



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
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Report of
Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey
2021



National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

Phnom Penh, December 2022



Report of Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2021

**National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning**

**Technical support of
Statistics Sweden/Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)**

Phnom Penh, December 2022

Foreword

It is my great pleasure to present the report on the results of Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2021/22. 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 2021/22, the eighteenth 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) and the World Bank, CSES was conducted intermittently in the period from 1993 to 2004, but it was conducted annually from 2007 to 2017 with technical assistance from Statistics Sweden/Sida. Distinctly, the CSES 2004 was conducted with technical assistance from UNDP and Statistics Sweden.


The seventeenth and eighteenth 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 10,080 households within 25 provinces, 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. utilize the CSES results in their professional carrier to understand and analyse the economic environmental and social situation in Cambodia.

The CSES has been designed and conducted by the NIS with technical support provided by SCB/Sida and the World Bank. The contents of the CSES have been developed in collaboration with key stakeholders and main users, aimed at meeting a variety of data users.

Finally, I gratefully acknowledge the technical assistance provided by the experts of Statistics Sweden (SCB)/Sida, the World Bank, and other development partners that contributed to the successful completion of CSES. The major share of credit for the success of the CSES 2021/22 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 I also thanks are due to everyone that have contributed to the great success of the CSES 2021/22.

Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
December, 2022



Kitti Setha 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) 2021/22 after conducting one-year filed work data collection starting from February 2021 to January 2022. 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, 2014, 2019/20 and 2021/22. 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 ones, the CSES 2021/22 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 **Kitti Settha Pandita CHHAY THAN**, Senior Minister, Minister of Planning for leadership, **HE. Rin Virak**, Permanent Secretary of State, **HE. Tuy Chamroeun**, Secretary of State, **HE. Va Sophal**, Under-secretary of state, **HE. Tung Channa**, Under-secretary of State, **HE. Chhay Satia**, Director General of General Administrative Affairs, **HE. Khin Song**, Deputy Director General of NIS, **HE. Nor Vanndy**, Director of Economic Statistics Department and Advisor to the Ministry of Planning, **Mr. Kim Net**, Director of Social Statistics Department and who are 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.

HANG LINA

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

National Institute of Statistics,
Ministry of Planning
December, 2020

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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 2021 (CSES2021) is the eighteenth series of CSES report that was conducted by the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning. This CSES 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 ten thousand samples) for households throughout the country, starting from 2019 and onwards with financial supports from the RGC and technical cooperation from other development partners.

CSES2021 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.

CSES2021 was designed for a nationwide representative sample of 1008 sampling units (villages), which divided into 12 monthly samples of 10,080 households within 25 provinces. 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 of CSES2019/20 with additional questions on the social security is included in CSES2021.

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 and second group was trained in January 2021. The data collection was carried out starting from February 2021 to January 2022. The report on the results of the CSES2021/22 indicator contains ten sections: 1. Demographic Characteristics, 2. Housing Conditions, 3. Agriculture, 4. Education, 5. Labour Force, 6. Health and Disability, 7. Victimization, 8. Household Income and Liabilities, 9. Household Consumption, and 10. Household Vulnerability.

Demographic characteristics: CSES2021 showed that Cambodia’s population was estimated to be 16.6 million. Male and female populations were estimated at 8.1 million and 8.5 million respectively. Sex ratio is 95.2. The total number of households in Cambodia was estimated at 3.9 million, out of which 1.5 million households are living in the urban areas.

Housing conditions: CSES2021 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 87.0 percent in Cambodia in 2021/22. With regard to sanitation facilities,

the percentage of households having access to improved toilet was approximately 88.0 percent in Cambodia. CSES2021/22 showed that the households in Cambodia that have used hand washing facilities within premises were estimated to be about 89 percent. About 91 percent of households in Cambodia have used electric power furnished by public electricity suppliers.

Agriculture: The results of CSES2021/22 indicate that 10 percent of agricultural land were owned by women-headed households and other 90 percent owned by men-headed households. Cereals estimated at 61.2 percent, fruits accounting for about 19.6 percent, and tubers estimated to be around 9.3 percent constitute the main gross agricultural outputs of crop production in Cambodia in 2021/22. About 46 percent of agricultural land in 2021 were having irrigation system. CSES2021 survey showed that the cost of crop production was about 13.4 percent for raw materials, 29.2% for chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides and fungicides, and 37.4% for traction and other labor costs.

Education: The literacy rate of population aged 6 years and over was about 83.2 percent (both sexes), of which the literacy rate for females accounted for about 80 percent while that for males was about 86.6 percent, in 2021/22. About 93 percent of children aged 6–14 years were attending school in 2021/22. CSES2021/22, about 84 percent of women and men (80 percent) in the 15-24 age group will have completed primary school. Men and women who have completed at least lower secondary education in the 18- to 24-year-old age group was about 52 percent and 47 percent, respectively.

Labour force: The labour force, aged 15–64 years, in Cambodia accounted for more than 9.0 million in 2021. The labour force participation rate (the labour force in relation to the working age population) was about 84 percent, with around 79 percent for women and 89 percent for men. With the revision of the measurement methodology updated based on International Labor Organization (ILO) labor measurement methods and definitions, labour force in CSES2021 is presented the unemployment rate accounted for 1.0 percent. The employed persons aged 15-64 years were about 9 million in Cambodia, of which 35.7 percent, 27.3 percent, and 37.0 percent in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, respectively.

Health and disability: The findings of CSES2021/22 indicated that about 15 percent of all persons had an illness/injury at any time in the last 30 days, among this, about 17 percent of women had an illness or injury, while for men, the share was only about 12 percent. The absolute number of cases, which were close to 2.4 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 5.3 percent (about 872,527 persons) of the total non-institutional population was disabled in 2021/22. According to the CSES2021/22 survey, 96 percent of women reported breastfeeding their babies aged 0-23 months. More than 97 percent of women reported starting breastfeeding within one hour after delivery, which is also a recommended period. About 98 percent of young children aged 0 to 23 months were vaccinated. Nearly 98 percent of young children in rural areas will be vaccinated with yellow cards in 2021.

Victimization: In 2021, the percentage of households, which exposed to theft/burglary/robbery, domestic violence, and accidents in the last 12 months, accounted for 3 percent. Percentage of victims is about 0.2% of the total population. As observed from the results, there were three kinds of violence being exposed to any member of the household: in 2019/20 (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 percent; (3) in 2021 about 46 percent of cases of violence by "punching, kicking or hitting you with an object" for both sexes; and (4) Approximately 36% for "slap or push" cases.

Household income and liability: CSES2021/22, showed the average monthly income per household in Cambodia came from different income sources, of which nearly 91 percent from the primary income from which 49.9 percent from wage and salary, 40.7 percent from self-employment income (agriculture, non-agriculture, owner occupied house), 9.2 percent from transfer received, and other less than 0.1 percent from property income. In general, household income decreased by more than 5 percent for Cambodian households.

Household consumption: As revealed by the results of CSES2021, food and non-alcoholic beverages expenditure of household was the largest comprising of 48 percent, whereas non-food consumption included clothing and footwear, housing, water, electricity and furnishing were 23.7 percent, about 4.7 percent for health, about 11.3 percent for transportation and communication, about 1.4 percent for education, and about 7.5 percent for miscellaneous non-food consumption.

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 survey 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 1.7 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 0.6 percent of households had borrowed food or relied on help from their friends or their relatives, and about 0.3 percent was revealed that the reduction in the number or duration of meals per day.

Section I: Introduction

1.1 Background of CSES

Cambodia Socio-economic Survey (CSES) 2021 is the eighteenth-round household survey considered as a large sample size one that randomly selected more than ten thousand of households among entire territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The CSES2021 was conducted under the difficult circumstance of the global Covid-19 pandemic, especially in the period of data collection of the sample villages, which was taking a period of twelve months starting from February 2021 till January 2022. As it is aware, the Covid-19 pandemic has started at the ended year of 2019 and it has negative impact not only on local economic and social but also caused a global crisis. Therefore, the statistical results discovered from this study may reflect the reality caused by the pandemic situation, which indicates some differences if it is compared to the previous CSES results. However, Cambodia has been seen recovered to a better situation from this global pandemic in early 2022 after the Royal Government of Cambodia took a correct and strong measure on vaccination of Covid-19 to people without charge.

It is similar to the CSES2019/20, the CSES2021 consists of useful household questions covering major socio-economic sectors such as demography, household food and non-food expenditure, food security and coping strategy, housing, education, child health, health and health service, disability; economic activity, labour force; agriculture, household liability, household durable goods, and household production and income; and victimization. In addition to these existing modules, the CSES2021 also included the module of migration which has a high demand of data user nowadays.

The first round of CSES was conducted in 1993 after this country had the first national elections and later in 1996, 1997, 1999, and 2004 with technical and financial assistance of the UNDP. After the termination of UNDP's support, the CSES has been annually conducted with technical and financial support of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and Statistics Sweden (SCB) from 2007 to 2017. Series of CSES data provide important information about living conditions of people of Cambodia related to demography and socio-economic condition that it has a wide range of uses. The results from CSES are strategically used for monitoring and evaluation on the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) of the Royal Government of Cambodia, and measuring progress towards Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDG) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators. Furthermore, the importance of this survey data is used for measuring poverty rates, calculating national accounts, and conducting the analyses of food security, national transfer accounts (NTA) in the generational economy, demographic dividends, and life cycle deficits. Data users a part from the Royal Government of Cambodia such as researchers, analysts, and NGOs also benefit from this survey.

The CSES database owned by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) is open for researchers and analysts. Demand for data is increasing from time to time not only the recent but also the historical data for reflecting the development, it is therefore, the governments has made the best efforts to produce data and keep detailed socio-economic records for centuries. A part from censuses and other household-level data collection efforts that have also evolved over the years, going from simple counting exercises to complex methods designed to determine the causes of individual and household behavior and the effect of government policies on the population's choices and welfare. The demand for data and information from a such household surveys has been seen increased since the era of structural adjustment programme and policy formulation. It is, therefore, interesting that there would be many research questions that could be put to the data. By this sense, the NIS welcomes new researches that are based on CSES data.

A part from the CSES data, the NIS has produced other household level data by conducting several household surveys and censuses in over the last 20 years, i.e. the General Population Censuses of Cambodia (GPCC) 1998, GPCC2008, GPCC2019, the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Surveys (CIPS) 2013, the Economic Census of Cambodia (EC) 2011, and EC2022; the Cambodia Inter-Censal Economic Survey (CIES) 2014, the Census of Agriculture of the Kingdom of Cambodia 2013; the Cambodia Inter-Censal Agriculture Survey 2019, Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020, CAS2021, the Cambodia Demographic and Health Surveys (CDHS) 2000; CDHS2005; CDHS2010; CDHS2014; CDHS2021/22, etc.

Having the technical support from the short-term experts of Sida project as advisory team for data 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 teams of the NIS has taken the responsibility of performing the analysis which were well trained by the experts of SCB and the WB.

1.2. Objectives of the survey

The main objectives of the survey are 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, and the impacts of policies and programs on social services. This survey can be used for identifying problems and making decisions based on statistical data. The main user is the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and as well as development partners. This statistical survey also supports the monitoring and evaluating on the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) of the RGC, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030, policies of poverty reduction and eradication in Cambodia, and other socio-economic indicators such as food security, national transfer account by economic sector, other economic life cycles, and demographic dividend. Other data users are university researchers, analysts, international organizations, e.g. the World Bank and NGOs. Reports on poverty profile and social indicators in Cambodia used series of CSES data has been published by the World Bank. In this regard, the CSES 2021 also continues to serve to all stakeholders involved as essential instruments aiming at assisting in diagnosing the problems and designing their most effective policies toward socio-economic development of Cambodia.

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, except the conduct of census. 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 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 errors in estimation is the method of measuring the uncertainty.

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 2021. In general, the decisions about the sampling design have been made with the following in mind: a). Comparability with annual CSES 2007- 2019/20. b) Harmonization with other surveys in Cambodia with respect to the sampling frame of villages and the sampling domains (strata). 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 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) derived from 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 and enumeration operations conducted in the census. There is also administrative information on province, district, commune, and urban/rural classification for each village.

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 the number of

normal 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 2021 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 rural¹. This has changed since 2019/20 to allow for estimates on more granulated levels than those of the previous one. In the CSES 2021, the sampling frame was stratified by province (24 provinces and one capital, Phnom Penh) with further stratification into urban and rural. This leads to 49 strata because there is no rural village in Phnom Penh. From those strata, independent samples were selected from each one.

The allocation of the total sample between strata was done in two 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 . Then some manual adjustments of the allocation was done to the original results from the power allocation 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. As a result, the sample size was raised in four provinces and reduced in six. The sample size for the smallest province, Kep, was not adjusted. In a second step, the sample size within each province was allocated proportionally over urban/rural areas.

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 district, commune and village. Both the frame and the sample allocation of villages are summarized in table 1 below:

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

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 | 176 | 494 | 670 | 20 | 32 | 52 |
| Battambang | 109 | 702 | 811 | 12 | 42 | 54 |
| Kampong Cham | 108 | 813 | 921 | 8 | 45 | 53 |
| Kampong Chhnang | 105 | 464 | 569 | 10 | 30 | 40 |
| Kampong Speu | 826 | 553 | 1379 | 33 | 21 | 54 |
| Kampong Thom | 57 | 723 | 780 | 5 | 40 | 45 |
| Kampot | 33 | 455 | 488 | 4 | 38 | 42 |
| Kandal | 690 | 320 | 1010 | 40 | 20 | 60 |
| Koh Kong | 28 | 92 | 120 | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| Kratie | 25 | 260 | 285 | 5 | 28 | 33 |
| Mondul Kiri | 31 | 66 | 97 | 8 | 12 | 20 |
| Phnom Penh | 954 | | 954 | 95 | 0 | 95 |
| Preah Vihear | 20 | 216 | 236 | 3 | 22 | 25 |
| Prey Veng | 44 | 1105 | 1149 | 5 | 53 | 58 |
| Pursat | 87 | 424 | 511 | 7 | 29 | 36 |
| Ratanak Kiri | 21 | 224 | 245 | 4 | 17 | 21 |
| Siemreap | 149 | 808 | 957 | 18 | 37 | 55 |
| Preah Sihanouk | 67 | 43 | 110 | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| Stung Treng | 25 | 103 | 128 | 6 | 14 | 20 |
| Svay Rieng | 140 | 550 | 690 | 13 | 28 | 41 |
| Takeo | 308 | 811 | 1119 | 18 | 37 | 55 |
| Oddar Meanchey | 93 | 247 | 340 | 9 | 17 | 26 |
| Kep | 14 | 4 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Pailin | 61 | 34 | 95 | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| Tboung Khmum | 69 | 804 | 873 | 5 | 44 | 49 |
| Total | 4,240 | 10,315 | 14,555 | 378 | 630 | 1008 |

1.5.3 Sample selection

The CSES 2021 is a three-stage sampling design that besides from 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 variable which was used as the size measure is the number of regular/normal households in each village derived from the 2019 General Population Census of Cambodia.

Stage 2: From each selected village/PSU, one EA is selected by simple random sampling. For some villages that are so large, some of them were selected with certainty and some of them were split into several PSUs and selected with probability. In each of these, one EA is selected. This is equivalent of selecting more than one EA from some of these villages.

Stage 3: In each of the selected EAs from stage 2, mapping and listing 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 2021 will be 10,080 (3,780 in urban and 6,300 in rural areas). There is no non-response in the CSES2021.

For each household, all members are recorded in the household questionnaire and depending on demands in the different module of the questionnaire, interview were made and data were recorded. With an average household size of 4.3 derived from the 2019 General Population Census of Cambodia, it is expected that the total number of individuals in the CSES 2021 will be more than 43,000.

1.5.4 Monthly samples

The data collection of the CSES 2021 was done throughout 12 months starting from February 2021 to January 2022. 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 eleven months of the year 2021 and the first months of the year 2022. However, one major challenge was encountered in the CSES 2021 which is the Covid 19 pandemic. Because of this challenge, 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 of households in Cambodia who own their housings is 91.68 %. The standard error is 0.47%. The confidence interval becomes 91.68 % +/- (1.96*0.47%) which results in the interval [90.75% – 92.60%]. This interval covers the true, unknown percentage of improved toilet facility for all households in Cambodia with a high degree of confidence (95%).

Standard errors or confidence intervals are presented for some important estimates in appendix 1. The standard errors have been calculated by the Taylor linearization method. The software used were STATA for survey data analysis.

Moreover, if the reader doesn't find the standard error and confidence interval in appendix 1, it is possible to get an approximation to margin of error with 95% level of confidence or 1.96 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 59.4%. 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 59.4% +/- 1.0%.

Another example: The proportion of households in Phnom Penh who boil water for drinking is estimated at 77.5%. 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 77.5% +/- 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 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Other urban, all households | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Other rural, all households | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Phnom Penh, all households | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Plain, all household | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Tonle Sap, all households | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Coastal, all households | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Plateau/Mountain, all households | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 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 | 2.4 | 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 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Cambodia, all men | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Phnom Penh, all men | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Other urban, all men | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Other rural, all men | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 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 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Other urban, all women | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 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. | There was no non-response error in the CSES 2021. |
| Response errors (measurement errors) | <p>The errors in responses from the households because the household:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - doesn't understand the question correctly. - doesn't know the correct answer, or doesn't remember correctly. - doesn't want to give the correct answer (on sensitive questions). - gets tired of the questions and doesn't want to cooperate fully during the whole interview. <p>The errors can also be caused by the enumerator when he/she doesn't record the responses correctly.</p> | <p>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.</p> <p>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").</p> <p>The CSES has been carried out 17 times prior to the present survey. Over the years errors and ambiguities in questions, definitions and concepts have been addressed and corrected.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 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. | <p>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 additional checks of outlier values and other values that are clearly inconsistent.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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> |

1.7 Questionnaire design

The household questionnaire of CSES2021 is quite the same with CSES2019/20 which has been partly redesigned based on CSES2014 questionnaire to meet the user's need not only for internal and 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 household questionnaire of CSES2021 can also impact on comparability over time. The household questionnaire before the CSES2019/20 on the food and non-food expenditure used aggregation method while from the CSES 2019/20 has used disaggregation method for the change of questionnaire. There were 22 items of food consumption part and 23 items of the non-food consumption in the previous CSES before 2019/20, meanwhile the new items were disaggregated to 64 items and 40 items for food consumption and non-food consumption respectively in the questionnaire of CSES2019/20 and 2021. The recent household questionnaire can also be bridged or linked by using both the old and the new methods in parallel. The formats and standards of questionnaires in 2019/20 and 2021 are based on the previous CSES with the intention to as far as possible keep the comparability between the surveys. The questionnaire of CSES 2021 contains four forms namely Form 1: village questionnaire, Form 2: household listing, Form 3: household questionnaire, and Form 4: diary sheets. Each form has a specific characteristic designed to capture data in different area as follow:

Form 1: Household listing

A listing form of households is used to list down all normal household in a selected enumeration area (EA) of the sample villages. It is also the fundamental list for randomly selecting sample households for the interview. It should be noted that the CSES2021 randomly selected 10 households from each EA. The form also includes a scratch map of the village and of the enumeration area for identifying the boundary demarcation and updating the changes. 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.

Form 2. Village questionnaire

The village questionnaire of the CSES 2021 remained no remarkable change from the CSES2019/20. It is designed to capture the information at village level 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 background of the village, seller in the local market or shops, such as a group of retail shopkeepers or vendors, etc. This form consists of few parts such as demographic, economic and infrastructure, and retailed sales on food and non-food items, and medicine items.

Form 3: Household questionnaire

The household questionnaire is one of the most important tools of the CSES, which 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 victimization (see in appendix). The household questionnaire requires 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 to capture 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 by the household. Each enumerator must visit and interview households every day within given one-week survey period staying in a sample village to daily record household expenditure and income of the household. The structure of diary sheets is as below:

- Diary for expenditure and 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 by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), Ministry of Planning. The total number of enumerators and supervisors are 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. March, May, July, September, November in 2021 and January of 2022) while the second group covered the even survey months (i.e. February, April, June, August, October and December in 2021). The training courses were conducted twice at the National Institute of Statistics.

The training was conducted by the assistance from the consultants from World Food Program (WFP) and the World Bank, and 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, etc.

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 CSES2021 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 CSES was done at National Institute of Statistics using the Census Survey Processing System (CSPPro), 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 1st May 2021; 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 CSPPro 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 then data entry was completed. Internal consistency verification and secondary editing for data cleaning and analysis were started from October 2021 until the end of finalizing.

1.9.1 Training

In January 2021, 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 February 2021 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 March 2021 after the first month of fieldwork was completed. Supervisors from the field delivered filled-in questionnaires to the National Institute of Statistics. The editing and coding team consists of 13 officers, including 2 officers for code checking. Returning officers from the field enumeration handed over the completed questionnaire to the data processing and coding team at the National Institute of Statistics, and during the process of receiving the questionnaire and reviewing the coded data. 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 organized at the office

Data editing and coding is an important part of the overall data processing for CSES2021. In brief, the data CSES2021 editing and coding process was similarly implemented as previous CSESs (CSES2007 to CESE2019/20) 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 2021 are comparable with previous CSESs conducted in 2004, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2019/20. 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 CSESs. In CSES 2014, some subject matter areas were added and updated. In 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 is asked. 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.g1. the average number of rooms per household for Cambodia in 2019/20 was estimated to 1.65. The uncertainty in the estimate is 0.01. The average number of rooms per household in 2021 estimated to 1.58. The uncertainty in the estimate is 0.01. This means that the true average number of rooms per household was in 2019/20 between 1.63 and 1.67 and in 2021 between 1.56 and 1.61. As these intervals are not overlapping, we can conclude that there is a real change in average room per household between 2019/20 and 2021 over the last two years.



E.g2. the average number of rooms per household for Phnom Penh in 2019/20 was estimated to 2.16. The uncertainty in the estimate is 0.05. The average number of rooms per household in 2021 estimated to 2.00. The uncertainty in the estimate is 0.05. This means that the true average number of rooms per household was in 2019/20 between 2.07 and 2.25 and in 2021 between 1.90 and 2.11. As these intervals are overlapping, we cannot conclude that there is a real change in average room per household between 2019/20 and 2021 over the last two 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) toolkit. 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 indicators from the Socio-Economic Survey of Cambodia are also presented in CamInfo (previous version), Cambodia's Socio-Economic Database System, in which CamInfo is used to monitor progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). But those 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 CSES2021 has 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 Tonnere, Ms. Nong Sokuntheavy, Mr.Khoem Socheat and Mss. Ouk Vansy
- 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 and Mr. Phy Phon.
- 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. So Tonere, Mr. Veun Thy, 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: Ms. Chum Puthivan, Mr. Nim Saomony, 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 2008² 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 km².
- 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”:

- Urban area
- Rural area

²General Population Census of Cambodia 2008. National Report on Final Census Results. August 2009.

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 CSES2021.

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”.

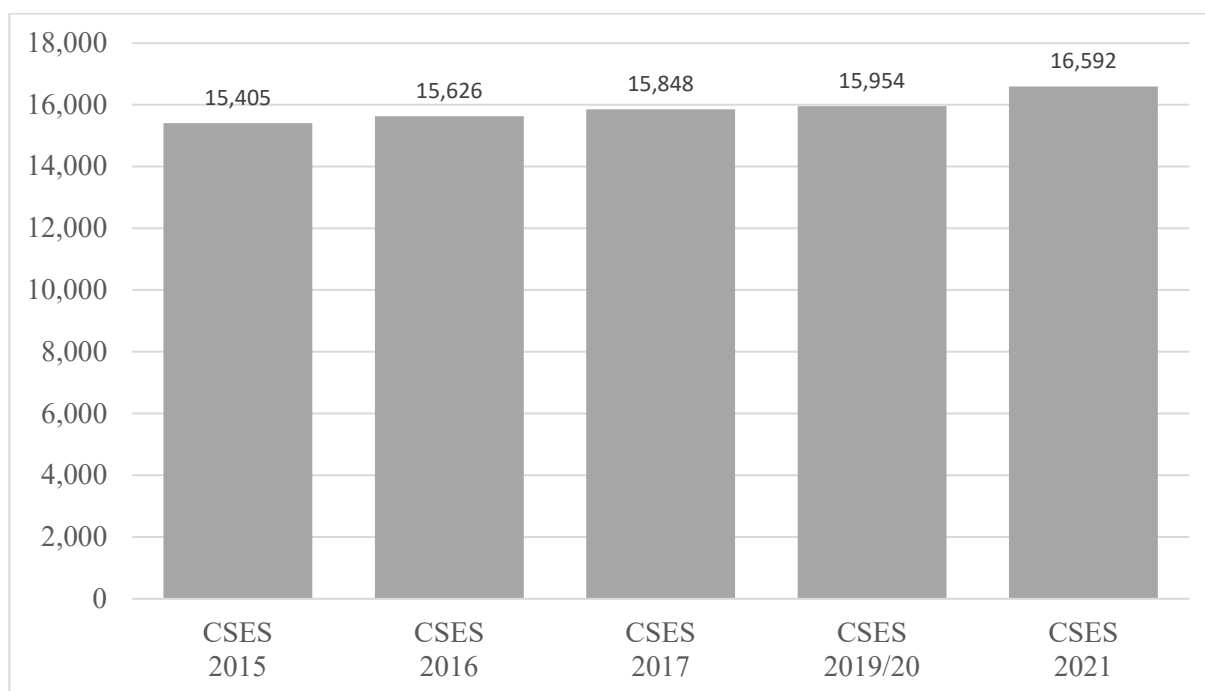
Section 2: Demographic characteristics

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 CSES2021. 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 household³. 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.

³ 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.)

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 populations divided by total population. Similarly, the calculation of rural population proportion is applied the same way.

Table 1 shows the population of Cambodia from 2015 to 2021, the results of the census data based on the results of the Population Census 2019, along with the results of the Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey in the latest year by assuming the level of urbanization over time. In 2021, the urban population constituted about 39 percent whereas the rural population took about 61 percent in Cambodia, see table1.

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

| Residence | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Cambodia | 15,405 | 15,626 | 15,848 | 15,954 | 16,592 |
| Urban | 3,541 | 3,670 | 3,801 | 6,293 | 6,518 |
| Rural | 11,865 | 11,956 | 12,047 | 9,661 | 10,074 |
| Urban/Rural | 29.8 | 30.7 | 31.6 | 65.1 | 64.7 |
| | Percent | | | | |
| Cambodia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Urban | 23.0 | 23.5 | 24.0 | 39.4 | 39.3 |
| Rural | 77 | 76.5 | 76 | 60.6 | 60.7 |

**The estimates of totals for 2015-2019/20 were lower than the totals presented in the CSES2021 report. A review of the estimation procedure for 2021 revealed that the procedure gave a slight upward bias. The procedure has consequently been adjusted and the 2021 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 (1967 – 1975 decade). 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 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Women | 7,863 | 7,959 | 8,065 | 8,186 | 8,499 |
| Men | 7,542 | 7,668 | 7,784 | 7,768 | 8,093 |
| Both sexes | 15,405 | 15,626 | 15,848 | 15,954 | 16,592 |
| Sex Ratio | 95.9 | 96.3 | 96.5 | 94.9 | 95.2 |

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 2017, 2019/20 and 2021.

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 in 2021 over year 2019/20 while the rate for rural households is around 2 percent. The numbers of households in urban increasing significantly since 2015, the reason is urbanization from the population census 2019 has adjusted (See Table 3).

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

| Residence | CSES 2014 | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2022 |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Cambodia | 3,261 | 3,308 | 3,390 | 3,438 | 3,636 | 3,870 |
| Urban | 696 | 709 | 705 | 715 | 1,374 | 1,472 |
| Rural | 2,565 | 2,599 | 2,684 | 2,723 | 2,262 | 2,398 |

Table 4 shows the proportion of households headed by a woman as a percent of all households. Every four households have one woman headed (21percent). 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 2021 (see table 4 for more detail).

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 | 27.0 |
| Other urban | 22.5 | 21.9 | 22.4 | 21.8 | 23.0 |
| Rural | 21.9 | 22.9 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 19.6 |

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 |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Marital Status | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Rural |
| 2015 | | | | |
| Married/Living together | 58.0 | 53.3 | 55.0 | 59.3 |
| Divorced/Separated | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Widowed | 8.6 | 9.1 | 7.9 | 8.6 |
| Never married/Never lived with a partner | 31.8 | 36.7 | 35.3 | 30.4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2016 | | | | |
| Married/Living together | 58.0 | 54.2 | 53.5 | 59.4 |
| Divorced/Separated | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.8 |
| Widowed | 8.4 | 8.8 | 7.2 | 8.5 |
| Never married/Never lived with a partner | 31.9 | 35.6 | 36.9 | 30.3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2017 | | | | |
| Married/Living together | 53.2 | 50.5 | 51.9 | 53.9 |
| Divorced/Separated | 1.6 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Widowed | 7.7 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 7.5 |
| Never married/Never lived with a partner | 37.5 | 40.4 | 38.4 | 36.8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2019/20 | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2021 | | | | |
| Married/Living together | 62.2 | 56.6 | 60.0 | 64.8 |
| Divorced/Separated | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Widowed | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| Never married/Never lived with a partner | 27.3 | 32.7 | 29.4 | 24.9 |
| 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 |
|--|-------|------|------------|
| 2015 | | | |
| Married/Living together | 55.4 | 60.8 | 58.0 |
| Divorced/Separated | 2.4 | 0.7 | 1.6 |
| Widowed | 14.1 | 2.5 | 8.6 |
| Never married/Never lived with a partner | 28.1 | 35.9 | 31.8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2016 | | | |
| Married/Living together | 56.1 | 60.0 | 58.0 |
| Divorced/Separated | 2.7 | 0.7 | 1.8 |
| Widowed | 13.8 | 2.6 | 8.4 |
| Never married/Never lived with a partner | 27.4 | 36.7 | 31.9 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2017 | | | |
| Married/Living together | 54.5 | 58.2 | 56.3 |
| Divorced/Separated | 2.7 | 0.7 | 1.7 |
| Widowed | 13.5 | 2.3 | 8.1 |
| Never married/Never lived with a partner | 29.3 | 38.9 | 33.9 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2019/20 | | | |
| 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 |
| 2021 | | | |
| Married/Living together | 59.4 | 65.3 | 62.2 |
| Divorced/Separated | 2.6 | 0.9 | 1.8 |
| Widowed | 13.9 | 2.9 | 8.6 |
| Never married/Never lived with a partner | 24.1 | 30.8 | 27.3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |

2.6 Population by ethnicity

In CSES2021 the percentage of the Khmer population is estimated at 96.2 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 |
|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------|
| 2014 | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2015 | | | | |
| Khmer | 96.1 | 98.0 | 99.0 | 95.3 |
| Cham | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| Chinese | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Vietnamese | - | - | - | - |
| Thai | - | - | - | - |
| Lao | - | - | - | - |
| Other | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 3.5 |
| Not stated | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2016 | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2017 | | | | |
| Khmer | 97.0 | 95.3 | 98.1 | 97.2 |
| Cham | 2.4 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 2.4 |
| Chinese | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Vietnamese | - | - | - | - |
| Thai | - | - | - | - |
| Lao | - | - | - | - |
| Other | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Not stated | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

| 2019/20 | | | | |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| Khmer | 95.4 | 95.3 | 98.0 | 94.4 |
| Cham | 2.4 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 2.7 |
| Chinese | 1.5 | - | 0.2 | 2.4 |
| Vietnamese | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Thai | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Lao | - | - | - | - |
| Other | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Not stated | - | 0.1 | - | - |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2021 | | | | |
| Khmer | 96.2 | 97.9 | 97.8 | 95.2 |
| Cham | 2.0 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| Chinese | - | 0.2 | - | - |
| Vietnamese | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Thai | - | - | - | - |
| Lao | 0.2 | - | - | 0.3 |
| Other | 1.2 | - | 0.2 | 1.9 |
| Not stated | - | - | - | - |
| 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 2021, about 94 percent of all children aged 0-4 years have got birth certificates in Cambodia. This corresponding percentage is higher, about 94 percent in Phnom Penh, followed by the other urban areas, about 97 percent and 93 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 |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------|------------|--------------------------|
| 2015 | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 76.7 | 8.7 | 14.2 | 0.4 | 1,366,679 |
| Phnom Penh | 92.9 | 0.8 | 5.4 | 1.0 | 140,274 |
| Other urban | 76.6 | 5.0 | 18.1 | 0.3 | 141,447 |
| Other rural | 74.7 | 10.1 | 14.9 | 0.3 | 1,084,958 |
| 2016 | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 84.9 | 3.9 | 10.7 | 0.4 | 1,387,859 |
| Phnom Penh | 96.4 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 139,829 |
| Other urban | 86.3 | 1.5 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 151,377 |
| Other rural | 83.3 | 4.7 | 11.5 | 0.5 | 1,096,653 |
| 2017 | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 88.8 | 3.1 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 1,406,316 |
| Phnom Penh | 97.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 134,417 |
| Other urban | 88.1 | 3.8 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 159,633 |
| Other rural | 87.8 | 3.3 | 8.3 | 0.5 | 1,112,266 |
| 2019/20 | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2021 | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 93.9 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 1,547,061 |
| Phnom Penh | 94.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 180,250 |
| Other urban | 96.5 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 334,925 |
| Rural | 93.0 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 1,031,886 |

Section 3: Housing

3.1 Introduction

In 2021 there were about 3.9 million households in Cambodia. Since each household occupies at least one dwelling, the number of occupied dwellings is at least 3.9 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 2021.

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 2021 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.

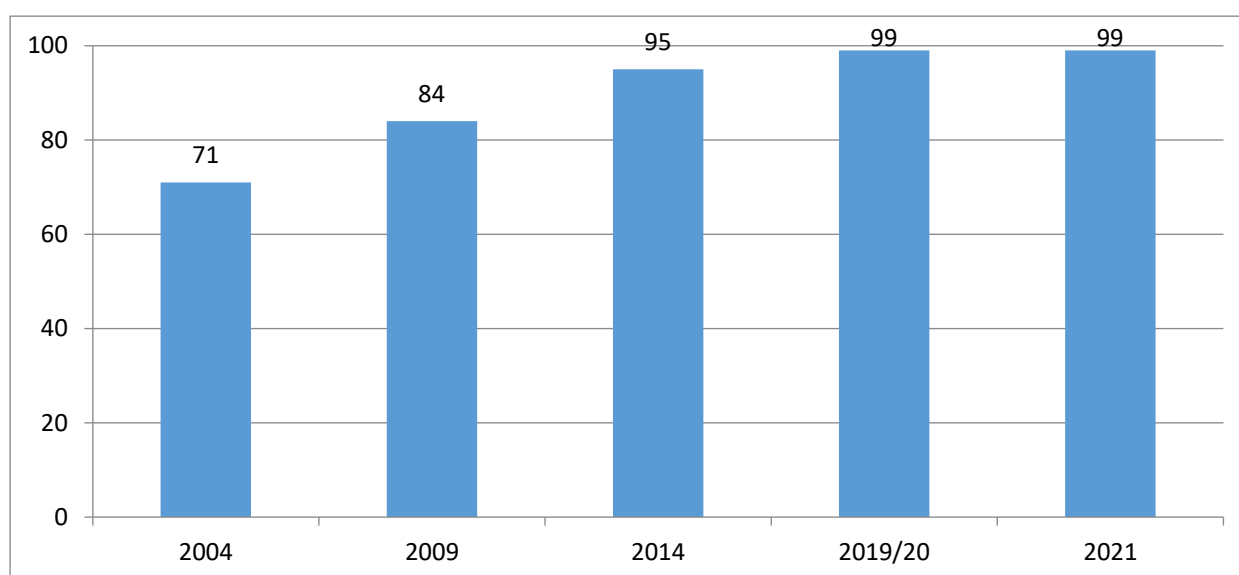
Roof materials

In Cambodia, about 99 percent of dwellings in 2021 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 51 percent of the total occupied dwellings, then followed by tiles, about 33 percent. The third most common roof material used was the fibrous cement, which accounted for about 10 percent.

**Table 1. Occupied dwellings by kind of roof materials and geographical domain, 2021.
In percent.**

| Roof materials | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Rural |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Hard/permanent materials | 98.8 | 99.7 | 99.2 | 98.4 |
| Tiles | 33.4 | 17.4 | 31.1 | 38.0 |
| Fibrous cement | 10.2 | 12.9 | 12.4 | 8.7 |
| Galvanized iron or aluminum | 51.0 | 46.2 | 53.6 | 51.1 |
| Mixed but predominantly made of galvanized | 0.9 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Concrete | 3.3 | 19.6 | 1.6 | 0.2 |
| Soft/temporary materials | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.6 |
| Thatch | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| Salvaged materials | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mixed but predominantly made of thatch | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Plastic sheet | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of households (in thousand) | 3,869.9 | 553.3 | 919.0 | 2,397.6 |

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 46 percent had roofs made of galvanized iron/aluminum (GIA), followed by roofs made of concrete for about 20 percent. Tiles was about 17 percent. GIA was also the most common material for roofs in other urban areas where the share of GIA-roofs was about 54 percent, 8 percentage points higher than in Phnom Penh. For the share of tiles roofs in other urban areas was about 31 percent, about 14 percentage points higher than in Phnom Penh. In rural areas, the GIA and tiles roofs constitute for about 51 and 38 percent respectively, followed by fibrous cement at about 9 percent. (see table 1 for more details).

Figure 1. Roof of dwellings made of hard/permanent materials 2004 to 2021. In percent.

Remarkably, the percentage of roof of the dwellings made of hard/permanent materials increased since 2004 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 2021.

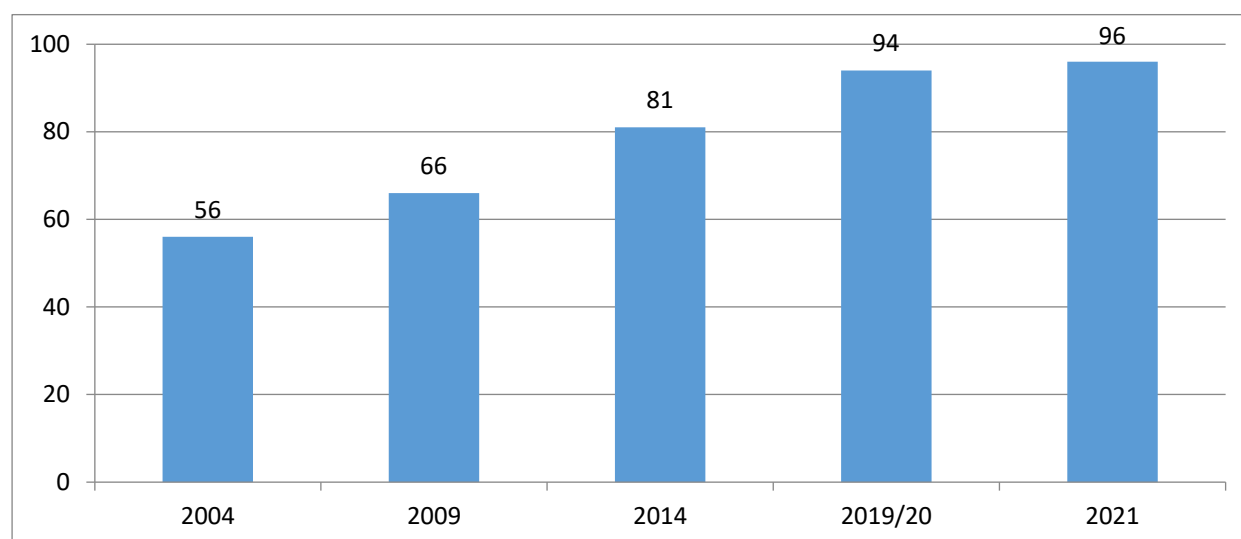
Wall materials

As shown in Table 2, in 2021 about 96 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 48 percent. Walls made of concrete, brick or stone constitutes about 31 percent. For the dwellings built with soft/temporary wall materials, bamboo and thatch were the most common materials that constitute about 4 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 80 percent had “concrete, brick or stone”. In the other urban areas the hard/permanent wall materials had constituted about 98 percent, of which about 42 percent had “wood or logs and another 40 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, 2021. In percent.

| Wall materials | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Rural |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Hard/permanent materials | 95.7 | 98.8 | 97.6 | 94.3 |
| Wood or logs | 47.5 | 15.5 | 41.7 | 57.1 |
| Plywood | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Concrete, brick, stone | 30.5 | 79.7 | 39.7 | 15.7 |
| Galvanized iron or aluminum or other metal sheets | 17.0 | 3.2 | 15.4 | 20.8 |
| Fibrous cement / Asbestos | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Soft/temporary materials | 4.3 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 5.7 |
| Bamboo, Thatch/leaves, grass | 4.1 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 5.5 |
| Makeshift, mixed materials | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Clay/dung with straw | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of households (In Thousand) | 3,869.9 | 553.3 | 919.0 | 2,397.6 |

**Figure 2. Wall of dwellings made of hard/permanent materials 2004 to 2021.
In percent.**



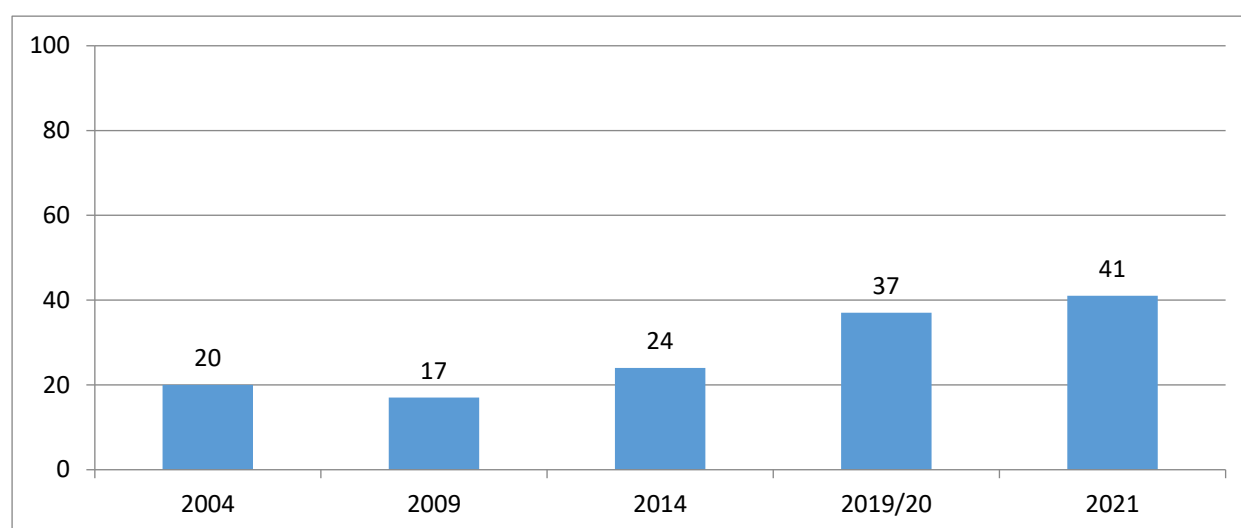
Similar to roof materials, the percentage of wall of the dwellings made of hard/permanent materials had increased steadily since 2004 in Cambodia. As shown in Figure 2, the percentage had increased 25 percent from 2004 to 2014, and continued to increase 15 percent from 2014 to 2021.

Floor materials

As shown in Table 3, in 2021 about 59 percent of the occupied dwellings in Cambodia were built with soft/temporary floor materials. Wooden planks were the most common one that constitutes about 45 percent, followed by bamboo strips, about 9 percent. For the dwellings built with hard/permanent floor materials, the ceramic tiles were the most common materials that constitutes about 25 percent, followed by cement, about 13 percent. Looking at the differences in each domain, i.e. in Phnom Penh, the hard/permanent floor materials had constituted about 87 percent, of which about 74 percent is “ceramic tiles”. Contrary to Phnom Penh, the soft/temporary floor materials had largely predominated in the rural areas which constitute about 75 percent, of which about 55 percent is “wooden planks”. Similarly, the floor materials used to build dwellings in the other urban areas is “wooden planks” which had constituted about 37 percent out of all materials. (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Occupied dwellings by kind of floor materials and geographical domain, 2021. In percent.

| Floor materials | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Rural |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Hard/permanent materials | 41.1 | 87.3 | 53.8 | 25.5 |
| Cement | 12.9 | 12.0 | 17.2 | 11.4 |
| Parquet, polished wood | 2.9 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 3.5 |
| Polished stone, marble | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Vinyl | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Ceramic tiles | 25.2 | 73.7 | 34.2 | 10.5 |
| Soft/temporary materials | 58.9 | 12.7 | 46.2 | 74.5 |
| Earth, clay | 5.2 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 6.3 |
| Wooden planks | 44.5 | 10.7 | 37.0 | 55.2 |
| Bamboo strips | 9.1 | 0.2 | 4.8 | 12.9 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of households (in Thousand) | 3,869.9 | 553.3 | 919.0 | 2,397.6 |

Figure 3 Floor of dwellings made of hard/permanent materials 2004 to 2021. 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 24 percent from 2009 to 2021.

3.3 Legal status of dwellings

In 2021, about 92 percent of all households in Cambodia had owned the dwelling and about 4 percent rented the dwelling. About 4 percent had other arrangements, e.g. the households did not own the dwelling but did not have to pay rent of dwellings.

Table 4. Occupied dwellings by legal status and geographical domain, 2021. In percent.

| Legal status | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Rural |
|------------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|---------|
| Owned by the household | 91.7 | 72.3 | 91.7 | 96.2 |
| Not owned but no rent is paid | 3.9 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 3.3 |
| Rented | 4.3 | 21.4 | 4.1 | 0.4 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of households (in Thousand) | 3,869.9 | 553.3 | 919.0 | 2,397.6 |

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 72 percent, 92 percent and 96 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 2021 was about 55 square meters. The average floor area of dwellings ranged from about 52 square meters in rural areas to 55 square meters in other urban areas. The share of households in having an access of 100 square meters or more was about 16 percent in Phnom Penh, followed by in other urban areas about 7 percent and about 5 percent in rural areas.

Table 5. Floor area by geographical domain, 2021 in percent and average square meters per household.

| Floor area | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Rural |
|-------------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------|
| 00-19 | 3.5 | 10.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| 20-39 | 26.6 | 19.2 | 26.7 | 28.3 |
| 40-59 | 35.6 | 23.7 | 35.8 | 38.2 |
| 60-79 | 19.3 | 21.0 | 19.0 | 19.1 |
| 80-99 | 8.2 | 10.4 | 9.1 | 7.3 |
| 100+ | 6.8 | 15.6 | 7.0 | 4.7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Average square meters per household | 55.1 | 66.4 | 55.3 | 52.4 |

Table 5 also indicates that about 31 percent of the households living in the rural areas occupied a dwelling with a floor area less than 40 square meters, compared to about 29 percent in both Phnom Penh and other urban areas. (See Table 5 for more details).

Square meters per person

Table 6 shows the average square meters per person in the dwellings occupied in 2021. In Cambodia, the average floor area occupied per person was about 15 square meters. Square meters per person was about 17 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, 2021. Average square meters per person.

| Floor area | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Rural |
|--------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------|
| Average per person | 14.6 | 17 | 14.7 | 13.9 |

Number of rooms per dwelling

Table 7 shows that in Cambodia about 58 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 CSES2021 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, 2021 in percent and average.

| Number of rooms | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Rural |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------|
| One room | 58.3 | 35.3 | 54.7 | 65.0 |
| Two rooms | 29.6 | 40.1 | 30.5 | 26.9 |
| Three rooms | 9.0 | 18.7 | 10.4 | 6.2 |
| Four rooms | 2.1 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 1.4 |
| Five or more rooms | 1.0 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Average number of rooms per household | 1.6 | 2 | 1.7 | 1.5 |

The share of one-room occupied dwellings was highest in the rural areas which constituted about 65 percent, followed by in the other urban area, with 55 percent and the lowest share was in Phnom Penh, with

about 35 percent. Overall, in Cambodia, an average number of rooms occupied per household was 1.6. In Phnom Penh this share was about 2 rooms per household which was higher than the shares for the other urban and rural areas that constitute 1.7 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, 2021. Average per room.

| Persons per room | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Rural |
|----------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------|
| Number of persons per room | 3.2 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.5 |

In Phnom Penh there was 2.5 persons per room compared to 3.1 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 2021, about 87 percent of the households in Cambodia had access to an “improved water source”.

Table 9. Main sources of drinking water by geographical domain, 2021. In percent.

| Water sources | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Rural |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Improved | 87.0 | 97.9 | 91.6 | 82.7 |
| Piped into dwelling | 23.4 | 71.4 | 29.5 | 10.0 |
| Piped into compound, yard or plot | 4.8 | 3.3 | 9.0 | 3.5 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Tubed/piped well or borehole | 28.6 | 0.8 | 21.5 | 37.7 |
| Protected well | 3.5 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 4.6 |
| Protected spring | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Rainwater collection | 8.4 | 0.1 | 9.4 | 10.0 |
| Bottled water | 17.1 | 21.7 | 18.0 | 15.6 |
| Unimproved | 13.0 | 2.1 | 8.4 | 17.3 |
| Unprotected well | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 4.5 |
| Unprotected spring | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Tanker-truck | 2.4 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Cart with small tank/drum | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Surface water (Pond, river, stream,...) | 6.3 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 8.3 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of households (in Thousand) | 3,869.9 | 553.3 | 919.0 | 2,397.6 |

Looking at the differences in each domain, about 71 percent of the households in Phnom Penh had piped water into the dwellings. In the other urban areas, about 30 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 22 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 8 percent. (See Table 9 for more details).

Figure 4. Access to improved drinking water sources, 2004 to 2021. In percent.

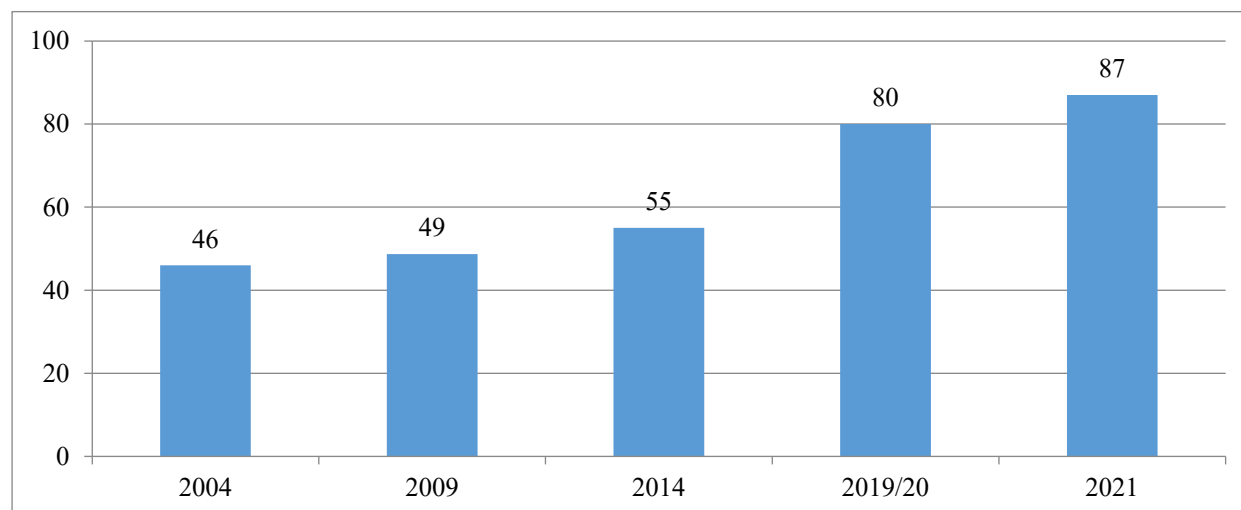


Figure 4 shows the data on improved drinking water sources, the figure shows that the improved drinking water source had slightly increased over first two five-year period, about 46 percent in 2004 to 49 percent in 2009 and to 55 percent in 2014. But it sharply increased to 87 percent in 2021.

Treatment of water for drinking

Table 10 shows that about 67 percent of the Cambodian households said that they always treated water for drinking, 14 percent of the households said that they sometimes treated water for drinking and 19 percent of the households never treated their drinking water.

Table 10. Households treating drinking water by geographical domain, 2021. In percent.

| Treatment of drinking water | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Rural |
|------------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|---------|
| Always treat drinking water | 67.1 | 70.9 | 67.1 | 66.2 |
| Sometimes treat drinking water | 14.0 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 15.3 |
| Never treat drinking water | 19.0 | 16.8 | 21.2 | 18.6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of households (in Thousand) | 3,869.9 | 553.3 | 919.0 | 2,397.6 |

The results in Table 10 also show that about 71 percent of the households in Phnom Penh, 67 percent in the other urban areas and 66 percent in the rural areas always treated drinking water. However, about 21 percent of the households in the other urban areas and 19 percent of households in the rural areas never treated drinking water. In Phnom Penh this share was about 17 percent that never treated water for drinking.

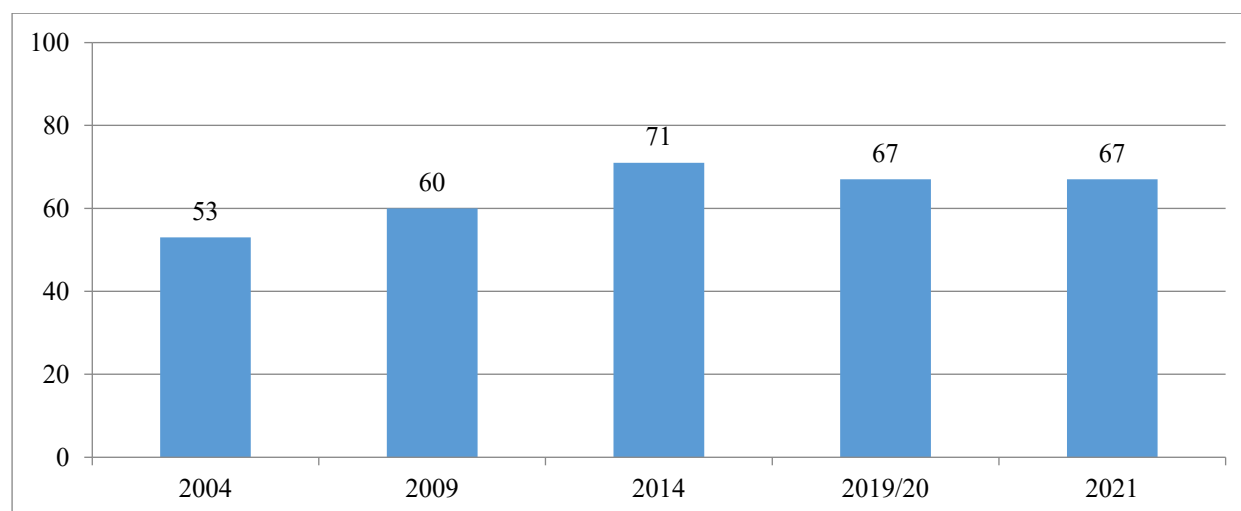
Figure 5. Always treat of drinking water, 2004 to 2021. In percent.

Figure 5 illustrates the percentage of households that had always treated drinking water between the years 2004 and 2021. As observed, the tendency towards the treatment of drinking water increased from 2004 to 2014, which constitutes 53 percent in 2004, then increasing to 60 percent in 2009 and to 71 percent in 2014 but it slightly decreased which accounted for 67 percent for 2019/20 and 2021.

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 88 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, 2021. In percent.

| Type of facilities | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Rural |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Improved toilets | 88.0 | 97.8 | 93.3 | 83.7 |
| Pour flush/flush connected to sewerage | 14.9 | 82.5 | 7.8 | 2.0 |
| Pour flush/flush connected to septic tank/pit | 72.6 | 15.3 | 85.5 | 80.8 |
| Pit latrine with slab | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Unimproved toilets | 12.0 | 2.2 | 6.7 | 16.3 |
| Pour flush (or flush) to elsewhere | 1.5 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| Pit latrine without slab/open pit | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Latrine overhanging field/water | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| None | 10.0 | 1.9 | 5.2 | 13.6 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of households (in Thousand) | 3,869.9 | 553.3 | 919.0 | 2,397.6 |

Looking at the differences in each domain, about 16 percent of the households in the rural areas had used unimproved toilet facilities in the dwellings. This percentage is much lower, with about 7 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 93 percent and 84 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 to 2021. In percent.

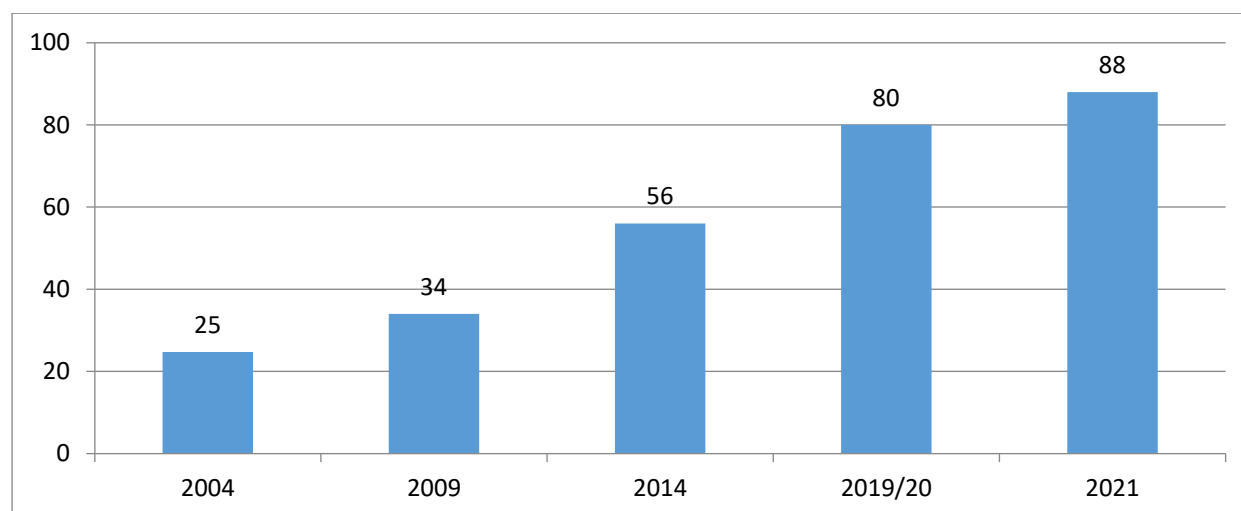


Figure 6 illustrates the percentage of Cambodian households which had access to improved sanitation facilities between the years 2004 and 2021. Access to improved sanitation facilities increased from 25 percent of households in 2004 to 56 percent in 2014, then continued to increase rapidly to 88 percent in 2021.

3.7 Hand washing facilities

Table 12 shows that 95 percent of households in Cambodia use hand washing facilities within the premises. Of all the hand washing facilities, 54 percent were located next to toilet (less than 3 meters), 44 percent were located next to toilet (more than 3 meters), 98 percent and 94 percent availability of water and soap, respectively.

Looking at the differences in each domain shows that 87 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, 79 percent of rural households and 67 percent of other urban households use hand washing facilities connected with hand-poured water system. (See Table 12 for more details).

Table 12. Hand Washing Facilities by geographical domain, 2021. In percent.

| Hand Washing Facilities | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other Urban | Rural |
|---|----------|------------|-------------|---------|
| Hand Washing Facilities within the premises | | | | |
| Not available | 5.3 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 6.6 |
| Running water from a piped system or tank | 22.8 | 87.1 | 24.5 | 7.3 |
| Hand-poured water system | 66.0 | 8.6 | 66.9 | 78.9 |
| Basin/bucket | 5.9 | 0.3 | 5.8 | 7.3 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Hand washing facilities which the most frequently used | | | | |
| Next to toilet (less than 3 m) | 54.3 | 81.7 | 61.3 | 45.0 |
| Next to toilet (more than 3 m) or other place | 44.3 | 17.1 | 38.0 | 53.3 |
| Not observed due to no permission | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Not observed due to other reasons | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Availability of water at the handwashing facilities | | | | |
| Yes | 98.4 | 95.5 | 99.3 | 98.7 |
| No | 1.6 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Availability of soap at the handwashing facilities | | | | |
| Yes | 93.6 | 94.9 | 93.5 | 93.4 |
| No | 6.4 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of households (in Thousand) | 3,869.9 | 553.3 | 919.0 | 2,397.6 |

3.8 Energy sources for lighting and cooking

Energy sources for lighting

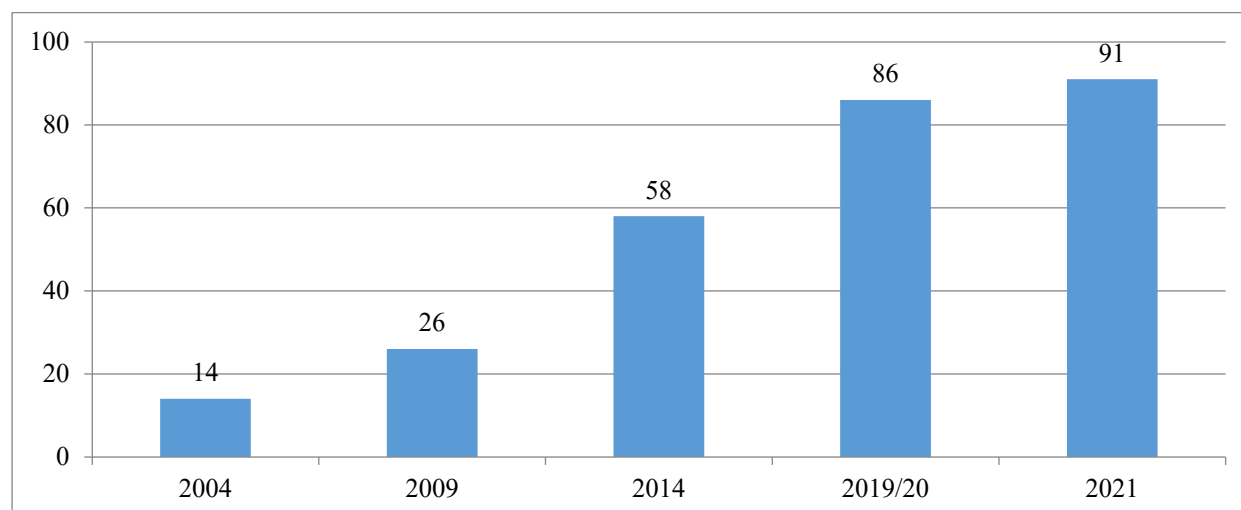
As shown in Table 13 in 2021, the two main sources of lighting used by households in Cambodia were publicly-provided electricity/city power and solar, at 91 percent and 7 percent, respectively. Other sources of lighting were used by less than 2 percent of Cambodian households.

Table 13. Main sources of lighting by geographical domain, 2021. In percent.

| Sources of lighting | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Rural |
|--|----------|------------|-------------|---------|
| Publicly-provided electricity/City power | 90.8 | 98.7 | 97.2 | 86.5 |
| Generator | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Battery | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 2.1 |
| Kerosene lamp | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Candle | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Solar | 6.7 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 10.2 |
| Biogas | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| None | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of households (in Thousand) | 3,869.9 | 553.3 | 919.0 | 2,397.6 |

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, at 97 percent and 87 percent, respectively. Solar lighting was more common in rural areas than in Phnom Penh or other urban areas. (See Table 13 for more details).

Figure 7. Access to publicly-provided electricity/city power for lighting, 2004 to 2021. 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 to 91 percent in 2021.

Energy sources for cooking

In all Cambodia, about 50 percent of the households used firewood for cooking, 43 percent used LPG and 7 percent used charcoal.

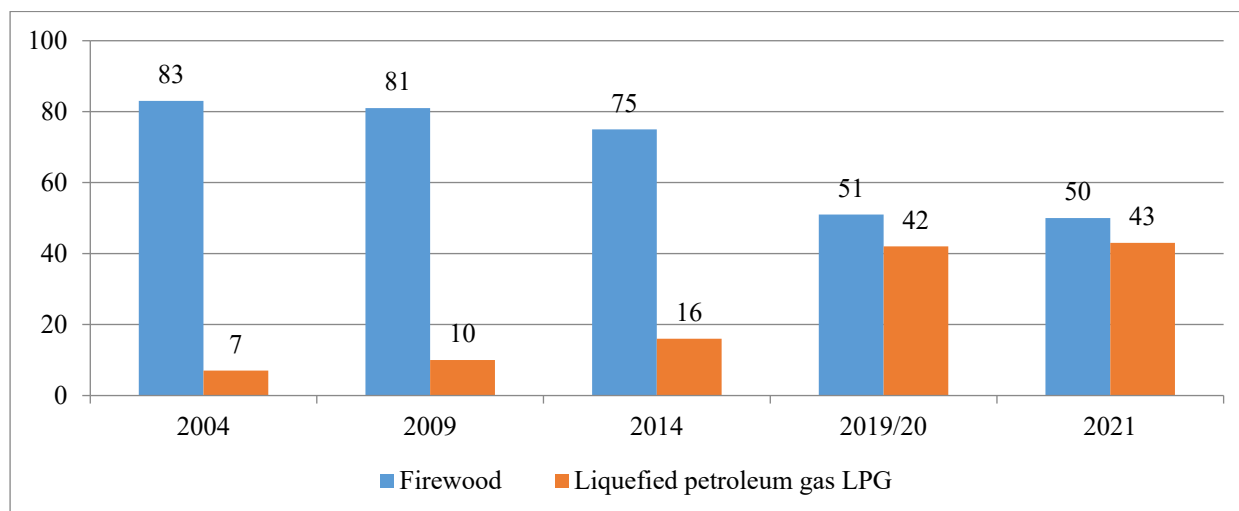
Table 14. Main sources of cooking by geographical domain, 2021. In percent.

| Type of fuel | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Rural |
|--|----------|------------|-------------|---------|
| Firewood | 49.9 | 4.6 | 35.8 | 65.8 |
| Charcoal | 6.7 | 2.4 | 8.6 | 7.0 |
| Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) | 42.8 | 92.5 | 54.8 | 26.7 |
| Publicly-provided electricity/City power | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| None/don't cook | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of households (in Thousand) | 3,869.9 | 553.3 | 919.0 | 2,397.6 |

In the rural areas, about 66 percent of the households used firewood as fuel for cooking. In the other urban areas, about 36 percent of the households also used firewood for cooking. In Phnom Penh the liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) was the most common fuel; in which, about 93 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 5 percent and 2 percent respectively. (See Table 14 for more details).

Figure 8. Access to energy sources for cooking, 2004 to 2021. 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 25 percent from 2014 to 2021. 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 during last several years from 2014 to 2021, it significantly jumped about 27 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 2021, 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 4,069 thousand hectares in Cambodia, approximately 10 percent (423 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 head and zone, 2021. In thousands and percent.

| Zone | Women | | Men | | Both sexes Hectares |
|------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|------------------------|
| | Hectares | Percent | Hectares | Percent | |
| Cambodia | 423 | 10.4 | 3,647 | 89.6 | 4,069 |
| Phnom Penh | 7 | 19.7 | 27 | 80.3 | 34 |
| Plain | 164 | 14.3 | 983 | 85.7 | 1,147 |
| Tonle Sap | 162 | 10.0 | 1,452 | 90.0 | 1,614 |
| Coast | 15 | 8.6 | 161 | 91.4 | 177 |
| Plateau/Mountain | 75 | 6.8 | 1,023 | 93.2 | 1,098 |

Figure 1. Agricultural land by sex of household head and zone, 2021. In percent.

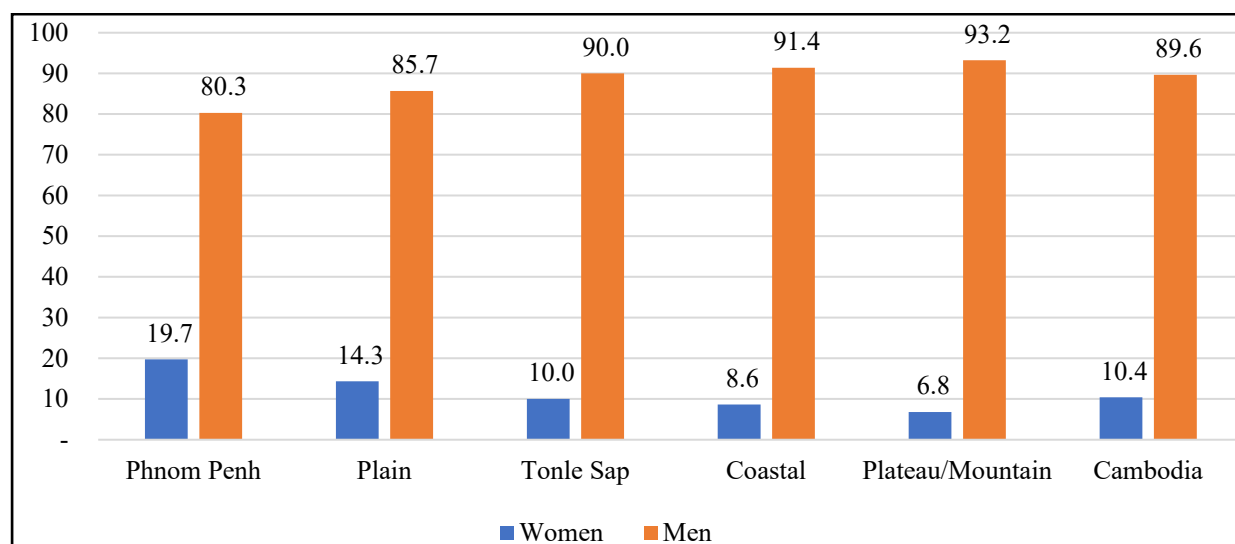


Table 2 shows that about 2 million hectares of agricultural land was used in wet season, in which 251 thousand hectares used by households who were headed by women and 1,792 thousand hectares used by households headed by men. In the dry season, the share of agricultural land used is much smaller at 45 thousand hectares used by households headed by women and 325 thousand hectares for households headed by men. The second most common type of land (except from wet and dry season land) is Land with permanent crops with 649 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 1,614 thousand hectares, followed by Plain zone with 1,147 thousand hectares, and Plateau/Mountain zone with 1,098 thousand hectares, adding up for household headed by women and men (See Table 2 for more details)

Table 2. Agricultural land by sex of head household, type of land and zone, 2021. 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 | 251 | 1,792 | 3 | 11 | 91 | 423 | 106 | 832 | 11 | 90 | 40 | 437 |
| Dry-season land | 45 | 325 | 0 | 2 | 24 | 158 | 20 | 145 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 18 |
| Wet and dry season land | 40 | 350 | 1 | 6 | 20 | 131 | 15 | 148 | 0 | 22 | 3 | 43 |
| Kitchen garden (backyard)/Chamkar land | 22 | 437 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 63 | 6 | 183 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 187 |
| Land with permanent crops | 41 | 608 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 171 | 8 | 128 | 3 | 23 | 12 | 283 |
| Land for raising livestock | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Private forestry land | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Idle land | 22 | 130 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 38 | 7 | 16 | 1 | 17 | 11 | 54 |
| Other land (specify) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 422 | 3,647 | 7 | 27 | 164 | 983 | 162 | 1,452 | 15 | 161 | 75 | 1,023 |
| | Percent | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wet-season land | 59.5 | 49.1 | 49.1 | 39.1 | 55.5 | 43.0 | 65.5 | 57.3 | 72.3 | 55.7 | 53.7 | 42.7 |
| Dry-season land | 10.7 | 8.9 | - | 7.1 | 14.5 | 16.0 | 12.3 | 10.0 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Wet and dry season land | 9.5 | 9.6 | 15.3 | 22.2 | 12.4 | 13.3 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 3.1 | 13.7 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| Kitchen garden (backyard)/Chamkar land | 5.2 | 12.0 | 8.4 | 1.0 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 3.9 | 12.6 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 8.9 | 18.3 |
| Land with permanent crops | 9.7 | 16.7 | 13.3 | 8.9 | 10.8 | 17.4 | 4.8 | 8.8 | 19.3 | 14.3 | 15.6 | 27.7 |
| Land for raising livestock | - | 0.1 | - | 2.4 | - | 0.1 | - | - | - | 0.9 | - | - |
| Private forestry land | 0.1 | 0.0 | - | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| Idle land | 5.2 | 3.6 | 13.9 | 17.6 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 10.8 | 15.4 | 5.3 |
| Other land (specify) | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 1.1 | - | - | - | - | 0.1 | 0.3 | - | 0.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 3 shows the number of households which reported that they owned agricultural land in 2021. As indicated, approximately 47 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 36 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 89 percent (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Number of households with agricultural land by area and zone, 2021. In thousands and percent.

| Area | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/ Mountain | Number | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 10,000 m ² | 1,080 | 84 | 506 | 223 | 114 | 153 | | | | | | | |
| 10,000 m ² - 19,999 m ² | 557 | 10 | 232 | 190 | 37 | 88 | | | | | | | |
| 20,000 m ² - 29,999 m ² | 256 | 0 | 77 | 110 | 9 | 59 | | | | | | | |
| 30,000 m ² - 39,999 m ² | 137 | - | 34 | 68 | 3 | 32 | | | | | | | |
| 40,000 m ² - 49,999 m ² | 76 | - | 16 | 33 | 2 | 26 | | | | | | | |
| 50,000 m ² - 99,999 m ² | 137 | - | 26 | 58 | 2 | 50 | | | | | | | |
| 100,000 m ² – and above | 49 | - | 10 | 20 | 2 | 17 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,293 | 94 | 901 | 703 | 169 | 426 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Percent | | | | | | |
| Less than 10,000 m ² | 47.1 | 89.0 | 56.2 | 31.8 | 67.5 | 35.9 | | | | | | | |
| 10,000 m ² - 19,999 m ² | 24.3 | 10.5 | 25.7 | 27.0 | 22.0 | 20.7 | | | | | | | |
| 20,000 m ² - 29,999 m ² | 11.2 | 0.5 | 8.6 | 15.7 | 5.4 | 13.9 | | | | | | | |
| 30,000 m ² - 39,999 m ² | 6.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 9.7 | 1.5 | 7.5 | | | | | | | |
| 40,000 m ² - 49,999 m ² | 3.3 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 6.1 | | | | | | | |
| 50,000 m ² - 99,999 m ² | 6.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 8.3 | 1.3 | 11.8 | | | | | | | |
| 100,000 m ² – and above | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 4.1 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | |

Table 4 shows that the share of owned agricultural parcels by all households in Cambodia is the most common type of land tenure. The share of owned parcels not being rented out was approximately 84 percent in 2021. The share of owned parcels in Coast and Plateau and Mountain is higher than in the other three zones, at about 94 percent compared to 90 percent or more in the other zones. The share of parcels which are rented in by the households living in Plain and Tonle Sap zones are about 6 percent for both zone, but the shares of rented parcels in Phnom Penh, Coast and Plateau and Mountain and zones are lower. (See Table 4 for more details).

Table 4. Number of agricultural parcels by ownership and zone, 2021. In thousands and percent.

| Land tenure | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/ Mountain | Number | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Owned | 3,050 | 57 | 1,178 | 925 | 257 | 633 | | | | | | | |
| Owned, rented out | 300 | 53 | 137 | 75 | 9 | 25 | | | | | | | |
| Rented in | 177 | 4 | 78 | 68 | 3 | 23 | | | | | | | |
| Free use of land | 89 | 3 | 34 | 29 | 4 | 19 | | | | | | | |
| Other tenure | 480 | - | - | 480 | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3,616 | 117 | 1,426 | 1,099 | 274 | 700 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Percent | | | | | | |
| Owned | 84.4 | 49.0 | 82.6 | 84.2 | 93.8 | 90.4 | | | | | | | |
| Owned, rented out | 8.3 | 44.9 | 9.6 | 6.9 | 3.5 | 3.6 | | | | | | | |
| Rented in | 4.9 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 3.3 | | | | | | | |
| Free use of land | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 2.7 | | | | | | | |
| Other tenure | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | |

Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2021 show that 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 (8 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 2021 (See Table 5 for more details).

Table 5. Number of households by parcels conflict and zone, 2021. In thousands and percent.

| Conflict situation | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/ Mountain |
|------------------------|----------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|----------------------|
| | Number | | | | | |
| Ongoing plot conflict | 15 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Previous plot conflict | 70 | 10 | 14 | 13 | 5 | 10 |
| No plot conflict | 3,530 | 103 | 1,408 | 1,081 | 268 | 689 |
| Total | 3,615 | 117 | 1,425 | 1,099 | 274 | 700 |
| | Percent | | | | | |
| Ongoing plot conflict | 0.4 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Previous plot conflict | 1.9 | 8.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| No plot conflict | 97.7 | 87.6 | 98.8 | 98.4 | 97.8 | 98.4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 6 shows that of the total area of agriculture land about 82 percent was owned and 8 percent was owned and rented out. Altogether about 82 percent of agriculture land was owned in 2021. If one compares the area of agricultural land owned by the households in five zones, the share in Coastal is about 90 percent higher than in the other four zones. For the areas of agricultural land which are rented in, the share is higher in Tonle Sap, about 11 percent, followed by Plain zone, about 8 percent (See Table 6 for more details).

Table 6. Area of agricultural land by ownership and zone, 2021. In thousands and percent.

| Land tenure | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/ Mountain |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|----------------------|
| | Thousand hectares | | | | | |
| Owned | 3,333 | 13 | 923 | 1,260 | 160 | 977 |
| Owned, rented out | 323 | 17 | 106 | 147 | 7 | 44 |
| Rented in | 316 | 2 | 87 | 171 | 7 | 48 |
| Free use of land | 96 | 1 | 31 | 34 | 2 | 28 |
| Other tenure | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Total | 4,069 | 34 | 1,147 | 1,614 | 177 | 1,098 |
| | Percent | | | | | |
| Owned | 81.9 | 38.9 | 80.5 | 78.1 | 90.4 | 89.0 |
| Owned, rented out | 7.9 | 51.1 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Rented in | 7.8 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 10.6 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| Free use of land | 2.4 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 2.5 |
| Other tenure | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 7 shows that about 50 percent of total area of agricultural land in 2021 was used in wet season land. In dry season land, the share of agricultural land area used is approximately 9 percent. The second most

common type of agricultural land area (except from wet and dry season land) is the Kitchen garden land with permanent crops, which constitutes about 16 percent. If one compares the area of agricultural land in five zones for both wet and dry seasons land together, the shares of wet season land in Phnom Penh and Plateau/Mountain are lower than other three zones, about 41 percent and 43 percent respectively (See Table 7 for more details).

Table 7. Area of agricultural land by type of land and zone, 2021. In thousands and percent.

| Type of land | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coastal | Plateau/ Mountain |
|---------------------------|----------|---------------|-------|-----------|---------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| Wet-season land | 2,043 | 14 | 514 | 938 | 101 | 477 |
| Dry-season land | 371 | 2 | 181 | 165 | 3 | 19 |
| Wet and dry season land | 390 | 7 | 151 | 163 | 23 | 46 |
| Chamkar land | 459 | 1 | 71 | 189 | 4 | 194 |
| Kitchen garden | 649 | 3 | 189 | 136 | 26 | 295 |
| Land with permanent crops | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Private forestry land | 1 | 0 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Idle land | 152 | 6 | 40 | 23 | 18 | 66 |
| Other | 1 | 0 | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 4,069 | 34 | 1,147 | 1,614 | 177 | 1,098 |
| | Percent | | | | | |
| Wet-season land | 50.2 | 41.1 | 44.8 | 58.1 | 57.1 | 43.4 |
| Dry-season land | 9.1 | 5.7 | 15.8 | 10.2 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Wet and dry season land | 9.6 | 20.9 | 13.2 | 10.1 | 12.8 | 4.2 |
| Chamkar land | 11.3 | 2.4 | 6.2 | 11.7 | 2.4 | 17.7 |
| Kitchen garden | 15.9 | 9.8 | 16.4 | 8.4 | 14.7 | 26.9 |
| Land with permanent crops | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| Private forestry land | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Idle land | 3.7 | 16.9 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 10.2 | 6.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 8 shows that about 46 percent of the total area of agriculture land in 2021 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 42 percent. For the Phnom Penh zone, the share of irrigated agricultural land is significantly higher, with about 71 percent, as most part of this area surrounded by rivers, lakes and streams.

Table 8. Area of agricultural land by irrigation facilities and zone, 2021. In thousands and percent.

| Irrigation facilities | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/ Mountain |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| Irrigation during wet season | 1,080 | 16 | 189 | 494 | 50 | 332 |
| Irrigation during dry season | 303 | 1 | 135 | 132 | 1 | 34 |
| Irrigation during both seasons | 506 | 7 | 209 | 149 | 45 | 96 |
| No irrigation or water pump | 2,180 | 10 | 615 | 839 | 81 | 636 |
| Total | 4,069 | 34 | 1,147 | 1,614 | 177 | 1,098 |
| | Percent | | | | | |
| Irrigation during wet season | 26.5 | 45.9 | 16.5 | 30.6 | 28.0 | 30.2 |
| Irrigation during dry season | 7.4 | 4.0 | 11.8 | 8.2 | 0.3 | 3.1 |
| Irrigation during both seasons | 12.4 | 21.2 | 18.2 | 9.2 | 25.5 | 8.8 |
| No irrigation or water pump | 53.6 | 28.9 | 53.6 | 52.0 | 46.1 | 57.9 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

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 2021. The total number of household activities for crop planting estimated at 4 101 thousand in the season and 1 055 thousand in dry season. The most common crop production in Cambodia is cereal which was harvested for gain, accounted 61 percent. The second most important crop production is fruit and nuts, which accounted for about 20 percent. (See Table 9 for more details).

Table 9. Number of household activities by main group of crop production and season, 2021. In thousands and Percent.

| Main group of crop production | CSES 2021 | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | Total | Wet season | Dry season |
| Cereal harvested for grain | 2,510 | 2,123 | 387 |
| Tubers and leguminous plants | 383 | 225 | 158 |
| Industrial temporary crops | 61 | 37 | 24 |
| Vegetables | 157 | 90 | 67 |
| Fruits and nuts | 804 | 463 | 341 |
| Industrial permanent crops | 183 | 105 | 77 |
| Other crop not classified elsewhere | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 4,101 | 3,045 | 1,055 |
| | Percent | | |
| Cereal harvested for grain | 61.2 | 69.7 | 36.7 |
| Tubers and leguminous plants | 9.3 | 7.4 | 15.0 |
| Industrial temporary crops | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.3 |
| Vegetables | 3.8 | 2.9 | 6.4 |
| Fruits and nuts | 19.6 | 15.2 | 32.3 |
| Industrial permanent crops | 4.5 | 3.5 | 7.3 |
| Other crop not classified elsewhere | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 10 shows that in Cambodia the total quantity of cereal harvested for grain in wet season was an estimated to 5,952 thousand tones. In dry season, the quantity of grain produced was an estimated at 2,166 thousand tones, which is almost a third if compare with quantity harvested in wet season. In wet season, the cereal harvested for grain had the highest share, accounted for 64 percent of all planting crops, followed by tubers and leguminous plants, 24 percent. In dry season, the share of tubers and leguminous plants and cereal harvested for grain is about 52 percent and 32 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 Coastal. For other three zones (Phnom Penh, Plain, Tonle Sap zones), the shares of cereal for grain is higher than other crop production groups only in wet season, at 88 percent, 71 percent and 62 percent respectively (See Table 10 for more details).

Table 10. Crop production by main group, season and zone, 2021. 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 | 5,952 | 2,166 | 32 | 0 | 1,853 | 1,203 | 2,600 | 787 | 331 | 98 | 1,135 | 78 |
| Tubers and leguminous plants | 2,257 | 3,510 | 0 | 0 | 129 | 227 | 1,365 | 2,176 | 0 | 2 | 762 | 1,105 |
| Industrial temporary crops | 56 | 212 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 36 | 12 | 156 | 1 | 0 | 25 | 19 |
| Vegetables | 274 | 91 | 4 | 0 | 167 | 59 | 97 | 28 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Fruits and nuts | 408 | 544 | 1 | 1 | 191 | 161 | 104 | 114 | 11 | 12 | 100 | 255 |
| Industrial permanent crops | 340 | 253 | 0 | 0 | 252 | 210 | 51 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 30 | 33 |
| Other crop not classified | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 9,289 | 6,777 | 37 | 1 | 2,613 | 1,897 | 4,230 | 3,269 | 350 | 117 | 2,058 | 1,493 |
| | Percent | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cereals harvested for grain | 64.1 | 32.0 | 88.0 | - | 70.9 | 63.4 | 61.5 | 24.1 | 94.5 | 83.8 | 55.2 | 5.2 |
| Tubers and leguminous plants | 24.3 | 51.8 | - | - | 4.9 | 12.0 | 32.3 | 66.6 | - | 1.6 | 37.0 | 74.0 |
| Industrial temporary crops | 0.6 | 3.1 | - | - | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Vegetables | 2.9 | 1.3 | 9.8 | - | 6.4 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Fruits and nuts | 4.4 | 8.0 | 1.7 | 82.6 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 10.7 | 4.9 | 17.1 |
| Industrial permanent crops | 3.7 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 17.4 | 9.6 | 11.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| Other crop not classified | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 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 2021 are estimated to 5,640 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 2021.

The cost of crop production is estimated at 3,890 thousand million riels in wet season and 1,750 thousand million riels in dry season. In wet season, the highest total cost is spent for chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide, estimated at 1,080 thousand million riels which is equivalent to about 28 percent of total costs, followed by other hired labour charges, estimated at 910 thousand (about 23 percent of total costs), Payment for planting materials, at 709 thousand million riels (about 18 percent of total costs) and hired draft power 614 thousand million riels (about 16 percent of total costs). In dry season, the chemical

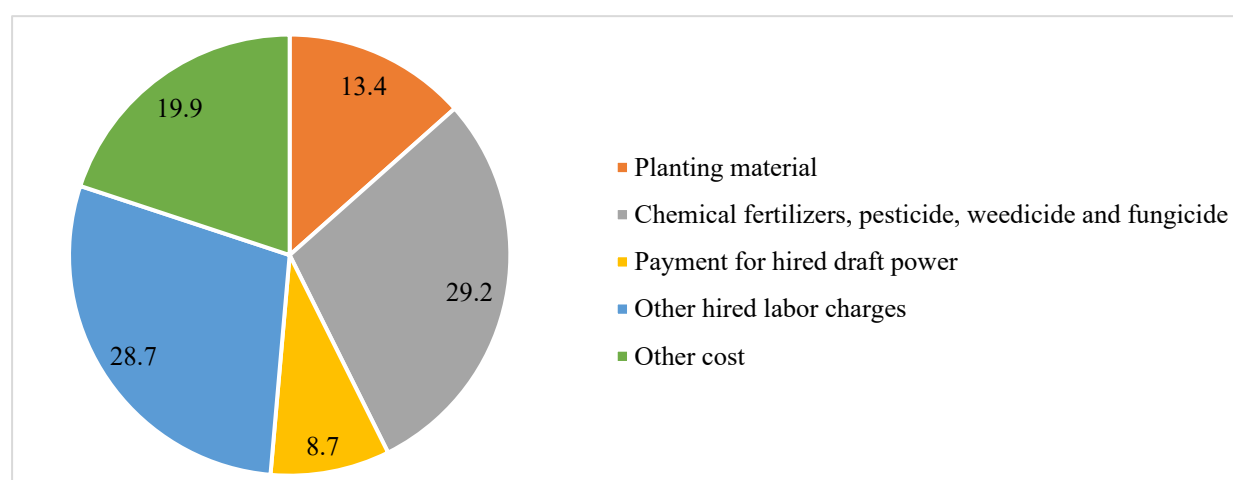
fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide, other hired labor charges as well as planting materials are higher respectively, if compared with other cost components of crop production. For every zone in Cambodia, the chemical fertilizers and labour, planting materials are still the main cost components 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, 2021. In million riels and percent.

| Cost items | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/ Mountain |
|---|------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| Planting material | 709,000 | 26,000 | 202,000 | 322,000 | 26,800 | 133,000 |
| Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide | 1,080,000 | 7,130 | 373,000 | 422,000 | 78,700 | 203,000 |
| Animal and plant manure | 121,000 | 2,880 | 41,300 | 43,000 | 9,880 | 23,500 |
| Electricity for the farming | 5,490 | 21 | 1,490 | 2,620 | 1,080 | 280 |
| Oil, gas or diesel for the farming | 127,000 | 627 | 37,900 | 43,400 | 11,900 | 33,200 |
| Storage items | 73,400 | 838 | 28,800 | 25,700 | 4,760 | 13,400 |
| Payment for hired draft power | 614,000 | 4,800 | 183,000 | 247,000 | 42,200 | 136,000 |
| Other hired labor charges | 910,000 | 2,520 | 283,000 | 384,000 | 22,500 | 218,000 |
| Irrigation charges | 1,380 | - | 410 | 891 | 47 | 35 |
| Services/technical supports from government and agencies | 23,700 | 310 | 17,600 | 4,120 | 473 | 1,230 |
| Transportation of input materials, equipment and products | 118,000 | 686 | 70,900 | 26,200 | 3,690 | 16,700 |
| Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed | 13,900 | - | 1,530 | 1,430 | 211 | 10,700 |
| Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc. | 87,600 | - | 48,500 | 33,900 | 185 | 4,980 |
| Total | 3,890,000 | 45,800 | 1,290,000 | 1,560,000 | 203,000 | 794,000 |
| | Percent | | | | | |
| Planting material | 18.2 | 56.8 | 15.7 | 20.6 | 13.2 | 16.8 |
| Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide | 27.8 | 15.6 | 28.9 | 27.1 | 38.8 | 25.6 |
| Animal and plant manure | 3.1 | 6.3 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 4.9 | 3.0 |
| Electricity for the farming | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Oil, gas or diesel for the farming | 3.3 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 5.9 | 4.2 |
| Storage items | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.7 |
| Payment for hired draft power | 15.8 | 10.5 | 14.2 | 15.8 | 20.8 | 17.1 |
| Other hired labor charges | 23.4 | 5.5 | 21.9 | 24.6 | 11.1 | 27.5 |
| Irrigation charges | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Services/technical supports from government and agencies | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Transportation of input materials, equipment and products | 3.0 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc. | 2.3 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

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 | 235,000 | - | 108,000 | 98,200 | 9,150 | 20,400 |
| Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide | 511,000 | 2,630 | 272,000 | 143,000 | 49,000 | 44,900 |
| Animal and plant manure | 21,000 | 963 | 10,700 | 5,010 | 1,110 | 3,230 |
| Electricity for the farming | 5,200 | 71 | 3,440 | 1,390 | 114 | 189 |
| Oil, gas or diesel for the farming | 112,000 | 467 | 60,600 | 23,800 | 9,690 | 17,000 |
| Storage items | 33,000 | 203 | 17,800 | 10,200 | 384 | 4,420 |
| Payment for hired draft power | 153,000 | 35 | 78,300 | 50,500 | 4,990 | 18,900 |
| Other hired labor charges | 502,000 | 970 | 212,000 | 117,000 | 8,140 | 164,000 |
| Irrigation charges | 4,430 | - | 3,410 | 434 | 76 | 503 |
| Services/technical supports from government and agencies | 61,700 | - | 41,300 | 17,600 | 98 | 2,810 |
| Transportation of input materials, equipment and products | 76,400 | 25 | 54,700 | 16,900 | 160 | 4,600 |
| Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed | 3,150 | - | 1,250 | 848 | - | 1,050 |
| Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc. | 31,600 | - | 19,700 | 8,560 | - | 3,320 |
| Total | 1,750,000 | 5,370 | 883,000 | 493,000 | 83,000 | 285,000 |
| | Percent | | | | | |
| Planting material | 13.4 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 19.9 | 11.0 | 7.2 |
| Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide | 29.2 | 49.0 | 30.8 | 29.0 | 59.0 | 15.8 |
| Animal and plant manure | 1.2 | 17.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Electricity for the farming | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Oil, gas or diesel for the farming | 6.4 | 8.7 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 11.7 | 6.0 |
| Storage items | 1.9 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 1.6 |
| Payment for hired draft power | 8.7 | 0.6 | 8.9 | 10.2 | 6.0 | 6.6 |
| Other hired labor charges | 28.7 | 18.1 | 24.0 | 23.7 | 9.8 | 57.5 |
| Irrigation charges | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Services/technical supports from government and agencies | 3.5 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Transportation of input materials, equipment and products | 4.4 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 1.6 |
| Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc. | 1.8 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Figure 2. Cost of crop production by cost item, 2019/2. 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 2021. As indicated, the number of households engaged in raising livestock and poultry in Cambodia, was estimated at almost 1,980 thousand (51 percent of all households). In Phnom Penh, this share is very low, about 2 percent only, while the Plateau/Mountain 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, 2021. In thousands and percent.

| | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/Mountain |
|--|----------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|------------------|
| Number of households | | | | | | |
| Households raising livestock and poultry | 1,980 | 9 | 787 | 650 | 160 | 374 |
| All households | 3,870 | 553 | 1,369 | 1,114 | 265 | 568 |
| Percent of all households | 51.2 | 1.6 | 57.5 | 58.3 | 60.2 | 65.8 |

Table 14. Number of households raising livestock and poultry by sex of head of households and zone, 2021. 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 | 329 | 1,651 | 4 | 5 | 151 | 636 | 100 | 550 | 27 | 132 | 46 | 328 |
| All households | 831 | 3,039 | 149 | 404 | 314 | 1,055 | 222 | 892 | 53 | 212 | 93 | 476 |
| Percent of all households | 39.6 | 54.3 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 48.2 | 60.3 | 45.2 | 61.6 | 51.6 | 62.4 | 49.8 | 68.9 |

Table 15 shows the number of livestock and poultry the households raised in 2021. The most common types of livestock and poultry raised is chicken which accounted for about 62 percent, duck 19 percent and cattle 5 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, 2021. In thousands and percent.

| Type of livestock and poultry | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/ Mountain |
|-------------------------------|----------|------------|--------|-----------|-------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 3,037 | 9 | 1,227 | 968 | 188 | 646 |
| Buffalos | 255 | - | 76 | 131 | 10 | 38 |
| Horses, ponies | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 0 |
| Pigs | 754 | - | 244 | 345 | 25 | 140 |
| Sheep | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 0 |
| Goats | 55 | - | 24 | 23 | 3 | 5 |
| Chicken | 39,917 | 79 | 12,631 | 16,256 | 4,436 | 6,515 |
| Duck | 12,019 | - | 3,683 | 5,046 | 2,244 | 1,047 |
| Quail | 149 | - | 41 | 56 | 21 | 31 |
| Other | 8,140 | - | 8,092 | 3 | 27 | 18 |
| Total | 64,328 | 88 | 26,018 | 22,828 | 6,953 | 8,442 |
| | Percent | | | | | |
| Cattle | 4.7 | 10.1 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 7.7 |
| Buffalos | 0.4 | - | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Horses, ponies | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | - | 0.0 |
| Pigs | 1.2 | - | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 1.7 |
| Sheep | 0.0 | - | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 |
| Goats | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Chicken | 62.1 | 89.9 | 48.5 | 71.2 | 63.8 | 77.2 |
| Duck | 18.7 | - | 14.2 | 22.1 | 32.3 | 12.4 |
| Quail | 0.2 | - | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Other | 12.7 | - | 31.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

The cost for raising livestock and poultry in Cambodia during 2021 was estimated at 1,560 thousand million riels. Table 16 shows that the highest cost for raising livestock and poultry was spent on purchased feed, estimated about 742 thousand million riels which is equivalent to 48 percent of the total costs. The total cost of veterinary services and medicine was 63 thousand million riels (or about 4 percent), and the cost of hired labor for caring for livestock was about 19 thousand million riels (or about 1 percent). Looking at different zones, the share on purchasing feed is much higher than other cost components. (See table 16 for more details)

Table 16. Cost for raising of livestock and poultry by zone, 2021. In million riels and percent.

| Cost items | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/ Mountain |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| Feed for livestock-purchased | 742,000 | 1,070 | 285,000 | 330,000 | 68,000 | 57,200 |
| Hired labor caring for livestock | 19,100 | - | 987 | 12,900 | 4,860 | 319 |
| Veterinary services and medicine | 63,300 | 9 | 22,300 | 20,600 | 7,050 | 13,300 |
| Products and feed to/from market | 8,710 | 18 | 3,380 | 3,140 | 438 | 1,730 |
| Other costs | 725,000 | 490 | 281,000 | 246,000 | 66,700 | 131,000 |
| Total | 1,560,000 | 1,590 | 593,000 | 613,000 | 147,000 | 203,000 |
| | Percent | | | | | |
| Feed for livestock-purchased | 47.6 | 67.3 | 48.1 | 53.8 | 46.3 | 28.2 |
| Hired labor caring for livestock | 1.2 | - | 0.2 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 0.2 |
| Veterinary services and medicine | 4.1 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 6.6 |
| Products and feed to/from market | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| Other costs | 46.5 | 30.8 | 47.4 | 40.1 | 45.4 | 64.5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

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

Table 17 shows the value of livestock and poultry in the past 12 months in 2021. 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 94 thousand million riels, other product of duck (i.e. eggs, etc.) valued at 305 thousand million riels. Looking at the different zones in Cambodia, the other product of pig than meat is about 5 percent for Plain zone, other product of duck is about 68 percent for Coastal zone, other product of chicken is about 25 percent for Plateau/Mountain zone and 14 percent for Tonle Sap zone.

Table 17. Value of other products than meat in the past 12 months by zone, 2021. In million riels and percent.

| Type of livestock and poultry | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/ Mountain |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Million Riels | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 93,800 | 986 | 47,000 | 28,500 | 5,790 | 11,600 |
| Buffalos | 5,960 | - | 2,120 | 3,340 | 155 | 347 |
| Horses, ponies | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pigs | 9,010 | - | 8,090 | 660 | 85 | 184 |
| Sheep | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Goats | 62 | - | 17 | 37 | 6 | 1 |
| Chicken | 61,100 | 175 | 10,400 | 34,300 | 11,900 | 4,430 |
| Duck | 305,000 | - | 82,500 | 183,000 | 38,200 | 1,230 |
| Quail | 39 | - | 14 | - | 15 | 10 |
| Other | 699 | - | 442 | 57 | 85 | 115 |
| Total | 475,000 | 1,160 | 151,000 | 250,000 | 56,300 | 17,900 |
| Percent | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 19.7 | 85.0 | 31.1 | 11.4 | 10.3 | 64.8 |
| Buffalos | 1.3 | - | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.9 |
| Horses, ponies | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pigs | 1.9 | - | 5.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Sheep | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Goats | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Chicken | 12.9 | 15.1 | 6.9 | 13.7 | 21.1 | 24.7 |
| Duck | 64.2 | - | 54.6 | 73.2 | 67.9 | 6.9 |
| Quail | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.1 | - | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 18 shows the value of livestock and poultry the households sold in the past 12 months in 2021. As indicated, the product value of cattle accounted for approximately 59 percent, followed by product of pigs for 19 percent then is chickens for 14 percent, and after then is product of buffalos accounted for 5 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, 2021. In million riels and percent.

| Type of livestock and poultry | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/ Mountain | Million Riels | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 1,680,000 | 6,060 | 619,000 | 492,000 | 227,000 | 339,000 | | | | | | | |
| Buffalos | 147,000 | - | 37,700 | 73,300 | 21,300 | 14,600 | | | | | | | |
| Horses, ponies | 1,120 | - | 1,120 | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Pigs | 557,000 | - | 224,000 | 219,000 | 28,600 | 85,000 | | | | | | | |
| Sheep | 176 | - | - | - | - | 176 | | | | | | | |
| Goats | 2,410 | - | 98 | 1,910 | 26 | 376 | | | | | | | |
| Chicken | 412,000 | 2,040 | 100,000 | 207,000 | 55,200 | 48,200 | | | | | | | |
| Duck | 63,900 | - | 17,000 | 13,200 | 26,300 | 7,360 | | | | | | | |
| Quail | 547 | - | 261 | 286 | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Other | 3,590 | - | 3,060 | - | 421 | 111 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,870,000 | 8,100 | 1,000,000 | 1,010,000 | 359,000 | 494,000 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 58.5 | 74.8 | 61.9 | 48.7 | 63.2 | 68.6 | | | | | | | |
| Buffalos | 5.1 | - | 3.8 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 3.0 | | | | | | | |
| Horses, ponies | 0.0 | - | 0.1 | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Pigs | 19.4 | - | 22.4 | 21.7 | 8.0 | 17.2 | | | | | | | |
| Sheep | 0.0 | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| Goats | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | | | | | | | |
| Chicken | 14.4 | 25.2 | 10.0 | 20.5 | 15.4 | 9.8 | | | | | | | |
| Duck | 2.2 | - | 1.7 | 1.3 | 7.3 | 1.5 | | | | | | | |
| Quail | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Other | 0.1 | - | 0.3 | - | 0.1 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | |

4.6 Fish cultivation and fishery

Table 19 shows the number of households participating in fish cultivation and fishery. Out of 3.9 million households in Cambodia, about 1,355 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 and Tonle Sap zone, at 49 percent, followed by Coastal zone at 47 percent, and Plain zone, at 30 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, 2021. In thousand and percent.

| Number of households | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/ Mountain |
|------------------------------------|----------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|----------------------|
| Households with fishing activities | 1,355 | 2 | 412 | 541 | 123 | 277 |
| All households | 3,870 | 553 | 1,369 | 1,114 | 265 | 568 |
| Percent of all households | 35.0 | 0.3 | 30.1 | 48.5 | 46.5 | 48.7 |

Table 20 shows the number of households with fishing activities by sex of head of households and zone in 2021. 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, 2021. 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 | 195 | 1,160 | 0 | 1 | 67 | 345 | 75 | 465 | 20 | 104 | 32 | 244 |
| All house-holds | 831 | 3,039 | 149 | 404 | 314 | 1,055 | 222 | 892 | 53 | 212 | 93 | 476 |
| Percent of all house-holds | 23.4 | 38.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 21.3 | 32.7 | 34.0 | 52.2 | 37.2 | 48.8 | 34.9 | 51.4 |

Figure 3. Percentage of households with fishing activities by sex of household head and zone, 2021.

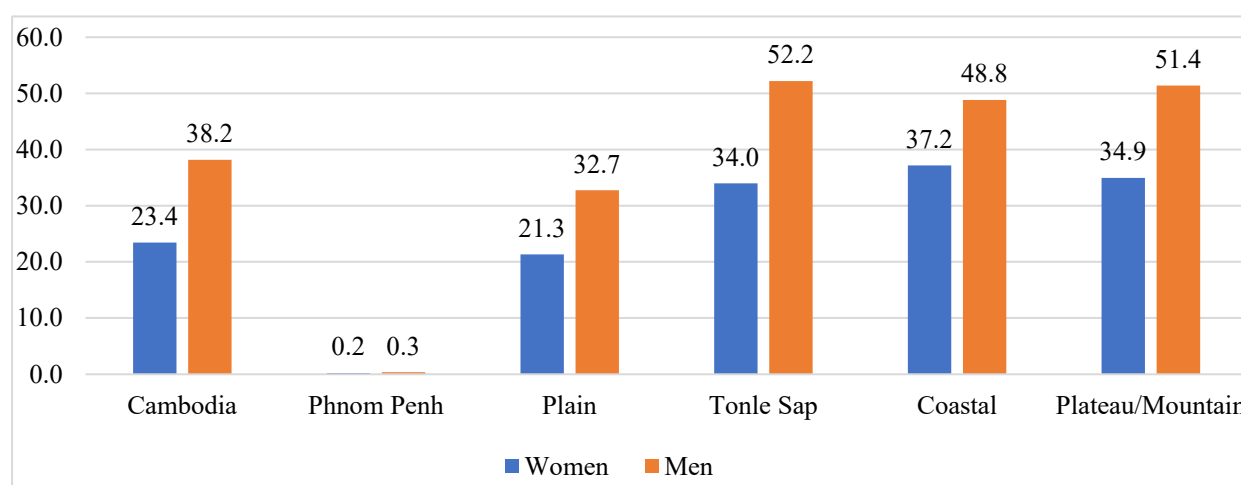


Table 21 shows the number of households participating in fish cultivation and fishing (aquaculture activities). As indicated, about 72 thousand households, which is equivalent of more than 2 percent of all households in Cambodia had engaged in aquaculture activities for 2021. If compares in five zones, the share of households in such activities is not significantly different, as the highest share is in the Plain zone, with about 3 percent only (See Table 21 for more details).

Table 21. Number of households with aquaculture activities by zone, 2021. In thousands and percent.

| Number of households | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coastal | Plateau/ Mountain |
|------------------------------------|----------|------------|-------|-----------|---------|-------------------|
| Households with fishing activities | 72 | - | 44 | 14 | 5 | 9 |
| All households | 3,870 | 553 | 1,369 | 1,114 | 265 | 568 |
| Percent of all households | 1.9 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 |

4.7 Forestry and hunting

In 2021, the number of households participating in forestry and hunting activities was 2,710 thousand household, which is equivalent to about 70 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 85 percent and 84 percent respectively. For Tonle Sap and Coast zones, the corresponding shares are lower, at about 82 percent and 62. For Phnom Penh, this share is very low, at about less than 1 percent. (See Table 22 for more details).

Table 22. Number of households with forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2021. In thousand and percent.

| Number of households | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/ Mountain |
|---------------------------|----------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------------------|
| Households with forestry | 2,710 | 2 | 1,150 | 914 | 164 | 481 |
| All households | 3,870 | 553 | 1,369 | 1,114 | 265 | 568 |
| Percent of all households | 70.0 | 0.3 | 84.0 | 82.0 | 61.8 | 84.6 |

Table 23 shows the number of households with forestry and hunting activities by sex of head of households and zone in 2021. 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 67 percent and 71 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 4 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, 2021. 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 | 557 | 2,153 | 2 | 0 | 265 | 885 | 179 | 734 | 33 | 131 | 77 | 403 |
| All households | 831 | 3,039 | 149 | 404 | 314 | 1,055 | 222 | 892 | 53 | 212 | 93 | 476 |
| Percent of all households | 67.0 | 70.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 84.3 | 83.9 | 80.9 | 82.3 | 62.1 | 61.7 | 83.5 | 84.8 |

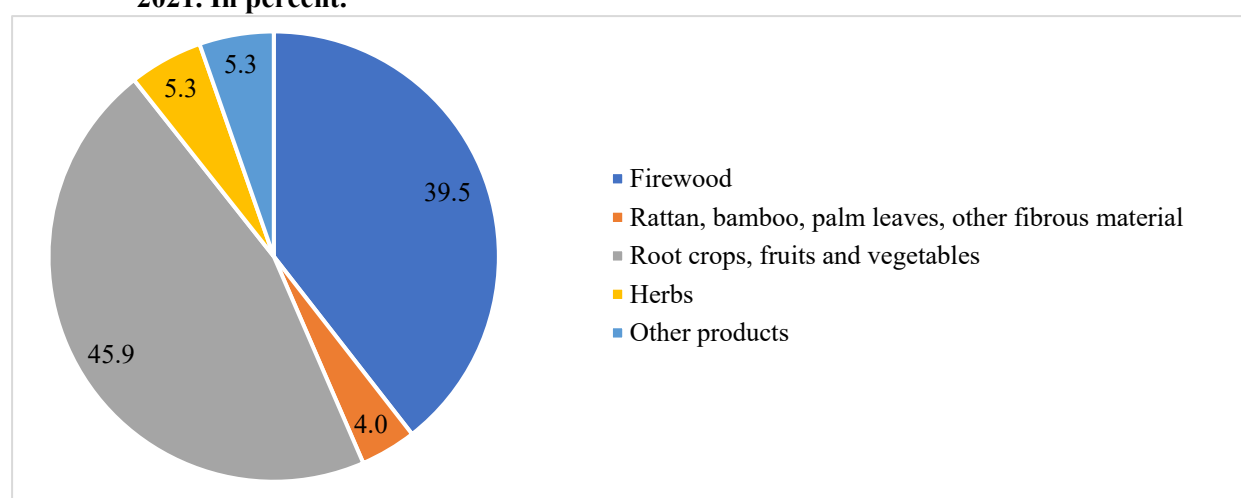
Table 24 shows the number of forestry and hunting activities by type of activities and zone. In 2021, the most common activity was collecting root crops, fruit, vegetables, and collecting firewood at 40 percent lower than root crops at 46 percent for each of all households. Looking at different zones in Cambodia, root crop, 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, 2021.
In thousand and percent.

| Activities | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/ Mountain | Number of activities | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sawing logs | 43 | - | 3 | 6 | 0 | 33 | | | | | | | |
| Firewood | 2,181 | 1 | 922 | 761 | 122 | 375 | | | | | | | |
| Wood for charcoal | 41 | - | 7 | 16 | 3 | 15 | | | | | | | |
| Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material | 222 | - | 49 | 102 | 30 | 41 | | | | | | | |
| Palm juice | 40 | - | 14 | 12 | 6 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| Root crops, fruit, vegetables | 2,535 | 2 | 1,070 | 858 | 144 | 460 | | | | | | | |
| Herbs | 293 | - | 157 | 70 | 15 | 51 | | | | | | | |
| Honey | 46 | - | 13 | 12 | 2 | 19 | | | | | | | |
| Wild animals and birds | 113 | - | 14 | 48 | 2 | 47 | | | | | | | |
| Other products | 13 | - | 5 | 6 | - | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,527 | 3 | 2,255 | 1,892 | 325 | 1,052 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sawing logs | 0.8 | - | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 3.1 | | | | | | | |
| Firewood | 39.5 | - | 40.9 | 40.2 | 37.7 | 35.6 | | | | | | | |
| Wood for charcoal | 0.7 | - | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | | | | | | | |
| Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material | 4.0 | - | 2.2 | 5.4 | 9.2 | 3.9 | | | | | | | |
| Palm juice | 0.7 | - | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.8 | | | | | | | |
| Root crops, fruit, vegetables | 45.9 | - | 47.5 | 45.4 | 44.5 | 43.7 | | | | | | | |
| Herbs | 5.3 | - | 7.0 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.9 | | | | | | | |
| Honey | 0.8 | - | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.8 | | | | | | | |
| Wild animals and birds | 2.0 | - | 0.6 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 4.5 | | | | | | | |
| Other products | 0.2 | - | 0.2 | 0.3 | - | 0.2 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | |

Figure 4. Percentage of households shared with forestry and hunting activities by type of activities, 2021. In percent.



Section 5: Education

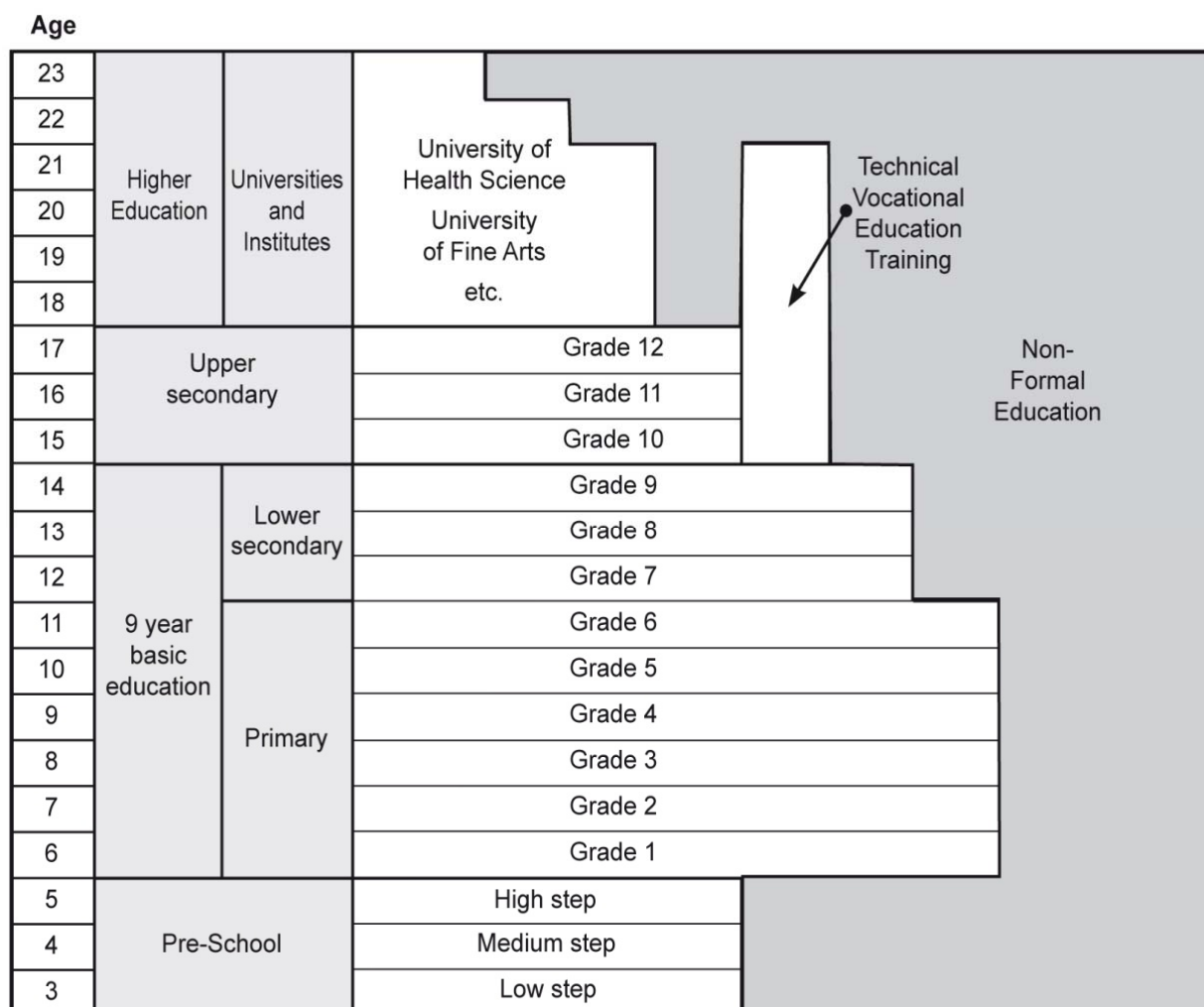
5.1 Introduction

The CSES 2021 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.

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.

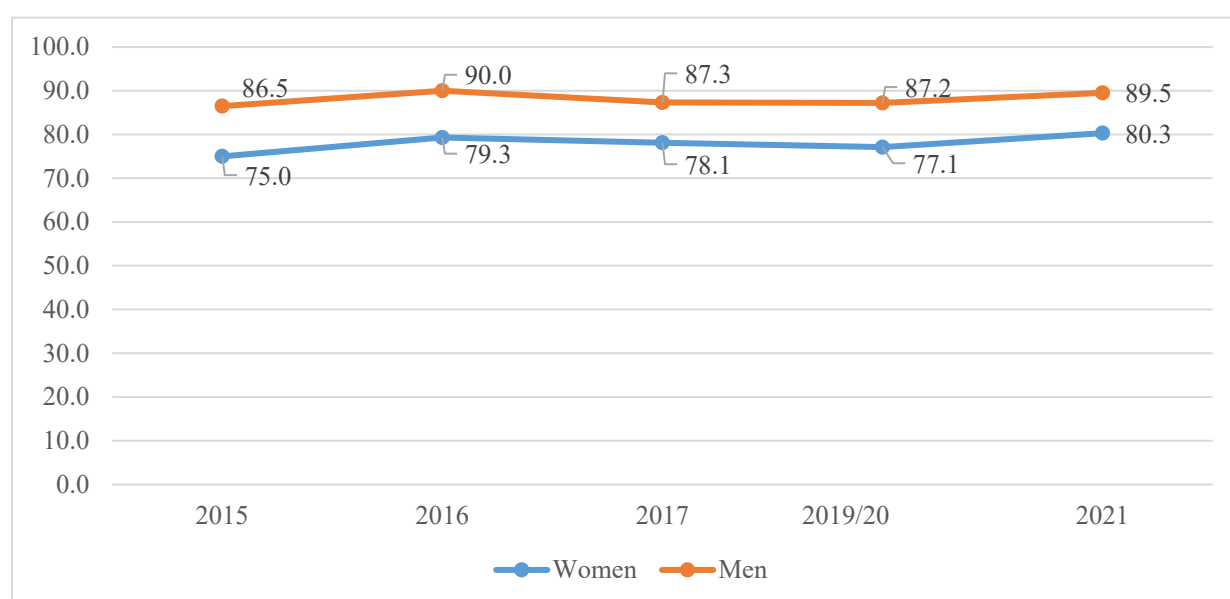
Adult literacy

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 2021 was estimated about 85 percent overall, 80 and 90 percent for women and men respectively. The adult literacy rate has increased with about 5 percentage points since 2015. The increase is higher for women than for men but the differences are small. (See Table 1 and Figure 2 for more details).

Table 1. Adult literacy (15 years and above) by sex, 2015-2017,2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

| Sex | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2019/20 | 2021 |
|------------|------|------|------|---------|------|
| Women | 75.0 | 79.3 | 78.1 | 77.1 | 80.3 |
| Men | 86.5 | 90.0 | 87.3 | 87.2 | 89.5 |
| Both sexes | 80.5 | 84.4 | 82.5 | 81.9 | 84.7 |

Figure 2. Adult literacy (15 years and above) by sex, 2015 -2017,2019/20 and 2021. In percent.



In 2021, the adult literacy rate was highest in Phnom Penh with rates of about 92 percent overall, with 91 percent for women and about 94 percent for men. The adult literacy rates were lowest in other rural areas with about 81 percent overall, with 75 percent for women and 87 for men. Overall, the adult literacy rate for women is lower than for men in all geographical domains in Cambodia. The gap between women and men is smaller in Phnom Penh than in other urban and other rural area. (See Table 2 and Figure 3 for more details.)

Table 2. Adult literacy (15 years and above) by geographical domain and sex, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

| Domain | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|-------------|---------|------|------------|-------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| Cambodia | 77.1 | 87.2 | 81.9 | 80.3 | 89.5 | 84.7 |
| Phnom Penh | 91.1 | 95.0 | 92.9 | 91.0 | 93.9 | 92.4 |
| Other urban | 82.7 | 91.0 | 86.7 | 84.9 | 93.0 | 88.9 |
| Other rural | 70.8 | 83.4 | 76.8 | 75.3 | 86.7 | 80.7 |

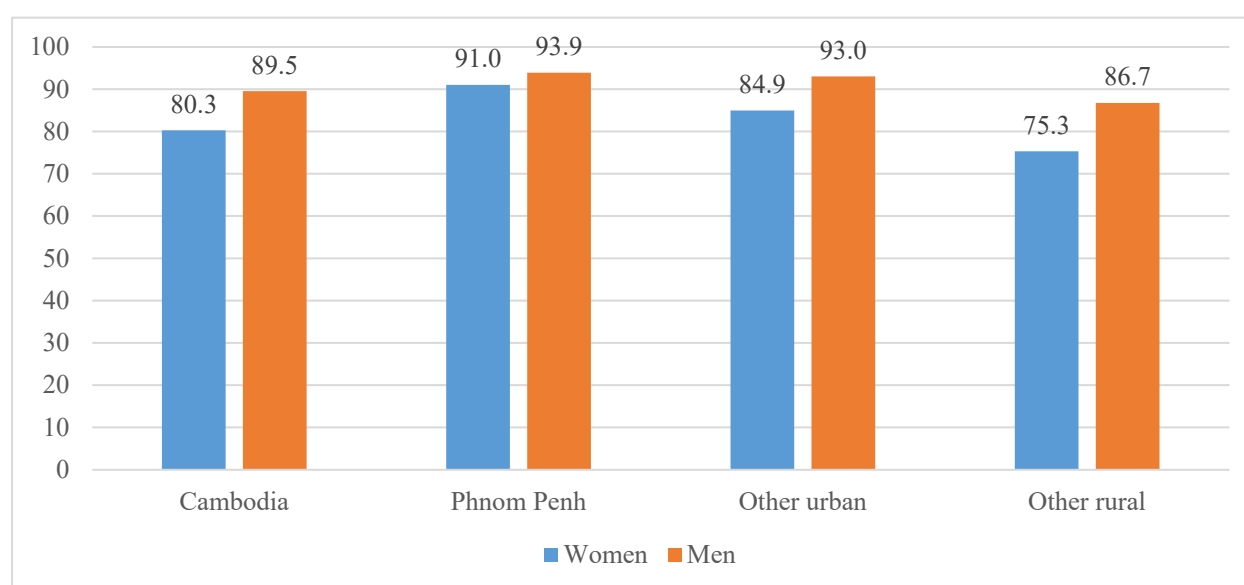
Figure 3. Adult literacy (15 years and above) by geographical domain and sex, 2021. In percent.**Literacy by domain and age groups**

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 2021, about 90 percent and 91 percent, respectively. Overall, literacy rates among women are lower than among men in all geographical domains in Cambodia from 2019/20 to 2021 (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Literacy among population (6 years and above) by geographical domain and sex, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

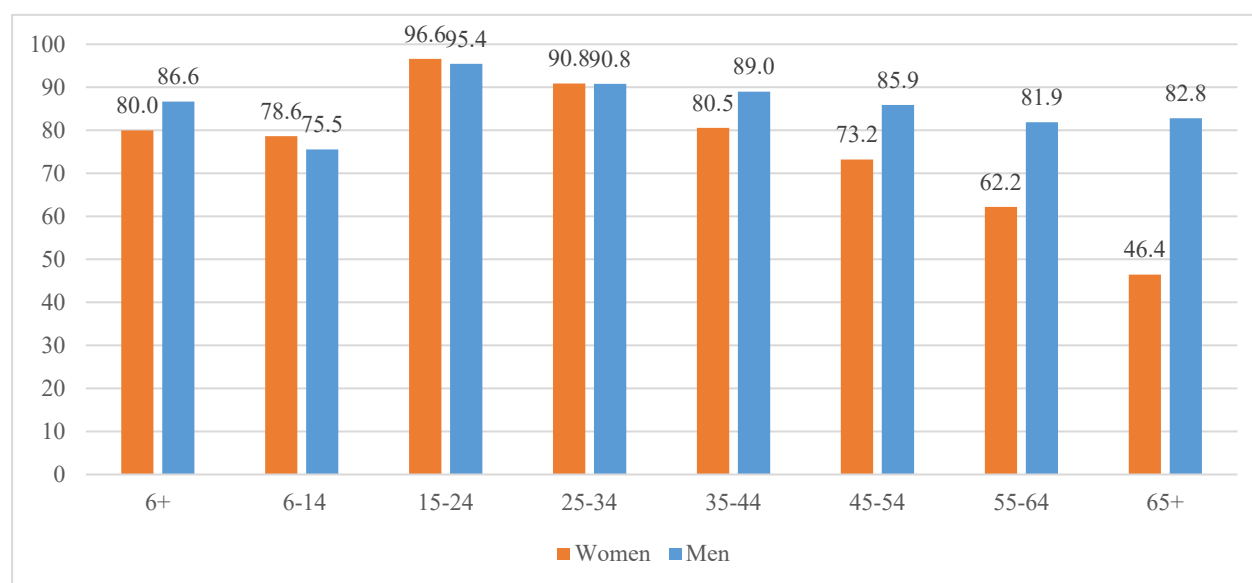
| Domain | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|-------------|---------|------|------------|-------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| Cambodia | 77.3 | 84.4 | 80.7 | 80.0 | 86.6 | 83.2 |
| Phnom Penh | 90.2 | 92.9 | 91.5 | 89.5 | 91.1 | 90.3 |
| Other urban | 82.1 | 87.7 | 84.8 | 83.6 | 90.0 | 86.7 |
| Other rural | 72.0 | 80.9 | 76.3 | 76.1 | 84.1 | 80.0 |

In 2021, the literacy rates were highest in the age group of 15-24 years, at 96 percent and in contrast, it was lower in the oldest age group of 65+ years and about 61 percent only. The literacy rate for women is lower than literacy rate for men among persons older than 34 years. Literacy rates among women were lower than among men in the previous survey years. Overall, the difference in literacy rates between women and men are smaller among young people and larger among older people (See Table 4 and Figure 4 for more details).

Table 4. Literacy by age group and sex, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

| Age group | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|-----------|---------|------|------------|-------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| 6+ | 77.3 | 84.4 | 80.7 | 80.0 | 86.6 | 83.2 |
| 6-14 | 78.2 | 74.6 | 76.4 | 78.6 | 75.5 | 77.1 |
| 15-24 | 95.1 | 93.1 | 94.1 | 96.6 | 95.4 | 96.0 |
| 25-34 | 88.0 | 89.7 | 88.9 | 90.8 | 90.8 | 90.8 |
| 35-44 | 75.2 | 85.4 | 80.2 | 80.5 | 89.0 | 84.7 |
| 45-54 | 68.0 | 85.6 | 76.4 | 73.2 | 85.9 | 79.2 |
| 55-64 | 57.2 | 76.7 | 65.8 | 62.2 | 81.9 | 71.0 |
| 65+ | 44.0 | 78.5 | 57.6 | 46.4 | 82.8 | 60.7 |

Figure 4. Literacy by age group and sex, 2021. 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 to mean the same thing.

Currently attending school

In Table 5, the rate of persons currently attending school in 2021 was about 65 percent in Cambodia. For Phnom Penh, the rate was about 65 percent, and followed by 60 percent and 66 percent in the other urban and other rural area respectively. There may have been a slight increase in attendance rates in rural areas and a decrease in attendance rates in urban areas since 2019/20, although some of this apparent change may be due to a partial reclassification of some rural areas as urban in the 2021 CSES. The gap in rates of currently attending school between women and men were small in all areas for 2019/20 and 2021. (See Table 5 for more details).

Table 5. Persons aged 6-24 years who are currently attending school by geographical domain and sex, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

| Domain | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|-------------|---------|------|------------|-------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| Cambodia | 63.2 | 62.9 | 63.1 | 65.3 | 63.8 | 64.5 |
| Phnom Penh | 64.8 | 67.4 | 66.1 | 67.7 | 62.1 | 64.9 |
| Other urban | 63.3 | 63.0 | 63.1 | 59.0 | 60.3 | 59.7 |
| Other rural | 62.9 | 62.0 | 62.4 | 67.3 | 65.5 | 66.4 |

Table 6 shows the rate of persons currently attending school by age group and sex. In 2021, the age group 6-14 years had the highest rate in currently attending school, at about 94 percent for women and 92 percent for men. However, this corresponding rate is lower in the age group 15-24 years, at about 37 percent among women and 35 percent among men. Compared to the rates in 2019/20, the rate of currently attending school for person 6-24 years old has increased by about 1 percent. The difference in attendance between women and men were small in all age groups (See Table 6 for more details).

Table 6. Persons who currently attending school by age group and sex, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

| Age group | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|-----------|---------|------|------------|-------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| 6-24 | 63.2 | 62.9 | 63.1 | 65.3 | 63.8 | 64.5 |
| 6-14 | 93.7 | 92.4 | 93.0 | 94.1 | 91.9 | 93.0 |
| 15-24 | 32.2 | 30.6 | 31.4 | 37.1 | 35.1 | 36.1 |

Table 7 below shows the persons currently attending school by level of education and sex. There were large differences in participation rates between the different levels of education. In 2021, attendance rates at primary school were lower among women than men, at 54 percent and 58 percent, respectively. For pre-primary education level, the attendance rates have decreased about 2 percent compare to last year for both women and men. A similar decrease in attendance rates at the primary level was observed for men and women. For lower secondary and upper secondary levels, attendance rates have slightly increased since 2019/20. At the post-secondary level attendance rates have remained stable at about 6 percent for women, but decrease slightly among men. (See Table 7 for more details).

Table 7. Persons who are currently attending school by education level and sex, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

| Education levels | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|--|---------|------|------------|-------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| Pre-primary | 5.7 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Primary | 55.3 | 60.2 | 57.8 | 53.7 | 57.7 | 55.7 |
| Lower secondary | 20.7 | 18.4 | 19.6 | 22.2 | 20.4 | 21.3 |
| Upper secondary and Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate | 11.6 | 10.0 | 10.8 | 13.9 | 12.8 | 13.4 |
| Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate | 6.5 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 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 2 percent in the last five years (2015-2021), with 4 percent increase among men. In 2021, it is also observed that the school attendance is higher among women than men. (See Table 8 and Figure 5 for more details).

Table 8. Net attendance rates in primary school by sex, 2015-2017, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

| Sex | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2019/20 | 2021 |
|------------|------|------|------|---------|------|
| Women | 90.5 | 89.1 | 87.9 | 90.1 | 90.3 |
| Men | 84.4 | 90.1 | 91.1 | 90.1 | 88.6 |
| Both sexes | 87.3 | 89.6 | 89.6 | 90.1 | 89.4 |

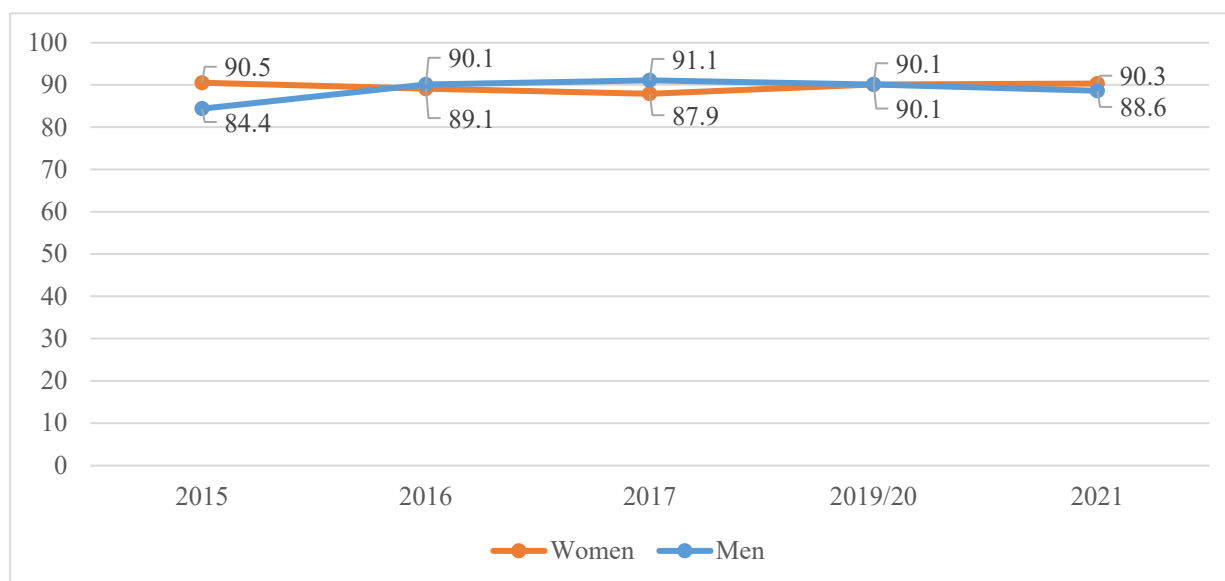
Figure 5. Net attendance rates in primary school by sex, 2015-2017, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

Table 9 shows net attendance rates in primary school for children aged 6-11 years by geographic domain. As indicated in the table, the net attendance rate in 2021 for women is higher than men in all areas. If one compares the differences in the last years (2019/20-2021), these corresponding rates for women and men have decreased in almost all geographical domains excepted in other rural area, where the rate increased for both women and men. (See Table 9 for more details).

Table 9. Net attendance rates in primary school by geographical domain and sex, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

| Domain | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|-------------|---------|------|------------|-------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| Cambodia | 90.1 | 90.1 | 90.1 | 90.3 | 88.6 | 89.4 |
| Phnom Penh | 94.4 | 94.8 | 94.6 | 91.5 | 85.6 | 88.4 |
| Other urban | 90.6 | 90.2 | 90.4 | 87.0 | 86.5 | 86.7 |
| Other rural | 89.1 | 89.4 | 89.2 | 91.0 | 89.7 | 90.4 |

Table 10 shows the net attendance rate in lower secondary school for children aged 12-14 years by geographical domain. As indicated, the net attendance rate in lower secondary school in 2021 was much lower than in primary school. In Phnom Penh, about 62 percent of women and 49 percent of men had continued to study at lower secondary school. Attendance rates are higher in Phnom Penh than in other areas overall, and women account for all of this difference. The net attendance rate was higher for women than men in all areas in Cambodia. Net attendance rates in lower secondary school increased in Phnom Penh, decreased in other urban areas and increased in other rural areas from 2019/20 and 2021 (See Table 10 for more details).

Table 10. Net attendance rates in lower secondary school by geographical domains and sex, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

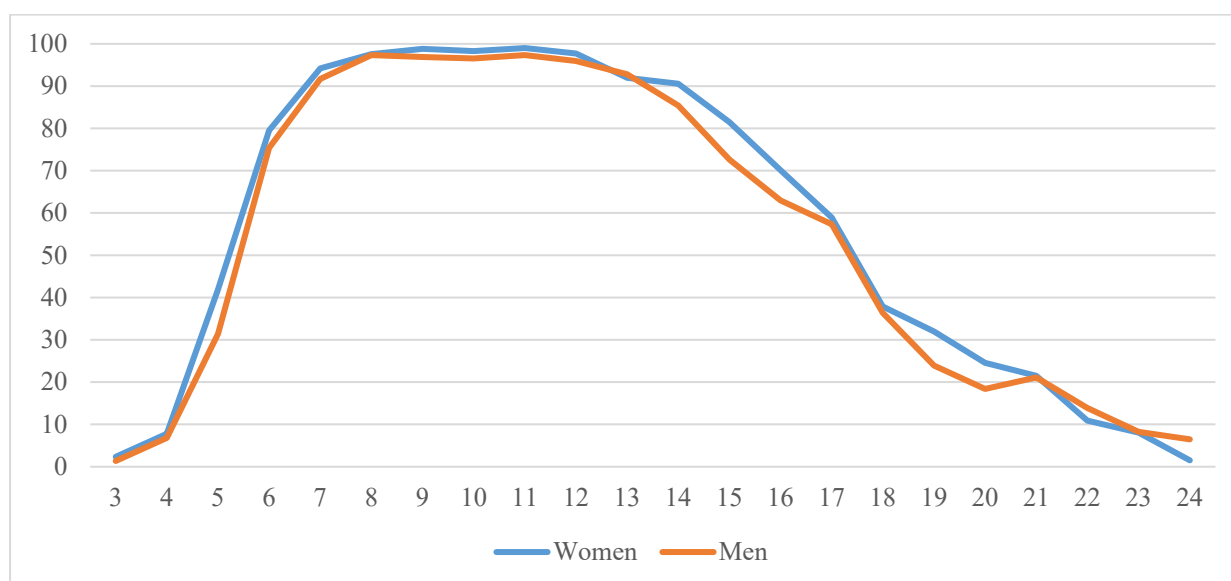
| Domain | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|-------------|---------|------|------------|-------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| Cambodia | 52.0 | 43.1 | 47.5 | 53.1 | 44.2 | 48.5 |
| Phnom Penh | 52.7 | 51.0 | 51.8 | 62.3 | 48.5 | 55.3 |
| Other urban | 58.1 | 46.0 | 52.3 | 54.3 | 48.6 | 51.4 |
| Other rural | 49.4 | 40.6 | 44.9 | 51.2 | 41.9 | 46.5 |

Table 11 shows the net attendance rates in upper secondary school for adults aged 15-17 years. Phnom Penh had the highest net attendance rate in upper secondary school, which at about 46 percent overall, with 54 percent for women and 37 percent for men. The lowest rates were found in other rural areas where the net attendance among women is about 28 percent and among men about 33 percent. Between the years 2019/20 and 2021, the net attendance rates in upper secondary school had increased in almost all areas except Phnom Penh area. (See Table 11 for more details).

Table 11. Net attendance rates in upper secondary school 15-17 years by geographical domains and sex, 2021. In percent.

| Domain | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|-------------|---------|------|------------|-------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| Cambodia | 35.0 | 26.8 | 30.9 | 38.4 | 31.4 | 34.8 |
| Phnom Penh | 50.0 | 57.8 | 53.9 | 54.2 | 36.7 | 45.6 |
| Other urban | 42.3 | 25.7 | 33.5 | 41.1 | 36.3 | 38.7 |
| Other rural | 29.4 | 20.9 | 25.1 | 33.3 | 28.2 | 30.6 |

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 14 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. The net attendance rates among women higher than men almost all age except age 13 years, 22 to 24 years. (See Figure 6 for more details).

Figure 6. Net attendance rate by age and sex, 2021. 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 2021 was low, at about 2 percent in primary and lower secondary, about 4 percent for upper secondary education. In higher education, the corresponding rate has varied, with about 63 percent of women and 62 percent of men who attended school went to a private school/institution in 2021. Overall, private educational institutions have gained in popularity among students in terms of higher education from 2019/20 to 2021 (See Table 12 for more details).

Table 12. Attending private schools among persons who are currently attending school by education levels and sex, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

| Current grade | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|--|---------|------|------------|-------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| Primary | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Lower secondary | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.6 |
| Upper secondary - Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate | 3.6 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate | 72.4 | 73.3 | 72.8 | 63.1 | 62.1 | 62.6 |

Private lessons

Participation in private lessons was less common in 2021 than in 2019/20. There were large differences between different levels of education regarding participation in private lessons (for fulfilling complementary needs at extra hours), but the gender differences was small. Private lessons are most common in upper secondary school, about 58 percent of women in upper secondary school and about 54 percent of men took private lessons after school in 2021. The rate was also high at the Technical/vocational post-secondary level, at 36 percent of women and 40 percent of men. In 2021 participation in higher

education private lessons decreased at all levels compared to the rate 2019/20 (See Table 13 for more details).

Table 13. Persons who are taking private lessons after school by education level and sex, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

| Current grade | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|--|---------|------|------------|-------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| Primary | 24.6 | 22.8 | 23.6 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 13.1 |
| Lower secondary | 59.6 | 53.7 | 56.8 | 37.2 | 34.6 | 36.0 |
| Upper secondary -Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate | 76.4 | 77.7 | 77.0 | 58.1 | 54.0 | 56.1 |
| Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate | 50.1 | 46.8 | 48.7 | 35.6 | 40.6 | 38.0 |

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 2021, about 11 percent of the population aged 6 years and above never attended school. The rural area was found highest rate at 13 percent while the rate was lowest in Phnom Penh, at 5 percent only, and the rates in other urban at 8 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 since last year, especially in other rural areas (See Table 14 for more details).

Table 14. Persons 6 years and above who have never attended school by geographical domain and sex, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

| Domain | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|-------------|---------|------|------------|-------|-----|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| Cambodia | 16.0 | 8.5 | 12.4 | 13.7 | 7.2 | 10.6 |
| Phnom Penh | 6.3 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 4.0 | 5.2 |
| Other urban | 12.0 | 6.5 | 9.3 | 11.1 | 5.2 | 8.2 |
| Other rural | 20.1 | 10.7 | 15.5 | 16.7 | 8.8 | 12.9 |

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 has decreased in all age groups except age group 6-14 compared to last year. In 2021, more women than men never attended school among persons older than 24 years. Among persons younger than 25 years, similar percentages of women and men have never attended school (See Table 15 for more details).

Table 15. Persons aged 6 years and above who never attended school by age group and sex, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

| Age group | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|-----------|---------|------|------------|-------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| 6+ | 16.0 | 8.5 | 12.4 | 13.7 | 7.2 | 10.6 |
| 6-14 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 4.3 |
| 15-24 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| 25-34 | 8.6 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 6.0 |
| 35-44 | 19.3 | 11.8 | 15.7 | 14.8 | 8.3 | 11.6 |
| 45-54 | 25.8 | 11.4 | 18.9 | 21.3 | 11.2 | 16.5 |
| 55-64 | 37.9 | 20.1 | 30.1 | 32.0 | 15.3 | 24.5 |
| 65+ | 52.5 | 19.7 | 39.6 | 48.0 | 15.1 | 35.1 |

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 2021, about 30 percent of women and 25 percent of men answered that they did not attend school because they had to work to contribute to household income. This first indicating reason was lower in 2021 than in 2019/20 for both women and men. The second most common reason they cited was that they don't want to study, at 13 percent of women and 19 percent of men. However, the reason that prevented them from going to school was they are too young, which also constitutes about 16 percent in 2021 (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, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

| Reasons for not attending school | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|--|---------|------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| Don't want to | 10.7 | 17.6 | 14.5 | 12.5 | 19.0 | 16.2 |
| Did not do well in school | 15.9 | 19.0 | 17.6 | 11.4 | 15.1 | 13.5 |
| No suitable school available/school is too far - No teacher/Supplies | 3.5 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| High cost of schooling | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Must contribute to household income | 44.8 | 46.5 | 45.8 | 29.7 | 25.0 | 27.0 |
| Must help with household chores | 6.7 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 10.3 | 4.9 | 7.3 |
| Too poor | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 8.3 |
| Due to disability - Due to long term illness (over 3 months) | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Too young | 4.4 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 16.2 | 15.7 | 15.9 |
| Other | 4.7 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 7.6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

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.). Participation in non-formal education was less common in 2021 than in 2019/20. As indicated, about 5 percent of persons aged 6-24 years participated in non-formal education in 2021. The percentage in the age group 15-24 years was slightly higher than the age group 6-14 years in 2021. In all age groups, 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, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

| Age group | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|-----------|---------|------|------------|-------|-----|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| 6-14 | 15.4 | 12.7 | 14.0 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.7 |
| 15-24 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| 6-24 | 13.3 | 12.1 | 12.7 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.3 |

Table 18 shows the type of non-formal classes which students attended. As indicated, foreign language class was the most common type, at about 90 percent of persons who participated in non-formal education, including 93 percent for women and 86 percent for men in 2021. In the same year, small percentages of both men and women participated in computer literacy. The least common type of non-formal education was vocational training programmes, at 1 percent of participating women and 4 percent of participating men (See Table 18 for more details).

Table 18. Persons aged (6-24 years) who are currently attending non-formal class by sex, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

| Kind of non-formal class | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|----------------------------|---------|------|------------|-------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| Computer literacy | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| Vocational training | 1.4 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 2.6 |
| Foreign Languages | 90.6 | 88.2 | 89.5 | 93.0 | 86.4 | 89.8 |
| Literacy programs - Others | 4.0 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 4.8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

5.4 Educational attainment

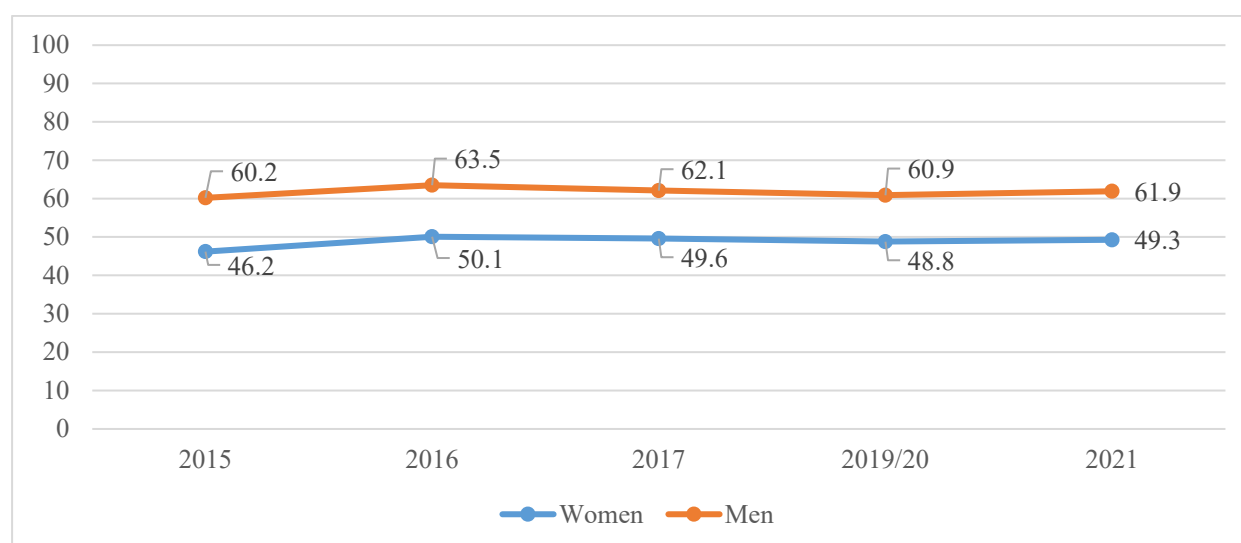
Data about educational attainment presented in this part is for the population aged from 15 years and above.

Completed primary school

About half of persons aged 15 years and older have completed primary school. More men than women had at least completed primary school in 2021 and the gap between women and men has remained at 12-14 percent since 2015 (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, 2015 to 2021. In percent.

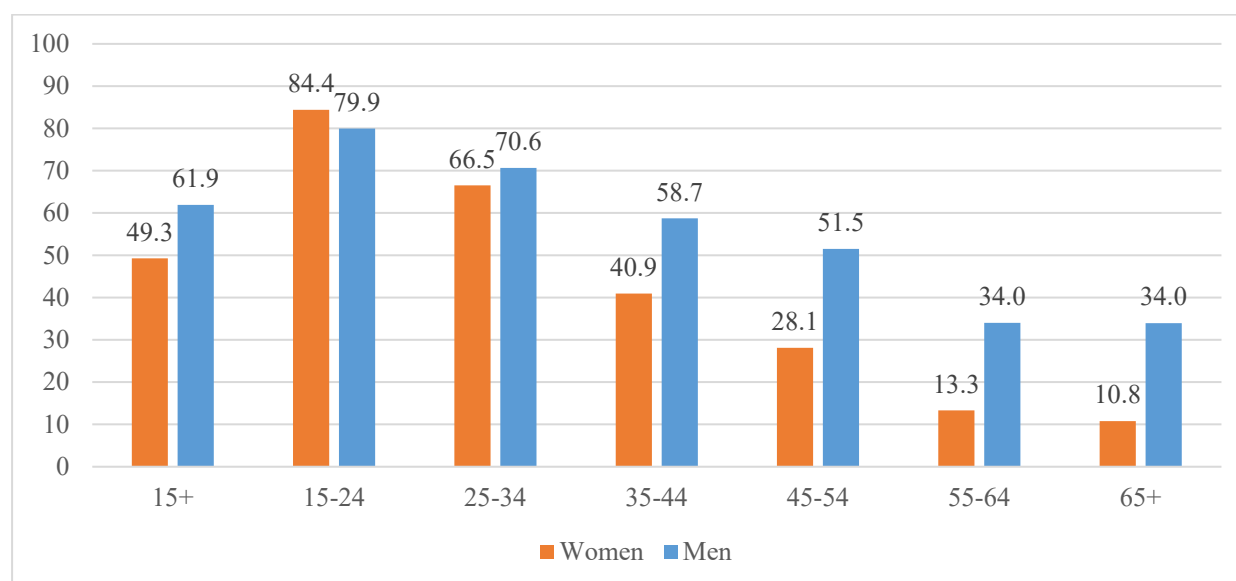
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2019/20 | 2021 |
|------------|------|------|------|---------|------|
| Women | 46.2 | 50.1 | 49.6 | 48.8 | 49.3 |
| Men | 60.2 | 63.5 | 62.1 | 60.9 | 61.9 |
| Both sexes | 52.9 | 56.5 | 55.6 | 54.6 | 55.3 |

Figure 7. Persons aged 15 years and above with at least completed primary school by sex, 2015-2017,2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

Having at least completed primary education was more common among the population aged 15-24 years among other age groups. In 2021, the percentages of women and men in this age group who completed at least primary education were 84 percent and 80 percent, respectively. The percentages for older age groups with at least completed primary education are lower. The share of women and men who had at least completed primary education increased among persons aged 15-44 years from 2019/20 to 2021. (See Table 20 and Figure 8 for more details).

Table 20. Persons with at least completed primary school by age group and sex, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

| Age group | CSES2019/20 | | | CSES2021 | | |
|-----------|-------------|------|------------|----------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| 15+ | 48.8 | 60.9 | 54.6 | 49.3 | 61.9 | 55.3 |
| 15-24 | 81.2 | 75.4 | 78.3 | 84.4 | 79.9 | 82.2 |
| 25-34 | 65.1 | 69.6 | 67.3 | 66.5 | 70.6 | 68.5 |
| 35-44 | 39.7 | 57.5 | 48.4 | 40.9 | 58.7 | 49.7 |
| 45-54 | 29.1 | 53.7 | 40.7 | 28.1 | 51.5 | 39.2 |
| 55-64 | 16.0 | 34.8 | 24.3 | 13.3 | 34.0 | 22.6 |
| 65+ | 11.2 | 34.8 | 20.5 | 10.8 | 34.0 | 19.9 |

Figure 8. Persons with at least completed primary school by age group and sex, 2021. 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 2021, the percentages for women and men age 18-24 years who completed at least lower secondary school 52 percent and 47 percent respectively. The percentages for those who have 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, especially for the population aged 35 years and above (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, 2019/20 and 2021 In percent.

| Age group | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|-----------|---------|------|------------|-------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| 18+ | 23.7 | 33.7 | 28.4 | 22.8 | 32.2 | 27.3 |
| 18-24 | 47.8 | 45.1 | 46.5 | 51.9 | 47.4 | 49.7 |
| 25-34 | 34.7 | 41.5 | 38.0 | 33.9 | 41.3 | 37.5 |
| 35-44 | 16.7 | 32.9 | 24.6 | 14.9 | 29.4 | 22.1 |
| 45-54 | 11.6 | 27.2 | 19.0 | 9.8 | 24.3 | 16.7 |
| 55-64 | 7.2 | 17.0 | 11.6 | 4.9 | 14.1 | 9.1 |
| 65+ | 3.3 | 13.8 | 7.4 | 3.9 | 12.4 | 7.2 |

Educational attainment

As indicated in Table 22 below, in 2021 about 15 percent of persons aged 25 years and above had none or only some education, about 21 percent of women and 10 percent of men. More men than women completed lower secondary and/or post-secondary education. If one compares educational attainment in the last years (2019/20 and 2021), 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 24 percent to 21 percent for women and 12 percent to 10 percent for men. (See Table 22 for more details).

Table 22. Persons aged 25 years and above by educational attainment and sex, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

| Educational attainment | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|------------------------------|---------|------|------------|-------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| None or only some education | 24.0 | 11.9 | 18.3 | 20.5 | 9.6 | 15.4 |
| Primary school not completed | 37.2 | 32.1 | 34.8 | 40.9 | 34.6 | 38.0 |
| Primary school completed | 20.4 | 24.9 | 22.5 | 21.7 | 27.0 | 24.2 |
| Lower secondary completed | 9.5 | 14.3 | 11.8 | 8.2 | 12.9 | 10.4 |
| Upper secondary completed | 4.2 | 7.7 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 8.1 | 6.2 |
| Post-secondary education | 4.7 | 9.0 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 5.9 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 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 (2019/20-2021). In 2021, 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, with about 19 percent compared to 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, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

| Educational attainment | 2019/20 | | | | 2021 | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Other rural | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Other rural |
| None or only some education | 18.3 | 6.6 | 13.7 | 23.6 | 15.4 | 6.6 | 11.5 | 19.4 |
| Primary school not completed | 34.8 | 17.6 | 32.1 | 40.8 | 38.0 | 26.9 | 34.7 | 42.4 |
| Primary school completed | 22.5 | 21.9 | 26.0 | 21.2 | 24.2 | 22.9 | 26.7 | 23.4 |
| Lower secondary completed | 11.8 | 19.8 | 13.9 | 8.6 | 10.4 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 8.6 |
| Upper secondary completed | 5.9 | 11.0 | 7.8 | 3.6 | 6.2 | 12.2 | 7.5 | 4.0 |
| Post-secondary education | 6.7 | 23.0 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 5.9 | 18.6 | 6.3 | 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 fees
- 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 2021, the education cost was 191 thousand riels in average at pre-primary level. Similarly, in primary schools, the cost was about 353 thousand riels in average. For education in lower secondary school, the cost was about 637 thousand riels in average, and in the highest-level “undergraduate/graduate” 3,693 thousand riels in average. At higher levels, one finds more school fees and tuition expenses, which could explain the large differences in cost between different levels of education.

The cost for education in 2021 decreased almost half compared to the cost in 2019/20. The result also showed that higher level 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, 2019/20 and 2021. In thousand riel.

| Educational level | Average expense | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| | 2019/20 | 2021 |
| Pre-primary | 618 | 191 |
| Primary | 651 | 353 |
| Lower secondary | 1,142 | 637 |
| Upper secondary | 2,272 | 1,152 |
| Technical/vocational | 3,075 | 2,016 |
| Undergraduate/graduate | 5,548 | 3,693 |

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 2021 are considerably lower compared to the average annual expenses in 2019/20, accounting for 1,488 thousand riels for Phnom Penh, 811 thousand riels for the other urban areas and 534 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, 2019/20 and 2021. In thousand riel.

| Domain | Average expense | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------|
| | 2019/20 | 2021 |
| Cambodia | 1,266 | 728 |
| Phnom Penh | 3,132 | 1,488 |
| Other urban | 1,312 | 811 |
| Other rural | 821 | 534 |

According to table 26 average annual expenses for women on education was higher than men’s expenses in 2021. The average annual expense on education in 2021 was lower than in 2019/2021 for both women and men, which accounts for 751 thousand riels per school year and 705 thousand riels per school year. (See Table 26 for more details).

Table 26. Average annual expenses by sex, 2019/20 and 2021. In thousand riel.

| Sex | Average expense | |
|------------|-----------------|------|
| | 2019/20 | 2021 |
| Women | 1,322 | 751 |
| Men | 1,211 | 705 |
| Both sexes | 1,266 | 728 |

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 2019/20 and 2021. It seems to be virtually unchanged from the last 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 | |
|---------------------------|---------|------|
| | 2019/20 | 2021 |
| Primary education | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Lower secondary education | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Upper secondary education | 1.3 | 1.2 |

Section 6: Labour Force

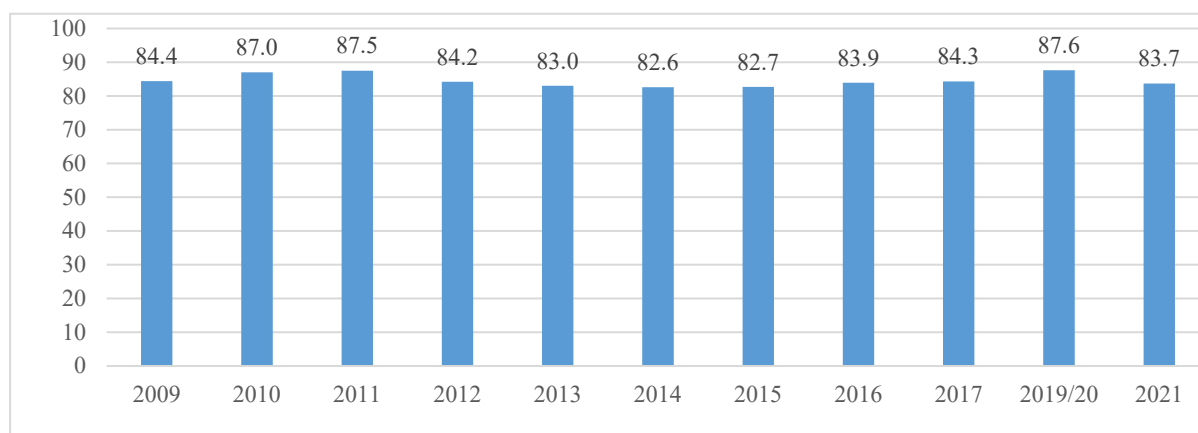
6.1 Introduction

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 2021, the population increased from 11.4 million to 16.6 million with an average annual growth rate of 1.5 percent, based on the results of two decennial population censuses in 1998 and 2021.

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

According to the CSES, the working age population within the age group 15-64 years increased a with almost 1.6 million persons from 2009 until 2021 (See Figure 1 and Table1 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), 2009-2021. In percent.



In this report, results in labour force participation (economically active) are presented mainly for year 2009 to 2021. 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 2021 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 2021, 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 manual⁴ 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 2019⁵ 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.

⁴ Source: Elisa M. Benes, Kieran Walsh (July 2018), Measuring Employment in Labour Force Surveys, ILO first published, p8.

⁵ National Institute of Statistics(2019), General Population Census of Cambodia 2019, National Report on Final Results, October 2020

Unemployed: According to the international definition⁶, 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.).

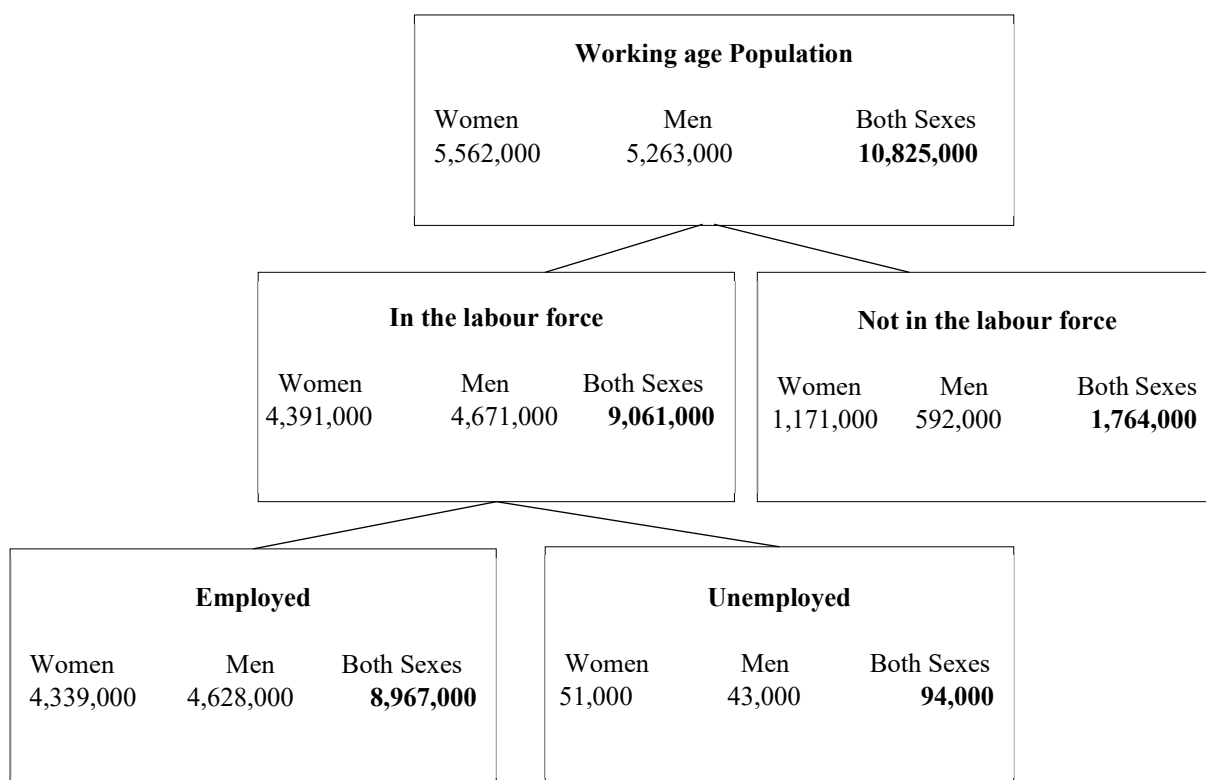
Labour force participation rate: The *labour force participation rate* is defined as the labour force as a percentage of the working age population in the same age group.

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), 2021



⁶ Source: Elisa M. Benes, Kieran Walsh (July 2018), Measuring Employment in Labour Force Surveys, ILO first published, p48.

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 2021, the labour force participation rate in Cambodia was about 84 percent of which about 79 percent for women and 89 percent for men. These rates were higher in other rural areas than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. About 87 percent of the total population in the other rural areas was in the labour force compared to 74 percent in Phnom Penh and 84 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 that released in January 2020 by ILO (visit ILO's website at www.ilo.org for more detail). In addition, the methodology which has been used to calculate other indicator relevant to the labour force in the CSES 2021 is also complied with the ILO (please visit at 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 83 percent in 2021, of which the employment rate of about 79 percent for women and about 89 percent for men, indicating different rate at 10 percent points between women and men. Other rural areas had the highest employment rate with about 87 percent, followed by the other urban areas with 84 percent and Phnom Penh with about 74 percent.

According to table 1, the unemployment rate was about 1 percent of the labour force in 2021. In the same year, the unemployment rate in Phnom Penh and other urban areas was 1.2 percent and other rural areas was 0.9 percent (See Table 1 for more details).

Table 1. Population and labour force aged (15-64 years) by sex and geographical domain, 2021.
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 | 16,592 | 2,435 | 4,084 | 10,074 | 100 | 14.7 | 24.6 | 60.7 |
| Total working age population | 10,825 | 1,773 | 2,840 | 6,213 | 65.2 | 72.8 | 69.5 | 61.7 |
| Labour force | 9,062 | 1,305 | 2,371 | 5,385 | 83.7 | 73.6 | 83.5 | 86.7 |
| Labour force participation | | | | | | | | |
| Women | 4,391 | 597 | 1,125 | 2,668 | 78.9 | 65.2 | 78.5 | 83.1 |
| Men | 4,671 | 709 | 1,245 | 2,717 | 88.7 | 82.6 | 88.6 | 90.6 |
| Both sexes | 9,062 | 1,305 | 2,371 | 5,385 | 83.7 | 73.6 | 83.5 | 86.7 |
| Employment | | | | | | | | |
| Women | 4,339 | 590 | 1,110 | 2,639 | 78.0 | 64.4 | 77.4 | 82.2 |
| Men | 4,628 | 700 | 1,232 | 2,696 | 87.9 | 81.6 | 87.7 | 89.9 |
| Both sexes | 8,967 | 1,290 | 2,342 | 5,335 | 82.8 | 72.7 | 82.5 | 85.9 |
| Unemployment | | | | | | | | |
| Women | 51 | 7 | 15 | 29 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Men | 43 | 9 | 13 | 21 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Both sexes | 95 | 16 | 28 | 51 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 |

Labour force participation

Table 2 shows the labour force participation rates for women and men in different age groups. In 2021, the highest rates for women and men in the same age group 35-44 years were about 90 percent for women and 98 percent for men.

In the youngest age group 15-19 years, men had a labour force participation rate 6 percent higher than the woman. 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 68 percent of the women and about 86 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, 2021. Number in thousands and percent.

| Age group | Number | | | Percent | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| 15-19 | 394 | 456 | 849 | 50.9 | 57.0 | 54.0 |
| 20-24 | 547 | 563 | 1,110 | 82.2 | 87.1 | 84.6 |
| 25-34 | 1,235 | 1,325 | 2,560 | 86.1 | 96.9 | 91.4 |
| 35-44 | 1,083 | 1,146 | 2,229 | 89.9 | 98.0 | 93.9 |
| 45-54 | 672 | 704 | 1,376 | 83.7 | 96.7 | 89.9 |
| 55-64 | 460 | 477 | 937 | 67.6 | 86.4 | 76.0 |
| Total (15-64) | 4,391 | 4,671 | 9,062 | 78.9 | 88.7 | 83.7 |
| Of which | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 941 | 1,018 | 1,959 | 65.4 | 70.5 | 67.9 |

Figure 3 below shows the labour force participation rate aged (15-64 years) and sex for the period of 2009 to 2021. 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 2021, the rates for women indicated 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.

Figure 3. Labour force participation rate aged (15-64 years) and sex, 2009-2021 in percent

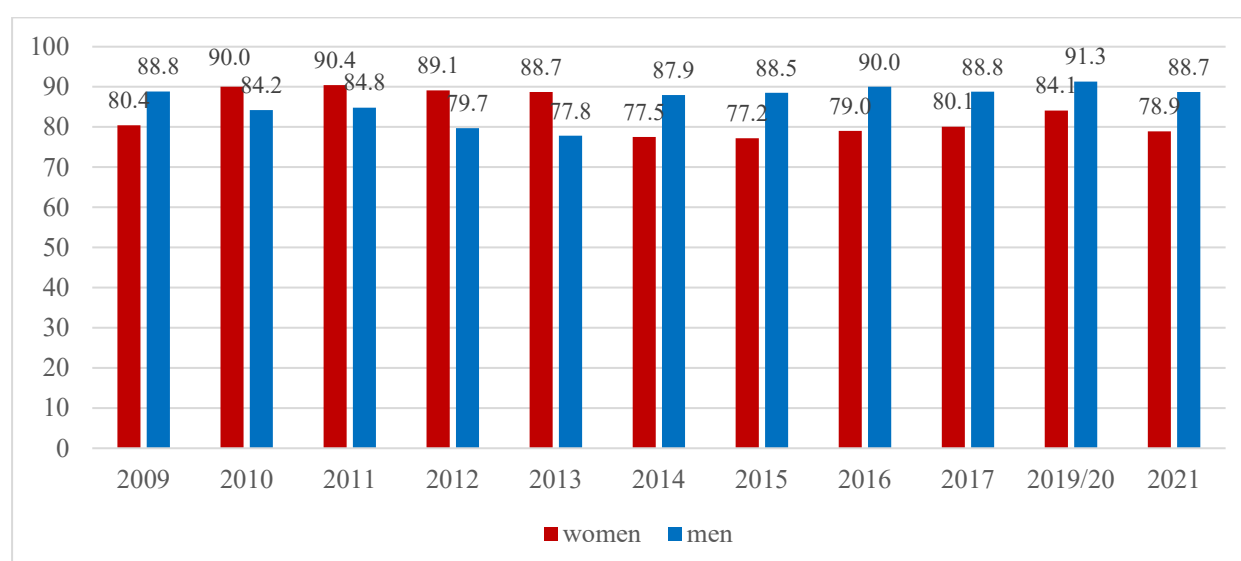


Table 3 below shows the labour force participation rates in different age groups by geographical domain. In the age groups 35-44 years was the highest rate in the labour force range in all geographical domains. The remarkable differences in labour force participation rates were found in all the geographical areas within the youngest age group 15-19 years. In this age group, the other rural areas were the largest about 60 percent, followed by other urban and Phnom Penh, at 53 percent and 29 percent respectively were in the labour force. (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Labour force participation rate by age group and geographical domain, 2021.
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 | 849 | 62 | 225 | 563 | 54.0 | 28.4 | 53.1 | 60.4 |
| 20-24 | 1,110 | 182 | 333 | 596 | 84.6 | 73.9 | 86.5 | 87.4 |
| 25-34 | 2,560 | 462 | 682 | 1,416 | 91.4 | 86.0 | 92.7 | 92.6 |
| 35-44 | 2,229 | 360 | 551 | 1,318 | 93.9 | 89.2 | 94.6 | 94.9 |
| 45-54 | 1,376 | 163 | 356 | 857 | 89.9 | 78.6 | 88.5 | 93.0 |
| 55-64 | 937 | 77 | 224 | 635 | 76.0 | 48.1 | 72.0 | 83.5 |
| Total (15-64) | 9,062 | 1,305 | 2,371 | 5,385 | 83.7 | 73.6 | 83.5 | 86.7 |
| Of which | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 1,959 | 244 | 557 | 1,158 | 67.9 | 52.5 | 69.0 | 71.8 |

Table 4 points out the labour force participation rates by age group, sex and geographical domain in 2021. Women in Phnom Penh had lower participation rates in almost all age groups compared to the other rural areas and other urban 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, 2021.
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 | 394 | 456 | 26 | 36 | 112 | 113 | 256 | 306 |
| 20-24 | 547 | 563 | 93 | 89 | 168 | 165 | 287 | 309 |
| 25-34 | 1,235 | 1,325 | 219 | 242 | 327 | 356 | 690 | 727 |
| 35-44 | 1,083 | 1,146 | 164 | 196 | 256 | 295 | 663 | 655 |
| 45-54 | 672 | 704 | 63 | 100 | 164 | 192 | 445 | 412 |
| 55-64 | 460 | 477 | 32 | 45 | 99 | 125 | 328 | 307 |
| Total (15-64) | 4,391 | 4,671 | 597 | 709 | 1,125 | 1,245 | 2,668 | 2,717 |
| Of which | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 941 | 1,018 | 119 | 125 | 280 | 278 | 543 | 615 |
| | Percent | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 50.9 | 57.0 | 22.8 | 34.3 | 51.6 | 54.6 | 57.6 | 63.0 |
| 20-24 | 82.2 | 87.1 | 71.9 | 76.1 | 85.8 | 87.4 | 84.0 | 90.8 |
| 25-34 | 86.1 | 96.9 | 78.7 | 93.8 | 88.6 | 96.8 | 87.6 | 98.0 |
| 35-44 | 89.9 | 98.0 | 80.3 | 98.2 | 91.0 | 97.9 | 92.1 | 97.9 |
| 45-54 | 83.7 | 96.7 | 60.4 | 96.8 | 80.3 | 97.0 | 90.0 | 96.5 |
| 55-64 | 67.6 | 86.4 | 37.0 | 61.3 | 59.2 | 86.9 | 77.1 | 91.7 |
| Total (15-64) | 78.9 | 88.7 | 65.2 | 82.6 | 78.5 | 88.6 | 83.1 | 90.6 |
| Of which | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 65.4 | 70.5 | 49.1 | 56.2 | 67.8 | 70.2 | 69.1 | 74.4 |

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 has led 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 0.2 percent of the population in the labour force had none or only some education in the youngest age group (15-19) and age group (45-54) and in the eldest age group (55-64). For the education levels “primary school not completed” in eldest group age (55-64), the corresponding rates joined in the labour force were highest compared to the other levels, about 71 percent respectively). It’s seem decrease slightly significant for person who has none or only some education in table 5 and table 6 that require to study in dept (See Table 5 for more details).

Table 5. Education level of the labour force by age group 2021. 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 | - | 173 | 391 | 216 | 41 | 9 | 831 |
| 20-24 | - | 210 | 367 | 217 | 157 | 122 | 1,073 |
| 25-34 | - | 655 | 804 | 403 | 259 | 304 | 2,429 |
| 35-44 | - | 858 | 624 | 228 | 145 | 127 | 1,984 |
| 45-54 | - | 606 | 311 | 122 | 70 | 46 | 1,158 |
| 55-64 | - | 510 | 124 | 54 | 20 | 10 | 720 |
| Total (15-64) | - | 3,012 | 2,621 | 1,241 | 691 | 618 | 8,194 |
| Of which | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | - | 383 | 758 | 434 | 197 | 130 | 1,904 |
| Percent | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | - | 20.8 | 47.1 | 26.0 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 100 |
| 20-24 | - | 19.6 | 34.2 | 20.3 | 14.6 | 11.4 | 100 |
| 25-34 | - | 27.0 | 33.1 | 16.6 | 10.7 | 12.5 | 100 |
| 35-44 | - | 43.2 | 31.4 | 11.5 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 100 |
| 45-54 | - | 52.4 | 26.9 | 10.6 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 100 |
| 55-64 | - | 70.8 | 17.2 | 7.5 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 100 |
| Total (15-64) | - | 36.8 | 32.0 | 15.1 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 100 |
| Of which | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | - | 20.1 | 39.8 | 22.8 | 10.4 | 6.8 | 100 |

Table 6 presents women and men aged 15-64 years in the total labour force with different levels of education in 2021. It can be seen that the share with the education level of “primary school not completed” for women was the highest compared to other levels which constituted about 41 percent. and 33 percent for men, followed by “primary school completed” (32 percent for both sexes), and “Lower secondary completed” (15 percent for both sexes). However, a different pattern from women were found in men, which were highest rates were in “primary school not completed” was about 41 percent for woman and 33 percent for men, respectively. (See Table 6 for more details).

Table 6. Education level of the labour force aged (15-64 years) by sex, 2021 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 | - | 1,578 | 1,206 | 533 | 282 | 248 | 3,852 |
| Men | - | 1,434 | 1,415 | 708 | 409 | 370 | 4,341 |
| Both sexes | - | 3,012 | 2,621 | 1,241 | 691 | 618 | 8,194 |
| Percent | | | | | | | |
| Women | - | 41.0 | 31.3 | 13.8 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 100 |
| Men | - | 33.0 | 32.6 | 16.3 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 100 |
| Both sexes | - | 36.8 | 32.0 | 15.1 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 100 |

6.5 Employment status

In CSES 2021, persons who currently work in past 7 days 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.

Table 7 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years by employment status in 2021. The employment status in the tables is based on the main occupation. Based on this table, among five categories of employment status, “paid employee occupied” the most (about 49 percent), followed by “Own account worker/self-employed” (36 percent) and “Unpaid family worker” (about 15 percent). Among the paid employee, there were about 41 percent for women and about 56 percent for men. Secondly, in the “own account worker/self-employed” of employment, women contributed about 38 percent while men contributed about 34 percent (See Table 7 for more details).

Table 7. Employment status, main occupation aged (15-64 years) by sex, 2021. Number in thousands and percent.

| Employment status | Number | | | Percent | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| Paid employee | 1,760 | 2,611 | 4,371 | 40.6 | 56.4 | 48.7 |
| Employer | 7 | 6 | 13 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Own account worker/self-employed | 1,666 | 1,560 | 3,226 | 38.4 | 33.7 | 36.0 |
| Unpaid family worker | 905 | 449 | 1,354 | 20.9 | 9.7 | 15.1 |
| Other/Don't know | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 4,339 | 4,628 | 8,967 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 8 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years by employment status and by geographical domain in 2021. Base on main occupation, which the person who employed as for payment or salary was high share compared to other type of employment, Phnom Penh illustrated the highest share (about 71 percent respectively) 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, 2021. 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 | 4,371 | 909 | 1,357 | 2,105 | 48.7 | 70.5 | 57.9 | 39.5 |
| Employer | 13 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Own account worker/ self-employed | 3,226 | 274 | 710 | 2,242 | 36.0 | 21.2 | 30.3 | 42.0 |
| Unpaid family worker | 1,354 | 99 | 273 | 982 | 15.1 | 7.7 | 11.7 | 18.4 |
| Other/Don't know | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 8,967 | 1,290 | 2,342 | 5,335 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 9 illustrates the employed population aged 15-64 years by sex and geographical domain in 2021. 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 15 percentage across Cambodia, and also about 16 percentage points in Phnom Penh compared to 11 percentage points in the other urban areas and 17 percentage points in the other rural areas. 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, 6 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 (See Table 9 for more details).

Table 9. Employment status, main occupation aged (15-64 years) by geographical domain and sex, 2021. 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 | 1,760 | 2,611 | 365 | 544 | 576 | 781 | 819 | 1,286 |
| Employer | 7 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Own account worker/ self-employed | 1,666 | 1,560 | 156 | 118 | 365 | 345 | 1,145 | 1,097 |
| Unpaid family worker | 905 | 449 | 63 | 36 | 169 | 104 | 673 | 309 |
| Other/Don't know | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 4,339 | 4,628 | 590 | 700 | 1,110 | 1,232 | 2,639 | 2,696 |
| | Percent | | | | | | | |
| Paid employee | 40.6 | 56.4 | 61.9 | 77.7 | 51.8 | 63.4 | 31.0 | 47.7 |
| Employer | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Own account worker/ self-employed | 38.4 | 33.7 | 26.5 | 16.8 | 32.9 | 28.0 | 43.4 | 40.7 |
| Unpaid family worker | 20.9 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 5.2 | 15.2 | 8.4 | 25.5 | 11.5 |
| Other/Don't know | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 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 2021. 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, compared to 28 percent of men. About twice as many women than men employed as “service and sales workers” with about 26 percent for women and 14 percent for men. About 24 percent employed as “craft and related workers”, were about 21 percent for women and 27 percent for men. In the other occupational categories fairly, small shares employed. Small differences between women and men measured with an exception for “Armed forces occupation” had much different rates (See Table 10 for more details).

Table 10. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation and sex, 2021.
Number in thousands and percent.

| Main occupation | Women | Men | Both sexes |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Number | | |
| Armed forces occupation | 5 | 69 | 74 |
| Manager | 27 | 59 | 86 |
| Professional | 123 | 145 | 267 |
| Technicians and associate professional | 87 | 125 | 212 |
| Clerical support worker | 135 | 160 | 295 |
| Service and sales worker | 1,117 | 630 | 1,747 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker | 1,444 | 1,272 | 2,716 |
| Craft and related worker | 921 | 1,227 | 2,147 |
| Plant and machine operators and assembler | 34 | 342 | 375 |
| Elementary occupation | 447 | 600 | 1,048 |
| Total | 4,339 | 4,628 | 8,967 |
| | Percent | | |
| Armed forces occupation | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.8 |
| Manager | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Professional | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Technicians and associate professional | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| Clerical support worker | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Service and sales worker | 25.7 | 13.6 | 19.5 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker | 33.3 | 27.5 | 30.3 |
| Craft and related worker | 21.2 | 26.5 | 23.9 |
| Plant and machine operators and assembler | 0.8 | 7.4 | 4.2 |
| Elementary occupation | 10.3 | 13.0 | 11.7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 11 presents the employed population by main occupation and geographical domain for 2021. The shares of the employed population by main occupation vary with reference to geographical domains. Phnom Penh was highest rate comparing to other urban and other rural areas for the shares of “Service and sales worker” (30 percent), “Craft and related worker” (26 percent), “Clerical support worker” (9 percent) “Elementary occupation” (8 percent), and also in the same rate in “Technicians and associate professional” and “Plant and machine operators and assembler”(about 7 percent). And for “skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers” comprised the largest occupational groups in the other rural areas, 43 percent (See Table 11 for more details).

Table 11. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation and geographical domain 2021. Number in thousands and percent.

| Main occupation | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Other rural |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Number | | | |
| Armed forces occupation | 74 | 23 | 21 | 30 |
| Manager | 86 | 46 | 14 | 26 |
| Professional | 267 | 80 | 84 | 103 |
| Technicians and associate professional | 212 | 86 | 63 | 62 |
| Clerical support worker | 295 | 122 | 102 | 72 |
| Service and sales worker | 1,747 | 392 | 551 | 803 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker | 2,716 | 20 | 408 | 2,288 |
| Craft and related worker | 2,147 | 331 | 736 | 1,080 |
| Plant and machine operators and assembler | 375 | 90 | 127 | 158 |
| Elementary occupation | 1,048 | 100 | 235 | 712 |
| Total | 8,967 | 1,290 | 2,342 | 5,335 |
| | Percent | | | |
| Armed forces occupation | 0.8 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Manager | 1.0 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Professional | 3.0 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 1.9 |
| Technicians and associate professional | 2.4 | 6.7 | 2.7 | 1.2 |
| Clerical support worker | 3.3 | 9.4 | 4.3 | 1.3 |
| Service and sales worker | 19.5 | 30.4 | 23.5 | 15.1 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker | 30.3 | 1.5 | 17.4 | 42.9 |
| Craft and related worker | 23.9 | 25.7 | 31.4 | 20.2 |
| Plant and machine operators and assembler | 4.2 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 3.0 |
| Elementary occupation | 11.7 | 7.8 | 10.0 | 13.4 |
| 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 the largest share as the corresponding share for women and man in “Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker” (47 percent and 39 percent respectively) in other rural.

Table 12. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation, geographical domain, and sex, 2021. 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 | 69 | 2 | 21 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 29 |
| Manager | 27 | 59 | 15 | 31 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 19 |
| Professional | 123 | 145 | 38 | 42 | 37 | 47 | 48 | 55 |
| Technicians and associate professional | 87 | 125 | 34 | 52 | 28 | 36 | 25 | 37 |
| Clerical support worker | 135 | 160 | 59 | 62 | 44 | 57 | 32 | 40 |
| Service and sales worker | 1,117 | 630 | 229 | 163 | 342 | 209 | 545 | 258 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker | 1,444 | 1,272 | 10 | 9 | 191 | 218 | 1,243 | 1,045 |
| Craft and related worker | 921 | 1,227 | 145 | 187 | 359 | 378 | 417 | 663 |
| Plant and machine operators and assembler | 34 | 342 | 5 | 85 | 8 | 119 | 20 | 138 |
| Elementary occupation | 447 | 600 | 51 | 49 | 95 | 140 | 301 | 411 |
| Total | 4,339 | 4,628 | 590 | 700 | 1,110 | 1,232 | 2,639 | 2,696 |
| | Percent | | | | | | | |
| Armed forces occupation | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Manager | 0.6 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Professional | 2.8 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| Technicians and associate professional | 2.0 | 2.7 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Clerical support worker | 3.1 | 3.5 | 10.0 | 8.9 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Service and sales worker | 25.7 | 13.6 | 38.9 | 23.3 | 30.8 | 17.0 | 20.7 | 9.6 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker | 33.3 | 27.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 17.2 | 17.7 | 47.1 | 38.8 |
| Craft and related worker | 21.2 | 26.5 | 24.5 | 26.6 | 32.3 | 30.7 | 15.8 | 24.6 |
| Plant and machine operators and assembler | 0.8 | 7.4 | 0.9 | 12.1 | 0.7 | 9.6 | 0.8 | 5.1 |
| Elementary occupation | 10.3 | 13.0 | 8.7 | 6.9 | 8.5 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 15.3 |
| 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 2021 was 37 percent and 36 percent, respectively. The share of employment in the industry sectors was 27 percent. In general, the employment rates between women and men in among these three sectors are slightly different (See Table 13 for more details).

Table 13. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation) and sex, 2021. Number in thousands and percent.

| Industrial sector (main occupation) | Number | | | Percent | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| Agriculture (Primary) | 1,661 | 1,541 | 3,201 | 38.3 | 33.3 | 35.7 |
| Industry (Secondary) | 1,053 | 1,397 | 2,450 | 24.3 | 30.2 | 27.3 |
| Service (Tertiary) | 1,626 | 1,690 | 3,316 | 37.5 | 36.5 | 37.0 |
| Total | 4,339 | 4,628 | 8,967 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 14 shows the employment by industrial sectors and geographical domain for 2021. As expected, there are large differences between geographical domains in the “Agriculture” sectors. In Phnom Penh and other urban areas, the share of employment in “Services” sector was the highest with about 68 percent and 45 percent respectively (See Table 14 for more details).

Table 14. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation), geographical domain, 2021. 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) | 3,201 | 27 | 468 | 2,706 | 35.7 | 2.1 | 20.0 | 50.7 |
| Industry (Secondary) | 2,450 | 387 | 827 | 1,235 | 27.3 | 30.0 | 35.3 | 23.2 |
| Services (Tertiary) | 3,316 | 876 | 1,047 | 1,393 | 37.0 | 67.9 | 44.7 | 26.1 |
| Total | 8,967 | 1,290 | 2,342 | 5,335 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Figure 4 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years in 2009 to 2021 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).

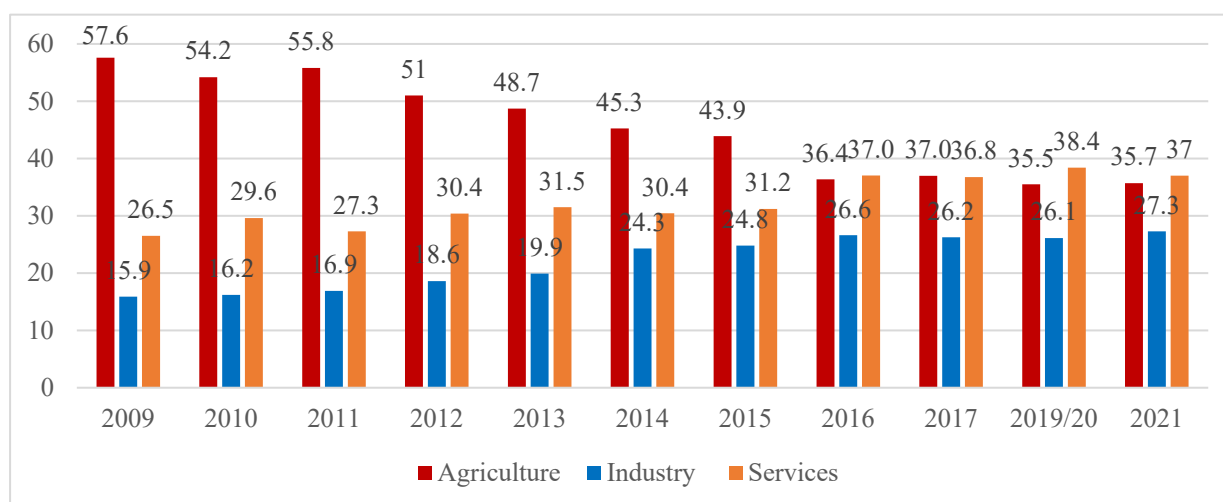
Figure 4. Employment population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector, 2009-2021. In percent.

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”, “Industry” and “Service” sectors. In Phnom Penh, the gender share was a bit difference in each sector, where men had a larger share of employment in the service sector, with about 72 percent against 74 percent

for men. The share was lowest for “Agriculture” sector with around 1 percent only for both sexes. For the other urban, the shares in “Industry” 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, 2021. 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) | 1,661 | 1,541 | 15 | 12 | 217 | 251 | 1,429 | 1,278 |
| Industry (Secondary) | 1,053 | 1,397 | 172 | 215 | 390 | 438 | 491 | 745 |
| Service (Tertiary) | 1,626 | 1,690 | 403 | 473 | 503 | 544 | 720 | 673 |
| Total | 4,339 | 4,628 | 590 | 700 | 1,110 | 1,232 | 2,639 | 2,696 |
| | 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”, “Industry” and “Service” sectors in 2021. In Cambodia, women’s share of wage employment was the highest in the “Service” sector (tertiary sector) (38 percent) followed by “Agriculture” sector (37 percent) and the “Industry” 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 (68 percent) among other two areas. In addition to this area, “industry” sector also indicated the second large share of wage employment of women. However, it was found that in the other rural area, the share of wage employment of women was the highest in “Agriculture” sector (52 percent). The same pattern to Phnom Penh, other urban areas in term of women’s share of wage employment was found in “Tertiary” sector (45 percent) and “Industry” sector (36 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, 2021. 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) | 1,471 | 13 | 199 | 1,259 | 36.7 | 2.2 | 19.3 | 52.4 |
| Industry (Secondary) | 1,007 | 168 | 371 | 469 | 25.2 | 29.7 | 35.9 | 19.5 |
| Service (Tertiary) | 1,527 | 387 | 463 | 677 | 38.1 | 68.1 | 44.8 | 28.2 |
| Total | 4,005 | 568 | 1,033 | 2,405 | 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 2021. 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, 2021. 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) | 1,573 | 15 | 210 | 1,348 | 37.2 | 2.6 | 19.4 | 52.6 |
| Industry (Secondary) | 1,055 | 172 | 391 | 493 | 25.0 | 29.8 | 36.0 | 19.2 |
| Service (Tertiary) | 1,595 | 390 | 484 | 721 | 37.8 | 67.7 | 44.6 | 28.1 |
| Total | 4,224 | 577 | 1,085 | 2,561 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 18 shows women's share of wage employment among persons aged 15-64 years in the "Agriculture", "Industry" and "Service" sectors in 2021. 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. 2021. Number in thousands and percent.

| Women share | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Other rural |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Number | | | |
| Agriculture (Primary) | 1,407 | 14 | 181 | 1,213 |
| Industry (Secondary) | 1,038 | 170 | 385 | 482 |
| Service (Tertiary) | 1,534 | 389 | 464 | 681 |
| Total | 3,979 | 573 | 1,031 | 2,375 |
| | Percent | | | |
| Agriculture (Primary) | 35.4 | 2.4 | 17.6 | 51.0 |
| Industry (Secondary) | 26.1 | 29.7 | 37.4 | 20.3 |
| Service (Tertiary) | 38.6 | 67.9 | 45.1 | 28.7 |
| 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 2021. About 17 percent of children was in working children and about 83 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. 2021 in percent.

| Working children | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Number | | | Percent | | |
| Working children | 322 | 386 | 708 | 15.8 | 18.1 | 17.0 |
| Not in the labour force | 1,711 | 1,743 | 3,454 | 84.2 | 81.9 | 83.0 |
| Total | 2,033 | 2,129 | 4,162 | 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 about 24 percent to 17 percent within 2012 to 2021. The share of working children has dropped 7 percent over a eight-year period (See Table 20 for more details).

Table 20. Working children aged (5-17 years) by sex. 2012-2021 in percent.

| Working children | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2019/20 | 2021 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|-------|
| Working children | 23.6 | 18.4 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 18.5 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 17.0 |
| Not In the labour force | 76.4 | 81.6 | 80.7 | 80.7 | 81.5 | 81.4 | 81.8 | 83.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100.0 |

Table 21 shows the share of working children aged 5-17 years who also currently attending school. As indicated, about 55 percent of working children currently attending school. Working while not attending school was 45 percent in Cambodia, as for women was 47 percent and men was 43 percent (See Table 21 for more details).

Table 21. Working children aged (5-17 years) who currently attending school by sex. 2021
Number in thousands and percent.

| Working children | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Number | | | Percent | | |
| Working children in school | 199 | 180 | 379 | 53.1 | 57.0 | 54.9 |
| Working children not in school | 176 | 136 | 312 | 46.9 | 43.0 | 45.1 |
| Total | 375 | 316 | 691 | 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 2021 because similar and more detailed questions were included in the CDHS 2014. However, some possible results compared with CSES 2009, 2014, 2019/20 and 2021 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 2021. 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 Disabilities in the population of private households

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

7.2.1 Prevalence of disability

About 5.3 percent (about 872,527 persons) of the total non-institutional population of Cambodia was disabled in 2021. 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 1 shows the share of population having at least one type of disability/difficulty in 2004, 2009, 2014, 2019/20 and 2021. The types refer to the first or most important reported difficulty. Difficulty in seeing has been the most common problem among Cambodians for more than 15 years (2004-2021). (See Table 1 for more details).

Table 1. Prevalence of persons (in the non-institutional population) with at least one disability/ difficulty, 2004 to 2021. In percent.

| Type of difficulty | 2004 | 2009 | 2014 | 2019/20 | 2021 |
|---------------------|------|------|------|---------|------|
| Seeing | 1.5 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| Hearing | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Speaking | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Moving | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Feeling or sensing* | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Psychological | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Learning | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fits | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

*2004, 2014: "Feeling", 2021: "Feeling or Sensing"

Table 2 shows that the prevalence of disability/difficulty is higher in older age groups. In the youngest population aged (0-14 years), less than 1 percent had disability/difficulty while in the oldest population aged (60 years and above), one third had disability/difficulty. In the oldest population, however more women than men had a 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, 2021. In percent.

| Age group | 2021 | | |
|-----------|-------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both Sexes |
| All | 5.8 | 4.7 | 5.3 |
| 0-14 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 15-29 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| 30-44 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| 45-59 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 8.0 |
| 60+ | 36.4 | 32.0 | 34.6 |

7.2.2. Degree of difficulties

Table 3 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 2021 (see Table 1 above). For the moderate degree of the seeing difficulty (1.8 percent in the population) and having severe seeing difficulty was quite rare (0.2 percent in the population). For seeing, moving and hearing difficulties, it is most common with a moderate degree (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Degree of most common difficulty, 2009 to 2021. In percent.

| Type of difficulty | 2009 | | | 2014 | | | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|--------------------|------|-----------|--------|------|-----------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|------|-----------|--------|
| | Mild | Mode rate | Severe | Mild | Mode rate | Severe | Mild | Mode rate | Severe | Mild | Mod erate | Severe |
| Seeing | 2.1 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| Moving | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Hearing | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |

7.2.3 Cause of difficulty

The questionnaire mentioned 18 different causes of disability/difficulty. The enumerator asked about the cause for each reported difficulty. Table 4 shows the main causes of disability/difficulty whatever kind of disability/difficulty. Overall, old age and disease were the most commonly reported main causes of disability/difficulty, at about 3 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.

Table 4. Some causes of difficulty by sex, 2009 to 2021. In percent.

| Cause of difficulty | 2009 | | | 2014 | | | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-----|------------|--------|-----|------------|---------|-----|------------|--------|-----|------------|
| | Wo men | Men | Both sexes | Wo men | Men | Both sexes | Wo men | Men | Both sexes | Wo men | 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 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Traffic or work accidents | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Disease | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Old age | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 3.1 |
| Congenital | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |

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

In CSES 2021, 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, the kind of illness (identified from a list of illnesses) was recorded. There was also 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 15 percent of all persons had an illness/injury at some time in the last 30 days. For women, about 17 percent had an illness or injury, while for men, the share is about 12 percent only. In absolute terms, this meant that were close to 2.4 million persons in the Cambodian population with health problems. The share was somewhat higher in other rural areas compared to Phnom Penh and other urban areas.

Table 5. Illness/injury in the last 30 days by geographical domain and sex, 2021. In percent.

| Domain | Women | Men | Both sexes |
|-------------|-------|------|------------|
| Cambodia | 17.1 | 12.2 | 14.7 |
| Phnom Penh | 6.8 | 5.7 | 6.3 |
| Other urban | 17.3 | 12.6 | 15.0 |
| Other rural | 19.4 | 13.6 | 16.6 |

Figure 1 shows the illness and injury in the population in different geographical domains in 2009, 2014, 2019/20 and 2021. In Cambodia, the rate of illness or injury in the population was about 15 percent in 2021, similar to previous years. In rural area (17 percent) the rate was larger than in the other urban areas (12 percent).

Figure 1. Illness/injury in the last 30 days by geographical domain, 2009 to 2021. In percent.

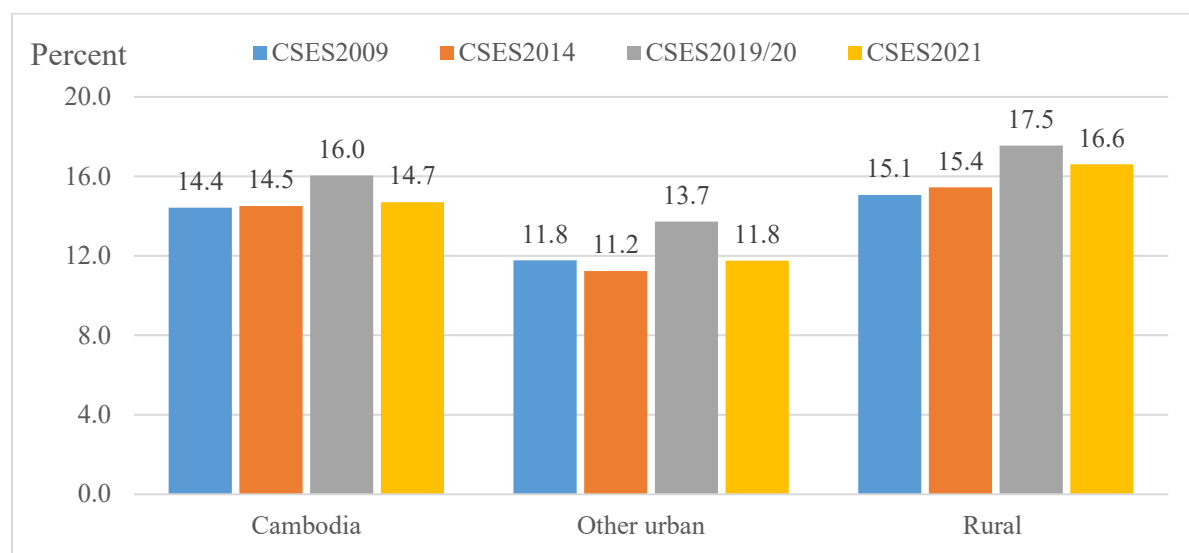
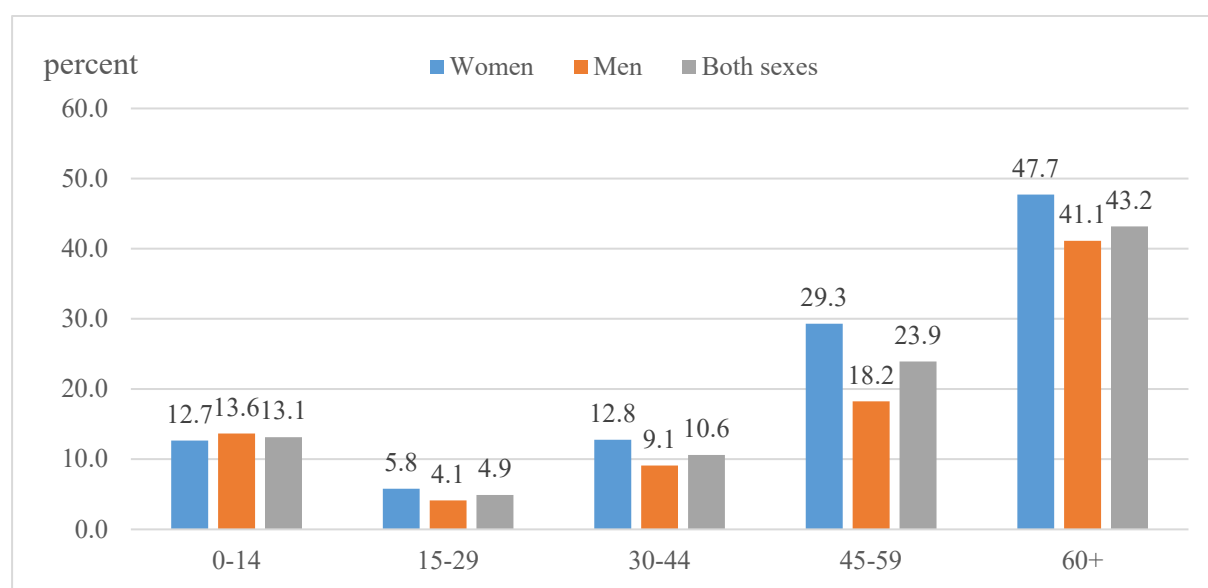


Figure 2 shows the pattern of illness and injury in the population by age group and sex in 2021. Health problems were highest among elderly population. For example, the share of elderly population aged (60 years and above) that had an illness or injury during the last 30 days was about 48 percent among women and about 41 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, in the population aged 15 years and above, more women than men have health problems.

Figure 2. Illness/injury in the last 30 days by age group and sex, 2021. In percent.



7.4 Health care visits

Table 6 shows that about 93 percent of persons with illness/injury sought care once or more in the last 30 days. More men than women had sought care in all areas in Cambodia. The share of persons with one or more health care visits was higher in the other urban areas than in the Phnom Penh and other rural areas, at 94 percent compared to 84.9 percent and 93.4 percent, respectively.

Table 6. Health care visits (one or more visits) in the last 30 days by geographical domain and sex, 2021. In percent.

| Domain | Women | Men | Both sexes |
|-------------|-------|------|------------|
| Cambodia | 92.3 | 94.0 | 93.0 |
| Phnom Penh | 80.5 | 90.5 | 84.9 |
| Other urban | 93.1 | 95.1 | 94.0 |
| Other rural | 93.0 | 93.9 | 93.4 |

Table 7 shows health care visits distributed by sex, age group and number of visits. About 68 percent of who had health care visits in the last 30 days had only one visit. More of the elderly population than the younger population had health care visits. Of persons that had health care visits, 41.9 percent were 60+ years old. It is uncommon for persons of any age to have had six or more health care visits. (See Table 7 for more details).

Table 7. Health care visits in the last 30 days by sex and age group, 2021. In percent.

| Sex and age group | Once | 2-5 times | 6 times or more | Once or more |
|-------------------|------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| Women | | | | |
| 0-14 | 9.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 12.8 |
| 15-29 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 6.6 |
| 30-44 | 9.4 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 13.2 |
| 45-59 | 20.8 | 7.8 | 0.2 | 28.9 |
| 60+ | 33.2 | 12.8 | 0.1 | 46.2 |
| Men | | | | |
| 0-14 | 9.7 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 13.7 |
| 15-29 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 3.8 |
| 30-44 | 6.1 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 8.1 |
| 45-59 | 13.0 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 17.6 |
| 60+ | 25.4 | 9.9 | 0.3 | 35.6 |
| Both sexes | | | | |
| 0-14 | 9.4 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 13.2 |
| 15-29 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 5.2 |
| 30-44 | 7.8 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 10.7 |
| 45-59 | 17.1 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 23.6 |
| 60+ | 30.0 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 41.9 |

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 84 percent, and followed by public health care provider, with about 15 percent. For traditional or not medical sector which the illness or injuries used as the first treatment, the share was about 1 percent only. There were only small differences in type of provider between women and men for seeking care in the last 30 days.

Table 8. First provider of health care among household members who were seeking care in the last 30 days by sex, 2021. In percent.

| Provider of health care | Women | Men | Both sexes |
|--------------------------|-------|------|------------|
| Public sector | 16.1 | 14.2 | 15.3 |
| Private medical sector | 83.0 | 84.9 | 83.8 |
| Not medical sector | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Overseas Medical Service | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 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 2021. 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 other urban, followed by other rural and Phnom Penh areas, which constituted about 85 percent, 84 percent and 74 percent respectively. For public provider, the shares were higher in Phnom Penh than in other rural areas and other urban areas (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, 2021. In percent.

| Provider of health care | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Other rural |
|--------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Public sector | 15.3 | 24.9 | 14.4 | 15.0 |
| Private medical sector | 83.9 | 74.4 | 84.7 | 84.2 |
| Not medical sector | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Overseas medical service | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 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 2021. About 72 percent of the money spent on health care came from household income, 24 percent from

savings, and 1 percent from borrowings. For all geographical domains in Cambodia, the two most common sources of financing treatment for health care are household income and savings. For Phnom Penh, household income used for health care was higher than other urban and other rural areas, but for savings, the share in other rural areas was the highest, at 26 percent, followed by 20 percent in other urban areas (See Table 10 for more details).

Table 10. Source of money spent by persons who sought treatment for health care by geographical domain, 2021. In percent.

| Source of financing treatment for health care | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Other rural |
|--|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Household income | 71.5 | 88.1 | 75.2 | 68.9 |
| Savings | 23.7 | 8.6 | 20.3 | 26.1 |
| Borrowing | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.1 |
| Selling assets | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Selling household production in advance | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other | 3.5 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

7.7 Child nutrition

7.7.1. Infant and young child feeding

Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) guidelines recommend exclusively 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 2021 asked mothers about their breastfeeding practices with their youngest child 0–23 months of age. Ninety-six percent of women reported that they had breastfed their youngest child, with a higher percentage in other rural areas and a somewhat lower percentage in Phnom Penh.

These women were also asked how long after birth they began breastfeeding. More than 97 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, 2021. In percent.

| Characteristics | Among last-born children: | | Among last-born children ever breastfed, time to initiate breastfeeding: | | | Number of children |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | Ever Breastfed | Number of children | Within 1 hour of birth | Within 1 day of birth | After first day | |
| Sex of children | | | | | | |
| Female | 96.1 | 648 | 96.4 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 672 |
| Male | 95.6 | 667 | 97.9 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 681 |
| Domain | | | | | | |
| Phnom Penh | 87.8 | 84 | 96.6 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 87 |
| Other urban | 94.6 | 323 | 97.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 332 |
| Other Rural | 97.2 | 908 | 97.2 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 934 |
| Total | 95.9 | 1,315 | 97.2 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1,353 |

7.7.2 Child health

Vaccinations

In the CSES 2021, 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 kinds of vaccines, for example one dose of measles vaccine. The CSES 2021 findings differ from other national surveys in that it did not use the mother's recall in cases where no vaccination card was available. As such, these results represent the coverage rate as measured exclusively from the cards.

Among all children aged (0-23 months old), 98 percent had verifiably received all vaccinations to protect against tuberculosis. Among children whose mothers were living in Phnom Penh the corresponding percentage was 93 percent.

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 | | |
| Women | 97.7 | 755 |
| Men | 97.6 | 726 |
| Domain | | |
| Phnom Penh | 93.1 | 101 |
| Other urban | 98.7 | 379 |
| Other rural | 97.7 | 1,001 |
| Total | 97.6 | 1,407 |

Section 8: Victimization

8.1 Introduction

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

The questions on violence, property crimes and accidents refer to the last 12 months. The questions about violence were asked to each household member 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?

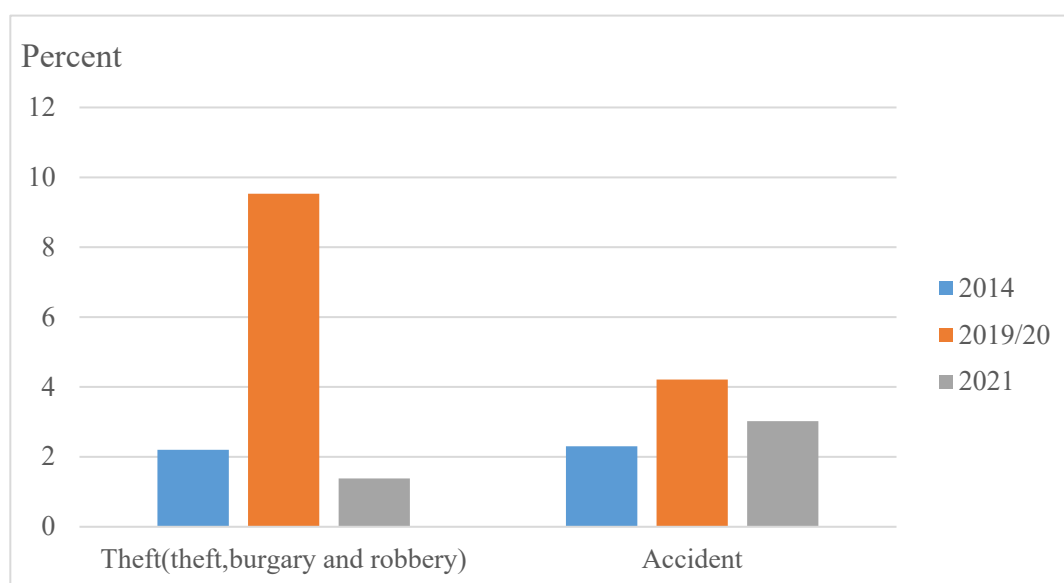
The CSES is designed to provide basic information of victimized households and persons in the context of household socio-economic conditions. To get comprehensive assessment of victim of violence, the detailed information is collected and analysed in the report of Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) 2014 and other 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 does not cover all crimes and a study like this underestimates crime because many people don't feel comfortable telling about their experiences. Moreover, some experiences defined by the victim as crimes may in fact not be a crime in the criminal code.

In Figure 1 the victimization by property crime and victimization by accident are presented for 2014, 2019/20 and 2021.

About 1.38 percent of the households were victimized by property crimes (theft, burglary or robbery) in 2021. This is much lower than 2019/20 which about 9 percent and slightly lower than 2014 which about 2 percent. About 3 percent of the households were victimized by accidents in 2021. (See Figure 1 for more details).

Figure 1. Victimized households.

8.3 Persons victimized by violence

In this section the victimization by violence is 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 will be focused.

Table 1. shows all persons who were victimized by violence as of the total population. In 2021 the victim of violence indicates men were victimized about 0.2 percent while women rates were a bit lower at about 0.1 percent. However, for comparison with year 2019/20 the victims of violence were decrease significantly in year 2021.

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

| | 2014 | | | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|---|--------|--------|------------|---------|--------|------------|--------|--------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both Sexes | Women | Men | Both Sexes | Women | Men | Both Sexes |
| Victimized persons in percent of total population | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Number of victimized persons ⁷ | 36,288 | 28,853 | 65,141 | 71,302 | 79,212 | 150,514 | 10,849 | 13,550 | 24,399 |
| Share of women and men of all victimized persons | 55.7 | 44.3 | 100.0 | 47.4 | 52.6 | 100.0 | 51.5 | 48.5 | 100.0 |

⁷ The number of victimized persons is based on weighted survey sample results with only very small numbers of respondents reporting that they had been victimized. The very small numbers can account for the large difference in calculated total number of victimized between 2019/20 and 2021.

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).

The CSES also gives 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 2021 was “Punch, kick, whip, or beat you with an object.” Which about 46 percent. Following by “Slap or push” about 36 percent. (See Table 2 for more detail).

Table 2. Violent events by type of violence and sex. 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 | 31.9 | 38.4 | 35.6 |
| Punch, kick, whip, or beat you with an object | 52.6 | 41.6 | 46.3 |
| Chole, smother, try to drown you, or burn you intentionally | 0.0 | 3.3 | 1.9 |
| Used or threatened you with a knife or other weapon | 9.1 | 16.7 | 13.5 |
| Touch you in a sexual way without your permission, but the person did not force you to have sex | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Physically force you to have sexual intercourse of any kind without your permission | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Other | 3.2 | 0.0 | 1.4 |

As shown in Table 2 the women were in majority in almost all types of violent events. The most frequent type of violence was “Punch, kick, whip, or beat you with an object.” which shared about 53 percent for women and 42 percent for men. Following by “Slap or push you” which about 32 percent for women and 38 percent for men.

Residence

Table 3 shows victimization rates by urban and rural areas. Among victimized persons aged 5 years and over (0.2 percent). CSES2021 indicates victimization rates of women (0.2 percent) were lower than men (0.3 percent) in rural areas, and the victimization rates for women were almost the same as men at 0.1 percent in urban areas. In 2021, victimized rates in urban and rural areas dropped significantly compare to 2019/20 which is about 0.2 percent for both sexes. (See table3 for details)

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

| | 2014 | | | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|----------|-------|-----|------------|---------|-----|------------|-------|-----|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both Sexes | Women | Men | Both Sexes | Women | Men | Both Sexes |
| Cambodia | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Urban | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Rural | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |

If compared the victimized persons by sex in five zones in Cambodia, based on the results of the CSES2021 survey showed that victim rate for women is 0.1 percent in Phnom Penh, while the coastal area has no answer and the Plain area is accounted for 0.1 percent for both women and men, and Plateau and Mountain is about 0.2 percent. In the Tonle Sap area, the prevalence rate was 0.3 percent for both sexes.

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

| | 2014 | | | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|----------------------|-------|-----|------------|---------|-----|------------|-------|-----|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both Sexes | Women | Men | Both Sexes | Women | Men | Both Sexes |
| Phnom Penh | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Plain | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Tonle Sap | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Coast | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Plateau and Mountain | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

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 Married/Live together had constituted about 0.1 percent and 0.6 percent in 2021 and 2019/20, respectively. For Divorced/ Separated, the survey data showed that about 0.3 percent (both sexes), 0.2 percent (women) and 0.6 percent (men). See more detail table 5.

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

| | 2014 | | | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-----|------------|---------|-----|------------|-------|-----|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both Sexes | Women | Men | Both Sexes | Women | Men | Both Sexes |
| Married/Live together | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Divorced/ Separated | 0.4 | – | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Widowed | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Never married | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

Table 6 indicates the victim of violence that caused injury by adult literacy and highest level of education aged 15 years and over. For peoples who did not complete primary school, the lowest rate was about 0.1 percent, while those who completed primary school were similar about 0.1 percent. (See Table 6 for more detail).

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

| | 2014 | 2019/20 | 2021 |
|------------------------------|------|---------|------|
| Can read and write | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| Cannot read and write | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| No or only some education | 0.2 | – | – |
| Primary school not completed | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Primary school completed | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| Secondary school and higher | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| Other | – | – | – |

Repeated victimization of violence and relation to the perpetrator

Table 7 shows the repeated victimization of violence by sex. CSES2021 indicates, about 71 percent of all victimized persons were victimized more than once. The share of women who were victimized repeatedly was larger than the men, which constituted about 73 percent for women and 70 percent for men. For the frequency of victimization ranged from two to 4-9 times, this corresponding percentage was higher for men than women, but also a frequency with once times and 10 or more, the percentage was higher for women than 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.

| | 2014 | | | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|------|------------|---------|------|------------|-------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both Sexes | Women | Men | Both Sexes | Women | Men | Both Sexes |
| Repeated victimization (>1) | 81.7 | 73.7 | 78.1 | 94.9 | 92.9 | 93.9 | 73.4 | 69.8 | 71.4 |
| Victimized once | 18.3 | 26.3 | 21.9 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 26.6 | 30.2 | 28.6 |
| Victimized twice | 18.9 | 20.9 | 19.8 | 27.2 | 22.8 | 24.9 | 24.8 | 36.4 | 31.3 |
| Victimized three times | 19.5 | 25.3 | 22.1 | 34.0 | 29.6 | 31.7 | 29.5 | 15.8 | 21.9 |
| Victimized 4–9 times | 18.5 | 12.8 | 16.0 | 22.5 | 21.5 | 22.0 | 14.8 | 17.7 | 16.4 |
| Victimized 10 or more times | 24.8 | 14.7 | 20.3 | 11.2 | 19.0 | 15.3 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 1.9 |
| All victimized person | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Reporting violence and court procedure of crimes of violence

Table 8 indicates the victim of violence that caused injury and reporting the violence. Among those who exposed to violence (about 0.2 percent), about 21 percent of them reported an act of violence in 2021, with the questions were asked about the last event of violence which was committed by the perpetrator (if more than one). 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 24.2 percent and 18 percent for women and men, is respectively. (See Table 8 for more details).

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

| | 2014 | | | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|--|--------|--------|------------|---------|--------|------------|--------|--------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both Sexes | Women | Men | Both Sexes | Women | Men | Both Sexes |
| Victimized persons in % of total population | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Number of victimized persons ⁸ | 36,288 | 28,853 | 65,141 | 71,302 | 79,212 | 150,514 | 10,849 | 13,550 | 24,399 |
| Victimized persons who reported a violent crime in % of all victimized persons | 30.0 | 22.6 | 26.7 | 8.2 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 24.2 | 18.0 | 20.8 |

Table 9 displays the distribution of victims of violence who reported a violent crime to the authorities by geographical domain and sex in 2021. Among victimized persons who reported a violent crime to authorities (i.e. police, village leader or other competent authorities), the rate looked higher rate in the rural areas than other urban areas. CSES2021 indicates that 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 32 percent (women) and 22 percent (men) for rural area in 2021, is respectively.

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

| | 2014 | | | 2019/20 | | | 2021 | | |
|-------|-------|------|------------|---------|-----|------------|-------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both Sexes | Women | Men | Both Sexes | Women | Men | Both Sexes |
| | | | | 8.2 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 24.2 | 18.0 | 20.8 |
| Urban | 15.7 | 13.3 | 14.7 | 3.9 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rural | 34.5 | 25.0 | 30.2 | 10.3 | 1.5 | 5.8 | 31.6 | 22.2 | 26.2 |

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 54 percent. For women and men, the corresponding experience they had as follow. Women was about 46 percent and men 62 percent in 2021 (See Table 10 for more details).

⁸ The number of victimized persons is based on weighted survey sample results with only very small numbers of respondents reporting that they had been victimized. The very small numbers can account for the large difference in calculated total number of victimized between 2019/20 and 2021.

Table 10. Experienced violent events by sex. Percent.

| Result from violent events | CSES2021 | | |
|--|----------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| All persons who experienced a violent event in percent | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Fear or Stress | 46.2 | 61.9 | 53.8 |
| Cut, scratches, bruises, aches, redness or swelling or other minor marks | 33.0 | 35.0 | 34.0 |
| Sprains, dislocations or blistering | 10.8 | 3.0 | 7.1 |
| Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth or blackened or charred skin | 5.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 |
| Permanent injury or disfigure-ment | 3.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 |
| A miscarriage | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 |

Table 11 indicates reported violent events by sex and in percent. Based on this table, among about 21 percent of the victimized person had reported the act of violence in 2021, the reporting rates of violence act to the local authorities (village head) was about 52 percent, and reporting violence to other authority (26 percent). Meanwhile, among those who reported violence, who reported to other authority in percent of all persons who reported a crime (See Table 11 for more details).

Table 11. Reported violent events by sex. Percent.

| Reported events | CSES2014 | | | CSES2019/20 | | | CSES2021 | | |
|---|----------|------|------------|-------------|------|------------|----------|------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes |
| Persons victimized by violence in percent | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Persons who reported a crime in percent of all victimized persons | 30.0 | 22.6 | 26.7 | 7.7 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 24.2 | 18.0 | 20.8 |
| All persons who reported a crime in percent | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Persons who reported to the police in percent of all persons who reported a crime | 14.1 | 6.7 | 20.8 | 26.7 | 20.1 | 24.6 | 13.4 | 9.9 | 11.9 |
| Persons who reported to the village leader in percent of all persons who reported a crime | 25.7 | 11.7 | 37.4 | 41.9 | 37.2 | 40.5 | 55.8 | 46.7 | 51.9 |
| Persons who reported to other authority in percent of all persons who reported a crime | 24.8 | 17.0 | 41.8 | 31.4 | 42.6 | 34.9 | 20.9 | 33.5 | 26.3 |
| Persons who reported to Doctor/Medical Personnel | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.9 |
| Event gone to court procedure in percent of persons who reported a crime | 32.3 | 23.8 | 29.1 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 3.3 |

8.4 Households victimized by property crimes

In this section the concept of property crime is used which consists of theft, burglary and robbery crimes. The questions were asked to the household head. The results in 2021 indicates that the victimized

households who had reported as the victims by property crimes were slightly different in urban and rural areas, which constitute about 2 percent and more than 1 percent, is respectively. From the survey showed the rate of victimized household in percent of 1.4% by 2021. (See Table 12 for more details).

Table 12. Victimization by property crimes. Percent.

| | 2014 | 2019/20 | 2021 |
|--|------|---------|------|
| Victimized household in percent of all households | 2.1 | 9.5 | 1.4 |
| Victimized households in percent of all households living in | | | |
| Urban | 1.8 | 9.1 | 1.8 |
| Rural | 2.1 | 9.8 | 1.1 |

8.5 Feeling of safety

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

In general, the results from CSES2021 indicates that about 95 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. Percent.

| Feeling of safety from crime | CSES 2019/20 | | | CSES 2021 | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | Women headed households | Men headed households | All households | Women headed households | Men headed households | All households |
| Feeling safe from crime in neighborhood | 88.8 | 89.0 | 89.0 | 95.1 | 95.1 | 95.1 |
| Heads of household feeling safe from crime and in neighborhood in % of all heads of households in | | | | | | |
| Urban | 87.9 | 89.6 | 89.1 | 93.8 | 93.8 | 93.8 |
| Rural | 89.5 | 88.7 | 88.8 | 96.1 | 95.9 | 95.9 |

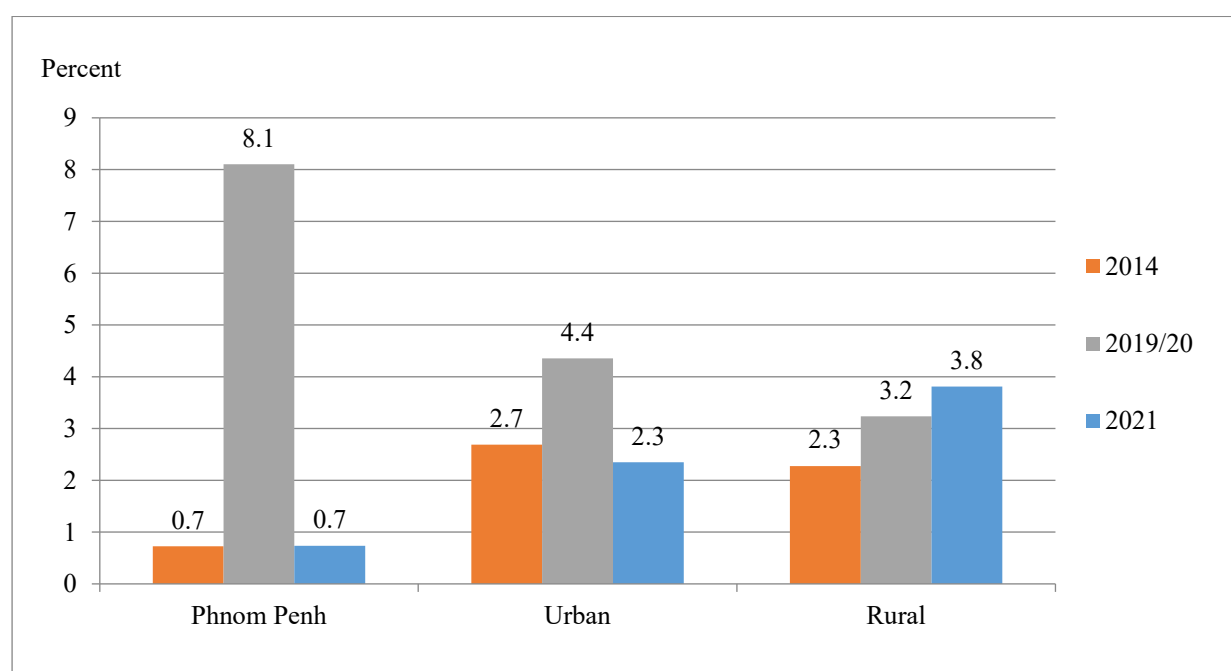
In general, the results from CSES 2021 indicates that about 94 percent of the Cambodian household heads felt safe from crime in their neighbourhood. No significant differences regarding feeling of safety were found between women and men of the headed households. (See Table 13.2 for more details).

Table 13.2: Feeling of safety from violence by geographical domain and sex of head of household. Percent.

| Feeling of safety from violence | CSES 2019/20 | | | CSES 2021 | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | Women headed households | Men headed households | All households | Women headed households | Men headed households | All households |
| Feeling safe from violence in neighborhood | 83.5 | 83.0 | 83.1 | 94.7 | 93.8 | 94.0 |
| Heads of household feeling safe from violence in neighborhood in % of all heads of households in | | | | | | |
| Urban | 85.0 | 84.2 | 84.4 | 94.1 | 92.4 | 92.8 |
| Rural | 82.5 | 82.3 | 82.3 | 95.2 | 94.6 | 94.7 |

8.6 Households victimized by accidents

Figure 2 shows the accident rates by geographical domains in Cambodia 2014, 2019/20 and 2021. As indicated, there were significant decrements of accident in Phnom Penh then other domain from 2019/20 to 2021. Phnom Penh had the lowest accident rates with about 0.7 percent following by urban areas about 2 percent and rural areas about 4 percent.

Figure 2. Accidents by geographical domain. 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 year⁹.

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.

⁹In 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 issue¹⁰. 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 seasons¹¹.

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

¹¹ 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.¹² 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 to 2021, 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 answer¹³.

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 CSES 2021 and CSES2019/20 were similar in size, at about 10,080 households. However the surveys between these years (2015-17) had smaller samples of

¹² Deaton, Zaidi, *Guidelines for Constructing Consumption Aggregates For Welfare Analysis* ,p 14

¹³ The Canberra group, *Final report and Recommendations*, Ottawa 2001, p 54

about 3,600 households. Therefore, income estimates from 2019/20 and 2021 have less statistical uncertainty than estimates from the other years.

Main sources of incomes

The number of Cambodian normal households is about 3.9 million with 15.9 million people living in Cambodia as of year 2021 (CSES2021). Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita in 2021 was to USD1,648 from USD1,606 in 2020(SNA2021).

The total monthly income of Cambodian households is estimated to be 2,334 thousand riels in 2021, which is an decrease by 5 percent if compared to 2019/20 and it is increased by 44 percent if compared to year 2015. Cambodian household's disposable income in 2021 decreased by 5 percent if compared to 2019/20 and increased by 45 percent if compared to 2015. 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 2015 to an estimated 50 percent in 2021. The share of incomes from wage and salary decreased by 6 percent, if compared to 2021. Self-employment income shows tendencies to decrease its share, to about 41 percent of the total incomes in 2021.

It is notable that the main source of Cambodian household income in 2021 is wages and salary, while the main source of income in 2015 was wages and salary. 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 4 percent in 2021 if compared to 2019/20. Non-agriculture income decreased by about 14 percent in 2021 if compared to 2019/20 and increased by 54 percent if compared to 2015.

Phnom Penh, household wages and salaries decreased about 12 percent in 2021 compared to 2019/20. Self-employment income decreased by 14 percent caused by agriculture and non-agriculture income also decreased, while owner-occupied house income also decreased. The household total incomes in Phnom Penh decreased with about 13 percent in 2021 if compared to 2019/20.

In other urban areas, the household total incomes decreased 10 percent in 2021 compared to 2019/20. However, total income increased by 17 percent if compared to 2015. The main source of household income is from wages and salaries, which represented about 55 percent of the total income in 2021, an decrease of about 2 percent from 2021. Self-employment income has decreased to 979 thousand riels in 2021 from 1,178 thousand riels in 2019/20. The capital market for households is still very small, representing about 0.2 percent of the total income. Household income from agriculture decreased about 5 percent while non-agriculture income decreased by 22 percent if compared to 2019/20. However, it was increased by 25 percent if compared to 2015.

In other rural areas, household total incomes increased with about 0.05 percent in 2021 compared to 2019/20. The main source of household income in other rural areas is from wages and salaries which represented about 44 percent of the total income. Income sources from Self-employment income represented about 44 percent of the total incomes and decreased about 0.23 percent in 2021 compared to 2019/20. The capital market for household seems very small, representing less than one percent of the total income. Household income from agriculture increased about 8 percent in 2021 while non-agriculture income decreased about 10 percent, if compared to 2019/20.

Table 1 Income composition, average per month, 2015 – 2021. In thousand riels and percent.

| Source of income | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Values in Thousand Riels | | | | | |
| Cambodia | | | | | |
| Primary income | 1,523 | 1,666 | 1,862 | 2,270 | 2,120 |
| Wage and Salary | 788 | 887 | 1,039 | 1,243 | 1,165 |
| Self-employment Income | 727 | 777 | 820 | 1,025 | 949 |
| Agriculture | 238 | 246 | 251 | 264 | 275 |
| Non Agriculture | 362 | 399 | 438 | 647 | 558 |
| Owner occupied house | 127 | 132 | 131 | 114 | 115 |
| Property income | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Total transfers received | 96 | 111 | 98 | 198 | 214 |
| Total Income | 1,619 | 1,777 | 1,960 | 2,468 | 2,334 |
| Total transfers paid (*) | 11 | 11 | 13 | 6 | 4 |
| Disposable Income | 1,608 | 1,766 | 1,947 | 2,462 | 2,329 |
| Phnom Penh | | | | | |
| Primary income | 2,869 | 2,827 | 2,788 | 3,530 | 3,101 |
| Wage and Salary | 1,736 | 1,738 | 1,831 | 2,127 | 1,881 |
| Self-employment Income | 1,110 | 1,078 | 949 | 1,401 | 1,206 |
| Agriculture | 7 | 6 | 7 | 30 | 7 |
| Non Agriculture | 738 | 749 | 611 | 1,067 | 949 |
| Owner occupied house | 365 | 322 | 331 | 304 | 251 |
| Property income | 23 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 14 |
| Total transfers received | 69 | 80 | 65 | 205 | 163 |
| Total Income | 2,938 | 2,907 | 2,853 | 3,735 | 3,263 |
| Total transfers paid (*) | 16 | 16 | 20 | 22 | 12 |
| Disposable Income | 2,922 | 2,891 | 2,833 | 3,714 | 3,252 |
| Other urban | | | | | |
| Primary income | 2,133 | 2,341 | 2,373 | 2,309 | 2,439 |
| Wage and Salary | 873 | 1,034 | 1,150 | 1,490 | 1,455 |
| Self-employment Income | 1,225 | 1,298 | 1,212 | 1,178 | 979 |
| Agriculture | 100 | 88 | 105 | 175 | 166 |
| Non Agriculture | 906 | 990 | 895 | 865 | 676 |
| Owner occupied house | 218 | 220 | 212 | 138 | 137 |
| Property income(**) | 35 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 4 |
| Total transfers received | 117 | 120 | 126 | 242 | 195 |
| Total Income | 2,250 | 2,461 | 2,498 | 2,919 | 2,633 |
| Total transfers paid (*) | 14 | 15 | 16 | 5 | 4 |
| Disposable Income | 2,236 | 2,446 | 2,482 | 2,914 | 2,629 |
| Other rural | | | | | |
| Primary income | 1,233 | 1,403 | 1,662 | 1,824 | 1,772 |
| Wage and Salary | 631 | 742 | 913 | 943 | 889 |
| Self-employment Income | 599 | 661 | 748 | 880 | 878 |
| Agriculture | 293 | 303 | 306 | 353 | 380 |
| Non Agriculture | 228 | 266 | 351 | 467 | 422 |
| Owner occupied house | 78 | 92 | 91 | 60 | 76 |
| Property income | 2 | 0.1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Total transfers received | 96 | 114 | 99 | 179 | 233 |
| Total Income | 1,329 | 1,517 | 1,760 | 2,003 | 2,004 |
| Total transfers paid (*) | 10 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 3 |
| Disposable Income | 1,319 | 1,507 | 1,749 | 2,000 | 2,002 |
| Share in % | | | | | |
| Cambodia | | | | | |
| Primary income | 94.1 | 93.8 | 95.0 | 92.0 | 90.8 |
| Wage and Salary | 48.7 | 49.9 | 53.0 | 50.4 | 49.9 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Self-employment Income | 44.9 | 43.7 | 41.8 | 41.5 | 40.7 |
| Agriculture | 14.7 | 13.9 | 12.8 | 10.7 | 11.8 |
| Non Agriculture | 22.4 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 26.2 | 23.9 |
| Owner occupied house | 7.8 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 4.9 |
| Property income | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Total transfers received | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 9.2 |
| Total Income | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100.0 |
| Total transfers paid (*) | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Disposable Income | 99.3 | 99.4 | 99.3 | 99.8 | 99.8 |
| Phnom Penh | | | | | |
| Primary income | 97.6 | 97.3 | 97.7 | 94.5 | 95.0 |
| Wage and Salary | 59.1 | 59.8 | 64.2 | 56.9 | 57.6 |
| Self-employment Income | 37.8 | 37.1 | 33.3 | 37.5 | 37.0 |
| Agriculture | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Non Agriculture | 25.1 | 25.8 | 21.4 | 28.6 | 29.1 |
| Owner occupied house | 12.4 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 8.1 | 7.7 |
| Property income | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Total transfers received | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| Total Income | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100.0 |
| Total transfers paid (*) | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Disposable Income | 99.4 | 99.5 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 99.7 |
| Other urban | | | | | |
| Primary income | 94.8 | 95.1 | 95.0 | 91.7 | 92.6 |
| Wage and Salary | 38.8 | 42.0 | 46.0 | 51.0 | 55.3 |
| Self-employment Income | 54.4 | 52.7 | 48.5 | 40.4 | 37.2 |
| Agriculture | 4.5 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| Non Agriculture | 40.3 | 40.2 | 35.8 | 29.6 | 25.7 |
| Owner occupied house | 9.7 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 4.7 | 5.2 |
| Property income(**) | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Total transfers received | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 8.3 | 7.4 |
| Total Income | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100.0 |
| Total transfers paid (*) | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Disposable Income | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.8 | 99.8 |
| Other rural | | | | | |
| Primary income | 92.7 | 92.5 | 94.4 | 91.1 | 88.4 |
| Wage and Salary | 47.5 | 48.9 | 51.9 | 47.1 | 44.4 |
| Self-employment Income | 45.1 | 43.6 | 42.5 | 43.9 | 43.8 |
| Agriculture | 22.1 | 20.0 | 17.4 | 17.6 | 19.0 |
| Non Agriculture | 17.2 | 17.6 | 19.9 | 23.3 | 21.1 |
| Owner occupied house | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 3.8 |
| Property income | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Total transfers received | 7.3 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 8.9 | 11.6 |
| Total Income | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100.0 |
| Total transfers paid (*) | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Disposable Income | 99.2 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 99.9 | 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

Note. Income in 2019/20 is updated to ensure the consistency of the revised methodology.

Disposable income

The disposable income varies considerably between the different geographical domains in Cambodia. In 2021, the average household income is 2,329 thousand riels per month which decreased about 5 percent if compared to 2019/20.

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 540 thousand riels per month which is decreased about 5 percent in 2021 if compared to 2019/20. In Phnom Penh, the average household disposable income is 3,252 thousand riels per month in 2021 and per capita disposable income is 773 thousand riels per month.

In 2021, per capita disposable income in Phnom Penh is almost two times larger than the per capita disposable income in other rural areas. In 2015, per capita disposable income in Phnom Penh was just above two 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, 2015–2021, In Thousand Riels.

| Domain | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Per household | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 1,608 | 1,766 | 1,947 | 2,462 | 2,329 |
| Phnom Penh | 2,922 | 2,891 | 2,833 | 3,714 | 3,252 |
| Other urban | 2,236 | 2,446 | 2,482 | 2,914 | 2,629 |
| Other rural | 1,319 | 1,507 | 1,749 | 2,000 | 2,002 |
| Per capita | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 370 | 415 | 464 | 570 | 540 |
| Phnom Penh | 650 | 748 | 695 | 903 | 773 |
| Other urban | 524 | 554 | 602 | 662 | 610 |
| Other rural | 306 | 347 | 413 | 452 | 455 |

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, 2015–2021. In thousand riels.

| Domain | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Per household | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 1,144 | 1,186 | 1,456 | 2,103 | 1,830 |
| Phnom Penh | 2,275 | 2,210 | 2,253 | 3,287 | 2,714 |
| Other urban | 1,559 | 1,375 | 1,839 | 2,524 | 2,180 |
| Other rural | 981 | 1,021 | 1,303 | 1,720 | 1,497 |
| Per capita | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 267 | 293 | 355 | 436 | 431 |
| Phnom Penh | 520 | 559 | 569 | 724 | 648 |
| Other urban | 359 | 320 | 438 | 513 | 514 |
| Other rural | 237 | 261 | 323 | 351 | 358 |

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 2021, the households in quintile 5 have a disposable income per capita that is about 10 times larger than the 20 percent of the households with the lowest income.

In 2015, the households in quintile 5 had a disposable income per capita that is 11 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, 2015- 2021.
In thousand riels and percent.**

| Domain | Values in Thousand Riels | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
| Cambodia | | | | | |
| Quintile group | | | | | |
| Lowest | 82 | 59 | 110 | 119 | 118 |
| Second | 190 | 191 | 238 | 290 | 289 |
| Middle | 284 | 303 | 363 | 436 | 434 |
| Fourth | 406 | 449 | 521 | 634 | 622 |
| Highest | 890 | 1,074 | 1,090 | 1,373 | 1,236 |
| Phnom Penh | | | | | |
| Quintile group | | | | | |
| Lowest | 200 | 172 | 211 | 309 | 270 |
| Second | 373 | 384 | 399 | 540 | 458 |
| Middle | 526 | 559 | 575 | 728 | 648 |
| Fourth | 737 | 795 | 791 | 994 | 870 |
| Highest | 1,412 | 1,831 | 1,499 | 1,950 | 1,622 |
| Other urban | | | | | |
| Quintile group | | | | | |
| Lowest | 129 | 10 | 167 | 188 | 189 |
| Second | 248 | 214 | 311 | 370 | 370 |
| Middle | 358 | 322 | 444 | 516 | 516 |
| Fourth | 541 | 483 | 638 | 710 | 702 |
| Highest | 1,348 | 1,737 | 1,449 | 1,525 | 1,275 |
| Other rural | | | | | |
| Quintile group | | | | | |
| Lowest | 57 | 49 | 88 | 87 | 86 |
| Second | 154 | 159 | 206 | 231 | 234 |
| Middle | 236 | 263 | 322 | 353 | 359 |
| Fourth | 337 | 393 | 467 | 510 | 524 |
| Highest | 746 | 871 | 983 | 1,082 | 1,073 |
| Share in % | | | | | |
| Cambodia | | | | | |
| Quintile group | | | | | |
| Lowest | 4.4 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| Second | 10.3 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.7 |
| Middle | 15.3 | 14.6 | 15.6 | 15.3 | 16.1 |
| Fourth | 21.9 | 21.6 | 22.4 | 22.2 | 23.0 |
| Highest | 48.1 | 51.7 | 46.9 | 48.2 | 45.8 |
| Phnom Penh | | | | | |
| Quintile group | | | | | |
| Lowest | 6.2 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 7.0 |
| Second | 11.5 | 10.3 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 11.8 |
| Middle | 16.2 | 14.9 | 16.5 | 16.1 | 16.8 |
| Fourth | 22.7 | 21.3 | 22.8 | 22.0 | 22.5 |
| Highest | 43.5 | 48.9 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 41.9 |
| Other urban | | | | | |
| Quintile group | | | | | |
| Lowest | 4.9 | 0.4 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.2 |
| Second | 9.4 | 7.7 | 10.3 | 11.2 | 12.1 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Middle | 13.7 | 11.7 | 14.8 | 15.6 | 16.9 |
| Fourth | 20.6 | 17.5 | 21.2 | 21.5 | 23.0 |
| Highest | 51.4 | 62.8 | 48.2 | 46.1 | 41.8 |
| Other rural | | | | | |
| Quintile group | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.7 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Second | 10.1 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.3 |
| Middle | 15.4 | 15.2 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.8 |
| Fourth | 22.0 | 22.7 | 22.6 | 22.5 | 23.0 |
| Highest | 48.8 | 50.2 | 47.6 | 47.8 | 47.1 |

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 2015, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 10 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. In 2016, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 11 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. Within the geographical domains the distance is somewhat smaller.

In 2017, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 7 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. In 2019/20, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 8 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. Within the geographical domains the distance is somewhat smaller.

In 2021, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 8 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 4 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 5 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 8 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, 2015-2021. In thousand riels and percent.

| Domain | Values in Thousand Riels | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
| Cambodia | | | | | |
| P05 | 46 | 37 | 70 | 73 | 76 |
| P10 | 73 | 68 | 113 | 129 | 131 |
| P25 | 152 | 157 | 205 | 255 | 254 |
| P50 Median | 267 | 295 | 350 | 436 | 431 |
| P75 | 438 | 473 | 550 | 693 | 676 |
| P90 | 705 | 759 | 825 | 1,083 | 984 |
| P95 | 1,004 | 1,118 | 1,063 | 1,500 | 1,271 |
| Phnom Penh | | | | | |
| P05 | 165 | 80 | 151 | 254 | 239 |
| P10 | 211 | 198 | 207 | 315 | 300 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| P25 | 333 | 318 | 339 | 486 | 417 |
| P50 Median | 520 | 514 | 530 | 724 | 648 |
| P75 | 798 | 775 | 806 | 1,075 | 931 |
| P90 | 1,169 | 1,185 | 1,077 | 1,615 | 1,297 |
| P95 | 1,485 | 1,741 | 1,388 | 2,071 | 1,684 |
| Other urban | | | | | |
| P05 | 85 | 20 | 123 | 136 | 137 |
| P10 | 142 | 64 | 157 | 210 | 200 |
| P25 | 216 | 187 | 274 | 336 | 335 |
| P50 Median | 359 | 309 | 421 | 513 | 514 |
| P75 | 605 | 508 | 646 | 766 | 761 |
| P90 | 1,004 | 825 | 966 | 1,192 | 1,043 |
| P95 | 1,540 | 1,328 | 1,259 | 1,739 | 1,291 |
| Other rural | | | | | |
| P05 | 41 | 38 | 63 | 53 | 56 |
| P10 | 63 | 65 | 97 | 95 | 99 |
| P25 | 135 | 138 | 181 | 200 | 206 |
| P50 Median | 237 | 266 | 319 | 351 | 358 |
| P75 | 372 | 432 | 497 | 558 | 574 |
| P90 | 568 | 659 | 719 | 845 | 822 |
| P95 | 751 | 897 | 934 | 1,150 | 1,101 |
| Share in % | | | | | |
| Cambodia | | | | | |
| P05 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 3.0 |
| P10 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 5.1 |
| P25 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 10.0 |
| P50 Median | 9.9 | 10.2 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 16.9 |
| P75 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 17.3 | 16.6 | 26.5 |
| P90 | 26.3 | 26.1 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 38.6 |
| P95 | 37.4 | 38.5 | 33.5 | 36.0 | 49.8 |
| Phnom Penh | | | | | |
| P05 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.3 |
| P10 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.4 |
| P25 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.6 |
| P50 Median | 11.1 | 10.7 | 11.8 | 11.1 | 11.7 |
| P75 | 17.0 | 16.1 | 17.9 | 16.4 | 16.9 |
| P90 | 25.0 | 24.6 | 23.9 | 24.7 | 23.5 |
| P95 | 31.7 | 36.2 | 30.9 | 31.7 | 30.5 |
| Other urban | | | | | |
| P05 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| P10 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| P25 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.8 |
| P50 Median | 9.1 | 9.5 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 12.0 |
| P75 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 16.8 | 15.7 | 17.8 |
| P90 | 25.4 | 25.5 | 25.1 | 24.4 | 24.4 |
| P95 | 39.0 | 41.0 | 32.7 | 35.5 | 30.2 |
| Other rural | | | | | |
| P05 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| P10 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| P25 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.4 |
| P50 Median | 10.9 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 11.1 |
| P75 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 17.1 | 17.9 |
| P90 | 26.2 | 26.4 | 25.6 | 26.0 | 25.5 |
| P95 | 34.7 | 35.9 | 33.2 | 35.4 | 34.2 |

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 2015 to 2021, 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 men household head is 0.1 exceeding the disposable income per capita for women household head in 2021. (See Table 6 for more details).

Table 6. Disposable income per capita, average per month by sex of household head and geographical domain, 2015–2021. In thousand riels and ratio.

| Domain | Values in Thousand Riels | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
| Cambodia | | | | | |
| Women | 358 | 399 | 455 | 580 | 534 |
| Men | 374 | 410 | 448 | 568 | 541 |
| Both sexes | 370 | 408 | 450 | 570 | 540 |
| Phnom Penh | | | | | |
| Women | 587 | 700 | 612 | 927 | 817 |
| Men | 677 | 665 | 657 | 895 | 758 |
| Both sexes | 650 | 673 | 646 | 903 | 773 |
| Other urban | | | | | |
| Women | 454 | 433 | 518 | 617 | 575 |
| Men | 544 | 562 | 570 | 671 | 619 |
| Both sexes | 524 | 535 | 560 | 662 | 610 |
| Other rural | | | | | |
| Women | 301 | 331 | 410 | 430 | 406 |
| Men | 307 | 347 | 397 | 457 | 464 |
| Both sexes | 306 | 344 | 400 | 452 | 455 |
| | Ratio of disposable income per capita | | | | |
| Cambodia | | | | | |
| Women | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Men | | | | | |
| Both sexes | | | | | |
| Phnom Penh | | | | | |
| Women | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Men | | | | | |
| Both sexes | | | | | |
| Other urban | | | | | |
| Women | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Men | | | | | |
| Both sexes | | | | | |
| Other rural | | | | | |
| Women | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Men | | | | | |
| Both sexes | | | | | |

9.3 Household liabilities in Cambodia

Number of Cambodian households about 33 percent has experienced within debt or liabilities in 2021. The figures from the survey shows the number of indebted households has increased about 2.6 percent if compared to 2019/20. 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 2019/20. 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, 2015-2021. In thousand and percent.

| Domain | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Number of indebted households in thousands | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 1,255 | 1,253 | 1,221 | 1,251 | 1,283 |
| Phnom Penh | 38 | 31 | 48 | 116 | 119 |
| Other urban | 113 | 137 | 116 | 313 | 332 |
| Other rural | 1,104 | 1,085 | 1,057 | 822 | 832 |
| In Percent | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 37.9 | 37.0 | 35.5 | 34.4 | 33.2 |
| Phnom Penh | 9.7 | 7.9 | 12.8 | 21.8 | 21.5 |
| Other urban | 31.4 | 37.4 | 31.2 | 37.2 | 36.1 |
| Other rural | 43.2 | 41.1 | 39.3 | 36.4 | 34.7 |

Cambodian households who have the average amount of outstanding loan are increased by about 20 percent in 2021 if compared to 2019/20 and it was significantly increased if compared to 2015. Cambodian households in Phnom Penh have also decreased in outstanding loan if compared to 2019/20. For other urban areas, the outstanding loans incurred by the households have gradually increased if compared to 2019/20, which is experienced in increasing by 10 percent if compared to 2019/20. Households in other rural areas have increased about 37 percent in outstanding loans if compared to 2019/20 while the number of indebted households have decreased to 35 percent in 2021 from 36 percent in 2019/20. 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, 2015-2021. In thousand riels.

| Domain | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Cambodia | 5,157 | 7,511 | 9,579 | 17,739 | 21,346 |
| Phnom Penh | 10,270 | 12,826 | 15,290 | 33,445 | 28,439 |
| Other urban | 8,873 | 12,465 | 18,652 | 24,158 | 26,660 |
| Other rural | 4,600 | 6,743 | 8,314 | 13,338 | 18,334 |

In Cambodia, the outstanding loans of Cambodian households are mainly obtained from the bank which 35 percent shares to the overall loans in is about 2021 while households are obtained loan from microfinance/credit operator 52 percent that separate from NGOs (2016 survey question breakdown). The households who have obtained from NGOs constitute about 2 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 52 percent, from the moneylender, about 5 percent, from relatives in Cambodia, 8 percent, and microfinance/credit operator is about 31 percent.

In other urban areas, the households are also mainly obtained loans from the bank and microfinance/ credit operator, which constitute about 38 percent and 50 percent respectively in 2021. Loans from moneylenders constitute about 2 percent and from relatives in Cambodia, about 4 percent.

In other rural areas, the households are mainly obtained from the bank and microfinance/ credit operator, which constitute about 31 percent and 56 percent respectively in 2021. 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, 2015-2021. In thousand riels and percent.

| Source of loan | Value in Thousand Riels | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
| Cambodia | | | | | |
| Relatives in Cambodia | 4,424 | 4,124 | 3,462 | 7,066 | 8,209 |
| Relatives who live abroad | 2,890 | 9,117 | 5,781 | 8,975 | 4,008 |
| Friends/ neighborly | 5,037 | 1,860 | 4,136 | 3,275 | 5,593 |
| Money lender | 2,836 | 3,373 | 3,492 | 6,689 | 5,334 |
| Trader | 2,534 | 3,391 | 3,049 | 9,437 | 21,327 |
| Landlord | 10,000 | 0 | 5,667 | 68,332 | 21,947 |
| Employer | 650 | 5,000 | 8,093 | 200 | 22,335 |
| Bank | 6,320 | 13,100 | 17,585 | 27,059 | 34,656 |
| NGOs | 3,843 | 3,793 | 7,471 | 12,904 | 15,107 |
| Microfinance/Credit Operator | - | 6,580 | 7,310 | 12,669 | 15,422 |
| Others | 1,802 | 1,082 | 7,332 | 5,218 | 15,577 |
| Phnom Penh | | | | | |
| Relatives in Cambodia | 10,000 | 2,819 | 1,346 | 13,421 | 15,439 |
| Relatives who live abroad | 0 | 3,295 | 0 | 0 | 430 |
| Friends/ neighborly | 20,526 | 885 | 967 | 1,389 | 3,985 |
| Money lender | 4,000 | 9,031 | 3,200 | 6,762 | 10,395 |
| Trader | 1,877 | 0 | 0 | 12,440 | 1,316 |
| Landlord | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26,933 | 3,200 |
| Employer | 0 | 5,000 | 18,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Bank | 10,601 | 19,574 | 21,829 | 41,070 | 37,244 |
| NGOs | 7,979 | 1,168 | 3,794 | 1,510 | 320 |
| Microfinance/Credit Operator | - | 14,550 | 10,899 | 20,655 | 23,655 |
| Others | 577 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other urban | | | | | |
| Relatives in Cambodia | 12,255 | 9,816 | 8,807 | 5,802 | 11,021 |
| Relatives who live abroad | 1,505 | 0 | 15,636 | 27,727 | 4,785 |
| Friends/ neighborly | 891 | 0 | 13,266 | 8,491 | 1,328 |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| Money lender | 4,678 | 6,111 | 3,294 | 21,623 | 6,147 |
| Trader | 0 | 8,101 | 6,960 | 26,010 | 59,836 |
| Landlord | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 103,985 | 56,534 |
| Employer | 0 | 0 | 3,886 | 200 | 0 |
| Bank | 10,981 | 19,135 | 37,394 | 36,455 | 41,263 |
| NGOs | 3,141 | 2,111 | 11,625 | 16,887 | 23,401 |
| Microfinance/Credit Operator | - | 9,597 | 11,015 | 17,262 | 17,932 |
| Others | 4,336 | 1,000 | 700 | 8,103 | 14,142 |
| Other rural | | | | | |
| Relatives in Cambodia | 3,079 | 3,623 | 3,130 | 6,208 | 5,648 |
| Relatives who live abroad | 3,053 | 10,126 | 2,826 | 3,870 | 5,657 |
| Friends/ neighborly | 1,811 | 1,938 | 2,913 | 2,351 | 6,976 |
| Money lender | 2,709 | 2,919 | 3,509 | 3,886 | 4,345 |
| Trader | 2,682 | 2,526 | 1,899 | 3,067 | 18,012 |
| Landlord | 0 | 0 | 5,667 | 38,080 | 4,000 |
| Employer | 650 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22,335 |
| Bank | 5,635 | 11,662 | 14,633 | 19,931 | 30,958 |
| NGOs | 3,864 | 3,970 | 6,756 | 11,904 | 8,146 |
| Microfinance/Credit Operator | - | 6,100 | 6,876 | 10,633 | 13,941 |
| Others | 1,589 | 1,104 | 7,842 | 4,337 | 15,779 |
| Cambodia | | | | | |
| Relatives in Cambodia | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 4.9 | 4.7 |
| Relatives who live abroad | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Friends/ neighborly | 2.1 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Money lender | 10.6 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 3.6 |
| Trader | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Landlord | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Employer | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Bank | 57.2 | 24.2 | 27.5 | 39.6 | 34.9 |
| NGOs | 19.8 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| Microfinance/Credit Operator | - | 53.8 | 50.6 | 46.3 | 52.2 |
| Others | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Phnom Penh | | | | | |
| Relatives in Cambodia | 1.3 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 7.0 | 8.1 |
| Relatives who live abroad | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Friends/ neighborly | 12.3 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Money lender | 3.0 | 11.6 | 3.0 | 8.1 | 4.7 |
| Trader | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.7 |
| Landlord | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Employer | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bank | 64.7 | 33.8 | 53.3 | 72.2 | 51.9 |
| NGOs | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Microfinance/Credit Operator | - | 32.2 | 26.7 | 10.2 | 30.9 |
| Others | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other urban | | | | | |
| Relatives in Cambodia | 9.4 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 3.7 |
| Relatives who live abroad | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Friends/ neighborly | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Money lender | 6.9 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Trader | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Landlord | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Employer | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Bank | 60.7 | 35.0 | 30.2 | 36.7 | 38.3 |
| NGOs | 17.0 | 3.5 | 10.1 | 2.9 | 4.3 |
| Microfinance/Credit Operator | - | 50.8 | 44.6 | 53.1 | 49.9 |
| Others | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Other rural | | | | | |
| Relatives in Cambodia | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 4.7 |
| Relatives who live abroad | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Friends/ neighborly | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Money lender | 11.3 | 7.4 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Trader | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Landlord | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Employer | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Bank | 56.6 | 22.6 | 26.0 | 36.3 | 31.3 |
| NGOs | 20.6 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 1.9 |
| Microfinance/Credit Operator | - | 54.8 | 52.3 | 48.6 | 55.9 |
| Others | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 |

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

In 2021, overall households have firstly borrowed moneys for their consumption needs which is about 20 percent shares to overall purposes. The second purpose of borrowing is for Purchase/improvement of dwelling, which constitutes about 19 percent and third purpose is Purchase of consumer durables, about 16 percent. Most purpose of borrowing in Phnom Penh is mainly for Purchase of consumer durables, which is about 32 percent, in the other urban is mainly purpose for Purchase/improvement of dwelling, which is about 27 percent, whereas in the other rural areas is mainly purpose for Agricultural activities about 20 percent, (See Table 10 for more details).

Table 10. Average outstanding debt by purpose of borrowing and geographical domain, 2015-2021. In thousand riels and percent.

| Purpose of borrowing | Value in Thousand Riels | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
| Cambodia | | | | | |
| Agricultural activities | 4,544 | 7,863 | 8,096 | 13,277 | 16,548 |
| Non-agricultural activities | 6,896 | 13,776 | 13,752 | 29,570 | 30,707 |
| Household consumption needs | 3,899 | 5,255 | 6,239 | 11,093 | 11,511 |
| Illness, injury, accident | 3,721 | 2,848 | 4,465 | 6,941 | 8,805 |
| Other emergencies (fire, flood) | 4,700 | 2,400 | 120,320 | 0 | 8,110 |
| Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.) | 3,522 | 3,269 | 4,916 | 7,670 | 10,097 |
| Purchase/improvement of dwelling | 7,316 | 9,279 | 17,814 | 24,662 | 24,379 |
| Purchase of consumer durables | 7,555 | 7,433 | 9,503 | 16,984 | 20,317 |
| Servicing and existing debts | 9,023 | 10,979 | 11,200 | 23,415 | 34,172 |
| Others | 9,297 | 8,982 | 9,972 | 25,473 | 39,755 |
| Phnom Penh | | | | | |
| Agricultural activities | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 8,453 | 37,973 |
| Non-agricultural activities | 6,410 | 26,696 | 18,558 | 51,050 | 33,213 |
| Household consumption needs | 8,075 | 9,295 | 12,229 | 22,381 | 10,721 |
| Illness, injury, accident | 13,063 | 1,816 | 3,898 | 19,862 | 36,779 |
| Other emergencies (fire, flood) | 4,700 | 2,400 | 120,320 | 0 | 9,974 |
| Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.) | 2,690 | 0 | 0 | 42,192 | 13,529 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Purchase/improvement of dwelling | 14,513 | 10,891 | 23,595 | 44,968 | 28,791 |
| Purchase of consumer durables | 10,716 | 20,857 | 11,213 | 21,301 | 30,818 |
| Servicing and existing debts | 19,153 | 22,374 | 9,874 | 38,099 | 36,596 |
| Others | 2,000 | 0 | 22,000 | 28,240 | 45,093 |
| Other urban | | | | | |
| Agricultural activities | 5,463 | 9,032 | 17,441 | 21,003 | 21,399 |
| Non-agricultural activities | 12,142 | 18,793 | 18,108 | 36,699 | 35,652 |
| Household consumption needs | 5,119 | 8,497 | 6,884 | 14,335 | 17,138 |
| Illness, injury, accident | 5,065 | 3,226 | 6,114 | 8,946 | 8,872 |
| Other emergencies (fire, flood) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 |
| Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.) | 5,509 | 3,396 | 4,402 | 13,348 | 10,366 |
| Purchase/improvement of dwelling | 15,562 | 19,666 | 35,943 | 31,315 | 30,043 |
| Purchase of consumer durables | 5,407 | 9,535 | 14,968 | 21,288 | 21,630 |
| Servicing and existing debts | 14,276 | 15,764 | 27,233 | 25,690 | 40,521 |
| Others | 33,180 | 30,222 | 39,891 | 33,679 | 45,898 |
| Other rural | | | | | |
| Agricultural activities | 4,501 | 7,822 | 7,643 | 12,438 | 15,579 |
| Non-agricultural activities | 5,958 | 12,358 | 12,759 | 23,857 | 28,349 |
| Household consumption needs | 3,676 | 4,723 | 5,669 | 8,692 | 9,220 |
| Illness, injury, accident | 3,347 | 2,826 | 4,337 | 4,650 | 6,774 |
| Other emergencies (fire, flood) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,600 |
| Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.) | 3,149 | 3,257 | 4,973 | 4,246 | 9,857 |
| Purchase/improvement of dwelling | 5,746 | 7,177 | 13,915 | 15,968 | 20,333 |
| Purchase of consumer durables | 7,817 | 6,617 | 8,887 | 13,838 | 16,237 |
| Servicing and existing debts | 4,426 | 9,608 | 9,204 | 16,021 | 31,429 |
| Others | 800 | 7,052 | 6,383 | 19,908 | 36,331 |
| Cambodia | | | | | |
| Agricultural activities | 19.7 | 20.7 | 17.9 | 16.6 | 15.3 |
| Non-agricultural activities | 11.4 | 11.8 | 11.1 | 12.3 | 15.2 |
| Household consumption needs | 37.3 | 33.3 | 29.6 | 25.7 | 20.0 |
| Illness, injury, accident | 7.4 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 3.2 |
| Other emergencies (fire, flood) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 0.1 |
| Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.) | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Purchase/improvement of dwelling | 9.7 | 10.3 | 12.8 | 16.4 | 18.9 |
| Purchase of consumer durables | 8.7 | 9.9 | 12.8 | 14.2 | 15.9 |
| Servicing and existing debts | 2.9 | 4.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
| Others | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 4.0 |
| Phnom Penh | | | | | |
| Agricultural activities | 0.0 | - | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.3 |
| Non-agricultural activities | 11.8 | 7.8 | 5.8 | 12.1 | 17.9 |
| Household consumption needs | 40.9 | 44.9 | 55.1 | 22.0 | 17.4 |
| Illness, injury, accident | 5.3 | 5.9 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 2.0 |
| Other emergencies (fire, flood) | 3.4 | 1.8 | 1.3 | - | 1.0 |
| Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.) | 2.3 | - | - | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Purchase/improvement of dwelling | 12.7 | 19.9 | 15.7 | 22.7 | 14.2 |
| Purchase of consumer durables | 8.1 | 10.5 | 13.9 | 16.3 | 32.2 |
| Servicing and existing debts | 13.3 | 9.2 | 3.6 | 17.7 | 8.6 |
| Others | 2.3 | - | 1.0 | 1.3 | 3.7 |
| Other urban | | | | | |
| Agricultural activities | 9.7 | 6.5 | 8.7 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| Non-agricultural activities | 18.7 | 20.0 | 18.8 | 13.3 | 15.2 |
| Household consumption needs | 23.0 | 31.2 | 25.1 | 25.6 | 21.7 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Illness, injury, accident | 7.9 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 2.3 |
| Other emergencies (fire, flood) | 0.0 | - | - | - | 0.1 |
| Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.) | 4.7 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Purchase/improvement of dwelling | 13.3 | 14.6 | 20.8 | 22.6 | 26.8 |
| Purchase of consumer durables | 13.5 | 14.2 | 11.3 | 18.8 | 16.7 |
| Servicing and existing debts | 8.5 | 4.3 | 7.0 | 4.3 | 5.1 |
| Others | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Other rural | | | | | |
| Agricultural activities | 21.4 | 23.0 | 19.7 | 22.0 | 20.4 |
| Non-agricultural activities | 10.6 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 12.0 | 14.9 |
| Household consumption needs | 38.7 | 33.2 | 29.0 | 26.2 | 19.7 |
| Illness, injury, accident | 7.4 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 3.8 |
| Other emergencies (fire, flood) | 0.0 | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.) | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| Purchase/improvement of dwelling | 9.2 | 9.5 | 11.7 | 13.3 | 16.5 |
| Purchase of consumer durables | 8.2 | 9.3 | 13.0 | 12.3 | 13.4 |
| Servicing and existing debts | 2.0 | 3.9 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 5.6 |
| Others | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 3.8 |

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 2021, and the rate started to decrease steadily since 2015. The monthly interest rate on average differs between geographical domain in the country, 1.7 percent in Phnom Penh, 1.4 percent in the other urban areas and 1.5 percent in the rural areas. (See Table 11 for more details).

Table 11. Average monthly interest rate on loan by geographical domain, 2015-2021. In percent.

| Domain | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Cambodia | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Phnom Penh | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Other urban | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Other rural | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 |

In 2021, the average period (times) of loans until it's fully paid back is about 28 months for the indebted households in Cambodia. In Phnom Penh, the households have to pay off the debt back within 30 months on average, while the households living in other urban and other rural areas have to pay off their debts within 31 months and 27 months only, respectively. (See Table 12 for more details).

Table 12. Average time until debt is fully paid back by geographical domain, 2015-2021. In month.

| Domain | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Cambodia | 13.2 | 15.9 | 17.8 | 23.5 | 28.4 |
| Phnom Penh | 22.9 | 21.3 | 24.3 | 27.4 | 29.5 |
| Other urban | 15.8 | 19.9 | 20.7 | 27.8 | 30.8 |
| Other rural | 12.7 | 15.3 | 17.2 | 21.4 | 27.2 |

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 (2015-2021). In Phnom Penh, the ratio denoting that the average outstanding loans for women head of indebted households is higher than men in 2019/20 and 2021. 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 except in 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, 2015-2021. In thousand riels and ratio.

| Domain | Values in Thousand Riels | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
| Cambodia | | | | | |
| Women | 4,404 | 5,390 | 8,935 | 15,780 | 18,703 |
| Men | 5,338 | 8,040 | 9,727 | 18,099 | 21,854 |
| Both sexes | 5,157 | 7,511 | 9,579 | 17,739 | 21,346 |
| Phnom Penh | | | | | |
| Women | 8,197 | 9,611 | 7,928 | 46,097 | 44,772 |
| Men | 11,271 | 13,508 | 19,224 | 29,436 | 24,296 |
| Both sexes | 10,270 | 12,826 | 15,290 | 33,445 | 28,439 |
| Other urban | | | | | |
| Women | 8,284 | 11,544 | 10,248 | 16,935 | 19,466 |
| Men | 9,001 | 12,686 | 20,918 | 25,522 | 28,253 |
| Both sexes | 8,873 | 12,465 | 18,652 | 24,158 | 26,660 |
| Other rural | | | | | |
| Women | 3,813 | 4,546 | 8,847 | 8,545 | 13,487 |
| Men | 4,786 | 7,296 | 8,199 | 14,136 | 19,175 |
| Both sexes | 4,600 | 6,743 | 8,314 | 13,338 | 18,334 |
| | Ratio of average outstanding loans | | | | |
| Cambodia | | | | | |
| Women | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Men | | | | | |
| Both sexes | | | | | |
| Phnom Penh | | | | | |
| Women | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Men | | | | | |
| Both sexes | | | | | |
| Other urban | | | | | |
| Women | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Men | | | | | |
| Both sexes | | | | | |
| Other rural | | | | | |
| Women | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 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 CSES2019/20 and CSES2021.

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).

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 2021, average monthly consumption in Cambodia was 1,838 thousand Riels per household and 425 thousand Riels per capita while in 2019/20, it was 2,278 thousand Riels per household and 527 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, 2019/20, but decreased nearly 20% in 2021 due to covid-19 (See Table 1 for more details).

Table 1. Average monthly household and per capita consumption, 2019/20 and 2021. In thousand riels.

| Domain | Per household | | Per capita | |
|-------------|---------------|-------|------------|------|
| | 2019/20 | 2021 | 2019/20 | 2021 |
| Cambodia | 2,278 | 1,838 | 527 | 425 |
| Phnom Penh | 3,825 | 2,546 | 926 | 598 |
| Other urban | 2,534 | 2,038 | 577 | 470 |
| Other rural | 1,819 | 1,598 | 410 | 366 |

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. The trend of increasing consumption has taken place in recent years, and then in 2021 there was a drop down remarkably in all regions due to covid-19 (See Figure 1, Figure 2, and additional tables in Appendix for more details).

Figure 1. Average monthly consumption per household, 2009 to 2021. In thousand riels.

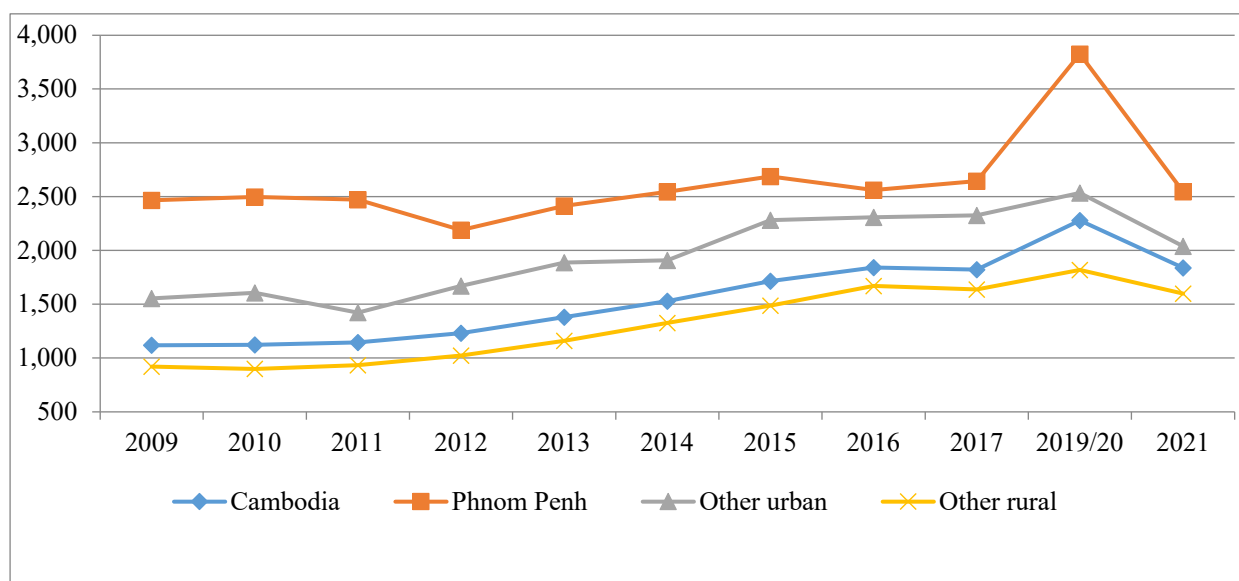
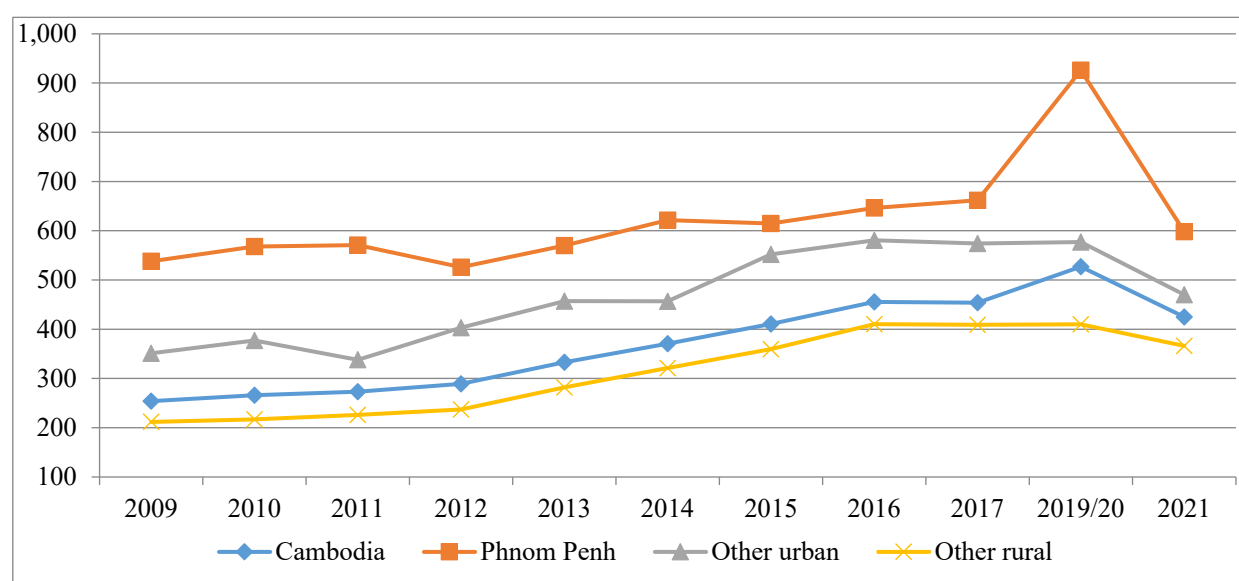


Figure 2. Average monthly consumption per capita, 2009 to 2021. In thousand riels.



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 increased from 41.7 percent in 2019/20 to 46.7 percent in 2021 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 21.0 to 23.7 percent from 2019/20 to 2021 respectively for all Cambodia and for Phnom Penh increased from 28.9 to 36.7 percent and other urban and other rural areas increased from 21.3 to 24.1 percent and 16.6 to 18.3 percent respectively.

There were some changes in the definition of some items in non-food consumption which caused some items to have significantly increased and some items to have decreased their shares of 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 10.2 percent in 2019/20 to 8.7 percent in 2021 while expenditure on health decreased from 5.9 percent in 2019/20 to 4.7 percent in 2021. For education, consumption expenditure has decreased from 2.1 to 1.4 percent at the national level. In other regions consumption expenditure also decreased. One reason can be that there are students not regularly attending school and not paying much school 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 from 2014 to 2019/20, but increased to 40.3 percent in 2021. 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, 2019/20 and 2021.
In thousand riels and percent.

| Consumption composition | Value in thousand Riels | | % of total | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2019/20 | 2021 | 2019/20 | 2021 |
| Cambodia | | | | |
| Food and non-alcoholic beverages | 220 | 199 | 41.7 | 46.7 |
| Alcohol and tobacco | 10 | 7 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Clothing and footwear | 16 | 12 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Housing, water, electricity | 111 | 101 | 21.0 | 23.7 |
| Furnishing etc | 4 | 3 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Health ¹ | 31 | 20 | 5.9 | 4.7 |
| Transportation ² | 54 | 37 | 10.2 | 8.7 |
| Communication | 11 | 11 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Recreation and culture | 13 | 4 | 2.5 | 0.9 |
| Education ³ | 11 | 6 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Miscellaneous goods ⁴ | 47 | 26 | 8.9 | 6.1 |
| Total | 528 | 426 | 100 | 100 |
| Phnom Penh | | | | |
| Food and non-alcoholic beverages | 360 | 242 | 38.9 | 40.3 |
| Alcohol and tobacco | 5 | 3 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Clothing and footwear | 24 | 16 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Housing, water, electricity | 268 | 220 | 28.9 | 36.7 |
| Furnishing etc | 7 | 3 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Health ¹ | 26 | 16 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Transportation ² | 92 | 38 | 9.9 | 6.3 |
| Communication | 17 | 18 | 1.8 | 3.0 |
| Recreation and culture | 31 | 4 | 3.3 | 0.7 |
| Education ³ | 38 | 17 | 4.1 | 2.8 |
| Miscellaneous goods ⁴ | 58 | 23 | 6.3 | 3.8 |
| Total | 926 | 600 | 100 | 100 |
| Other urban | | | | |
| Food and non-alcoholic beverages | 226 | 220 | 39.1 | 46.9 |
| Alcohol and tobacco | 12 | 9 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Clothing and footwear | 18 | 12 | 3.1 | 2.6 |
| Housing, water, electricity | 123 | 113 | 21.3 | 24.1 |
| Furnishing etc | 5 | 4 | 0.9 | 0.9 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|------|------|
| Health ¹ | 35 | 20 | 6.1 | 4.3 |
| Transportation ² | 71 | 43 | 12.3 | 9.2 |
| Communication | 14 | 12 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Recreation and culture | 13 | 4 | 2.2 | 0.9 |
| Education ³ | 10 | 6 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Miscellaneous goods ⁴ | 51 | 26 | 8.8 | 5.5 |
| Total | 578 | 469 | 100 | 100 |
| Other rural | | | | |
| Food and non-alcoholic beverages | 184 | 180 | 44.9 | 49.2 |
| Alcohol and tobacco | 10 | 7 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| Clothing and footwear | 14 | 11 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| Housing, water, electricity | 68 | 67 | 16.6 | 18.3 |
| Furnishing etc | 3 | 2 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Health ¹ | 30 | 22 | 7.3 | 6.0 |
| Transportation ² | 37 | 35 | 9.0 | 9.6 |
| Communication | 9 | 9 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| Recreation and culture | 8 | 4 | 2.0 | 1.1 |
| Education ³ | 5 | 3 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| Miscellaneous goods ⁴ | 42 | 26 | 10.2 | 7.1 |
| Total | 410 | 366 | 100 | 100 |

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 2019/20, and just about one thirds of the total per capita consumption in 2021 for Cambodia. The share of this group has declined in all geographical domains. In all domains the share of consumption by the highest quintile has decreased while the share of consumption by the lowest quintile has increased. This is likely an effect of covid-19 (See Table 3 for more details).

Table 3. Quintile groups by consumption per capita, average values per month, 2019/20 and 2021. In thousand riels and percent.

| Consumption composition | Value in thousand Riels | | % of total | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------|------------|------|
| | 2019 | 2021 | 2019 | 2021 |
| Cambodia | | | | |
| Quintile groups | | | | |
| Lowest | 204 | 191 | 7.7 | 9.0 |
| Second | 304 | 277 | 11.5 | 13.0 |
| Middle | 403 | 354 | 15.3 | 16.7 |
| Fourth | 559 | 463 | 21.2 | 21.8 |
| Highest | 1,166 | 841 | 44.2 | 39.6 |
| Phnom Penh | | | | |
| Quintile groups | | | | |
| Lowest | 362 | 277 | 7.8 | 9.3 |
| Second | 546 | 388 | 11.8 | 13.0 |
| Middle | 719 | 502 | 15.5 | 16.8 |
| Fourth | 977 | 650 | 21.1 | 21.7 |
| Highest | 2,032 | 1,175 | 43.8 | 39.3 |
| Other urban | | | | |
| Quintile groups | | | | |
| Lowest | 236 | 226 | 8.2 | 9.6 |
| Second | 351 | 319 | 12.2 | 13.6 |
| Middle | 459 | 400 | 15.9 | 17.0 |
| Fourth | 617 | 504 | 21.4 | 21.5 |
| Highest | 1,225 | 899 | 42.4 | 38.3 |
| Other rural | | | | |
| Quintile groups | | | | |
| Lowest | 185 | 174 | 9.0 | 9.5 |
| Second | 271 | 250 | 13.2 | 13.7 |
| Middle | 342 | 312 | 16.7 | 17.0 |
| Fourth | 448 | 401 | 21.8 | 21.9 |
| Highest | 806 | 693 | 39.3 | 37.9 |

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 2021, 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 53.9 percent. The 14 percent of Cambodians who lived in Phnom Penh accounted for about 19.8 percent of the total consumption. Consumption of food items in relation to total consumption seems to have increased since last year. (See table 4 for more details).

Table 4. Total monthly consumption and food consumption, 2019/20 and 2021. In billion riels and percent.

| Domain | Total monthly household consumption | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|------|
| | Value in billions Riels | | Share in % | |
| | 2019/20 | 2021 | 2019/20 | 2021 |
| Cambodia | 8,283 | 7,113 | 100 | 100 |
| Phnom Penh | 2,033 | 1,408 | 24.5 | 19.8 |
| Other urban | 2,135 | 1,873 | 25.8 | 26.3 |
| Other rural | 4,115 | 3,831 | 49.7 | 53.9 |
| Domain | Monthly food consumption | | Food shared of total consumption | |
| | Value in billions Riels | | Share in % | |
| | 2019/20 | 2021 | 2019/20 | 2021 |
| Cambodia | 3,590 | 3,392 | 43.3 | 47.7 |
| Phnom Penh | 793 | 568 | 39.0 | 40.3 |
| Other urban | 882 | 898 | 41.3 | 48.0 |
| Other rural | 1,916 | 1,926 | 46.6 | 50.3 |

10.7 Durable goods

According to the CSES 2021, the most common durable good owned by households in Cambodia was a cell phone while the least common durable goods was a jeep/van. Most households owned a cell phone in 2021, which increased from 93 percent in 2019/20 to 95 percent in 2021. The increase in owning cell phones was observed in all geographical domains in Cambodia and was especially high in other rural areas.

Compared to 2019/20, the share of households owning a cell phone slightly increased from 97 to 99 percent in 2021 in Phnom Penh, as households in Phnom Penh owned a lot of cell phones already. The increased share of cell phone ownership at the 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 2021. Ownership of televisions decreased from 68 percent of households in 2019/20 to 58 percent in 2021, while owning a motorcycle increased from 83 percent in 2019/20 to 86 percent in 2021. Stereo ownership in Phnom Penh has increased considerably. Ownership of Car, PC and Televisions in Phnom Penh has decreased during covid-19 (See Table 5 for more details).

Table 5. Selected items of durable goods owned by households, 2019/20 and 2021. In percent.

| Items of durable goods | 2019/20 | | | | 2021 | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Other rural | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Other rural |
| Radio | 16 | 17 | 13 | 17 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 13 |
| Television | 68 | 83 | 75 | 62 | 58 | 80 | 64 | 51 |
| Video tape recorder/ | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Stereo | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 1 |
| Cell phone | 93 | 97 | 94 | 91 | 95 | 99 | 95 | 95 |
| Satellite dish | 8 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 9 |
| Bicycle | 54 | 36 | 53 | 58 | 56 | 47 | 55 | 58 |
| Motorcycle | 83 | 90 | 87 | 80 | 86 | 92 | 88 | 83 |
| Car | 10 | 27 | 14 | 5 | 10 | 20 | 12 | 6 |
| Jeep/Van | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| PC | 9 | 30 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 23 | 8 | 3 |

*) VHS/DVD is included

Section II: Vulnerability

11.1. Household food consumption

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

Rice was the most common cereal, ultimately consumed 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 all geographic domains.

Vegetables include orange, green leafy and other vegetables. On average, orange vegetables are consumed 1.1 days a week while green leafy and other vegetables are consumed 3.2 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) are consumed 1-2 days a week. (See Table 1 for more details).

Table 1. Frequency of household food consumption during last seven days by geographical domain, 2021. 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 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Legumes/nuts and pulse | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Orange vegetable | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Green leafy vegetables | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Other vegetable | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| Orange fruit | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Other fruit | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Organ meat | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Meat and poultry | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| Fish and aquatic animals | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Eggs | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Milk and Dairy products | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Oil and fat | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Sugar/sweet | 4.6 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| Condiments | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.7 |
| Prahok/Phaork | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| Insects | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Fish, meat (beef, pork and chicken), and eggs are important sources of animal protein. Reported fish and aquatic animals consumption was, on average, mostly 5 days a week while meat and poultry was 3.5 days a week, and egg consumption was 2.4 days per week. The frequency of fish and aquatic animal consumption was similar in other urban and other rural areas but lower in Phnom Penh, while the frequency of meat consumption was higher in Phnom Penh.

Consumption of milk and other dairy product was infrequent. Household consumed such foods less than 2 days 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 are consumed on average, 4.5 days per week. There was no significant difference in the consumption of oil and fat reported by households in different geographical domains in Cambodia.

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

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

11.2. Household vulnerability (Coping strategies)

To understand household vulnerability and coping behavior when facing 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, 1.7 percent of households had relied on less preferred or less expensive food. The proportion of households relying on less preferred or less expensive food in other rural areas was significantly higher than the households living in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. Less than 1 percent of households had borrowed food or relied on help from their friends or their relatives. (See Table 2 for more details).

Table 2. Households adopted reduced coping strategies by geographical domain, 2021. In Percent.

| Coping strategies | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Other rural |
|-------------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Relied on less preferred | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| Borrowed food | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Reduced number of Meal | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Reduced Portion size | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Reduced quantity consumed by adults | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 |

Table 3 presents different livelihood coping strategies employed by households during the 30 days prior to the survey date. Overall, 0.4 percent of households had spent their own savings to purchase food when they faced a food shortage. The households in Phnom Penh are more likely to spend their own savings than the households in other urban and other rural areas. About 0.7 percent of the households had borrowed money or food from other people, and 0.2 percent 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, 2021. In Percent.

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

Table 4 presents the percentage of households possessing equity/ID poor, priority access and other similar cards in the last year. Overall, 14.4 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. National Social Security Fund and other cards are also common (about 25 percent). Besides equity/ID poor cards, some Cambodian households also reported possessing priority access cards (0.7 percent). On average, about 11.3 percent of the households reported they have 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, 2021. In Percent.

| Type of Cards | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other urban | Other rural |
|---------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Possessed equity/ ID poor cards | 14.4 | 7.2 | 13.0 | 16.6 |
| Possessed priority access cards | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Possessed NSSF/ other cards | 25.4 | 39.5 | 37.5 | 17.4 |
| Use of any card | 11.3 | 6.9 | 13.3 | 11.5 |

Section 12: Annex

Annex I. Additional tables for demographic characteristics

Table 1.1 Measured or estimated population by residence, 2015-2021/22. In Thousands and percent.

| Residence | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021/22 |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Number in thousands | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 15,405 | 15,626 | 15,848 | 15,954 | 16,592 |
| Urban | 3,541 | 3,670 | 3,801 | 6,293 | 6,518 |
| Rural | 11,865 | 11,956 | 12,047 | 9,661 | 10,074 |
| Urban/Rural | 29.8 | 30.7 | 31.6 | 65.1 | 64.7 |
| Percent | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Urban | 23.5 | 24.0 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39.3 |
| Rural | 76.5 | 76.0 | 60.6 | 60.6 | 60.7 |

Table 1.2. Measured and estimated population by sex, 2015-2021/22. In Thousands and percent.

| Sex | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021/22 |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Number in thousands | | | | | |
| Women | 7,863 | 7,959 | 8,065 | 8,186 | 8,499 |
| Men | 7,542 | 7,668 | 7,784 | 7,768 | 8,093 |
| Both sexes | 15,405 | 15,626 | 15,848 | 15,954 | 16,592 |
| Percent | | | | | |
| Women | 51.0 | 50.9 | 50.1 | 51.3 | 51.2 |
| Men | 49.0 | 49.1 | 49.1 | 48.7 | 48.8 |
| Both sexes | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 1.3. Measured and estimated number of households by residence, 2015-2021/22. In Thousands and percent.

| Residence | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021/22 |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Number in thousands | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 3,308 | 3,390 | 3,438 | 3,636 | 3,870 |
| Urban | 709 | 705 | 715 | 1,374 | 1,472 |
| Rural | 2,599 | 2,684 | 2,723 | 2,262 | 2,398 |
| Percent | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Urban | 21.4 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 37.8 | 39.3 |
| Rural | 78.6 | 79.2 | 79.2 | 62.2 | 60.7 |

Table 1.4 Households headed by sex of all households by geographical domain, 2021/22. In Thousands and Percent.

| Domain | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men |
|-------------|---------------------|-------|-------|------------|-------|------|
| | Number in thousands | | | Percent | | |
| Cambodia | 3,870 | 831 | 3,039 | 100 | 21.5 | 78.5 |
| Phnom Penh | 553 | 149 | 404 | 100 | 27.0 | 73.0 |
| Other urban | 919 | 211 | 708 | 100 | 23.0 | 77.1 |
| Rural | 2,398 | 471 | 1,927 | 100 | 19.6 | 80.4 |

Table 1. 5. Aged distribution by sex 2021/22. In Thousands and Percent.

| Age group | Both sexes | Women | Men | Both sexes | Women | Men |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------|-------|------------|-------|------|
| | Number in thousands | | | Percent | | |
| Cambodia | 16,592 | 8,499 | 8,093 | 100 | 51.2 | 48.8 |
| 0-4 | 1,547 | 755 | 792 | 100 | 48.8 | 51.2 |
| 5-9 | 1,549 | 757 | 792 | 100 | 48.9 | 51.2 |
| 10-14 | 1,650 | 805 | 845 | 100 | 48.8 | 51.2 |
| 15-19 | 1,573 | 773 | 800 | 100 | 49.2 | 50.8 |
| 20-24 | 1,312 | 666 | 646 | 100 | 50.8 | 49.2 |
| 25-29 | 1,405 | 721 | 685 | 100 | 51.3 | 48.7 |
| 30-34 | 1,396 | 714 | 683 | 100 | 51.1 | 48.9 |
| 35-39 | 1,388 | 704 | 684 | 100 | 50.7 | 49.3 |
| 40-44 | 987 | 501 | 486 | 100 | 50.8 | 49.2 |
| 45-49 | 761 | 393 | 368 | 100 | 51.7 | 48.3 |
| 50-54 | 769 | 409 | 360 | 100 | 53.2 | 46.8 |
| 55-59 | 690 | 371 | 319 | 100 | 53.7 | 46.3 |
| 60-64 | 543 | 310 | 233 | 100 | 57.0 | 43.0 |
| 65-69 | 399 | 241 | 158 | 100 | 60.5 | 39.5 |
| 70-74 | 282 | 170 | 113 | 100 | 60.1 | 39.9 |
| 75-79 | 175 | 104 | 72 | 100 | 59.1 | 40.9 |
| 80+ | 164 | 105 | 59 | 100 | 63.9 | 36.1 |

Table 1.6 Aged 15 years and above by marital status and geographical domain, 2021/22. In Thousands.

| Marital Status | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other Urban | Rural |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Married/Living together | 7,372 | 1,078 | 1,840 | 4,454 |
| Divorced/Separated | 215 | 46 | 57 | 112 |
| Widowed | 1,023 | 159 | 267 | 597 |
| Never Married/Never lived with a partner | 3,236 | 622 | 901 | 1,713 |
| Total | 11,846 | 1,904 | 3,066 | 6,876 |

Table 1.7 Aged 15 years and above by marital status sex and geographical domain, 2021/22. In Thousands and percent.

| Marital Status | Phnom Penh | | Other Urban | | Rural | |
|--|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Number in thousands | | | | | | |
| Married/Living together | 522 | 556 | 893 | 947 | 2,257 | 2,197 |
| Divorced/Separated | 32 | 14 | 42 | 15 | 89 | 23 |
| Widowed | 137 | 21 | 226 | 42 | 493 | 103 |
| Never Married/Never lived with a partner | 303 | 319 | 414 | 487 | 773 | 940 |
| Total | 993 | 911 | 1,575 | 1,490 | 3,613 | 3,263 |
| Percent | | | | | | |
| Married/Living together | 52.5 | 61.1 | 56.7 | 63.6 | 62.5 | 67.3 |
| Divorced/Separated | 3.2 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 0.7 |
| Widowed | 13.8 | 2.4 | 14.3 | 2.8 | 13.7 | 3.2 |
| Never Married/Never lived with a partner | 30.5 | 35.0 | 26.3 | 32.7 | 21.4 | 28.8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table1. 8. Share population by ethnicity and geographical domain, 2021/22. In total.

| Ethnicity | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Other Urban | Rural |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Khmer | 15,969,386 | 2,382,868 | 3,992,708 | 9,593,810 |
| Cham | 334,009 | 16,426 | 73,297 | 244,286 |
| Chinese | 5,759 | 5,759 | - | - |
| Vietnamese | 47,252 | 27,494 | 9,510 | 10,249 |
| Thai | 710 | 363 | 348 | - |
| Lao | 31,476 | - | - | 31,476 |
| Other | 2,818 | 1,620 | - | 1,198 |
| Other local ethnicity group | 200,678 | - | 7,838 | 192,840 |
| Total | 16,592,089 | 2,434,530 | 4,083,701 | 10,073,858 |

Table 1.9 Share of Children aged 0-4 years whose birth are registered by background, 2021/22. In percent and total.

| Background Characteristic | Certificate | Registration | Neither | Don't know | Total number of children |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Age | | | | | |
| 0 | 84.2 | 4.2 | 11.3 | 0.4 | 290,099 |
| 1 | 95.8 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 279,843 |
| 2 | 95.8 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 287,518 |
| 3 | 96.0 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 368,558 |
| 4 | 96.9 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 321,042 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Women | 93.5 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 1,547,061 |
| Men | 94.3 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 755,466 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.6 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 515,175 |
| Rural | 93.1 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 1,031,886 |
| Domain | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 93.9 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 1,547,061 |
| Phnom Penh | 94.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 180,250 |
| Other urban | 96.5 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 334,925 |
| Rural | 93.1 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 1,031,886 |
| Zones | | | | | |
| Phnom Penh | 94.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 180,250 |
| Plain | 96.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 533,177 |
| Tonle sap | 92.2 | 2.0 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 475,748 |
| Coast | 91.9 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 100,036 |
| Plateau/Mountain | 91.7 | 1.9 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 257,850 |

Annex 2. Additional tables for housing

Table 2.1 Main sources of drinking water by residence (urban and rural areas), 2021. In percent

| Water sources | Cambodia | Urban | Rural |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Improved | 87.0 | 94.0 | 82.7 |
| Piped into dwelling | 23.4 | 45.3 | 10.0 |
| Piped into compound, yard or plot | 4.8 | 6.9 | 3.5 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Tubed/piped well or borehole | 28.6 | 13.8 | 37.7 |
| Protected well | 3.5 | 1.7 | 4.6 |
| Rainwater collection | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Bottled water | 8.4 | 5.9 | 10.0 |
| Unimproved | 13.0 | 6.1 | 17.3 |
| Unprotected well | 3.0 | 0.6 | 4.5 |
| Unprotected spring | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Tanker-truck | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.8 |
| Cart with small tank/drum | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.5 |
| Surface water (Pond, river, stream,...) | 6.3 | 3.0 | 8.3 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of households (in thousand) | 3,869.9 | 1,472.3 | 2,397.6 |

Table 2.2 Toilet facilities by residence (urban and rural areas), 2021. In percent.

| Type of facilities | Cambodia | Urban | Rural |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Improved toilets | 88.0 | 95.0 | 83.7 |
| Pour flush/flush connected to sewerage | 14.9 | 35.9 | 2.0 |
| Pour flush/flush connected to septic tank/pit | 72.6 | 59.1 | 80.8 |
| Pit latrine with slab | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Unimproved toilets | 12.0 | 5.0 | 16.3 |
| Pour flush (or flush) to elsewhere | 1.5 | 0.8 | 2.0 |
| Pit latrine without slab/open pit | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Latrine overhanging field/water | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| None | 10.0 | 4.0 | 13.6 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of households (in thousand) | 3,869.9 | 1,472.3 | 2,397.6 |

Table 2.3 Hand Washing Facilities by residence (urban and rural areas), 2021. In percent.

| Hand Washing Facilities | Cambodia | Urban | Rural |
|--|----------|-------|-------|
| Hand Washing Facilities within the premises | | | |
| Not available | 5.3 | 3.2 | 6.6 |
| Running water from a piped system or tank | 22.8 | 48.0 | 7.3 |
| Hand-poured water system | 66.0 | 45.0 | 78.9 |
| Basin/bucket | 5.9 | 3.7 | 7.3 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Hand washing facilities which most frequently used | | | |
| Next to toilet (less than 3 m) | 54.3 | 68.9 | 45.0 |
| Next to toilet (more than 3 m) or other place | 44.3 | 30.2 | 53.3 |
| Not observed due to no permission | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Not observed due to other reasons | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Availability of water at the handwashing facilities | | | |
| Yes | 98.4 | 97.9 | 98.7 |
| No | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.3 |
| Total percent | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Availability of soap at the handwashing facilities | | | |
| Yes | 93.6 | 94.0 | 93.4 |
| No | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 2.4 Main sources of lighting by residence (urban and rural areas), 2021. In percent.

| Sources of lighting | Cambodia | Urban | Rural |
|--|----------|---------|---------|
| Publicly-provided electricity/City power | 90.8 | 97.8 | 86.5 |
| Generator | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Battery | 1.5 | 0.5 | 2.1 |
| Kerosene lamp | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Candle | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Solar | 6.7 | 1.1 | 10.2 |
| Biogas | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| None | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of households (in thousand) | 3,869.9 | 1,472.3 | 2,397.6 |

Table 2.5 Main sources of cooking by residence (urban and rural areas), 2021. In percent.

| Type of fuel | Cambodia | Urban | Rural |
|--|----------|---------|---------|
| Firewood | 49.9 | 24.1 | 65.8 |
| Charcoal | 6.7 | 6.3 | 7.0 |
| Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) | 42.8 | 69.0 | 26.7 |
| Publicly-provided electricity/City power | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| None/don't cook | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of households (in thousand) | 3,869.9 | 1,472.3 | 2,397.6 |

Annex 3. Additional tables for agriculture

Table 3.1 Number of households with access to parcel of land by zone, 2021. In thousands and percent.

| Parcel of land | Cambodia | Phnom | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/ |
|--------------------|----------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|
| | Number | | | | | |
| One parcel | 1,326 | 70 | 528 | 401 | 98 | 230 |
| 2-5 parcels | 939 | 23 | 360 | 296 | 70 | 190 |
| 6 parcels and over | 29 | 1 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| Total | 2,293 | 94 | 901 | 703 | 169 | 426 |
| Parcel of land | Percent | | | | | |
| | Cambodia | Phnom | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/ |
| One parcel | 57.8 | 73.9 | 58.6 | 57.1 | 57.7 | 53.9 |
| 2-5 parcels | 40.9 | 24.7 | 39.9 | 42.2 | 41.1 | 44.6 |
| 6 parcels and over | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 3.2 Number of household by sex of household head and group of parcels by zone, 2021. 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 | 279 | 1,046 | 18 | 52 | 122 | 406 | 79 | 322 | 24 | 73 | 37 | 193 |
| 2-5 parcel | 123 | 816 | 4 | 20 | 62 | 297 | 35 | 261 | 6 | 64 | 16 | 174 |
| 6 parcels | 5 | 24 | - | 1 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Total | 408 | 1,886 | 21 | 73 | 187 | 714 | 116 | 587 | 30 | 139 | 54 | 373 |
| Number of parcels | Percent | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wom | Men | Wom | Men | Wom | Men | Wom | Men | Wom | Men | Wom | Men |
| One parcel | 68.6 | 55.5 | 82.5 | 71.4 | 65.0 | 56.9 | 68.5 | 54.8 | 80.8 | 52.6 | 68.6 | 51.8 |
| 2-5 parcel | 30.2 | 43.3 | 17.5 | 26.9 | 33.4 | 41.6 | 30.6 | 44.5 | 18.4 | 46.0 | 30.3 | 46.7 |
| 6 parcels | 1.2 | 1.3 | - | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| 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, 2021.
In thousands and percent.

| Land acquirement | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/ Mountain | Thousand hectares | | | | | | |
|---|----------|---------------|-------|--------------|-------|----------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Given by the government or local authority | 568 | 4 | 229 | 215 | 19 | 101 | | | | | | | |
| Inheritance or gift from relative | 1,678 | 16 | 459 | 686 | 85 | 432 | | | | | | | |
| Bought from relatives | 141 | 1 | 46 | 66 | 2 | 27 | | | | | | | |
| Bought from non-relatives | 974 | 10 | 272 | 338 | 54 | 298 | | | | | | | |
| Cleared land/occupied for free | 320 | - | 33 | 113 | 6 | 167 | | | | | | | |
| Donated by friend | 12 | - | 2 | 6 | - | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Rented in | 327 | 2 | 85 | 179 | 7 | 53 | | | | | | | |
| Other means | 48 | - | 20 | 10 | 2 | 16 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4,069 | 34 | 1,147 | 1,614 | 177 | 1,098 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Given by the government or local authority | 14.0 | 12.7 | 19.9 | 13.3 | 11.0 | 9.2 | | | | | | | |
| Inheritance or gift from relatives | 41.3 | 48.2 | 40.0 | 42.5 | 48.3 | 39.4 | | | | | | | |
| Bought from relatives | 3.5 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 2.5 | | | | | | | |
| Bought from non-relatives | 23.9 | 30.7 | 23.7 | 21.0 | 30.8 | 27.2 | | | | | | | |
| Cleared land/occupied for free | 7.9 | - | 2.9 | 7.0 | 3.7 | 15.2 | | | | | | | |
| Donated by friend | 0.3 | - | 0.2 | 0.4 | - | 0.3 | | | | | | | |
| Rented in | 8.0 | 6.2 | 7.4 | 11.1 | 4.1 | 4.8 | | | | | | | |
| Other means | 1.2 | - | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.4 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | |

Table 3.4 Area and number of agricultural land by type of crop and zone, 2021.
In thousands and percent.

| Area land by type of crop | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/ Mountain | Thousand hectares | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|------------|-------|--------------|-------|----------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice | 2,537 | 20 | 784 | 1,123 | 117 | 493 | | | | | | | |
| Other crop | 558 | 2 | 68 | 295 | 7 | 186 | | | | | | | |
| Fruit and nut trees | 613 | 4 | 145 | 128 | 29 | 306 | | | | | | | |
| Rubber | 118 | 0 | 79 | 24 | 4 | 11 | | | | | | | |
| Bamboo shoots | 1 | 0 | - | - | - | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Bamboo tree | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 0 | - | | | | | | | |
| Don't know wich crop | 14 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| None | 226 | 6 | 63 | 37 | 20 | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4,069 | 34 | 1,147 | 1,614 | 177 | 1,098 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice | 62.4 | 58.9 | 68.3 | 69.6 | 66.3 | 44.9 | | | | | | | |
| Other crop | 13.7 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 18.3 | 3.9 | 16.9 | | | | | | | |
| Fruit and nut trees | 15.1 | 12.1 | 12.6 | 8.0 | 16.4 | 27.9 | | | | | | | |
| Rubber | 2.9 | 0.8 | 6.9 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.0 | | | | | | | |
| Bamboo shoots | 0.0 | 0.3 | - | - | - | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| Bamboo tree | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | - | | | | | | | |
| Don't know wich crop | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | | | | | | | |
| None | 5.5 | 19.1 | 5.5 | 2.3 | 11.1 | 9.1 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | |

Table 3.5 Rice production by season and zone, 2021. 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 | 5,713 | 2,010 | 32 | 0 | 1,808 | 1,178 | 2,437 | 657 | 309 | 97 | 1,127 | 77 |

Table 3.6 Gross output by main group of crop production and wet season, 2021. 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 | 5,650,383 | 32,620 | 1,769,453 | 2,387,513 | 322,501 | 1,138,296 |
| Tubers and leguminous plants | 916,870 | - | 70,053 | 521,698 | - | 325,119 |
| Industrial temporary crops | 184,403 | - | 63,988 | 11,376 | 2,915 | 106,124 |
| Vegetables | 254,947 | 6,234 | 153,742 | 79,861 | 2,192 | 12,918 |
| Fruits and nuts | 668,703 | 3,145 | 174,648 | 302,090 | 42,108 | 146,712 |
| Industrial permanent crops | 822,703 | 3,370 | 599,177 | 128,946 | 10,544 | 80,666 |
| Other crop not classified elsewhere | 686 | - | 438 | 248 | - | - |
| Total | 8,498,694 | 45,369 | 2,831,499 | 3,431,732 | 380,260 | 1,809,834 |
| | | | | | | |
| Cereals harvested for grain | 66.5 | 71.9 | 62.5 | 69.6 | 84.8 | 62.9 |
| Tubers and leguminous plants | 10.8 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 18.0 |
| Industrial temporary crops | 2.2 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 5.9 |
| Vegetables | 3.0 | 13.7 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Fruits and nuts | 7.9 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 8.8 | 11.1 | 8.1 |
| Industrial permanent crops | 9.7 | 7.4 | 21.2 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 4.5 |
| Other crop not classified elsewhere | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 3.7 Gross output by main group of crop production and dry season, 2021. In million riels and percent.

| Main group of crop production | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/ Mountain |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | Dry | Dry | Dry | Dry | Dry | Dry |
| Million Riels | | | | | | |
| Cereals harvested for grain | 1,905,890 | - | 1,076,677 | 661,763 | 94,579 | 72,871 |
| Tubers and leguminous plants | 1,418,586 | - | 89,576 | 817,006 | 3,708 | 508,296 |
| Industrial temporary crops | 249,833 | - | 60,185 | 64,861 | 939 | 123,848 |
| Vegetables | 138,303 | - | 86,005 | 39,347 | 4,239 | 8,712 |
| Fruits and nuts | 1,549,471 | 2,462 | 485,582 | 308,821 | 52,231 | 700,375 |
| Industrial permanent crops | 657,636 | 3,508 | 512,195 | 15,696 | 13,755 | 112,482 |
| Other crop not classified elsewhere | 534 | - | 534 | - | - | - |
| Total | 5,920,252 | 5,970 | 2,310,753 | 1,907,494 | 169,452 | 1,526,583 |
| Percent | | | | | | |
| Cereals harvested for grain | 32.2 | 0.0 | 46.6 | 34.7 | 55.8 | 4.8 |
| Tubers and leguminous plants | 24.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 42.8 | 2.2 | 33.3 |
| Industrial temporary crops | 4.2 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 8.1 |
| Vegetables | 2.3 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 0.6 |
| Fruits and nuts | 26.2 | 41.2 | 21.0 | 16.2 | 30.8 | 45.9 |
| Industrial permanent crops | 11.1 | 58.8 | 22.2 | 0.8 | 8.1 | 7.4 |
| Other crop not classified elsewhere | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 3.8 Net output by main group of crop production and wet season, 2021. 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 | 5,610,963 | 32,111 | 1,752,889 | 2,373,343 | 320,865 | 1,131,755 |
| Tubers and leguminous plants | 916,488 | - | 70,001 | 521,437 | - | 325,050 |
| Industrial temporary crops | 184,162 | - | 63,960 | 11,298 | 2,915 | 105,989 |
| Vegetables | 254,081 | 6,179 | 153,427 | 79,519 | 2,164 | 12,792 |
| Fruits and nuts | 662,006 | 2,793 | 169,425 | 301,591 | 41,944 | 146,253 |
| Industrial permanent crops | 820,869 | 3,169 | 599,119 | 128,709 | 10,466 | 79,406 |
| Other crop not classified elsewhere | 492 | - | 438 | 54 | - | - |
| Total | 8,449,060 | 44,252 | 2,809,259 | 3,415,950 | 378,355 | 1,801,244 |
| Percent | | | | | | |
| Cereals harvested for grain | 66.4 | 72.6 | 62.4 | 69.5 | 84.8 | 62.8 |
| Tubers and leguminous plants | 10.8 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 18.0 |
| Industrial temporary crops | 2.2 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 5.9 |
| Vegetables | 3.0 | 14.0 | 5.5 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Fruits and nuts | 7.8 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 8.8 | 11.1 | 8.1 |
| Industrial permanent crops | 9.7 | 7.2 | 21.3 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 4.4 |
| Other crop not classified elsewhere | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 3.9 Net output by main group of crop production and dry season, 2021. 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 | 1,894,621 | - | 1,068,056 | 659,447 | 94,552 | 72,566 |
| Tubers and leguminous plants | 1,417,191 | - | 89,527 | 816,113 | 3,642 | 507,909 |
| Industrial temporary crops | 248,146 | - | 58,564 | 64,840 | 939 | 123,803 |
| Vegetables | 137,157 | - | 85,359 | 38,945 | 4,204 | 8,649 |
| Fruits and nuts | 1,544,552 | 2,363 | 483,300 | 307,237 | 52,112 | 699,540 |
| Industrial permanent crops | 656,356 | 3,018 | 512,136 | 15,605 | 13,753 | 111,844 |
| Other crop not classified elsewhere | 534 | - | 534 | - | - | - |
| Total | 5,898,558 | 5,381 | 2,297,475 | 1,902,187 | 169,203 | 1,524,312 |
| | Percent | | | | | |
| Cereals harvested for grain | 32.1 | 0.0 | 46.5 | 34.7 | 55.9 | 4.8 |
| Tubers and leguminous plants | 24.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 42.9 | 2.2 | 33.3 |
| Industrial temporary crops | 4.2 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 8.1 |
| Vegetables | 2.3 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 0.6 |
| Fruits and nuts | 26.2 | 43.9 | 21.0 | 16.2 | 30.8 | 45.9 |
| Industrial permanent crops | 11.1 | 56.1 | 22.3 | 0.8 | 8.1 | 7.3 |
| Other crop not classified elsewhere | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 3.10 Value added by wet season and zone, 2021. In million riels and percent.

| Value added | Phnom | | | | | Plateau/ Mountain |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | Cambodia | Penh | Plain | Tonle sap | Coastal | |
| | Million riels | | | | | |
| Gross output | 8,505,369 | 45,369 | 2,832,089 | 3,431,732 | 380,260 | 1,815,919 |
| Net output | 8,455,734 | 44,252 | 2,809,849 | 3,415,950 | 378,355 | 1,807,329 |
| Post harvest loss | 49,634 | 1,117 | 22,240 | 15,782 | 1,905 | 8,590 |
| Cost | 3,882,787 | 45,815 | 1,284,767 | 1,555,592 | 202,630 | 793,983 |
| Value added | 4,572,948 | -1,562 | 1,525,082 | 1,860,357 | 175,725 | 1,013,346 |
| Total | 25,466,472 | 134,990 | 8,474,026 | 10,279,414 | 1,138,875 | 5,439,166 |
| | Percent | | | | | |
| Gross output | 33.4 | 33.6 | 33.4 | 33.4 | 33.4 | 33.4 |
| Net output | 33.2 | 32.8 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 33.2 |
| Post harvest loss | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Cost | 15.2 | 33.9 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 17.8 | 14.6 |
| Value added | 18.0 | -1.2 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 15.4 | 18.6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 3.11 Value added by dry season and zone, 2021 in million riels and percent

| Value added | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle sap | Coastal | Plateau/ Mountain |
|-------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------------------|
| | Million riels | | | | | |
| Gross output | 5,926,143 | 5,970 | 2,311,225 | 1,907,494 | 169,452 | 1,532,001 |
| Net output | 5,904,448 | 5,381 | 2,297,947 | 1,902,187 | 169,203 | 1,529,730 |
| Post harvest loss | 21,699 | 589 | 13,278 | 5,308 | 249 | 2,275 |
| Cost | 1,749,815 | 5,367 | 883,002 | 492,925 | 83,086 | 285,434 |
| Value added | 4,154,633 | 14 | 1,414,945 | 1,409,261 | 86,117 | 1,244,296 |
| Total | 17,756,737 | 17,322 | 6,920,398 | 5,717,175 | 508,106 | 4,593,736 |
| | Percent | | | | | |
| Gross output | 33.37 | 34.46 | 33.40 | 33.36 | 33.35 | 33.35 |
| Net output | 33.25 | 31.06 | 33.21 | 33.27 | 33.30 | 33.30 |
| Post harvest loss | 0.12 | 3.40 | 0.19 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Cost | 9.85 | 30.98 | 12.76 | 8.62 | 16.35 | 6.21 |
| Value added | 23.40 | 0.08 | 20.45 | 24.65 | 16.95 | 27.09 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 3.12 Imputed value of meat product from livestock and poultry in the past 12 months by zone, 2021. In million riels and percent.

| | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coastal | Plateau/ Mountain |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------|--------------|---------|----------------------|
| | Million Riels | | | | | |
| Cattle | 9,287 | - | 776 | 900 | 4,270 | 3,340 |
| Buffaloes | 596 | - | 85 | 52 | - | 458 |
| Horses,Ponies | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pigs | 2,543 | - | 209 | 603 | 148 | 1,583 |
| Sheep | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Goats | 275 | - | 199 | - | 64 | 12 |
| Chickens | 317,811 | 857 | 117,510 | 82,193 | 55,044 | 62,206 |
| Ducks | 42,365 | - | 20,504 | 8,368 | 5,283 | 8,210 |
| Quail | 267 | - | 216 | 46 | - | 5 |
| Other (specify) | 993 | - | 685 | - | 216 | 91 |
| Total | 374,136 | 857 | 140,184 | 92,162 | 65,027 | 75,906 |
| | Percent | | | | | |
| Cattle | 2.5 | - | 0.6 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 4.4 |
| Buffaloes | 0.2 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | 0.6 |
| Horses,Ponies | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pigs | 0.7 | - | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 2.1 |
| Sheep | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Goats | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Chickens | 84.9 | 100.0 | 83.8 | 89.2 | 84.6 | 82.0 |
| Ducks | 11.3 | - | 14.6 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 10.8 |
| Quail | 0.1 | - | 0.2 | 0.0 | - | 0.0 |
| Other (specify) | 0.3 | - | 0.5 | - | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 3.13 Cost of fish cultivation and fishing by zone, 2021. In million riels and percent.

| Cost items | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/ Mountain | Million Riels | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Breeding stock for raising fish | 57,966 | - | 17,349 | 11,147 | 28,126 | 1,344 | | | | | | | |
| Feed for raising fish | 56,806 | - | 35,131 | 9,521 | 9,577 | 2,577 | | | | | | | |
| Hired labour | 88,709 | - | 3,434 | 200 | 85,052 | 23 | | | | | | | |
| Ice | 13,382 | 23 | 486 | 1,353 | 11,346 | 174 | | | | | | | |
| Repair and maintenance of nets and traps | 171,311 | 8 | 33,078 | 68,500 | 52,074 | 17,651 | | | | | | | |
| Repair and maintenance of boat | 33,949 | 8 | 2,723 | 6,707 | 23,480 | 1,031 | | | | | | | |
| Boat fuel | 172,466 | - | 10,751 | 41,020 | 116,149 | 4,546 | | | | | | | |
| Boat rent | 2,026 | - | 196 | 82 | 1,737 | 11 | | | | | | | |
| Cash rent for tank | 276 | - | - | - | - | 276 | | | | | | | |
| Transport of fish to market | 7,800 | - | 3,757 | 740 | 2,825 | 478 | | | | | | | |
| Service (technical assistance) received | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Other cost item | 12,549 | - | 3,747 | 1,597 | 6,997 | 208 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 617,241 | 39 | 110,652 | 140,866 | 337,364 | 28,320 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Percent | | | | | | |
| Breeding stock for raising fish | 9.4 | - | 15.7 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 4.7 | | | | | | | |
| Feed for raising fish | 9.2 | - | 31.7 | 6.8 | 2.8 | 9.1 | | | | | | | |
| Hired labour | 14.4 | - | 3.1 | 0.1 | 25.2 | 0.1 | | | | | | | |
| Ice | 2.2 | 59.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 0.6 | | | | | | | |
| Repair and maintenance of nets and traps | 27.8 | 20.5 | 29.9 | 48.6 | 15.4 | 62.3 | | | | | | | |
| Repair and maintenance of boat | 5.5 | 20.5 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 7.0 | 3.6 | | | | | | | |
| Boat fuel | 27.9 | - | 9.7 | 29.1 | 34.4 | 16.1 | | | | | | | |
| Boat rent | 0.3 | - | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| Cash rent for tank | 0.0 | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | | | | | | | |
| Transport of fish to market | 1.3 | - | 3.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.7 | | | | | | | |
| Service (technical assistance) received | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Other cost item | 2.0 | - | 3.4 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0.7 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | |

Table 3.14 Income of fish cultivation and fishing by zone, 2021. In million riels and percent.

| Income items | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coastal | Plateau/ Mountain |
|--|------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| Proceeds from sale of fish, shrimp, crab etc | 1,237,892 | 111 | 205,333 | 288,840 | 700,702 | 42,906 |
| Consume of fish, shrimp, crab etc. | 502,716 | 363 | 146,161 | 212,498 | 62,462 | 81,232 |
| Given away as gift, charity, barter etc. | 37,921 | 8 | 10,747 | 12,147 | 7,119 | 7,900 |
| Used for drying (dried/smoked etc.) | 40,099 | - | 7,628 | 18,894 | 4,828 | 8,749 |
| Used for preparation of fish/shrimp sauce | 1,978 | - | 1,024 | 536 | 10 | 408 |
| Used for animal feed | 3,825 | - | 651 | 2,914 | 105 | 155 |
| Used for other purpose | 14,102 | - | 5,771 | 6,275 | 83 | 1,973 |
| Total | 1,838,534 | 482 | 377,315 | 542,104 | 775,309 | 143,324 |
| | Percent | | | | | |
| Proceeds from sale of fish, shrimp, crab etc | 67.3 | 23.0 | 54.4 | 53.3 | 90.4 | 29.9 |
| Consume of fish, shrimp, crab etc. | 27.3 | 75.3 | 38.7 | 39.2 | 8.1 | 56.7 |
| Given away as gift, charity, barter etc. | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 5.5 |
| Used for drying (dried/smoked etc.) | 2.2 | - | 2.0 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 6.1 |
| Used for preparation of fish/shrimp sauce | 0.1 | - | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Used for animal feed | 0.2 | - | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Used for other purpose | 0.8 | - | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 3.15 Cost of forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2021. In million riels and percent.

| Cost items | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coast | Plateau/ Mountain |
|--|----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| Transport costs, incl. transport to market | 2,237 | 97 | 71 | 401 | 120 | 1,548 |
| Fuel | 65,094 | 40 | 16,674 | 7,782 | 979 | 39,619 |
| Draft animal feed | 313 | - | 130 | 141 | 4 | 38 |
| Hired labour charges | 34,993 | - | 220 | 357 | 67 | 34,349 |
| Tools, equipment, including maintenance | 40,633 | 105 | 12,004 | 11,787 | 2,398 | 14,339 |
| Commissions, tips, rents etc. | 2,276 | - | 509 | 817 | 198 | 752 |
| Other cost item | 1,192 | 34 | 992 | 36 | - | 130 |
| Total | 146,737 | 276 | 30,600 | 21,320 | 3,766 | 90,775 |
| | Percent | | | | | |
| Transport costs, incl. transport to market | 1.5 | 35.1 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 1.7 |
| Fuel | 44.4 | 14.5 | 54.5 | 36.5 | 26.0 | 43.6 |
| Draft animal feed | 0.2 | - | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Hired labour charges | 23.8 | - | 0.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 37.8 |
| Tools, equipment, including maintenance | 27.7 | 38.0 | 39.2 | 55.3 | 63.7 | 15.8 |
| Commissions, tips, rents etc. | 1.6 | - | 1.7 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 0.8 |
| Other cost item | 0.8 | 12.3 | 3.2 | 0.2 | - | 0.1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 3.16 Income of forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2021. In million Riels and percent.

| Income items | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Plain | Tonle Sap | Coastal | Plateau/ Mountain | Million Riels | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sawing logs | 218,154 | - | 980 | 14,246 | 2,241 | 200,687 | | | | | | | |
| Firewood | 897,267 | 228 | 383,163 | 301,670 | 38,178 | 174,028 | | | | | | | |
| Wood for charcoal | 76,777 | - | 2,260 | 26,088 | 12,991 | 35,438 | | | | | | | |
| Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material | 41,281 | - | 4,498 | 11,229 | 9,199 | 16,355 | | | | | | | |
| Palm juice | 16,507 | - | 7,622 | 4,150 | 1,151 | 3,584 | | | | | | | |
| Root crops, fruits, vegetables | 390,283 | 5,419 | 148,141 | 128,425 | 30,045 | 78,253 | | | | | | | |
| Herbs | 24,189 | - | 6,738 | 6,860 | 1,015 | 9,576 | | | | | | | |
| Honey | 25,836 | - | 20,729 | 2,318 | 352 | 2,437 | | | | | | | |
| Wild animals and birds | 20,102 | - | 1,934 | 8,354 | 405 | 9,409 | | | | | | | |
| Other products | 37,943 | - | 35,599 | 1,513 | - | 831 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,748,339 | 5,647 | 611,664 | 504,853 | 95,576 | 530,599 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Percent | | | | | | |
| Sawing logs | 12.5 | - | 0.2 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 37.8 | | | | | | | |
| Firewood | 51.3 | 4.0 | 62.6 | 59.8 | 39.9 | 32.8 | | | | | | | |
| Wood for charcoal | 4.4 | - | 0.4 | 5.2 | 13.6 | 6.7 | | | | | | | |
| Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material | 2.4 | - | 0.7 | 2.2 | 9.6 | 3.1 | | | | | | | |
| Palm juice | 0.9 | - | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.7 | | | | | | | |
| Root crops, fruits, vegetables | 22.3 | 96.0 | 24.2 | 25.4 | 31.4 | 14.7 | | | | | | | |
| Herbs | 1.4 | - | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.8 | | | | | | | |
| Honey | 1.5 | - | 3.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | | | | | | | |
| Wild animals and birds | 1.1 | - | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 1.8 | | | | | | | |
| Other products | 2.2 | - | 5.8 | 0.3 | - | 0.2 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | |

Annex 4. Additional tables for education

Table 4.1. Adult literacy (15 years and above) by geographical domain, 2015-2017, 2019/2020 and 2021. In Percent.

| Domain | Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2019/2020 | 2021 |
| Cambodia | 80.5 | 84.4 | 82.5 | 81.9 | 84.7 |
| Phnom Penh | 93.8 | 95.6 | 94.5 | 92.9 | 92.4 |
| Other urban | 87.9 | 88.9 | 88.2 | 86.7 | 88.9 |
| Other rural | 76.8 | 81.6 | 79.3 | 76.8 | 80.7 |

Table 4.2. Adult literacy (15 years and above) by sex, 2015-2017, 2019/20 and 2021. In Percent.

| Sex | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2019/2020 | 2021 |
|------------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| Women | 75.0 | 79.3 | 78.1 | 77.1 | 80.3 |
| Men | 86.5 | 90 | 87.3 | 87.2 | 89.5 |
| Both sexes | 80.5 | 84.4 | 82.5 | 81.9 | 84.7 |

79.3

Table 4.3. Persons aged 6-24 years who currently attending school by geographical domain, 2015-2017, 2019/20 and 2021 In Percent.

| Domain | Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2019/2020 | 2021 |
| Cambodia | 56.1 | 56.8 | 57.5 | 63.1 | 64.5 |
| Phnom Penh | 58.5 | 60.2 | 60.3 | 66.1 | 64.9 |
| Other urban | 63.2 | 57.6 | 62.0 | 63.1 | 59.7 |
| Other rural | 54.7 | 56.3 | 56.4 | 62.4 | 66.4 |

Table 4.4. Persons aged 6-24 years who currently attending school by sex, 2015-2017,2019/20 and 2021. In Percent.

| Sex | Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2019/2020 | 2021 |
| Women | 55.5 | 56.7 | 56.6 | 63.2 | 65.3 |
| Men | 56.6 | 57.0 | 58.4 | 62.9 | 63.8 |
| Both sexes | 56.1 | 56.8 | 57.5 | 63.1 | 64.5 |

Table 4.5. Net attendance rates in primary school by geographical domain, 2015-2017,2019/20 and 2021. In Percent.

| Domain | Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2019/2020 | 2021 |
| Cambodia | 87.3 | 89.6 | 89.6 | 90.1 | 89.4 |
| Phnom Penh | 88.1 | 94.2 | 91.3 | 94.6 | 88.4 |
| Other urban | 89.6 | 86.6 | 89.7 | 90.4 | 86.7 |
| Other rural | 86.9 | 89.5 | 89.3 | 89.2 | 90.4 |

Table 4.6. Net attendance rates in primary school by sex, 2015-2017, 2019/20 and 2021. In Percent.

| Sex | Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2019/2020 | 2021 |
| Women | 90.5 | 89.1 | 87.9 | 90.1 | 90.3 |
| Men | 84.4 | 90.1 | 91.1 | 90.1 | 88.6 |
| Both sexes | 87.3 | 89.6 | 89.6 | 90.1 | 89.4 |

Table 4.7. Net attendance rates in lower secondary school by geographical domains, 2015-2017, 2019/20 and 2021. In Percent.

| Domain | Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2019/2020 | 2021 |
| Cambodia | 43.5 | 46.8 | 43.4 | 47.5 | 48.5 |
| Phnom Penh | 63.1 | 65.4 | 55.0 | 51.8 | 55.3 |
| Other urban | 50.9 | 50.2 | 57.8 | 52.3 | 51.4 |
| Other rural | 40.3 | 44.0 | 40.1 | 44.9 | 46.5 |

Table 4.8. Net attendance rates in lower secondary school by sex, 2015-2017, 2019/20 and 2021. In Percent.

| Sex | Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2019/2020 | 2021 |
| Women | 45.2 | 47.5 | 49.5 | 52.0 | 53.1 |
| Men | 42.0 | 46.3 | 37.7 | 43.1 | 44.2 |
| Both sexes | 43.5 | 46.8 | 43.4 | 47.5 | 48.5 |

Table 9. Net attendance rates in upper secondary school 15-17 years by geographical domains, 2015-2017, 2019/20 and 2021. In Percent.

| Domain | Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2019/2020 | 2021 |
| Cambodia | 21.6 | 23.3 | 28.6 | 30.9 | 34.8 |
| Phnom Penh | 40.8 | 40.7 | 52.2 | 53.9 | 45.6 |
| Other urban | 31.4 | 26.2 | 38.8 | 33.5 | 38.7 |
| Other rural | 18.0 | 20.6 | 23.8 | 25.1 | 30.6 |

Table 4.10. Net attendance rates in upper secondary school 15-17 years by sex, 2015-2017, 2019/20 and 2021. In Percent.

| Sex | Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2019/2020 | 2021 |
| Women | 20.4 | 19.3 | 32.4 | 35.0 | 38.4 |
| Men | 22.8 | 26.9 | 25.0 | 26.8 | 31.4 |
| Both sexes | 21.6 | 23.3 | 28.6 | 30.9 | 34.8 |

Annex 5. Additional tables for labour force

Table 5.1 Working age population (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2009-2021. In thousands

| Domain | CSES 2009 | CSES 2010 | CSES 2011 | CSES 2012 | CSES 2013 | CSES 2014 | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Cambodia | 8,865 | 8,853 | 9,038 | 9,167 | 9,604 | 10,001 | 10,113 | 10,265 | 10,416 | 10,316 | 10,825 |
| Phnom Penh | 1,001 | 981 | 1,111 | 1,108 | 1,273 | 1,361 | 1,461 | 1,374 | 1,419 | 1,684 | 1,773 |
| Other urban | 956 | 946 | 952 | 1,193 | 1,057 | 1,219 | 1,195 | 1,335 | 1,345 | 2,632 | 2,840 |
| Other rural | 6,907 | 6,926 | 6,974 | 6,865 | 7,274 | 7,421 | 7,455 | 7,556 | 7,652 | 6,000 | 6,213 |

Table 5.2 Working age population (15-64 years) by sex, 2009-2021. In thousands.

| Sex | CSES 2009 | CSES 2010 | CSES 2011 | CSES 2012 | CSES 2013 | CSES 2014 | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Women | 4,628 | 4,607 | 4,677 | 4,756 | 5,006 | 5,136 | 5,227 | 5,287 | 5,360 | 5,332 | 5,562 |
| Men | 4,236 | 4,246 | 4,361 | 4,411 | 4,599 | 4,865 | 4,886 | 4,978 | 5,056 | 4,984 | 5,263 |
| Both sexes | 8,865 | 8,853 | 9,038 | 9,167 | 9,604 | 10,001 | 10,113 | 10,265 | 10,416 | 10,316 | 10,825 |

Table 5.3 In the labour force (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2009-2021. In thousands.

| Domain | CSES 2009 | CSES 2010 | CSES 2011 | CSES 2012 | CSES 2013 | CSES 2014 | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Cambodia | 7,480 | 7,702 | 7,907 | 7,718 | 7,974 | 8,259 | 8,359 | 8,624 | 8,779 | 9,020 | 9,062 |
| Phnom Penh | 688 | 693 | 775 | 850 | 942 | 1,060 | 1,142 | 1,084 | 1,065 | 1,355 | 1,305 |
| Other urban | 737 | 776 | 794 | 955 | 814 | 961 | 933 | 1,077 | 1,086 | 2,304 | 2,371 |
| Other rural | 6,055 | 6,233 | 6,339 | 5,913 | 6,219 | 6,238 | 6,283 | 6,463 | 6,629 | 5,361 | 5,385 |

Table 5.4 In the labour force (15-64 years) by sex. 2009-2021. In thousands.

| Sex | CSES 2009 | CSES 2010 | CSES 2011 | CSES 2012 | CSES 2013 | CSES 2014 | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Women | 3,720 | 3,879 | 3,965 | 3,789 | 3,895 | 3,981 | 4,035 | 4,174 | 4,291 | 4,483 | 4,391 |
| Men | 3,761 | 3,822 | 3,942 | 3,929 | 4,079 | 4,279 | 4,324 | 4,450 | 4,488 | 4,537 | 4,671 |
| Both sexes | 7,480 | 7,702 | 7,907 | 7,718 | 7,974 | 8,259 | 8,359 | 8,624 | 8,779 | 9,020 | 9,062 |

Table 5.5 Not in the labour force (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2009-2021. In thousands

| Domain | CSES 2009 | CSES 2010 | CSES 2011 | CSES 2012 | CSES 2013 | CSES 2014 | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Cambodia | 1,384 | 1,151 | 1,130 | 1,449 | 1,630 | 1,742 | 1,754 | 1,641 | 1,637 | 1,296 | 1,764 |
| Phnom Penh | 314 | 288 | 336 | 258 | 331 | 301 | 319 | 290 | 354 | 329 | 468 |
| Other urban | 218 | 170 | 159 | 238 | 243 | 258 | 262 | 258 | 259 | 328 | 469 |
| Other rural | 852 | 693 | 636 | 953 | 1,056 | 1,183 | 1,172 | 1,093 | 1,023 | 639 | 827 |

Table 5.6 Not in the labour force (15-64 years) by sex, 2009-2021. In thousands.

| Sex | CSES 2009 | CSES 2010 | CSES 2011 | CSES 2012 | CSES 2013 | CSES 2014 | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Women | 908 | 728 | 712 | 967 | 1,110 | 1,155 | 1,192 | 1,113 | 1,069 | 849 | 1,171 |
| Men | 476 | 423 | 419 | 482 | 520 | 587 | 562 | 528 | 568 | 447 | 592 |
| Both sexes | 1,384 | 1,151 | 1,130 | 1,449 | 1,630 | 1,742 | 1,754 | 1,641 | 1,637 | 1,296 | 1,764 |

**Table 5.7 Employed population (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2009-2021
In thousands.**

| Domain | CSES 2009 | CSES 2010 | CSES 2011 | CSES 2012 | CSES 2013 | CSES 2014 | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Cambodia | 7,469 | 7,675 | 7,891 | 7,706 | 7,951 | 8,245 | 8,352 | 8,608 | 8,766 | 8,805 | 8,967 |
| Phnom Penh | 686 | 688 | 770 | 848 | 942 | 1,059 | 1,140 | 1,080 | 1,061 | 1,305 | 1,290 |
| Other urban | 735 | 772 | 793 | 950 | 810 | 958 | 932 | 1,074 | 1,081 | 2,240 | 2,342 |
| Other rural | 6,048 | 6,215 | 6,328 | 5,908 | 6,199 | 6,228 | 6,279 | 6,454 | 6,624 | 5,260 | 5,335 |

Table 5.8 Employed population (15-64 years) by sex, 2009-2021. In thousands.

| Sex | CSES 2009 | CSES 2010 | CSES 2011 | CSES 2012 | CSES 2013 | CSES 2014 | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Women | 3,715 | 3,869 | 3,959 | 3,782 | 3,882 | 3,973 | 4,030 | 4,167 | 4,283 | 4,318 | 4,339 |
| Men | 3,754 | 3,806 | 3,932 | 3,924 | 4,068 | 4,272 | 4,323 | 4,441 | 4,483 | 4,487 | 4,628 |
| Both sexes | 7,469 | 7,675 | 7,891 | 7,706 | 7,951 | 8,245 | 8,353 | 8,608 | 8,766 | 8,805 | 8,967 |

**Table 5.9 Labour force participation rate (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2009-2021
In percent.**

| Domain | CSES 2009 | CSES 2010 | CSES 2011 | CSES 2012 | CSES 2013 | CSES 2014 | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Cambodia | 84.4 | 87 | 87.5 | 84.2 | 83 | 82.6 | 82.7 | 84.0 | 84.3 | 87.4 | 82.8 |
| Phnom Penh | 68.7 | 70.6 | 69.8 | 76.7 | 74 | 77.9 | 78.2 | 78.9 | 75.1 | 80.5 | 72.7 |
| Other urban | 77.1 | 82 | 83.4 | 80.1 | 77 | 78.8 | 78.1 | 80.7 | 80.7 | 87.5 | 82.5 |
| Other rural | 87.7 | 90 | 90.9 | 86.1 | 85.5 | 84.1 | 84.3 | 85.5 | 86.6 | 89.4 | 85.9 |

Table 5.10 Labour force participation rate (15-64 years) by sex, 2009-2021. In percent.

| Sex | CSES 2009 | CSES 2010 | CSES 2011 | CSES 2012 | CSES 2013 | CSES 2014 | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Women | 80.4 | 84.2 | 84.8 | 79.7 | 77.8 | 77.5 | 77.2 | 78.9 | 80.1 | 84.1 | 78.0 |
| Men | 88.8 | 90 | 90.4 | 89.1 | 88.7 | 87.9 | 88.5 | 89.4 | 88.8 | 91.0 | 87.9 |
| Both sexes | 84.4 | 87 | 87.5 | 84.2 | 83 | 82.6 | 82.7 | 84.0 | 84.3 | 87.4 | 82.8 |

Table 5.11 Employment rate (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2009-2021. In percent.

| Domain | CSES 2009 | CSES 2010 | CSES 2011 | CSES 2012 | CSES 2013 | CSES 2014 | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Cambodia | 84.3 | 86.7 | 87.3 | 84.1 | 82.8 | 82.4 | 82.6 | 83.9 | 84.2 | 85.4 | 82.8 |
| Phnom Penh | 68.5 | 70.1 | 69.3 | 76.5 | 74 | 77.8 | 78.0 | 78.6 | 74.8 | 77.5 | 72.7 |
| Other urban | 76.9 | 81.6 | 83.3 | 79.6 | 76.6 | 78.6 | 78.0 | 80.4 | 80.4 | 85.1 | 82.5 |
| Other rural | 87.6 | 89.7 | 90.7 | 86.1 | 85.2 | 83.9 | 84.2 | 85.4 | 86.6 | 87.7 | 85.9 |

Table 5.12 Employment rate (15-64 years) by sex, 2009-2021. In percent.

| Sex | CSES 2009 | CSES 2010 | CSES 2011 | CSES 2012 | CSES 2013 | CSES 2014 | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Women | 80.3 | 84 | 84.6 | 79.5 | 77.5 | 77.4 | 77.1 | 78.8 | 79.9 | 81.0 | 78.0 |
| Men | 88.6 | 89.6 | 90.2 | 89 | 88.5 | 87.8 | 88.5 | 89.2 | 88.7 | 90.0 | 87.9 |
| Both sexes | 84.3 | 86.7 | 87.3 | 84.1 | 82.8 | 82.4 | 82.6 | 83.9 | 84.2 | 85.4 | 82.8 |

Annex 6. Additional tables for health and disability

Table 6.1 Persons (in the non-institutional population) with at least one disability/difficulty, 2009-2021. In percent.

| Type of difficulty | CSES 2009 | CSES 2010 | CSES 2011 | CSES 2012 | CSES 2013 | CSES 2014 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| Seeing | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| Hearing | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Speaking | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Moving | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Feeling or sensing* | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Psychological | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Learning | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fits | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Table 6.2 Health care visits (one or more visits) in the last 30 days by geographical domain, 2010-2021. In percent.

| Domain | CSES 2010 | CSES 2011 | CSES 2012 | CSES 2013 | CSES 2014 | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| Cambodia | 86.6 | 89.8 | 92.2 | 93.2 | 90.3 | 95.5 | 93.0 | 95.8 | 92.4 | 93.0 |
| Other urban | 84.6 | 84.3 | 91.7 | 90.5 | 86.6 | 92.2 | 92.2 | 95.6 | 91.8 | 94.0 |
| Other rural | 87.0 | 91.0 | 92.3 | 93.8 | 91.1 | 96.2 | 93.2 | 95.9 | 92.7 | 93.4 |

Table 6.3 Illness/injury in the last 30 days by geographical domain, 2009-2021 In percent.

| Domain | CSES 2009 | CSES 2010 | CSES 2011 | CSES 2012 | CSES 2013 | CSES 2014 | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| Cambodia | 14.4 | 19.1 | 15.8 | 19.5 | 17.7 | 14.5 | 13.6 | 15.2 | 14.6 | 16.0 | 14.7 |
| Phnom Penh | 10.1 | 16.7 | 16.2 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 9.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 7.3 | 9.0 | 6.3 |
| Other urban | 13.2 | 16.5 | 13.1 | 16.3 | 17.3 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 14.3 | 15.8 | 16.5 | 15.0 |
| Other rural | 15.1 | 19.8 | 16.1 | 21.0 | 18.6 | 15.5 | 15.2 | 16.9 | 15.6 | 17.5 | 16.6 |

Annex 7. Additional tables for household income

Table 7.1 Disposable income per household average values per month by geographical domain, 2015-2021. In thousand riels.

| Domain | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Cambodia | 1,608 | 1,766 | 1,947 | 2,462 | 2,329 |
| Phnom Penh | 2,922 | 2,891 | 2833 | 3,714 | 3,252 |
| Other urban | 2,236 | 2,446 | 2,482 | 2,914 | 2,629 |
| Other rural | 1,319 | 1,507 | 1,749 | 2,000 | 2,002 |

Table 7.2 Disposable income per capita average values per month by geographical domain, 2015-2021. In thousand riels.

| Domain | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Cambodia | 370 | 415 | 464 | 570 | 540 |
| Phnom Penh | 650 | 748 | 695 | 903 | 773 |
| Other urban | 524 | 554 | 602 | 662 | 610 |
| Other rural | 306 | 347 | 413 | 452 | 455 |

Table 7.3 Disposable income per household median values per month by geographical domain, 2015-2021. In thousand riels.

| Domain | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Cambodia | 1,144 | 1,186 | 1,456 | 2,103 | 1,830 |
| Phnom Penh | 2,275 | 2,210 | 2,253 | 3,287 | 2,714 |
| Other urban | 1,559 | 1,375 | 1,839 | 2,524 | 2,180 |
| Other rural | 981 | 1,021 | 1,303 | 1,720 | 1,497 |

Table 7.4 Disposable income per capita median values per month by geographical domain, 2015-2021. In thousand riels.

| Domain | CSES 2015 | CSES 2016 | CSES 2017 | CSES 2019/20 | CSES 2021 |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Cambodia | 267 | 293 | 355 | 436 | 431 |
| Phnom Penh | 520 | 559 | 569 | 724 | 648 |
| Other urban | 359 | 320 | 438 | 513 | 514 |
| Other rural | 237 | 261 | 323 | 351 | 358 |

Annex 8. Additional tables for household consumption

Table 8.1 Average monthly consumption per household by geographical domain, 2015-2021. In thousand riels.

| Domain | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2019/20 | 2021 |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| Cambodia | 1,715 | 1,840 | 1,822 | 2,278 | 1,838 |
| Phnom Penh | 2,687 | 2,561 | 2,644 | 3,825 | 2,546 |
| Other urban | 2,280 | 2,307 | 2,326 | 2,534 | 2,038 |
| Other rural | 1,487 | 1,670 | 1,637 | 1,819 | 1,598 |

Table 8.2 Average monthly consumption per capita by geographical domain, 2015-2021. In thousand riels.

| Domain | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2019/20 | 2021 |
|-------------|------|------|------|---------|------|
| Cambodia | 411 | 456 | 454 | 527 | 425 |
| Phnom Penh | 615 | 646 | 662 | 926 | 598 |
| Other urban | 552 | 581 | 574 | 577 | 470 |
| Other rural | 360 | 410 | 409 | 410 | 366 |

Table 8.3 Monthly total consumption by geographical domain, 2015-2021. In billion riels.

| Domain | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2019/20 | 2021 |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| Cambodia | 5,672 | 6,237 | 6,264 | 8,283 | 7,113 |
| Phnom Penh | 1,046 | 985 | 996 | 2,033 | 1,408 |
| Other urban | 822 | 846 | 865 | 2,135 | 1,873 |
| Other rural | 3,805 | 4,406 | 4,402 | 4,115 | 3,831 |

Table 8.4 Monthly food consumption by geographical domain, 2015-2021. In billion riels.

| Domain | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2019/20 | 2021 |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| Cambodia | 2,596 | 2,858 | 2,887 | 3,590 | 3,392 |
| Phnom Penh | 462 | 452 | 433 | 793 | 568 |
| Other urban | 330 | 371 | 368 | 882 | 898 |
| Other rural | 1,804 | 2,035 | 2,086 | 1,916 | 1,926 |

Section 13: Appendix of 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 2021
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.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. A. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

| ID NUMBER | Does the father of ..[NAME].. live in the household? If YES, write the ID CODE, if NO write "0" | Does the mother of ..[NAME].. live in the household? If YES, write the ID CODE, if 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 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? If YES, write the ID CODE, if NO write " 0 " | | | Col. 12 | (12a) | (12b) | | | |
| (1) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11a) | (11b) | (12a) | (12b) | (12c) | (13) | (14) | (15) |
| 01 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 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


Please record on the household eat and consume foods, drinks, and tobacco as below during the last 7days as following:

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/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 |
|-------------|---|-------------------|----------|---|--|---|---|
| | | 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 | # of days |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| B1A. | Rice and other rice products | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | |
| B1B. | Fish, seafood and other fish products | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | |
| B1C. | Meat and meat products, oil or fats | | | | | | |
| 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/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 |
|-------------|---|-------------------|----------|---|--|---|---|
| | | 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 | # of days |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 21 | ...oils or fats | kg | | | | | |
| B1D. | Fruits or fruit products | | | | | | |
| 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. | Vegetables, mushrooms, tubers, and ingredience | | | | | | |
| 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 glutamte | kg | | | | | |
| 46 | ...fish sources/ soy sources/ chilly sources | liter | | | | | |
| 47 | Other ingrediences | kg | | | | | |
| B1F. | Soft drinks, beer, wine, cigarettes, coffee... | | | | | | |

| 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 | Total (1+64) | | | | | | |

01. C. RECALL NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Respondent: The household member who knows most about the non-food expenditure in the household | INITIAL VISIT |
| <p><i>Note:</i></p> <p>a) Record any expenditure for only household consumption.</p> <p>b) Any household's expenditure for economic and business activity shall not be included in this section.</p> | |

| 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) | NON-FOOD ITEMS (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| | C1A. Clothing, footwear, and apparel | | | | |
| 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, umbrelar | Last 6 months | | | |
| 05 | ...toothpaste, toothbrush, and tooth care | Last 6 months | | | |
| 06 | ...hair soap, cloth soap, lotion, powder, perfume... | Last 6 months | | | |
| 07 | ...jewelery, watch, and clock | Last 12 months | | | |
| | C1B. Transportation, accommodation, and postal | | | | |
| 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 | | | |
| | C1C. Telephone and internet service, gambling, and recreation | | | | |
| 16 | ...telephone service (exclude telephone accessories) | Last 1 month | | | |
| 17 | ...internet service) | Last 1 month | | | |
| 18 | ...games of chance (lottery, footbal betting...) | Last 1 month | | | |
| 19 | ...other recreation (movie, karaok...) | Last 1 month | | | |
| 20 | ...newspapers, magazine | Last 1 month | | | |
| 21 | ...books, papers and other stationaries | Last 1 month | | | |
| | C1D. Home equipment, maitainance, decoration, housekeeper wage, and kid toys | | | | |
| 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) |
| | NON-FOOD ITEMS | | | | |
| 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 | Cereals and grain: Rice, boiled rice/porridge, Cambodian vermicelli corn/maize, pasta, bread / cake and / or donuts, sorghum, millet, fonio | | |
| 02 | Roots and tubers: potato, yam, cassava, white sweet potato, taro and / or other tubers | | |
| 03 | Legumes / nuts : beans, cowpeas, peanuts, lentils, nut, soy, pigeon pea, cashew nut, lotus seed, pumpkin seed, watermelon seed, and / or other nuts | | |
| 04 | Orange vegetables (vegetables rich in Vitamin A): carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes) | | |
| 05 | Green leafy vegetables: , spinach, broccoli, amaranth, Ivy gourd leaf and / or other dark green leaves, cassava leaves | | |
| 06 | Other vegetables: onion, tomatoes, cucumber, radishes, green beans, peas, lettuce, long bean, eggplant etc. | | |
| 07 | Orange fruits (Fruits rich in Vitamin A): ripe mango, ripe papaya, apricot, peach, ripe tomatoes, egg fruit, | | |
| 08 | Other Fruits: banana, apple, orange, lemon, tangerine | | |
| 09 | Organ meat (ironic): Liver, kidney, spleen, blood, heart and / or other organ meats | | |
| 10 | Meat & poultry: beef, buffalo, mutton, lamb, pork, chicken, duck, dried beef/meat and wild meat | | |
| 11 | Fish & Other aquatic animals: fresh fish, salted, dried fish, smoked fish, canned fish, frogs, crabs, snails, shrimps and other seafood) | | |
| 12 | Eggs: chicken egg, duck egg, quail egg, fermented/salted egg, etc. | | |
| 13 | Milk & Dairy products: fresh milk, powdered milk, ice cream, cheese and other dairy products etc.) | | |
| 14 | Oil and fats: rice bran oil, vegetable oil, animal fat, butter, margarine, coconut/frying oil, etc. | | |
| 15 | Sugar/sweets/honey, other sugary foods like chocolate, candy and cake etc. | | |
| 16 | Condiments/seasonings: soy sauce, fish sauce, salt, pepper, garlic, tea, coffee etc | | |
| 17 | Prahok/Phaork: all kind of prahok/phaork made from shrimps, fish and meat | | |
| 18 | Insects: Crickets, Spiders, called A-ping in Khmer, Silkworms etc. | | |
| Food Source Codes: | | | |
| 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 <u>past 30 days</u> , 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). 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. | | |
| 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 ..[NAME].. currently taking private lessons after school? (languages, math, science, music, sports)? 1=Yes 2=No <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">>>12</div> | If Col. 4 = 2 or Col.7 = 2 and below 18 years of age Why is ..[NAME].. 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 ..[NAME].. ever attended non-formal class? 1 = Yes 2 = No (>> 15a) | Is ..[NAME].. currently attending non-formal classes? 1 = Yes 2 = No (if Col.12 = 1 >> 14 else >> 15a) | What kind of non-formal class is ..[NAME].. currently attending/did ..[NAME].. 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 ..[NAME].. attend school past school year (including non-formal class)? 1 = Yes 2 = No >> NEXT PERSON) | What was the level.. [NAME] 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) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15a) | (15b) |
| 01 | | | | | | | |
| 02 | | | | | | | |
| 03 | | | | | | | |
| 04 | | | | | | | |
| 05 | | | | | | | |
| 06 | | | | | | | |
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| 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>If code 1 in col. 15a, please fill up columns 16a-16h, otherwise, leave it blank and continue with next person.</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 | | | | | | | | |

03. INFORMATION ON MIGRATION

Respondents: Household members 5 and older

SECOND VISIT

A. PAST MIGRATION

Please provide information on migration for all members of the household. (Don't ask children less than 5 years)

| ID NUMBER | Has ..[NAME].. always, since birth, lived in this village? 1 = Yes (>> Col 7) 2 = No | How many years has ..[NAME].. lived in this village? If less than 1 year enter '0' | Which district and province did [NAME] move from? | | | Why did ..[NAME].. move to this village (the main reason)? 01 = Transfer of work place 02 = In search of employment 03 = Education 04 = Marriage 05 = Family moved 06 = Lost land/lost home 07 = National calamities 08 = Insecurity 09 = Repatriation or return after displacement 10 = Orphaned 11 = Visiting only 12 = Other (Specify) | In which district and province were ..[NAME].. born? | | |
|-----------|--|---|--|-----------------------------|------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | | | If moved from abroad, please write the name of the country | | | | If born abroad, please write the name of the country | | |
| | | | If moved within the same district write "Same". | | | | If born in the same district write "Same" | | |
| | | NO OF YEARS | DISTRICT/ PROVINCE / COUNTRY NAME | NIS PROVINCE/ DISTRICT CODE | NIS COUNTRY CODE | | DISTRICT/ PROVINCE / COUNTRY NAME | NIS PROVINCE/ DISTRICT CODE | NIS COUNTRY CODE |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4a) | (4b) | (4c) | (5) | (6a) | (6b) | (6c) |
| 01 | | | | | | | | | |
| 02 | | | | | | | | | |
| 03 | | | | | | | | | |
| 04 | | | | | | | | | |
| 05 | | | | | | | | | |
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| 08 | | | | | | | | | |
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| 11 | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | | |

03. INFORMATION ON MIGRATION (CONTINUED)

Respondents: Household members 5 and older

A. PAST MIGRATION (CONTINUED)

| ID NUMBER | In the past 5 years, has ..[NAME].. migrated to another country for at least 1 month (at the same time) for work? 1 = Yes 2 = No (-> NEXT PERSON) | How many times in the past 5 years has ..[NAME] .. migrated to another country? Refer to Col. 7 If 'Don't know' enter '98' | In which year and month was ..[NAME].. 's most recent migration to another country? | | How many months did .. [NAME].. stay in the country in this last migration episode? If still abroad enter '99' | Where did ..[NAME].. migrate in this last migration episode? 01 = Bangkok 02 = Other town/city in Thailand 03 = Rural area in Thailand 04 = Seoul 05 = Other places in South Korea 06 = Kuala Lumpur 07 = Other places in Malaysia 08 = Taiwan 09 = Vietnam 10 = Other (specify) 11 = Don't Know | What was ..[NAME]..'s main occupation while in ..[COUNTRY]..? For 'COUNTRY' see Col 11 If no work leave blank Note: beggar and sex worker are occupations | NIS OCC. CODE | If Col 10 = 99 (> NEXT PERSON) Why did ..[NAME].. return? 1 = Job ended 2 = Family reasons 3 = To get married 4 = Better employment at home 5 = Homesick 6 = Visa expired 7 = Was expelled 8 = Mistreatment or other dissatisfaction 9 = Other (specify) |
|-----------|--|--|---|--------|---|---|--|---------------|--|
| | | | YEAR | MONTHS | | | | | |
| (1) | (7) | (8) | (9a) | (9b) | (10) | (11) | (12a) | (12b) | (13) |
| 01 | | | | | | | | | |
| 02 | | | | | | | | | |
| 03 | | | | | | | | | |
| 04 | | | | | | | | | |
| 05 | | | | | | | | | |
| 06 | | | | | | | | | |
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| 11 | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | | |

03. INFORMATION ON MIGRATION (CONTINUED)

B. CURRENT MIGRANTS

Respondent: Head of household, spouse of head of household or another adult if both head and spouse are absent

Q1. In addition to the persons living in your household are there any other persons (spouse or son/daughter), 15 years and older, who previously has been a member of your household but no longer are living in this household? 1 = Yes 2 = No (>>SECTION 4)

| ID NUMBER | Please give me the names of spouse, if he or she is no longer living in the household and all the children (son/daughter) 15 years and over who are no longer living in this household (include all children of head and/or spouse) | Sex 1 = Male 2 = Female | What is.. [NAME] ...'s age in completed years? | Where is ..[NAME].. currently living? If in Cambodia, write the district and province. If abroad, write the country If moved within the same district write "Same". | | | What year did ..[NAME].. move to [CURRENT LOCATION]..? | |
|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--------------|--|------|
| | | | | DISTRICT / PROVINCE / COUNTRY NAME | PROVINCE DISTRICT/ CODE | COUNTRY CODE | | YEAR |
| | | | | NAME | YEARS | (5a) | | (5b) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5a) | (5b) | (5c) | (6) | |
| 31 | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | | | | | | | | |

03. INFORMATION ON MIGRATION (CONTINUED)

B. CURRENT MIGRANTS (CONTINUED)

Respondent: Head of household, spouse of head of household or another adult if both head and spouse are absent

| ID NUMBER | Why did ..[NAME].. move to ..[CURRENT LOCATION].. 1 = To take a job 2 = To look for a job 3 = To go to live with a spouse 4 = To study (student) 5 = To go to live with a relative / family (not spouse) 6 = Other (specify) | What was ..[NAME]..'s main occupation at the time of (before) moving to .. [CURRENT LOCATION].? If no work leave blank Note: beggar and sex worker are occupations | | What is the highest level ..[NAME].. has completed? 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 18 = Bachelor degree (B.A., BSc, etc.) 19 = Masters degree (M.A., MSc, etc) 20 = Doctorate degree (PhD) 21 = Other (Specify) |
|-----------|--|--|---------------|--|
| | | OCCUPATION DISCRIPTION | NIS OCC. CODE | |
| (1) | (7) | (8a) | (8b) | (9) |
| 31 | | | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 33 | | | | |
| 34 | | | | |
| 35 | | | | |
| 36 | | | | |
| 37 | | | | |
| 38 | | | | |
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |

03. INFORMATION ON MIGRATION (CONTINUED)

WEEK 1

B. CURRENT MIGRANTS (CONTINUED)

Respondent: Head of household, spouse of head of household or another adult if both head and spouse are absent

| ID NUMBER | What is ..[NAME]..'s main occupation now? | | Have any members of this household received transfers or gifts in cash from ..[NAME].. the last 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No (>> NEXT PERSON) | What is the total value of the transfers and cash gifts that ..[NAME].. has sent to the household the last 12 months? | Through what means/channels do you / does your household receive the money? | |
|-----------|---|---------------|---|---|---|-------|
| | If no work leave blank Note: beggar and sex worker are occupations | | | | 1 = Western Union 2 = Bank transfer 3 = From the person or by other person 4 = Other (specify) Enter the two main means | |
| | OCCUPATION DISCRIPTION | NIS OCC. CODE | | | | |
| (1) | (10a) | (10b) | (11) | (12) | (13a) | (13b) |
| 31 | | | | | | |
| 32 | | | | | | |
| 33 | | | | | | |
| 33 | | | | | | |
| 35 | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | | | | |
| 37 | | | | | | |
| 38 | | | | | | |
| 39 | | | | | | |
| 40 | | | | | | |

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"/> | <input type="text"/> | <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"/> | <input type="text"/> | <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"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Q4 | What is the primary construction material of the wall of the housing/dwelling unit occupied by your household? | | | CODE: | <input type="text"/> |
| | WALL CODES | | | | |
| | 1 = Bamboo, Thatch/leaves, Grass | 4 = Concrete, brick, stone | 7 = Makeshift, mixed materials | | |
| | 2 = Wood or logs | 5 = Galvanized iron or aluminium or other metal sheets | 8 = Clay/dung with straw | | |
| | 3 = Plywood | 6 = Fibrous cement/Asbestos | 9 = Other, specify | | |
| Q5 | What are the primary construction material of the roof of the housing / dwelling unit occupied by your household? | | | CODE: | <input type="text"/> |
| | ROOF CODES | | | | |
| | 1 = Thatch/leaves/grass | 5 = Salvaged materials | 8 = Concrete | | |
| | 2 = Tiles | 6 = Mixed but predominantly made of galvanized iron/aluminium, tiles or fibrous cement | 9 = Plastic sheet | | |
| | 3 = Fibrous cement | 7 = Mixed but predominantly made of thatch/leave /grass or salvaged materials | 10 = Other (Specify) | | |
| | 4 = Galvanized iron or aluminium or other metal sheets | | | | |
| Q6 | What are the primary construction material of the floor of the housing / dwelling unit occupied by your household? | | | CODE: | <input type="text"/> |
| | FLOOR CODES | | | | |
| | 1 = Earth, clay | 4 = Cement/Brick/Stone | 7 = Vinyl | | |
| | 2 = Wooden planks | 5 = Parquet, polished wood | 8 = Ceramic tiles | | |
| | 3 = Bamboo strips | 6 = Polished stone, marble | 9 = Other (Specify) | | |
| Q7 | What is your household's main source of lighting? | | | CODE: | <input type="text"/> |
| | LIGHTING SOURCE CODES | | | | |
| | 1 = Publicly-provided electricity/City power | 3 = Battery | 5 = Candle | 7 = Solar | |
| | 2 = Generator | 4 = Kerosene lamp | 6 = None | 8 = Other (specify) | |
| Q8 | What is the main source of drinking water for your household? | | | CODE: | <input type="text"/> |
| | DRINKING WATER SOURCE CODES | | | | |
| | 1 = Piped into dwelling | 8 = Unprotected spring | | | |
| | 2 = Piped into compound, yard or plot | 9 = Rainwater collection | | | |
| | 3 = Public tap / standpipe | 10 = Tanker-truck | | | |
| | 4 = Tube Well, Borehole | 11 = Cart with small tank / drum | | | |
| | 5 = Protected well | 12 = Surface water (river, stream, dam, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, and irrigation channels) | | | |
| | 6 = Unprotected well | 13 = Bottled water | | | |
| | 7 = Protected spring | 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 style="width: 80%;" 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) | |
| Q18 How did you usually treat your drinking water during the last month? 1 = Yes a. Boil water? <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/> c. Chemical? <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/> e. Other method (Specify)? <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/> 2 = No b. Filter water? <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/> d. White alum? <input style="width: 40px;" 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 | |
| Q19b Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household? 1 = Yes CODE: <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/> 2 = No | |
| Q19c Does your household used to pump/empty tank or pit latrines? 1= Yes, used to pump/empty CODE: <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/> 2= No, never pump/empty (=>>Q20) 3= Don't know (=>>Q20) | |
| 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 CODE: <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/> 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 | |
| Q20 How much did your household spend for sewage or waste water disposal last month? (Write 0 if nothing) RIELS: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/> | |
| Q21 How much did your household spend for garbage collection last month? (Write 0 if nothing) RIELS: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/> | |
| Q22 What is your Hand Washing Facilities within the premises (choose the most frequently used)? CODE: <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/> 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):..... | |
| Q23 Where is hand washing facilities which the most frequently used? (please observe the hand washing place) CODE: <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/> 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) | |

04. HOUSING (CONTINUED)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|----------------|---|--------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|------------|---|--------------------|---|
| <p>Q24 Is there availability of water at the handwashing facilities? (check while visit and observe the hand washing place)</p> <p>1 = Yes 2 = No</p> | CODE: | <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Q25 Is there availability of soap at the handwashing facilities? (check while visit and observe the hand washing place)</p> <p>1 = Yes 2 = No</p> | CODE: | <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Q26 What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FUEL CODES</p> <p>1 = Firewood 2 = Charcoal 3 = Liquefied petroleum gas LPG 4 = Kerosene 5 = Publicly-provided electricity/City Power</p> <p>6 = Household generator 7 = None/don't cook 8 = Other (Specify)</p> | CODE: | <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Q27 How much did the household spend on the following items last month (including lights and cooking)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RIELS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INCLUDE THE VALUE OF OWN PRODUCTION OR RECEIVED AS PAYMENT IN KIND FOR WORK OR AS GIFT OR FREE COLLECTION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(ENTER " 0 " IF DID NOT SPEND ANYTHING)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%; padding: 2px;">a. Electricity</td> <td style="width: 40%; padding: 2px;"><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">b. Gas (LPG)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;"><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">c. Kerosene</td> <td style="padding: 2px;"><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">d. Firewood</td> <td style="padding: 2px;"><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">e. Charcoal</td> <td style="padding: 2px;"><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">f. Battery</td> <td style="padding: 2px;"><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">g. Other (Specify)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;"><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> </tr> </table> | | | a. Electricity | <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | b. Gas (LPG) | <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | c. Kerosene | <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | d. Firewood | <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | e. Charcoal | <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | f. Battery | <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | g. Other (Specify) | <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> |
| a. Electricity | <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. Gas (LPG) | <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c. Kerosene | <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d. Firewood | <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e. Charcoal | <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f. Battery | <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g. Other (Specify) | <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Q28 What's the legal status of the dwelling?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LEGAL STATUS CODE</p> <p>1 = Owned by the household (>> Q29b) 2 = Not owned but no rent is paid (>> Q29b) 3 = Rented 4 = Other (Specify) (>> Q29b)</p> | CODE: | <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Q29a If rented: How much did you pay for rent of this house last month? (=>> Q30)</p> | RIELS: | <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Q29b How much would you have to pay per month to rent a similar dwelling? (Estimated value)</p> | RIELS: | <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Q30 Whether owned or rented: How much did you spend on maintenance and minor repairs of the dwelling last month?</p> | RIELS: | <input style="width: 100%;" 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 (m2)? | 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) |
| | | | Amount (if in cash) Quantity (if in kind) | | | Amount (if in cash) Quantity (if in kind) | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4a) | (4b) | (4c) | (5a) | (5b) | (5c) |
| 01 | <input type="text"/> m ² | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 02 | <input type="text"/> m ² | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 03 | <input type="text"/> m ² | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 04 | <input type="text"/> m ² | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 05 | <input type="text"/> m ² | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 06 | <input type="text"/> m ² | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 07 | <input type="text"/> m ² | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

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 04 = Kitchen garden (backyard)/Chamkar land 05 = Land with permanent crops 06 = Land for raising livestock 07 = Private forestry land 08 = Idle land 09 = 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 | Unit 1 = Riel 2 = Kg 3 = Other (specify) | For what time period? 1 = Month 2 = Season 3 = Year 4 = Other (specify) | | | | |
| (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 | 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) | If YES in Col 12 | Can you show me the document that you have for this parcel? Enter 8 if do not see certificate 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 8 = No paper shown | 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? | | 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 | | |
| (1) | Riels | (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? | When did you start to have the rights to use it as a collateral? | Have you ever had any conflict about this parcel? |
|---------------|---|---|--|---|
| | YEAR | 1 = Yes 2 = No (>> 22) | If don't know, write "98" YEAR | 1 = Yes, now 2 = Yes, previously 3 = No |
| (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 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 ² | m ² | KG | KG | KG | RIELS / Kg |
| (1) | (2) | (3a) | (3b) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| PAST WET SEASON, What year?..... | | | | | | | | | |
| 01 | | | | m ² | m ² | | | | |
| 02 | | | | m ² | m ² | | | | |
| 03 | | | | m ² | m ² | | | | |
| 04 | | | | m ² | m ² | | | | |
| 05 | | | | m ² | m ² | | | | |
| 06 | | | | m ² | m ² | | | | |
| 07 | | | | m ² | m ² | | | | |
| 08 | | | | m ² | m ² | | | | |
| 09 | | | | m ² | m ² | | | | |
| 10 | | | | m ² | m ² | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | |
| PAST DRY SEASON, What year?..... | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | m ² | m ² | | | | |
| 13 | | | | m ² | m ² | | | | |
| 14 | | | | m ² | m ² | | | | |
| 15 | | | | m ² | m ² | | | | |
| 16 | | | | m ² | m ² | | | | |
| 17 | | | | m ² | m ² | | | | |
| 18 | | | | m ² | m ² | | | | |
| 19 | | | | m ² | m ² | | | | |
| 20 | | | | m ² | m ² | | | | |
| 21 | | | | m ² | m ² | | | | |
| 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) |
| PAST WET SEASON | | | | | | | | |
| 01 | | | | | | | | |
| 02 | | | | | | | | |
| 03 | | | | | | | | |
| 04 | | | | | | | | |
| 05 | | | | | | | | |
| 06 | | | | | | | | |
| 07 | | | | | | | | |
| 08 | | | | | | | | |
| 09 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | |
| PAST DRY SEASON | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | | | | | | | | |

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 | | | | | | | | |
| 03 | | | | | | | | |
| 04 | | | | | | | | |
| 05 | | | | | | | | |
| 06 | | | | | | | | |
| 07 | | | | | | | | |
| 08 | | | | | | | | |
| 09 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Total: 1-10: | | | | | | | |
| PAST DRY SEASON | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Total: 12-21: | | | | | | | |

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 different prices try to estimate an average price |
| | If no rice sold or in storage write '0' | | |
| | Sold | In storage | RIELS/KG |
| | KG | KG | |
| (1) | (2a) | (2b) | (3) |
| 01 | | | |
| 02 | | | |
| 03 | | | |
| 04 | | | |
| 05 | | | |
| 06 | | | |
| 07 | | | |
| 08 | | | |
| 09 | | | |
| 10 | | | |

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 | | If different prices try to estimate an average price |
| | | | 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 prevailing 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 | 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) | (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

Note: 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

Q2. Does your household or anyone in your household own or operate a pond for fish or shrimp culture? 1 = Yes 2 = No (>> Q3)

| 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

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 | Total 01 - 12: | |

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 | Total 1 - 7: | |

(*) 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 >>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 | | | |
| | ITEM | 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 | Total 01 - 10: | | | | |

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) | | |
|----------------|--|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | Write '0' if nothing | | |
| | | Activity 1 RIELS | Activity 2 RIELS | Activity 3 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, stationery 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) | | |
|----------------|--|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | 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 (>> 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 | | | RIELS | RIELS | |
| | Put '0' if less than one month | Put '0' if less than one month | | | | | |
| | MONTHS | MONTHS | If more than one enter the most important | | | | |
| (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 | Total received: 01 - 15: | | | |

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 (>> 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" | 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" | 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" | 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) |
|-----------------|---|------|------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) | (3) | YEAR | RIELS | RIELS | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| (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 reparation 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 |
|-----------------|--|--|-------|---|-------|--|--|
| | (10) | MONTH | YEAR | MONTH | YEAR | (13) | (14) |
| (1) | (10) | (11a) | (11b) | (12a) | (12b) | (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: | For items bought or received before the last 12 months: |
|----------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|---|------|------|------|---|-------------------------------|--|---|
| | ITEM | PRODUCT CODE | TOTAL NUMBER | 1 = Purchased (new) 2 = Purchased (used) 3 = Payment for services 4 = Received as a gift 5 = Other (specify) | | | | a. Within the last 12 months? | b. Before the last 12 months? | What was the purchase value (or the imputed value) of all these ..[ITEM]s..? | According to current prices, what do you think you could get if you sold ..[ITEM]s..? |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5a) | (5b) | (5c) | (5d) | (6a) | (6b) | RIELS | RIELS |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5a) | (5b) | (5c) | (5d) | (6a) | (6b) | (7) | (8) |
| Home Electronics | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 01 | Radio (Vitju) | 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| Personal transport | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 09 | Bicycle (including bicycle with battery help engine) | 803 | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Motorcycle (including electrical moto's) | 804 | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Car | 829 | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Jeep/Van | 830 | | | | | | | | | |
| Household equipment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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) | | | 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: | For items bought or received before the last 12 months: |
|---|--|--------------|--------------|---|------|------|------|---|-------------------------------|---|---|
| | ITEM | PRODUCT CODE | TOTAL NUMBER | 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? | RIELS | RIELS |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5a) | (5b) | (5c) | (5d) | (6a) | (6b) | (7) | (8) |
| 24 | Generator | 816 | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Batteries | 891 | | | | | | | | | |
| Furniture | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Sofa set | 814 | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | Dining set (dining table + chairs) | 815 | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Bed sets (Bed, Mattress...*) | 892 | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Wardrobe, cabinets | 893 | | | | | | | | | |
| Computers and printers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Computer (desktop or laptop) | 825 | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Printer | 826 | | | | | | | | | |
| Recreation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Musical instruments | 827 | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Sport equipment | 828 | | | | | | | | | |
| Water transport | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Rowing boat | 831 | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Motor Boat | 832 | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture and other production | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Cart (pulled by animal) | 805 | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Tractor | 833 | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Bulldozer/roller | 834 | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Plough | 835 | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Threshing machine | 837 | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | Harrow/rake/hoe/spade/axe... | 838 | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Hand Tractor (Kou Yon) | 839 | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Rice mill | 840 | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Water pump | 836 | | | | | | | | | |
| Other items | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 (>> 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/care-taker 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? | | Are you still breastfeeding? 1 = Yes 2 = No |
|---------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|------|---|
| | | | | | If less than one hour record '00' hours If less than 24 hours record hours Otherwise record days If don't know, put "98" | | |
| | | | | | 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 last 12 months, 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 (>> 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>If the household has obtained free / subsidized treatment in more than one way, record up to the 3 ways.</p> <p>If more than 3 ways record the most recent</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 & 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? Refer to the last 30 days | How many days did this illness/injury stopped ...[NAME].. from doing usual activities? Refer to the last 30 days | Was consultation or treatment sought for this illness/injury? Refer to the last 30 days | 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 = Injury (>> 4) 3 = No (>> 7) | Enter Code (See below) | 1 = Yes 2 = No | 1 = Yes 2 = No (>> 6) 3 = No usual activities (>> 6) (e.g. small children, old person, etc.) | 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 health 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 than 1 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 | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | (8) | (9a) | (9b) | (9c) | (9d) | (10) | (11) | (12a) | (12b) | (12c) |
| 01 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 03 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 04 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 05 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 06 | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 11 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Codes for col. 9a and 9b | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public sector: 01 = National hospital (PP) 02 = Provincial hospital (RH) 03 = District hospital (RH) 04 = Health centre 05 = Health post 06 = Provincial rehabilitation centre (PRC) or Community based rehabilitation (CBR) 07 = Other publ | | | | Private medical sector: 08 = Private hospital 09 = Private clinic 10 = Private pharmacy 11 = Home/Office of trained health worker/nurse 12 = Visit of trained health worker/nurse 13 = Other private medical (Specify) | | | | Not medical sector: 14 = Shop selling drugs/market 15 = Kru Khmer/ Magician 16 = Monk/religious leader 17 = Traditional birth attendant 18 = Other (Specify) Overseas Medical Service: 19 = Overseas Medical Service | | |

13. Healthcare Seeking and Expenditure (Continued)

Respondent: Head of Household or the Spouse of the head of household

13.C. LEVEL OF SATISFACTION ON HEALTHCARE SERVICES

Q1 When did you last visit a PUBLIC health facility? MONTH _____ // YEAR _____

Q2 FOR PUBLIC HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

May I ask you about the level of satisfaction with healthcare services?
Please select an answer by drawing a circle on: 4 = Very satisfied 3 = Satisfied 2 = Somewhat dissatisfied 1 = Dissatisfied 98 = Don't know

| | | Very satisfied | Satisfied | Somewhat dissatisfied | Dissatisfied | Don't know |
|---------------|--|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|------------|
| 2.1 | The amount of time you waited until you are attended to. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 98 |
| 2.2 | Courteousness and friendliness of staff. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 98 |
| 2.3 | Cleanliness of the facility. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 98 |
| (Code number) | | | | | | |
| 2.4 | Did the doctor explain your illness/diagnosis to you? | 1=Yes | 2=No | 98=Don't know | | |
| 2.5 | Did the doctor explain to you about preventative measures? | 1=Yes | 2=No | 98=Don't know | | |
| 2.6 | Were the doctor's explanations easy to understand? | 1=Yes | 2=No | 98=Don't know | | |

Q3 When did you last visit a PRIVATE health facility? MONTH _____ // YEAR _____

Q4 FOR PRIVATE HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

May I ask you about the level of satisfaction with healthcare services?
Please select an answer by drawing a circle on: 4 = Very satisfied 3 = Satisfied 2 = Somewhat dissatisfied 1 = Dissatisfied 98 = Don't know

| | | Very satisfied | Satisfied | Somewhat dissatisfied | Dissatisfied | Don't know |
|---------------|--|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|------------|
| 4.1 | The amount of time you waited until you are attended to. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 98 |
| 4.2 | Courteousness and friendliness of staff. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 98 |
| 4.3 | Cleanliness of the facility. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 98 |
| (Code number) | | | | | | |
| 4.4 | Did the doctor explain your illness/diagnosis to you? | 1=Yes | 2=No | 98=Don't know | | |
| 4.5 | Did health staff explain to you about preventative measures? | 1=Yes | 2=No | 98=Don't know | | |
| 4.6 | Were the doctor's explanations easy to understand? | 1=Yes | 2=No | 98=Don't know | | |

Q5 May I ask you the following perceptions on healthcare services:

Q5.1 Public Healthcare Providers

Please select the answer for each of the following questions: 1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Do not know

| | | Yes | No | Don't know |
|-------|--|-----|----|------------|
| 5.1.1 | In relation to your last visit at a Public Healthcare Provider, do you believe that it helped you feel better or avoid serious health-related suffering? | 1 | 2 | 98 |
| 5.1.2 | Will you return to Public Healthcare Provider or recommend this provider to family members or friends? | 1 | 2 | 98 |
| 5.1.3 | In relation to treatment at Public Healthcare facilities, do you believe that it is value for money? | 1 | 2 | 98 |

Q5.2 Private Healthcare Providers

| | | Yes | No | Don't know |
|-------|---|-----|----|------------|
| 5.2.1 | In relation to your last visit at a Private Healthcare Provider, do you believe that it helped you feel better or avoid serious health-related suffering? | 1 | 2 | 98 |
| 5.2.2 | Will you return to Private Healthcare Provider for healthcare or recommend this provider to family members or friends? | 1 | 2 | 98 |
| 5.2.3 | In relation to treatment at Private Healthcare Provider, do you believe that it is value for money? | 1 | 2 | 98 |

13.D Questions Related to Access to Social Protection Benefits

Q1 How much did your household receive from...[SOURCE]...during the last 12 months?

| Source Number | Revenue Items | How much did your household receive from...[SOURCE]...during the last 12 months? | | |
|---------------|---|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | From Cambodia IN RIELS | From abroad IN RIELS | Total IN RIELS |
| | | Write '0' if nothing | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) = (3) + (4) |
| 1 | Cash Transfer Program for Pregnant Women and Children Under 2 years old | | | |
| 2 | Government scholarships, stipends for any student member of the household | | | |
| 3 | Other scholarships, stipends for any student member of the household (NGO, private institutions etc.) | | | |
| 4 | Transfers (assistance/support) from NGO or other institutions (not credit) | | | |
| 5 | Pension benefits for retired elderly | | | |
| 6 | Social assistance benefits (Cash Transfer Program for Poor and Vulnerable Households During the COVID-19) | | | |
| 7 | Employment injury insurance benefits | | | |
| 8 | Unemployment benefits | | | |
| 9 | Disability benefits | | | |

Q2 Did anybody in your household receive any of the following benefits during the last 12 months?

| In-kind benefits | | | | (Coding) |
|------------------|---|-------|-------|----------|
| 10 | Free healthcare | 1=Yes | 2= No | |
| 11 | School feeding | 1=Yes | 2= No | |
| 12 | Other scholarships (private, NGO) | 1=Yes | 2= No | |
| 13 | Emergency donations resulting from a disaster (i.e.from Red Cross or National Committee for Disaster Management) | 1=Yes | 2= No | |

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 | | | Is the difficulty ... | | | What was the cause? | | | Does the difficulty/difficulties prevent ..[NAME].. from participation or access to any of the following? | | |
|-----------|--|------|------|---|------|------|--|------|------|---|------|------|
| | Enter '0' if none, (>> NEXT PERSON) | | | Enter one code for each of the difficulties reported in Col 2a-2c | | | Enter one code (the most important) for each of the difficulties reported in Col 2a-2c | | | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 07 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 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? 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 main occupation/economic activity? 1 = Employee 2 = Employer 3 = Own account worker 4 = Unpaid family worker 5 = Other, specify.... |
|-----------|---|---------------|---|---|
| | 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 | | | | |

15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

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 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) | If Col. 10b = 2 Is..[NAME]..`s work the past 7 days in the main occupation /economic activity seasonal? | If Col 3 = 1 or Col 4 = 1 (Work during the past 7 days or temporary absent) | if Col.8 = 3, 4 or 5 (employment status) | Besides ..[NAME]..'s main occupation /economic activity, how many additional economic activities did he/she have during the past 7 days? |
|-----------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | How many hours did ..[NAME]..work in his/her main occupation/economic activity during the past 7 days? | Does ..[NAME].. work the whole year in the main occupation/economic activity ? 1 = Yes (>>10d) 2 = No | Note:Seasonal is work done only part of the year but the same job is reoccurring every year. 1 = Yes 2 = No | Is..[NAME]..'s main occupation/ economic activity done in a foreign country? 1 = Yes 2 = No | 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 | Enter '0' if no more economic activities (>> 20) | |
| | HOURS | DAYS | | | | | 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? Note: beggar and sex worker are occupations | | 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) | | | | |
| 01 | | | | |
| 02 | | | | |
| 03 | | | | |
| 04 | | | | |
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| 07 | | | | |
| 08 | | | | |
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| 10 | | | | |
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| 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? | What was ..[NAME].. 's employment status 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 | 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 | | |
| 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)

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 or 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/economic activity? 1 = Yes (>>17d) 2 = No | If Col. 17b = 2 Is ..[NAME].. work the past 7 days in the secondary occupation/economic 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].. 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 | | | | | | | |
| 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)

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 | | HOURS MINUS | HOURS EXTRA | |
| (1) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22a) | (22b) | (23) |
| 01 | | | | | | |
| 02 | | | | | | |
| 03 | | | | | | |
| 04 | | | | | | |
| 05 | | | | | | |
| 06 | | | | | | |
| 07 | | | | | | |
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| 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)

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) 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 | If Col 21 = 2 (more hours) and Col 23 = 1 (available to work more hours) If Col 23 = 2 (>> NEXT PERSON) 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 | 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)) Has ..[NAME].. been actively seeking work during the past 4 weeks? 1 = Yes 2 = No (>> 31) | In what ways did ..[NAME].. try to find a work? 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) | | | Was ..[NAME].. available for work during the past 7 days or available to start working within 2 weeks from now (interview)? 1 = Yes 2 = No | How many hours does ..[NAME].. want to work per week? Write '0' if none |
|-----------|--|---|---|---|-------|-------|--|--|
| | | MONTHS | | Enter up to 3 codes | | | | HOURS |
| (1) | (24) | (25) | (26) | (27a) | (27b) | (27c) | (28) | (29) |
| 01 | | | | | | | | |
| 02 | | | | | | | | |
| 03 | | | | | | | | |
| 04 | | | | | | | | |
| 05 | | | | | | | | |
| 06 | | | | | | | | |
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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 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? Note: Seasonal is work done only part of the year but the same economic activity is reoccurring every year. 1 = Yes 2 = No |
|-----------|---|--|---|--|
| | MONTHS | If 6-8 >> NEXT PERSON | MONTHS | |
| | (30) | (31) | (32) | (33) |
| 01 | | | | |
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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? The activity he/she had more than 6 months or 183 days) | How many months were .. [NAME].. employed during the last 12 months? Round off to nearest month | What was the main occupations/economic activity ..[NAME].. had during the past 12 months? Note: beggar and sex worker are occupations | |
|-----------|--|---|---|---------------|
| | (If 1 and 2 then ask Cols 3 to 7 If 3 - 9 >> Col. 8) | NUMBER OF MONTHS | Occupation/ Economic activity description | NIS OCC. CODE |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4a) | (4b) |
| 01 | | | | |
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| 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 main occupation/economic activity during the past 12 months? | NIS ISIC CODE | 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 |
|-----------|--|--|---------------|---|
| | | | | |
| (1) | (5) | (6a) | (6b) | (7) |
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| 03 | | | | |
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| 06 | | | | |
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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 | <p>In terms of contribution to income or subsistence, what was the second most important activity ..[NAME].. had during the past 12 months?</p> <p>01 = None Farming (growing crops) 02 = Unpaid employment (Own account worker or employed in family enterprise) 03 = Paid employment (wage labourer) Livestock farming 04 = Unpaid employment (Own account worker or employed in family enterprise) 05 = Paid employment</p> <p>Other activities 06 = Fishing 07 = Other household-based production or services 08 = Construction 09 = Wholesale or retail trade 10 = Transport 11 = Other paid employment (services like teaching, cooking, child care, medical etc.)</p> | <p>For employed persons, unemployed but employed any time during the last 12 months and students only (main activity)</p> <p>(Col 2 = 1 or 2 or 5) If Col 2 = 3, 4, 6-9 (>> NEXT PERSON)</p> <p>In what place/Where did ..[NAME].. work or study?</p> <p>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</p> |
|-----------|---|---|
| (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) |
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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? | Was the event reported ? |
|-----------|--|--|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | 1 = intimate partner | 2 = relative | 3 = community members | 4 = other | 1 = Yes 2 = No |
| (1) | (2) | (3a) | (3b) | (3c) | (4) | (5) |
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Note ¹ DOWA = District Office of Women's Affairs at district level

Note ² 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 ¹ DoSVY ² | Q7h Social Service Organisation | Q7i Others |
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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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For more information

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| <i>INTERNET</i> | 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. |
| <i>Reference Library</i> | A range of NIS reference publications are available for use by data users at the NIS Data Users Service Center. |
| <i>Information Service</i> | 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. |
| <i>Contact Details</i> | Data Users Service Center National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning #360, Sangkat Boeung KengKang1, Khan Boeung KengKang, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Telephone : (855) 023 726 934 (855) 023 726 624 |

Published by:
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Ministry of Planning