.8	37.7	34.8	17.6	32.1	40.8
Primary school completed	21.8	23.9	24.9	20.9	22.5	21.9	26.0	21.2
Lower secondary completed	10.6	17.9	15.1	8.4	11.8	19.8	13.9	8.6
Upper secondary completed	5.9	13.6	10.4	3.6	5.9	11.0	7.8	3.6
Post-secondary education	4.9	21.1	6.9	1.4	6.7	23.0	6.4	2.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## 5.5 Educational expenses

The amounts incurred as educational expenses during the last school year for each household member attending the formal school system, taking private lessons after school or following non-formal classes were recorded separately. The total expenses include the following seven categories:

- School fees
- Tuition
- Text books
- Other school supplies
- Allowances for children studying away from home
- Transport cost
- Gift to teachers, building funds etc.

There were large differences in educational expenses between the differences levels of education. In 2019/20, the education cost was 618 thousand riels in average at pre-primary level. Similarly, in primary

schools, the cost was about 651 thousand riels in average. For education in lower secondary school, the cost was about 1,142 thousand riels in average, and in the highest-level “undergraduate/graduate” 5,548 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 of education.

The cost for education in 2019/20 increased almost half compared to the cost in 2014. One explanation can be that more students study at higher levels where fees must paid. The result also showed that higher of education, the cost is also increased, it meant the cost for education has strong correlation to the level of education (See Table 24 for more details).

**Table 24. Average annual expenses by education level, 2014 and 2019/20. In thousand riel.**

Educational level	Average expense	
	2014	2019/20
Pre-primary	356	618
Primary	314	651
Lower secondary	669	1,142
Upper secondary	1,214	2,272
Technical/vocational	2,062	3,075
Undergraduate/graduate	3,837	5,548

As the composition of education are different in the geographical domains in Cambodia, it follows that the average expenses differ too. Phnom Penh had the highest share in education expense in average that might cause having more opportunities sending children to private schools than other areas. As indicated in Table 25 below, the average annual expenses in 2019/20 are considerably higher compared to the average annual expenses in 2014, accounting for 3,132 thousand riels for Phnom Penh, 1,312 thousand riels for the other urban areas and 821 thousand riels for the other rural areas. There are large differences in annual expenses between Phnom Penh and the rest of Cambodia over this period. (See Table 25 for more details).

**Table 25. Average annual expenses by geographical domains, 2014 and 2019/20. In thousand riel.**

Domain	Average expense	
	2014	2019/20
Cambodia	759	1,266
Phnom Penh	1,643	3,132
Other urban	1,179	1,312
Other rural	578	821

According to table 26 average annual expenses for women on education was higher than men’s expenses in 2019/20. Similarly, the average annual expense on education in 2019/20 was higher than in 2014 for both women and men. However, the differences in annual expense on education for women and men was larger in 2019/20, which accounts for 111 thousand riels per school year, as of 2014, the amount is different about 11 thousand riels per school year, respectively (See Table 26 for more details).

**Table 26. Average annual expenses by sex, 2014 and 2019/20. In thousand riel.**

Sex	Average expense	
	2014	2019/20
Women	754	1,322
Men	765	1,211
Both sexes	759	1,266

## 5.6 Gender parity index

Gender parity index (GPI) is a ratio of the women-to-men values of a given indicator. For gender parity, GPI should be in a range of 0.97 and 1.03 percent. As indicated in table 27 below, the Gender Parity Index for net attendance rate in all levels of education is about 1 percent for 2014 and 2019/20. It seems to be virtually unchanged in the last five years. (See Table 27 for more details).

**Table 27. Gender Parity Index (GPI) for Net attendance ratio in primary education 2014 and 2019/20.**

Educational level	GPI	
	CSES2014	CSES2019/20
Primary education	1.0	1.0
Lower secondary education	1.1	1.2
Upper secondary education	1.1	1.3



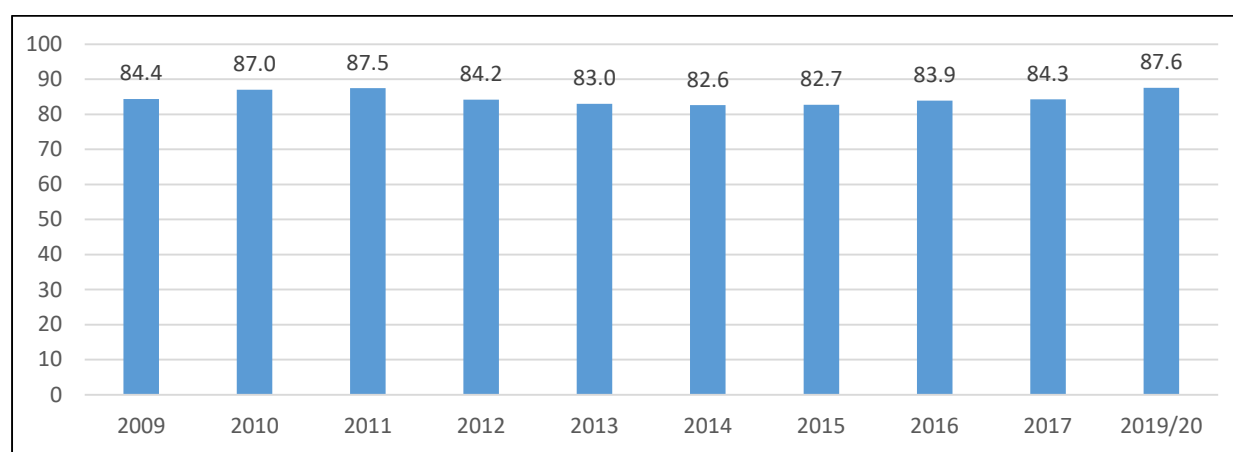
## Section 6: Labour Force

### 6.1 Introduction

The special demographic phenomena that Cambodia experienced in the seventies and the eighties have given Cambodia a unique labour market since the 2000s. Within twenty years between 1998 and 2019, the population increased from 11.4 million to 15.4 million with an average annual growth rate of 1.5 percent, based on the results of two decennial population censuses in 1998 and 2019.

According to the CSES, the working age population within the age group 15-64 years increased annually with almost 1.6 million persons from 2009 until 2019/20 (See Figure 1 and Table 1 for more detail). The increase of the working age populations has resulted in a slightly increasing in dependency ratio.

**Figure 1. The dependency ratios aged (15-64 years), 2009-2019/20. In percent.**



In this report, results in labour force participation (economically active) are presented mainly for year 2009 to 2019/20. Time series data for all years from 2004 are added in the appendix and on the website of the NIS.

The labour force consists of those with employment and those who are unemployed (without a job, seeking and available of work). Since CSES2009, the population aged 15-64 years has been adopted as the population of working age since international comparison often focus on this age group. In the previous CSES focused on the population aged 10 years and above. Being able to compare, the CSES 2004 to 2019/20 have been recompiled according to the age group of 15-64 years

Results are compared not only for Cambodia as a total but also breaking down into the three geographical domains, Phnom Penh, the other urban, other rural areas, by sex, age group, and education level.

The results on the economically active population in the General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 is different from the results presented in this report due to different concepts for measuring economic activity.

### 6.2 Definitions

#### Working age population

In CSES 2019/20, the working age population is defined as all persons in the age of 15–64 years.

## **Economically active population**

The economically active population comprises all persons who furnish the supply of labour force, the production of economic goods and services as defined by the United Nations systems of national accounts and balances during a specified time-reference period. According to these systems, the production of economic goods and services include all production and processing of primary products whether for the market, for barter or for own consumption, the production of all other goods and services for the market and in the case of households which produce such goods and services for the market, the corresponding production for own consumption.

The international manual<sup>4</sup> for labour statistics uses two concepts of the economically active population.

- 1) The usually active population measured in relation to a long reference period, such as one year.
- 2) The currently active population or equivalently the “labour force”, measured in relation to a short reference period of one week or one day.

In the CSES, the concept of “currently active population” is used with reference period “the past seven days. In the recently published results from the Population Census 2008<sup>5</sup> the concept “usually active population” with reference period “the last 12 months“ was used.

## **Economically inactive population**

The economically inactive population comprises all persons in the working age population who were not “economically active”, as defined above. The persons not in the labour force, or equivalently, population not currently active, comprises all persons who neither were employed nor unemployed during the brief reference period and hence not currently active because of attendance at educational institutions, engagement in household duties, retirement or old age, or other reasons such as infirmity or disablement, which may be specified.

## **The labour force (the currently active population)**

The labour force (i.e. the currently active population) comprises all persons who are employed or unemployed.

## **Employed**

All persons who worked at least one hour during the reference period, the past seven days, or had a job/economic activity from which they were temporary absent are employed. Unpaid family workers are included in employed..

## **Status in employment**

Status in employment refers to the status of an economically active person with respect to his or her employment. That is, whether he or she is an employer, own-account worker, employee, unpaid family worker or other.

## **Main and secondary occupation**

Two occupations can be reported for the reference period in the CSES, the main occupation and the secondary occupation. In this report on occupation, industrial sector and employment status are mainly based on the main occupation.

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<sup>4</sup> International Labour Office (1990). Surveys of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment. An ILO manual on concepts and methods. ILO, Geneva, 1990. ISBN 92-2-106516-2

<sup>5</sup> National Institute of Statistics (2009). General Population Census of Cambodia 2008, National Report on Final Census Results, August, 2009.



**Unemployed:** According to the international definition<sup>6</sup>, the unemployed comprises all persons who were without work during the reference period, the past seven days, were currently available for work and were actively seeking work. All three criteria must be fulfilled simultaneously.

**Not in the labour force (the currently inactive population):** People belonging not *in the labour force* (i.e. the currently inactive population) comprise all persons who are neither employed nor unemployed, i.e. do not belong to the labour force. (for example a full time student, homemakers, retired persons etc.).

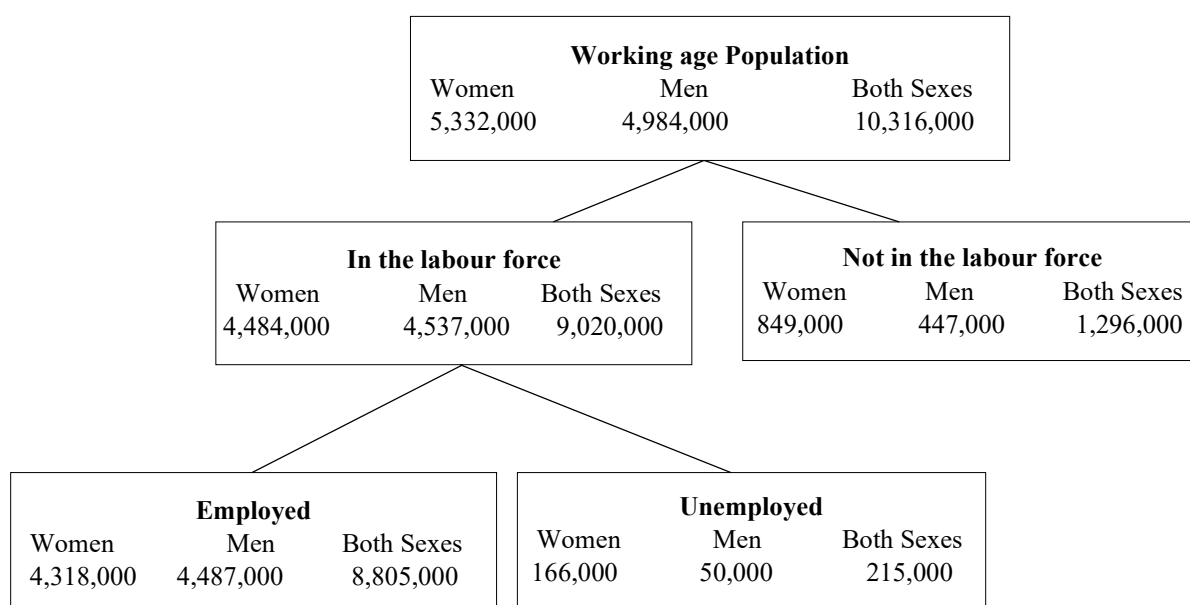
**Labour force participation rate:** The *labour force participation rate* is defined as the labour force as a percentage of the working age population in the same age group.

**Employment rate:** The *employment rate* is defined as the share of the employed population in relation to the working age population.

**Unemployment rate:** The *unemployment rate* is defined as the share of the unemployed population in relation to the labour force.

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

**Figure 2. Labour force in relation to the working age population (15-64 years), 2019/20**



<sup>6</sup> International Labour Office (1990). Surveys of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment. An ILO manual on concepts and methods. ILO, Geneva, 1990. ISBN 92-2-106516-2

### 6.3 Labour force (currently active population)

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

In 2019/20, the labour force participation rate in Cambodia was about 87 percent of which about 84 percent for women and 91 percent for men. These rates were higher in other rural areas than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. About 89 percent of the total population in the other rural areas was in the labour force compared to 81 percent in Phnom Penh and 88 percent in the other urban areas.

#### Employment and unemployment

The definition of employment and unemployment in this report has been complied with the international definition<sup>7</sup> that released in January 2020 by ILO (visit ILO's website at [www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org) for more detail). In addition, the methodology which has been used to calculate other indicator relevant to the labour force<sup>8</sup> in the CSES 2019/20 is also complied with the ILO (please visit at [www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org) for more detail).

Table 1 shows the labour force participation rate, employment and unemployment between women and men. In overall, more men than women are in the labour force in all geographic domains. The employment rate of working population aged 15–64 years was about 85 percent in 2019/20, of which the employment rate of about 81 percent for women and about 90 percent for men, indicating different rate at 9 percent points between women and men. Other rural areas had the highest employment rate with about 88 percent, followed by the other urban areas with 85 percent and Phnom Penh with about 76 percent.

According to table 1, the unemployment rate was about 2.4 percent of the labour force in 2019/20. In the same year, the unemployment rate in Phnom Penh was 3.9 percent while in the other urban areas was 2.8 percent and other rural areas was 1.9 percent (See Table 1 for more details).

**Table 1. Population and labour force aged (15–64 years) by sex and geographical domain, 2019/20.**  
Number in thousands and percent.

Labour force and sex	Number				Percent			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Total population	15,954	2,340	3,953	9,661	100.0	14.7	24.8	60.6
Total working age population	10,316	1,684	2,632	6,000	64.7	72.0	66.6	62.1
Labour force	9,020	1,355	2,304	5,361	87.4	80.5	87.5	89.4
Labour force participation								
Women	4,483	666	1,130	2,687	84.1	76.3	84.1	86.3
Men	4,537	689	1,174	2,674	91.0	85.0	91.2	92.7
Both sexes	9,020	1,355	2,304	5,361	87.4	80.5	87.5	89.4
Employment								
Women	4,318	624	1,082	2,612	81.0	71.4	80.5	83.9
Men	4,487	681	1,158	2,648	90.0	84.0	90.0	91.8
Both sexes	8,805	1,305	2,240	5,260	85.4	77.5	85.1	87.7
Unemployment								
Women	166	42	48	75	3.7	6.3	4.2	2.8
Men	50	9	16	26	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0
Both sexes	215	51	64	101	2.4	3.7	2.8	1.9

<sup>7</sup> [www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org) (ILO\_PAPI\_LFS\_VARIABLE\_DERIVATION\_GUIDE(A1V3))

<sup>8</sup> <https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/methods/#standards> and [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms\\_651746.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_651746.pdf)

## Labour force participation

Table 2 shows the labour force participation rates for women and men in different age groups. In 2019/20, the highest rates for women and men in the same age group 35-44 years were about 92 percent for women and about 99 percent for men.

In the youngest age group 15-19 years, about 59 percent for both sexes participated in the labour force. In general, the labour force participation rates for women were lower than the men in all age groups. The largest difference between women and men was in the age group 55-64 years where about 75 percent of the women and about 91 percent of the men were in the labour force (See Table 2 for more details).

**Table 2. Labour force participation rate by age group and sex, 2019/20. Number in thousands and percent.**

Age group	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
15-19	398	434	832	56.0	61.0	58.5
20-24	599	593	1,192	87.5	90.2	88.8
25-34	1,292	1,315	2,607	92.1	98.0	95.0
35-44	1,012	1,033	2,045	92.4	98.8	95.5
45-54	697	697	1,394	88.1	97.5	92.6
55-64	485	465	951	74.9	90.9	82.0
Total (15-64)	4,484	4,537	9,020	84.1	91.0	87.4
Of which						
15-24	997	1,026	2,023	71.4	75.0	73.2

Figure 6.3 below shows the labour force participation rate aged (15-64 years) and sex for the period of 2009 to 2019/20. Within the period 2009 to 2013, the labour force participation rates for women were a bit higher than men except in 2009. Meanwhile, from 2014 to 2019/20, the rates for women indicated a bit lower than men in the labour force participation rates of the population age 15-64. This is maybe a tendency of employment status due to seasonal and migration effects that require to study in depth.

**Figure 3. Labour force participation rate aged (15-64 years) and sex, 2014-2019/20 in percent**

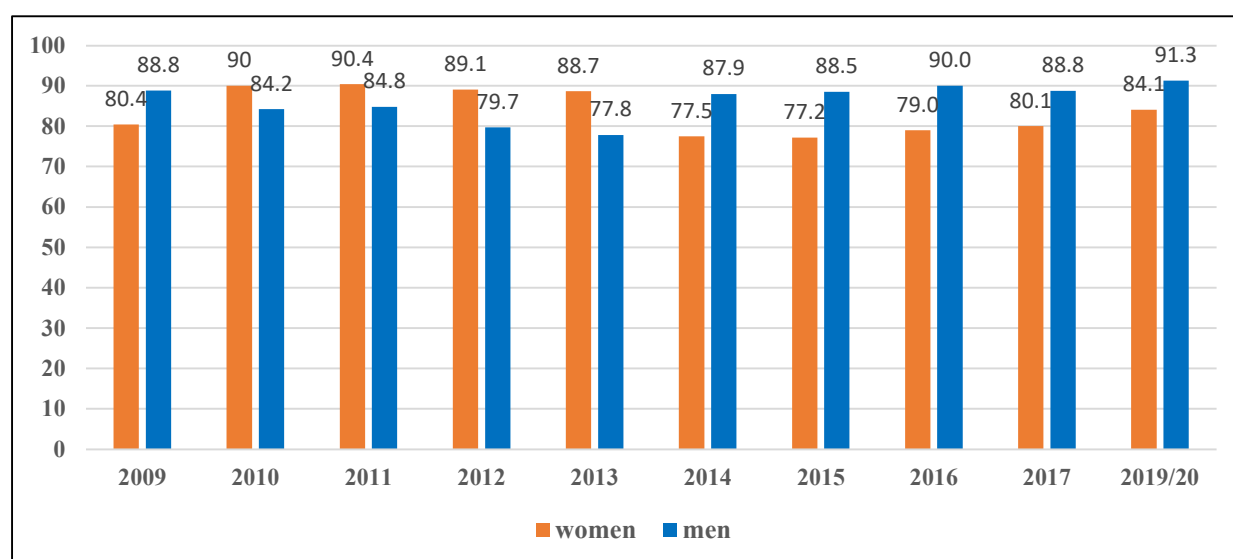


Table 3 below shows the labour force participation rates in different age groups by geographical domain. In the age groups 35-44 years was the highest rate in the labour force range in all geographical domains. The remarkable differences in labour force participation rates were found in all the geographical areas within the youngest age group 15-19 years. In this age group, the other rural areas were the largest about 65 percent, followed by other urban, Phnom Penh, at 56 percent and 30 percent respectively were in the labour force, compared to the other urban and Phnom Penh with about 56 percent and 30 percent, respectively (See Table 3 for more details).

**Table 3. Labour force participation rate by age group and geographical domain, 2019/20.**  
Number in thousands and percent

Age group	Number				Percent			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
15-19	832	55	193	584	58.5	29.6	56.2	65.3
20-24	1,192	183	317	692	88.8	78.6	89.9	91.4
25-34	2,607	496	710	1,400	95.0	93.5	95.3	95.4
35-44	2,045	351	532	1,162	95.5	92.1	96.1	96.3
45-54	1,394	181	325	888	92.6	86.3	90.9	94.6
55-64	951	89	226	635	82.0	61.4	81.2	86.4
Total (15-64)	9,020	1,355	2,304	5,361	87.4	80.5	87.5	89.4
Of which								
15-24	2,023	237	510	1,276	73.2	56.9	73.3	77.3

Table 4 points out the labour force participation rates by age group, sex and geographical domain in 2019/20. Women in Phnom Penh had lower participation rates in almost all age groups compared to the other rural areas and other rural areas. For women in other urban and other rural areas, the labour force participation rates in all age groups had slight differences meanwhile the patterns were different for men. Looking at differences in the gender and geographical domains, men had higher labour force participation rates than women in almost all the age groups (See Table 4 for more details).

**Table 4. Labour force participation rate by age group, geographical domain and sex, 2019/20.**  
Number in thousands and percent.

Age group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	Number							
15-19	398	434	34	21	93	100	271	313
20-24	599	593	99	84	162	155	338	354
25-34	1,292	1,315	250	246	344	366	697	703
35-44	1,012	1,033	162	190	264	268	587	575
45-54	697	697	79	103	157	169	462	426
55-64	485	465	42	47	111	115	332	303
Total (15-64)	4,484	4,537	666	689	1,130	1,174	2,687	2,674
Of which								
15-24	997	1,026	133	104	255	256	609	666
	Percent							
15-19	56.0	61.0	35.0	23.6	54.7	57.6	61.1	69.5
20-24	87.5	90.2	80.7	76.3	89.3	90.5	88.8	94.0
25-34	92.1	98.0	89.8	97.5	92.3	98.4	93.0	97.9
35-44	92.4	98.8	85.3	98.9	93.1	99.1	94.2	98.6
45-54	88.1	97.5	74.6	98.1	85.2	96.9	92.0	97.6
55-64	74.9	90.9	53.0	71.6	72.3	92.1	80.2	94.4
Total (15-64)	84.1	91.0	76.3	85.0	84.1	91.2	86.3	92.7
Of which								
15-24	71.4	75.0	60.5	53.0	72.6	73.9	73.9	80.7

## 6.4 Education level of 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.

According to education statistics, there is a steady increase in school enrollment rates which over time in addition to decrease in the share of the 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 12 percent of the population aged 15-64 years in the labour force had none or only some education. In the youngest age group, the share is only 4 percent while in the eldest age group, the share is about 29 percent. For the education levels “primary school not completed” and “primary school completed”, the corresponding rates joined in the labour force were higher compared to the other levels, about 32 percent and 26 percent respectively) (See Table 5 for more details).

**Table 5. Education level of the labour force by age group 2019/20. Number in thousands and percent.**

Age groups	None or only some education	Primary school not completed	Primary school completed	Lower secondary completed	Upper secondary completed	Post secondary education	Total
Number							
15-19	29	202	341	217	35	9	832
20-24	58	251	388	221	153	120	1,192
25-34	191	656	752	420	255	332	2,607
35-44	314	737	478	253	121	142	2,045
45-54	248	576	304	149	72	47	1,394
55-64	275	443	122	81	18	13	951
Total (15-64)	1,115	2,865	2,384	1,340	653	663	9,020
Of which							
15-24	87	453	728	438	188	129	2,023
Percent							
15-19	3.5	24.3	40.9	26.1	4.2	1.1	100
20-24	4.9	21.1	32.5	18.5	12.9	10.1	100
25-34	7.3	25.2	28.9	16.1	9.8	12.8	100
35-44	15.4	36.0	23.4	12.4	5.9	6.9	100
45-54	17.8	41.3	21.8	10.7	5.1	3.4	100
55-64	28.9	46.6	12.8	8.5	1.9	1.3	100
Total (15-64)	12.4	31.8	26.4	14.9	7.2	7.4	100
Of which							
15-24	4.3	22.4	36	21.6	9.3	6.4	100

Table 6 presents women and men aged 15-64 years in the total labour force with different levels of education in 2019/20. It can be seen that the share with the education level of “primary school not completed” for women and men was the highest compared to other levels which constituted about 34 percent for women and 30 percent for men, followed by “primary school completed” (25 percent), and “none or only some education” (15 percent) for women. However, a different patterns from women were found in men, which were the three highest rates were in “primary school not completed”, “none or only some education”, and “lower secondary completed”, about 30 percent, 28 percent, and 16 percent respectively (See Table 6 for more details).

**Table 6. Education level of the labour force aged (15-64 years) by sex, 2019/20. Number in thousands and percent.**

Education level and Sex	None or only some education	Primary school not completed	Primary school completed	Lower secondary completed	Upper secondary completed	Post secondary education	Total
Number							
Women	684	1,523	1,127	602	282	266	4,484
Men	431	1,341	1,257	738	372	398	4,537
Both sexes	1,115	2,865	2,384	1,340	653	663	9,020
Percent							
Women	15.2	34.0	25.1	13.4	6.3	5.9	100
Men	9.5	29.6	27.7	16.3	8.2	8.8	100
Both sexes	12.4	31.8	26.4	14.9	7.2	7.4	100

### 6.5 Employment status

In CSES2019/20, persons who currently work to contribute to their own households and who operate their own enterprise (e.g. farmers cultivating their own land, small shop keeper or small restaurants) without payment or income of any kind are classified as own account worker or self-employed. The reclassification mainly affects women.

Table 7 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years by employment status in 2019/20. The employment status in the tables are based on the main occupation. Based on this table, among five categories of employment status, paid employee occupied the most (47 percent), followed by Own account worker/self-employed (38 percent) and Unpaid family worker (15 percent). Among the paid employee (47 percent), there were about 41 percent for women and 53 percent for men. Secondly, in the own account worker/self-employed of employment, women contributed about 38 percent while men contributed about 37 percent (See Table 7 for more details).

**Table 7. Employment status, main occupation aged (15-64 years) by sex, 2019/20. Number in thousands and percent.**

Employment status	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Paid employee	1,767	2,383	4,149	40.9	53.1	47.1
Employer	11	24	35	0.3	0.5	0.4
Own account worker/self-employed	1,665	1,665	3,330	38.6	37.1	37.8
Unpaid family worker	874	414	1,288	20.2	9.2	14.6
Other/Don't know	1	2	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4,318	4,487	8,805	100	100	100

Table 8 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years by employment status and by geographical domain in 2019/20. Base on main occupation, which excluded the person who employed as unpaid family worker, Phnom Penh illustrated the highest share (66 percent) among groups of the main occupation comparing to other urban and other rural areas (See Table 8 for more details).

**Table 8. Employment status, main occupation aged (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2019/20. Number in thousands and percent.**

Employment status	Number				Percent			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Paid employee	4,149	865	1,247	2,038	47.1	66.3	55.7	38.7
Employer	35	4	13	19	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
Own account worker/ self-employed	3,330	355	746	2,229	37.8	27.2	33.3	42.4
Unpaid family worker	1,288	81	234	973	14.6	6.2	10.4	18.5
Other/Don't know	3	0	1	2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	8,805	1,305	2,240	5,260	100	100	100	100

Table 9 illustrates the employed population aged 15-64 years by sex and geographical domain in 2019/20. The gender differences in the employment status are significant in the three geographical domains. As seen in the table 9 below, the difference between women and men in the “paid employees” of the employment status was about 12 percentage across Cambodia, about 13 percentage points in Phnom Penh compared to 9 percentage points in the other urban areas and 13 percentage points in the other rural areas. These different points indicated women had lower share than men. Contrary to paid employee, the employment status in unpaid family worker had higher shares for women than men in all three geographical domains, with 11 percentage points across the country, 4 percent in Phnom Penh, 7 percent in other urban, and 14 percent in other rural. Similar to the unpaid family worker, own account worker/self-employed indicated women shared higher than men in almost all domains except in other rural area (See Table 9 for more details).

**Table 9. Employment status, main occupation aged (15-64 years) by geographical domain and sex, 2019/20. Number in thousands and percent.**

Employment status	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	Number							
Paid employee	1,767	2,383	372	493	550	697	845	1,193
Employer	11	24	1	3	4	8	6	12
Own account worker/ self-employed	1,665	1,665	201	154	375	371	1,090	1,139
Unpaid family worker	874	414	51	30	153	81	670	303
Other/Don't know	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	4,318	4,487	624	681	1,082	1,158	2,612	2,648
	Percent							
Paid employee	40.9	53.1	59.6	72.4	50.8	60.2	32.4	45.0
Employer	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5
Own account worker/ self-employed	38.6	37.1	32.2	22.7	34.6	32.1	41.7	43.0
Unpaid family worker	20.2	9.2	8.1	4.5	14.1	7.0	25.7	11.5
Other/Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## 6.6 Employment by occupation

The employment by occupation is presented in Table 10 below. The results show the total employed population aged 15-64 years by main occupation for women and men in 2019/20. About 30 percent of the population in Cambodia mainly employed as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, of which about 33 percent of all women in Cambodia employed as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, compared to 28 percent of men. About twice as many women than men employed as service and sales workers with about 25 percent for women and 13 percent for men. About 23 percent employed as craft and related workers, where about 22 percent for women and 24 percent for men. In the other occupational categories fairly, small shares employed. Small differences between women and men measured with an exception for plant and machine operators and assemblers, and in armed forces had much different rates (See Table 10 for more details).

**Table 10. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation and sex, 2019/20.**  
Number in thousands and percent.

Main occupation	Women	Men	Both sexes
	Number		
Armed forces occupation	5	85	91
Manager	36	64	101
Professional	162	173	335
Technicians and associate professional	74	130	204
Clerical support worker	133	179	312
Service and sales worker	1,057	563	1,620
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	1,433	1,239	2,672
Craft and related worker	930	1,082	2,012
Plant and machine operators and assembler	38	368	406
Elementary occupation	448	604	1,052
Total	4,318	4,487	8,805
	Percent		
Armed forces occupation	0.1	1.9	1.0
Manager	0.8	1.4	1.1
Professional	3.7	3.9	3.8
Technicians and associate professional	1.7	2.9	2.3
Clerical support worker	3.1	4.0	3.5
Service and sales worker	24.5	12.5	18.4
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	33.2	27.6	30.3
Craft and related worker	21.5	24.1	22.9
Plant and machine operators and assembler	0.9	8.2	4.6
Elementary occupation	10.4	13.5	11.9
Total	100	100	100

Table 11 presents the employed population by main occupation and geographical domain for 2019/20. The shares of the employed population by main occupation vary with reference to geographical domains. Phnom Penh was higher comparing to other urban and other rural areas for the shares of service and sales worker (32 percent), clerical support workers (11 percent), professionals (8 percent), technicians and associate professional (6 percent), and managers (3 percent). In the other urban and other rural areas, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers comprised the largest occupational groups, about 16 percent and 44 percent respectively (See Table 11 for more details).



**Table 11. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation and geographical domain 2019/20. Number in thousands and percent.**

Main occupation	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
	Number			
Armed forces occupation	91	28	30	33
Manager	101	38	31	32
Professional	335	102	111	122
Technicians and associate professional	204	79	63	63
Clerical support worker	312	147	91	74
Service and sales worker	1,620	415	533	672
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	2,672	9	348	2,314
Craft and related worker	2,012	307	649	1,056
Plant and machine operators and assembler	406	89	136	181
Elementary occupation	1,052	91	248	713
Total	8,805	1,305	2,240	5,260
	Percent			
Armed forces occupation	1.0	2.2	1.3	0.6
Manager	1.1	2.9	1.4	0.6
Professional	3.8	7.8	4.9	2.3
Technicians and associate professional	2.3	6.0	2.8	1.2
Clerical support worker	3.5	11.3	4.0	1.4
Service and sales worker	18.4	31.8	23.8	12.8
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	30.3	0.7	15.6	44.0
Craft and related worker	22.9	23.5	29.0	20.1
Plant and machine operators and assembler	4.6	6.8	6.1	3.4
Elementary occupation	11.9	7.0	11.1	13.6
Total	100	100	100	100

The share of the employed population by main occupation in Cambodia, Phnom Penh, other urban and other rural areas, and by sex is described in Table 12 below. In Cambodia the share of employment by occupation differs between women and men and the geographical domains. The large difference of women and men is in service and sales workers, which was almost twice as large as the corresponding share for men. In other rural areas, the share in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers differs largely from the share in Phnom Penh and the other urban areas for both women and men, which constituted about 48 percent and 40 percent respectively (See Table 12 for more details).

**Table 12. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation, geographical domain, and sex, 2019/20. Number in thousands and percent**

Main occupation	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	Number							
Armed forces occupation	5	85	1	27	2	27	2	32
Manager	36	64	19	19	10	22	8	23
Professional	162	173	45	57	51	59	65	57
Technicians and associate professional	74	130	26	52	25	39	23	39
Clerical support worker	133	179	54	93	43	48	35	39
Service and sales worker	1,057	563	268	147	334	200	455	216
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	1,433	1,239	4	6	181	167	1,249	1,066
Craft and related worker	930	1,082	159	148	315	334	456	600
Plant and machine operators and assembler	38	368	5	84	13	124	20	161
Elementary occupation	448	604	41	49	109	139	298	415
Total	4,318	4,487	624	681	1,082	1,158	2,612	2,648
	Percent							
Armed forces occupation	0.1	1.9	0.2	3.9	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.2
Manager	0.8	1.4	3.0	2.8	0.9	1.9	0.3	0.9
Professional	3.7	3.9	7.3	8.3	4.7	5.1	2.5	2.2
Technicians and associate professional	1.7	2.9	4.2	7.7	2.3	3.3	0.9	1.5
Clerical support worker	3.1	4.0	8.7	13.6	4.0	4.1	1.4	1.5
Service and sales worker	24.5	12.5	43.0	21.5	30.8	17.3	17.4	8.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	33.2	27.6	0.6	0.8	16.7	14.4	47.8	40.2
Craft and related worker	21.5	24.1	25.5	21.7	29.1	28.8	17.4	22.7
Plant and machine operators and assembler	0.9	8.2	0.8	12.3	1.2	10.7	0.8	6.1
Elementary occupation	10.4	13.5	6.6	7.2	10.0	12.0	11.4	15.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## 6.7 Employment by industry

In the following tables, employment by industrial sector (for main occupation) is presented. The share of employment in service and agriculture sectors in 2019/20 was 38 percent and 36 percent respectively. In general, the employment rates between women and men in among these three sectors are slightly different (See Table 13 for more details).

**Table 13. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation) and sex, 2019/20. Number in thousands and percent.**

Industrial sector (main occupation)	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Agriculture (Primary)	1,643	1,481	3,123	38.0	33.0	35.5
Industry (Secondary)	1,044	1,254	2,297	24.2	27.9	26.1
Service (Tertiary)	1,632	1,753	3,384	37.8	39.1	38.4
Total	4,318	4,487	8,805	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 14 shows the employment by industrial sectors and geographical domain for 2019/20. As expected, there are large differences between geographical domains. In Phnom Penh and other urban areas, the share of employment in services sector was the highest with about 73 percent and 49 percent respectively (See Table 14 for more details).

**Table 14. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation), geographical domain, 2019/20. Number in thousands and percent.**

Industrial sector (main occupation)	Number				Percent			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Agriculture (Primary)	3,123	12	410	2,702	35.5	0.9	18.3	51.4
Industry (Secondary)	2,297	340	738	1,219	26.1	26.1	33.0	23.2
Services (Tertiary)	3,384	953	1,092	1,339	38.4	73.0	48.8	25.5
Total	8,805	1,305	2,240	5,260	100	100	100	100

Figure 4 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years in 2009 to 2019/20 by industrial sector. Since 2009, the employment in agriculture sector has decreased significantly while industry and service sectors, the employment has gradually increased over a decade (See Figure 4 for more details).

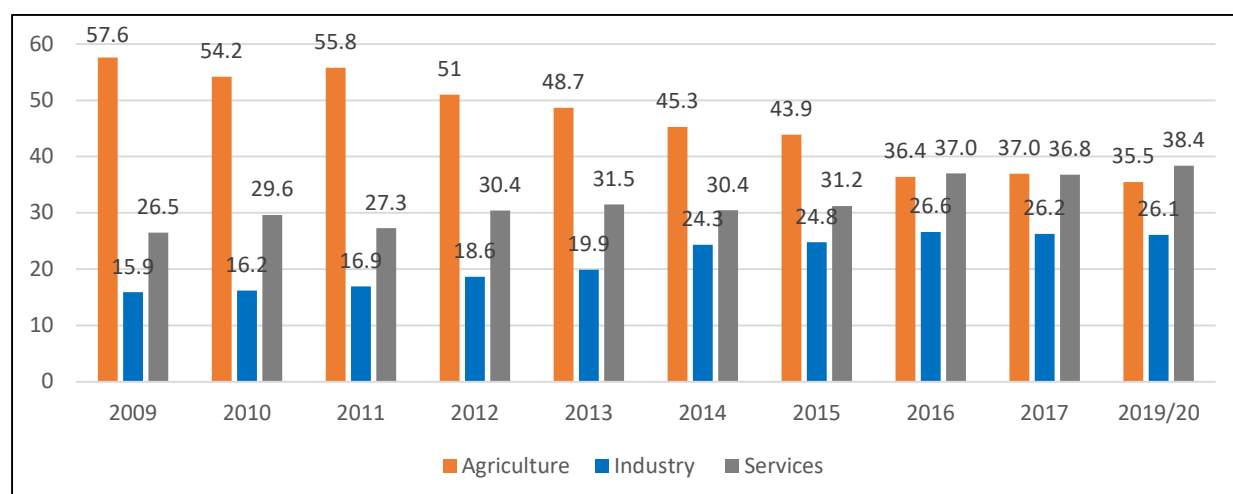
**Figure 4. Employment population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector, 2009-2019/20. In percent.**

Table 15 shows the employed population shares by industrial sector, geographical domain, and sex. In the other urban and other rural areas, there were small differences between women and men in agricultural, industrial and service sectors. In Phnom Penh, the gender difference was larger, where women had a larger

share of employment in the industrial sector, with about 27 percent against 25 percent for men. The share was lower for service sector with about 72 percent for women against 74 percent for men. For the other urban and other rural areas, the shares in industrial and service sectors for women and men indicated no significant gender differences (See Table 15 for more details).

**Table 15. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation), geographical domain and sex, 2019/20. Number in thousands and percent.**

Industrial sector (main occupation)	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	Number							
Agriculture (Primary)	1,643	1,481	7	5	209	200	1,426	1,276
Industry (Secondary)	1,044	1,254	169	171	350	388	524	695
Service (Tertiary)	1,632	1,753	448	505	523	570	662	678
Total	4,318	4,487	624	681	1,082	1,158	2,612	2,648
	Percent							
Agriculture (Primary)	38.0	33.0	1.1	0.7	19.3	17.3	54.6	48.2
Industry (Secondary)	24.2	27.9	27.1	25.1	32.4	33.5	20.1	26.2
Service (Tertiary)	37.8	39.1	71.8	74.2	48.3	49.2	25.3	25.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## 6.8 Wage employment of women

Table 16 shows women's share of wage of employment for persons aged 18 years and above in the agricultural, industrial and service sectors in 2019/20. In Cambodia, women's share of wage employment was the highest in the service sector (tertiary sector) (39 percent) followed by agriculture sector (36 percent) and the industrial sector (25 percent). If looking into geographical areas, Phnom Penh was found that the wage employment of women in service sector was the largest share (73 percent) among other two areas. In addition to this area, industry sector also indicated the second largest share of wage employment of women. However, it was found that in the rural area, the share of wage employment of women was the highest in agriculture sector. The same pattern to Phnom Penh, for other urban areas in term of women's share of wage employment was found in tertiary sector (49 percent) and industry sector (32 percent). (See Table 16 for more details).

**Table 16. Women share of wage employment aged (18 years and above) by geographical domain and industrial sector, 2019/20. Number in thousands and percent.**

Women share of wage employment	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
	Number				Percent			
Agriculture (Primary)	1,419	7	190	1,221	35.8	1.2	18.7	52.6
Industry (Secondary)	979	160	328	491	24.7	25.7	32.2	21.2
Service (Tertiary)	1,561	453	500	608	39.4	73.1	49.1	26.2
Total	3,960	620	1,019	2,321	100	100	100	100

Table 17 shows women's share of wage employment among persons aged 5 years and above in the agricultural, industrial and service sectors in 2019/20. As indicated in this table, women's share of wage

employment in each sector (agriculture, industry and service) was virtually unchanged in comparison with the women's share of wage employment described in Table 16, although the wage employment of young persons, aged 5-17 years, is included to be measured as well (See Table 17 for more details).

**Table 17. Women share of wage employment aged (5 years and above) by geographical domain and industrial sector, 2019/20. Number in thousands and percent.**

Women share of wage employment	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
	Number				Percent			
Agriculture (Primary)	1,522	8	204	1,310	36.4	1.3	19.1	52.9
Industry (Secondary)	1,030	168	342	520	24.7	26.6	31.9	21.0
Service (Tertiary)	1,624	456	524	644	38.9	72.1	49.0	26.0
Total	4,176	633	1,069	2,474	100	100	100	100

Table 18 shows women's share of wage employment among persons aged 15-64 years in the agricultural, industrial and service sectors in 2019/20. As indicated in this table, the women share of wage employment in each sector (agriculture, industry and service) is virtually unchanged in comparison with the women's share of wage employment described in Table 16 and Table 17. Although the wage employment for young people aged 5-14 years and the wage employment for old persons aged 65 years and above are excluded from measurement](See Table 18 for more details).

**Table 18. Women share of wage employment aged (15-64 years) by geographical domain and industrial sector, 2019/20. Number in thousands and percent.**

Women share	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Number				
Agriculture (Primary)	1,351	7	174	1,170
Industry (Secondary)	1,013	166	339	508
Service (Tertiary)	1,548	444	496	608
Total	3,913	618	1,009	2,287
Percent				
Agriculture (Primary)	34.5	1.1	17.3	51.2
Industry (Secondary)	25.9	26.9	33.6	22.2
Service (Tertiary)	39.6	71.9	49.2	26.6
Total	100	100	100	100

## 6.9 Child labour

Table 19 shows the percentage of working children in the population aged 5-17 years in 2019/20. About 18 percent of children was in working children and about 82 percent were not in the labour force. There is no significant difference between women and men children (See Table 19 for more details).

**Table 19. Working children aged (5-17 years) by sex, 2019/20 in percent.**

Working children	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
	Number			Percent		
Working children	325	416	741	16.4	19.9	18.2
Not in the labour force	1,663	1,676	3,339	83.6	80.1	81.8
Total	1,989	2,092	4,081	100	100	100

Table 20 shows that the share of working children has tendency of decrease in the last seven years. Working children has declined from 24 percent to 18 percent within 2012 to 2019/20. The share of working children has dropped 6 percent over a seven-year period (See Table 20 for more details).

**Table 20. Working children aged (5-17 years) by sex. 2012-2019/20 in percent.**

Working children	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2019/20
Working children	23.6	18.4	19.3	19.3	18.5	18.6	18.2
Not In the labour force	76.4	81.6	80.7	80.7	81.5	81.4	81.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 21 shows the share of working children aged 5-17 years who also currently attending school. As indicated, about 52 percent of working children currently attending school. Working while not attending school was 48 percent in Cambodia, as for women was 49 percent and men was 46 percent (See Table 21 for more details).

**Table 21. Working children aged (5-17 years) who currently attending school by sex. 2019/20  
Number in thousands and percent.**

Working children	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
	Number			Percent		
Working children in school	203	169	373	51.1	53.7	52.3
Working children not in school	195	146	340	48.9	46.3	47.7
Total	398	315	713	100	100	100

## Section 7: Health and Disability

### 7.1 Introduction

In this section, the main data on illness, health care seeking, and disability are presented in summary. Data on maternal health were not collected in the CSES 2019/20 because similar and more detailed questions were included in the CDHS 2014. However, some possible results compared with CSES 2009, 2014 and 2019/20 are done in this report.

The interview on health was done by trained non-medical enumerators. The health questions were asked during the interview month in CSES 2019/20. The health questions were separated into three parts namely: “Health care seeking and expenditure”, “Child health” and “Disability”.

#### Health provider

Health provider refers to the first provider that was consulted due to health reasons and if more than one consultation was done in the past 30 days it refers to the last/most recent provider. Health providers are aggregated into five groups as following:

##### Public care:

- National hospital (PP)
- Provincial hospital (RH)
- District hospital (RH)
- Health centre
- Health post
- Provincial or Community based rehabilitation centre
- Other public service (specify)

##### Private care:

- Private hospital
- Private clinic
- Private pharmacy

##### Self-care:

- Visit in home/office of trained health worker/nurse
- Visit of trained health worker/nurse
- Other private medical service (specify)
- Shop selling drugs/market

##### Traditional care:

- Kruk Khmer/magician
- Monk/religious leader
- Traditional birth attendant

##### Overseas medical care:

- Overseas medical service

### 7.2 Disability

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 disability

Table 1 indicates that about 4 percent (about 722,643 persons) of the total non-institutional population of Cambodia was disabled in 2019/20. This table shows the prevalence of different types of disability/difficulty. The respondent could report up to three types of difficulty (the most important ones if more than three). The table shows the share of population having at least one type of disability/difficulty in 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019/20. The types refer to the first or most important reported difficulty. The disability/difficulty in seeing was the most common problem among Cambodian population in more than ten years (2004 – 2019/20). (See Table 1 for more details).

**Table 1. Prevalence of persons (in the non-institutional population) with at least one disability/difficulty, 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Type of difficulty	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2014	CSES 2019/20
Seeing	1.5	3.9	1.7	2.8
Hearing	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.5
Speaking	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Moving	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.8
Feeling or sensing*	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Psychological	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Learning	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Fits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

\*2004, 2014: “Feeling”, 2009: “Feeling or Sensing”

Table 2 shows that the prevalence of disability/difficulty has increased by age group. In the youngest population aged (0-14 years), only about 1 percent had disability/difficulty while in the oldest population aged (60 years and above), almost one third had disability/difficulty (about 29 percent). In the oldest population, however women and men almost the same had disability/difficulty (See Table 2 for more details).

**Table 2. Prevalence of persons (in the non-institutional population) with at least one difficulty by age group, 2019/20. In percent.**

Age group	2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes
All	4.9	4.5	4.7
0-14	0.5	0.7	0.6
15-29	1.0	1.3	1.1
30-44	1.6	2.5	2.1
45-59	7.0	8.3	7.6
60+	29.1	29.6	29.3

## Degree of difficulty

Table 3 below shows the levels of the most common difficulty (Seeing, Moving and Hearing) by degree of difficulty. In the population, about 3 percent had seeing difficulty in 2019/20 (see Table 1 above). For the moderate degree of the seeing difficulty (1.5 percent in the population) and having severe seeing difficulty was quite rare (0.2 percent in the population). For moving and hearing difficulty, it was more common with moderate degree (See Table 3 for more details).



**Table 3. Degree of most common difficulty, 2009, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Type of difficulty	2009			2014			2019/20		
	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Seeing	2.1	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.0	1.5	0.2
Moving	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Hearing	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

### Cause of difficulty

The questionnaire mentioned on the 18 different causes. The enumerator asked about the cause for each reported difficulty. Table 4 shows the main causes of disability/difficulty in the total non-institutional population whatever kind of disability/difficulty. Overall, the old age and the disease were reported as the major causes of disability/difficulty, with about more than 2 percent and 1 percent, respectively in the population. Women had suffered difficulty caused by old age more than men. Men reported somewhat higher shares than women for causes like mine/UXO or war injuries, and traffic or work accidents. (See Table 4 for more details).

**Table 4. Some causes of difficulty by sex, 2009, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Cause of difficulty	2009			2014			2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Mine/UXO or war injuries	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
Traffic or work accidents	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
Disease	1.9	1.6	1.8	1	0.9	1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Old age	3.4	2.4	2.9	2.5	1.3	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.3
Congenital	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4

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

In CSES 2019/20, household heads were asked about each household member whether they had been sick or injured in the last 30 days. If anyone had been sick or injured, kind of illness (in ten main illnesses) was recorded. There was a question about consultation or treatment sought for the illness/injury. There was also a separate question which asked if there had been any other reason to go to the health facility or seeking for health care.

As indicated in Table 5 below, about 16 percent of all persons had an illness/injury at any time in the last 30 days. For women, about 19 percent had an illness or injury, while for men, the share is about 13 percent only. In absolute number, this meant that was close to 2.5 million Cambodian population 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 by geographical domain and sex, 2019/20. In percent.**

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	18.5	13.4	16.0
Phnom Penh	9.1	8.9	9.0
Other urban	19.6	13.3	16.5
Other rural	20.3	14.6	17.5

Figure 1 shows the illness and injury in the population in different geographical domains in 2009, 2014 and 2019/20. In Cambodia, the illness or injury in the population had slightly increased between 2009 and 2019/20, with about 16 percent in 2019/20 and about 15 percent each in 2009 and 2014. In 2019/20, the rural area (18 percent) was larger than in the other urban areas (14 percent). (See Figure 1 for more details).

**Figure 1. Illness/injury in the last 30 days by geographical domain, 2009, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

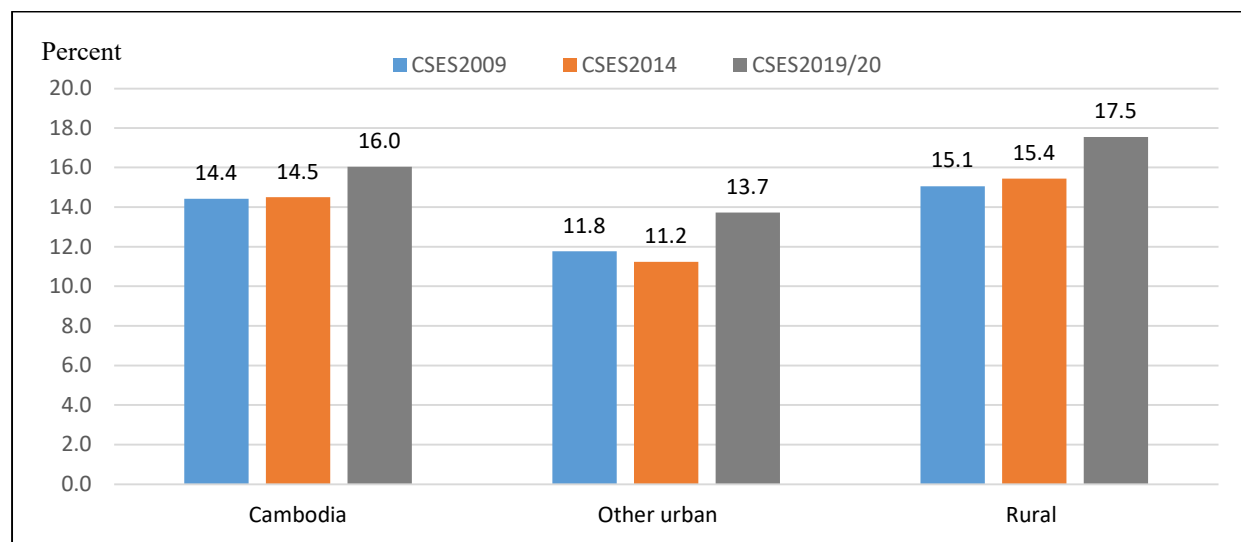
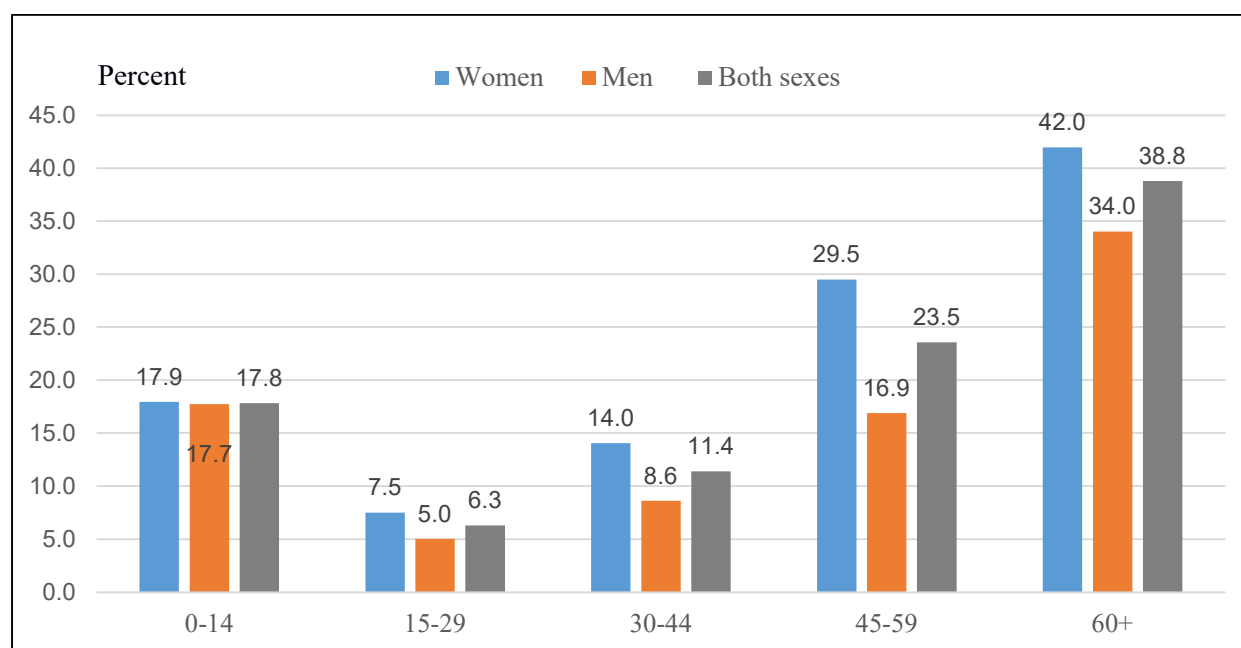


Figure 2 shows the pattern of illness and injury in the population by age group and sex in 2019/20. Health problems were highest among elderly population. For example the share of elderly population aged (60 years and above) that had an illness or injury during the last 30 days was about 42 percent among women and about 39 percent among men. In the youngest population aged (0-14 years), health problems for women and men seem to be on the same level. Overall, the population aged (15 years and above), more women have health problems than men. (See Figure 2 for more details).

**Figure 2. Illness/injury in the last 30 days by age group and sex, 2019/20. In percent.**



## 7.4 Health care visits

Table 6 shows that about 89 percent of the pattern of illness and injury had sought care once or more in the last 30 days, women had sought care than men in all areas in Cambodia. The share of persons with one or more health care visit was higher in the other urban areas than in the Phnom Penh and other rural areas, which constituted about 92.7 percent, 92.6 percent and 92.4 percent respectively

**Table 6. Health care visits (one or more visits) in the last 30 days by geographical domain and sex, 2019/20. In percent.**

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	90.5	88.1	89.3
Phnom Penh	93.3	91.5	92.6
Other urban	93.1	92.2	92.7
Other rural	92.9	91.6	92.4

Table 7 shows health care visits distributed by sex, age group and number of visits. As indicated, about 89 percent of those who sought care during the last 30 days did so only once. The elderly population has sought more care than the younger population. About 38 percent of the population aged (60 years and above) has sought care at least once in the last 30 days, while the shares of the population aged below 60 years are in lower rates, respectively. By gender, almost all the women in each age group all most the same. (See Table 7 for more details).

**Table 7. Health care visits in the last 30 days by sex and age group, 2019/20. In percent.**

Sex and age group	Once	2-5 times	6 times or more	Once or more
<b>Women</b>				
0-14	12.2	6.0	0.2	18.4
15-29	3.4	1.5	0.0	5.0
30-44	5.9	2.6	0.1	8.6
45-59	11.8	5.0	0.2	17.0
60 <sup>+</sup>	21.5	10.9	0.7	33.1
<b>Men</b>				
0-14	12.5	5.7	0.2	18.3
15-29	5.8	3.0	0.1	8.9
30-44	9.7	5.0	0.1	14.8
45-59	19.7	9.0	0.3	29.0
60 <sup>+</sup>	26.5	13.8	0.9	41.2
<b>Both sexes</b>				
0-14	12.3	5.9	0.2	18.4
15-29	4.6	2.3	0.1	7.0
30-44	7.8	3.8	0.1	11.8
45-59	16.0	7.1	0.3	23.4
60 <sup>+</sup>	24.5	12.6	0.8	38.0

## 7.5 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 health care providers were grouped into public sector, private medical sector, not medical sector, and overseas medical service.

As indicated in Table 8 below, the first provider sought among the household members who needed care for illness, injury or other health problem in the last 30 days was highest for private health care provider, which constituted about 69 percent, and followed by public health care provider, with about 23 percent. For traditional or not medical sector which the illness or injuries used as the first treatment, the share was about 7 percent only. There were no differences between women and men for seeking care in the last 30 days (See Table 8 for more details).

**Table 8. First provider of health care among household members who were seeking care in the last 30 days by sex, 2019/20. In percent.**

Provider of health care	Women	Men	Both sexes
Public sector	23.7	21.3	22.7
Private medical sector	67.7	71.1	69.1
Not medical sector	7.7	6.9	7.4
Overseas Medical Service	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total	100	100	100

As indicated in Table 9 below shows the first provider of health care among household members who were seeking care in the last 30 days by geographical domain in 2019/20. the first provider sought among the household members who needed care for illness, injury or other health problem in the last 30 days was the highest for private health care provider in Phnom Penh, followed by other urban and other rural areas, which constituted about 76 percent, 71 percent and 68 percent respectively. For public provider and traditional care, the shares were the highest in the other rural areas than in other urban areas and Phnom Penh (See Table 9 for more details).

**Table 9. First provider of health care among household members who were seeking care in the last 30 days by geographical domain, 2019/20. In percent.**

Provider of health care	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Public sector	22.7	23.4	21.7	23.0
Private medical sector	69.1	76.3	70.9	67.5
Not medical sector	7.4	0.3	6.5	8.6
Overseas medical service	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.4
Other	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100

## 7.6 Source of money for health care

As the health care system in Cambodia is largely a fee-based system, it is important to know the source of money used to pay for health care. One goal of the health care system is to have appropriate funding mechanisms for the population to acquire health care without deepening poverty.

Table 10 shows the different sources of money spent by persons who sought treatment for health care in 2019/20. About 76 percent of the money spent on health care came from household income, 19 percent from savings, and 2 percent from borrowings. For all geographical domains in Cambodia, the two most common sources of financing treatment for health care are the household income and savings. For Phnom

Penh, the household income used for health care was higher than the other urban and other rural areas, but for savings, the share in the other rural areas was the highest about 22 percent, followed by 17 percent in the other urban (See Table 10 for more details).

**Table 10. Source of money spent by persons who sought treatment for health care by geographical domain, 2019/20. In percent.**

Source of financing treatment for health care	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Household income	75.5	94.9	78.4	72.0
Savings	19.3	2.0	17.1	22.3
Borrowing	1.9	0.5	1.4	2.3
Selling assets	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Selling household production in advance	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	3.0	2.3	3.0	3.1
Total	100	100	100	100

## 7.7 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 because a mother's breast milk contains all the nutrients a growing child needs for this stage of their development and contains protection against infections and pathogens in the environment. Beginning at six months, children should continue breastfeeding and be supplemented with appropriate complementary foods to supply their increasing energy and nutrient requirements.

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 2019/20 asked mothers about their breastfeeding practices with their youngest child 0–23 months of age. Ninety-four percent of women reported that they had ever breastfed their youngest child. This figure did not change based on location, suggesting that breastfeeding is nearly universal in Cambodia.

These women were also asked how long after birth they began breastfeeding. Almost one-third (54 percent) reported that they began breastfeeding within one hour following birth, which is the recommended period (See Table 11 for more details).

**Table 11: 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, 2019/20. In percent.**

Characteristics	Among last-born children:		Among last-born children ever breastfed, time to initiate breastfeeding:			
	Ever Breastfed	Number of children	Within 1 hour of birth	Within 1 day of birth	After first day	Number of children
Sex of children						
Women	94.2	693	55.0	33.1	11.8	693
Men	93.3	700	52.7	35.9	11.4	700
Domain						
Phnom Penh	93.0	79	44.1	50.2	5.8	79
Other urban	89.5	392	51.9	38.4	9.7	392
Other Rural	95.4	922	56.0	30.8	13.2	922
Total	93.7	1,393	53.9	34.5	11.6	1,393

## 7.8 Child health

### Vaccinations

In the CSES 2019/20, 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 all kind of vaccines, for example one dose of measles vaccine. The CSES 2019/20 findings differ from other national surveys 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), 98 percent had verifiably received all vaccination to protect against tuberculosis. Among children whose mothers were living in other rural 98 percent received vaccinations in 2019/20.

**Table 12: 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
Sex of children		
Men	98.2	716
Women	97.7	729
Domain		
Phnom Penh	96.9	81
Other urban	97.2	401
Other rural	98.4	963
Total	98.0	1,419

## Section 8: Victimization

### 8.1 Introduction

In this section, the findings on crime, victimization and feelings of safety are presented. The study also included victimization by violence, by property crimes, 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 aged 5 years and above (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?

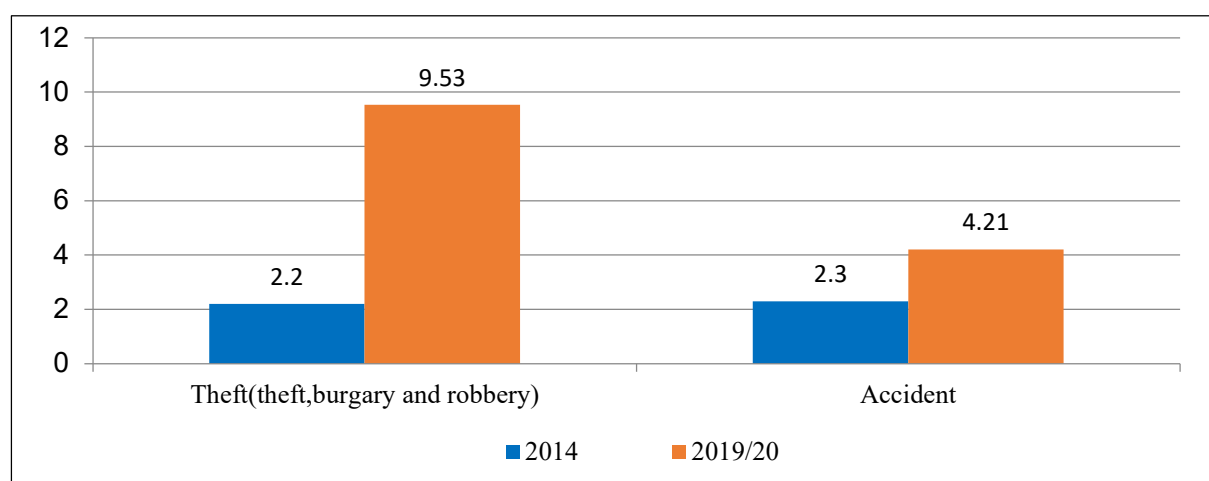
The CSES is designed to provide basic information of victimized households and persons in the context of household socio-economic conditions. To get comprehensive assessment of victim of violence, the detail information was collected and analysed in the report of Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey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

### 8.2 Victimization in total

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

In Figure 1, the victimization by property crime and victimization by accident are presented for 2014 and 2019/20. About 9 percent of the households were victimized by property crimes (theft, burglary or robbery) in 2019/20. This was much higher than 2014 which only about 2 percent. About 4 percent of the households were victimized by accidents in 2019/20 (See Figure 1 for more details).

**Figure 1. Victimized households. In percent**



### 8.3 Persons victimized by violence

In this section, the victimization by violence was studied in more detail. Questions were asked to all persons aged 5 years and above, therefore the share of persons are presented. In the following CSES, the results on differences according to sex, type of violence, violence in different residence, violence in different population groups, repeated violence, relation to the perpetrator and reporting behaviour are focused on.

Table 1 shows all persons who were victimized by violence as of the total population aged 5 years and above. In 2019/20, the victim of violence indicates about 1.1 percent of which men were victimized about 1.2 percent while women rates were a bit lower at about 1 percent. However, if compared with year 2014, the victims of violence increased significantly in year 2019/20.

**Table 1. Victim of violence that caused injury by sex. In number and percent.**

	2014			2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Victimized persons in percent of total population aged 5 years and over	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.1
Number of victimized persons	36,288	28,853	65,141	71,397	81,104	152,501
Share of women and men of all victimized persons	55.7	44.3	100.0	46.8	53.2	100.0

#### Type of violence

The CSES also allowed the possibility to study the share of different type of violence. The data was collected for the last event of violence if more than one event. The most frequent type of violence according to CSES 2019/20 was “used or threatened you with a knife or other weapon” with about 68 percent, followed by “slap or push” (14.7 percent) and “punch, kick, whip” (14.4 percent). (See Table 2 for more detail)

As shown in Table 2, the women were in majority in almost all types of violent events. The most frequent type of violence was “used or threatened you with a knife or other weapon” which shared about 65 percent for women and 71 percent for men. There were 3 types of violence “chole, smother, try to drown”, “touch in a sexual way”, and “physically force to have sexual intercourse” were experienced by women only, which less than 1 percent (See Table 2 for more details).

**Table 2. Violent events by type of violence and sex, 2019/20. In Percent**

Type of violence	Women	Men	Both sexes
All types of violent events	100.0	100.0	100.0
Violent events by type of violence			
Slap or push you	16.7	12.9	14.7
Punch, kick, whip, or beat you with an object	13.9	14.8	14.4
Chole, smother, try to drown you, or burn you intentionally	0.3	0.0	0.1
Used or threatened you with a knife or other weapon	65.3	70.5	68.0
Touch you in a sexual way without your permission, but the person did not force you to have sex	0.5	0.0	0.2
Physically force you to have sexual intercourse of any kind without your permission	0.6	0.0	0.3
Other	2.7	1.8	2.2



## Residence

Table 3 shows victimization rates by urban and rural areas. Among victimized persons aged 5 years and over (1.1 percent), rural area indicated a bit higher (0.2 percent) than urban 2019/20. In urban areas, victimized women indicated 0.8 percent which were lower than men victimized that indicated 1.1 percent, however in rural areas the victimization rates for both sexes were almost the same at about 1 percent. However, when compared to the previous years in 2014, the victimized rates in 2019/20 were a bit higher than.

**Table 3. Victims of violence persons aged 5 years and over that caused injury by geographical domain and sex. In percent.**

	CSES2014			CSES2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Cambodia	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.1
Urban	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.9
Rural	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.1

If compared the victimized persons by sex in five zones in Cambodia, Phnom Penh had the most lowest rate of victimized persons (1.1 percent) in 2019/20. However, the costal area indicated a higher rate (1.8 percent) among the five zones, followed by plain area (1.3 percent), and plateau and mountain area (1.2 percent). Victimized women (1.7 percent) were found higher in costal zone than others, which was similar to men (1.8 percent) in this zone. However, for comparison to the previous years, the victimized rates in year 2019/20 were higher than in 2014.

**Table 4. Victim of violence that caused injury by zone and sex. In percent**

	CSES2014			CSES2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Cambodia	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.1
Phnom Penh	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Plain	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.3
Tonle Sap	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.0
Coast	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.8	1.8
Plateau and Mountain	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2

## Victim of violence by marital status, ethnicity, education and literacy

Table 5 shows the victimization rates by marital status of persons aged 15 years and above. The results indicated that persons who never get married had the highest rate of 1.2 percent among other marital status, of which, the women and men constituted about 1.1 percent and 1.2 percent respectively in 2019/20. Followed by married/Live together (0.6 percent) of which 0.7 percent for women and 0.5 percent for men (See Table 5 for more details).

**Table 5. Victim of violence that caused injury and marital status, 15 years and over.**

	CSES2014			CSES2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Married/Live together	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6
Divorced/ Separated	0.4	–	0.3	0.5	–	0.3
Widowed	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
Never married	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.2

Table 6 indicates the victim of violence that caused injury by adult literacy and highest level of education aged 15 years and over. The risk of victimization was found a bit higher for the population who could not read and write (the population who are illiterate). For the population with having primary school not completed seemed to have the lowest rate at about 0.4 percent, while those who having primary school completed have the highest rate at 1.0 percent. (See Table 6 for more details).

**Table 6. Victim of violence that caused injury by adult literacy and highest level of education, 15 years and over.**

	CSES2014	CSES2019/20
Can read and write	0.4	0.7
Cannot read and write	0.5	0.8
No or only some education	0.2	–
Primary school not completed	0.7	0.4
Primary school completed	0.3	1.0
Secondary school and higher	0.4	0.7
Other	–	–

### Repeated victimization of violence and relation to the perpetrator

Table 7 shows the repeated victimization of violence by sex. As indicates, about 94 percent of all victimized persons were victimized more than once in 2019/20. The share of women who were victimized repeatedly was larger than the men, which constituted about 95 percent for women and 93 percent for men. For the frequency of victimization ranged from two to 4-9 times, this corresponding percentage was higher for women than men, but a frequency with once times and 10 or more, the percentage was higher for men. Overall, the differences in repeated victimization of violence were statistically significant (See Table 7 for more details).

**Table 7. Repeated Victimization by sex in percent.**

	CSES2014			CSES2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Repeated victimization (>1)	81.7	73.7	78.1	95.0	92.9	93.8
Victimized once	18.3	26.3	21.9	5.0	7.1	6.2
Victimized twice	18.9	20.9	19.8	26.9	22.3	24.4
Victimized three times	19.5	25.3	22.1	34.9	30.3	32.5
Victimized 4–9 times	18.5	12.8	16.0	22.4	21.9	22.1
Victimized 10 or more times	24.8	14.7	20.3	10.7	18.4	14.8
All victimized person	100	100	100	100	100	100

## Reporting violence and court procedure of crimes of violence

The questions were asked about the last event of violence that was committed by the perpetrator (if more than one). Table 8 indicates the victim of violence that caused injury and reporting the violence. Among those who exposed to violence (about 1 percent or 151,985 persons), about 6 percent of them reported an act of violence in 2019/20. It was a significant difference between women and men when having exposed to violence and had reported. In case of victimized women by violence seemed report the cases more than victimized men, which was 8 percent and 3 percent for women and men respectively (See Table 8 for more details).

**Table 8. Victim of violence that caused injury and reporting the violence.**

	CSES2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Victimized persons in percent of total population aged 5 years and over	1.0	1.2	1.1
Number of victimized persons aged 5 years and over	70,881	81,104	151,985
Victimized persons who reported violence in percent of all victimized persons	8.1	3.4	5.6

Table 9 displays the distribution of victims of violence who reported a violent crime to the authorities by geographical domain and sex in 2019/20. Among victimized persons who reported a violent crime to authorities (i.e. police, village leader or other competent authorities), the rate looked not different between in the rural areas and in the urban areas. However, if it is looked by gender and geographical areas, the reported cases of violence seemed big difference, which was in the rural areas, more women than men had reported a crime to the authorities when having exposed to violence, which constituted about 10 percent and 2 percent for rural and urban respectively.

**Table 9. Victim of violence who reported a crime to the authorities by geographical domain and sex. In percent.**

Urban/ rural	CSES2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Cambodia	8.1	3.4	5.6
Urban	4.3	6.5	5.6
Rural	10.1	1.6	5.7

The CSES also shows the experience that the victimized persons had exposed from the violent act. The most frequent experience resulted from the violence act were “fear or stress”, with about 87 percent. For women and men, the corresponding experience they had as follow. Women was about 82 percent and men 93 percent (See Table 10 for more details).

**Table 10. Experienced violent events by sex in percent.**

	CSES2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
All persons who experienced a violent event	100	100	100
Fear or Stress	82.1	92.6	87.4
Cut, scratches, bruises, aches, redness or swelling or other minor marks	14.8	6.4	10.5
Sprains, dislocations or blistering	2.3	0.0	1.1
Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth or blackened or charred skin	0.9	1.0	0.9
Permanent injury or disfigurement	0.0	0.0	0.0
A miscarriage	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 11 indicates reported violent events by sex and in percent. Based on this table, among about 6 percent of the victimized person had reported the act of violence in 2019/20, the reporting rates of violence act to the local authorities (e.g. village or commune leader) was the highest rate (41 percent), followed by reporting to the own families (35 percent), and reporting violence to police (24 percent). Meanwhile, among those who reported violence, the violence event gone to court indicated about 13 percent), of which the women cases was higher than men, about 14 percent and 12 percent for women and men respectively (See Table 11 for more details).

**Table 11. Reported violence events by sex. In percent.**

	CSES2019/20		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Persons victimized by violence in percent	1.0	1.2	1.1
Persons who reported violence in percent of all victimized persons aged 5 years and over	8.1	3.4	5.6
All persons who reported violence in percent	100	100	100
Reported violence to police	27.0	18.7	24.2
Reported violence to local authorities (e.g. village or commune leader)	41.3	39.1	40.6
Reported violence to own family	31.8	42.1	35.3
Violence event gone to court procedure in percent of persons who had reported a violent crime	13.7	12.2	13.2

#### 8.4 Households victimized by property crimes

In this part, the concept of property crime is used which consists of theft, burglary and robbery crimes. The questions were asked to the household head. The results in 2019/20 indicated that the victimized households who had reported as the victims by property crimes were about the same in urban and rural areas, which constituted about 9 percent and 10 percent (See Table 12 for more details).

**Table 12. Victimization by property crimes. In percent.**

	CSES2019/20
Victimized household in percent of all households	9.5
Victimized households in percent of all households living in	
Urban	9.1
Rural	9.8

### 8.5 Feeling of safety

The respondent in this part 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 (see the victimization module of household questionnaire in Appendix 3). The characteristics in this section refer to the head of household.

In general, the results from CSES 2019/20 indicated that about 89 percent of the Cambodian household heads felt safe from crime in their neighbourhood. No significant differences regarding feeling of safety were found between women and men of the headed households (See Table 13.1 for more details).

**Table 13.1 Feeling of safety from crime by geographical domain and sex of head of household. In Percent.**

	CSES 2019/20		
	Women headed households	Men headed households	All headed households
Feeling safe from crime and violence in neighborhood	88.8	89.0	89.0
Heads of household feeling safe from crime and violence in neighborhood in % of all heads of households in			
Urban	87.9	89.6	89.1
Rural	89.5	88.7	88.8

In general, the results from CSES 2019/20 indicated that about 83 percent of the Cambodian household heads felt safe from crime in their neighbourhood. No significant differences regarding feeling of safety were found between women and men of the headed households. (See Table 13.2 for more details).

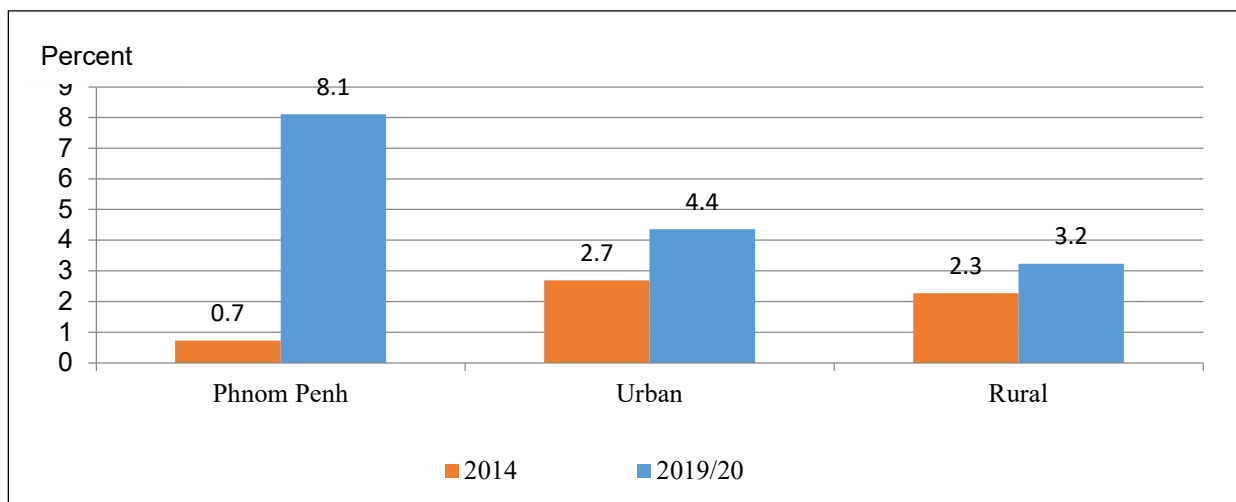
**Table 13.2 Feeling of safety from violence by geographical domain and sex of head of household, 2019/20. In percent.**

Feeling of safety	Women headed households	Men headed households	All headed households
Feeling safe from crime and violence in neighborhood	83.5	83.0	83.1
Heads of household feeling safe from crime and violence in neighborhood in % of all heads of households in			
Urban	85.0	84.2	84.4
Rural	82.5	82.3	82.3

### 8.6 Households victimized by accidents

Figure 2 shows the accident rates by geographical domains in Cambodia in 2014 and 2019/20. As indicated, there were significant increments of accident in all geographical domain from 2014 to 2019/20, Phnom Penh had the highest accident rates with about 8 percent following by urban areas about 4 percent and rural areas about 3 percent.

Figure 2. Accidents by geographical domain, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.



## Section 9: Household Income and Liabilities

### 9.1 Definitions and methodological discussion on household income

#### Income concepts

The main base to define income composition and income distribution for household has been used by recommendations on Household Income Statistics from Canberra Expert Group published in 2001. The recommendations from the Canberra group have also been an essential background for other countries and organizations in their ways to try to harmonize methods and definitions for statistics on household income and distribution.

#### Employee income

Employee income deals with wages and salaries. Most of the values are given in cash amounts but to some extent there exists payment in kind. In CSES the enumerator will ask for both cash and non-cash payments.

#### Income from self-employment

Income from self-employment is the largest income among the households in Cambodia. It might also be the income for which it is most difficult to get a reliable estimate. This income is divided into three components: income from agriculture, from non-agriculture and from owner occupied houses. The problems in all three components are in both estimating the revenue and the costs for the activity.

Calculation of self-employment comes from the view of unincorporated enterprises surplus or deficit from inputs and outputs. For this reason one would look upon the flows of expenditure and receipts in this business. Since there are no bookkeeping in the households one has to rely on data from the interviews of both receipts/income and expenditure/costs for the households as a business.

One of the main problems is how to get a proper value of own consumption of goods produced in own production. The quantities as well as the value/price of these quantities are very hard to estimate.

It is also a problem with expenditure for investments. There are no rules for depreciations, i.e. how to make expenditures for investments divided into several years. Thus, one will find that for several households expenditures for one year might be higher than receipts and estimated value of own consumption of own production. In these cases one can talk about deficit or negative income.

A special problem arises how to estimate income from owner-occupied dwellings and houses (imputed rent). The theory behind income from owner-occupied house is that a household who is living in a mortgage-free house has a higher level of living (financially), than an otherwise identical household who rents their accommodation. The proper way is to estimate imputed rent for a dwelling or house and from this imputed rent to withdraw expenses connected to the object. Since it is obvious that data are missing to make a fair calculation one ought to make another alternative for imputed rent less actual costs. The method that is used in CSES originates from the view that income from owner occupied house can be treated as an investment and that one can look for an alternative investment of the capital in the owner occupied house. This alternative investment can be the long-term return from the government bonds. Income from owner-occupied dwellings and houses is calculated by subtract the remaining debt from the market value of the dwelling. This value is multiplied by the long-term interest for the government bonds. A problem with this

method is that it can yield unreasonable high estimates of imputed rent in large cities with high land values. In Cambodia this is the case in Phnom Penh. To prevent unreasonable high values of imputed rent to distort the results, imputed rent is limited to a maximum 12 million Riels per year<sup>9</sup>.

### **Property income**

The capital market for household seems very small in Cambodia. Income less expenses from rentals has been included in property income. The guidelines from Canberra group make this as an option.

### **Current transfers received**

In Cambodia there are very small amounts for social insurance or universal or means-tested social benefits from the government. In the interview there are questions about other transfers from private households or from non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The main source is private transfers from other households both domestic and abroad. No social insurance benefits from employers' schemes are reported.

### **Total income**

Total income is the sum from all different primary incomes and different transfers.

### **Current transfers paid**

Current transfers paid should include different taxes on income and regular cash transfers to private households and for charities. Most of transfers paid are reported as transfers for charities. Social insurance contributions are not reported, either from employer or from employees.

### **Disposable income**

Disposable income is the result when transfers paid, sometimes mentioned as negative transfers, has been withdrawn from the total income.

### **Equalization of income**

To get a fair picture on the economic well-being you must collect data for households. It is obvious that all persons don't have an income by themselves but rely on income from other people in the household. This is certainly the case for children and elderly. This is true for any country. Therefore we collect income data for the household. However, there is a problem comparing households with different size and composition as a large household in fact have a lower standard with the same income as a smaller household. The economic well-being might also be influenced by how many adults and how many children there are in each household. One can argue that children cost less than adult to maintain. Furthermore, one can argue that there ought to be some economies of scale in households. A two-person household may not pay twice the amount compared to an one-person household for their living if one takes into account that in the two-person household share some of the consumption of durable goods like TV, mopeds, cars and alike. In this report we equalize the income per capita. This means that there are no economies of scales in the household and that children will cost as much as adult to maintain.

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<sup>9</sup>In CSES 2009 one percent of the households had an imputed rent larger than 12 million Riels before the adjustment was done.



### **Median income**

A median income is defined like other medians, i.e., it is that income value that divides income recipients (or families/households) into two equal parts, one higher and one lower than the median.

### **Mean income**

A mean income of persons is calculated by dividing the aggregate income by the total number of income recipients or total number of people. In the case of mean family income (or mean household income), aggregate income is divided by the total number of families (or households).

### **Quintiles**

Quintiles (fifths) are used in the description of family and household income distribution. Quintiles provide information (statistics) for groups on both the lower end and the upper end of the income distribution, as well as on the groups in the middle. These groups are: “Lowest fifth”, “Second fifth”, “Middle fifth”, “Fourth fifth” and “Highest fifth”. Quintiles are also used in the description of family and household consumption distribution.

### **Cambodian household liability**

Cambodian household liability is an experimental computation at this round of publication as suggested by some users needed. Data source are primarily collected from the household surveys (CSES) through questionnaire as shown in module 06 “Household liabilities” of the survey questionnaire. The survey data were cleaned and tabulated, analysed by subject matter staff of the National Institute of Statistics and cooperation with short-term experts of Sida project and the World Bank as advisory for quality assurance.

### **Recall versus Diary**

The CSES data has been collected both as recall data and as data from a diary. An on-going discussion is what method is to be preferred or if there should be a combination of both. A special report handles this issue<sup>10</sup>. For the purpose to look on the two methods for measuring income, an investigation was carried out. This investigation ended in using recall data for income data and diary for negative transfers as taxes, transfers to other households and for charity. For these expenditures there existed no recall data. The reasons for this decision were that it is more relevant to use data for a whole year for income and expenditure for production costs and income for agriculture sector. Also with comparison with National Accounts it looked more stable. This is also in accordance to the recommendations in the report guidelines for constructing consumption aggregates for welfare analysis, which says that it’s hard to collect income data from diaries in countries where income from agriculture is important as the income tends to fluctuate a lot over the seasons.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>10</sup>Johansson, Follow-up on the Diary vs. Recall issue and new plans, 2008

<sup>11</sup> Deaton, Zaidi, Guidelines for Constructing Consumption Aggregates For Welfare Analysis ,p 14

## Dealing with household negative incomes

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

## Data cleaning

The results are very sensitive to the incomes in the very top of the distribution. Therefore, a manual check of households with very high incomes has been carried through. Some errors were found and corrected which had a great influence of the results. The mean values decreased remarkably after the corrections were done. Household survey data with outliers are also treated by statistical methods.

## Consumption versus income – underestimation of income

The results show that the mean disposable income is significant lower than the mean for total consumption. Empirical literature on the relationship between income and consumption show that consumption does not fluctuate as much as income over a period of time. Consumption is less variable over the period of a year and much more stable than income, especially in agricultural economies and therefore easier to estimate in a survey.<sup>12</sup> If we assume that the consumption data is accurate this indicates that the income is underestimated. In countries like Cambodia where self-employment in small businesses and agriculture is common it is very difficult to gather accurate income data. For CSES 2017 and 2019/20, there is depreciation of investments like tools are included resulting in a rather large number of households with negative income. Still there are reasons to think that income from self-employment is underestimated. Also there might be households that are unwilling to give a correct value believing that it will attract attention from tax-authorities. Evidence from other countries show that too little income is captured in surveys, especially this is the case with property income, as households with high income is more unwilling to answer<sup>13</sup>.

## 9.2 Household income

Household income statistics from the Cambodia Socio-Economic Surveys (CSES) were not published from 1999 to 2008, but by 2009 the quality of the data had improved sufficiently to be published. The quality has become progressively better and is still improving.

In Cambodia, self-employment in small businesses and agriculture is common and it is difficult to gather accurate income data for these types of employment. There is depreciation of investments like tools are included. Also income tends to fluctuate during the year. There are a number of methodological issues to address before more reliable income statistics can be produced from the CSES. However, the statistics produced today are reasonably reliable and give useful information about the differences between geographical domains in Cambodia and also about how Cambodians earn their living.

That said, specific and detailed numbers should be regarded as indicative only, especially when they are about subgroups within the survey. The sample for the CSES2019/20 and CSES 2014 were similar in size, at about 10,080 households. However the surveys between these years (2015-17) had smaller samples of

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<sup>12</sup> Deaton, Zaidi, *Guidelines for Constructing Consumption Aggregates For Welfare Analysis* .p 14

<sup>13</sup> *The Canberra group, Final report and Recommendations, Ottawa 2001, p 54*

about 3,600 households. Therefore, income estimates from 2014 and 2019/20 have less statistical uncertainty than estimates from the other years.

### **Main sources of incomes**

The number of Cambodian normal households is about 3.6 million with 15.9 million people living in Cambodia as of year 2020 (CSES2019/20). Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita in 2019 was to USD1,694 from USD1,555 in 2018(SNA2019).

The total monthly income of Cambodian households is estimated to be 2,268 thousand riels in 2019/20, which is an increase by 16 percent if compared to 2017 and it is increased by 58 percent if compared to year 2014. Cambodian household's disposable income in 2019/20 increased by 16 percent if compared to 2017 and increased by 59 percent if compared to 2014. The higher increase compared to the increase of total income is mainly due to the data collection on current transfers paid changed from diary methods to recall method since 2012.

Table 1 shows household income composition in average value per month by geographical domains with both value and share in percent of total income. The share of Cambodian household income from wages and salaries increased from about 1/2 of total incomes in 2014 to an estimated 55 percent in 2019/20. The share of incomes from wage and salary increased by 20 percent, if compared to 2017. Self-employment income shows tendencies to decrease its share, to about 36 percent of the total incomes in 2019/20.

It is notable that the main source of Cambodian household income in 2019/20 is wages and salary, while the main source of income in 2014 was self-employment. The agriculture income is a common source of income especially in rural areas while the main source of income in Phnom Penh and other urban areas is non-agriculture income. Cambodian agriculture income is increased by 5 percent in 2019/20 if compared to 2017. Non-agriculture income increased by about 2 percent in 2019/20 if compared to 2017 and increased by 18 percent if compared to 2014.

Phnom Penh, household wages and salaries increased about 16 percent in 2019/20 compared to 2017. Self-employment income increased by 48 percent caused by agriculture and non-agriculture income also increased, while owner-occupied house income decreased. The household total incomes in Phnom Penh increased with about 31 percent in 2019/20 if compared to 2017.

In other urban areas, the household total incomes increased 2 percent in 2019/20 compared to 2017. However, total income increased by 36 percent if compared to 2014. The main source of household income is from wages and salaries, which represented about 58 percent of the total income in 2019/20, an increase of about 30 percent from 2017. Self-employment income has decreased to 811 thousand riels in 2019/20 from 1,212 thousand riels in 2017. The capital market for households is still very small, representing about 0.3 percent of the total income. Household income from agriculture increased about 67 percent while non-agriculture income decreased by 44 percent. However it was decreased by 36 percent if compared to 2014.

In other rural areas, household total incomes increased with about 3 percent in 2019/20 compared to 2017. The main source of household income in other rural areas is from wages and salaries which represented about 52 percent of the total income. Income sources from Self-employment income represented about 38 percent of the total incomes and decreased about 7 percent in 2019/20 compared to 2017. The capital market for household seems very small, representing less than one percent of the total income. Household income from agriculture increased about 15 percent in 2019/20 while non-agriculture income decreased about 19 percent, if compared to 2017.

**Table 1 Income composition, average per month, 2014 – 2019/20. In thousand riels and percent.**

Source of income	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Values in Thousand Riels					
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Primary income	1,371	1,523	1,666	1,862	2,070
Wage and Salary	642	788	887	1,039	1,243
Self-employment Income	722	727	777	820	825
Agriculture	230	238	246	251	264
Non Agriculture	378	362	399	438	447
Owner occupied house	115	127	132	131	114
Property income	7	8	2	3	2
Total transfers received	62	96	111	98	198
Total Income	1,434	1,619	1,777	1,960	2,268
Total transfers paid (*)	10	11	11	13	6
Disposable Income	1,424	1,608	1,766	1,947	2,262
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Primary income	2,806	2,869	2,827	2,788	3,530
Wage and Salary	1,385	1,736	1,738	1,831	2,127
Self-employment Income	1,399	1,110	1,078	949	1,401
Agriculture	27	7	6	7	30
Non Agriculture	957	738	749	611	1,067
Owner occupied house	415	365	322	331	304
Property income	22	23	12	8	2
Total transfers received	50	69	80	65	205
Total Income	2,856	2,938	2,907	2,853	3,735
Total transfers paid (*)	20	16	16	20	22
Disposable Income	2,836	2,922	2,891	2,833	3,714
<b>Other urban</b>					
Primary income	1,793	2,133	2,341	2,373	2,309
Wage and Salary	750	873	1,034	1,150	1,490
Self-employment Income	1,024	1,225	1,298	1,212	811
Agriculture	83	100	88	105	175
Non Agriculture	782	906	990	895	499
Owner occupied house	160	218	220	212	138
Property income(**)	18	35	9	11	8
Total transfers received	80	117	120	126	242
Total Income	1,872	2,250	2,461	2,498	2,551
Total transfers paid (*)	14	14	15	16	5
Disposable Income	1,858	2,236	2,446	2,482	2,546
<b>Other rural</b>					
Primary income	1,101	1,233	1,403	1,662	1,639
Wage and Salary	518	631	742	913	943
Self-employment Income	580	599	661	748	696
Agriculture	280	293	303	306	353
Non Agriculture	235	228	266	351	283
Owner occupied house	65	78	92	91	60
Property income	3	2	0.1	1	1
Total transfers received	62	96	114	99	179
Total Income	1,163	1,329	1,517	1,760	1,818
Total transfers paid (*)	8	10	10	11	3
Disposable Income	1,155	1,319	1,507	1,749	1,816
Share in %					
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Primary income	95.6	94.1	93.8	95.0	91.3
Wage and Salary	44.8	48.7	49.9	53.0	54.8
Self-employment Income	50.4	44.9	43.7	41.8	36.4

Agriculture	16.0	14.7	13.9	12.8	11.6
Non Agriculture	26.3	22.4	22.5	22.3	19.7
Owner occupied house	8.0	7.8	7.4	6.7	5.0
Property income	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total transfers received	4.4	5.9	6.2	5.0	8.7
<b>Total Income</b>	100	100	100	100	100.0
Total transfers paid (*)	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3
<b>Disposable Income</b>	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.3	99.7
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Primary income	98.2	97.6	97.3	97.7	94.5
Wage and Salary	48.5	59.1	59.8	64.2	56.9
Self-employment Income	49.0	37.8	37.1	33.3	37.5
Agriculture	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8
Non Agriculture	33.5	25.1	25.8	21.4	28.6
Owner occupied house	14.5	12.4	11.1	11.6	8.1
Property income	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1
Total transfers received	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.3	5.5
Total Income	100	100	100	100	100.0
Total transfers paid (*)	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
<b>Disposable Income</b>	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.3	99.4
<b>Other urban</b>					
Primary income	95.8	94.8	95.1	95.0	90.5
Wage and Salary	40.1	38.8	42.0	46.0	58.4
Self-employment Income	54.7	54.4	52.7	48.5	31.8
Agriculture	4.4	4.5	3.6	4.2	6.9
Non Agriculture	41.8	40.3	40.2	35.8	19.6
Owner occupied house	8.5	9.7	8.9	8.5	5.4
Property income(**)	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
Total transfers received	4.2	5.2	4.9	5.0	9.5
Total Income	100	100	100	100	100.0
Total transfers paid (*)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2
<b>Disposable Income</b>	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.8
<b>Other rural</b>					
Primary income	94.7	92.7	92.5	94.4	90.2
Wage and Salary	44.5	47.5	48.9	51.9	51.9
Self-employment Income	49.9	45.1	43.6	42.5	38.3
Agriculture	24.1	22.1	20.0	17.4	19.4
Non Agriculture	20.2	17.2	17.6	19.9	15.6
Owner occupied house	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.2	3.3
Property income	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total transfers received	5.3	7.3	7.5	5.6	9.8
Total Income	100	100	100	100	100.0
Total transfers paid (*)	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.2
<b>Disposable Income</b>	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.4	99.9

(\*) Due to a change in questionnaire and methods of measurement in 2012-2013 the comparability between 2012-2013 and previous years are low.

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

## Disposable income

The disposable income varies considerably between the different geographical domains in Cambodia. In 2019/20, the average household income is 2,262 thousand riels per month which increased about 16 percent if compared to 2017.

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

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

The average disposable income per capita is 523 thousand riels per month which is increased about 13 percent in 2019/20 if compared to 2017. In Phnom Penh, the average household disposable income is 3,714 thousand riels per month in 2019/20 and per capita disposable income is 903 thousand riels per month.

In 2019/20, per capita disposable income in Phnom Penh is almost two times larger than the per capita disposable income in other rural areas. In 2014, per capita disposable income in Phnom Penh was just above three times larger than the per capita disposable income in other rural areas. (See Table 2 for more details).

**Table 2. Disposable income, average values per month, 2014–2019/20, In Thousand Riels.**

Domain	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Per household					
Cambodia	1,424	1,608	1,766	1,947	2,262
Phnom Penh	2,836	2,922	2,891	2,833	3,714
Other urban	1,858	2,236	2,446	2,482	2,546
Other rural	1,155	1,319	1,507	1,749	1,862
Per capita					
Cambodia	331	370	415	464	523
Phnom Penh	681	650	748	695	903
Other urban	435	524	554	602	578
Other rural	265	306	347	413	409

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

**Table 3. Disposable income, median values per month, 2014–2019/20. In thousand riels.**

Domain	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Per household					
Cambodia	974	1,144	1,186	1,456	1,627
Phnom Penh	2,018	2,275	2,210	2,253	2,871
Other urban	1,306	1,559	1,375	1,839	1,835
Other rural	833	981	1,021	1,303	1,328
Per capita					
Cambodia	233	267	293	355	391
Phnom Penh	473	520	559	569	724
Other urban	310	359	320	438	432
Other rural	200	237	261	323	321

The disposable income is unevenly distributed in Cambodia. Table 4 shows the population divided in five equally large groups (quintiles) by income. The 20 percent with the highest disposable income (quintile 5) have more than 49 percent of the total income. In 2019/20, the households in quintile 5 have a disposable income per capita that is about 16 times larger than the 20 percent of the households with the lowest income. In 2014, the households in quintile 5 had a disposable income per capita that is 18 times larger than the 20 percent of the households with the lowest income.

**Table 4. Quintile groups by disposable income per capita, average values per month, 2014- 2019/20. In thousand riels and percent.**

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels				
	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Quintile group					
Lowest	46	82	59	110	81
Second	162	190	191	238	251
Middle	246	284	303	363	392
Fourth	359	406	449	521	582
Highest	838	890	1,074	1,090	1,309
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Quintile group					
Lowest	166	200	172	211	309
Second	344	373	384	399	540
Middle	476	526	559	575	728
Fourth	679	737	795	791	994
Highest	1,695	1,412	1,831	1,499	1,950
<b>Other urban</b>					
Quintile group					
Lowest	92	129	10	167	98
Second	213	248	214	311	293
Middle	310	358	322	444	435
Fourth	436	541	483	638	627
Highest	1,109	1,348	1,737	1,449	1,439
<b>Other rural</b>					
Quintile group					
Lowest	17	57	49	88	61
Second	124	154	159	206	201
Middle	202	236	263	322	322
Fourth	301	337	393	467	468
Highest	676	746	871	983	993
Share in %					
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Quintile group					
Lowest	2.8	4.4	2.8	4.7	3.1
Second	9.8	10.3	9.2	10.3	9.6
Middle	14.9	15.3	14.6	15.6	15.0
Fourth	21.8	21.9	21.6	22.4	22.3
Highest	50.8	48.1	51.7	46.9	50.0
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Quintile group					
Lowest	4.9	6.2	4.6	6.1	6.8
Second	10.2	11.5	10.3	11.5	12.0
Middle	14.2	16.2	14.9	16.5	16.1
Fourth	20.2	22.7	21.3	22.8	22.0
Highest	50.5	43.5	48.9	43.1	43.1
<b>Other urban</b>					
Quintile group					
Lowest	4.3	4.9	0.4	5.6	3.4
Second	9.9	9.4	7.7	10.3	10.1
Middle	14.3	13.7	11.7	14.8	15.0
Fourth	20.2	20.6	17.5	21.2	21.7
Highest	51.3	51.4	62.8	48.2	49.8



<b>Other rural</b>					
Quintile group					
Lowest	1.3	3.7	2.8	4.3	3.0
Second	9.4	10.1	9.2	10.0	9.8
Middle	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.6	15.7
Fourth	22.8	22.0	22.7	22.6	22.9
Highest	51.2	48.8	50.2	47.6	48.6

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

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

In 2016, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 11 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. In 2017, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 7 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. Within the geographical domains the distance is somewhat smaller.

In 2019/20, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 12 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. In Phnom Penh, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 5 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. In other urban areas, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 10 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. In other rural areas, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 11 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10.

(See percentile group in Table 5 for more details).

**Table 5. Disposable income per capita per month by percentile, 2014-2019/20. In thousand riels and percent.**

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels				
	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
<b>Cambodia</b>					
P05	33	46	37	70	39
P10	57	73	68	113	87
P25	126	152	157	205	217
P50 Median	229	267	295	350	391
P75	379	438	473	550	640
P90	587	705	759	825	1,001
P95	822	1,004	1,118	1,063	1,384
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
P05	138	165	80	151	254
P10	189	211	198	207	315
P25	299	333	318	339	486
P50 Median	443	520	514	530	724
P75	702	798	775	806	1,075



P90	1,164	1,169	1,185	1,077	1,615
P95	1,630	1,485	1,741	1,388	2,071
<b>Other urban</b>					
P05	63	85	20	123	29
P10	109	142	64	157	103
P25	184	216	187	274	258
P50 Median	298	359	309	421	432
P75	454	605	508	646	687
P90	710	1,004	825	966	1,033
P95	1,011	1,540	1,328	1,259	1,416
<b>Other rural</b>					
P05	29	41	38	63	35
P10	48	63	65	97	67
P25	104	135	138	181	172
P50 Median	199	237	266	319	321
P75	325	372	432	497	514
P90	478	568	659	719	762
P95	614	751	897	934	1,008
Share in %					
<b>Cambodia</b>					
P05	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.0
P10	2.5	2.7	2.3	3.6	2.3
P25	5.6	5.7	5.4	6.5	5.8
P50 Median	10.3	9.9	10.2	11.0	10.4
P75	17.0	16.3	16.3	17.3	17.0
P90	26.3	26.3	26.1	26.0	26.6
P95	36.8	37.4	38.5	33.5	36.8
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
P05	3.0	3.5	1.7	3.4	3.9
P10	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.6	4.8
P25	6.6	7.1	6.6	7.5	7.4
P50 Median	9.7	11.1	10.7	11.8	11.1
P75	15.4	17.0	16.1	17.9	16.4
P90	25.5	25.0	24.6	23.9	24.7
P95	35.7	31.7	36.2	30.9	31.7
<b>Other urban</b>					
P05	2.2	2.1	0.6	3.2	0.7
P10	3.9	3.6	2.0	4.1	2.6
P25	6.5	5.5	5.8	7.1	6.5
P50 Median	10.5	9.1	9.5	10.9	10.9
P75	16.1	15.3	15.7	16.8	17.4
P90	25.1	25.4	25.5	25.1	26.1
P95	35.7	39.0	41.0	32.7	35.8
<b>Other rural</b>					
P05	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.2
P10	2.7	2.9	2.6	3.4	2.3
P25	5.8	6.2	5.5	6.4	6.0
P50 Median	11.1	10.9	10.7	11.4	11.2
P75	18.1	17.2	17.3	17.7	17.8
P90	26.6	26.2	26.4	25.6	26.5
P95	34.2	34.7	35.9	33.2	35.0

**Ratio of monthly average disposable income per capita**

The ratio of disposable income per capita for household headed by women and household headed by men is calculated as the average disposable income per capita for household headed by women dividing by the disposable income per capita for household headed by a men. If the ratio equals 1.0, household income is equal for both groups.

As shown in Table 6 the ratio varies between the years from 2014 to 2019/20, for all Cambodia as well as between the geographical domains. In some years the disposable income per capita in households headed by a women is higher than for households headed by a men. Thus any trend can be seen over the years. However the disposable income per capita for women household head is 0.1 exceeding the disposable income per capita for men household head in 2019/20. (See Table 6 for more details).

**Table 6. Disposable income per capita, average per month by sex of household head and geographical domain, 2014–2019/20. In thousand riels and ratio.**

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels				
	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Women	358	358	399	455	539
Men	324	374	410	448	519
Both sexes	331	370	408	450	523
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Women	650	587	700	612	927
Men	691	677	665	657	895
Both sexes	681	650	673	646	903
<b>Other urban</b>					
Women	473	454	433	518	548
Men	424	544	562	570	585
Both sexes	435	524	535	560	578
<b>Other rural</b>					
Women	292	301	331	410	386
Men	258	307	347	397	414
Both sexes	265	306	344	400	409
	Ratio of disposable income per capita				
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Women	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Men					
Both sexes					
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Women	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0
Men					
Both sexes					
<b>Other urban</b>					
Women	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Men					
Both sexes					
<b>Other rural</b>					
Women	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Men					
Both sexes					

### 9.3 Household liabilities in Cambodia

Number of Cambodian households about 34 percent has experienced within debt or liabilities in 2019/20. The figures from the survey shows the number of indebted households has increased about 2.5 percent if compared to 2017 and it is significantly increased if compared to 2014, which is increased of 21.5 percent. The indebted households in Phnom Penh is smaller than other geographical domains of the country. The indebted households in other urban areas has increased if compared to 2017. The indebted households in other rural areas is higher than other areas. (See Table 7 for more details).

**Table 7. Number of indebted households by geographical domain, 2014-2019/20. In thousand and percent.**

Domain	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Number of indebted households in thousands					
Cambodia	1,029	1,255	1,253	1,221	1,251
Phnom Penh	36	38	31	48	116
Other urban	105	113	137	116	313
Other rural	888	1,104	1,085	1,057	822
In Percent					
Cambodia	31.6	37.9	37.0	35.5	34.4
Phnom Penh	9.8	9.7	7.9	12.8	21.8
Other urban	28.7	31.4	37.4	31.2	37.2
Other rural	35.2	43.2	41.1	39.3	36.4

Cambodian households who have the average amount of outstanding loan are increased by about 85 percent in 2019/20 if compared to 2017 and it was significantly increased if compared to 2014. Cambodian households in Phnom Penh have also increased in outstanding loan if compared to 2017. For other urban areas, the outstanding loans incurred by the households have gradually increased if compared to 2017, which is experienced in increasing by 30 percent if compared to 2017. Households in other rural areas have increased about 60 percent in outstanding loans if compared to 2017 while the number of indebted households have decreased to 36 percent in 2019/20 from 39 percent in 2017. It means that maybe some households have experienced to pay off loans or maybe some households have increased their loans while other off loans and/or some households have been amortizing their debts. (See Table 8 for more details).

**Table 8. Average amount of outstanding loan by geographical domain, 2014-2019/20. In thousand riels.**

Domain	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	4,043	5,157	7,511	9,579	17,739
Phnom Penh	6,582	10,270	12,826	15,290	33,445
Other urban	6,896	8,873	12,465	18,652	24,158
Other rural	3,609	4,600	6,743	8,314	13,338

In Cambodia, the outstanding loans of Cambodian households are mainly obtained from the bank which 40 percent shares to the overall loans in is about 2019/20 while households are obtained loan from microfinance/credit operator 46 percent that separate from NGOs (2016 survey question breakdown). The households who have obtained from NGOs constitute about 3 percent and 4 percent from the money lender then share of relatives in Cambodia is about 5 percent. It is notable that Cambodian households are mostly obtained loans from the Microfinance/Credit Operator in the geographical domains except in Phnom Penh.

In Phnom Penh, the households have mainly obtained loans from the bank which is about 72 percent, from the moneylender, about 8 percent, from relatives in Cambodia, 7 percent, and from NGOs about 1 percent and microfinance/credit operator is about 10 percent. Loans which were obtained from the bank have started to increase from 2014 to 2019/20 in amount of 9,001 thousand riels to 41,070 thousand riels respectively.

In other urban areas, the households are also mainly obtained loans from the bank and microfinance/ credit operator, which constitute about 37 percent and 53 percent respectively in 2019/20. Loans from moneylenders constitute about 2 percent and from relatives in Cambodia, about 3 percent.

In other rural areas, the households are mainly obtained from the bank and microfinance/ credit operator, which constitute about 36 percent and 49 percent respectively in 2019/20. Loans which were obtained from relatives in Cambodia and from moneylender to overall loans in other rural areas are about 5 percent and 4 percent respectively. (See Table 9 for more details).

**Table 9. Average outstanding debt by sources of loan and geographical domain, 2014-2019/20. In thousand riels and percent.**

Source of loan	Value in Thousand Riels				
	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Relatives in Cambodia	3,423	4,424	4,124	3,462	7,066
Relatives who live abroad	3,502	2,890	9,117	5,781	8,975
Friends/ neighborly	1,948	5,037	1,860	4,136	3,275
Money lender	2,509	2,836	3,373	3,492	6,689
Trader	3,123	2,534	3,391	3,049	9,437
Landlord	6,404	10,000	0	5,667	68,332
Employer	10,735	650	5,000	8,093	200
Bank	5,035	6,320	13,100	17,585	27,059
NGOs	3,400	3,843	3,793	7,471	12,904
Microfinance/Credit Operator	-	-	6,580	7,310	12,669
Others	2,355	1,802	1,082	7,332	5,218
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Relatives in Cambodia	2,725	10,000	2,819	1,346	13,421
Relatives who live abroad	5,973	0	3,295	0	0
Friends/ neighborly	5,057	20,526	885	967	1,389
Money lender	2,220	4,000	9,031	3,200	6,762
Trader	0	1,877	0	0	12,440
Landlord	0	0	0	0	26,933
Employer	0	0	5,000	18,000	0
Bank	9,001	10,601	19,574	21,829	41,070
NGOs	1,914	7,979	1,168	3,794	1,510
Microfinance/Credit Operator	-	-	14,550	10,899	20,655
Others	1,080	577	0	0	0
<b>Other urban</b>					
Relatives in Cambodia	9,410	12,255	9,816	8,807	5,802
Relatives who live abroad	5,688	1,505	0	15,636	27,727
Friends/ neighborly	2,593	891	0	13,266	8,491
Money lender	3,598	4,678	6,111	3,294	21,623
Trader	16,491	0	8,101	6,960	26,010

Landlord	16,000	10,000	0	0	103,985
Employer	0	0	0	3,886	200
Bank	7,724	10,981	19,135	37,394	36,455
NGOs	6,348	3,141	2,111	11,625	16,887
Microfinance/Credit Operator	-	-	9,597	11,015	17,262
Others	465	4,336	1,000	700	8,103
<b>Other rural</b>					
Relatives in Cambodia	2,837	3,079	3,623	3,130	6,208
Relatives who live abroad	3,096	3,053	10,126	2,826	3,870
Friends/ neighborly	1,779	1,811	1,938	2,913	2,351
Money lender	2,370	2,709	2,919	3,509	3,886
Trader	2,754	2,682	2,526	1,899	3,067
Landlord	100	0	0	5,667	38,080
Employer	10,735	650	0	0	0
Bank	4,488	5,635	11,662	14,633	19,931
NGOs	3,128	3,864	3,970	6,756	11,904
Microfinance/Credit Operator	-	-	6,100	6,876	10,633
Others	2,468	1,589	1,104	7,842	4,337
Share in %					
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Relatives in Cambodia	10.9	6.0	6.0	6.8	4.9
Relatives who live abroad	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.4
Friends/ neighborly	3.6	2.1	1.6	2.2	0.8
Money lender	12.1	10.6	7.2	5.2	4.2
Trader	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.4
Landlord	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Employer	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Bank	48.8	57.2	24.2	27.5	39.6
NGOs	21.1	19.8	5.9	5.7	2.7
Microfinance/Credit Operator	-	-	53.8	50.6	46.3
Others	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.6
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Relatives in Cambodia	10.5	1.3	9.5	8.6	7.0
Relatives who live abroad	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Friends/ neighborly	3.0	12.3	5.1	1.9	0.7
Money lender	13.6	3.0	11.6	3.0	8.1
Trader	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Landlord	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.0
Bank	62.3	64.7	33.8	53.3	72.2
NGOs	9.2	5.7	5.3	5.5	0.9
Microfinance/Credit Operator	-	-	32.2	26.7	10.2
Others	0.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Other urban</b>					
Relatives in Cambodia	9.7	9.4	4.7	5.2	2.9
Relatives who live abroad	0.9	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.4
Friends/ neighborly	3.3	2.0	0.0	2.8	0.5
Money lender	14.1	6.9	4.6	3.1	2.3
Trader	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.3
Landlord	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2

Bank	52.4	60.7	35.0	30.2	36.7
NGOs	18.8	17.0	3.5	10.1	2.9
Microfinance/Credit Operator	-	-	50.8	44.6	53.1
Others	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.6
<b>Other rural</b>					
Relatives in Cambodia	11.1	5.9	6.1	6.9	5.4
Relatives who live abroad	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.5
Friends/ neighborly	3.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	0.9
Money lender	11.8	11.3	7.4	5.6	4.4
Trader	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.3
Landlord	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Employer	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bank	47.9	56.6	22.6	26.0	36.3
NGOs	21.9	20.6	6.3	5.3	2.9
Microfinance/Credit Operator	-	-	54.8	52.3	48.6
Others	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.7

Note: (\*) based on number of household with outstanding debt by sources of loan

In 2019/20, overall households have firstly borrowed moneys for their consumption needs which is about 26 percent shares to overall purposes. The second purpose of borrowing is for agricultural activities, which constitutes about 17 percent and third purpose is purchase/improvement of dwelling, about 16 percent. Most purpose of borrowing is mainly for household consumption needs in all geographical domains, which is about 22 percent in Phnom Penh, 26 percent in the other urban areas as well as about 26 percent in the other rural areas, (See Table 10 for more details).

**Table 10. Average outstanding debt by purpose of borrowing and geographical domain, 2014-2019/20. In thousand riels and percent.**

Purpose of borrowing	Value in Thousand Riels				
	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Agricultural activities	3,848	4,544	7,863	8,096	13,277
Non-agricultural activities	5,884	6,896	13,776	13,752	29,570
Household consumption needs	2,838	3,899	5,255	6,239	11,093
Illness, injury, accident	2,671	3,721	2,848	4,465	6,941
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	1,551	4,700	2,400	120,320	0
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	3,387	3,522	3,269	4,916	7,670
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	5,525	7,316	9,279	17,814	24,662
Purchase of consumer durables	5,088	7,555	7,433	9,503	16,984
Servicing and existing debts	6,581	9,023	10,979	11,200	23,415
Others	3,761	9,297	8,982	9,972	25,473
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Agricultural activities	780	0	0	5,000	8,453
Non-agricultural activities	8,042	6,410	26,696	18,558	51,050
Household consumption needs	3,877	8,075	9,295	12,229	22,381
Illness, injury, accident	5,192	13,063	1,816	3,898	19,862
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	0	4,700	2,400	120,320	0
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	10,582	2,690	0	0	42,192
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	14,412	14,513	10,891	23,595	44,968
Purchase of consumer durables	5,964	10,716	20,857	11,213	21,301
Servicing and existing debts	7,020	19,153	22,374	9,874	38,099

Others	18,000	2,000	0	22,000	28,240
<b>Other urban</b>					
Agricultural activities	4,020	5,463	9,032	17,441	21,003
Non-agricultural activities	10,531	12,142	18,793	18,108	36,699
Household consumption needs	4,869	5,119	8,497	6,884	14,335
Illness, injury, accident	3,248	5,065	3,226	6,114	8,946
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	4,000	0	0	0	0
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	2,624	5,509	3,396	4,402	13,348
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	10,030	15,562	19,666	35,943	31,315
Purchase of consumer durables	7,562	5,407	9,535	14,968	21,288
Servicing and existing debts	10,306	14,276	15,764	27,233	25,690
Others	8,721	33,180	30,222	39,891	33,679
<b>Other rural</b>					
Agricultural activities	3,857	4,501	7,822	7,643	12,438
Non-agricultural activities	4,737	5,958	12,358	12,759	23,857
Household consumption needs	2,525	3,676	4,723	5,669	8,692
Illness, injury, accident	2,483	3,347	2,826	4,337	4,650
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	1,072	0	0	0	0
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	3,143	3,149	3,257	4,973	4,246
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	4,457	5,746	7,177	13,915	15,968
Purchase of consumer durables	4,590	7,817	6,617	8,887	13,838
Servicing and existing debts	6,037	4,426	9,608	9,204	16,021
Others	2,364	800	7,052	6,383	19,908

## Share in % of outstanding loan by purpose

<b>Cambodia</b>					
Agricultural activities	27.1	19.7	20.7	17.9	16.6
Non-agricultural activities	13.3	11.4	11.8	11.1	12.3
Household consumption needs	29.1	37.3	33.3	29.6	25.7
Illness, injury, accident	7.5	7.4	6.8	5.9	4.6
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	2.6	2.6	1.8	2.2	1.2
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	9.0	9.7	10.3	12.8	16.4
Purchase of consumer durables	8.0	8.7	9.9	12.8	14.2
Servicing and existing debts	2.7	2.9	4.1	6.1	6.1
Others	0.7	0.2	1.3	1.4	3.1
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Agricultural activities	4.4	0.0	-	1.2	1.7
Non-agricultural activities	15.5	11.8	7.8	5.8	12.1
Household consumption needs	37.8	40.9	44.9	55.1	22.0
Illness, injury, accident	9.9	5.3	5.9	2.4	5.5
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	0.0	3.4	1.8	1.3	-
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	2.9	2.3	-	-	0.8
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	13.1	12.7	19.9	15.7	22.7
Purchase of consumer durables	8.4	8.1	10.5	13.9	16.3
Servicing and existing debts	7.4	13.3	9.2	3.6	17.7
Others	0.6	2.3	-	1.0	1.3
<b>Other urban</b>					
Agricultural activities	13.1	9.7	6.5	8.7	7.0
Non-agricultural activities	22.9	18.7	20.0	18.8	13.3
Household consumption needs	31.1	23.0	31.2	25.1	25.6
Illness, injury, accident	6.5	7.9	6.7	4.6	3.0
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	0.1	0.0	-	-	-

Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	1.4	4.7	1.5	2.3	0.7
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	9.1	13.3	14.6	20.8	22.6
Purchase of consumer durables	11.9	13.5	14.2	11.3	18.8
Servicing and existing debts	2.8	8.5	4.3	7.0	4.3
Others	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.4	4.8
<b>Other rural</b>					
Agricultural activities	29.6	21.4	23.0	19.7	22.0
Non-agricultural activities	12.0	10.6	10.9	10.5	12.0
Household consumption needs	28.5	38.7	33.2	29.0	26.2
Illness, injury, accident	7.6	7.4	6.9	6.2	5.0
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	0.1	0.0	-	-	-
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.3	1.5
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	8.8	9.2	9.5	11.7	13.3
Purchase of consumer durables	7.5	8.2	9.3	13.0	12.3
Servicing and existing debts	2.5	2.0	3.9	6.2	5.1
Others	0.6	0.1	1.4	1.4	2.7

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

In Cambodia, the indebted households have borrowed money from lenders/lending institutions in monthly interest rate on average is 1.5 percent in 2019/20, and the rate started to decrease steadily since 2014. The monthly interest rate on average differs between geographical domain in the country, 1.7 percent in Phnom Penh, 1.5 percent in the other urban areas and rural areas. (See Table 11 for more details).

**Table 11. Average monthly interest rate on loan by geographical domain, 2014-2019/20. In percent.**

Domain	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.5
Phnom Penh	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.7
Other urban	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.5
Other rural	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.5

In 2019/20, the average period (times) of loans until it's fully paid back is about 24 months for the indebted households in Cambodia. In Phnom Penh, the households have to pay off the debt back within 27 months on average, while the households living in other urban and other rural areas have to pay off their debts within 28 months and 21 months only, respectively. (See Table 12 for more details).

**Table 12. Average time until debt is fully paid back by geographical domain, 2014-2019/20. In month.**

Domain	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	10.7	13.2	15.9	17.8	23.5
Phnom Penh	15.6	22.9	21.3	24.3	27.4
Other urban	12.3	15.8	19.9	20.7	27.8
Other rural	10.4	12.7	15.3	17.2	21.4

In Cambodia, the average outstanding loans experienced/not yet solved by the women head of indebted households is frequently lower than the men head of indebted households in the last five years (2014-2019/20). In Phnom Penh, the ratio denoting that the average outstanding loans for women head of indebted households is higher than in 2017. In the other urban areas, the ratio of outstanding loan denoting extremely



lower for women head of indebted households. In the other rural areas, the corresponding ratio significantly lower for women head of indebted households than men head of indebted households compare from 2019/20 with 2017, where their outstanding loans not yet solved in all the years (See Table 13 for more details).

**Table 13. Average outstanding loans by sex of household head and geographical domain, 2014-2019/20. In thousand riels and ratio.**

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels				
	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Women	3,593	4,404	5,390	8,935	15,780
Men	4,329	5,338	8,040	9,727	18,099
Both sexes	4,184	5,157	7,511	9,579	17,739
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Women	6,850	8,197	9,611	7,928	46,097
Men	6,492	11,271	13,508	19,224	29,436
Both sexes	6,582	10,270	12,826	15,290	33,445
<b>Other urban</b>					
Women	5,299	8,284	11,544	10,248	16,935
Men	7,457	9,001	12,686	20,918	25,522
Both sexes	7,064	8,873	12,465	18,652	24,158
<b>Other rural</b>					
Women	3,235	3,813	4,546	8,847	8,545
Men	3,869	4,786	7,296	8,199	14,136
Both sexes	3,745	4,600	6,743	8,314	13,338
	Ratio of average outstanding loans				
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Women	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9
Men					
Both sexes					
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Women	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.6
Men					
Both sexes					
<b>Other urban</b>					
Women	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.7
Men					
Both sexes					
<b>Other rural</b>					
Women	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.6
Men					
Both sexes					



## Section 10: Household Consumption

### 10.1 Introduction

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

In this report, monthly consumption is calculated based on the recall questions. The consumption concept used in this report differs from the calculation of consumption for poverty estimates where adjustments for price differences, rental values and other factors were done (See section on Definitions and the World Bank report on poverty). The results in this report are based on CSES 2014 to CSES 2019/20.

### 10.2 Method of consumption

#### Consumption concept

The result presented in this report is compiled from recall data. The household questionnaire had two sets of questions, one for food expenditure/consumption and one set for non-food expenditure. The questionnaire is designed to collect data on purchase in cash, consumption of own production, consumption of items received as wages in kind. It also includes gifts, free collection and barter, and in kind expenditure. The food section comprised 64 items covering all food, including alcoholic, tobacco, and food taken away from home, and prepared meals bought outside and eaten at home. The non-food section comprised 40 items covering all non-food expenditure except housing. Expenditure on housing is collected in the Housing module. The reference period for food items was the last seven days. For non-food items the reference period varies from last month to last 12 month (see the household questionnaire in Appendix 3).

#### Housing

For “Housing” charges on water, sewage, wastewater disposal, garbage collection and fuel for lighting and cooking are included as well as paid rent. For owner occupied houses the household was asked to estimate the value for rent of a similar house. Expenditure spent on maintenance and minor repairs is also included. All this data is collected in the housing module for the last month.

#### Food consumption

Includes all food that the household bought or consumed from own production. Food taken away from i.e. meals at work, school, restaurants etc. and prepared meals bought outside and eaten at home are also included as well as non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages.

#### Total consumption

Total consumption includes food, non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages, tobacco and non-food.

#### Food share

Food share are calculated as the share of total consumption. Food includes all food items, non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages.

### 10.3 Changes in definition coverage of some items in non-food expenditure

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

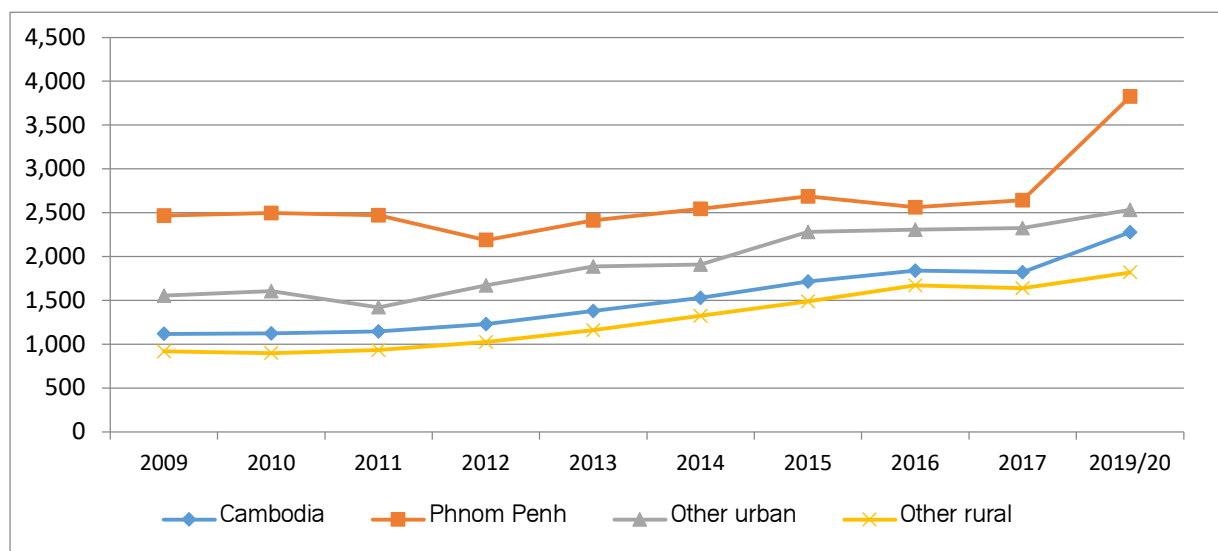
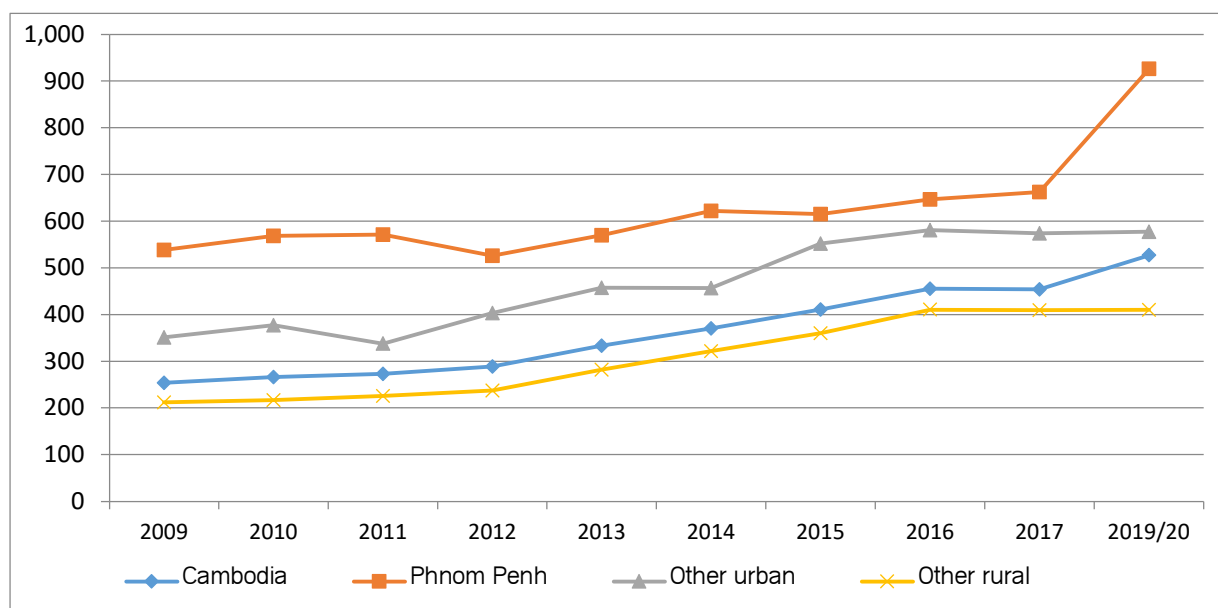
### 10.4 Average monthly consumption

In 2019/20, average monthly consumption in Cambodia was 2,278 thousand Riels per household and 527 thousand Riels per capita while in 2014, it was 1,529 thousand Riels per household and 371 thousand Riels per capita. At the national level, average monthly household consumption increased slightly between 2012, 2013, 2014 and remarkable increased in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2019/20 (See Table 1 for more details).

**Table 1. Average monthly household and per capita consumption, 2014-2019/20. In thousand riels.**

Domain	Per household		Per capita	
	CSES 2014	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2014	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	1,529	2,278	371	527
Phnom Penh	2,545	3,825	622	926
Other urban	1,908	2,534	457	577
Other rural	1,325	1,819	321	410

Household and per capita consumption at the national and regional levels have an increasing trend over 10 years from 2009 to 2019/20 except a peak drop in 2011 for other urban areas and in 2012 for Phnom Penh. One of the reasons was the administrative changes within these regions. Some villages in rural areas were reclassified to urban areas, and to Phnom Penh. The pattern of consumption from rural areas has been taken to urban areas and to Phnom Penh as well which led to lower consumption in Phnom Penh and other urban areas for those years. A trend of increasing consumption has taken place in recent years. (See Figure 1, Figure 2, and additional tables in Appendix for more details).

**Figure 1. Average monthly consumption per household, 2009-2019/20. In thousand riels.****Figure 2. Average monthly consumption per capita, 2009-2019/20. In thousand riels.**

### 10.5 Consumption compositions

In Table 2, average monthly consumption per capita for different items is presented. Almost half of the total consumption was food. In Cambodia overall, the share of consumption on food and non-alcoholic beverage slightly decreased from 44.0 percent in 2014 to 41.7 percent in 2019/20 of the total consumption expenditure. The consumption on housing (including utilities such as energy, water, rental, etc.), which is the second highest consumption category, a bit increased from 19.0 to 21.0 percent in 2014 and 2019/20 respectively for all Cambodia and for Phnom Penh decreased from 30.6 to 28.9 percent and other rural areas increased from 15.3 to 16.6 percent. In other urban areas, there has been stayed the same.

There were some changes in the definition of some items in non-food consumption which caused some items have significantly increased and some items have decreased its shares to total consumption. Such

items are transportation, education, health, recreation and culture, and miscellaneous goods. For detailed information, see the section on consumption concepts.

According to these modifications, the consumption expenditure on transportation slightly decreased from 10.8 percent in 2014 to 10.2 percent in 2019/20 while expenditure on health increased from 5.2 percent in 2014 to 5.9 percent in 2019/20. For education, have changed significantly from 1.4 to 2.1 percent at national level. And at other regions also remarkable decreased. One reason can be that there are more students attending school on higher levels, and have to pay fees.

In Phnom Penh, the food share of the total consumption is lower than other geographical domains over the five years, and decreased from 40.5 to 39.0 percent in 2014 and 2019/20 respectively. And some of consumption compositions in this region have changed proportion between these two years. (See Table 2 for more details).

**Table 2. Consumption composition, average monthly value per capita, 2014-2019/20. In thousand riels and percent.**

Consumption composition	Value in thousand Riels		% of total	
	CSES 2014	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2014	CSES 2019/20
<b>Cambodia</b>				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	163	220	44.0	41.7
Alcohol and tobacco	8	10	2.1	1.9
Clothing and footwear	9	16	2.5	3.0
Housing, water, electricity	70	111	19.0	21.0
Furnishing etc	4	4	1.1	0.8
Health <sup>1</sup>	19	31	5.2	5.9
Transportation <sup>2</sup>	40	54	10.8	10.2
Communication	6	11	1.7	2.1
Recreation and culture	5	13	1.4	2.5
Education <sup>3</sup>	5	11	1.4	2.1
Miscellaneous goods <sup>4</sup>	40	47	10.8	8.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Phnom Penh</b>				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	245	360	39.4	38.9
Alcohol and tobacco	7	5	1.1	0.5
Clothing and footwear	12	24	2.0	2.6
Housing, water, electricity	190	268	30.6	28.9
Furnishing etc	6	7	0.9	0.8
Health <sup>1</sup>	12	26	2.0	2.8
Transportation <sup>2</sup>	61	92	9.8	9.9
Communication	13	17	2.0	1.8
Recreation and culture	12	31	1.9	3.3
Education <sup>3</sup>	15	38	2.5	4.1
Miscellaneous goods <sup>4</sup>	48	58	7.7	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Other urban</b>				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	189	226	41.3	39.1
Alcohol and tobacco	9	12	2.0	2.1
Clothing and footwear	12	18	2.6	3.1
Housing, water, electricity	97	123	21.3	21.3
Furnishing etc	6	5	1.2	0.9
Health <sup>1</sup>	16	35	3.5	6.1

Transportation <sup>2</sup>	55	71	12.0	12.3
Communication	9	14	1.9	2.4
Recreation and culture	7	13	1.6	2.2
Education <sup>3</sup>	9	10	1.9	1.7
Miscellaneous goods <sup>4</sup>	49	51	10.6	8.8
Total	457	577	100.0	100.0
<b>Other rural</b>				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	147	184	45.9	44.9
Alcohol and tobacco	8	10	2.4	2.4
Clothing and footwear	8	14	2.6	3.4
Housing, water, electricity	49	68	15.3	16.6
Furnishing etc	3	3	1.1	0.7
Health <sup>1</sup>	21	30	6.5	7.3
Transportation <sup>2</sup>	35	37	10.9	9.0
Communication	5	9	1.5	2.2
Recreation and culture	4	8	1.2	2.0
Education <sup>3</sup>	3	5	1.0	1.2
Miscellaneous goods <sup>4</sup>	37	42	11.7	10.2
Total	321	410	100.0	100.0

Note: 1,2,3,4: The definition coverage was changed in CSES 2019/20, see the section on consumption concepts

Table 3 shows the population divided in five equally large groups (quintile groups) by per capita consumption. Quintile group 5 (the highest fifth), which is the 20 percent of the population with the highest consumption, stood for almost half of the consumption in 2014, and just about one thirds of the total per capita consumption in 2019/20 for Cambodia. The share of this group has declined in all geographical domains. (See Table 3 for more details).

**Table 3. Quintile groups by consumption per capita, average values per month, 2014 and 2019/20. In thousand riels and percent.**

Consumption composition	Value in thousand Riels		% of total	
	CSES 2014	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2014	CSES 2019/20
<b>Cambodia</b>				
Quintile groups				
Lowest fifth	166	204	9.0	7.7
Second fifth	240	304	13.0	11.5
Middle fifth	309	403	16.7	15.3
Fourth fifth	407	559	22.0	21.2
Highest fifth	731	1,166	39.4	44.2
<b>Phnom Penh</b>				
Quintile groups				
Lowest fifth	256	362	8.2	7.8
Second fifth	390	546	12.5	11.8
Middle fifth	516	719	16.6	15.5
Fourth fifth	697	977	22.5	21.1
Highest fifth	1,249	2,032	40.2	43.8
<b>Other urban</b>				
Quintile groups				

	Lowest fifth	185	236	8.1	8.2
	Second fifth	279	351	12.2	12.2
	Middle fifth	373	459	16.4	15.9
	Fourth fifth	497	617	21.7	21.4
	Highest fifth	950	1,225	41.6	42.4
<b>Other rural</b>					
Quintile groups					
	Lowest fifth	150	185	9.3	9.0
	Second fifth	213	271	13.3	13.2
	Middle fifth	269	342	16.7	16.7
	Fourth fifth	351	448	21.9	21.8
	Highest fifth	624	806	38.8	39.3

### 10.6 Monthly total consumption and food consumption

Table 4 shows the total monthly consumption in Cambodia in billion Riels. The table also shows the distribution of total consumption in different geographical domains. In 2019/20, about 62 percent of all households lived in other rural areas (See additional tables in Appendix), but their share of the total consumption was only 49.7 percent. The 15 percent of Cambodians who lived in Phnom Penh accounted for about 24.5 percent of the total consumption. Consumption of non-food items in relation to total consumption seems to have increased in the last five years. (See table 4 for more details).

**Table 4. Total monthly consumption and food consumption, 2014 and 2019/20. In billion riels and percent.**

Domain	Total monthly household consumption			
	Value in billions Riels		Share in %	
	CSES	CSES	CSES	CSES
	2014	2019/20	2014	2019/20
Cambodia	4,985	8,283	100.0	100.0
Phnom Penh	938	2,033	18.8	24.5
Other urban	699	2,135	14.0	25.8
Other rural	3,348	4,115	67.2	49.7
Domain	Monthly food consumption		Food shared of total consumption	
	Value in billions Riels		Share in %	
	CSES	CSES	CSES	CSES
	2014	2019/20	2014	2019/20
Cambodia	2,288	3,590	45.9	43.3
Phnom Penh	380	793	40.5	39.0
Other urban	302	882	43.2	41.3
Other rural	1,606	1,916	48.0	46.6

### 10.7 Durable goods

According to the CSES 2019/20, the most common durable good owned by households in Cambodia was a cell phone while the least common durable goods was a jeep/van. About 90 percent of all households owned a cell phone in 2019/20, which increased from 83 percent in 2014 to 93 percent in 2019/20. The increase in owning cell phones was observed in all geographical domains in Cambodia and was especially high in other rural areas.



Compared to 2014, the share of households owning a cell phone slightly increased from 96 to 97 percent in 2019/20 in Phnom Penh, as households in Phnom Penh owned a lot of cell phones already. The increased share of cell phone ownership at national level was thus almost entirely due to the substantial increase in other rural areas. Televisions and motorcycles were the second most common durable goods owned by Cambodian households in 2019/20. Ownership of television increased slightly from 66 percent in 2014 to 68 percent in 2019/20 while owning a motorcycle increased dramatically from 66 percent in 2014 to 83 percent in 2019/20 (See Table 5 for more details).

**Table 5. Selected items of durable goods owned by households, 2014 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Items of durable goods	CSES 2014				CSES 2019/20			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Radio	33	34	28	33	16	17	13	17
Television	66	95	83	59	68	83	75	62
Video tape recorder/	23	34	27	21	3	2	3	3
Stereo	5	19	4	3	2	1	3	2
Cell phone	83	96	90	80	93	97	94	91
Satellite dish	2	0	2	2	8	1	7	10
Bicycle	61	42	60	64	54	36	53	58
Motorcycle	66	90	74	61	83	90	87	80
Car	5	20	9	2	10	27	14	10
Jeep/Van	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
PC	6	28	11	2	9	30	9	4

*\*) VHS/DVD is included*



## Section II: Household Food Consumption

### 11.1. Household food consumption

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

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

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

**Vegetables** include oranges, green leafy and other vegetables. On average, orange vegetables were consumed 1.2 days a week while green leafy and other vegetables were consumed 3.1 days and 2.4 days per week, respectively. There were no significant differences in consumption of vegetables between geographical domains in Cambodia. Fruit (orange and other fruit) were consumed more than one day a week (See Table 1 for more details).

**Table 1. Frequency of household food consumption during last seven days by geographical domain, 2019/20. In days.**

Food groups	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Cereals and grain	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Roots and tubers	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.6
Legumes/nuts and pulse	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Orange vegetable	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1
Green leafy vegetables	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.2
Other vegetable	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
Orange fruit	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1
Other fruit	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.9
Organ meat	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3
Meat and poultry	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.1
Fish and aquatic animals	4.5	3.8	4.5	4.7
Eggs	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3
Milk and Dairy products	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.4
Oil and fat	4.7	5.2	4.7	4.6
Sugar/sweet	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.3
Condiments	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Prahok/Phaork	2.1	1.6	2.2	2.3
Insects	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

**Fish, meat** (beef, pork and chicken), and eggs are important sources of animal protein. Reported fish and aquatic animals consumption was, on average, more than 4 days a week while meat and poultry as well as egg consumption were more than 3 days and 2.4 days per week, respectively. The frequency of fish and aquatic animal's consumption was similar in other urban and other rural but in Phnom Penh, while the frequency of meat consumption was similar in all geographical domains.

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

**Vegetable oil and animal fat** are used for cooking. They were consumed on average 4.7 days per week. There was no significant difference in the consumption of oil and fat reported by households in different geographical domains in Cambodia.

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

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

## 11.2. Household vulnerability (Coping strategies)

To understand household vulnerability and coping behavior when they were faced with a food shortage, households were asked which coping strategies they employed if and when they had such a shortage. Table 2 presents the percentage of households who reported using different food consumption coping strategies during the seven days prior to the survey date. On average, 2.0 percent of households had relied on less preferred or less expensive food. The proportion of households relying on less preferred or less expensive food in other rural areas was significantly higher than the households living in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. About 1.2 percent of households had borrowed food or relied on help from their friends or their relatives (See Table 2 for more details).

**Table 2. Households adopted reduced coping strategies by geographical domain, 2019/20.**  
In percent.

Coping strategies	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Relied on less preferred	2.0	0.2	1.9	2.5
Borrowed food	1.2	0.2	1.2	1.4
Reduced number of Meal	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.6
Reduced Portion size	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.8
Reduced quantity consumed by adults	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.6

Table 3 presents different livelihood coping strategies employed by households during the 30 days prior to the survey date. Overall, 0.7 percent of households had spent their own savings to purchase food when they faced a food shortage. The households in other rural areas were more likely than the households in Phnom Penh and other urban areas to spend their savings. About 1 percent of the households had borrowed money or food from other people, and a similar proportion reduced their essential non-food expenditure. In other rural areas, borrowing money to buy food or borrowing food from other people was more common than it was in Phnom Penh or other urban areas (See Table 3 for more details).

**Table 3. Households adopted livelihood coping strategies by geographical domain, 2019/20.**  
In percent.

Items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Sold household goods	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1
Sold productive assets or transport	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Reduced essential non-food expenditures	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4
Spent saving	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.8
Borrowed money or food	1.0	0.1	1.3	1.1
Sold house or land	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Withdrew children from school	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
Illegal income activities	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Sent an adult to sought work elsewhere	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
Begged	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0

Table 4 presents the percentage of households possessing equity/ID poor, priority access and other similar cards in the last year prior to survey date. Overall, 10 percent of the households reported holding equity/ID poor cards. The households in other rural areas were more likely to possess these cards than the households in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. Besides equity/ID poor cards, some Cambodian households also reported possessing priority access cards (0.5 percent) but other cards, national social security fund (mostly 15 percent). On average, mostly 7.0 percent of the households reported they had ever used any other cards to access to health care or social services in the last year. The households in Phnom Penh were less likely to have used other cards than households in other urban and other rural areas (See Table 4 for more details).

**Table 4. Households possessed and used equity/ID poor, priority access and other cards by geographical domain, 2019/20. In percent.**

Type of Cards	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Possessed equity/ ID poor cards	10.0	2.8	8.5	12.2
Possessed priority access cards	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Possessed other cards	14.9	15.9	23.5	11.5
Use of any card	6.8	1.4	8.0	7.7



## **Section 12: Annex**

## **Annex I. Additional tables for demographic characteristics**



**Table 1.1 Measured or estimated population by residence, 2014-2019/20. In thousands and percent.**

Residence	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Number in thousands					
Cambodia	15,184	15,405	15,626	15,848	15,954
Urban	3,412	3,541	3,670	3,801	6,293
Rural	11,772	11,865	11,956	12,047	9,661
Urban/Rural	29.0	29.8	30.7	31.6	65.1
Percent					
Cambodia	100	100	100	100	100
Urban	22.5	23.0	23.5	24.0	39.4
Rural	77.5	77.0	76.5	76.0	60.6

**Table 1.2 Measured and estimated population by sex, 2014-2019/20. In thousands and percent.**

Sex	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Number in thousands					
Women	7,748	7,863	7,959	8,065	8,186
Men	7,436	7,542	7,668	7,784	7,768
Both sexes	15,184	15,405	15,626	15,848	15,954
Percent					
Women	51.0	51.0	50.9	50.1	51.3
Men	49.0	49.0	49.1	49.1	48.7
Both sexes	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 1.3 Measured and estimated number of households by residence, 2014-2019/20. In thousands and percent.**

Residence	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Number in thousands					
Cambodia	3,261	3,308	3,390	3,438	3,636
Urban	696	709	705	715	1,374
Rural	2,565	2,599	2,684	2,723	2,262
Percent					
Cambodia	100	100	100	100	100
Urban	21.3	21.4	20.8	20.8	37.8
Rural	78.7	78.6	79.2	79.2	62.2

**Table 1.4 Households headed by sex of all households by geographical domain, 2019/20. In thousands and percent.**

Domain	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men
	Number in thousands			Percent		
Cambodia	3,636	782	2,854	100	21.5	78.5
Phnom Penh	532	161	371	100	30.3	69.7
Other urban	843	174	669	100	20.6	79.4
Rural	2,262	447	1,815	100	19.8	80.2

**Table 1.5 Age distribution by sex 2019/20. In thousands and percent.**

Age group	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men
	Number in thousands			Percent		
Cambodia	15,954	8,186	7,768	100	51.3	48.7
0-4	1,464	710	755	100	48.5	51.5
5-9	1,534	750	784	100	48.9	51.1
10-14	1,714	832	882	100	48.6	51.4
15-19	1,422	711	712	100	50.0	50.0
20-24	1,342	685	657	100	51.0	49.0
25-29	1,411	724	687	100	51.3	48.7
30-34	1,334	678	656	100	50.8	49.2
35-39	1,346	683	663	100	50.8	49.2
40-44	795	412	383	100	51.9	48.2
45-49	787	403	384	100	51.2	48.8
50-54	720	388	331	100	54.0	46.0
55-59	671	359	312	100	53.5	46.5
60-64	489	289	200	100	59.1	40.9
65-69	359	216	143	100	60.2	39.8
70-74	265	164	101	100	61.7	38.3
75-79	164	97	68	100	58.7	41.3
80+	137	85	52	100	62.1	37.9

**Table 1.6 Marital status of population aged 15 years and above by and geographical domain, 2019/20. In thousands.**

Marital Status	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Married/Living together	7,102	1,026	1,801	4,274
Divorced/Separated	190	22	51	117
Widowed	965	155	234	576
Never Married/Never lived with a partner	2,984	599	759	1,625
Total	11,241	1,802	2,846	6,593

**Table 1.7 Marital status of population aged 15 years and above by sex and geographical domain, 2019/20. In thousands and percent.**

Marital Status	Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	Number in thousands					
Married/Living together	515	511	896	906	2,164	2,111
Divorced/Separated	13	9	40	11	90	28
Widowed	123	32	199	35	482	94
Never Married/Never lived with a partner	293	306	340	419	738	887
<b>Total</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>3,474</b>	<b>3,119</b>
	Percent					
Married/Living together	54.5	59.6	60.7	66.1	62.3	67.7
Divorced/Separated	1.4	1.0	2.7	0.8	2.6	0.9
Widowed	13.0	3.8	13.5	2.5	13.9	3.0
Never Married/Never lived with a partner	31.1	35.6	23.1	30.6	21.3	28.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 1.8 Population by ethnicity and geographical domain, 2019/20.**

Ethnicity	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Khmer	5,218,545	2,230,182	,872,487	9,115,876
Cham	376,560	66,888	45,611	264,062
Chinese	242,938	41	8,805	234,092
Vietnamese	27,449	9,762	3,575	14,112
Thai	73,736	31,901	17,658	24,178
Lao	1,698	-	1,192	506
Other	7,828	-	2,836	4,992
Not stated	4,991	1,594	712	2,685
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,953,744</b>	<b>2,340,366</b>	<b>3,952,876</b>	<b>9,660,502</b>

**Table 1.9 Share of Children aged 0-4 years whose birth are registered by background, 2019/20. In percent and total.**

Background Characteristic	Certificate	Registration	Neither	Don't know	Total number of children
<b>Age</b>					
0	85.7	4.9	9.4	0.0	257,651
1	93.7	2.8	3.2	0.3	243,252
2	92.5	3.0	4.5	0.0	287,160
3	93.1	2.4	4.3	0.2	359,773
4	95.1	1.8	2.3	0.7	316,482
<b>Sex</b>					
Women	91.9	2.6	5.3	0.3	709,676
Men	92.5	3.2	4.0	0.2	754,641
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	94.0	3.1	2.7	0.3	519,903
Rural	91.3	2.8	5.7	0.2	944,414
<b>Domain</b>					
Cambodia	92.2	2.9	4.6	0.3	1,464,317
Phnom Penh	95.4	3.3	0.8	0.5	176,067
Other urban	93.3	2.9	3.6	0.2	343,835
Rural	91.3	2.8	5.7	0.2	944,414
<b>Zone</b>					
Phnom Penh	95.4	3.3	0.8	0.5	176,067
Plain	93.9	2.2	3.9	0.1	505,101
Tonle sap	91.7	2.8	5.3	0.2	439,254
Coast	89.4	2.8	7.4	0.4	95,972
lateau/Mountain	88.7	4.3	6.5	0.5	247,922

## **Annex 2. Additional tables for housing**



**Table 2.1 Main sources of drinking water by residence (urban and rural areas), 2019/20. In percent**

Water sources	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
<b>Improved</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>74.7</b>
Piped into dwelling	25.8	51.8	10.1
Piped into compound, yard or plot	3.7	4.9	3.0
Public tap/standpipe	1.0	1.2	0.8
Tubed/piped well or borehole	30.1	16.5	38.4
Protected well	4.1	2.2	5.4
Rainwater collection	5.8	2.7	7.7
Bottled water	9.1	8.8	9.4
<b>Unimproved</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>25.3</b>
Unprotected well	4.4	1.5	6.1
Unprotected spring	0.1	0.2	0.1
Tanker-truck	3.9	4.0	3.9
Cart with small tank/drum	2.9	2.1	3.5
Surface water (Pond, river ,stream,...)	8.6	3.9	11.5
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100	100	100
Number of households (In thousand)	3,636.1	1,374.2	2,261.9

**Table 2.2 Toilet facilities by residence (urban and rural areas), 2019/20. In percent.**

Type of facilities	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
<b>Improved toilets</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>74.2</b>
Pour flush/flush connected to sewerage	17.6	38.7	4.8
Pour flush/flush connected to septic tank/pit	61.9	51.2	68.4
Pit latrine with slab	0.9	0.6	1.0
<b>Unimproved toilets</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>25.8</b>
Pour flush (or flush) to elsewhere	2.2	1.6	2.6
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.2	0.0	0.3
Latrine overhanging field/water	1.3	0.7	1.7
None	15.8	7.1	21.0
Other	0.2	0.1	0.3
Total	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,636.1	1,374.2	2,261.9

**Table 2.3 Hand Washing Facilities by residence (urban and rural areas), 2019/20. In percent.**

Hand Washing Facilities	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
<b>Hand Washing Facilities within the premises</b>			
Not available	11.0	6.9	13.5
Running water from a piped system or tank	18.6	40.0	5.7
Hand-poured water system	63.8	48.9	72.8
Basin/bucket	6.6	4.2	8.1
Total	100	100	100
<b>Hand washing facilities which most frequently used</b>			
Next to toilet (less than 3 m)	59.2	72.7	50.3
Next to toilet (more than 3 m) or other place	38.5	25.3	47.0
Not observed due to no permission	1.6	1.4	1.7
Not observed due to other reasons	0.8	0.5	0.9
Total	100	100	100
<b>Availability of water at the handwashing facilities</b>			
Yes	94.8	95.5	94.3
No	5.2	4.5	5.7
Total percent	100	100	100
<b>Availability of soap at the handwashing facilities</b>			
Yes	85.2	90.2	82.0
No	14.8	9.9	18.0
Total	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,636.1	1,374.2	2,261.9

**Table 2.4 Main sources of lighting by residence (urban and rural areas), 2019/20. In percent.**

Sources of lighting	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	85.7	96.8	79.0
Generator	0.7	0.5	0.8
Battery	4.1	0.9	6.0
Kerosene lamp	0.5	0.3	0.6
Candle	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar	8.4	1.2	12.7
None	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	0.5	0.3	0.7
Total	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,636.1	1,374.2	2,261.9

**Table 2.5 Main sources of cooking by residence (urban and rural areas), 2019/20. In percent.**

Type of fuel	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Firewood	51.3	24.7	67.5
Charcoal	5.6	4.4	6.3
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	41.9	69.9	24.9
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	1.0	0.8	1.0
Other	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,636.1	1,374.2	2,261.9



## **Annex 3. Additional tables for agriculture**



**Table 3.1 Number of households with access to parcel of land by zone, 2019/20. In thousands and percent.**

Parcel of land	Cambodia	Phnom	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/
	Number					
One parcel	1,239	42	515	389	87	206
2-5 parcels	1,000	5	384	331	64	217
6 parcels and over	17	0	9	5	1	2
Total	2,257	46	908	725	152	425
Parcel of land	Percent					
	Percent					
One parcel	54.9	90.1	56.7	53.7	57.4	48.5
2-5 parcels	44.3	9.9	42.3	45.7	42.0	51.0
6 parcels and over	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 3.2 Number of household by sex of household head and group of parcels by zone, 2019/20. In thousands and percent**

Number of parcels	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wom	Men	Wom	Men	Wom	Men	Wom	Men	Wom	Men	Wom	Men
	Number											
One parcel	261	979	5	37	119	396	80	310	14	73	43	163
2-5 parcel	144	857	1	3	71	313	44	287	9	55	18	199
6 parcels	0	17	0	0	0	9	0	5	0	1	0	2
Total	404	1,852	6	40	190	718	124	601	23	129	61	364
Number of parcels	Percent											
	Percent											
One parcel	64.5	52.8	77.3	92	62.6	55.2	64.2	51.5	61.6	56.7	70.9	44.7
2-5 parcel	35.5	46.3	22.7	8	37.4	43.6	35.8	47.7	38.4	42.7	29.1	54.7
6 parcels	0	0.9	0	0	0	1.3	0	0.8	0	0.7	0	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 3.3 Area and number of agricultural land by land acquirement and zone, 2019/20.**  
**In thousands and percent.**

Land acquirement	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Given by the government or local authority	643	3	231	249	35	126
Inheritance or gift from relative	1,573	11	480	638	81	363
Bought from relatives	149	3	37	71	4	33
Bought from non-relatives	831	12	291	286	34	208
Cleared land/occupied for free	343	0	30	117	12	184
Donated by friend	16	0	5	5	3	2
Rented in	238	0	72	147	3	15
Other means	27	0	6	14	0	7
Total	3,819	29	1,152	1,527	172	938
Percent						
Given by the government or local authority	16.8	11.8	20	16.3	20.2	13.4
Inheritance or gift from relatives	41.2	37.8	41.6	41.8	47.4	38.7
Bought from relatives	3.9	9.6	3.2	4.7	2.3	3.6
Bought from non-relatives	21.7	39.5	25.3	18.7	19.8	22.2
Cleared land/occupied for free	9.0	0	2.6	7.7	6.7	19.6
Donated by friend	0.4	0	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.2
Rented in	6.2	1.3	6.2	9.6	1.9	1.7
Other means	0.7	0	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 3.4 Area and number of agricultural land by type of crop and zone, 2019/20.**  
**In thousands and percent.**

Area land by type of crop	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Rice	2,463	15	786	1,088	119	457
Other crop	446	1	57	244	4	140
Fruit and nut trees	567	8	171	120	34	233
Rubber	126	0	72	18	2	34
Bamboo shoots	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bamboo tree	1	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know wich crop	16	0	11	1	3	1
None	199	6	55	56	10	73
Total	3,819	29	1,152	1,527	172	938
Percent						
Rice	64.5	50.1	68.2	71.2	69.1	48.7
Other crop	11.7	3.3	5.0	16.0	2.3	15.0
Fruit and nut trees	14.8	27.4	14.8	7.9	19.9	24.9
Rubber	3.3	0.2	6.3	1.2	1	3.6
Bamboo shoots	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.1
Bamboo tree	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know wich crop	0.4	0	1	0.1	1.8	0.1
None	5.2	19.1	4.7	3.7	5.8	7.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 3.5 Rice production by season and zone, 2019/20. In thousands.**

Production	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
	Thousand tones											
Rice production	5,181	2,095	21	0	1,727	1,075	2,218	979	354	26	861	16

**Table 3.6 Gross output by main group of crop production and wet season, 2019/20. In million riels and percent**

Main group of crop production	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wet		Wet		Wet		Wet		Wet		Wet	
	Million Riels											
Cereals harvested for grain	4,788,156		23,478		1,572,323		1,990,823		289,976		911,556	
Tubers and leguminous plants	560,726		0		90,362		349,044		142		121,177	
Industrial temporary crops	138,978		0		52,832		37,536		5,661		42,949	
Vegetables	168,186		0		99,693		44,281		4,455		19,757	
Fruits and nuts	675,058		33,746		235,705		102,356		80,634		222,617	
Industrial permanent crops	585,167		0		252,594		153,585		5,991		172,997	
Other crop not classified elsewhere	7,880		0		7,403		0		0		476	
Total	6,924,152		57,225		2,310,912		2,677,625		386,860		1,491,530	
	69.2		41.0		68.0		74.4		75.0		61.1	
Tubers and leguminous plants	8.1		0		3.9		13.0		0.0		8.1	
Industrial temporary crops	2.0		0		2.3		1.4		1.5		2.9	
Vegetables	2.4		0		4.3		1.7		1.2		1.3	
Fruits and nuts	9.7		59.0		10.2		3.8		20.8		14.9	
Industrial permanent crops	8.5		0		10.9		5.7		1.5		11.6	
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0.1		0		0.3		0		0		0	
Total	100		100		100		100		100		100	

**Table 3.7 Gross output by main group of crop production and dry season, 2019/20. In million riels and percent.**

Main group of crop production	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Cereals harvested for grain	1,718,566	0	869,630	808,388	21,498	19,050
Tubers and leguminous plants	830,339	0	95,599	426,444	21	308,276
Industrial temporary crops	128,655	0	105,049	7,640	6,291	9,674
Vegetables	402,979	0	124,747	257,867	6,048	14,317
Fruits and nuts	1,624,371	4,782	709,764	290,182	43,727	575,916
Industrial permanent crops	654,268	0	263,787	191,920	6,885	191,675
Other crop not classified elsewhere	34,677	0	33,697	145	0	835
Total	5,393,855	4,782	2,202,274	1,982,586	84,469	1,119,744
	Percent					
Cereals harvested for grain	31.9	0	39.5	40.8	25.5	1.7
Tubers and leguminous plants	15.4	0	4.3	21.5	0	27.5
Industrial temporary crops	2.4	0	4.8	0.4	7.4	0.9
Vegetables	7.5	0	5.7	13.0	7.2	1.3
Fruits and nuts	30.1	100.0	32.2	14.6	51.8	51.4
Industrial permanent crops	12.1	0	12.0	9.7	8.2	17.1
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0.6	0	1.5	0	0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 3.8 Net output by main group of crop production and wet season, 2019/20. In million riels and percent.**

Main group of crop production	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Cereals harvested for grain	50,231	339	16,879	16,708	3,803	12,503
Tubers and leguminous plants	1,442	0	211	723	0	507
Industrial temporary crops	5,996	0	3,096	2,458	64	379
Vegetables	4,217	0	3,797	287	39	94
Fruits and nuts	3,432	277	902	473	323	1,456
Industrial permanent crops	2,963	0	2,527	9	50	378
Other crop not classified elsewhere	16	0	0	0	0	16
Total	68,296	616	27,412	20,658	4,278	15,332
	Percent					
Cereals harvested for grain	73.5	55.0	61.6	80.9	88.9	81.5
Tubers and leguminous plants	2.1	0	0.8	3.5	0	3.3
Industrial temporary crops	8.8	0	11.3	11.9	1.5	2.5
Vegetables	6.2	0	13.9	1.4	0.9	0.6
Fruits and nuts	5.0	45.0	3.3	2.3	7.5	9.5
Industrial permanent crops	4.3	0	9.2	0	1.2	2.5
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 3.9 Net output by main group of crop production and dryseason, 2019/20. In million riels and percent.**

Main group of crop production	Phnom					Plateau/ Mountain
	Cambodia	Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	
	Million Riels					
Cereals harvested for grain	7,652	0	4,178	3,182	35	258
Tubers and leguminous plants	2,163	0	614	690	1	860
Industrial temporary crops	301	0	234	19	3	44
Vegetables	6,988	0	6,487	420	23	58
Fruits and nuts	18,228	128	11,066	854	486	5,694
Industrial permanent crops	4,773	0	4,376	2	70	325
Other crop not classified elsewhere	16	0	0	0	0	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,121</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>26,954</b>	<b>5,167</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>7,253</b>
	Percent					
Cereals harvested for grain	19.1	0	15.5	61.6	5.6	3.6
Tubers and leguminous plants	5.4	0	2.3	13.3	0.1	11.9
Industrial temporary crops	0.8	0	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.6
Vegetables	17.4	0	24.1	8.1	3.8	0.8
Fruits and nuts	45.4	100.0	41.1	16.5	78.6	78.5
Industrial permanent crops	11.9	0	16.2	0	11.4	4.5
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3.10 Value added by wet season and zone, 2019/20. In million riels and percent.**

Value added	Phnom					Plateau/ Mountain
	Cambodia	Penh	Plain	Tonle sap	Coastal	
	Million riels					
Gross output	6,926,670	57,225	2,313,326	2,677,729	386,860	1,491,530
Net output	6,858,374	56,609	2,285,914	2,657,071	382,583	1,476,197
Post harvest loss	68,296	616	27,412	20,658	4,278	15,332
Cost	3,761,715	9,020	1,465,888	1,596,501	169,002	521,305
<b>Value added</b>	<b>3,096,659</b>	<b>47,589</b>	<b>820,026</b>	<b>1,060,570</b>	<b>213,581</b>	<b>954,893</b>
	Percent					
Gross output	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net output	99.0	98.9	98.8	99.2	98.9	99.0
Post harvest loss	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.0
Cost	54.3	15.8	63.4	59.6	43.7	35.0
<b>Value added</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>64.0</b>

**Table 3.11 Value added by dry season and zone, 2019/20 in million riels and percent**

Value added	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
Gross output	5,397,249	4,782	2,205,599	1,982,655	84,469	1,119,744
Net output	5,357,128	4,654	2,178,644	1,977,488	83,851	1,112,491
Post harvest loss	40,121	128	26,954	5,167	618	7,253
Cost	1,017,332	5,307	520,203	238,632	37,004	216,186
Value added	4,339,796	(653)	1,658,442	1,738,856	46,847	896,304
	Percent					
Gross output	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net output	99.3	97.3	98.8	99.7	99.3	99.4
Post harvest loss	0.7	2.7	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.6
Cost	18.8	111.0	23.6	12.0	43.8	19.3
Value added	80.4	-13.7	75.2	87.7	55.5	80.0

**Table 3.12 Imputed value of meat product from livestock and poultry in the past 12 months by zone, 2019/20. In million riels and percent.**

	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
Cattle	7,036	1,189	1,462	3,242	128	1,016
Buffaloes	4,790	0	88	3,839	0	862
Horses Ponies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pigs	6,333	0	896	641	585	4,210
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	1,920	0	28	997	0	896
Chickens	27,476	2,010	106,519	87,553	25,896	52,779
Ducks	39,005	358	16,092	14,291	4,600	3,663
Quail	87	0	0	87	0	0
Other (specify)	706	0	395	100	45	166
Total	334,634	3,557	125,481	110,750	31,254	63,592
	Percent					
Cattle	2.1	33.4	1.2	2.9	0.4	1.6
Buffaloes	1.4	0	0.1	3.5	0	1.4
Horses Ponies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pigs	1.9	0	0.7	0.6	1.9	6.6
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	0.6	0	0.0	0.9	0	1.4
Chickens	82.1	56.5	84.9	79.1	82.9	83.0
Ducks	11.7	10.1	12.8	12.9	14.7	5.8
Quail	0	0	0	0.1	0	0
Other (specify)	0.2	0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100



**Table 3.13 Cost of fish cultivation and fishing by zone, 2019/20. In million riels and percent.**

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Breeding stock for raising fish	586,599	562,144	10,537	12,897	678	343
Feed for raising fish	613,556	569,170	17,071	25,484	1,677	153
Hired labour	104,479	67,457	1,716	1,886	32,427	993
Ice	11,246	0	1,308	3,714	5,535	690
Repair and maintenance of nets and traps	207,707	7,541	44,931	78,199	56,406	20,630
Repair and maintenance of boat	28,815	107	4,096	9,329	14,231	1,051
Boat fuel	193,071	142	25,137	103,524	59,971	4,298
Boat rent	561	0	302	230	6	23
Cash rent for tank	10,534	8,432	716	1,386	0	0
Transport of fish to market	7,827	3,513	1,077	2,647	577	13
Service (technical assistance) received	311	0	0	308	0	3
Other cost item	63,902	56,409	4,434	1,440	996	623
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,828,608</b>	<b>1,274,916</b>	<b>111,324</b>	<b>241,044</b>	<b>172,505</b>	<b>28,820</b>
	Percent					
Breeding stock for raising fish	32.1	44.1	9.5	5.4	0.4	1.2
Feed for raising fish	33.6	44.6	15.3	10.6	1.0	0.5
Hired labour	5.7	5.3	1.5	0.8	18.8	3.4
Ice	0.6	0	1.2	1.5	3.2	2.4
Repair and maintenance of nets and traps	11.4	0.6	40.4	32.4	32.7	71.6
Repair and maintenance of boat	1.6	0	3.7	3.9	8.2	3.6
Boat fuel	10.6	0	22.6	42.9	34.8	14.9
Boat rent	0	0	0.3	0.1	0	0.1
Cash rent for tank	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0	0
Transport of fish to market	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.3	0
Service (technical assistance) received	0	0	0	0.1	0	0
Other cost item	3.5	4.4	4.0	0.6	0.6	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3.14 Income of fish cultivation and fishing by zone, 2019/20. In million riels and percent.**

Income items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Caostal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Proceeds from sale of fish, shrimp, crab etc	3,495,189	2,250,139	263,193	559,651	366,909	55,297
Consume of fish, shrimp, crab etc.	538,268	2,376	171,620	196,098	55,675	112,499
Given away as gift, charity, barter etc.	44,018	163	15,524	16,072	3,609	8,650
Used for drying (dried/smoked etc.)	50,332	142	17,663	20,133	3,941	8,453
Used for preparation of fish/shrimp sauce	3,026	0	1,643	1,088	123	172
Used for animal feed	11,322	0	1,920	8,998	112	292
Used for other purpose	18,107	3,896	5,929	5,469	316	2,497
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,160,261</b>	<b>2,256,716</b>	<b>477,492</b>	<b>807,509</b>	<b>430,684</b>	<b>187,859</b>
	Percent					
Proceeds from sale of fish, shrimp, crab etc	84.0	99.7	55.1	69.3	85.2	29.4
Consume of fish, shrimp, crab etc.	12.9	0.1	35.9	24.3	12.9	59.9
Given away as gift, charity, barter etc.	1.1	0	3.3	2.0	0.8	4.6
Used for drying (dried/smoked etc.)	1.2	0	3.7	2.5	0.9	4.5
Used for preparation of fish/shrimp sauce	0.1	0	0.3	0.1	0	0.1
Used for animal feed	0.3	0	0.4	1.1	0	0.2
Used for other purpose	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.1	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3.15 Cost of forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2019/20. In million riels and percent.**

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Transport costs, incl. transport to market	10,981	7	1,478	5,685	1,110	2,700
Fuel	55,828	98	8,733	17,972	4,994	24,030
Draft animal feed	816	0	202	206	194	213
Hired labour charges	11,608	10	2,011	4,190	1,820	3,578
Tools, equipment, including maintenance	49,992	99	15,053	15,349	3,270	16,221
Commissions, tips, rents etc.	6,195	0	244	2,709	338	2,904
Other cost item	4,931	0	338	1,373	0	3,220
<b>Total</b>	<b>140,351</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>28,060</b>	<b>47,484</b>	<b>11,727</b>	<b>52,867</b>
	Percent					
Transport costs, incl. transport to market	7.8	3.2	5.3	12.0	9.5	5.1
Fuel	39.8	45.9	31.1	37.8	42.6	45.5
Draft animal feed	0.6	0	0.7	0.4	1.7	0.4
Hired labour charges	8.3	4.5	7.2	8.8	15.5	6.8
Tools, equipment, including maintenance	35.6	46.4	53.6	32.3	27.9	30.7
Commissions, tips, rents etc.	4.4	0	0.9	5.7	2.9	5.5
Other cost item	3.5	0	1.2	2.9	0	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3.16 Income of forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2019/20. In million Riels and percent.**

Income items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain	Million Riels						
Sawing logs	201,230	0	3,588	66,454	5,224	125,965							
Firewood	853,298	3,447	338,323	306,444	43,789	161,295							
Wood for charcoal	184,719	0	1,054	21,987	80,503	81,175							
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	89,270	0	30,170	30,656	9,969	18,475							
Palm juice	66,133	0	42,261	16,596	484	6,793							
Root crops, fruits, vegetables	420,043	1,125	145,772	158,236	23,220	91,691							
Herbs	41,294	34	13,599	10,347	1,575	15,739							
Honey	23,868	0	6,361	4,584	4,093	8,831							
Wild animals and birds	54,779	0	6,422	10,322	19,029	19,006							
Other products	15,900	0	4,507	1,501	8	9,885							
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,950,535</b>	<b>4,605</b>	<b>592,056</b>	<b>627,127</b>	<b>187,893</b>	<b>538,854</b>							
			Percent										
Sawing logs	10.3	0	0.6	10.6	2.8	23.4							
Firewood	43.7	74.8	57.1	48.9	23.3	29.9							
Wood for charcoal	9.5	0	0.2	3.5	42.8	15.1							
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	4.6	0	5.1	4.9	5.3	3.4							
Palm juice	3.4	0	7.1	2.6	0.3	1.3							
Root crops, fruits, vegetables	21.5	24.4	24.6	25.2	12.4	17.0							
Herbs	2.1	0.7	2.3	1.6	0.8	2.9							
Honey	1.2	0	1.1	0.7	2.2	1.6							
Wild animals and birds	2.8	0	1.1	1.6	10.1	3.5							
Other products	0.8	0	0.8	0.2	0	1.8							
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>							



## **Annex 4. Additional tables for education**



**Table 4.1. Adult literacy (15 years and above) by geographical domain, 2014, 2015,2016,2017, and 2019/20. In percent.**

Domain	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2019/20
Cambodia	78.1	80.5	84.4	82.5	81.9
Phnom Penh	94.8	93.8	95.6	94.5	92.9
Other urban	85.1	87.9	88.9	88.2	86.7
Other rural	73.9	76.8	81.6	79.3	76.8

**Table 4.2 Adult literacy (15 years and above) by sex, 2014, 2015,2016,2017 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Sex	2014	2015	2016	2017	2019/20
Women	71.8	75.0	79.3	78.1	77.1
Men	84.8	86.5	90	87.3	87.2
Both sexes	78.1	80.5	84.4	82.5	81.9

**Table 4.3 Persons aged 6-24 years who currently attending school by geographical domain, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2019/20. In percent.**

Domain	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2019/20
Cambodia	53.8	56.1	56.8	57.5	63.1
Phnom Penh	57.1	58.5	60.2	60.3	66.1
Other urban	56.4	63.2	57.6	62.0	63.1
Other rural	53.1	54.7	56.3	56.4	62.4

**Table 4.4 Persons aged 6-24 years who currently attending school by sex, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2019/20. In percent.**

Sex	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2019/20
Women	53.3	55.5	56.7	56.6	63.2
Men	54.3	56.6	57.0	58.4	62.9
Both sexes	53.8	56.1	56.8	57.5	63.1

**Table 4.5 Net attendance rates in primary school by geographical domain, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2019/20. In percent.**

Domain	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2019/20
Cambodia	84.8	87.3	89.6	89.6	90.1
Phnom Penh	88.0	88.1	94.2	91.3	94.6
Other urban	85.7	89.6	86.6	89.7	90.4
Other rural	84.4	86.9	89.5	89.3	89.2

**Table 4.6 Net attendance rates in primary school by sex, 2014,2015,2016,2017 and 2019/20. In percent.**

Sex	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2019/20
Women	85.5	90.5	89.1	87.9	90.1
Men	84.1	84.4	90.1	91.1	90.1
Both sexes	84.8	87.3	89.6	89.6	90.1

**Table 4.7 Net attendance rates in lower secondary school by geographical domains, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2019/20. In percent.**

Domain	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2019/20
Cambodia	39.9	43.5	46.8	43.4	47.5
Phnom Penh	60.4	63.1	65.4	55.0	51.8
Other urban	51.8	50.9	50.2	57.8	52.3
Other rural	36.6	40.3	44.0	40.1	44.9

**Table 4.8 Net attendance rates in lower secondary school by sex, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2019/20. In percent.**

Sex	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2019/20
Women	42.7	45.2	47.5	49.5	52.0
Men	37.1	42.0	46.3	37.7	43.1
Both sexes	39.9	43.5	46.8	43.4	47.5



**Table 4.9 Net attendance rates in upper secondary school 15-17 years by geographical domains, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2019/20. In percent.**

Domain	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2019/20
Cambodia	19.9	21.6	23.3	28.6	30.9
Phnom Penh	47.2	40.8	40.7	52.2	53.9
Other urban	36.2	31.4	26.2	38.8	33.5
Other rural	15.5	18.0	20.6	23.8	25.1

**Table 4.10 Net attendance rates in upper secondary school 15-17 years by sex, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2019/20. In percent.**

Sex	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2019/20
Women	21.3	20.4	19.3	32.4	35.0
Men	18.6	22.8	26.9	25.0	26.8
Both sexes	19.9	21.6	23.3	28.6	30.9



## **Annex 5. Additional tables for labour force**



**Table 5.1 Working age population (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2004-2019/20. In thousands**

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	7,589	8,865	8,853	9,038	9,167	9,604	10,001	10,113	10,265	10,416	10,316
Phnom Penh	870	1,001	981	1,111	1,108	1,273	1,361	1,461	1,374	1,419	1,684
Other urban	866	956	946	952	1,193	1,057	1,219	1,195	1,335	1,345	2,632
Other rural	5,854	6,907	6,926	6,974	6,865	7,274	7,421	7,455	7,556	7,652	6,000

**Table 5.2 Working age population (15-64 years) by sex, 2004, 2009-2019/20. In thousands.**

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Women	4,019	4,628	4,607	4,677	4,756	5,006	5,136	5,227	5,287	5,360	5,332
Men	3,570	4,236	4,246	4,361	4,411	4,599	4,865	4,886	4,978	5,056	4,984
Both sexes	7,589	8,865	8,853	9,038	9,167	9,604	10,001	10,113	10,265	10,416	10,316

**Table 5.3 In the labour force (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2004-2019/20. In thousands.**

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	6,235	7,480	7,702	7,907	7,718	7,974	8,259	8,359	8,624	8,779	9,020
Phnom Penh	596	688	693	775	850	942	1,060	1,142	1,084	1,065	1,355
Other urban	680	737	776	794	955	814	961	933	1,077	1,086	2,304
Other rural	4,959	6,055	6,233	6,339	5,913	6,219	6,238	6,283	6,463	6,629	5,361

**Table 5.4 In the labour force (15-64 years) by sex. 2004-2019/20. In thousands.**

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Women	3,113	3,720	3,879	3,965	3,789	3,895	3,981	4,035	4,174	4,291	4,483
Men	3,122	3,761	3,822	3,942	3,929	4,079	4,279	4,324	4,450	4,488	4,537
Both sexes	6,235	7,480	7,702	7,907	7,718	7,974	8,259	8,359	8,624	8,779	9,020

**Table 5.5 Not in the labour force (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2004-2019/20. In thousands.**

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	1,354	1,384	1,151	1,130	1,449	1,630	1,742	1,754	1,641	1,637	1,296
Phnom Penh	273	314	288	336	258	331	301	319	290	354	329
Other urban	186	218	170	159	238	243	258	262	258	259	328
Other rural	895	852	693	636	953	1,056	1,183	1,172	1,093	1,023	639

**Table 5.6 Not in the labour force (15-64 years) by sex, 2004-2019/20. In thousands.**

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Women	906	908	728	712	967	1,110	1,155	1,192	1,113	1,069	849
Men	448	476	423	419	482	520	587	562	528	568	447
Both sexes	1,354	1,384	1,151	1,130	1,449	1,630	1,742	1,754	1,641	1,637	1,296

**Table 5.7 Employed population (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2004-2019/20  
In thousands.**

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	6,171	7,469	7,675	7,891	7,706	7,951	8,245	8,352	8,608	8,766	8,805
Phnom Penh	573	686	688	770	848	942	1,059	1,140	1,080	1,061	1,305
Other urban	669	735	772	793	950	810	958	932	1074	1081	2240
Other rural	4,928	6,048	6,215	6,328	5,908	6,199	6,228	6,279	6,454	6,624	5,260

**Table 5.8 Employed population (15-64 years) by sex, 2004-2019/20. In thousands.**

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Women	3,079	3,715	3,869	3,959	3,782	3,882	3,973	4,030	4,167	4,283	4,318
Men	3,092	3,754	3,806	3,932	3,924	4,068	4,272	4,323	4,441	4,483	4,487
Both sexes	6,171	7,469	7,675	7,891	7,706	7,951	8,245	8,353	8,608	8,766	8,805

**Table 5.9 Labour force participation rate (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2004-2019/20  
In percent.**

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	82.2	84.4	87.0	87.5	84.2	83.0	82.6	82.7	84.0	84.3	87.4
Phnom Penh	68.5	68.7	70.6	69.8	76.7	74.0	77.9	78.2	78.9	75.1	80.5
Other urban	78.5	77.1	82.0	83.4	80.1	77.0	78.8	78.1	80.7	80.7	87.5
Other rural	84.7	87.7	90.0	90.9	86.1	85.5	84.1	84.3	85.5	86.6	89.4

**Table 5.10 Labour force participation rate (15-64 years) by sex, 2004-2019/20. In percent.**

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Women	77.5	80.4	84.2	84.8	79.7	77.8	77.5	77.2	78.9	80.1	84.1
Men	87.5	88.8	90.0	90.4	89.1	88.7	87.9	88.5	89.4	88.8	91.0
Both sexes	82.2	84.4	87.0	87.5	84.2	83.0	82.6	82.7	84.0	84.3	87.4

**Table 5.11 Employment rate (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2004-2019/20. In percent.**

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	81.3	84.3	86.7	87.3	84.1	82.8	82.4	82.6	83.9	84.2	85.4
Phnom Penh	65.9	68.5	70.1	69.3	76.5	74	77.8	78.0	78.6	74.8	77.5
Other urban	77.3	76.9	81.6	83.3	79.6	76.6	78.6	78.0	80.4	80.4	85.1
Other rural	84.2	87.6	89.7	90.7	86.1	85.2	83.9	84.2	85.4	86.6	87.7

**Table 5.12 Employment rate (15-64 years) by sex, 2004-2019/20. In percent.**

Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Women	76.6	80.3	84	84.6	79.5	77.5	77.4	77.1	78.8	79.9	81.0
Men	86.6	88.6	89.6	90.2	89	88.5	87.8	88.5	89.2	88.7	90.0
Both sexes	81.3	84.3	86.7	87.3	84.1	82.8	82.4	82.6	83.9	84.2	85.4





## **Annex 6. Additional tables for health and disability**



**Table 6.1 Persons (in the non-institutional population) with at least one disability/difficulty, 2004, 2009, 2014, and 2019/20. In percent.**

Type of difficulty	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2019
Seeing	1.5	3.9	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.8
Hearing	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
Speaking	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Moving	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.8
Feeling or sensing*	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Psychological	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Learning	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.0
Fits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.0

**Table 6.2 Health care visits (one or more visits) in the last 30 days by geographical domain 2004, 2009, 2014, and 2019/20. In percent.**

Domain	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	86.6	89.8	92.2	93.2	90.3	95.5	93.0	95.8	92.4
Other urban	84.6	84.3	91.7	90.5	86.6	92.2	92.2	95.6	91.8
Other rural	87.0	91.0	92.3	93.8	91.1	96.2	93.2	95.9	92.7

**Table 6.3 Illness/injury in the last 30 days by geographical domain, 2004, 2009 and 2014, and 2019/20. In percent.**

Domain	CSES 2004	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019
Cambodia	17.9	14.4	19.1	15.8	19.5	17.7	14.5	13.6	15.2	14.6	16.0
Phnom Penh	21.4	10.1	16.7	16.2	12.3	11.6	9.4	5.3	5.3	7.3	9.0
Other urban	14.1	13.2	16.5	13.1	16.3	17.3	13.0	12.9	14.3	15.8	16.5
Other rural	18.0	15.1	19.8	16.1	21.0	18.6	15.5	15.2	16.9	15.6	17.5



## **Annex 7. Additional tables for household income**



**Table 7.1 Disposable income per household average values per month by geographical domain, 2014-2019/20. In thousand riels.**

Domain	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	1,424	1,608	1,766	1,947	2,262
Phnom Penh	2,836	2,922	2,891	2833	3,714
Other urban	1,858	2,236	2,446	2,482	2,546
Other rural	1,155	1,319	1,507	1,749	1,816

**Table 7.2 Disposable income per capita average values per month by geographical domain, 2014-2019/20. In thousand riels.**

Domain	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	331	370	415	464	523
Phnom Penh	681	650	748	695	903
Other urban	435	524	554	602	578
Other rural	265	306	347	413	409

**Table 7.3 Disposable income per household median values per month by geographical domain, 2014-2019/20. In thousand riels.**

Domain	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	974	1,144	1,186	1,456	1,627
Phnom Penh	2,018	2,275	2,210	2,253	2,871
Other urban	1,306	1,559	1,375	1,839	1,835
Other rural	833	981	1,021	1,303	1,328

**Table 7.4 Disposable income per capita median values per month by geographical domain, 2014-2019/20. In thousand riels.**

Domain	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	233	267	293	355	391
Phnom Penh	473	520	559	569	724
Other urban	310	359	320	438	432
Other rural	200	237	261	323	321





## **Annex 8. Additional tables for household consumption**



**Table 8.1 Average monthly consumption per household by geographical domain, 2014-2019/20. In thousand riels.**

Domain	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	1,529	1,715	1,840	1,822	2,278
Phnom Penh	2,545	2,687	2,561	2,644	3,825
Other urban	1,908	2,280	2,307	2,326	2,534
Other rural	1,325	1,487	1,670	1,637	1,819

**Table 8.2 Average monthly consumption per capital by geographical domain, 2014-2019/20. In thousand riels.**

Domain	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	371	411	456	454	527
Phnom Penh	622	615	646	662	926
Other urban	457	552	581	574	577
Other rural	321	360	410	409	410

**Table 8.3 Monthly total consumption by geographical domain, 2014-2019/20. In billion riels.**

Domain	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	4,985	5,672	6,237	6,264	8,283
Phnom Penh	938	1,046	985	996	2,033
Other urban	699	822	846	865	2,135
Other rural	3,348	3,805	4,406	4,402	4,115

**Table 8.4 Monthly food consumption by geographical domain, 2014-2019/20. In billion riels.**

Domain	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20
Cambodia	2,288	2,596	2,858	2,887	3,590
Phnom Penh	380	462	452	433	793
Other urban	302	330	371	368	882
Other rural	1,606	1,804	2,035	2,086	1,916



## **Section 13: Appendix**



## **Appendix I. Village questionnaire**





**CONFIDENTIAL**

All information collected in this survey is strictly confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only

FORM 1

Royal Government of Cambodia  
Ministry of Planning  
National Institute of Statistics

PSU				

**CAMBODIA SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY 2019/20**  
**VILLAGE QUESTIONNAIRE**

A. To be completed by supervisor before interview			
Province /City			
District /Khan			
Commune/Sangkat			
Sample Village/Mondol			
Zone			
Sector (Urban=1, Rural=2)			

B. To be completed by supervisor			
Names of persons interviewed:			
No.	Name	Position	Telephone Number*
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
Date of interview 1	Day:	Month:	Year:
Date of interview 2	Day:	Month:	Year:
Date of interview 3	Day:	Month:	Year:
Date of interview 4	Day:	Month:	Year:
Supervisor's name:			Id:
Supervisor's signature:	Supervisor's phone no.		

C. To be completed after checking completed questionnaires			
Name:			Id:
Date checked	Day:	Month:	Year:
Signature:			

\* Phone number of village chief only.

**1. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**

<p>1 How many households live in this village? <span style="float: right;"><input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></span></p> <p>1a How many Enumeration Areas does this village have? <span style="float: right;"><input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></span></p> <p>1b If the village has more than one enumeration area, how many households live in the selected enumeration area? <span style="float: right;"><input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></span></p> <p>as on day <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/> month <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/> year <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/></p>																		
<p>2 How many people live in this village as of the same date? <span style="float: right;">Persons: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></span></p> <p>3 Of these, how many are below 18 years as of the same date?</p> <p>Total: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/> Boys: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/> Girls: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></p> <p>4 Of these, how many are 18 years or more as of the same date?</p> <p>Total: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/> Men: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/> Women: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></p>																		
<p>5 What is the total land area of this village? <span style="float: right;">Km<sup>2</sup>: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></span></p>																		
<p>6 During the last 5 years, have more new people moved to your village, or have there been more people that moved out of your village? <span style="float: right;"><input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></span></p> <p>1 = More arrivals 2 = More departures 3 = About the same of both 4 = No arrivals or departures</p>																		
<p>7 How many households were there 5 years ago? <span style="float: right;"><input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></span></p>																		
<p>8 How many people were there 5 years ago? <span style="float: right;"><input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></span></p>																		
<b>2. ECONOMY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>																		
<p>1 What is the total area of agricultural land available in this village? <span style="float: right;">Hectares: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></span></p>																		
<p>2 Of which the total irrigated agricultural land is? <span style="float: right;">Hectares: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></span></p>																		
<p>3 What is the total area prepared for paddy cultivation? <span style="float: right;">Hectares: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></span></p>																		
<p>4 Of which the area of irrigated paddy land is? <span style="float: right;">Hectares: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></span></p>																		
<p>5 What are the major crops that are grown in this village? (List up to 4 crops in order of importance) <span style="float: right;">(Leave blank if none)</span></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Crop N°</th> <th style="width: 70%;">Name of crop</th> <th style="width: 20%;">CODE</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">(1)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">(2)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">(3)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Crop N°	Name of crop	CODE	(1)	(2)	(3)	1			2			3			4		
Crop N°	Name of crop	CODE																
(1)	(2)	(3)																
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		

6 What are the major non-agricultural enterprises that are operating in this village? (List up to 4 most important enterprises in descending order of output or employment. Their can be two enterprises in the same industry)  
(Leave blank if none)

Enterprise N°	Description of enterprise	CODE
(1)	(2)	(3)
1		
2		
3		
4		

7 How far from this village is the nearest bus stop? (Write '0' if within the village) Km.:

8 How far from this village is the nearest public or private taxi stop? (Write '0' if within the village) Km.:

9 a. Does the village have access to a motorable road? 1 = Yes (=> 11) 2 = No

b. Can four wheelers enter the village?

10 a. Does the village have all weather roads? 1 = Yes (=> 11) 2 = No

b. How many kilometers away from an all-weather road is this village? Km:

11 Approximately what percentage of households in this village have public or private electricity, including generators but not including batteries? %:   
If no household has electricity, write "0"

12 Approximately what percentage of households in this village have piped water in dwelling or on premises? %:   
If no household has piped water, write "0"

13 What is the major source of drinking water for most people in this village during the wet season?

1 = Piped into dwelling  
2 = Piped into compound, yard or plot  
3 = Public tap / standpipe  
4 = Tube Well, Borehole  
5 = Protected well  
6 = Unprotected well  
7 = Protected spring  
8 = Unprotected spring  
9 = Rainwater collection  
10 = Tanker-truck  
11 = Cart with small tank / drum  
12 = Surface water (river, stream, dam, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, and irrigation channels)  
13 = Bottled water  
14 = Other (specify)

14 What is the major source of drinking water for most people in this village during the dry season?

1 = Piped into dwelling  
2 = Piped into compound, yard or plot  
3 = Public tap / standpipe  
4 = Tube Well, Borehole  
5 = Protected well  
6 = Unprotected well  
7 = Protected spring  
8 = Unprotected spring  
9 = Rainwater collection  
10 = Tanker-truck  
11 = Cart with small tank / drum  
12 = Surface water (river, stream, dam, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, and irrigation channels)  
13 = Bottled water  
14 = Other (specify)

15 Are there the following amenities/services in this village?

Line N°	Amenity/service	Is there a ..[AMENITY/ SERVICE]... in the village?  1 = Yes (=>> Next line) 2 = No	How far is the nearest ..[AMENITY/ SERVICE]... from this village?  KILOMETERS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Food shop or restaurant		
2	Bank or loan credit unit		
3	Agricultural extension worker		
4	Permanent market		
5	Shop selling manure and agro-chemicals		

16 What is the distance to the district head quarter? (Write '0' if within the village) Km.:

17 What is the distance to the provincial head quarter? (Write '0' if within the village) Km.:

18 a. Are there any kind of government development projects presently functioning in this Village?  
1 = Yes  
2 = No (=>> 20)

b. How many projects are now functioning in this village?

19 For each kind of project indicate:

Line N°	Is there presently any [PROJECT].. functioning in this village? (Government development project)	Code: 1 = Yes 2 = No
(1)	Project	(3)
1	Agricultural Development (e.g., land development, seed distribution, fishery, animal health, irrigation.)	
2	Infrastructure Development (e.g., road development)	
3	Education/adult literacy programme	
4	Health	
5	Water project (bore wells, tanks, dams)	
6	Village Development Committee	
7	Other (specify)	

20 a. Are there any kinds of NGO development projects presently functioning in this Village?  
1 = Yes  
2 = No (=>> 22)

b. Number of projects:

21 For each kind indicate:

Line N°	Is there presently any [PROJECT]. functioning in this village? (NGO development project)	Code: 1 = Yes 2 = No
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Agricultural Development (e.g., land development, seed distribution, fishery, animal health irrigation.)	
2	Infrastructure Development (e.g., road development)	
3	Education/adult literacy programme	
4	Health	
5	Water project (bore wells, tanks, dams)	
6	Village Development Committee	
7	Other (specify)	

22 (Ask the following questions about the past 12 months)

SERIAL NUMBER	AGENCY	Did households in the village receive technical support regarding agriculture from this agency?  1=Yes 2=No (=>> Next line)	Was the technical support for crops or livestock or fisheries?			What was the main form of the technical support ?		
			1 = Crops 2 = Livestock 3 = Fisheries 4 = Other	(4a)	(4b)	(4c)	1=Home visit 2=Radio broadcast 3=Printed bulletin 4=Newspaper article 5=Television program 6=Training 7=Other(specify)	(5a)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4a)	(4b)	(4c)	(5a)	(5b)	(5c)
1	Government agency							
2	Community organisation, NGO							
3	Private company							

23 Is there any large industrial or commercial enterprise (e.g., factory, hotel, restaurant or company employing more than 10 persons) in this village or within 10 kms of this village?  
1 = Yes 2 = No

24 Does the village have a public telephone? 1 = Yes 2 = No

25 Are there any households with private phones? 1 = Yes 2 = No

26 Does the village have an Internet café or any shop where people can get access to Internet in the village?  
1 = Yes 2 = No

27 Does the village have access to the following energy sources...?

1 = Yes 2 = No  
 a. Publicly-provided electricity/City power?  b. Gas  c. Gasoline

Note: Publicly provided electricity/City power should be electricity supplied by electricity department or any other agency

**3. RETAIL PRICES****A. FOOD PRICES**

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION (MAKE, QUALITY, NAME, ETC.)	UNIT	PRICE IN RIELS		
				First observation	Second observation	Third observation
				RIELS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
01	Rice	Rice, quality no.2 White, Neang-Menh	1 Kg			
02	Rice	Rice, quality no.1 White, Phaka kanhey, Battambang	1 Kg			
03	Pork rib	Pork rib, Khmer	1 Kg			
04	Pork with fat	Pork, with fat, Khmer	1 Kg			
05	Mud fish	Mud fish, (small )	1 Kg			
06	Mud fish	Mud fish, ( large )	1 Kg			
07	Cat fish, Andeng	Cat fish, Andeng fish	1 Kg			
08	Other fresh fish (Pra)	Other fresh fish (Pra)	1 Kg			
09	Sea fish	Sea fish, small, Plathou fish	1 Kg			
10	Tilapia	Tilapia, medium	1 Kg			
11	Pork without fat	Pork, without fat, Pure meat	1 Kg			
12	Fresh Chicken	Fresh Chicken, No1, plucked	1 Kg			
13	Cigarettes	Local, Rubsek, Cambodian	1 pack			
14	Duck egg	Duck's eggs	1 piece			
15	Fresh beef	Fresh Beef, No.1	1 kg			
16	Meals at work	Meals at work, ( cooked rice with meat )	1 serving			
17	Prepared meals	Prepared Meals ( fried fish ) (Chi Keng)	1 fish			
18	Snacks	Snacks, ( noodles ) cooked	1 bowl			
19	Glutamate/spoon	Monosodium glutamate, seasoning Spoon,Thai	0.5kg/pack			
20	Banana (Namwa)	Banana, ripe (Namwa)	1 hand			
21	Fat, pork (Liquid)	Pork fat (Liquid)	1 Kg			
22	Sugar	Granulated sugar, ( refined ) white, No.1, Thai	1 Kg			
23	Glutinous rice	Glutinous rice, good quality Khmer	1 Kg			
24	Dried fish	Dried fish, Chhdor fish,big	1 Kg			
25	Smoked fish	Smoked fish, Riel fish, small	50 gr			
26	Coconut	Coconut, ( Matured ) Medium, Khmer	1 Piece			
27	Vegetable oil	Vegetable oil/soybean oil	2 kg container			
28	Cucumber pickles	Cucumber pickles	1 kg			
29	Cheese Fish	Cheese fish, Riel fish, small	1 kg			
30	Sugar	Brown Sugar	1 kg			
31	Canned fish	Canned fish, (sardines) Three ladies, 250g	1 kg			

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION (MAKE, QUALITY, NAME, ETC.)	UNIT	PRICE IN RIELS		
				First observation	Second observation	Third observation
				RIELS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
32	Powdered milk	Powdered ( baby)	1 kg-can			
33	Cucumber	Cucumbers, medium size	1 kg			
34	Fresh duck	Fresh duck, Plucked	1kg			
35	Sweetened milk	Condensed ( sweetened ) Alaska, 379g	1 can			
36	Trakun	Trakun ( Watercress, marshcabbage) Good	1 kg			
37	White gourd	White gourd	1 kg			
38	Soft drink	Canned soft drinks ( Coke )	330 ml can			
39	Garlic	Garlic	1 kg			
40	Cabbage leaves	Cabbage leaves	1 kg			
41	Peanuts	Peanuts, medium, no shell	1 kg			
42	Instant coffee	Instant coffee, Thai	200 g bottle			
43	Alcohol	Mekong wishsky, bottle, 750ml, (SKD), domestic Wine	1 bottle			
44	Ginger	Ginger, medium	1 kg			
45	Fish sauce	Fish sauce No.1, Kampot	750 ml/bottle			
46	Lettuce, spinach	Lettuce, spinach	1kg			
47	Others	Others ( mustard leaves coriander leaves, etc), Khmer	bunch			
48	Water melon	Water melon Medium,	1Piece			
49	Banana blossoms	Others ( banana blossoms )	1kg			
50	Ice tube	Ice tube	1kg			
51	Mangoe	Mangoes, ripe, Local, Keochen	1dozen			
52	Onion leaves	Onion leaves sɔwkUqay	1kg			
53	Black pepper	Ground black pepper	1kg			

**3. RETAIL PRICES (Continued)****B NON-FOOD ITEMS**

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION (MAKE, QUALITY, NAME, ETC.)	UNIT	PRICE IN RIELS		
				First observation	Second observation	Third observation
				RIELS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
01	Electricity	Electricity	Kwh			
02	Motor bicycle	Motorcycle, Honda, Thai, Dream C125	unit			
03	Motor cycle	Motorcycle, Wave (Alpha)	1 piece			
04	Car	Second hand cars, Highlander 6 engines (2002)	1 piece			
05	Kerosene	Liquid fuels ( Kerosene )	1 liter			
06	Water Charges	Water Charges	m3			
07	Gas	Gas, (for Cooking), 15kg	1 Fug			
08	Gold ring	Gold ring, (4 grams quality 99% of gold)	1 chi			
09	Bicycles	Bicycles, New (made in China)	1 piece			
10	Charcoal	Charcoal	Kg			
11	G.I Sheet	G.I Sheet, Size 8li	Kg			
12	Photocopy service	Photocopy Services, (10 copies)	10 copies			
13	Charge passport	Charge for Passport, (Normal),	1 piece			
14	TV	Color Television 32 inches (Sumsung made in Korea)	unit			
15	Sand	Sand, rough	1 m3			
16	Cement	Cement, Elephant, P600, Thai	50 kg/sack			
17	Gravel	Gravel, size 1x2, Cambodia	1 m3			
18	Money transfer	Money transfer, (amount 2,000,000 Riel), domestic	1 service			
19	Mobile phone	Mobile phone (Sumsung A7) 2019	1 piece			
20	Diesel	Diesel	1 liter			
21	Wristwatch	Wristwatch ( Men's ), RADO, Use Battory, Japan	1 unit			
22	Lumber Teal	Lumber Teal, wood, contruction wood, 2m (l), 5cm (w), 2cm (h)	1 m3			
23	Motorcycle repair	Inner tube repair, Motorcycle, (repair of one (1) patch/hole only)	1 patch			
24	Shirt	Mens shirt, longsleeved, size ( M-L ), Khmer	piece			
25	Radio	Radio, Ultra, 2 band ( AM, FM ), China, 2 batteries of size AA	unit			
26	Blouse	Blouses/ tops, womens, all color, longsleeved, Khmer	piece			
27	Video	Video DVD player, Sony, made in China	1 piece			
28	Gasoline	Gasoline, silver	1 liter			
29	Firewood	Firewood medium, 40cm long x 12 cm in diameter	1 bundle			



**3. RETAIL PRICES (Continued)****C. MEDICINE PRICES**

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION (MAKE, QUALITY, NAME, ETC.)	UNIT	PRICE IN RIELS		
				First observation	Second observation	Third observation
				RIELS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
01	Tetracycline	250 mg, Malaysia	capsule			
02	Ampicillin	250 mg, France	capsule			
03	Penicillin	1,000,000 UI, Thai	vial			
04	Aspirin	500 mg, France	pill			
05	Vitamin C	Vitamin C, 500 mg, France	pill			
06	Rifampicin	500 mg, French	pill			
07	Co-trimoxazol	300 mg, Korean	pill			
08	Paracetamol	500 mg, France	pill			
09	ORS	500 mg, Korean	packet			
10	Multi-Vitamin	Thai	pill			



## **Appendix 2. Listing form of households in the village**



FROM 2

PSU	

Royal Government of Cambodia  
Ministry of Planning  
National Institute of Statistics

CAMBODIA SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY 2019/20

Listing form of households in the village

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
All information collected in this survey is strictly confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only.

I. IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION										II. INTERVIEW INFORMATION										
Province / City					Date of Listing					Day		Month		Year						
District / Khan					Date of finishing					Day		Month		Year						
Commune/ Sangkat					Interviewer's Name									Id:						
Sample Village/ Mondol					Interviewer's Signature															
Zone					Date of Supervision					Day		Month		Year						
Sector (Urban=1, Rural=2)					Supervisor's Name									Id:						
Number of Sample Village					Supervisor's Signature															
Total No. of Households Reported by Village Leader					Remarks															
<b>III. DATA PROCESSING INFORMATION: For Official Use Only</b>																				
Manual Data Processing																				
Name of manual processing staff:					Supervisor's Name															
No. of households to be re-interviewed					Signature															
Signature					Date of re-interview					Day		Month		Year						
Date of re-interview					Day		Month		Year		Remarks									

**IV. Calculation for sample household**

Interval: Total number of listed households divided by 10:

÷ 10

Random number =

## V. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	COMMUNE	VILLAGE	ZONE	SECT-OR	NUMBER OF SAMPLE VILLAGE			No. OF EAs	EA No. SELECTED	Page.....of .....Pages

Line No.	Building Serial Number	Housing Unit Serial Number	Household Serial Number	Name of Household Head	Address	Number of Household Members			Principal Economic Activity of the Building/Premises/Household		For Sample Selection
						Total	Male	Female	Description	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
0											
A-	Sub total										
B-	Grand total										





## **Appendix 3. Household questionnaire**



Form 3

CONFIDENTIAL

All information collected in this survey is strictly confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only.

Royal Government of Cambodia  
Ministry of Planning  
National Institute of Statistics

PSU No.

Household ID

CAMBODIA SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY 2019/20  
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

A. To be completed by interviewer before interview													
Province /Capital													
District/City/Khan													
Commune/Sangkat													
Sample Village/Mondol													
Zone													
Sector (1 = Urban, 2 = Rural)													
Sample reference number of household													
B. To be completed by interviewer													
Name of household head							Phone:						
Address (house No., street....) of other identification)													
Date of first visit to Household	Day:			Month:			Year:						
Date of last visit	Day:			Month:			Year:						
Team Number				Interviewer's Id:									
Interviewer's name:							Interviewer's signature:						
Interviewer's phone no:													
Month and Year of Survey	Month			Year:									
To be completed after filling-out the list of household members													
Male:				Female:				Total members:					
C. To be completed by supervisor after checking completed questionnaire and diary thoroughly													
Supervisor's name:											Id:		
Date checked by supervisor	Completed Put X	Not completed Put X	Day	Month	Year								
Date checked week 1													
Date checked week 2 (large sample year)													
Diary checked (large sample year)													
Household refused from the beginning of the interview week(s)/ not in village during the interview week(s)													
Supervisor's signature:							Supervisor's phone no:						
Reception				Preparation				Data Entry					
Id:		Date:		Id:		Date:		Id:		Date:			

01. INITIAL VISIT

Respondent: head of household, spouse of the head of household, or another adult household member

INITIAL VISIT

01.A. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

The questions should be asked of the head of household, spouse of the head of household or other adult household member if both head and spouse are absent.  
Please provide the following information on all members usually residing in this household.

ID NUMBER	Please give me the names of all household members, starting with head of the household.  A person is counted as a household member if he/she lives here or has been absent for less than 12 months.	Sex  1 = Male 2 = Female	What is, [NAME]...'s date of birth?  Write '98' if don't know, for day or month or year			What is... [NAME]...'s age in completed years?  Write '0' if less than one year of age	Birth Registration If aged 0-4  Does (name) have a birth certificate? If No, Probe: Has (name)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority?  1 = Certificate 2 = Registration 3 = Neither 4 = Don't know	Relationship to the head  01 = Head 02 = Spouse 03 = Son/Daughter 04 = Stepchild 05 = Adopted child/ Foster child 06 = Parent 07 = Sibling 08 = Grand child 09 = Nephew/Niece  10 = Son/Daughter-in-law 11 = Brother/Sister-in-law 12 = Parent-in-law 13 = Other relatives 14 = Servant 15 = Other non-relative including boarder
			DAY	MONTH	YEAR	YEARS	If age 5+ (>> Col.6)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4a)	(4b)	(4c)	(5a)	(5b)	(6)
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								

01. INITIAL VISIT

Respondent: head of household, spouse of the head of household, or another adult household member

INITIAL VISIT

01. A. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

ID NUMBER	Does the father of [NAME] live in the household? # YES, write the ID CODE, # NO write "0"	Does the mother of [NAME] live in the household? # YES, write the ID CODE, # NO write "0"	Only for members aged 13 and above:		Is [NAME] Khmer or other ethnic group? 1 = Khmer (>> 12) 2 = Cham 3 = Other local ethnic group 4 = Chinese 5 = Vietnamese 6 = Thai 7 = Lao 8 = Other (Specify)	Does [NAME] speak Khmer? 1=Yes 2=No	Can [NAME] speak other languages than Khmer? 0=No 1= French 2= English 3= Chinese 4= Vietnamese 5= Thai 6= Lao 7= Chaam 8= Other local language 9= Other (Specify)			Has [NAME] been present all days last week? 1=Yes >> NEXT PERSON 2=No	How many weeks were [NAME] absent from home during the past 12 months?  WRITE '0' IF ABSENT LESS THAN ONE WEEK  WEEKS	Why is/was [name] absent from the household? 1= Attending school and dwelling in another place 2= Working and dwelling in another place 3= Doing the army or staying in prison 4= Abroad 5= Other (visits, voyages, holi-days, treatment in hospital)
			What is [NAME]'s marital status? 1 = Married/Living together (>> 11) 2 = Divorced/Separated (>> 11) 3 = Widowed (>> 11) 4 = Never married/Never lived with a partner (>> 11)	Does the spouse of [NAME] live in this household? # YES, write the ID CODE, # NO write "0"			Col. 12	Col. 12	Col. 12			
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11a)	(11b)	(12a)	(12b)	(12c)	(13)	(14)	(15)
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												
07												
08												
09												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												

## 01. B. FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO CONSUMPTION DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS

Respondent: The household member who knows most about food, beverage, tobacco consumption in the last 7 days

INITIAL VISIT


Q1. Did your household eat and consume foods, drinks, and tobacco as below during the last 7 days? 1 = Yes 2 = No 

## Note:

- a) Record expenditure in cash (purchase), in kind, own production (such own produce, plantation, animal husbandary...), and free collections for only household consumption
- b) Any household's expenditure for economic and business activity shall not be included in this section

ITEM NUMBER	FOOD/BEVERAGE/TOBACCO ITEMS	Unit and quantity		Value of consumption in Riels Write '0' if nothing			Frequency of Consumption in Number of days eaten in past 7 days
		Unit	Quantity	Purchased in cash	Own production, wages in kind, gifts, free collections	Total consumption (column 5 + column 6)	Values from 0 (not consumed) to 7
				RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>B1A.</b>	<b>Rice and other rice products</b>						
01	...rice, quality 1	kg					
02	...rice, quality 2	kg					
03	...rice noodles/ fried noodle	kg					
04	...chinese noodle/ Khmer noodles	kg					
05	...other cereals or flour and other bakery products	kg					
06	...bread	piece					
<b>B1B.</b>	<b>Fish, seafood and other fish products</b>						
07	...Mudfish	kg					
08	...Catfish	kg					
09	...Other inlandfish	kg					
10	...shrimp/lopster	kg					
11	...Crabs	kg					
12	...Other seafood	kg					
13	...preserved or processed fish/seafood	kg					
<b>B1C.</b>	<b>Meat and meat products, oil or fats</b>						
14	...Pork	kg					
15	...Beef	kg					
16	...Duck	kg					
17	...Chicken	kg					
18	...Other meat products	kg					
19	...eggs and egg-based products	piece					
20	...milk or yoghurt	can					

ITEM NUMBER	FOOD/BEVERAGE/TOBACCO ITEMS	Unit and quantity		Value of consumption in Riels Write '0' if nothing			Frequency of Consumption in Number of days eaten in past 7 days
				Purchased in cash	Own production, wages in kind, gifts, free collections	Total consumption (column 5 + column 6)	Values from 0 (not consumed) to 7
		Unit	Quantity	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	# of days
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
21	...oils or fats	kg					
B1D.	<b>Fruits or fruit products</b>						
22	... Banana	set					
23	... mangoes	kg					
24	... longan (mien)	kg					
25	...papaya	kg					
26	...tamarind	kg					
27	...coconut	piece					
28	...nuts and edible seeds	kg					
29	...maize and corn crop	piece					
30	...other fresh fruits	kg					
31	...dried and preserved fruits	kg					
B1E.	<b>Vegetables, mushrooms, tubers, and ingredience</b>						
32	...trakun (watercress marsh cabbage)	kg					
33	...spring onion/ garlic/ leeks leaves	kg					
34	...cabbage/ leaves	kg					
35	...gourd, cucumber, pumpkin, eggplant	kg					
36	...other fresh vegetables	kg					
37	...prepared and preserved vegetables	kg					
38	...tubers (potato, sweet potato, carrot, radish..)	kg					
39	...mushrooms/ dried mushrooms	kg					
40	... pea, bean/ soybean/ bean sprout	kg					
41	...sugar cane/ palm sugar	kg					
42	...sweets	kg					
43	...salt	kg					
44	...pepper	kg					
45	...monosodium glutamate	kg					
46	...fish sources/ soy sources/ chilly sources	liter					
47	Other ingrediences	kg					
B1F.	<b>Soft drinks, beer, wine, cigarettes, coffee...</b>						

ITEM NUMBER	FOOD/BVERAGE/TOBACCO ITEMS	Unit and quantity		Value of consumption in Riels Write '0' if nothing			Frequency of Consumption in Number of days eaten in past 7 days
				Purchased in cash	Own production, wages in kind, gifts, free collections	Total consumption (column 5 + column 6)	Values from 0 (not consumed) to 7
		Unit	Quantity	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	# of days
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
48	...nutritive tablets	kg					
49	...coffee, tea, and chocolate	kg					
50	...bottled/mineral water	liter					
51	...soft drinks, orange juices, fruit juices	liter					
52	...ice cream	roll					
53	...beer at home	liter					
54	...wine at home	liter					
55	...other alcohol not in bar or restaurant	liter					
56	...cigarettes and other tobacco	roll					
B1G.	Food and drinks away from home						
57	...food at school						
58	...drinks at school						
59	...food at work						
60	...drinks at work						
61	...food/snacks at restaurant, pub or café						
62	...drinks at restaurant, pub or café						
63	...Prepared meals bought outside and eaten at home						
B1H.	...Other food expenses						
64	...other food expenses 						
65	<b>Total (1+64)</b>						



## 01. C. RECALL NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES

Respondent: The household member who knows most about the non-food expenditure in the household	<b>INITIAL VISIT</b>
---	----------------------

**Note:**

a) Record any expenditure for only household consumption.

b) Any household's expenditure for economic and business activity shall not be included in this section.

No.	What was your household's expenditure on the following items during the indicated time periods?	Time period	Value (in Riels) Write '0' if nothing		
			In-cash expenditure	In-kind expenditure or gifts received	Total expenditure Col (4) + (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>C1A. Clothing, footwear, and apparel</b>					
01	...clothing	Last 6 months			
02	...shoes, slippers	Last 6 months			
03	...household textiles (cotton thread, cotton scarf, belt...)	Last 6 months			
04	...rain coat, umbrella	Last 6 months			
05	...toothpaste, toothbrush, and tooth care	Last 6 months			
06	...hair soap, cloth soap, lotion, powder, perfume...	Last 6 months			
07	...jewelry, watch, and clock	Last 12 months			
<b>C1B. Transportation, accommodation, and postal</b>					
08	...gasoline, diesel, and lubricant, and gas	Last 1 month			
09	...local travel	Last 3 months			
10	...hotel, guesthouse, and other accommodation	Last 3 months			
11	...foreign travel	Last 6 months			
12	...postal services/ package	Last 6 months			
13	...car and travel insurance	Last 12 months			
14	...costs for motorbikes (other than gasoline and purchase)	Last 12 months			
15	...costs for cars (other than gasoline and car purchase)	Last 12 months			
<b>C1C. Telephone and internet service, gambling, and recreation</b>					
16	...telephone service (exclude telephone accessories)	Last 1 month			
17	...internet service)	Last 1 month			
18	...games of chance (lottery, football betting...)	Last 1 month			
19	...other recreation (movie, karaoke...)	Last 1 month			
20	...newspapers, magazine	Last 1 month			
21	...books, papers and other stationaries	Last 1 month			
<b>C1D. Home equipment, maintenance, decoration, housekeeper wage, and kid toys</b>					
22	...salary/wage for housekeeper	Last 1 month			
23	...expense for children lookafter	Last 1 month			

No.	What was your household's expenditure on the following items during the indicated time periods?	Time period	Value (in Riels) Write '0' if nothing		
			In-cash expenditure	In-kind expenditure or gifts received	Total expenditure Col (4) + (5)
	<b>NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>				
24	...spoon, fork, knife, broom, chobsticks	Last 6 months			
25	...gardens, plants and flowers (not for agriculture)	Last 6 months			
26	...pets and related costs	Last 6 months			
27	...toys, games and hobbies	Last 6 months			
28	...dwelling insurance and maintenance (excl. improvements)	Last 12 months			
C1E.	Health treatment and health service				
29	...drugs bought with prescription or over the counter	Last 1 month			
30	...medical products and assistive products	Last 1 month			
31	...medical or dental consultation without overnight stay	Last 1 month			
32	...medical or dental treatment with overnight stay	Last 6 months			
33	...traditional medicine	Last 6 months			
34	...health insurance	Last 12 months			
C1F.	Taxes on income or property				
35	Taxes on income (tax on salary)	Last 12 months			
36	Taxes on property (e.g houses, cars)	Last 12 months			
C1G.	Others expense (specified)				
37	...bank payback, other financial service or tongtin	Last 12 months			
38	... wedding gift	Last 12 months			
39	...other gift (fewneral, bonkathen, bonpka...) and other contribution to other household	Last 12 months			
40	...other expenditure (specified).....	Last 12 months			
41	Total (1+40)				

## 01. D. FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGY OF HOUSEHOLD

INITIAL VISIT

*Respondent: Head of household, spouse of the head of household or another adult household member who involved in household food preparation or knowledgeable about household food consumption in the last 7 days.*

Q1			
Could you please tell me how many days in the <u>past 7 days (starting from yesterday)</u> your household has eaten the following food and what the source was. (write 0 for items not eaten over the last 7 days)			
ITEM No	FOOD ITEMS	Number of days eaten last 7 days. write «0» for items not eaten	How was this food acquired? (main source)
			Enter food source code (see below)
01	<b>Cereals and grain:</b> Rice, boiled rice/porridge, Cambodian vermicelli corn/maize, pasta, bread / cake and / donuts, sorghum, millet, fonio		
02	<b>Roots and tubers:</b> potato, yam, cassava, white sweet potato, taro and / or other tubers		
03	<b>Legumes / nuts :</b> beans, cowpeas, peanuts, lentils, nut, soy, pigeon pea, cashew nut, lotus seed, pumpkin seed, watermelon seed, and / or other nuts		
04	<b>Orange vegetables</b> (vegetables rich in Vitamin A): carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes)		
05	<b>Green leafy vegetables:</b> , spinach, broccoli, amaranth, Ivy gourd leaf and / or other dark green leaves, cassava leaves		
06	<b>Other vegetables:</b> onion, tomatoes, cucumber, radishes, green beans, peas, lettuce, long bean, eggplant etc.		
07	<b>Orange fruits</b> (Fruits rich in Vitamin A): ripe mango, ripe papaya, apricot, peach, ripe tomatoes, egg fruit.		
08	<b>Other Fruits:</b> banana, apple, orange, lemon, tangerine		
09	<b>Organ meat (ironic):</b> Liver, kidney, spleen, blood, heart and / or other organ meats		
10	<b>Meat &amp; poultry:</b> beef, buffalo, mutton, lamb, pork, chicken, duck, dried beef/meat and wild meat		
11	<b>Fish &amp; Other aquatic animals:</b> fresh fish, salted, dried fish, smoked fish, canned fish, frogs, crabs, snails, shrimps and other seafood )		
12	<b>Eggs:</b> chicken egg, duck egg, quail egg, fermented/salted egg, etc.		
13	<b>Milk &amp; Dairy products:</b> fresh milk, powdered milk, ice cream, cheese and other dairy products etc.)		
14	<b>Oil and fats:</b> rice bran oil, vegetable oil, animal fat, butter, margarine, coconut/frying oil, etc.		
15	<b>Sugar/sweets/honey,</b> other sugary foods like chocolate, candy and cake etc.		
16	<b>Condiments/seasonings:</b> soy sauce, fish sauce, salt, pepper, garlic, tea, coffee etc		
17	<b>Prahok/Phaork:</b> all kind of prahok/phaork made from shrimps, fish and meat		
18	<b>Insects:</b> Crickets, Spiders, called A-ping in Khmer, Silkworms etc.		
<b>Food Source Codes:</b>			
01 = Own production		05 = Market (Purchase with cash)	09 = Gift (food) from family, relatives or friends
02 = Fishing/hunting		06 = Market (Purchase on credit)	10 = Food aid from civil societies, NGOs, WFP, government
03 = Gathering		07 = Beg for food	
04 = Borrow/Loan		08 = Exchange labor/items for food	

## 01. D. FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGY OF HOUSEHOLD (CONTINUED)

Q2	During the <u>last 7 days</u> , how many times (in days) did your household have to employ one of the following strategies to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it? <i>Read out each strategy.</i>	Number of days employed last 7 days. write 0 for strategy not employed	Who engaged in this activity? 1. Adult male 2. Adult female 3. Both adults 4. Girl 5. Boy 6. Both children 7. All members 8. No body
a)	Relied on less preferred, less expensive food		
b)	Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives		
c)	Reduced the number of meals eaten per day		
d)	Reduced portion size of meals		
e)	Reduction in the quantities consumed by adults/mothers for young children		
Q3	During the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to engage in any of the following activities because there was not enough food or money to buy food? <i>Read out each Strategy.</i>	1 = No, because It was not necessary for me to engage in this activity 2 = No, because I already sold those assets or did this activity within the last 12 months and cannot continue to do it. 3 = Yes	
a)	Sold household goods (radio, furniture, refrigerator, television, jewelry, clothes, utensils etc.)		
b)	Sold productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, ploughing tools, seeds etc.)		
c)	Reduced essential non-food expenditures such as education, health, etc.		
d)	Spent savings		
e)	Borrowed money / food from a formal lender / bank		
f)	Sold house or land		
g)	Withdrew children from school		
h)	Illegal income activities (theft, prostitution, ... etc)		
i)	Sent an adult household member sought work elsewhere (regardless of the usual seasonal migration)		
j)	Begged		
		1. No 2. Rarely (1-2 times) 3. Some-times (3-10 times) 4. Often (more than 10 times)	
Q4	In the <u>past 30 days</u> , how often has your household ever no food to eat of any kind because of lack of resources to get food?		
Q5	In the <u>past 30 days</u> , how often did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?		
Q6	In the <u>past 30 days</u> , how often did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?		
Q7	Does your household possess any of these following CARDS? (show the different cards to the respondents). <i>Ask to see the Equity Card, Priority Access Card, or other card. If the card cannot be inspected, record the card they claim to possess.</i>		
a)	Equity Card (ID Poor Card) possessed	1 = Yes 2= No	
b)	Priority Access Card possessed	1 = Yes 2= No	
c)	National Social Security Card	1 = Yes 2= No	
d)	Other Card possessed	1 = Yes 2= No (>> Q8)	
e)	If yes in Q7 d), which type of other card .....		
Q8	Has your household used any of the above cards for any services in the last year?	1 = Yes 2= No	



02. EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Respondent: All household members aged 3 years and older. For children 3-6 years ask their parents.

SECOND VISIT

Please provide information on all members aged 3 years and older who usually reside in this household. If absent person, proxy interview is allowed.

**Note:** - If he/she pass national exam in class nine or twelve put code 13 or 14 respectively.  
 - To continue to class 10 the student must have completed class 9 with diploma (code 13).  
 - Collage/university undergraduate. A student may have completed one or more term/year exam but do not yet accomplished a degree. Then note down code "17".

ID NUMBER	ID NUMBER OF RESPONDENT	Can [NAME]... read a simple message in any language?	Can [NAME]... write a simple message in any language?	Has [NAME]... ever attended school?	How many years has [NAME]... attended school?	What is the highest level [NAME] has completed?	Is [NAME]... currently in the school system?	What's the level [NAME]s.. is currently attending?	Is the school public or private?
		1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No (>>11)	Enter completed number of years	98 = Don't know 88 = No class completed 00 = Pre-school/Kindergarten 01 = Class one completed 02 = Class two completed... ..... 09 = Class nine completed without certificate ... ..... 11 = Class eleven completed 12 = Class twelve completed without certificate 13 = Lower education certificate (diploma) 14 = Higher education certificate (BacII) 15 = Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate 16 = Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate 17 = College/university undergraduate but no degree 18 = Bachelor degree (B.A., BSc, etc.) 19 = Masters degree (M.A., MSc, etc) 20 = Doctorate degree (PhD) 21 = Other (Specify)	1 = Yes 2 = No (>>11)  If the child is on holidays, he/she is considered in the school system	00 = Pre-school/ Kindergarten 01 = Class one 02 = Class two... ..... 11 = Class eleven 12 = Class twelve 15 = Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/ certificate 16 = Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/ certificate 17 = College/university undergraduate 18 = Masters degree (M.A., MSc, etc) 19 = Doctorate degree (PhD) 20 = Other (Specify)	For those currently attend Class 1 and beyond:  1 = Public 2 = Private  For those currently attend Pre-school or Kindergarten: 3 = State Preschool 4 = Community Preschool run by commune 5 = Parent run Home- based Programme 6 = Private Preschool 7 = kindergoten school managed by NGO 8 = Other (Specify)
(1)	(1b)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									

02. EDUCATION AND LITERACY (CONTINUED)

Respondent: All household members aged 3 years and older. For children 3-6 years ask their parents.

Please provide information on all members aged 3 years and older who usually reside in this household. If absent person, proxy interview is allowed.

ID NUMBER	Is <i>.[NAME].</i> currently taking private lessons after school? (languages, math, science, music, sports)?	If Col. 4 = 2 or Col.7 = 2 and below 18 years of age  Why is <i>.[NAME].</i> not attending (has never attended) school?  01 = Don't want to 02 = Did not do well in school 03 = No suitable school available/school is too far 04 = No teacher/Supplies 05 = High cost of schooling 06 = Must contribute to household income 07 = Must help with household chores 08 = Too poor 09 = Due to disability 10 = Due to long term illness (over 3 months) 11 = Too young 12 = Other (specify)	Has <i>.[NAME].</i> ever attended non-formal class?	Is <i>.[NAME].</i> currently attending non-formal classes?	What kind of non-formal class is <i>.[NAME].</i> currently attending/did <i>.[NAME].</i> attend?  1 = Literacy programmes (6 months) 2 = Vocational training (Tailoring, motor repairing, Khmer classical music training, hairdressing, pottery...etc. 3 = Post literacy programmes (Agricultural training includes such as planting vegetable, mushrooms, raising fish, animal.. 4 = Foreign Languages 5 = Computer literacy 6 = Others (Specify)	Did <i>.[NAME].</i> attend school past school year (including non-formal class)?	What was the level <i>.[NAME].</i> had attended in last school year?  00 = Pre-school/ Kindergarten 01 = Class one 02 = Class two... ..... 11 = Class eleven 12 = Class twelve 15 = Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate 16 = Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate 17 = College/university undergraduate studies 21 = Postgraduate studies 22 = non-formal class
	1=Yes 2=No		1 = Yes 2 = No (>> 15a)	1 = Yes 2 = No (if Col.12 = 1 >> 14 else >> 15a)		1 = Yes 2 = No >> NEXT PERSON)	
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15a)	(15b)
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

02. EDUCATION AND LITERACY (CONTINUED)

Respondent: All household members aged 3 years and older. For children 3-6 years ask their parents.

Please provide information on all members aged 3 years and older who usually reside in this household. If absent person, proxy interview is allowed.

ID NUMBER	<p><b>If code 1 in col. 15a, please fill up columns 16a-16h, otherwise, leave it blank and continue with next person.</b></p> <p>What were the educational expenses for ..[NAME].. during the past school year including the expense on non-formal education and private lesson?</p> <p>Write 0 if no expenses</p> <p>Note in Col.16e: For educational expenses a way from home should include thing (item) that any household member spent on (bought) while going to study, irrespective of distance from home to school (far or near)</p>							
	A. School fees (Studying fees)	B. Tuition (such as paying for private lesson, etc...)	C. Text books	D. Other school supplies	E. Allowances for children studying away from home	F. Transport cost	G. Gifts for school building/ development fund etc.	H. TOTAL (Col 16a - 16g)
	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(16a)	(16b)	(16c)	(16d)	(16e)	(16f)	(16g)	(16h)
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								

## 04. HOUSING

Respondent: Head of household, spouse of the head of household, or another adult household member

SECOND VISIT

The following questions should be asked of the head of household, spouse of the head of household, or of another adult household member, if both head and spouse are absent.

Q1	How many households reside in the same housing unit as your household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS:	<input type="text"/>
Q2	What is the floor area of the housing/dwelling unit occupied by your household?	NUMBER OF SQUARE METERS:	<input type="text"/>
Q3	How many rooms in the dwelling unit are used by the household (other than kitchen, toilet and bathrooms)?	NUMBER OF ROOMS:	<input type="text"/>
Q4	What is the primary construction material of the wall of the housing/dwelling unit occupied by your household? <b>WALL CODES</b>	CODE:	<input type="text"/>
	1 = Bamboo, Thatch/leaves, Grass 2 = Wood or logs 3 = Plywood 4 = Concrete, brick, stone 5 = Galvanized iron or aluminium or other metal sheets 6 = Fibrous cement/Asbestos 7 = Makeshift, mixed materials 8 = Clay/dung with straw 9 = Other, specify		
Q5	What are the primary construction material of the roof of the housing / dwelling unit occupied by your household? <b>ROOF CODES</b>	CODE:	<input type="text"/>
	1 = Thatch/leaves/grass 2 = Tiles 3 = Fibrous cement 4 = Galvanized iron or aluminium or other metal sheets 5 = Salvaged materials 6 = Mixed but predominantly made of galvanized iron/aluminium, tiles or fibrous cement 7 = Mixed but predominantly made of thatch/leave /grass or salvaged materials 8 = Concrete 9 = Plastic sheet 10 = Other (Specify)		
Q6	What are the primary construction material of the floor of the housing / dwelling unit occupied by your household? <b>FLOOR CODES</b>	CODE:	<input type="text"/>
	1 = Earth, clay 2 = Wooden planks 3 = Bamboo strips 4 = Cement/Brick/Stone 5 = Parquet, polished wood 6 = Polished stone, marble 7 = Vinyl 8 = Ceramic tiles 9 = Other (Specify)		
Q7	What is your household's main source of lighting? <b>LIGHTING SOURCE CODES</b>	CODE:	<input type="text"/>
	1 = Publicly-provided electricity/City power 2 = Generator 3 = Battery 4 = Kerosene lamp 5 = Candle 6 = None 7 = Solar 8 = Other (specify)		
Q8	What is the main source of drinking water for your household? <b>DRINKING WATER SOURCE CODES</b>	CODE:	<input type="text"/>
	1 = Piped into dwelling 2 = Piped into compound, yard or plot 3 = Public tap / standpipe 4 = Tube Well, Borehole 5 = Protected well 6 = Unprotected well 7 = Protected spring 8 = Unprotected spring 9 = Rainwater collection 10 = Tanker-truck 11 = Cart with small tank / drum 12 = Surface water (river, stream, dam, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, and irrigation channels) 13 = Bottled water 14 = Other (specify)		
Q9	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	CODE:	<input type="text"/>
	1 = Water on premise 2 = Less than 30 minutes 3 = More than 30 minutes 4 = Don't know		
Q10	In the past season, did your household face with shortage of drinking water at the time your household needs?	CODE:	<input type="text"/>
	1= Yes, at least one time 2= No, it was always enough 3= Don't know		



## 04. HOUSING (CONTINUED)

Q16 How much water charges did your household pay last month? (Put "0" for not buying water source)	RIELS: <input type="text"/>
Q17 Did your household treat water in anyway to make it safer to drink during the last month? 1 = Yes, always    2 = Sometimes    3 = No, never (=>Q19)	<input type="text"/>
Q18 How did you usually treat your drinking water during the last month? 1 = Yes    a. Boil water?    c. Chemical?    e. Other method (Specify)? 2 = No    b. Filter water?    d. White alum?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Q19a What kind of toilet facility does your household usually use? 1 = None 2 = Pour flush (or flush connected to sewerage) 3 = Pour flush (or flush) to septic tank or pit 4 = Pour flush (or flush) to elsewhere (i.e. not a sewer or pit/tank) 5 = Pit latrine with slab 6 = Pit latrine without slab or open pit 7 = Latrine overhanging field or water (drop in the field, pond, lake, river, sea) 8 = Other, specify	CODE: <input type="text"/>
Q19b Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household? 1 = Yes 2 = No	CODE: <input type="text"/>
Q19c Does your household used to pump/empty tank or pit latrines? 1= Yes, used to pump/empty 2= No, never pump/empty (=>Q20) 3= Don't know (=>Q20)	CODE: <input type="text"/>
Q19d The last time of tank or pit latrine were pump/empty, where the waste were disposed of ? 1= Remove the feces by using a tanker truck for cleaning sewage 2= Remove the feces by using a recycling equipment and force 3= Buried in a closed pit 4= Dumped in an open pit / land / water / other places 5= Other (specify):..... 6= Don't know	CODE: <input type="text"/>
Q20 How much did your household spend for sewage or waste water disposal last month? (Write 0 if nothing)	RIELS: <input type="text"/>
Q21 How much did your household spend for garbage collection last month? (Write 0 if nothing)	RIELS: <input type="text"/>
Q22 What is your Hand Washing Facilities within the premises (choose the most frequently used)? 1 = Not available (>> Q26) 2 = Running water from a piped system or tank (such as a faucet and sink, or a standpost, or a rainwater tank with a faucet, or a bucket with a faucet) 3 = Hand-poured water system (such as from a bucket or ladle) 4 = Basin/bucket (handwashing is done in the water, i.e. water is not running or poured) 5 = Other (specify):.....	CODE: <input type="text"/>
Q23 Where is hand washing facilities which the most frequently used? (please observe the hand washing place) 1 = Next to toilet (less than 3 m)    4 = Not observed due to other reasons (=> Q26) 2 = Next to toilet (more than 3 m) or other place 3 = Not observed due to no permission (=> Q26)	CODE: <input type="text"/>

## 04. HOUSING (CONTINUED)

Q24 Is there availability of water at the handwashing facilities? (check while visit and observe the hand washing place)		CODE: <input type="text"/>
1 = Yes 2 = No		
Q25 Is there availability of soap at the handwashing facilities? (check while visit and observe the hand washing place)		CODE: <input type="text"/>
1 = Yes 2 = No		
Q26 What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?		CODE: <input type="text"/>
<b>FUEL CODES</b>		
1 = Firewood	6 = Household generator	
2 = Charcoal	7 = None/don't cook	
3 = Liquefied petroleum gas LPG	8 = Other (Specify)	
4 = Kerosene		
5 = Publicly-provided electricity/City Power		
Q27 How much did the household spend on the following items last month (including lights and cooking)?		
INCLUDE THE VALUE OF OWN PRODUCTION OR RECEIVED AS PAYMENT IN KIND FOR WORK OR AS GIFT OR FREE COLLECTION  ( ENTER " 0 " IF DID NOT SPEND ANYTHING )		<b>RIELS</b>
a. Electricity	<input type="text"/>	
b. Gas (LPG)	<input type="text"/>	
c. Kerosene	<input type="text"/>	
d. Firewood	<input type="text"/>	
e. Charcoal	<input type="text"/>	
f. Battery	<input type="text"/>	
g. Other (Specify)	<input type="text"/>	
Q28 What's the legal status of the dwelling?		CODE: <input type="text"/>
<b>LEGAL STATUS CODE</b>		
1 = Owned by the household (=> Q29b)		
2 = Not owned but no rent is paid (=> Q29b)		
3 = Rented		
4 = Other (Specify) (=> Q29b)		
Q29a	<b>If rented:</b> How much did you pay for rent of this house last month? (=> Q30)	RIELS: <input type="text"/>
Q29b	How much would you have to pay per month to rent a similar dwelling? (Estimated value)	RIELS: <input type="text"/>
Q30	<b>Whether owned or rented:</b> How much did you spend on maintenance and minor repairs of the dwelling last month?	RIELS: <input type="text"/>

## 05. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Respondent: head of household, spouse of the head of household or another adult household member

SECOND VISIT

The following questions should be asked of the head of household, spouse of the head of household, or of another adult household member, if both head and spouse are absent.

## 05.A. LAND OWNERSHIP

**Note: ( Col. 3) - Pawned is treated as one single time rent paid. (Pawn amount=rent paid). Granted is treated as rented out (rent = 0).  
- If the land is rented out or pawned it cannot be used for collateral loan. If granted - it can be used for collateral loan.**

I would now like to ask you about all land owned or operated by your household. That means all land that is used or could be used for vegetable gardening, agricultural or farming activities - crop cultivation, livestock raising and private forestry. (Do not include residential land not used to any of these activities)

Q1a Has the household sold any open land in the last 12 months? 1 = YES 2 = NO (> Q2)

Q1b What was the primary reason/purpose for which you sold the land?

1 = To address family health issues  
2 = Invest in business  
3 = To weed or buy farm equipment or for other agricultural activities  
4 = To pay debt  
5 = To buy motor bike or cell phone or for other household consumption needs  
6 = Rituals (marriage ceremony, funeral etc.)  
7 = Other (specify)

Q2 Does anyone in your household own or operate any land that is used / could be used for vegetable gardening, agricultural or farming activities (crop cultivation, livestock raising or private forestry)? 1 = YES 2 = NO (>> NEXT SECTION E)

Q3 How many parcels does your household own or operate? NUMBER OF PARCELS:

Please list each parcel that your household owns, or rent in from others, or used for free (including owned land that is rented out)

*Note: Use additional questionnaires if there are more than 7 parcels*

PARCEL NUMBER	What is the area of the parcel in square meters (m <sup>2</sup> )?	Do you own this land, rent it or have it in some other way?  1 = Own (>> 4a) 2 = Own, but rent out/pawned/granted for other's use (>> 5a) 3 = Rented in (>> 6a) 4 = Free use of land (>> 4a) 5 = Other (specify)	If owned or free use of land Col 3 = 1 or 4			If owned but rented out Col 3 = 2		
			How much would it cost to rent a parcel like this in this village? In cash or in kind  (>> Col 7)	Unit 1 = Riel 2 = Kg 3 = Other (specify)	For what time period? 1 = Month 2 = Season 3 = Year 4 = Other (specify)	How much rent do you receive for this parcel? In cash or in kind  (>> Col 7)	Unit 1 = Riel 2 = Kg 3 = Other (specify)	For what time period? 1 = Month 2 = Season 3 = Year 4 = Other (specify)
(1)	(2)	(3)	Amount (if in cash) Quantity (if in kind)	(4b)	(4c)	Amount (if in cash) Quantity (if in kind)	(6b)	(6c)
01	m <sup>2</sup>							
02	m <sup>2</sup>							
03	m <sup>2</sup>							
04	m <sup>2</sup>							
05	m <sup>2</sup>							
06	m <sup>2</sup>							
07	m <sup>2</sup>							

05.A. LAND OWNERSHIP (CONTINUED)

Please fill out the detailed information for each of the parcels your household owns or rent in from others or used for free (including owned land that is rented out)

PARCEL NUMBER	If rented in Col 3 = 3			What type of land is it? 01 = Wet-season land 02 = Dry-season land 03 = Wet and dry season land 05 = Kitchen garden (backyard)/Chamkar land 06 = Land with permanent crops 07 = Land for raising livestock 08 = Private forestry land 09 = Idle land 10 = Other land (specify)	In what year did you first have/ start using this parcel ?	How did you acquire it? 1 = Given by the government or local authority (>> 11) 2 = By inheritance or gift from relatives (>> 11) 3 = Bought it from a relative 4 = Bought it from a non-relative 5 = Cleared land/occupied for free (>> 11) 6 = Donated by friend (>> 11) 7 = Rented in (>> 11) 8 = Other (specify) (>>11)	If bought Col 9 = 3 or 4		
	How much rent do you pay for this parcel? In cash or in kind		For what time period? 1 = Month 2 = Season 3 = Year 4 = Other (specify)				YEAR	How much did you pay to buy this parcel?	
	Amount (if in cash) Quantity (if in kind)	Unit 1 = Riel 2 = Kg 3 = Other (specify)						Riels	
(1)	(6a)	(6b)	(6c)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									

Please fill out the detailed information for each of the parcels your household owns or rent in from others or used for free (including owned land that is rented out)

**Note: ( Col. 14) If both the name of the head of household and the name of the spouse is written on the land title - than enter code "3".**

PARCEL NUMBER	All parcels		If YES in Col 12		Can you show me the document that you have for this parcel?  Enter 8 if do not see certificate	Whose name is on the ownership document or rental contract?  Write down the ID Code of the households member  - If other relative write 30 - If other non-relative write 40		
	How much would it cost to buy a parcel like this in this village today?		Do you have a paper to certify your ownership or rental agreement?  1 = Yes 2 = Never had (>> 15) 3 = Lost it (>> 15) 4 = Don't know (>> 15)				What kind of paper do you have?  Enter answer given by respondent 1 = Application receipt 2 = Land investigation paper 3 = Certificate (title) from the government 4 = Paper from local authority 5 = Rental contract 6 = Other (specify) 7 = Don't know / not sure	
	Riels							
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13a)		(13b)	(14)		
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								

## 05. A. LAND OWNERSHIP (CONTINUED)

Please fill out the detailed information for each of the parcels your household owns or rent in from others (including owned land that is rented out)

**Note: (Col. 15) It is not always the owner who is managing the parcel. If e.g. the parcel is granted to someone not belonging to the household than the person managing the parcel is the "parcel user". E.g. code "77" or "88" or even "99".**

PARCEL NUMBER	Who is the parcel manager?  Write ID Code if a person in your household  77 = Other, female not in the household 88 = Other, male not in the household 99 = Unknown	Which crop did you grow on this parcel in the last seasons?			Can you add water to this parcel with irrigation and / or water pumped from the well?  1 = Yes, Wet season 2 = Yes, Dry season 3 = Yes, both seasons 4 = No, cannot irrigate or pump water at all for this parcel	Have you made any investments on this parcel since you acquired it? (record up to 3 most important investments)		
		Enter all crops (up to the 3 most important) if you grow more than one crop				Enter the 3 most important		
(1)	(15)	(16a)	(16b)	(16c)	(17)	(18a)	(18b)	(18c)
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								

PARCEL NUMBER	In what year did you make these investments?  If more than one investment, ask about the most important	Can you use this parcel as collateral for loan?  1 = Yes 2 = No (> 22)	When did you start to have the rights to use it as a collateral?	Have you ever had any conflict about this parcel?  1 = Yes, now 2 = Yes, previously 3 = No
	YEAR		If don't know, write "98"	
(1)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				

NIS code



05. B. PRODUCTION OF CROPS (INCLUDING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ETC.)

Please provide the following information on crops, including fruits and vegetables, grown by your household during the past two seasons. Please provide parcel-wise details.

**Note: Past wet-season should refer to the wet-season last calendar year.**  
**If interview takes place in January - June: past dry-season should refer to the dry-season last calendar year.**  
**If interview takes place in July - December: past dry-season should refer to the dry-season this calendar year.**

Note: - If different crop on the parcel, report the area cultivated for each crop, e.g. split the total parcel into smaller areas. If cultivate twice on the same area during one season report the same area twice and write a note. This is important! If the reported cultivated area is incorrect reported the total cultivated area in Cambodia can be overestimated.  
 - Area harvested should only be reported if the household have produced any crop on the parcel. If no production the harvested area should be '0'.  
 - Sale price means the price per kg the received when they sold the crop OR should have received if they had sold the crop they kept in storage. The sale price reported for different crop must be reasonable. If you are not sure, discuss with the supervisor.  
 - For Bamboo tree use m3 instead of kg.  
 - All households producing (not only planting) crops should answer this module. Producing crops include for examples: picking bananas, mangoes etc from the tree.

Q1 Did your household produce any crops including fruits and vegetables during the past wet-season or the past dry-season? 1 = Yes 2 = No (>> Part E)

SERIAL NUMBER	COPY THE PARCEL NUMBER FROM PART A	What crop(s) have your household grown (on what parcels)?		How big area was cultivated?	How big area was harvested?	How much was produced / harvested?	How much has been the post-harvest loss until the day of interview?	How much (quantity) was given as crop rent?	What was the sale price of the crop produced per kg?
		Name of crop or by-product	NIS code	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	KG <small>Note: (6) incl. (7) and (8) Write '0' if nothing</small>	KG <small>Losses mean rotted, lost, eaten by birds, rodents, etc. Write '0' if nothing</small>	KG <small>Write '0' if nothing</small>	RIELS / Kg
(1)	(2)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>PAST WET SEASON, What year?.....</b>									
01				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
02				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
03				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
04				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
05				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
06				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
07				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
08				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
09				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
10				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
11									
<b>PAST DRY SEASON, What year?.....</b>									
12				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
13				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
14				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
15				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
16				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
17				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
18				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
19				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
20				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
21				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
22									

NIS code

## 05. C. COST OF CULTIVATION OF CROPS (INCLUDING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ETC.)

Please provide the following information on cost of cultivation of crops, including fruits and vegetables, grown by your household during the past two seasons.

Please provide information on total cost for temporary crop and permanent crop separately

Note: - Temporary crop are both sown and harvested during less than 1 year.  
- Long term crops or Permanent crop are sown or planted once and not be replanted from 1 year and over.

SERIAL NUMBER	Specify the cost for all temporary crop and all permanent crop for each item.	Planting materials (seeds, seedlings, young plants): purchased/supplied from home production	Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	Animal and plant manure: purchased/supplied from home produce	Electricity for the farming (not including household use)	Oil, gas or gasoline and diesel for the farming (not including household use)	Storage items (e.g., burlap bags, plastic sheeting etc.)	Payment to hired draft power (tractors/ animals) including human labour, if any, for ploughing/ harrowing
		Write '0' if nothing	Write '0' if nothing	Write '0' if nothing	Write '0' if nothing	Write '0' if nothing	Write '0' if nothing	Write '0' if nothing
		RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>PAST WET SEASON</b>								
01	<b>Cost for all temporary crop</b>							
02	<b>Cost for all permanent crop</b>							
<b>PAST DRY SEASON</b>								
01	<b>Cost for all temporary crop</b>							
02	<b>Cost for all permanent crop</b>							

05. C. COST OF CULTIVATION OF CROPS (INCLUDING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ETC.) (CONTINUED)

Please provide the following information on cost of cultivation of crops, including fruits and vegetables, grown by your household during the past two seasons.

Please provide information on total cost for temporary crop and permanent crop separately

Note: - Temporary crop are both sown and harvested during less than 1 year.  
 - Long term crops or Permanent crop are sown or planted once and not be replanted from 1 year and over.

SERIAL NUMBER	Other hired labour charges (cash plus kind)	Irrigation charges	Services/ technical support from government and other agencies	Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed etc.	Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc. rented in from others	Total Col. 3-15
	Write '0' if nothing	Write '0' if nothing	Write '0' if nothing	Write '0' if nothing	Write '0' if nothing	Both in cash and in kind Write '0' if nothing	Write '0' if nothing
	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
PAST WET SEASON							
01							
02							
PAST DRY SEASON							
01							
02							

NIS code



## 05. D. SOLD RICE AND INVENTORY OF RICE

Please provide the following information on rice grown by your household the last 12 months.

Did your household grow any rice the last 12 months?

1 = Yes 2 = No (>> Part D2)

SERIAL NUMBER	How much rice did your household sell and put in storage by 31 December last year?		What was the sales price for per kg for the rice sold?
	Harvest can be more than one time during the last 12 months. If no rice sold or in storage write '0'		If different prices try to estimate an average price If no rice sold write '0'
	Sold	In storage	RIELS/KG
	KG	KG	
(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(3)
01			
02			
03			

NIS code

## 05.D.2 SALES OF OTHER CROPS (CEREALS, TUBER, FRUITS, VEGETABLES ETC.). EXCLUDE RICE.

Please provide the following information on other crops (cereals, tuber, fruit, vegetables, etc.) grown by your household and sold the last 12 months. Exclude rice.

Did your household sell any other crops (cereals, tuber, fruit, vegetables, etc.) during the last 12 months? Exclude rice.

1 = Yes 2 = No (>> Part E)

SERIAL NUMBER	Other crop(s) (cereals, tuber, fruits, vegetables, etc.) that your household has sold during the last 12 months.		How much of ...[OTHER CROP]... did your household sell during the last 12 months?	What was the sales price for ...[OTHER CROP]... per kg?
	Crop Item	NIS Code	KG	RIELS/KG
(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(3)	(4)
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				

NIS code

05. E. INPUTS AND OUTPUTS OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY RAISING ACTIVITIES

Q1. Has your household or anyone in your household had any livestock in the past 12 months, that is from ..[MONTH].. last year? 1=Yes 2=No (>> Part F)

Please fill out the information on livestock (animal/poultry) and products from animal sold or used by household or given away etc. in the past 12 months.

SERIAL NUMBER	Type of animal or bird	Has anyone in your household raised any ..[LIVESTOCK].. in the past 12 months?  1=Yes 2=no (>> Next animal / bird)	Number of ..[LIVE STOCK].. currently owned?	Of the total ..[LIVE STOCK].. currently owned how many are female animals / bird?	What would be the total sales value of ..[LIVESTOCK].. currently owned?	Number of ...[LIVE STOCK].. owned 12 months ago, that is [in MONTH] last year?	Number of ..[LIVE- STOCK].. owned December 31 last year?	Total sales value of ..[LIVESTOCK].. owned December 31 last year at the pre- vailing prices?	Value of ..[LIVESTOCK].. sold during the past 12 months?
			If none, write '0'	If none, write '0'	Write '0' if nothing	If none, write '0'	If none write '0'	Write '0' if nothing	Write '0' if nothing
			NUMBER	NUMBER	RIELS	NUMBER	NUMBER	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7a)	(7b)	(8)	(9)
01	Cattle								
02	Buffaloes								
03	Horses, Ponies								
04	Pigs								
05	Sheep								
06	Goats								
07	Chickens								
08	Ducks								
09	Quail								
10	Other (specify)								
11	TOTAL 01 - 10:								

SERIAL NUMBER	Type of animal or bird	Total paid for .. LIVESTOCK].. bought during the past 12 months?  Write '0' if nothing	Imputed value of meat products from livestock/poultry in riels		Value of other products than meat (milk, butter, eggs, hide and skin, manure etc.) sold, consumed in household, used as gifts etc. during the past 12 months			
			Consumed in the household during the past 12 months	Used for barter, gifts, charity, etc. during the	Sold	Consumed in household	Gifts, charity, barter etc.	
			Write '0' if nothing	Write '0' if nothing				Write '0' if nothing
		RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
01	Cattle							
02	Buffaloes							
03	Horses, Ponies							
04	Pigs							
05	Sheep							
06	Goats							
07	Chickens							
08	Ducks							
09	Quail							
10	Other (specify)							
11	TOTAL 01 - 10:							

NIS code

## 05. E. INPUTS AND OUTPUTS OF LIVESTOCK AND PULTRY RAISING ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

**Note:** If animal and poultry consider about the feed and feed supplements (in Item No 1 and 2).

ITEM NUMBER	ITEMS	How much did your household spend on the following items during the past 12 months? Write '0' if nothing
		AMOUNT IN RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Feed and feed supplements (e.g. rice straw) for livestock/poultry - purchased	
2	Feed and feed supplements (e.g. rice straw) for livestock/poultry - supplied from home farm/public land	
3	Hired labour to care for the livestock/poultry (cash plus kind)	
4	Veterinary services and medicine	
5	Service /technical support from government/other agencies	
6	Transporting livestock/poultry, livestock/poultry products, manure, feed and feed supplements to/from market	
7	TOTAL 1 - 6:	

NIS code

**05. F. INPUTS AND OUTPUTS FROM FISH CULTIVATION AND FISHING/TRAPPING OF AQUATIC PRODUCTS**

<b>Note:</b> Pond is a small body of standing water formed naturally or often artificially made. It is smaller than a lake.		
Q1. Did your household or anyone in your household raise fish (or any other aquatic product like frogs or crocodiles) during the past 12 months?	1 = Yes    2 = No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q2. Does your household or anyone in your household own or operate a pond for fish or shrimp culture?	1 = Yes    2 = No (>> Q3)	<input type="checkbox"/>

POND NUMBER	Do you own this pond, rent it or have it some other way? 1 = Own 2 = Own, but rent out 3 = Rented in from others 4 = Free use of pond 5 = Other (specify)	AREA	MARKET VALUE	MONTHLY RENT
		How many square meters is the pond?	How much would you have to pay to buy a pond like this in this village?	How much would you have to pay monthly to rent a pond like this in this village?
		SQUARE METERS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1				
2				
3				

**NIS code**

Q3. Did your household or anyone in your household catch fish, shrimp, crabs, oysters, etc. during the past 12 months?	1 = Yes    2 = No	<input type="checkbox"/>
--	-------------------	--------------------------

If Yes on Q1 or Q2 or Q3, please ask the following questions. If No on all 3 questions (Q1-Q3) >> G

ITEM NUMBER	EXPENSES	Amount spent
	How much did your household spend on the following items during the past 12 months?	Write '0' if nothing
	ITEM	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)
01	Breeding stock for raising fish/shrimp etc.	
02	Feed for raising fish/shrimp etc.	
03	Hired labour (cash plus Kind)	
04	Ice (for freezing)	
05	Repair and maintenance of nets and traps etc.	
06	Repair and maintenance of boat	
07	Boat fuel	
08	Boat rent (cash)	
09	Cash rent for tank, if leased in	
10	Transportation of fish/shrimp/crab etc. to market	
11	Services (technical assistance) received	
12	Other (specify)	
13	<b>Total 01 - 12:</b>	

**NIS code**

## 05. F. INPUT AND OUTPUTS FROM FISH CULTIVATION AND FISHING/TRAPPING OF AQUATIC PRODUCTS (CONTINUED)

ITEM NUMBER	INCOME	Amount received
	How much did your household receive under the following item during the past 12 months?	Write '0' if nothing
	ITEM	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)
01	Proceeds from sale of fish, shrimp, crab etc. raised or captured (*)	
02	Value of fish, shrimp, crab etc. consumed in household	
03	Value of fish, shrimp, crab etc. given away as gift, charity, barter, etc.	
04	Value of fish, shrimp used for drying (dried fish/shrimp, smoked fish etc.)	
05	Value of fish, shrimp used for preparation of fish/shrimp sauce	
06	Value of fish, shrimp used for animal feed	
07	Value of fish, shrimp used for other (specify)	
08	<b>Total 1 - 7:</b>	

(\*) Do not include fish, shrimp, crab etc. (paid in-kind) for renting boat or tank..

NIS code 

## 05. G. INPUTS AND OUTPUTS FROM FORESTRY AND HUNTING

Q1. Did anyone in your household collect firewood, charcoal, timber or other forest products during the past 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No Q2. Did anyone in your household collect palm juice, root crops, herbs, honey or hunt wild animals or birds during the past 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No 

If YES on Q1 or Q2 ask the following questions, if NO on both of them &gt;&gt;Part H

PRODUCT NUMBER	INCOME	What were the value of products that your household collected in this way during the past 12 months?			
		Write '0' if nothing			
		Receipts from sale of products gathered or hunted?	Imputed value of such products consumed in the household?	Imputed value of such products given away for gifts, charity, barter, etc.?	Total amount (Col. 3 - 5)
(1)	(2)	RIELS (3)	RIELS (4)	RIELS (5)	RIELS (6)
01	Sawing logs				
02	Firewood				
03	Wood for charcoal				
04	Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material				
05	Palm juice				
06	Root crops, fruits and vegetables				
07	Herbs				
08	Honey				
09	Wild animals and birds				
10	Other products (specify)				
11	<b>Total 01 - 10:</b>				

NIS code

05. G. INPUTS AND OUTPUTS FROM FORESTRY AND HUNTING (CONTINUED)

ITEM NUMBER	EXPENSES	Amount spent
	How much did your household spend on the following items during the past 12 months?	Write '0' if nothing
	ITEMS	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)
01	Transport costs including transport to market	
02	Fuel	
03	Draft animal feed	
04	Hired labour charges	
05	Tools, equipment, including maintenance	
06	Commissions, tips, rents, etc.	
07	Other (specify)	
08	Total 1 - 7:	

NIS code

05. H. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD NON-AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Q1 Did anyone in your household run an enterprise or business during the past 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No (>> NEXT SECTION)

Note: - Write a clear description of the activity. For example: If a household produce and then sell the product (or by-product) they have produced, write that the household produce and also sell the produced product.

ACTIVITY NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITY Write a clear description of the activity (see field manual page 65)	MAIN PRODUCT In this column the main product should be described	NIS INDUSTRY CODE	ID CODE OF								
				Main person running the enterprise/business	Other household members participating in the activity							
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6a)	(6b)	(6c)	(6d)	(6e)	(6f)	(6g)	(6h)
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												

NIS code

## 05. H. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD NON-AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS (CONTINUED)

**Note:** Use next page if there are more than 3 activities running by the household.

COST NUMBER	COST ITEM	How much did you spend on the different items listed for activity 1, during the past 12 months, that is since [MONTH].. last year? (Use the same question for activity 2 to 6)		
		Write '0' if nothing		
		Activity 1 RIELS	Activity 2 RIELS	Activity 3 RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
01	Capital goods to be used for the production such as machines, cars, motorbikes			
02	Raw material used for processing <i>This item should be used for ALL kind of activity where you buy raw material: Rice for producing rice noodles, soya beans for producing Tofu, wood for making furniture, stone for making sculpture etc.</i>			
03	Materials used for construction			
04	Fuels used for production or generation of electricity, service etc.			
05	Lubricants			
06	Purchase of goods for resale (only trade) <i>Report all goods bought for resale in a shop, market etc. By resale means that the good is not used for processing, i.e. fresh vegetables bought from a farmer for resale fresh in the market, cigarettes bought to sell in a shop in front of the house etc.</i>			
07	Food, drink and tobacco products served to customers <i>All food, drinks and tobacco bought to serve to customers in "restaurants" (all places where food is served, even mobile restaurants), which means meat, vegetables for cooking, coca cola, beer, cigarettes etc.</i>			
08	Electricity purchased			
09	Water and sanitation charges			
10	Containers, packing materials			
11	Freight and transport expenses			
12	Insurance			
13	Bank charges			
14	Telephone, postage and other communication			
15	Office supplies, stationary and other items			
16	Rents paid for land, buildings, storage, warehousing, equipment & machines			
17	Repair/maintenance of buildings, equipment & machinery/material/services			
18	Registration and other govt. fees, taxes, market fees ("Phasy") and donations			
19	Wages/salaries of hired labour (cash plus kind)			
20	Services rendered by others (commissions, etc.)			
21	All other expenses not included in the list from 1 to 20 <i>Exclude Capital goods to be used for the production, such as machines, cars, motorbikes. They are registered in row 01 above.</i>			
22	Total 01 -21 :			

NIS code



## 05. H. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD NON-AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS (CONTINUED)

**Note:** Use next page if there are more than 3 activities running by the household.

REVENUE NUMBER	REVENUE ITEM	How much did your household receive under the different items listed for activity 1, during the past 12 months, that is since .[MONTH]. last year? (Use the same question for activity 2 to 6)		
		Activity 1 RIELS	Write '0' if nothing Activity 2 RIELS	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
01	Receipts from sale of products and by-products from own production <i>Products and by-products which the household has produced by buying raw material or using own produced raw material</i>			
02	Charges for repair services			
03	Other professional and service charges and commissions, etc.			
04	Charges for construction work done			
05	Proceeds from sale of goods sold (only trade) <i>Proceeds for sale of goods you purchased for resale (see item 05 - cost item)</i>			
06	Charges for board and lodging			
07	Receipts from sales/services at hotels/restaurants <i>All kind of restaurants, include small restaurant in front of the house, in market etc.</i>			
08	Charges for transport services provided (taxi, mo			
09	Imputed value of products/goods for resale, etc. consumed in the household			
10	Imputed value of products/by-products used as intermediate goods			
11	Imputed value of products/by-products used as gifts, charity, etc.			
12	Supply of electricity, gas and water			
13	Rental income from land & buildings & storage & warehousing			
14	Rental income from equipment and machinery			
15	Charges for financial / insurance / real estate services			
16	Charges for medical services			
17	Charges for educational services			
18	Charges for recreational and cultural services			
19	Charges for other community, social and personal services			
20	All other income receipts and charges from the activity not included in (01-19)			
21	Total 01 - 20:			

NIS code



## 05. H. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD NON-AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS (CONTINUED)

COST NUMBER	COST ITEM	How much did you spend on the different items listed for activity 1, during the past 12 months, that is since [MONTH].. last year? (Use the same question for activity 2 to 6)		
		Write '0' if nothing		
		Activity 4 RIELS	Activity 5 RIELS	Activity 6 RIELS
(1)	(2)	(6)	(7)	(8)
01	Capital goods to be used for the production such as machines, cars, motorbikes			
02	Raw material used for processing <i>This item should be used for ALL kind of activity where you buy raw material: Rice for producing rice noodles, soya beans for producing Tofu, wood for making furniture, stone for making sculpture etc.</i>			
03	Materials used for construction			
04	Fuels used for production or generation of electricity, service etc.			
05	Lubricants			
06	Purchase of goods for resale (only trade) <i>Report all goods bought for resale in a shop, market etc. By resale means that the good is not used for processing, i.e. fresh vegetables bought from a farmer for resale fresh in the market, cigarettes bought to sell in a shop in front of the house etc.</i>			
07	Food, drink and tobacco products served to customers <i>All food, drinks and tobacco bought to serve to customers in "restaurants" (all places where food is served, even mobile restaurants), which means meat, vegetables for cooking, coca cola, beer, cigarettes etc.</i>			
08	Electricity purchased			
09	Water and sanitation charges			
10	Containers, packing materials			
11	Freight and transport expenses			
12	Insurance			
13	Bank charges			
14	Telephone, postage and other communication			
15	Office supplies, stationary and other items			
16	Rents paid for land, buildings, storage, warehousing, equipment & machines			
17	Repair/maintenance of buildings, equipment & machinery/material/services			
18	Registration and other govt. fees, taxes, market fees ("Phasy") and donations			
19	Wages/salaries of hired labour (cash plus kind)			
20	Services rendered by others (commissions, etc.)			
21	All other expenses not included in the list from 1 to 20 <i>Exclude Capital goods to be used for the production, such as machines, cars, motorbikes. They are registered in row 01 above.</i>			
22	Total 01 -21:			

NIS code

## 05. H. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD NON-AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS (CONTINUED)

REVENUE NUMBER	REVENUE ITEM	How much did your household receive under the different items listed for activity 1, during the past 12 months, that is since ..[MONTH].. last year? (Use the same question for activity 2 to 6)		
		Write '0' if nothing		
		Activity 4 RIELS	Activity 5 RIELS	Activity 6 RIELS
(1)	(2)	(6)	(7)	(8)
01	Receipts from sale of products and by-products from own production <i>Products and by-products which the household has produced by buying raw material or using own produced raw material</i>			
02	Charges for repair services			
03	Other professional and service charges and commissions, etc.			
04	Charges for construction work done			
05	Proceeds from sale of goods sold (only trade) <i>Proceeds for sale of goods you purchased for resale (see item 05 - cost item)</i>			
06	Charges for board and lodging			
07	Receipts from sales/services at hotels/restaurants <i>All kind of restaurants, include small restaurant in front of the house, in market etc.</i>			
08	Charges for transport services provided (taxi, mo			
09	Imputed value of products/goods for resale, etc. consumed in the household			
10	Imputed value of products/by-products used as intermediate goods			
11	Imputed value of products/by-products used as gifts, charity, etc.			
12	Supply of electricity, gas and water			
13	Rental income from land & buildings & storage & warehousing			
14	Rental income from equipment and machinery			
15	Charges for financial / insurance / real estate services			
16	Charges for medical services			
17	Charges for educational services			
18	Charges for recreational and cultural services			
19	Charges for other community, social and personal services			
20	All other income receipts and charges from the activity not included in (01-19)			
21	Total 01 - 20:			

NIS code

## 06. HOUSEHOLD LIABILITIES

SECOND VISIT

Respondent: Head of household, spouse of the head of household, or another adult household member

Q1 Does your household have outstanding debts to other households or institutions?

1 = Yes

2 = No (&gt;&gt; NEXT SECTION)

Q1-1 if yes, how many outstanding debts does your household have?

(put number of debts)

LOAN NUMBER	How old is the debt? (In completed months)	In how many months will the debt be fully paid back?	From whom did your household obtain the loan?	What was the primary purpose for which your household borrowed the money?	What was the total amount borrowed?	How much is the outstanding loan now (this month)?	If interest is charged, what is the monthly rate of interest?
	Since how many months did your household obtain the loan	Note: How many months from this month	01 = Relatives in Cambodia 02 = Relatives who live abroad 03 = Friends/neighbours 04 = Moneylender 05 = Trader 06 = Landlord 07 = Employer 08 = Bank 09 = NGO (non-profit and profit) 10 = Microfinance institution/ Loan operator 11 = Other (specify)	01 = Agricultural activities 02 = Non-agricultural activities 03 = Household consumption needs 04 = Illness, injury, accident 05 = Other emergencies (fire, flood, theft) 06 = Rituals (marriage ceremony, funeral etc.) 07 = Purchase/improvement of dwelling 08 = Purchase of consumer durables 09 = Servicing and existing debts 10 = Other (specify)		Interest should not be included	Refer to the outstanding loan in Col 7
	Put '0' if less than one month	Put '0' if less than one month	Write "98" if Don't know				If no interest, write '0'
	MONTHS	MONTHS	If more than one enter the most important		RIELS	RIELS	PERCENTAGE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							

## 07. HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES

Respondent: Head of household, spouse of the head of household, or another adult household member

SECOND VISIT

**Note:** Income from economic activity will be reported in module 05 (agricultural and non-agricultural activity) and in module 15 (salary if paid employee)

SOURCE NUMBER	REVENUE ITEMS	How much did your household receive from ..[SOURCE].. during the last 12 months?		
		From Cambodia Write '0' if nothing IN RIELS	From abroad Write '0' if nothing IN RIELS	Total (Col 3 + Col 4) Write '0' if nothing IN RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
01	Pensions, social welfare/benefits, provident fund			
02	Remittances from other relatives or others			
03	Governmental scholarships, stipends for any student member of the household			
04	Other scholarships, stipends for any student member of the household (NGO, private institutions etc.)			
05	Transfers (assistance/support) from NGO or other institutions (not credit)			
06	Income from lottery and gambling (Include all kind of lottery and gambling winnings)			
07	Bank interests			
08	Dividends			
09	Interests on loans to others (only interest)			
10	Imputed value of goods received through barter (not recorded elsewhere)			
11	Imputed value of gifts received (not recorded elsewhere)			
12	Sold land			
13	Sold vehicles (cars, motorcycle)			
14	Other sold property such as house, jewellery			
15	Other (not included in 1 to 14)			
16	<b>Total received: 01 - 15:</b>			

## 08. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Respondent: Head of household, spouse of the head of household, or another adult household member

SECOND VISIT

Q1. Does the household own its own dwelling or any other building(s) used for residential, agricultural, commercial or industrial purposes?

1 = Yes 2 = No (&gt;&gt; NEXT SECTION)

**Note:** This section refer to all buildings owned by the household, that means the building the household live in and all other buildings that are owned by the household

BUILDING NUMBER	What is the building used for? 1 = Residential 2 = Agricultural 3 = Commercial (purchase/sale of goods and services) 4 = Industrial (manufacturing)  Enter the three most important			What is the total area for living or other use of the building?  SQUARE METERS	What year was the building constructed?  Enter the year when the construction was finished  if not yet finished, write "98"  YEAR	How much would you have to pay to buy a building like this in the village (where the building is located)?  If don't know, write "98"  RIELS	How much would you have to pay per month to rent a building like this in the village (where the building is located)?  If don't know, write "98"  RIELS	Is any part of this building rented out?  1 = Yes 2 = No (>> 9)	How much does your household receive in monthly rent for this building?  RIELS	Was this building constructed, extended or repaired in the last 12 months, that is, since ..[MONTH].. last year?  1 = Yes 2 = No (>> NEXT BUILDING)	
	(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(2c)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1											
2											
3											
4											

**Note:** If the kind of work is both extension and repair report "Extension" and include repair in the amount in column 14-16

BUILDING NUMBER	What kind of work was it?  1 = Constructed 2 = Extension (>>14) 3 = Repair (>> 14)  Enter the most important	In what year and month did the construction start?		In what year and month did people start to use this building?  (if not yet used, write "98" for month and year)		Who built this building?  1 = Household members only 2 = Household members and other relatives 3 = Household members and hired help 4 = Contracted builder 5 = Other (specify)	How much did your household pay those who helped constructing, extending or repairing this building (hired or contracted)?  Write '0' if nothing and write "98" if don't know  For building still under work ask for the cost up till now  RIELS	
	(1)	(10)	MONTH	YEAR	MONTH	YEAR	(13)	(14)
1								
2								
3								
4								

## 8. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (CONTINUED)

**Note:** If the household cannot separate the costs for labour and material fill out column 16.

BUILDING NUMBER	How much did your household spend for materials?  Write '0' if nothing and write '98' if don't know  For building still under work ask for the cost up till now	If not possible to separate labour and materials:  How much were the total costs?	If anyone in the household has put in own labour for constructing, extending or repairing this building try to estimate the value of it as if you had engaged someone to do it?  Write '0' if nothing	If anyone else not belonging to the household has put in own labour try to estimate the value of it as if you had engaged someone to do it?  Write '0' if nothing	For buildings not yet completed:  What is the estimated remaining cost of the building's construction, extension or repair to be completed?
	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1					
2					
3					
4					



## 09. DURABLE GOODS

Respondent: Head of household, spouse of the head of household, or another adult household member

SECOND VISIT

Note: - (5a-d), if there is more than one item, please ask each item. If more than 4 items, please ask only 4 newest items.

Note: in item 23 includes wooden boxes used when travel, bigger canvas bags with zipper (or the like) and bigger back packers etc.

ITEM NUMBER	How many of the following items does your household own? (Write '0' if none and => Next item)			Did you buy it, receive it as a gift, as pay for work or in other way? If more than one item ask for each item and put a code in each column. If more than 4 ask for the 4 most recent				How many of this (these) ..[ITEM].. were acquired or received...:		For items bought or received within the last 12 months:  What was the purchase value (or the imputed value) of all these ..[ITEM]s..?	For items bought or received before the last 12 months:  According to current prices, what do you think you could get if you sold ..[ITEM]s..?
	ITEM	PRODUCT CODE	TOTAL NUMBER					a. Within the last 12 months?	b. Before the last 12 months?		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5a)	(5b)	(5c)	(5d)	(6a)	(6b)	(7)	(8)
<b>Home Electronics</b>											
01	Radio (Vilju)	801									
02	Television (TV)	802									
03	Telephone	817									
04	Cell phone	818									
05	Video/VCD/DVD player/recorder	807									
06	Stereo	808									
07	Camera (picture/video)	809									
08	Satellite dish	824									
<b>Personal transport</b>											
09	Bicycle (including bicycle with battery help engine)	803									
10	Motorcycle (including electrical moto's)	804									
11	Car	829									
12	Jeep/Van	830									
<b>Household equipment</b>											
13	Sewing machine	806									
14	Refrigerator	810									
15	Electric Kitchen/Gas Stove	813									
16	Washing machine	819									
17	Dishwasher	820									
18	Freezer	821									
19	Vacuum cleaner	822									
20	Electric iron	823									
21	Electric fan	811									
22	Air conditioner	812									
23	Suitcases/box for store/ travelling	890									

## 09. DURABLE GOODS (CONTINUED)

Note: (5a-d), if there is more than one item, please ask each item. If more than 4 items, please ask only 4 newest items.

\*) Refer to the bed. If the household only have a bed (without a mattress, cushions etc ...) report that.

ITEM NUMBER	How many of the following items does your household own? (Write '0' if none and >> Next item)	PRO-DUCT CODE	TOTAL NUMBER	Did you buy it, receive it as a gift, as pay for work or in other way?				How many of this (these) ..[ITEM].. were acquired or received...:		For items bought or received within the last 12 months:  What was the purchase value (or the imputed value) of all these ..[ITEM]s..?	For items bought or received before the last 12 months:  According to current prices, what do you think you could get if you sold ..[ITEM]s..?
				If more than one item ask for each item and put a code in each column. If more than 4 ask for the 4 most recent				a. Within the last 12 months?	b. Before the last 12 months?		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5a)	(5b)	(5c)	(5d)	(6a)	(6b)	(7)	(8)
24	Generator	816									
25	Batteries	891									
<b>Furniture</b>											
26	Sofa set	814									
27	Dining set (dining table + chairs)	815									
28	Bed sets (Bed, Mattress...)*	892									
29	Wardrobe, cabinets	893									
<b>Computers and printers</b>											
30	Computer (desktop or laptop)	825									
31	Printer	826									
<b>Recreation</b>											
32	Musical instruments	827									
33	Sport equipment	828									
<b>Water transport</b>											
34	Rowing boat	831									
35	Motor Boat	832									
<b>Agriculture and other production</b>											
36	Cart (pulled by animal)	805									
37	Tractor	833									
38	Bulldozer/roller	834									
39	Plough	835									
40	Threshing machine	837									
41	Harrow/rake/ho/epade/axe...	838									
42	Hand Tractor (Kou Yon)	839									
43	Rice mill	840									
44	Water pump	836									
<b>Other items</b>											
45	Other (specify)	841									



## 11. CHILD HEALTH

Respondents: Mothers or caretakers of children under 2 years old

SECOND VISIT

## ALL CHILDREN AGED UNDER 2 YEARS OLD

Q1 Check in the household list if there are any children 00-23 months old living in the household?

1 = Yes

2 = No (&gt;&gt; SECTION 13)

Please provide the following information on the youngest child of each mother and all children 00-23 month old.

SERIAL NUMBER	COPY ID CODE OF THE MOTHER FROM ROSTER  write '0' if the mother/caretaker is not living in the household	COPY ID CODE OF THE CHILD FROM ROSTER	Is this your youngest child?  1 = Yes 2 = No (>> 9)	Did you ever breastfeed your child?  1 = Yes 2 = No (>> 9)	How long after birth did you first put the child to the breast?  If less than one hour record '00' hours If less than 24 hours record hours Otherwise record days  If don't know, put "98"		Are you still breastfeeding?  1 = Yes 2 = No
					HOURS	DAYS	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6a)	(6b)	(7)
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							

SERIAL NUMBER	Now I would like to ask you about liquids your child drank yesterday during day or night. Did your child drink .....				Have this child ever received a vaccination?  1 = Yes 2 = No (>> NEXT CHILD) 8 = Don't know (>> NEXT CHILD)	Where did the child receive most of the vaccinations?  1 = Outreach activities 2 = Health centre 3 = National, provincial, district hospital 4 = Private clinic 5 = Campaign 6 = Other (specify)	Do you have a yellow card where [NAME]'s vaccinations are written down?  If 'Yes': Can I see the yellow card?	
	A	B	C	D			Have	Seen
(1)	(8a)	(8b)	(8c)	(8d)	(9)	(10)	(11a)	(11b)
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								

13. HEALTH CARE SEEKING & EXPENDITURE

Respondent: Head of household or the spouse of the head of household

THIRD VISIT

The following questions should be asked of the head of household, spouse of the head of household, or another adult household member, if both head and spouse are absent.

13 A. SUBSIDIZED HOUSEHOLD HEALTHCARE

<p>Q1 In the <b>last 12 months</b>, has any member of the household received free or subsidized health care that other people would normally have to pay for? (including private health insurance)</p>	<p>1 = Yes    2 = No (&gt;&gt; Go to Section 13B) 8 = Don't know</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Q2 How did they obtain this free / subsidized treatment?</p>	<p>1 = Household Priority Access Card, Equity Card, or other document that allows free or subsidized health care 2 = Name(s) are on a List of Poor Households held by the local authorities 3 = Health facility staff asked them questions from a list / filled out a form before treatment 4 = Health facility staff provided free treatment (without asking questions or filling out a form) 5 = Have private health insurance 6 = Belong to community health insurance scheme 7 = Card of National Social Security Fund 8 = Other (specify) 9 = Don't know</p>	<p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>If the household has obtained free / subsidized treatment in more than one way, record up to the 3 ways.</b></p> <p><b>If more than 3 ways record the most recent</b></p>		
<p>Q3 When they received free / subsidized treatment, were they treated the same as other people who were paying for their healthcare?</p>	<p>1 = Yes, always treated the same    4 = No, most times not treated the same 2 = Yes, most times treated the same    5 = No, never treated the same 3 = Sometimes yes, sometimes no    8 = Don't know</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 13. HEALTH CARE SEEKING &amp; EXPENDITURE (CONTINUED)

Respondent: Head of household or the spouse of the head of household

Please provide information on all members who usually reside in this household.

## 13 B. ILLNESS AND HEALTHCARE EXPENDITURE DURING THE LAST 30 DAYS

**Note:** The code 1 - 3 codes in column 7 are valid only for women. Code 5 means health checks for students, for work, HIV before marriage etc.

ID NUMBER	Please tell me if any member of your household is sick, has an illness or injury now or at any time in the last 30 days.	If an illness What kind of illness (main presenting) did ... [Name]... have in the last 30 days?	If an illness Did ... [Name] ... have this illness for more than one year already?  It should be the same illness that comes and goes (chronic)	Was ...[NAME]... so ill (because of illness/injury) that s/he could not do his/her usual activities?	How many days did this illness/injury stopped ...[NAME].. from doing usual activities?	Was consultation or treatment sought for this illness/injury?	Has there been any other reason to go to a health facility or seek health care?  If no, PROBE Has this person received care in relation to a pregnancy, immunization or supplementation?  1 = Antenatal care 2 = Delivery 3 = Postnatal care 4 = Vitamin A or deworming 5 = Health check 6 = Other (specify)  Register 0 if no.
	1 = sick/illness 2 = No (>> 4) 3 = No (>> 7)	Enter Code (See below)	1 = Yes 2 = No	Refer to the last 30 days  1 = Yes 2 = No (>> 6) 3 = No usual activities (>> 6) (e.g. small children, old person, etc.)	Refer to the last 30 days  Number of days	1 = Yes 2 = No	
(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

**Codes for col. 2a**

01 = Respiratory 02 = High blood pressure 03 = Diabetic 04 = Heart diseases 05 = TB 06 = HIV/AIDS  
07 = Meningitis 08 = Malaria 09 = Diarrhea 10 = Dengue-Fever 11 = Cholera 12 = Typhoid 13 = Liver cancer  
14 = Lung cancer 15 = Cervical cancer 16 = H1N1 17 = H5N1 18 = Chikungunya 19 = Other diseases

13. HEALTH CARE SEEKING & EXPENDITURE (CONTINUED)

Respondent: Head of household or the spouse of the head of household

Please provide information on all members who usually reside in this household.

13.B. ILLNESS AND HEALTHCARE EXPENDITURE (CONTINUED)

Note: (Col. 11) treatment includes hospital and medicine expenditure.

ID NUMBER	In the last thirty days, how many times did [NAME] seek health care for illness, injury, or any other reason?  If 0, PROBE. Has this person bought medicine or consulted with kru khmer, a traditional birth attendant, or a monk  Enter number of times sought If '0' >> NEXT PERSON	In the past 30 days, which was the first provider that was consulted for [NAME]'s health?  Enter Code (See below)  If don't know enter '98'	Ask if answer in Col. 8 is more  In the past 30 days, which was the last / most recent provider that was consulted for [NAME]'s health?  Enter Code (See below)  If don't know enter '98'	Was [NAME] hospitalised for the treatment/ care during the last 30 days?  1 = Yes 2 = No  Include treatment/care in other countries  If '2' >> Col (10)	How many nights was [NAME] hospitalised during the last 30 days?  Include treatment/care in other countries	How much in total was spent on transport to go to and return from any health provider in the past 30 days?  Include expenditure on transport to other countries  Write '0' if nothing	How much in total was spent on treatment at any health provider in the past 30 days?  Include expenditure for treatment/care in other countries  Write '0' if nothing	How was the treatment financed?		
								1 = Household income 2 = Savings 3 = Borrowing 4 = Selling assets 5 = Selling household production in advance 6 = Other sources (specify)  Enter the 3 with the highest amounts	(12a)	(12b)
(1)	(8)	(9a)	(9b)	(9c)	(9d)	(10)	(11)	(12a)	(12b)	(12c)
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										
09										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
<b>Codes for col. 9a and 9b</b>										
<b>Public sector:</b>				<b>Private medical sector:</b>				<b>Not medical sector:</b>		
01 = National hospital (FP)				08 = Private hospital				14 = Shop selling drugs/market		
02 = Provincial hospital (RH)				09 = Private clinic				15 = Kru Khmer/ Magician		
03 = District hospital (RH)				10 = Private pharmacy				16 = Monk/religious leader		
04 = Health centre				11 = Home/Office of trained health worker/nurse				17 = Traditional birth attendant		
05 = Health post				12 = Visit of trained health worker/nurse				18 = Other (Specify)		
06 = Provincial rehabilitation centre (PRC) or Community based rehabilitation (CBR)				13 = Other private medical (Specify)				<b>Overseas Medical Service:</b>		
07 = Other publ								19 = Overseas Medical Service		

14. DISABILITY

Respondent: Head of household or the spouse of the head of household

THIRD VISIT

Please provide information on all members who usually reside in this household.

ID NUMBER	Does .[NAME]. have any of the following?  Enter the 3 most important  01 = Seeing difficulties 02 = Hearing difficulties 03 = Speaking difficulties 04 = Moving difficulties 05 = Feeling difficulties 06 = Psychological difficulties (strange behaviour) 07 = Learning difficulties 08 = Fits 09 = Other (specify) 98 = Don't know  Enter '0' if none, (>> NEXT PERSON)			Is the difficulty ...  1 = Mild 2 = Moderate 3 = Severe  Enter one code for each of the difficulties reported in Col 2a-2c			What was the cause?  01 = Mine/UXO 02 = Traffic Accident 03 = Work Accident 04 = Disease(s) 05 = Congenital 06 = Fever 07 = Difficulty Delivery 08 = Chemical Accident 09 = Rape 10 = Violent Attack 11 = Domestic Violent 12 = Suicide Attempt  13 = Mental Trauma due to war and other traumatic events 14 = War Injuries 15 = Malnutrition 16 = Burns 17 = Torture 18 = Old Age 19 = Other (specify) 98 = Don't know  Enter one code (the most important) for each of the difficulties reported in Col 2a-2c			Does the difficulty/difficulties prevent .[NAME]. from participation or access to any of the following?  1 = Education (ask if aged 3 or over) 2 = Housing 3 = Land ownership (ask if aged over 18) 4 = Employment and income generation 5 = Health services 6 = Transport  Enter the three most important  if none put "98"			
	(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(2c)	(3a)	(3b)	(3c)	(4a)	(4b)	(4c)	(5a)	(5b)	(5c)
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													

## 15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

THIRD VISIT

## ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS

Please provide information on all members aged 5 years and older who usually reside in this household. Try to interview the household members individually

ID NUMBER	ID NUMBER OF RESPONDENT	Did <i>..[NAME]..</i> do any paid work at least one hour during the past 7 days? i.e.	If no: did <i>..[NAME]..</i> Do any unpaid work for at least one hour during the past 7 day?	What was <i>..[NAME]..</i> 's main occupation/economic activity during the past 7 days?	
		<p>- worked in a business or workplace (private or public sector, own account or in business)</p> <p>- include those who own business or worked but on holiday or vacancy.</p> <p>1 = Yes (&gt;&gt; 5)</p> <p>2 = No</p>	<p>- worked or helped on a farm, grinding grain, making palm sugar, caring for animals, weaving etc.</p> <p>- worked or helped on a business owned by household/relatives.</p> <p>1 = Yes</p> <p>2 = No (&gt;&gt;26)</p>	<p>Note: beggar and sex worker are occupations</p>	
				Occupation description	NIS OCC: CODE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5a)	(5b)
01					
02					
03					
04					
05					
06					
07					
08					
09					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					



## 15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

## ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS (CONTINUED)

ID NUMBER	In what kind of industry/business (economic activity) did ..[NAME].. work in his/her main occupation/activity (e.g. agriculture, manufacturing, construction, hotel/restaurant, trade)?		Under what type of employer did ..[NAME].. work in his/her main occupation/economic activity?	What was ..[NAME]..'s employment status in his/her main occupation/economic activity?
	Industry description	NIS ISIC CODE		
(1)	(6a)	(6b)	(7)	(8)
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				
08				
09				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

## 15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

## ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS (CONTINUED)

*Note: Column 10C : Examples of Seasonal work (except farming)*

- **Construction:** Not being able to work with road construction during wet season.
- **Tourism:** If no or less tourists arriving e.g. during wet season. Tourism in Cambodia is peaking during November to February. Fewer tourists during wet season might affect the possibilities for tourism work.
- **Salt field worker:** During wet season not possible to extract salt out of sea water. When not working no salary paid.
- **Teachers:** When not schooling teachers having vacation. As they have salary during vacation this is not seasonal work.

ID NUMBER	If Col. 3 = 1 or Col. 4 = 1 (Work during the past 7 days)  Otherwise (>> 10b)  How many hours did ..[NAME]..work in his/her main occupation/economic activity during the past 7 days?	How many days did ..[NAME].. work in his/her main occupation/economic activity during the past month?	If Col 3 = 1 or Col 4 = 1 (Work during the past 7 days or temporary absent)  Does ..[NAME].. work the whole year in the main occupation/economic activity?  1 = Yes (>>10d) 2 = No	If Col. 10b = 2  Is ..[NAME].. 's work the past 7 days in the main occupation /economic activity seasonal?  <b>Note: Seasonal is work done only part of the year but the same job is reoccurring every year.</b>	If Col 3 = 1 or Col 4 = 1 (Work during the past 7 days or temporary absent)  Is ..[NAME].. 's main occupation/ economic activity done in a foreign country?	if Col.8 = 3, 4 or 5 (employment status)  Were the farm or fish products or other goods that (NAME) produced or helped produce in the last seven days in the main occupation /economic activity?  1= Only for own household use 2= Mainly for own household use but partly for sale 3= Mainly for sale, but partly for own household use 4= Only for sale	Besides ..[NAME]..'s main occupation /economic activity, how many additional economic activities did he/she have during the past 7 days?  <b>Enter '0' if no more economic activities (&gt;&gt; 20)</b>
	HOURS	DAYS		1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No		NO OF ECON.ACTIVITIES
(1)	(9)	(10a)	(10b)	(10c)	(10d)	(10e)	(11)
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							



## 15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

## ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS (CONTINUED)

ID NUMBER	What was ..[NAME].. 's secondary occupation/economic activity during the past 7 days?		In what kind of industry/business (economic activity) did ..[NAME].. work in his/her secondary occupation/economic activity (e.g. agriculture, manufacturing, construction, hotel/restaurant, trade)?	
	Occupation description (12a)	NIS OCC: CODE (12b)	Industry description (13a)	NIS ISIC CODE (13b)
(1)	(12a)	(12b)	(13a)	(13b)
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				
08				
09				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS (CONTINUED)

ID NUMBER	Under what type of employer did ..[NAME].. work in his/her secondary occupation/ economic activity?  1 = Government 2 = State owned enterprise 3 = Cambodian enterprise 4 = Foreign enterprise (private) 5 = Non profit institution 6 = Household sector 7 = Embassies, International institutions and foreign aid and development agencies 8 = Other, specify .....	What was ..[NAME].. 's employment status in his/her secondary occupation/economic activity?  1 = Employee 2 = Employer 3 = Own account worker 4 = Unpaid family worker (contributing family worker) 5 = Other, specify .....
(1)	(14)	(15)
01		
02		
03		
04		
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15		

## 15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

## ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS (CONTINUED)

**Note: Column 17C: Examples of Seasonal work (except farming)**

- **Construction:** Not being able to work with road construction during wet season.
- **Tourism:** If no or less tourists arriving e.g. during wet season. Tourism in Cambodia is peaking during November to February. Fewer tourists during wet season might affect the possibilities for tourism work.
- **Salt field worker:** During wet season not possible to extract salt out of sea water. When not working no salary paid.
- **Teachers:** When not schooling teachers having vacation. As they have salary during vacation this is not seasonal work.

ID NUMBER	If Col. 11 = 1 ore more (2 or more jobs/economic activities )  How many hours did ..[NAME].. work in his/her secondary occupation/ economic activity during the past 7 days?	How many days did ..[NAME].. work in his/her secondary occupation/ economic activity during the past month?	Does ..[NAME] .. work the whole year in the secondary occupation/econ omic activity?  1 = Yes (>>17d) 2 = No	If Col. 17b = 2  Is..[NAME].. 's work the past 7 days in the secondary occupation/econo mic activity seasonal?  Note: Seasonal is work done only part of the year but the same economic activity is reoccurring every year.  1 = Yes 2 = No	If Col 15 = 3, 4 or 5  (employment status)  Were the farm or fish products or other goods that (NAME) produced or helped produce in the last seven days in the secondary occupation /economic activity ...?  1= only for own household use 2= Mainly for own household use but partly for sale 3= Mainly for sale, but partly for own household use 4= Only for sale	If Col 11 more than 1 (3 or more jobs/ economic activities) If Col 11 = 1 (>> Col 19)  In addition to the hours worked during the past 7 days in main and secondary occupation/economic activity how many additional hours did ..[NAME].. work in the other jobs/activities during the past 7 days?  Note: Do not count all hours. Only count the additional hours.	Is any of ..[NAME] ..'s work the past 7 days in the other occupation/economic activities seasonal?  Note: Seasonal is work done only part of the year but the same job is reoccurring every year.  1 = Yes 2 = No
	HOURS	DAYS				HOURS	
(1)	(16)	(17a)	(17b)	(17c)	(17d)	(18a)	(18b)
01							
02							
03							
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## 15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

## ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS (CONTINUED)

Note: column 23: The respondent has stated that he/she would like to work more than he/she does today. It is important to know whether the respondent could start work within two weeks from now (only Yes or No). This regardless if there are any jobs available, the respondents personal skills, sickness or else. In the following (column 24) the respondent is asked why he/she doesn't work more than now.

ID NUMBER	How many hours in total did ..[NAME].. work (main + secondary + additional occupations/ economic activities) during the past 7 days?	Ask only if Employee (Code 1 in Col 8 - main occupation/economic activity or Col 15 - secondary occupation)  How much did ..[NAME].. earn in salary/wages during the last month from all economic activities? (In cash or in kind)  Write "0" if nothing	Given the total number of hours worked during the past 7 days, would ..[NAME].. like to work less, more or unchanged hours, given that the income would change in a corresponding way?  1 = Less hours 2 = More hours => 22b 3 = Unchanged hours (>> NEXT PERSON)	If Col. 21 = 1 How many hours less then (hours) worked the past 7 days (stated in col 19) would .. [NAME] .. like to work?  Note: Do not count all hours. Only count the hours..[NAME]..want to reduce or increase ..[NAME]..'s work with.	If Col. 21 = 2 How many hours more then (hours) worked the past 7 days (stated in col 19) would ..[NAME] .. like to work?	If Col 21 = 2 (more hours) If Col 21 = 1 (>> NEXT PERSON)  Was ..[NAME].. able to (available to) work more hours (stated in Col 9 or 19) during the past 7 days or start working more hours within 2 weeks from now (the interview)?  1 = Yes 2 = No
	HOURS	RIELS		HOURSMINUS	HOURSEXTRA	
(1)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22a)	(22b)	(23)
01						
02						
03						
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## 15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

## ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS (CONTINUED)

Note: - Employed: An employed person who has broken an arm is not able to work within 2 weeks from now. It should be equals to "No" in column 23 and "Illness" in column 24. An employed construction worker wanting to work more than today and can start working more already tomorrow but there are no employer offering work. It should be equals to "Yes" in column 23 and "Not enough work available" in column 24.

- Business: A woman wanting to work more in their own shop than today but have to take care of children. It should be equals to "No" in column 23 and "Other reasons" in column 24.

- Farmer: A farmer harvesting rice to times a year. When harvesting and planting the crops are completed he/she could start working with the neighbours cattle within a week. It should be equals to "Yes" in column 23 and "Not enough work available" in column 24 if not offered job by the neighbour.

ID NUMBER	If Col 21 = 2 (more hours)	If Col 21 = 2 (more hours) and Col 23 = 1 (available to work more hours) If Col 23 = 2 (=> NEXT PERSON)	If No work during the past 7 days (Col 3 = 2 and Col 4 = 2) If work (Col 3 = 1 or Col 4 = 1 (=> NEXT PERSON))	In what ways did ..[NAME].. try to find a work?			Was ..[NAME].. available for work during the past 7 days or available to start working within 2 weeks from now (interview)?	How many hours does ..[NAME].. want to work per week?
	Why did ..[NAME].. work less hours the past 7 days than the hours he/she liked to work?  1 = Temporary illness 2 = Not enough work available 3 = Other reasons	How many months has ..[NAME].. been working less hours than he/she wanted (hours stated in Col 19) and also been available to work more hours?  Number of months. If less than 1 month put '0'  Write 98 if don't know months	Has ..[NAME].. been actively seeking work during the past 4 weeks?  1 = Yes 2 = No (=> 31)	1 = Applied to advertisement 2 = Contacted (potential) employers 3 = Enquired with friends relatives etc 4 = Employment agency 5 = Tried to start own business but failed 6 = Other (specify)			1 = Yes 2 = No	Write '0' if none
		MONTHS		Enter up to 3 codes				HOURS
(1)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27a)	(27b)	(27c)	(28)	(29)
01								
02								
03								
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13								
14								
15								

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS (CONTINUED)

Note: Column 10C, 17C and 33: Examples of Seasonal work (except farming)

- **Construction:** Not being able to work with road construction during wet season.
- **Tourism:** If no or less tourists arriving e.g. during wet season. Tourism in Cambodia is peaking during November to February. Fewer tourists during wet season might affect the possibilities for tourism work.
- **Salt field worker:** During wet season not possible to extract salt out of sea water. When not working no salary paid.
- **Teachers:** When not schooling teachers having vacation. As they have salary during vacation this is not seasonal work.

ID NUMBER	How many months has ..[NAME].. been out of work and actively been looking for work?	If Col 26 = 2 (Not actively seeking work)  If Col 26 = 1 (>> NEXT PERSON)  Why did [NAME] not actively seek work during the past 4 weeks?  1 = Believes no work is available 2 = Awaiting result of application 3 = Waiting to start new job 4 = Permanent disabled 5 = Illness/disease/injured 6 = Too young, too old, retired 7 = Student 8 = Housekeeping, caring for children, elderly or disabled 9 = Other reason, specify....	How many months in total has..[NAME].. been out of work?	If Col 32 < 13 Months  Was the latest work ..[NAME].. seasonal?
	MONTHS	If 6-8 >> NEXT PERSON	MONTHS	Note: Seasonal is work done only part of the year but the same economic activity is reoccurring every year.  1 = Yes 2 = No
(1)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
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## 16. USUAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

THIRD VISIT

## ACTIVITIES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Please provide information on all members aged 5 years and older who usually reside in this household. Try to interview each member personally

**Note:** - *Main activity means the activity during 6 months (183 days) or more during the last one year (i.e. for the major part of the 12 months preceding the interview.*

- **column 3:** *This question concerns all occupations/economic activities*

ID NUMBER	What were .. [NAME] .. main activity during the past 12 months? <b>The activity he/she had more than 6 months or 183 days)</b>	How many months were .. [NAME] .. employed during the last 12 months? <b>Round off to nearest month</b>	What was the main occupations/economic activity .. [NAME] .. had during the past 12 months?  <b>Note: beggar and sex worker are occupations</b>	
	1 = Employed (>>3) 2 = Unemployed but employed any time before (>> 3) 3 = Unemployed and never employed any time before 4 = Home maker 5 = Student  6 = Dependent (infants and children not attending school, work cannot do any work because of permanent disability or illness or old age) 7 = Retired from service and for most of the time was doing no other work such as cultivation, business, trade etc.) 8 = Rent reciever or other income receipient 9 = Other (Specify)	NUMBER OF MONTHS	Occupation/ Economic activity description	NIS OCC. CODE
(1)	(2) (If 1 and 2 then ask Cols 3 to 7 If 3 - 9 >> Col. 8)	(3)	(4a)	(4b)
01				
02				
03				
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16. USUAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)  
ACTIVITIES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

ID NUMBER	What was the employment status in ..[NAME].. in his/her main occupation/ economic activity?  1 = Employee 2 = Employer 3 = Own account worker 4 = Unpaid family worker (contributing family worker) 5 = Other (specify)	In what kind of economic activity like agriculture, manufacturing, trade etc. did ..[NAME].. work in his/her <b>main</b> occupation/economic activity during the past 12 months?	Under what type of employer did ..[NAME].. work in his/her main occupation/economic activity?  1 = Government 2 = State owned enterprise 3 = Cambodian enterprise 4 = Foreign enterprise (private) 5 = Non profit institution 6 = Household sector 7 = Embassies, International institutions and foreign aid and development agencies 8 = Other, specify .....	
			Industry description	NIS ISIC CODE
(1)	(5)	(6a)	(6b)	(7)
01				
02				
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16. USUAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)  
ACTIVITIES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

ID NUMBER	In terms of contribution to income or subsistence, what was the second most important activity...[NAME]... had during the past 12 months?		For employed persons, unemployed but employed any time during the last 12 months and students only (main activity)  (Col 2 = 1 or 2 or 5) If Col 2 = 3, 4, 6-9 (>> NEXT PERSON)
	01 = None <b>Farming (growing crops)</b> 02 = Unpaid employment (Own account worker or employed in family enterprise) 03 = Paid employment (wage labourer) <b>Livestock farming</b> 04 = Unpaid employment (Own account worker or employed in family enterprise) 05 = Paid employment  <b>Other activities</b> 06 = Fishing 07 = Other household-based production or services 08 = Construction 09 = Wholesale or retail trade 10 = Transport 11 = Other paid employment (services lik teaching, cooking, child care, medical etc.)		In what place/Where did...[NAME]... work or study?  1 = Working at home 2 = Working or schooling in the same district 3 = Working or schooling in another district 4 = Working or schooling across the border of the country
(1)	(8)		(9)
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17. VICTIMIZATION

Respondent: Head of household, spouse of the head of household, or of another adult household member

THIRD VISIT

VICTIM OF CRIME

Q1 Do you feel safe from crime in this neighbourhood? 1 = Yes 2 = No

Q1a Do you feel safe from violence in this neighbourhood? 1 = Yes 2 = No

Q2 Has this household or any of its members been exposed to theft, burglary or robbery in the last 12 months, that is, since ..[MONTH].. last year? 1 = Yes 2 = No

**Note:** Robbery is the case when one or several offenders are using threat and/or violence when stealing something from you.

VICTIM OF ACCIDENT

Q3 Has anyone in the household had an accident that caused injury in the last 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No

VICTIM OF VIOLENCE

Ask each household adul (age 5+) household member individually

ID NUMBER	Have you been exposed to any act of violence in the last 12 months?	How often have you been exposed to acts of violence in the last 12 months?
	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Not Available or Will not answer (code 2 or 3 >> NEXT PERSON)	1 = Once 2 = Twice 3 = Three times 4 = 4-9 times 5 = 10 or more times
(1)	(2)	(3)
01		
02		
03		
04		
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Note: The purpose of these questions is to gather information on victimizations and feelings of safety in Cambodia. The results are very important when undertaking efforts to reduce victimization and fear and to develop the criminal justice system in Cambodia. The information is strictly confidential and data is only analysed in aggregated tables. If any adult household member is not available or refuse to respond use code 3

If necessary use blank rows to fill ID number

## 17. VICTIMIZATION (CONTINUED)

Ask the respondent about his or her personal experiences

## VICTIM OF VIOLENCE

For respondents that have been exposed to violence in the last 12 months, please provide information about the last event of violence.

The next questions are about the **last time** you experienced violence

Write the ID Number in column 1.

Note 1: intimate partner would include romantic partner, boyfriend or sweetheart or those who are married.

Note 2: community members would include people such as police, religious leaders, village chiefs, friends, neighbors, or even strangers.

ID NUMBER	During the <u>last time</u> , did anyone, male or female: 1 = slap or push you? 2 = punch, kick, whip, or beat you with an object? 3 = choke, smother, try to drown you, or burn you intentionally? 4 = used or threatened you with a knife or other weapon? 5 = touch you in a sexual way without your permission, but the person did not force you to have sex 6 = try to make you have sexual intercourse of any kind without your permission 7 = physically force you to have sexual intercourse of any kind without your permission 8 = pressured you, in a nonphysical way, to have sexual intercourse of any kind when you did not want to, and sex happened 9 = other (specify)	By whom was the crime of violence committed?			Did the event go to court? 1 = Yes 2 = No	Was the event reported ? 1 = Yes 2 = No (>> Q8)
		1 = intimate partner 2 = relative 3 = community members 4 = other	(3a)	(3b)		
(1)	(2)	(3a)	(3b)	(3c)	(4)	(5)
01						
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Note<sup>1</sup> DOWA = District Office of Women's Affairs at district level  
 Note<sup>2</sup> DoSVY = Department of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation at district level

Q7 To whom was the event reported? 1 = Yes 2 = No <i>If necessary use blank rows to fill ID number</i>									
ID NUMBER	Q7a Own Family	Q7b Local authorities (e.g. village or commune leader)	Q7c Religious Leader	Q7d Doctor/ Medical personnel	Q7e Police	Q7f Lawyer	Q7g DOWA <sup>1</sup> DoSVY <sup>2</sup>	Q7h Social Service Organisation	Q7i Others
01									
02									
03									
04									
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15									

*If necessary use blank rows to fill ID number*

Q8 As a result of the last time you experienced violence, did you experience? 1 = Yes 2 = No						
ID NUMBER	Q8a Fear or Stress	Q8b Cut, scratches, bruises, aches, redness or swelling or other minor marks	Q8c Sprains, dislocations or blistering	Q8d Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth or blackened or charred skin	Q8e Permanent injury or disfigure-ment	Q8f <i>(If female respondent)</i> A miscarriage
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## **Appendix 4. Diary sheets**



**CONFIDENTIAL**

All information collected in this survey is strictly confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only

**Form 4**

Royal Government of Cambodia  
Ministry of Planning  
National Institute of Statistics

PSU					
HH SERIAL No					

**CAMBODIA SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY 2019/20**

**DAIRY SHEETS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES & CONSUMPTION OF OWN-PRODUCED FOOD AND HOUSEHOLD INCOME & RECEIPTS**

<b>A. To be completed by Supervisors before interview</b>														
Province /City		Name of household Head												
District /Khan		Address (House No., Street...) of other identification)												
Commune/Sangkat		First visit date	Day	Month	Year	Last visit date	Day	Month	Year					
Sample Village/Mondol		DIARY SHEET MUST BE RECORDED EVERY DAY FOR THE WHOLE MONTH												
Zone		Interviewer's Name:												
Sector (Urban=1, Rural=2)		Interviewer's signature:												
Serial Number of Sample Village		Team Number:												
Sample Reference Number of Household		No. of month (from 01 to 12):												
<b>C. To be completed by Supervisors after checking completed questionnaire thoroughly</b>														
Supervisor's Name:		Name of Re-interviewer:								Id:				
Date checked by Supervisor	Day	Month	Year	Date of Re-interview:								Day	Month	Year
Supervisor's Signature:	Interviewer's signature:													
Supervisor's name	Remarks of Re-interviewer:													

Part 1: Expenditures and consumption of own-produced



Page.....of.....pages		Expenditures and consumption of own-produced										
LINE NUMBER	FOR THE HOUSEHOLD		FOR THE HOUSEHOLD		FOR THE HOUSEHOLD		FOR THE HOUSEHOLD		FOR ENUMERATORS		FOR NIS	
	DATE (DD/MM/ YEAR)	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF QUANTITY	CODE OF UNIT	FOR NIS	QUANTITY	VALUE IN RIELS	FORM OF ACQUISITION	ORIGIN	PURPOSE		ITEM CODE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
0												
										A- sub total		
										B- Grand total		

Part 2: Household Income and Receipts



## For more information

### *INTERNET*

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

### *Reference Library*

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

### *Information Service*

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

### *Contact Details*

Data Users Service Center  
National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning  
#386, Monivong Boulevard, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Telephone : (855) 023 726 934  
(855) 023 726 624



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