

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

**Report of**  
**Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey**  
**2023**



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

**Phnom Penh, October 2024**





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**National Institute of Statistics  
Ministry of Planning**

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<i>Contact Details</i>	Data Users Service Center National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning #386, Street 360, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Telephone : (855) 023 726 934 (855) 023 726 624

## Foreword

The report on the results of Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2023 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 2023, the nineteenth 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 then 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.

Since 2019, CSES has been conducted once every two years, fully funded by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) with technical assistance provided by the World Bank (WB). The CSES2023 was designed for a large household sample size of 12,096 households for data collection within 25 provinces.

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 deficit. 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 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 am very grateful for the technical assistance provided by the experts of the World Bank, and other development partners that contributed to the successful completion of CSES. I would also like to thank all the relevant leadership, the management, and subject matter teams, enumerators, supervisors who made strong efforts to accomplish their work and citizens who took valuable time to respond to the questionnaires. Ultimately, these contributions lead to the great success of CSES2023. 



**Bin Troachhey**  
Minister  
Ministry of Planning

Ministry of Planning  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
October, 2024

## Preface

The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning has a great pleasure and honor to presents a beautiful and useful report on the results of the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2023 (CSES2023) after completing the field work data collection within 25 provinces in 2023. 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. Notice that with large sample in 2004, 2014, 2019/20, 2021 and 2023. However, a decision of CSES has been made to conduct this indispensable survey within every two years since 2019. The CSES2023 was conducted for a large household sample size of 12,096 households for data collection within 25 provinces. The survey can be used for identifying problems and making decisions based on statistical data.

The main purpose of CSES is to collect data in multitopic surveys covering social and economic areas containing 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 once, the CSES2023 used main three forms to capture household data namely form 1, form2, form 3, on village questionnaire, household listing, and household questionnaire, 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.

I believe that the report of CSES2023 is very important as an input in the formulation of socio-economic development policy in Cambodia and other development program policies of ministries / institutions, national and international organizations. However, this survey report may be having some mistaken, for any reason, the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning will be waiting for feedback for further development.

Finally, I would like to express my effusive and endless thanks to Minister of Planning for leadership, all related management and leadership, 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 CSES. I also my profound and sincere thanks to the technical support from the World Bank and other development partners for this successful implementation of CSES2023.



**Try Ritthea**

Director General,  
National Institute of Statistics

National Institute of Statistics,  
Ministry of Planning  
October, 2024

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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 2023 (CSES2023) is the nineteenth 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 technical assistance from 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.

CSES2023 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 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in the agenda of 2030, 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. utilize the CSES results in their professional carrier to understand and analyze the socio-economic situation in Cambodia.

CSES2023 was designed for a nationwide representative sample of 1,008 sampling units (villages), which divided into 12 monthly samples of 12,096 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 and population projection was also used in this round.

The CSES2023 questionnaire consists of three forms, namely CSES Form1-Household Listing Questionnaire, Form2-Village Questionnaire, and Form3-Household 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, Ministry of Planning and the provincial department of planning and statistics offices for field enumeration within 25 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 beginning of January 2023. The data collection was carried out starting from January to December 2023.

The report on the results of the CSES2023 indicated in major subjects as the following:

**Demographic characteristics:** CSES2023 showed that Cambodia’s population was estimated to be 17.1 million. Male and female populations were estimated at 8.7 million and 8.4 million respectively. Sex ratio is 95.6. The total number of households in Cambodia was estimated at 4.0 million households, out of which 1.5 million households (39.2percent) are living in the urban areas and 2.5 million households (60.8percent) are living in the other urban areas.

**Housing conditions:** CSES2023 showed that about 96.4 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 89.2 percent in Cambodia which was increased from 87.0 percent in 2021. With regard to sanitation facilities, the percentage of households having access to improved toilet was approximately 90.4 percent in Cambodia, it was increased from 88.0 percent in 2021. Noted that

households were about 10.0 percent is using unimproved toilet, of which included households about 7.0 percent had not used the toilet. CSES2023 showed that the households in Cambodia that have used hand washing facilities within premises were estimated to be about 96.0 percent. About 93 percent of households in Cambodia have used electric power furnished by public electricity suppliers, of which households about 99.5 percent, 97.9 percent, and 89.7 percent in Phnom Penh, Other urban and Rural areas, is respectively.

**Agriculture:** The results of CSES2023 indicate that 3,823 thousand HA (10 percent) of agricultural land were owned by women-headed households and other 90 percent owned by men-headed households. In 2023, cereals estimated at 62.3 percent mainly, fruits accounting for about 15.6 percent, and tubers estimated to be around 11.3 percent constitute the main gross agricultural outputs of crop production in Cambodia in 2023, industrial crops about 5.0 percent and other fruits were about 4.4 percent. CSES2023 survey showed that the cost of crop production was about 14.8 percent for raw materials, 34.5 percent for chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides and fungicides, and 28.4 percent for traction and other labor costs about 20.4 percent, which was increased if compared to 2021.

**Education:** CSES2023 indicates that the literacy rate of population aged 6 years and over was about 84.4 percent (both sexes), of which the literacy rate for females accounted for about 81.5 percent while that for males was about 87.5 percent. About 94.5 percent of children aged 6–14 years were attending school in 2023. Net attending school rate in primary school (both sexes) was about 92.1 percent, of which 93.1 percent for females and 91.2 percent for men in 2023. CSES2023, about 9.3 percent of the population aged 6 years and above never attended school, of which was in Phnom Penh (2.5percent), in Urban (6.9 percent), and Rural (12.0 percent). The reasons for not attending school among persons aged 6-17 years who are not attending school, must contribute to household income ( 31,7 percent), Did not do well in school (17.8 percent), Don't want to school (16.7 percent), Too poor (15.2 percent). Gender parity index (GPI) ratio of the women-to-men values was seems to be virtually unchanged from the last survey in 2021.

**Labour force:** CSES2023 showed that the labour force, aged 15–64 years, in Cambodia accounted for more than 9.3 million in 2023. The labour force participation rate (the labour force in relation to the working age population) was about 84.2 percent, including of around 79.5 percent for women and 89.1 percent for men. Labour force in CSES2023 is presented the unemployment rate accounted for 0.7 percent and employment rate was about 83.6 percent. The employed persons aged 15-64 years were represented for 33.4 percent, 26.7 percent, and 39.9 percent in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, respectively. CSES2023 showed the percentage of working children in the population aged 5-17 years in 2023 was about 11.9 percent of children was in working children, of which they were working children in school about 30.3 percent and 69.7 percent for working children not in school.

**Health and disability:** The findings of CSES2023 indicated that about 19.2 percent of all persons had an illness/injury at any time in the last 30 days, among this, about 22.2 percent of women had an illness or injury, while for men, the share was only about 16.1 percent. The absolute number of cases, which were 3.3 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 (21.2 percent) than in Phnom Penh (13.8 percent) and other urban areas (17.6 percent). In relation to disability, the survey shows that about 5.0 percent (all aged group) of the total non-institutional population was disabled in 2023. According to the CSES2023 survey, 95 percent of women reported breastfeeding their babies aged 0-23 months. More than 99 percent of women reported starting breastfeeding within one hour after delivery, which is also a recommended period. About 98.8 percent of young children aged 0 to 23 months were vaccinated with yellow card, young children nearly 98.3 percent in Phnom Penh, 99.0 percent in Urban, and 98.7 percent in rural areas were vaccinated with yellow cards in 2023.

**Victimization:** CSES2023 showed that about 2.4 percent of the household were victimized by property crimes (theft, burglary or robbery), which exposed to theft/burglary/robbery, domestic violence, and accidents in the last 12 months, and household accounted for 3.9 percent were victimized by accident in 2023. Percentage of victims is about 0.2% (for both sexes) of the total population. As observed from the

results, there were the most frequent type of violence was “Slap or push you.” which shared about 54.3 percent for women and 32.6 percent for men, following by “Punch, kick, whip, or beat you with an object” which about 33.3 percent for women and 8.6 percent for men.

**Household income and liability:** CSES2023, showed the average monthly income per household in Cambodia came from different income sources, of which nearly 92.1 percent from the primary income from which 52.4 percent from wage and salary, 39.7 percent from self-employment income (agriculture, non-agriculture, owner occupied house), 7.9 percent from transfer received, and other less than 0.2 percent from property income. CSES2023 showed that the Cambodian households with liabilities as of date of interview was 1 346 thousand households, which is about 33.8 percent.

**Household consumption:** As revealed by the results of CSES2023, food and non-alcoholic beverages expenditure of household was the largest comprising of 49.7 percent, whereas non-food consumption included clothing and footwear, housing. Secondly was water, electricity and furnishing being about 22.1 percent, third was about 10.8 percent for transportation and communication, fourth was about 8.3 percent for miscellaneous goods, fifth was 5.7 percent for health and 3.4 percent for education, recreation and culture.

**Household vulnerability:** The CSES2023 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. The most Frequency of household food consumption during last seven days for Cereals and grain. Cambodian households who reported using different food consumption coping strategies during the seven days prior to the survey date, on average, 2.2 percent of households had relied on less preferred or less expensive food.



## **Section 1: Introduction**

### **1.1 Background of CSES**

Cambodia Socio-economic Survey 2023 (or called CSES) is the nineteenth-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, 25 provinces. It is similar to the previous CSES, main questionnaire was used for field data collection, the CSES2023 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 CSES2023 also included the module of migration which has a high demand of data user nowadays. CSES2023 was conducted on 12 months by counting from January, 2024.

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 are 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 CSES2023. In general, the decisions about the sampling design have been made with the following in mind: a). Comparability with annual CSES 2007- 2021. 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, 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 with some updates in provinces with administrative changes. The register's 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 2023 allows for estimates on a geographical level below the national level. In the CSES2014, the list of villages was stratified by 19 province groups crossed with a classification by urban or rural<sup>1</sup>. This

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

has changed since 2019/20 to allow for estimates on more granulated levels than those of the previous one. In the CSES 2023, 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:

**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	21	31	52
Battambang	109	702	811	12	43	55
Kampong Cham	108	815	923	8	45	53
Kampong Chhnang	105	464	569	10	30	40
Kampong Speu	843	534	1377	33	20	53
Kampong Thom	57	723	780	5	42	47
Kampot	41	447	488	6	38	44
Kandal	751	259	1010	44	13	57
Koh Kong	28	92	120	9	11	20
Kratie	28	278	306	4	30	34
Mondul Kiri	31	68	99	8	12	20
Phnom Penh	954	0	954	96		96
Preah Vihear	20	216	236	4	21	25
Prey Veng	44	1105	1149	4	53	57
Pursat	87	424	511	6	30	36
Ratanak Kiri	21	224	245	4	19	23
Siemreap	149	808	957	17	37	54
Preah Sihanouk	67	43	110	16	6	22
Stung Treng	25	103	128	6	14	20
Svay Rieng	140	550	690	13	29	42
Takeo	308	811	1119	17	36	53
Oddar Meanchey	93	247	340	9	17	26
Kep	14	4	18	7	2	9
Pailin	61	34	95	16	4	20
Tboung Khmum	69	804	873	8	42	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,329</b>	<b>10,249</b>	<b>14,578</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>1008</b>

### 1.5.3 Sample selection

The CSES 2023 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 with some updates due to administrative changes in some provinces.

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, 12 households are selected from each EA by circular systematic sampling.

The choice of 12 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 2023 will be 12,096 (4,596 in urban and 7,500 in rural areas). There is no non-response in the CSES2023.

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 2023 will be more than 52,012.

#### 1.5.4 Monthly samples

The data collection of the CSES 2023 was done throughout 12 months starting from January 2023 to December 2023. 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 twelve months of the year 2023. 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 facts 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:

If the estimated percentage of households in Cambodia who own their housings is 91.8 %. The standard error is 0.4%. The confidence interval becomes 91.8 % +/- (1.96\*0.4%) which results in the interval [91.02% – 92.58%]. 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: If percentage for women in Cambodia who are married/Living together is 57.4%. 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 0.9%. Therefore, the confidence interval is consequently 57.4% +/- 0.9%.

Another example: If the proportion of households in Phnom Penh who always treat drinking water is estimated at 67.7%. 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 seventh column, “30% or 70%” to find the error margin is 3.7%. Therefore, the confidence interval becomes 67.7% +/- 3.70%.

**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	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
Phnom Penh, all households	1.1	1.8	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.1
Other urban, all households	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4
Other rural, all households	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
Phnom Penh, all households	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
Plain, all household	1.1	1.8	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.1
Tonle Sap, all households	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3
Coastal, all households	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4
Plateau/Mountain, all households	1.1	1.8	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.1
Cambodia, all persons	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Phnom Penh, all persons	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2
Other urban, all persons	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
Other rural, all persons	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Cambodia, all men	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
Phnom Penh, all men	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.3
Other urban, all men	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8
Other rural, all men	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Cambodia, all women	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Phnom Penh, all women	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.0
Other urban, all women	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8
Other rural, all women	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2

### 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 CSES2023.
Response errors (measurement errors)	<p>The errors in responses from the households because the household:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- doesn't understand the question correctly.</li> <li>- doesn't know the correct answer, or doesn't remember correctly.</li> <li>- doesn't want to give the correct answer (on sensitive questions).</li> <li>- gets tired of the questions and doesn't want to cooperate fully during the whole interview.</li> </ul> <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 18 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 CSES2023 is quite the same with CSES2021 which has been partly redesigned based on CSES2014 one to meet the user's need not only for internal users but also for international needs such as national accounts, consumer price index, labor force, and other socio-economic condition, to improve efficiency and quality of data. The household questionnaire of CSES2023 can also impact on comparability over time. The household questionnaire before 2019 on the food and non-food expenditure used aggregation method while from the CSES 2019/20, 2021 and 2023 have 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. The formats and standards of questionnaires in 2023 is based on the previous CSES2019/20 and 2021 and the previous years with the intention to as far as possible keep the comparability between the surveys. The questionnaire of CSES 2023 contains three forms namely Form 1: village questionnaire, Form 2: household listing, and Form 3: household questionnaire. CSES2023 did not include Form 4: diary sheet by using recall methods only. 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 CSES2023 randomly selected twelve 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 CSES2023 remained no remarkable change from the CSES2021. It is designed to capture the information at village level on the community infrastructure people use in daily activities. This questionnaire is required village leader or a representative of the village leader and persons who are familiar with the background of the village as respondent, 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.

## 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, 2023) while the second group covered the even survey months (i.e. February, April, June, August, October and December in 2023). The training courses were conducted at the National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning.

The training was conducted by the assistance from the consultants from the World Food Program (WFP) and the World Bank (WB), and the project management 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 CSES2023 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 CSES fieldwork.

## **1.9 Data processing**

The data processing for CSES was done at National Institute of Statistics using the Census Survey Processing System (CSPro), a program developed jointly by the United States Census Bureau, the ICF International, and Serpro S.A. Data entry was operated on 13 personal computers connected to it over a network and server began on 1st March 2023; two months after the first editing and coding were conducted. Data entry personnel attended questionnaire training of interviewers to become familiar with the survey instruments. Computer Data processing personnel included a data processing chief, a CSPro programmer, two assistants (one for cleaning and other one for Network/Server) and 13 entry operators. Completed questionnaires were delivered from the editing and coding and questionnaires were logged by the data editors then data entry was completed. Internal consistency verification and secondary editing for data cleaning and analysis were started from April 2023 until the end of finalizing.

### **1.9.1 Training**

In January 2023, the data processing team participated in a training course for enumerators and supervisors. The main objective of the training was to identify anomalies in the questionnaire and also discuss certain ideas raised during the training sessions to avoid and reduce future mistakes. From January 2023 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 February 2023 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 CSES2023. In brief, the data CSES2023 for editing and coding process was similarly implemented as previous CSESs (CSES2007 to CESE2021) and comprises the following functions:

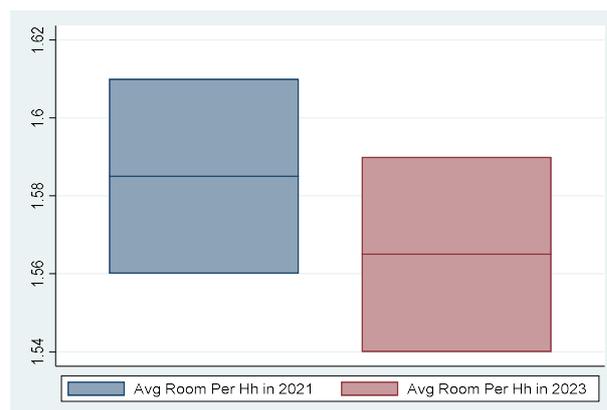
- When a field supervisor delivered questionnaires from a PSU the delivery contained a set of mappings, listings, village questionnaires, household questionnaires and diary forms. Data processing staff (data editor) started checking each PSU including mapping information and all other forms.
- Field 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**

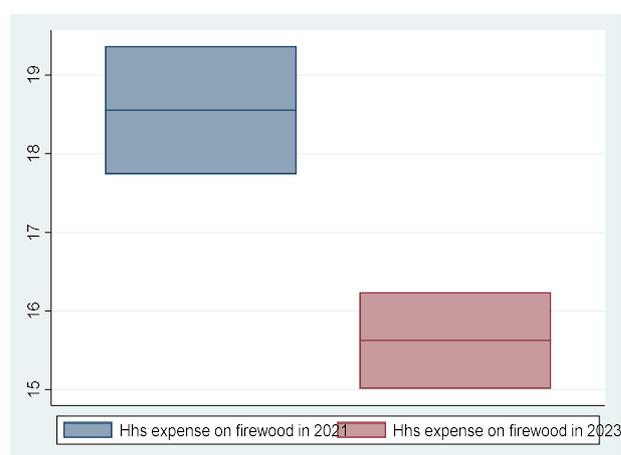
The results from CSES 2023 are comparable with previous CSEs conducted in 2004, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019/20, and 2021. However, changes in the questionnaire design have been made during the years which affect the comparability. E.g., the Victimization module was not included in CSES 2008 and the module concerning the current economic activity was comprehensively changed in CSES 2010 compared to previous CSEs. In CSES 2014, some subject matter areas were added and updated. 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 2021 was estimated to 1.58. The uncertainty in the estimate is 0.01. The average number of rooms per household in 2023 estimated to 1.57. The uncertainty in the estimate is 0.01. This means that, with 95% level of confidence, the true average number of rooms per household was in 2021 between 1.56 and 1.61 and in 2023 between 1.54 and 1.59. As these intervals are overlapped, we cannot conclude that there is a real change in average room per household between 2021 and 2023, over the last two years.



E.g2. the average monthly expense on firewood per household in 2021 was estimated to 18,553 Riels per month. The uncertainty in the estimate is 417. The average expense on firewood per household in 2023 estimated to 15,627 Riels. The uncertainty in the estimate is 314. This means that the true average expense on firewood per household was in 2021 between 17,735 and 19,371 Riels and in 2023 between 15,010 and 16,244 Riels. As these intervals are not overlapped, we can conclude that there is a real change in average monthly expense on firewood per household between 2021 and 2023, over the last two years.



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, Ms. So Sovannchakriya, Ms. Hang Phally
- Housing: Mr. Po Mao, Mr. Mak Sovichea, Mr. Som Bony
- Agriculture: Mr. Kong Seng, Mr. So Tonnere, Mr. Khoem Socheat and Mrs. Ouk Vansy
- Education: Mr. Lenh Heang, Ms. Chan Lakena, Ms. Choun Sokunthea
- Labour force: Mr. Khieu Khemarin, Ms. Pen Sophea, Mr. Bin Chanthea
- 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, and Mr. Nget Ketya
- Household consumption: Mr. Oeur Sophal, Mr. Sam Sok Sotheavuth, Mr. Mao Chhim, Mr. Ly Sophanith, Mr. Chea Thy, Mr. Phy Phon and Mr. Chhim Sophat
- Vulnerability: Ms. Yit Yiriya, Mr. Tep Sakmakara. and Ms. Mey Sokmarady

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

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

## 1.14 Definitions and classification

### Geographical levels of disaggregation

Besides presentations for Cambodia as a whole, this CSES2023 report contains different levels of geographical disaggregation. The geographical disaggregation of CSES2023 relates to the disaggregation used in the Census 2008<sup>2</sup> and the 2019 population census was restructured in latest geographical disaggregation for urbanization in the following criteria to every commune treated as urban was applied:

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

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

## 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

## 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 CSES2023.

## 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 arrangement 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

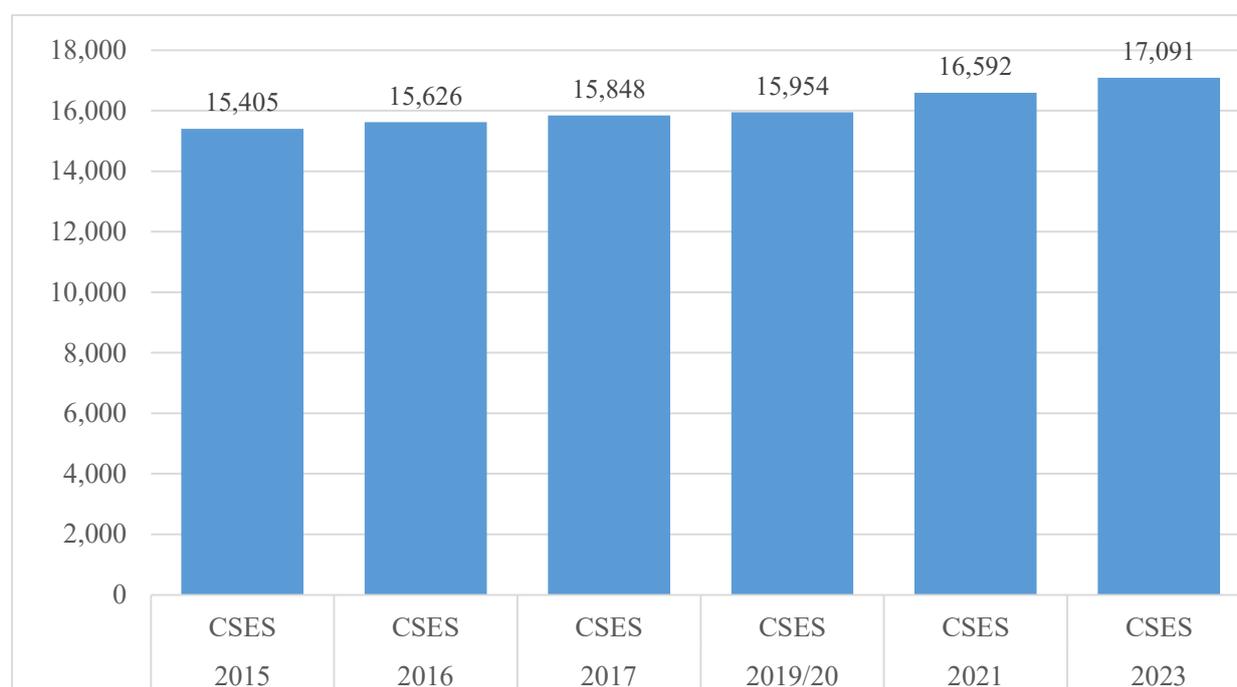
### 2.1. Population studied in the survey

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 fifth CSES time series period is comparable with the population estimated in CSES2023. It seems that people living in rural area has been moving to urban area while reclassification of urbanization area in Cambodia has been updated on the basis of the Population Census 2019. Meanwhile the Population in CSES estimates the population living in normal household<sup>3</sup>. The CSES population data are projections that should be taken notice.

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 programmers 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.

**Figure 1. Estimated number of population in Cambodia. In Thousands.**



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

## 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 2023, 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. It seems that people living in rural area has been moving to urban area while reclassification of urbanization area in Cambodia 2020 has been updated on the basis of the Population Census 2019<sup>4</sup>. In 2023, the urban population constituted about 39.2 percent whereas the rural population took about 60.7 percent in Cambodia, see table 1.

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

Residence	CSES	CSES	CSES	CSES	CSES	CSES
	2015	2016	2017	2019/20	2021	2023
Cambodia	15,405	15,626	15,848	15,954	16,592	17,091
Urban	3,541	3,670	3,801	6,293	6,518	6,700
Rural	11,865	11,956	12,047	9,661	10,074	10,391
Urban/Rural	29.8	30.7	31.6	65.1	64.7	64.5
	Percent					
Cambodia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Urban	23.0	23.5	24.0	39.4	39.3	39.2
Rural	77.0	76.5	76.0	60.6	60.7	60.8

\*The estimates of totals for 2016-2023 are lower than the totals presented in the CSES 2023 report. A review of the estimation procedure for 2023 revealed that the procedure gave a slight upward bias. The procedure has consequently been adjusted and the 2023 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.

<sup>4</sup> The reclassification of urbanization area based on three criteria: population size, population density, and non-agricultural workers at the commune level.

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

Sex	CSES	CSES	CSES	CSES	CSES	CSES
	2015	2016	2017	2019/20	2021	2023
Women	7,863	7,959	8,065	8,186	8,499	8,736
Men	7,542	7,668	7,784	7,768	8,093	8,355
Both sexes	15,405	15,626	15,848	15,954	16,592	17,091
Sex Ratio	95.9	96.3	96.5	94.9	95.2	95.6

## 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 year based on annual CSES survey 2016 to 2021 and 2023.

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 2023 over year 2021 while the rate for rural households is around 2 percent. The numbers of households in urban increasing significantly since 2016, 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	CSES	CSES	CSES	CSES	CSES
	2015	2016	2017	2019/20	2021	2023
Cambodia	3,308	3,390	3,438	3,636	3,870	3,986
Urban	709	705	715	1,374	1,472	1,513
Rural	2,599	2,684	2,723	2,262	2,398	2,473

Table 4 shows the proportion of households headed by a woman as a percent of all households. Every four households have one woman headed (21.9percent). On the other hand, with an absent husband appear considering whole Cambodia, women headed household was found growing in 2023, 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	CSES	CSES	CSES	CSES	CSES
	2015	2016	2017	2019/20	2021	2023
Cambodia	23.5	22.2	22.1	21.5	21.5	21.9
Phnom Penh	29.4	25.6	26.1	30.3	27.0	26.2
Other urban	21.9	22.4	21.8	20.6	23.0	22.2
Rural	22.9	21.6	21.6	19.8	19.6	20.7

## 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 study of the marital status of the population is very useful for a variety of reasons, especially those related to the dynamics of the population, which can to some extent affect the outcome of childbirth, mortality, as well as migration. In Cambodian society, reproduction is largely within marriage. When it comes to Cambodian weddings, they are generally arranged in a Buddhist way, with a multi-stage religious celebration. However, the formal procedure is to register the marriage legally.

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.**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>Phnom Penh</b>	<b>Other urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
<b>2015</b>				
Married/Living together	58.0	53.3	55.0	59.3
Divorced/Separated	1.6	0.8	1.8	1.7
Widowed	8.6	9.1	7.9	8.6
Never married/Never lived with a partner	31.8	36.7	35.3	30.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2016</b>				
Married/Living together	58.0	54.2	53.5	59.4
Divorced/Separated	1.8	1.3	2.3	1.8
Widowed	8.4	8.8	7.2	8.5
Never married/Never lived with a partner	31.9	35.6	36.9	30.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2017</b>				
Married/Living together	53.2	50.5	51.9	53.9
Divorced/Separated	1.6	0.7	2.1	1.7
Widowed	7.7	8.3	7.7	7.5
Never married/Never lived with a partner	37.5	40.4	38.4	36.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2019/20</b>				
Married/Living together	63.2	56.9	63.3	64.8
Divorced/Separated	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.8
Widowed	8.6	8.6	8.2	8.7
Never married/Never lived with a partner	26.5	33.2	26.7	24.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2021</b>				
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2023</b>				
Married/Living together	62.3	56.9	61.2	64.3
Divorced/Separated	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.1
Widowed	8.6	7.3	8.5	9.0
Never married/Never lived with a partner	27.0	34.1	28.4	24.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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.**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>
<b>2015</b>			
Married/Living together	55.4	60.8	58.0
Divorced/Separated	2.4	0.7	1.6
Widowed	14.1	2.5	8.6
Never married/Never lived with a partner	28.1	35.9	31.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2016</b>			
Married/Living together	56.1	60.0	58.0
Divorced/Separated	2.7	0.7	1.8
Widowed	13.8	2.6	8.4
Never married/Never lived with a partner	27.4	36.7	31.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2017</b>			
Married/Living together	54.5	58.2	56.3
Divorced/Separated	2.7	0.7	1.7
Widowed	13.5	2.3	8.1
Never married/Never lived with a partner	29.3	38.9	33.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2019/20</b>			
Married/Living together	60.7	66.0	63.2
Divorced/Separated	2.4	0.9	1.7
Widowed	13.7	3.0	8.6
Never married/Never lived with a partner	23.3	30.1	26.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2021</b>			
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2023</b>			
Married/Living together	59.9	65.0	62.3
Divorced/Separated	2.7	1.2	2.0
Widowed	13.7	3.2	8.6
Never married/Never lived with a partner	23.8	30.6	27.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## 2.6 Population by ethnicity

In CSES2023 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.**

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

<b>2021</b>				
Khmer	96.2	97.9	97.8	95.2
Cham	2.0	0.7	1.8	2.4
Chinese	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Vietnamese	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.1
Thai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lao	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Others local ethnic group	1.2	0.0	0.2	1.9
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2023</b>				
Khmer	96.2	97.4	98.1	95.1
Cham	2.1	1.8	1.4	2.5
Chinese	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vietnamese	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1
Thai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lao	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others local ethnic group	1.4	0.0	0.3	2.3
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## 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 2023, about 95.7 percent of all children aged 0-4 years have got birth certificates in Cambodia. This corresponding percentage is higher, about 97.2 percent in Phnom Penh, followed by the other urban areas, about 96.8 percent and 95.0 percent in the rural areas. (See Table 8 for more details).

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

Domain	Certificate	Registration	neither	Don't know	Total number of children
<b>2015</b>					
Cambodia	76.7	8.7	14.2	0.4	1,366,679
Phnom Penh	92.9	0.8	5.4	1.0	140,274
Other urban	76.6	5.0	18.1	0.3	141,447
Other rural	74.7	10.1	14.9	0.3	1,084,958
<b>2016</b>					
Cambodia	84.9	3.9	10.7	0.4	1,387,859
Phnom Penh	96.4	0.3	3.2	0.1	139,829
Other urban	86.3	1.5	12.2	0.0	151,377
Other rural	83.3	4.7	11.5	0.5	1,096,653
<b>2017</b>					
Cambodia	88.8	3.1	7.7	0.4	1,406,316
Phnom Penh	97.5	1.0	1.5	0.0	134,417
Other urban	88.1	3.8	8.1	0.0	159,633
Other rural	87.8	3.3	8.3	0.5	1,112,266
<b>2019/20</b>					
Cambodia	92.2	2.9	4.6	0.3	1,464,317
Phnom Penh	95.4	3.3	0.8	0.5	176,067
Other urban	93.3	2.9	3.6	0.2	343,835
Rural	91.3	2.8	5.7	0.2	944,414
<b>2021</b>					
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
<b>2023</b>					
Cambodia	95.7	1.9	2.3	0.1	1,549,139
Phnom Penh	97.2	1.7	1.1	0.0	178,922
Other urban	96.8	1.3	1.8	0.0	323,361
Rural	95.0	2.1	2.7	0.2	1,046,856

## Section 3: Housing

### 3.1 Introduction

In 2023 there were about 4 million households in Cambodia. Since each household occupies at least one dwelling, the number of occupied dwellings is at least 4 million. There may also be vacant dwellings, which would add to the housing stock. The purpose of this section is to present the statistics of the dwellings occupied by the households in 2023.

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 2023 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.

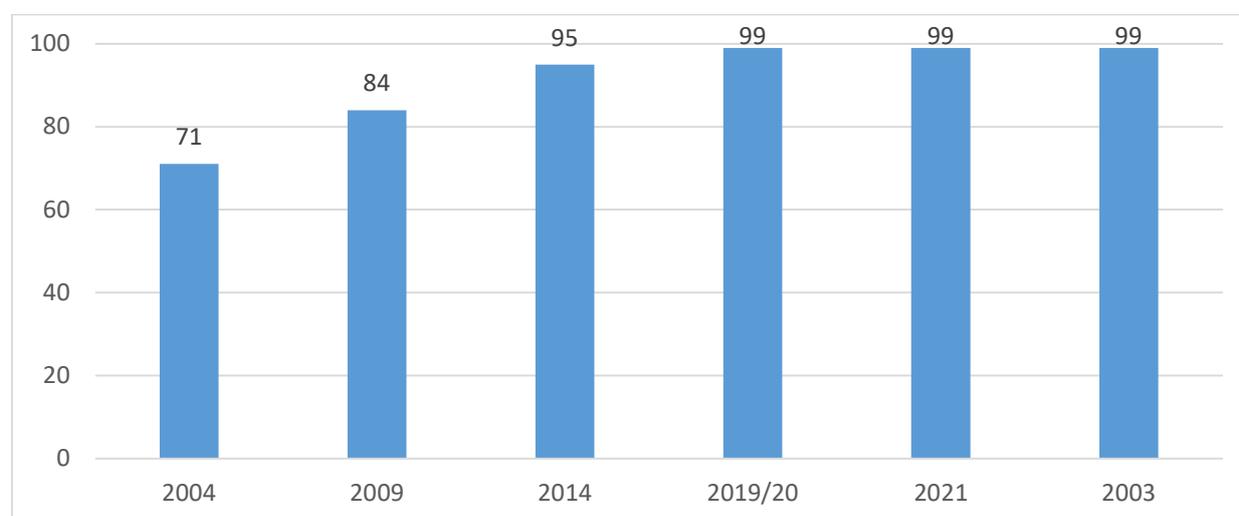
#### Roof materials

In Cambodia, about 99 percent of dwellings in 2023 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 49 percent of the total occupied dwellings, then followed by tiles, about 34 percent. The third most common roof material used was the fibrous cement, which accounted for about 12 percent.

**Table 1. Occupied dwellings by kind of roof materials and geographical domain, 2023.  
In percent.**

Roof materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
<b>Hard/permanent materials</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>98.7</b>
Tiles	33.9	13.0	32.7	39.1
Fibrous cement	11.5	22.0	11.5	9.2
Galvanized iron or aluminum	49.1	42.8	52.1	49.4
Mixed but predominantly made of galvanized	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.8
Concrete	3.6	21.6	1.6	0.2
<b>Soft/temporary materials</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Thatch	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.9
Salvaged materials	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number of households (in thousand)</b>	<b>3,986.5</b>	<b>570.0</b>	<b>943.6</b>	<b>2,473.0</b>

The quality dimension of dwellings between geographical domains were slightly different. In Phnom Penh, almost 100 percent of dwellings was protected by roofs made of hard/permanent materials, while in the other urban area and rural areas about 99 percent. In Phnom Penh, about 43 percent had roofs made of galvanized iron/aluminum (GIA), followed by roofs made of fibrous cement and concrete for about 22 percent. Tiles was about 13 percent. GIA was also the most common material for roofs in other urban areas where the share of GIA-roofs was about 52 percent, 9 percentage points higher than in Phnom Penh. For the share of tiles roofs in other urban areas was about 33 percent, about 20 percentage points higher than in Phnom Penh. In rural areas, the GIA and tiles roofs constitute for about 49 and 39 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 2023. In percent.**

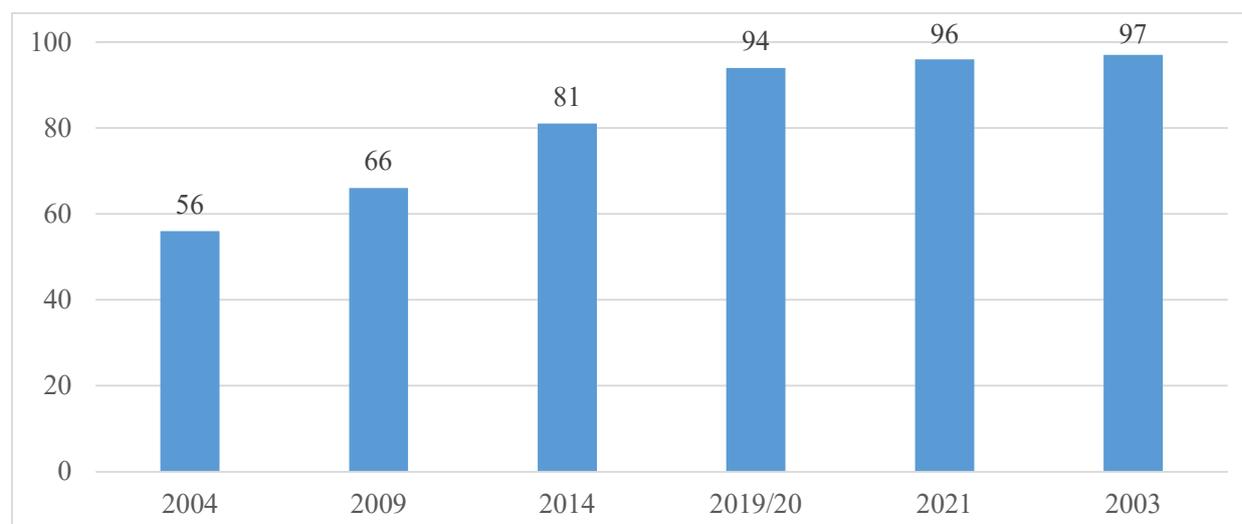
Remarkably, the percentage of roof of the dwellings made of hard/permanent materials increased since 2004 in Cambodia. As shown in Figure 1, the percentage had increased 28 percent from 2004 to 2019/20, and remains the same percentage (99 percent) from 2019/20 to 2023.

### Wall materials

As shown in Table 2, in 2023 about 97 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 44 percent. Walls made of concrete, brick or stone constitutes about 33 percent. For the dwellings built with soft/temporary wall materials, bamboo and thatch were the most common materials that constitute about 3 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 85 percent had “concrete, brick or stone”. In the other urban areas, the hard/permanent wall materials had constituted about 98 percent, of which about 41 percent had “concrete, brick, stone and another 39 percent had wood or logs”. The wall materials used to build dwellings in the rural areas was “wood or log” which had constituted about 54 percent out of all materials. (See Table 2 for more details).

**Table 2. Occupied dwellings by kind of wall materials and geographical domain, 2023. In percent.**

Wall materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
<b>Hard/permanent materials</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>96.1</b>
Wood or logs	43.9	10.6	38.8	53.5
Plywood	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6
Concrete, brick, stone	33.3	85.0	41.1	18.4
Galvanized iron or aluminum or other metal sheets	19.1	2.6	17.6	23.4
Fibrous cement / Asbestos	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2
<b>Soft/temporary materials</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Bamboo, Thatch/leaves, grass	2.8	0.5	1.9	3.6
Makeshift, mixed materials	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Clay/dung with straw	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households (In Thousand)	3,986.5	570.0	943.6	2,473.0

**Figure 2. Wall of dwellings made of hard/permanent materials 2004 to 2023. In percent.**

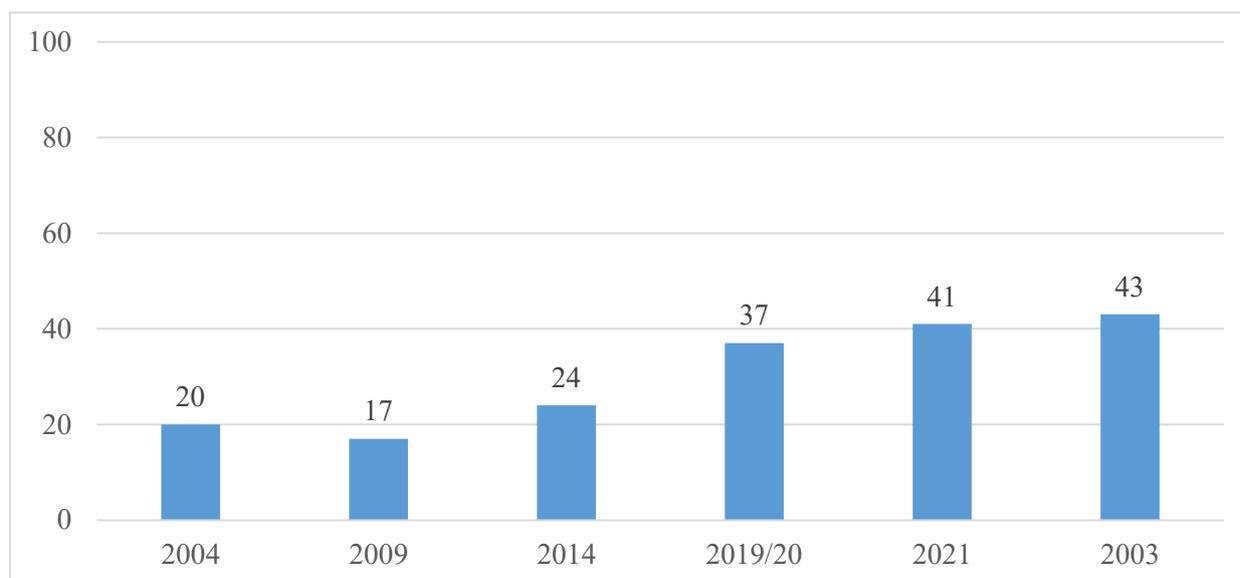
Similar to roof materials, the percentage of wall of the dwellings made of hard/permanent materials had increased steadily since 2004 in Cambodia. As shown in Figure 2, the percentage had increased 25 percent from 2004 to 2014, and continued to increase 16 percent from 2014 to 2023.

### Floor materials

As shown in Table 3, in 2023 about 57 percent of the occupied dwellings in Cambodia were built with soft/temporary floor materials. Wooden planks were the most common one that constitutes about 42 percent, followed by bamboo strips, about 10 percent. For the dwellings built with hard/permanent floor materials, the ceramic tiles were the most common materials that constitutes about 27 percent, followed by cement, about 14 percent. Looking at the differences in each domain, i.e. in Phnom Penh, the hard/permanent floor materials had constituted about 90 percent, of which about 80 percent is “ceramic tiles”. Contrary to Phnom Penh, the soft/temporary floor materials had largely predominated in the rural areas which constitute about 72 percent, of which about 52 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, 2023. In percent.**

Floor materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
<b>Hard/permanent materials</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>28.2</b>
Cement	14.0	10.2	19.6	12.7
Parquet, polished wood	2.2	0.5	2.9	2.4
Polished stone, marble	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ceramic tiles	26.9	79.7	31.5	13.1
<b>Soft/temporary materials</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>71.8</b>
Earth, clay	4.6	0.6	4.5	5.5
Wooden planks	42.4	8.6	37.0	52.2
Bamboo strips	9.8	0.5	4.4	14.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number of households (in Thousand)</b>	<b>3,986.5</b>	<b>570.0</b>	<b>943.6</b>	<b>2,473.0</b>

**Figure 3 Floor of dwellings made of hard/permanent materials 2004 to 2023. 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 26 percent from 2009 to 2023.

### 3.3 Legal status of dwellings

In 2023, about 92 percent of all households in Cambodia had owned the dwelling and about 5 percent rented the dwelling. About 3 percent had other arrangements, e.g. the households did not own the dwelling but did not have to pay rent of dwellings.

**Table 4. Occupied dwellings by legal status and geographical domain, 2023. In percent.**

Legal status	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
Owned by the household	91.8	70.0	92.9	96.4
Not owned but no rent is paid	3.2	4.1	2.9	3.2
Rented	4.9	25.9	4.1	0.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,986.5	570.0	943.6	2,473.0

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 70 percent, 93 percent and 96 percent respectively. In Phnom Penh, the households that had rented the dwellings for living were high, about 26 percent. (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 2023 was about 55 square meters. The average floor area of dwellings ranged from about 52 square meters in rural areas to 62 square meters in Phnom Penh. The share of households in having an access of 100 square meters or more was about 14 percent in Phnom Penh, followed by in other urban areas about 8 percent and about 4 percent in rural areas.

**Table 5. Floor area by geographical domain, 2023 in percent and average square meters per household.**

Floor area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
0-19	3.1	9.8	2.4	1.9
20-39	27.1	22.7	25.9	28.6
40-59	36.3	23.3	37.9	38.7
60-79	18.6	19.8	17.6	18.7
80-99	8.4	10.3	8.8	7.9
100 <sup>+</sup>	6.4	14.2	7.5	4.2
Total	100	100	100	100
Average square meters per household	54.6	62.3	56.1	52.3

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 28 percent in the other urban areas and 32 percent in Phnom Penh. (See Table 5 for more details).

#### Square meters per person

Table 6 shows the average square meters per person in the dwellings occupied in 2023. 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, 2023. Average square meters per person.**

Floor area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
Average per person	14.9	16.6	15.1	14.4

#### Number of rooms per dwelling

Table 7 shows that in Cambodia about 59 percent of all dwellings the households occupied had only one room. About 29 percent had two rooms, and about 1 percent had five or more rooms. The rooms counted in the CSES2023 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, 2023 in percent and average.**

Number of rooms	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
One room	59.4	37.9	55.2	65.9
Two rooms	29.1	35.1	31.2	26.8
Three rooms	8.4	17.8	9.3	5.9
Four rooms	2.4	7.5	2.8	1.1
Five or more rooms	0.8	1.8	1.5	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Average number of rooms per household	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.4

The share of one-room occupied dwellings was highest in the rural areas which constituted about 66 percent, followed by in the other urban area, with 55 percent and the lowest share was in Phnom Penh, with about 38 percent. Overall, in Cambodia, an average number of rooms occupied per household was 1.6. In Phnom Penh this share was about 2 rooms per household which was higher than the shares for the other urban and rural areas that constitute 1.6 and 1.4 rooms per household, on average, respectively.

### Number of persons per room

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

**Table 8. Number of persons per room by geographical domain, 2023. Average per room.**

Persons per room	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
Number of persons per room	3.2	2.5	3.1	3.4

In Phnom Penh there was 2.5 persons per room compared to 3.1 and 3.4 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

Cambodia has embraced the United Nations' 2030 Agenda by localizing the Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within the Cambodian context, outlined in the Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs) Framework 2016-2030. This framework was approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) on November 19, 2018. Similar to the global SDGs, Goal 6 of the CSDGs focuses on Water and Sanitation, with the objective "to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all." Specifically, drinking water is addressed in Target 6.1: "By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all." Sanitation and hygiene are covered under Target 6.2: "By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, with special attention to the needs of women, girls, and those in vulnerable situations."

*Note: the service ladders estimate presented here are not the same as those published for Cambodia by the WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), as these estimates include only the most recent CSES 2023 data while the JMP applies regression analysis to all available data sources for Cambodia.*

## Drinking Water Services

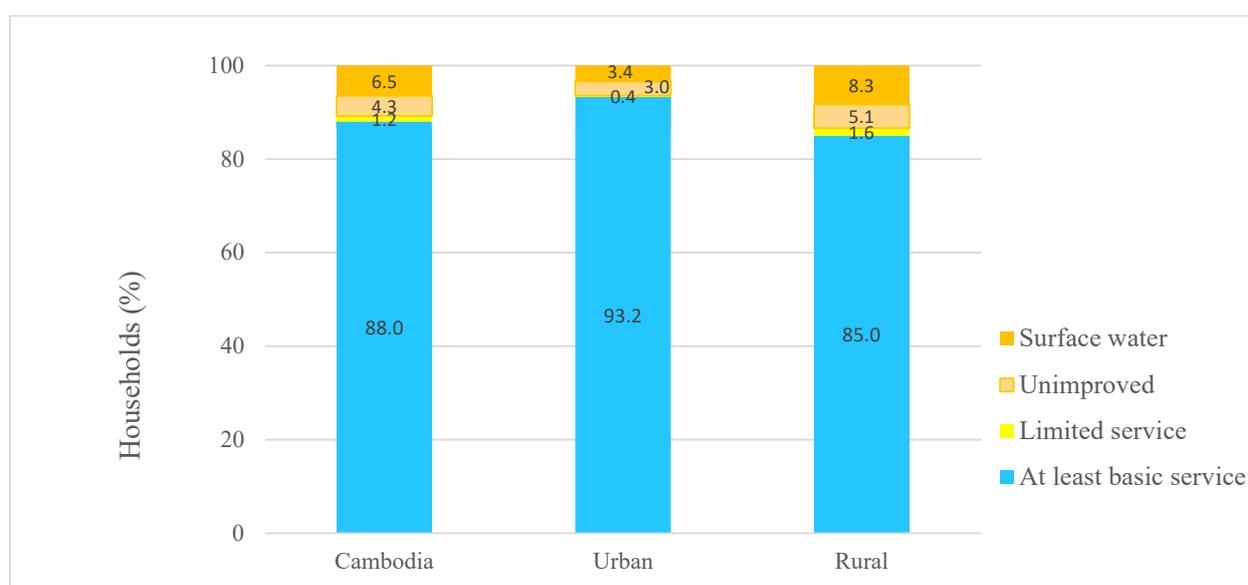
For SDG goal 6 monitoring, WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) defined five service levels, ranging from surface water to safely managed drinking water services as presented in Figure 4.

Figure 4: SDG Service Ladder of Drinking Water

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
<b>SAFELY MANAGED</b>	Drinking water from an improved source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination
<b>BASIC</b>	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
<b>LIMITED</b>	Drinking water from an improved source, for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
<b>UNIMPROVED</b>	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
<b>SURFACE WATER</b>	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal

The CSES 2023 captures data on drinking water facilities, accessibility, and availability, but lacks data on water quality. As a result, it does not allow for distinguishing between safely managed and basic drinking water services. Therefore, both are grouped together as “at least basic service,” as shown in Figure 5, which presents the proportion of the households with access to drinking water services by residence. 88 percent of the Cambodian households has access to at least basic drinking water service. The urban households has substantially higher access to at least basic drinking water service than the rural households (93.2 percent versus 85 percent). Approximately, one in ten households (8.3 percent) in rural areas only has access to surface water which it is the water source at most risk to microbial contamination.

Figure 5: Proportion of households using drinking water services by residence



### Main sources of drinking water

Table 9 shows the main source of drinking water used by the households. The definition of improved drinking 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 2023, about 89 percent of the households in Cambodia had access to an “improved drinking water source”.

**Table 9. Main sources of drinking water by geographical domain, 2023. In percent.**

Water sources	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
<b>Improved</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>86.5</b>
Piped into dwelling	26.6	76.5	35.0	11.8
Piped into compound, yard or plot	5.1	1.9	7.4	4.9
Public tap/standpipe	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5
Tubed/piped well or borehole	29.6	0.8	21.5	39.2
Protected well	4.0	0.1	2.6	5.4
Protected spring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rainwater collection	5.1	0.0	4.0	6.7
Bottled water	18.4	18.3	19.7	18.0
<b>Unimproved</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>
Unprotected well	1.8	0.1	0.9	2.6
Unprotected spring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tanker-truck	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5
Cart with small tank/drum	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.1
Surface water (Pond, river, stream,...)	6.5	0.4	5.3	8.3
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,986.5	570.0	943.6	2,473.0

Looking at the differences in each domain, about 77 percent of the households in Phnom Penh obtain their drinking water from piped water supply into the dwellings. In the other urban areas, about 35 percent of the households relied on piped water in the dwellings, and about 12 percent in the rural areas use this as a drinking water source. However, another 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 39 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).

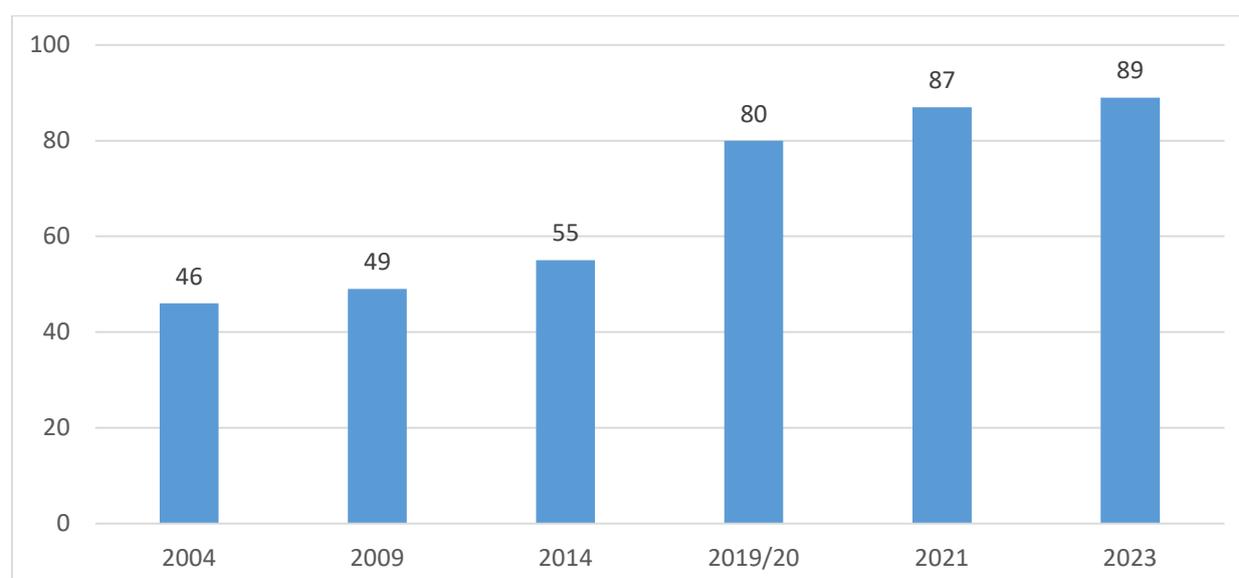
**Figure 6. Access to improved drinking water sources, 2004 to 2023. In percent.**

Figure 6 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 89 percent in 2023.

### Treatment of water for drinking

Table 10 shows that about 66 percent of the Cambodian households said that they always treated water for drinking, 11 percent of the households said that they sometimes treated water for drinking and 24 percent of the households never treated their drinking water.

**Table 10. Households treating drinking water by geographical domain, 2023. In percent.**

Treatment of drinking water	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
Always treat drinking water	65.9	67.7	68.1	64.6
Sometimes treat drinking water	10.6	10.1	9.7	11.1
Never treat drinking water	23.5	22.2	22.2	24.2
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,986.5	570.0	943.6	2,473.0

The results in Table 10 also show that about 68 percent of the households in Phnom Penh and the other urban areas and 65 percent in the rural areas always treated drinking water. However, about 22 percent of the households in Phnom Penh and in the other urban areas never treated water for drinking. In the rural areas this share was about 24 percent that never treated water for drinking.

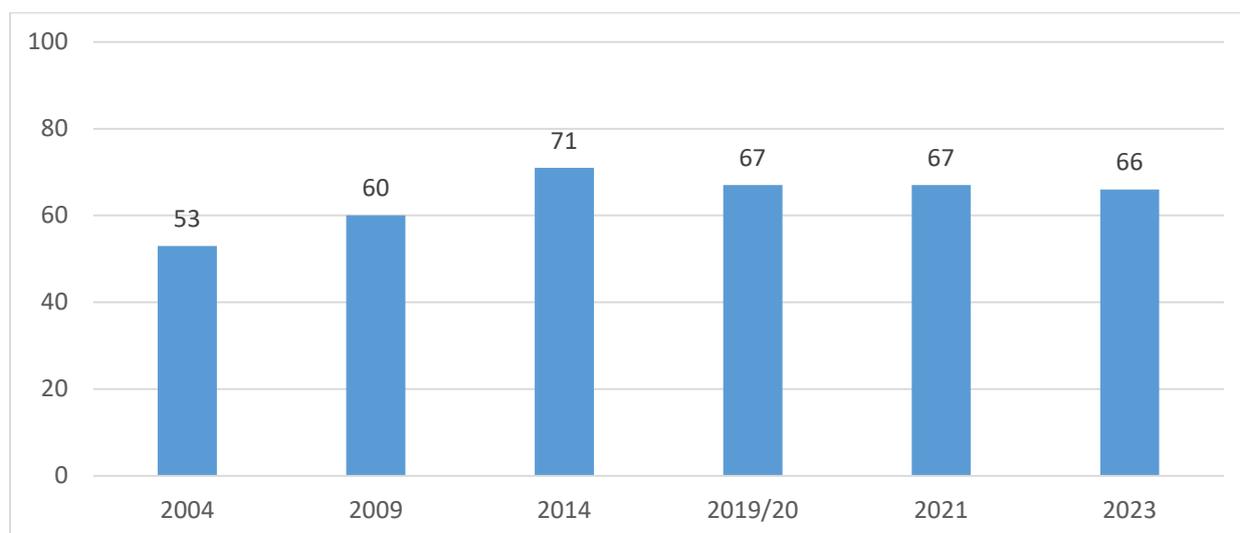
**Figure 7. Always treat of drinking water, 2004 to 2023. In percent.**

Figure 5 illustrates the percentage of households that had always treated drinking water between the years 2004 and 2023. As observed, the tendency towards the treatment of drinking water increased from 2004 to 2014, which constitutes 53 percent in 2004, then increasing to 71 percent in 2014 but it decreased from 71 percent in 2014 to 66 percent in 2023.

### 3.6 Sanitation

#### Sanitation services

The JMP defines five sanitation service levels, ranging from open defecation to safely managed services, as shown in Figure 8. These levels provide a benchmark for comparing sanitation progress toward achieving SDG Target 6.2, which states: "By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women, girls, and those in vulnerable situations."

Unlike drinking water services, all sanitation service levels—particularly safely managed sanitation—are now captured by the CSES 2023 for the first time. This is due to the availability of containment data associated with household sanitary storage systems (such as a pit latrine) as obtained from the National Sanitary Inspection Survey (SIS), conducted in 2023-2024 by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) with technical and financial support from UNICEF. The SIS was a standalone survey, with randomly selected households drawn from those already surveyed in the most recent CSES of 2023. The survey aimed to address gaps in containment data and ensure accurate estimates of safely managed sanitation for Cambodia. The detail SIS report could be found in NIS website via this link <https://nis.gov.kh>.

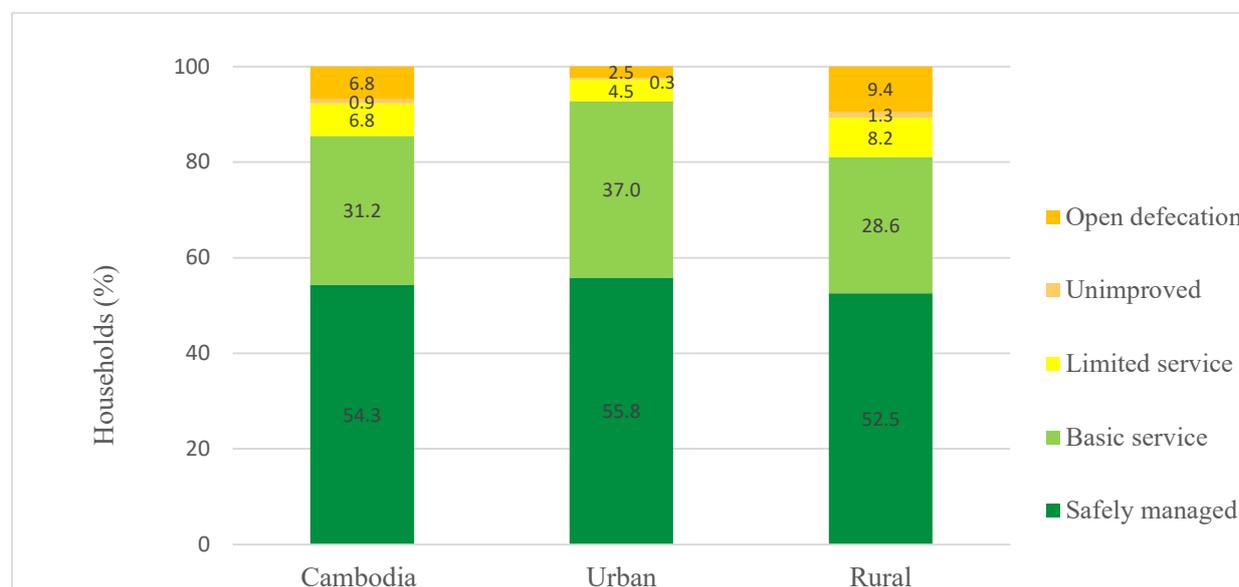
Figure 8: SDG service ladder for sanitation

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
SAFELY MANAGED	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated offsite
BASIC	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households
LIMITED	Use of improved facilities that are shared with other households
UNIMPROVED	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
OPEN DEFECACTION	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open places, or with solid waste

**Figure 9** shows the proportion of the households accessing sanitation services by residence. It is estimated that 54.3% of the Cambodian households has access to safely managed sanitation (SMS) services, meaning households use improved toilets that are not shared with other households, and: 1) those with sewer connections have their wastewater delivered to treatment plants and safely treated; or 2) those with on-site sanitation facilities have their excreta either safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated offsite.

Most of the containment systems (97.4%) have not yet been emptied, indicating that excreta are treated and disposed of in situ. However, open defecation remains a practice in Cambodia, particularly in rural areas (9.4%), compared to urban areas (2.5%).

Figure 9: Proportion of households using sanitation services by residence



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 facility used for defecation and urination. 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 12, about 90 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/pit.

**Table 11. Toilet facilities by geographical domain, 2023. In percent.**

Type of facilities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
<b>Improved toilets</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>87.2</b>
Pour flush/flush connected to sewerage	15.7	84.3	8.7	2.6
Pour flush/flush connected to septic tank/pit	74.4	15.1	84.7	84.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4
<b>Unimproved toilets</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>
Pour flush (or flush) to elsewhere	1.9	0.3	2.3	2.1
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Latrine overhanging field/water	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.2
None	6.8	0.3	3.9	9.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,986.5	570.0	943.6	2,473.0

Looking at the differences in each domain, about 13 percent of the households in the rural areas and about 7 percent of the households in the other urban areas had used unimproved toilet facilities in the dwellings. This percentage is much lower, with about less than 1 percent for the households living 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 94 percent and 87 percent respectively. However, the unimproved toilets the households living in the rural areas getting access to, especially for none facilities (open land), has being remained critical challenges that needs to be highly considered. (See Table 12 for more details).

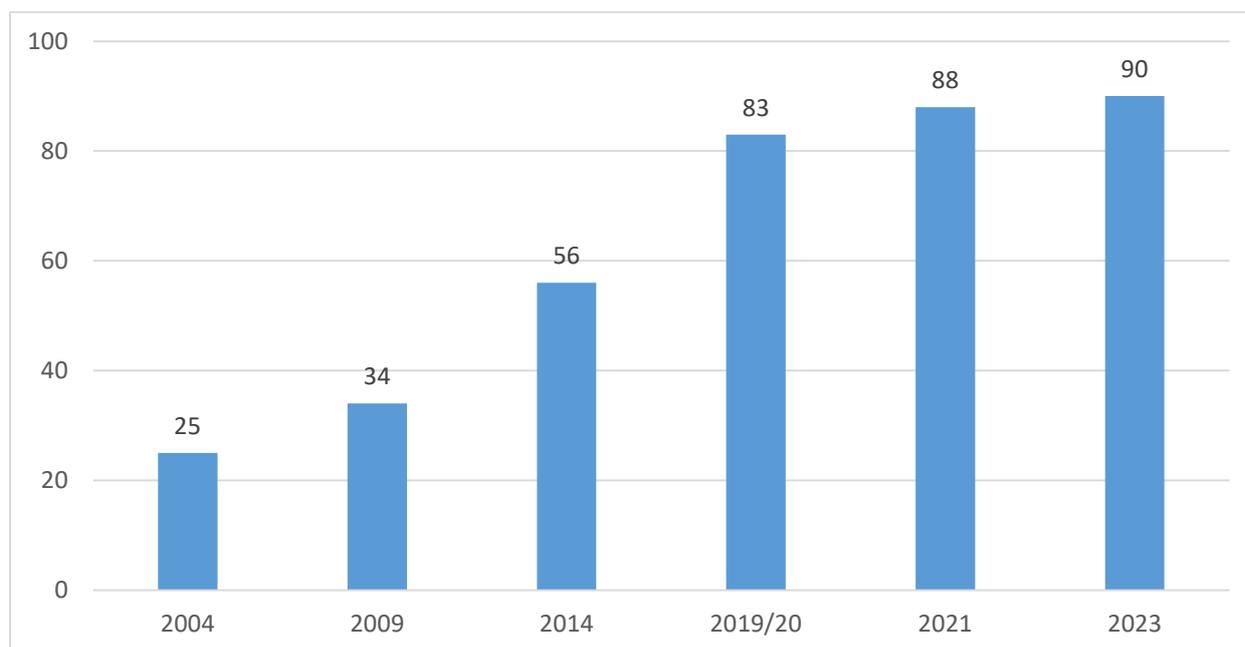
**Figure 10. Access to improved sanitation facilities, 2004 to 2023. In percent.**

Figure 10 illustrates the percentage of Cambodian households which had access to improved sanitation facilities between the years 2004 and 2023. Access to improved sanitation facilities increased from 25 percent of households in 2004 to 56 percent in 2014, then continued to increase rapidly to 90 percent in 2023.

### 3.7 Hygiene

#### Hygiene services

Hygiene service has been defined three levels (basic, limited & no service) by JMP for monitoring the progress of SDG 6 target 6.2 as shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11: SDG service ladder for hygiene.

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
BASIC	Availability of a handwashing facility with soap and water at home
LIMITED	Availability of a handwashing facility lacking soap and/or water at home
NO SERVICE	No handwashing facility at home

Figure 12 presents the proportion of the households accessing hygiene services by residence. Nine in ten Cambodian households (90.4%) have access to basic hygiene services, defined as having a handwashing facility at home with both soap and water available. Access to basic hygiene services is slightly higher in

urban areas (94.2%) compared to rural areas (87.9%). However, access to limited hygiene services—where households have a handwashing facility but lack either water or soap—is twice as common in rural areas as in urban areas (7.2% versus 3.0%).

Figure 12: Proportion of households accessing to hygiene services by residence



### Hand washing facilities

Table 12 shows that 96 percent of households in Cambodia use hand washing facilities within the premises. Of all the hand washing facilities, 60 percent were located next to toilet (less than 3 meters), 38 percent were located next to toilet (more than 3 meters), 98 percent and 92 percent availability of water and soap, respectively.

Looking at the differences in each domain shows that 91 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, 81 percent of rural households and 64 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, 2023. In percent.

Hand Washing Facilities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
<b>Hand Washing Facilities within the premises</b>				
Not available	4.1	0.9	3.9	4.9
Running water from a piped system or tank	24.7	90.6	26.4	8.9
Hand-poured water system	66.5	8.3	64.3	80.8
Basin/bucket	4.6	0.2	5.3	5.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100
<b>Hand washing facilities which the most frequently used</b>				
Next to toilet (less than 3 m)	60.4	92.5	66.2	50.5
Next to toilet (more than 3 m) or other place	38.4	7.3	32.8	48.0
Not observed due to no permission	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.9
Not observed due to other reasons	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6

Total	100	100	100	100
<b>Availability of water at the handwashing facilities</b>				
Yes	98.3	98.6	98.8	98.0
No	1.8	1.4	1.2	2.0
Total	100	100	100	100
<b>Availability of soap at the handwashing facilities</b>				
Yes	91.7	98.0	93.2	89.6
No	8.3	2.0	6.8	10.4
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,986.5	570.0	943.6	2,473.0

### 3.8 Energy sources for lighting and cooking

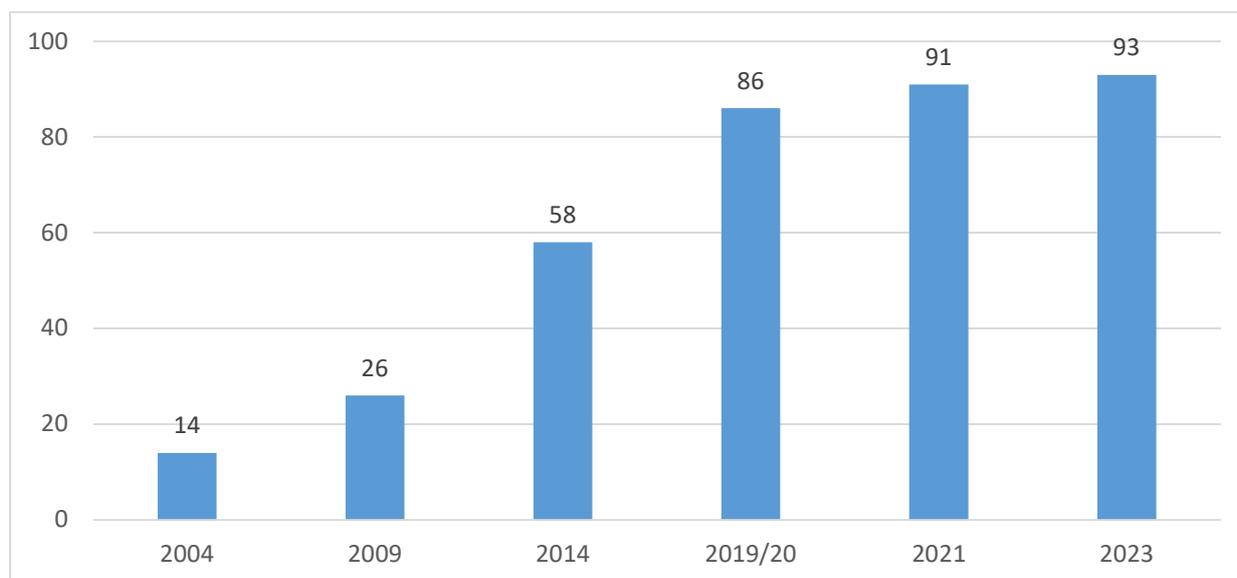
#### Energy sources for lighting

As shown in Table 13, in 2023 the two main sources of lighting used by households in Cambodia were publicly-provided electricity/city power and solar, at 93 percent and 5 percent, respectively. Other sources of lighting were used by less than 1 percent of Cambodian households.

**Table 13. Main sources of lighting by geographical domain, 2023. In percent.**

Sources of lighting	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	93.0	99.5	97.9	89.7
Generator	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3
Battery	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.2
Kerosene lamp	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Candle	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Solar	5.4	0.0	1.4	8.2
Biogas	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
None	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,986.5	570.0	943.6	2,473.0

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 98 percent and 90 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 13. Access to publicly-provided electricity/city power for lighting, 2004 to 2023. In percent.**

As shown in Figure13, 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 93 percent in 2023.

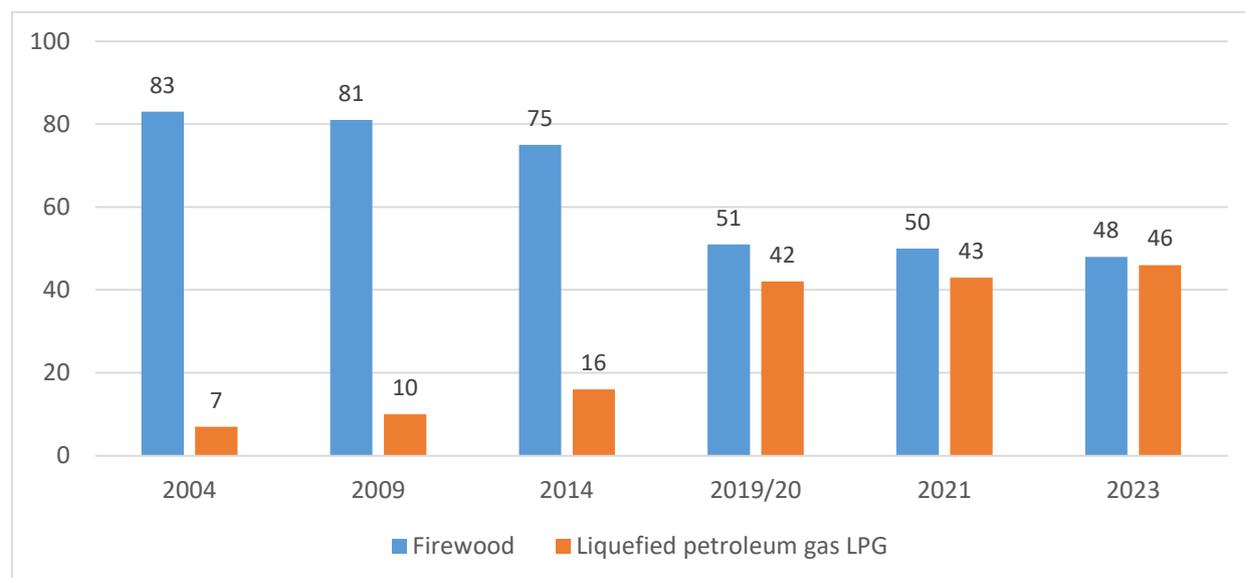
### Energy sources for cooking

In all Cambodia, about 48 percent of the households used firewood for cooking, 46 percent used LPG and 6 percent used charcoal.

**Table 14. Main sources of cooking by geographical domain, 2023. In percent.**

Type of fuel	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
Firewood	47.8	3.0	34.1	63.4
Charcoal	5.6	1.6	5.9	6.3
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	45.8	93.3	58.9	29.8
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
None/don't cook	0.7	2.2	1.0	0.2
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of households (in Thousand)	3,986.5	570.0	943.6	2,473.0

In the rural areas, about 63 percent of the households used firewood as fuel for cooking. In the other urban areas, about 34 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 3 percent and 2 percent respectively. (See Table 14 for more details).

**Figure 14. Access to energy sources for cooking, 2004 to 2023. In percent.**

As shown in Figure 14, 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 27 percent from 2014 to 2023. 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 2023, it significantly jumped about 30 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, fiber 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 2023, followed by Plain zone. For Phnom Penh, the share of agricultural land is smallest as most of Phnom Penh is designated as industrial, commercial or service areas. Of the total 3,823 thousand hectares in Cambodia, approximately 10 percent (397 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, 2023. In thousands and percent.**

Zone	Women		Men		Both sexes
	Hectares	Percent	Hectares	Percent	Hectares
Cambodia	397	10.4	3,425	89.6	3,823
Phnom Penh	2	7.4	22	92.6	24
Plain	128	12.4	904	87.6	1,032
Tonle Sap	158	10.0	1,422	90.0	1,580
Coast	18	13.6	114	86.4	132
Plateau/Mountain	92	8.7	963	91.3	1,055

**Figure 1. Agricultural land by sex of household head and zone, 2023. In percent.**

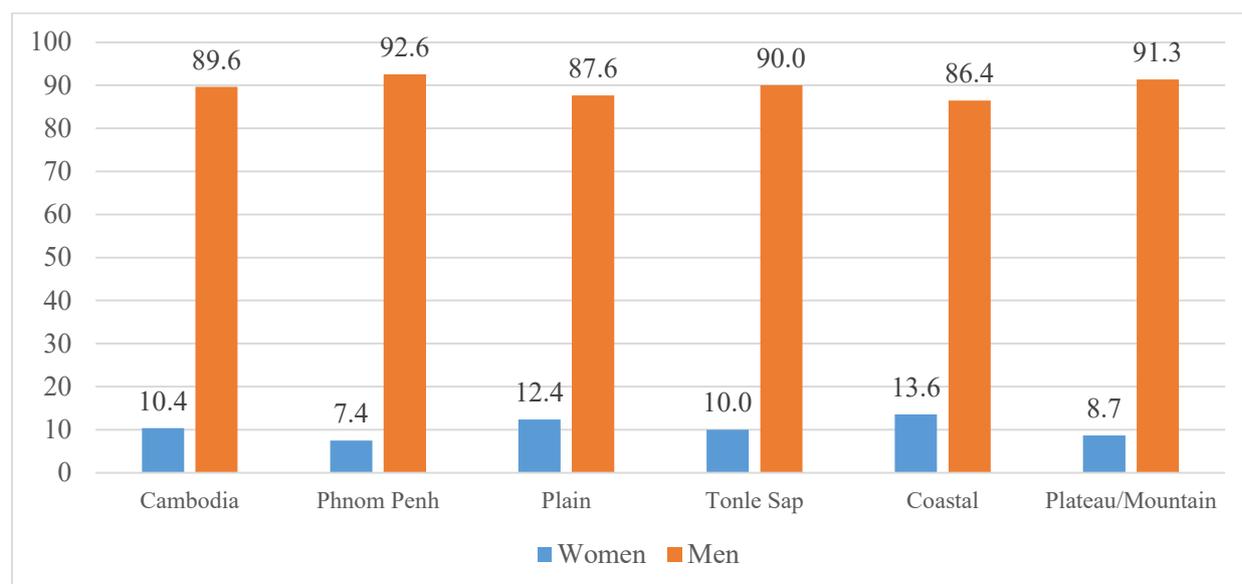


Table 2 shows that about 2 million hectares of agricultural land was used in wet season, in which 247 thousand hectares used by households who were headed by women and 1,793 thousand hectares used by households headed by men. In the dry season, the share of agricultural land used is much smaller at 30 thousand hectares used by households headed by women and 274 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 458 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 1,580 thousand hectares, followed by Plateau/Mountain zone with 1,054 thousand hectares, and Plain zone with 1,032 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, 2023. In thousands and Percent.**

Type of land	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Plateau /Mount.	
	Wom	Men	Wom	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
	Thousand hectares											
Wet-season land	247	1,793	1	12	74	418	111	832	14	93	48	437
Dry-season land	30	274	0	2	17	145	10	104	0	1	3	22
Wet and dry season land	34	345	0	2	16	164	13	133	0	6	4	40
Kitchen garden/chamka land	44	499	0	0	4	48	20	211	0	3	20	238
Land with permanent crops	37	421	1	3	14	112	4	118	3	9	15	180
Land for raising livestock	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Private forestry land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idle land	6	85	0	3	2	14	1	23	1	2	1	42
Other land (specify)	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Total	397	3,425	2	22	128	904	158	1,422	18	114	91	963
	Percent											
Wet-season land	62.1	52.3	34.1	56.4	57.9	46.2	70.2	58.5	76.1	81.8	52.3	45.4
Dry-season land	7.5	8	0.1	7.8	13.6	16.1	6	7.3	0.0	0.4	3.1	2.3
Wet and dry season land	8.4	10.1	0.9	8.6	12.3	18.2	8.1	9.3	2.4	5.1	4.9	4.2
Kitchen garden	11.0	14.6	0.0	0.7	3.0	5.3	12.5	14.8	1.0	2.8	21.6	24.7
Land with permanent crops	9.4	12.3	44.0	12.4	11.1	12.4	2.4	8.3	17.1	8.0	16.8	18.7
Land for raising livestock	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private forestry land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idle land	1.5	2.5	20.9	14.1	1.9	1.5	0.8	1.6	3.4	1.9	1.3	4.4
Other land (specify)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
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 2023. As indicated, approximately 45 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 82 percent (See Table 3 for more details).

**Table 3. Number of households with agricultural land by area and zone, 2023. In thousands and percent.**

Area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain	Number							
Less than 10,000 m <sup>2</sup>	991	33	500	215	88	153								
10,000 m <sup>2</sup> - 19,999 m <sup>2</sup>	546	5	214	195	40	91								
20,000 m <sup>2</sup> - 29,999 m <sup>2</sup>	251	0	75	107	11	58								
30,000 m <sup>2</sup> - 39,999 m <sup>2</sup>	136	1	37	58	5	35								
40,000 m <sup>2</sup> - 49,999 m <sup>2</sup>	74	0	19	30	2	22								
50,000 m <sup>2</sup> - 99,999 m <sup>2</sup>	137	0	25	63	0	49								
100,000 m <sup>2</sup> – and above	45	0	4	23	19	0								
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>427</b>								
								Percent						
Less than 10,000 m <sup>2</sup>	45.5	82.2	57.2	31.1	60.3	35.9								
10,000 m <sup>2</sup> – 19,999 m <sup>2</sup>	25.0	13.2	24.5	28.3	27.2	21.4								
20,000 m <sup>2</sup> - 29,999 m <sup>2</sup>	11.5	0.0	8.5	15.5	7.6	13.6								
30,000 m <sup>2</sup> - 39,999 m <sup>2</sup>	6.3	2.9	4.3	8.4	3.2	8.2								
40,000 m <sup>2</sup> - 49,999 m <sup>2</sup>	3.4	1.1	2.2	4.3	1.4	5.2								
50,000 m <sup>2</sup> - 99,999 m <sup>2</sup>	6.3	0.5	2.8	9.1	0.3	11.4								
100,000 m <sup>2</sup> – and above	2.1	0.0	0.4	3.3	12.7	0.0								
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>								

Table 4 shows that the share of owned agricultural parcels by all households in Cambodia is the most common type of land tenure. The share of owned parcels not being rented out was approximately 85 percent in 2023. The share of owned parcels in Coastal and Plateau and Mountain is higher than in the other three zones, at about 95 percent compared to 91 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 7 percent for both zone, but the shares of rented parcels in Coastal and Plateau and Mountain zones are lower (less than 4 percent).. (See Table 4 for more details).

**Table 4. Number of agricultural parcels by ownership and zone, 2023. In thousands and percent.**

Land tenure	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain	Number							
Owned	2,624	33	1,017	825	190	559								
Owned, rented out	235	9	114	77	6	28								
Rented in	173	3	80	69	3	18								
Free use of land	58	1	28	15	2	12								
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>618</b>								
								Percent						
Owned	84.9	70.2	82.0	83.7	95.0	90.5								
Owned, rented out	7.6	19.7	9.2	7.8	3.0	4.6								
Rented in	5.6	7.0	6.5	7.0	1.3	2.9								
Free use of land	1.9	3.1	2.3	1.5	0.8	2.0								
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>								

Cambodia Socio and Economic Survey 2023 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 2.4 percent of households were previous plot conflict with others over land ownership. The previous conflict over land ownership is higher (3 percent) for the households in Plain and Plateau/Mountain than the households in other areas. However, having an ongoing conflict over land ownership is less common, 0.3 percent only in Cambodia in 2023 (See Table 5 for more details).

**Table 5. Number of households by parcels conflict and zone, 2023. In thousands and percent.**

Conflict situation	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/Mountain
	Number					
Ongoing plot conflict	10	0	3	4	1	3
Previous plot conflict	76	1	37	16	1	21
No plot conflict	3,004	46	1,199	966	199	594
Total	3,090	47	1,240	986	200	618
	Percent					
Ongoing plot conflict	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
Previous plot conflict	2.4	1.1	3.0	1.6	0.4	3.4
No plot conflict	97.2	98.9	96.8	98.0	99.3	96.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 6 shows that of the total area of agriculture land about 82 percent was owned and 7 percent was owned and rented out in 2023. If one compares the area of agricultural land owned by the households in five zones, the share in Tonle Sap is about 96 percent higher than in the other four zones. For the areas of agricultural land which are rented in, the share is higher in Plain zone, about 11.2 percent, followed by Tonle Sap zone, about 11 percent (See Table 6 for more details).

**Table 6. Area of agricultural land by ownership and zone, 2023. In thousands and percent.**

Land tenure	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Owned	3,139	15	792	1,256	127	950
Owned, rented out	284	5	99	131	3	45
Rented in	326	2	115	171	2	37
Free use of land	73	1	26	23	1	22
Other tenure	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,823	24	1,032	1,580	132	1,055
	Percent					
Owned	82.1	63.4	76.8	79.5	95.7	90.1
Owned, rented out	7.4	23.1	9.6	8.3	2.6	4.3
Rented in	8.5	7.8	11.2	10.8	1.2	3.5
Free use of land	1.9	5.7	2.5	1.5	0.5	2.1
Other tenure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7 shows that about 53 percent of total area of agricultural land in 2023 was used in wet season land. In dry season land, the share of agricultural land area used is approximately 8 percent. The second most

common type of agricultural land area (except from wet and dry season land) is the land with permanent crops, which constitutes about 14 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 Plateau/ Mountain and Phnom Penh are lower than other three zones, about 48 percent and 62 percent respectively (See Table 7 for more details).

**Table 7. Area of agricultural land by type of land and zone, 2023. In thousands and percent.**

Type of land	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
Wet-season land	2,040	13	492	943	107	485
Dry-season land	303	2	163	113	1	25
Wet and dry season land	379	2	180	146	6	45
Chamkar land/Kitchen garden	543	0	51	230	3	258
Land with permanent crops	459	4	126	121	12	195
Land for raising livestock	4	0	2	0	0	1
Private forestry land	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idle land	91	3	16	24	3	43
Other	4	0	0	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,823</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1,054</b>
	Percent					
Wet-season land	53.4	54.7	47.7	59.7	81.0	46.0
Dry-season land	7.9	7.3	15.8	7.2	0.4	2.4
Wet and dry season land	9.9	8.1	17.4	9.2	4.7	4.3
Chamkar land/Kitchen garden	14.2	0.6	5.0	14.6	2.6	24.4
Land with permanent crops	12.0	14.8	12.3	7.7	9.2	18.5
Land for raising livestock	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private forestry land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idle land	2.4	14.6	1.6	1.5	2.1	4.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 8 shows that about 46 percent of the total area of agriculture land in 2023 has irrigation facilities. In wet season, about 25 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 27 percent. For the Phnom Penh zone, the share of irrigated agricultural land is significantly higher, with about 84 percent, as most part of this area surrounded by rivers, lakes and streams.

**Table 8. Area of agricultural land by irrigation facilities and zone, 2023. In thousands and percent.**

Irrigation facilities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Irrigation during wet season	990	15	266	470	43	196
Irrigation during dry season	290	1	161	105	2	20
Irrigation during both seasons	461	5	186	193	14	63
No irrigation or water pump	2,081	4	418	811	73	775
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,823</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1,055</b>
	Percent					
Irrigation during wet season	25.9	62.8	25.8	29.8	32.5	18.6
Irrigation during dry season	7.6	2.3	15.7	6.7	1.6	1.9
Irrigation during both seasons	12.1	19.4	18.0	12.2	10.8	6.0
No irrigation or water pump	54.4	15.5	40.5	51.3	55.1	73.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### 4.3 Crop production

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

Table 9 shows crop production which the households have grown for a whole year during wet and dry seasons in 2023. The total number of household activities for crop planting estimated at 3,662 thousand in the season and 1,070 thousand in dry season. The most common crop production in Cambodia is cereal which was harvested for gain, accounted 73 percent. The second most important crop production is fruit and nuts, which accounted for about 11 percent. (See Table 9 for more details).

**Table 9. Number of household activities by main group of crop production and season, 2023. In thousands and Percent.**

Main group of crop production	CSES 2023		
	Total	Wet season	Dry season
Cereal harvested for grain	2,281	1,885	396
Tubers and leguminous plants	406	211	195
Industrial temporary crops	50	27	24
Vegetables	162	84	78
Fruits and nuts	577	290	288
Industrial permanent crops	183	94	88
None food crop	1	0	0
Other crop not classified elsewhere	2	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,662</b>	<b>2,592</b>	<b>1,070</b>
	Percent		
Cereal harvested for grain	62.3	72.7	37.0
Tubers and leguminous plants	11.1	8.1	18.2
Industrial temporary crops	1.4	1.0	2.2
Vegetables	4.4	3.2	7.3
Fruits and nuts	15.8	11.2	26.9
Industrial permanent crops	5.0	3.6	8.3
None food crop	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 10 shows that in Cambodia the total quantity of cereal harvested for grain in wet season was an estimated to 5,458 thousand tones. In dry season, the quantity of grain produced was an estimated at 2,806 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 71 percent of all planting crops, followed by tubers and leguminous plants, 20 percent. In dry season, the share of tubers and leguminous plants and cereal harvested for grain is about 45 percent and 39 percent, respectively. If one compares the quantities of crop produced in each zone, the share of cereal harvested for grain is highest for wet season in Phnom Penh. For other three zones (Coastal, Tonle Sap, Plain zones), the shares of cereal for grain is higher than other crop production groups only in wet season, at 84 percent, 79 percent and 78 percent respectively (See Table 10 for more details).

**Table 10. Crop production by main group, season and zone, 2023. 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	5,458	2,806	15	1	1,845	1,681	2,504	1,031	246	18	848	75
Tubers and leguminous plants	1,514	3,232	0	0	224	192	418	1,609	26	0	846	1,431
Industrial temporary crops	94	36	0	0	6	18	83	9	0	5	5	5
Vegetables	160	82	0	0	42	40	109	33	2	5	6	4
Fruits and nuts	216	743	1	1	108	234	54	204	4	24	49	279
Industrial permanent crops	208	207	1	0	153	154	10	9	15	16	29	28
None food crop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other crop not classified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,649	7,106	16	2	2,379	2,320	3,178	2,894	292	67	1,78	1,822
	Percent											
Cereals harvested for grain	71.3	39.5	88.4	39.3	77.	72.5	78.8	35.7	84.1	26	47.6	4.2
Tubers and leguminous plants	19.9	45.4	0	0	9.4	8.3	13.2	55.6	8.7	0-	47.4	78.5
Industrial temporary crops	1.2	0.5	0	0	0.3	0.8	2.6	0.3	0.1	7.1	0.3	0.2
Vegetables	2.1	1.2	1	9.4	1.8	1.7	3.4	1.1	0.6	7.5	0.4	0.2
Fruits and nuts	2.8	10.5	6.9	34.9	4.6	10.1	1.7	7	1.3	36	2.7	15.3
Industrial permanent crops	2.7	2.9	3.7	16.4	6.4	6.6	0.3	0.3	5.2	23.4	1.6	1.6
None food crop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other crop not classified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

#### 4.4 Cost of cultivation of crops

The costs of crop production for both seasons in 2023 are estimated to 6,710 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 2023.

The cost of crop production is estimated at 4,260 thousand million riels in wet season and 2,450 thousand million riels in dry season. In wet season, the highest total cost is spent for chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide, estimated at 1,400 thousand million riels which is equivalent to about 33 percent of total costs, followed by Payment for hired draft power, estimated at 863 thousand (about 20 percent of total costs), Payment for planting materials, at 800 thousand million riels (about 19 percent of total costs) and Other hired labor charges 579 thousand million riels (about 14 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).

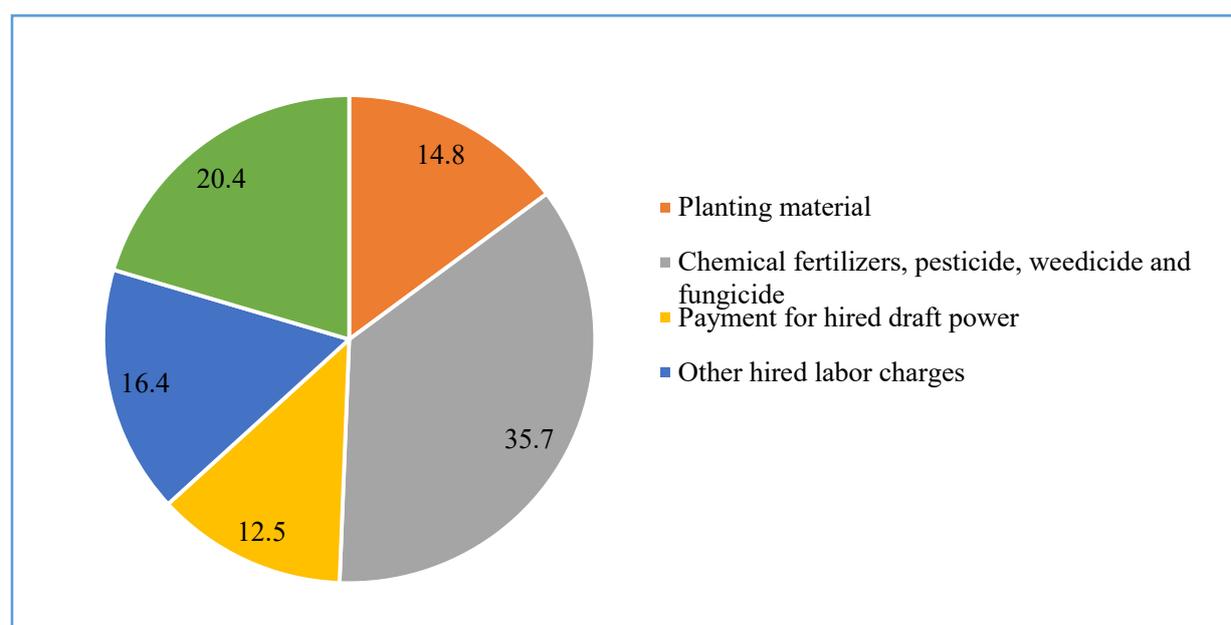
**Table 11. Cost of crop production in wet season by group items and zone, 2023. In million riels and percent.**

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Planting material	800,000	741	209,000	378,000	21,100	190,000
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	1,400,000	2,350	547,000	593,000	57,500	205,000
Animal and plant manure	131,000	1,320	51,500	38,000	11,100	29,400
Electricity for the farming	3,280	0	2,200	768	12	302
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	181,000	637	62,200	80,200	4,420	34,000
Storage items	80,100	635	31,000	28,600	3,820	16,100
Payment for hired draft power	863,000	3,150	294,000	325,000	53,100	188,000
Other hired labor charges	579,000	1,190	179,000	242,000	22,900	134,000
Irrigation charges	23,700	171	9,330	13,400	120	677
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	114	0	64	0	0	50
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	120,000	391	56,100	39,600	5,310	19,000
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	5,290	11	1,070	3,070	157	986
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	70,000	636	26,000	34,800	232	8,410
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,260,000</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>1,470,000</b>	<b>1,780,000</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>826,000</b>

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain	Percent						
Planting material	18.8	6.6	14.2	21.2	11.7	23.0							
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	32.9	21.0	37.2	33.3	31.9	24.8							
Animal and plant manure	3.1	11.8	3.5	2.1	6.2	3.6							
Electricity for the farming	0.1	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0							
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	4.2	5.7	4.2	4.5	2.5	4.1							
Storage items	1.9	5.7	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.9							
Payment for hired draft power	20.3	28.1	20.0	18.3	29.5	22.8							
Other hired labor charges	13.6	10.6	12.2	13.6	12.7	16.2							
Irrigation charges	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1							
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0							
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	2.8	3.5	3.8	2.2	3.0	2.3							
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1							
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	1.6	5.7	1.8	2.0	0.1	1.0							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100							

**Table 12. Cost of crop production in dry season by group items and zone, 2023. In million riels and percent.**

Cost Items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Planting material	363,000	52	172,000	128,000	2,340	60,800
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	875,000	1,390	496,000	289,000	10,900	77,800
Animal and plant manure	31,800	841	12,900	11,800	1,420	4,890
Electricity for the farming	4,730	0	3,070	802	458	407
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	229,000	727	143,000	67,700	2,450	15,200
Storage items	41,800	94	25,200	10,500	572	5,400
Payment for hired draft power	307,000	110	175,000	93,000	1,920	37,600
Other hired labor charges	401,000	276	144,000	128,000	3,500	125,000
Irrigation charges	61,400	237	37,900	20,800	140	2,310
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	5,720	0	2,580	2,010	101	1,030
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	71,000	45	42,100	18,900	201	9,760
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	2,500	0	1,410	768	0	320
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	51,000	0	23,100	22,200	198	5,420
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,450,000</b>	<b>3,770</b>	<b>1,280,000</b>	<b>793,000</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>346,000</b>
	Percent					
Planting material	15.0	1.4	13.4	16.1	9.7	17.6
Chemical fertilizers, pesticide, weedicide and fungicide	35.7	36.8	38.8	36.4	45.0	22.5
Animal and plant manure	1.3	22.3	1.0	1.6	5.9	1.4
Electricity for the farming	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.1
Oil, gas or diesel for the farming	9.4	19.3	11.2	8.5	10.1	4.4
Storage items	1.7	2.5	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.6
Payment for hired draft power	12.5	2.9	13.7	11.7	7.9	10.9
Other hired labor charges	16.4	7.3	11.3	16.1	14.5	36.0
Irrigation charges	2.5	6.3	3.0	2.6	0.6	0.7
Services/technical supports from government and agencies	0.2	0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Transportation of input materials, equipment and products	2.9	1.2	3.3	2.4	0.8	2.8
Repair and maintenance of farm house, farm equipment, animal shed	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
Rental paid to owner for farm land, farm house, equipment etc.	2.1	0	1.8	2.8	0.8	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure 2. Cost of crop production by cost item, 2023. 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 2023. As indicated, the number of households engaged in raising livestock and poultry in Cambodia, was estimated at almost 1,888 thousand (47 percent of all households). In Phnom Penh, this share is very low, about 1 percent only, while the Plateau/Mountain zone, the share is highest, about 62 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, 2023. In thousands and percent.**

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/Mountain
Households raising livestock and poultry	1,888	6	742	628	152	361
All households	3,986	570	1,411	1,147	273	585
Percent of all households	47.4	1.0	52.6	54.7	55.8	61.6

**Table 14. Number of households raising livestock and poultry by sex of head of households and zone, 2023. 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	315	1,573	1	5	138	603	100	528	26	126	50	310
All households	872	3,115	149	421	330	1,080	238	909	57	216	97	488
Percent of all households	36.2	50.5	0.4	1.2	41.9	55.8	42.0	58.1	45.4	58.5	52.1	63.5

Table 15 shows the number of livestock and poultry the households raised in 2023. The most common types of livestock and poultry raised is chicken which accounted for about 55 percent, duck 35 percent and cattle 6 percent. Looking at different zones in Cambodia, chicken is the most common poultry to be raised by the households and followed by duck. Cattle and pigs are also quite common (See Table 15 for more details).

**Table 15. Number of livestock and poultry by zone, 2023. In thousands and percent.**

Type of livestock and poultry	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/Mountain
Cattle	3,296	13	1,284	1,083	200	715
Buffalos	348	0	124	147	13	64
Horses, ponies	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pigs	951	0	264	382	160	145
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	57	0	13	35	0	10
Chicken	29,119	198	10,370	10,365	2,911	5,276
Duck	18,832	0	11,803	2,341	416	4,272
Quail	46	0	0	0	28	18
Other	782	0	190	511	23	58
Total	53,433	211	24,049	14,865	3,751	10,558
	Percent					
Cattle	6.2	6.1	5.3	7.3	5.3	6.8
Buffalos	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.6
Horses, ponies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pigs	1.8	0.0	1.1	2.6	4.3	1.4
Sheep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goats	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Chicken	54.5	93.9	43.1	69.7	77.6	50.0
Duck	35.2	0.0	49.1	15.7	11.1	40.5
Quail	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2
Other	1.5	0.0	0.8	3.4	0.6	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The cost for raising livestock and poultry in Cambodia during 2023 was estimated at 1,740 thousand million riels. Table 16 shows that the highest cost for raising livestock and poultry was spent on purchased feed, estimated about 713 thousand million riels which is equivalent to 41 percent of the total costs. The total cost of veterinary services and medicine was 66 thousand million riels (or about 4 percent), and the cost of hired labor for caring for livestock was about 30 thousand million riels (or about 2 percent). Looking at different zones, the share on purchasing feed is much higher than other cost components, more than 40 percent of each zone excepted Plain zone. (See table 16 for more details)

**Table 16. Cost for raising of livestock and poultry by zone, 2023. In million riels and percent.**

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Feed for livestock-purchased	713,000	1,590	218,000	291,000	109,000	93,600
Hired labor caring for livestock	30,000	0	10,200	16,000	235	3,500
Veterinary services and medicine	65,700	1,180	20,900	24,000	7,140	12,500
Products and feed to/from market	5,670	280	1,410	3,190	5	777
Other costs	924,000	517	448,000	293,000	70,500	111,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,740,000</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>699,000</b>	<b>628,000</b>	<b>187,000</b>	<b>222,000</b>
	Percent					
Feed for livestock-purchased	41.0	44.5	31.2	46.3	58.3	42.2
Hired labor caring for livestock	1.7	0.0	1.5	2.5	0.1	1.6
Veterinary services and medicine	3.8	33.1	3.0	3.8	3.8	5.6
Products and feed to/from market	0.3	7.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4
Other costs	53.2	14.6	64.1	46.9	37.8	50.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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

Table 17 shows the value of livestock and poultry in the past 12 months in 2023. 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 117 thousand million riels, other product of duck (i.e. eggs, etc.) valued at 470 thousand million riels. Looking at the different zones in Cambodia, the other product of pig than meat is about 72 percent for Coastal zone, other product of duck is about 83 percent for Plain zone, other product of chicken is about 10 percent for Plateau/Mountain zone and 8 percent for Coastal zone.

**Table 17. Value of other products than meat in the past 12 months by zone, 2023. In million riels and percent.**

Type of livestock and poultry	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Cattle	117,000	10,000	39,500	38,200	7,150	22,000
Buffalos	7,100	0	4,220	2,210	205	463
Horses, ponies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pigs	35,700	0	2,800	2,100	30,600	235
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	757	0	0	757	0	0
Chicken	32,500	105	9,860	13,600	3,250	5,670
Duck	470,000	0	274,000	167,000	1,350	27,900
Quail	35	0	0	0	0	35
Other	945	0	109	685	101	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>664,000</b>	<b>10,105</b>	<b>330,000</b>	<b>225,000</b>	<b>42,600</b>	<b>56,300</b>
	Percent					
Cattle	17.6	99.0	12.0	17.0	16.8	39.1
Buffalos	1.1	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.8
Horses, ponies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pigs	5.4	0.0	0.8	0.9	71.8	0.4
Sheep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goats	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Chicken	4.9	1.0	3.0	6.3	7.5	10.1
Duck	70.8	0.0	82.9	74.2	3.2	49.4
Quail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 18 shows the value of livestock and poultry the households sold in the past 12 months in 2023. As indicated, the product value of cattle accounted for approximately 62 percent, followed by product of pigs for 17 percent then is chickens for 10 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 excepted Phnom Penh zone, then followed by the product value of pigs.

**Table 18. Value of livestock and poultry sold in the past 12 months by zone, 2023. In million riels and percent.**

Type of livestock and poultry	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Cattle	1,670,000	13,900	700,000	465,000	99,800	392,000
Buffalos	128,000	0	61,800	41,900	12,100	11,800
Horses, ponies	3,170	0	1,600	0	1,570	0
Pigs	453,000	0	144,000	159,000	85,400	64,100
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	7,310	0	3,070	3,820	0	416
Chicken	263,000	795	79,700	98,400	38,500	45,600
Duck	127,000	0	66,000	37,400	4,810	19,300
Quail	431	0	0	0	238	193
Other	25,800	0	14,900	9,360	1,460	126
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,680,000</b>	<b>14,700</b>	<b>1,070,000</b>	<b>815,000</b>	<b>244,000</b>	<b>533,000</b>
	Percent					
Cattle	62.3	94.6	65.4	57.1	40.9	73.5
Buffalos	4.8	0.0	5.8	5.1	5.0	2.2
Horses, ponies	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0
Pigs	16.9	0.0	13.5	19.5	35.0	12.0
Sheep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goats	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1
Chicken	9.8	5.4	7.4	12.1	15.8	8.6
Duck	4.7	0.0	6.2	4.6	2.0	3.6
Quail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	1.0	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.6 Fish cultivation and fishery

Table 19 shows the number of households participating in fish cultivation and fishery. Out of 3.9 million households in Cambodia, about 1,154 thousand households had engaged in fishing activities, equivalent to 29 percent. If one compares the five zones in Cambodia, the share of households with fishing activities is higher for Plateau/Mountain zone, at 41 percent, followed by Tonle Sap zone, at 38 percent. For Phnom Penh, the share of households with fishing activities is about 1 percent, very low.

**Table 19. Number of households with fishing activities by zone, 2023. In thousand and percent.**

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Households with fishing activities	1,154	6	398	440	70	240
All households	3,986	570	1,411	1,147	273	585
Percent of all households	29.0	1.0	28.2	38.4	25.6	41.0

Table 20 shows the number of households with fishing activities by sex of head of households and zone in 2023. 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 18 percent and 32 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, 2023.**  
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 with fishing activities	146	1,008	2	4	56	343	51	389	12	58	27	213
All households	872	3,115	149	421	330	1,080	238	909	57	216	97	488
Percent of all households	16.7	32.4	1.0	1.0	16.8	31.7	21.3	42.8	20.2	27.0	27.6	43.6

**Figure 3. Percentage of households with fishing activities by sex of household head and zone, 2023.**

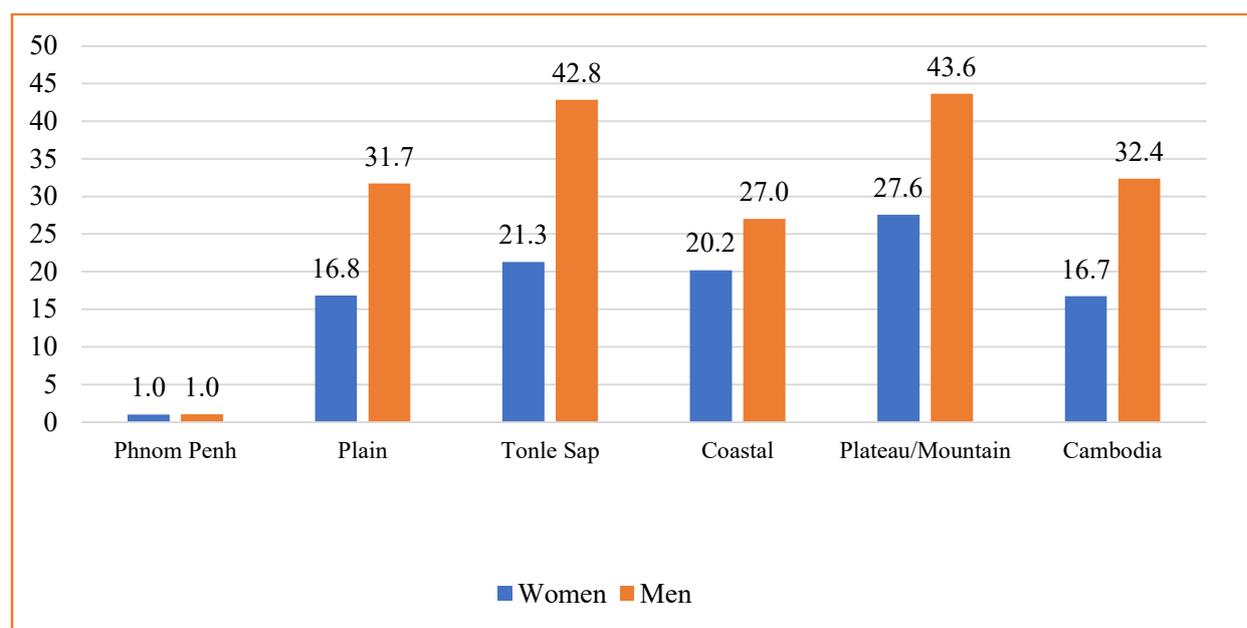


Table 21 shows the number of households participating in fish cultivation and fishing (aquaculture activities). As indicated, about 42 thousand households, which is equivalent of more than 1 percent of all households in Cambodia had engaged in aquaculture activities for 2023. If compares in five zones, the share of households in such activities is not significantly different, as the highest share is in the Plain zone, with about 2 percent only (See Table 21 for more details).

**Table 21. Number of households with aquaculture activities by zone, 2023. In thousands and percent.**

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
Households with aquaculture activities	42	0	30	8	2	1
All households	3,986	570	1,411	1,147	273	585
Percent of all households	1.0	0.0	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.2

#### 4.7 Forestry and hunting

In 2023, the number of households participating in forestry and hunting activities was 2,760 thousand household, which is equivalent to about 69 percent of all households in Cambodia. If one compares the five zones in Cambodia, the share of households with forestry and hunting activities is higher in the Plateau/Mountain and Tonle Sap zones, at 86 percent and 82 percent respectively. For Plain and Coast zones, the corresponding shares are lower, at about 80 percent and 68. For Phnom Penh, this share is very low, at about less than 2 percent. (See Table 22 for more details).

**Table 22. Number of households with forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2023. In thousand and percent.**

Number of households	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
Households with forestry	2,760	9	1,125	937	185	504
All households	3,986	570	1,411	1,147	273	585
Percent of all households	69.2	1.5	79.8	81.7	67.8	86.1

Table 23 shows the number of households with forestry and hunting activities by sex of head of households and zone in 2023. 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 66 percent and 70 percent respectively. Comparing by gender for the five zones in Cambodia, the shares of both women- and men-headed households who had engaged in forestry and hunting activities are 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, 2023. In thousand and percent.**

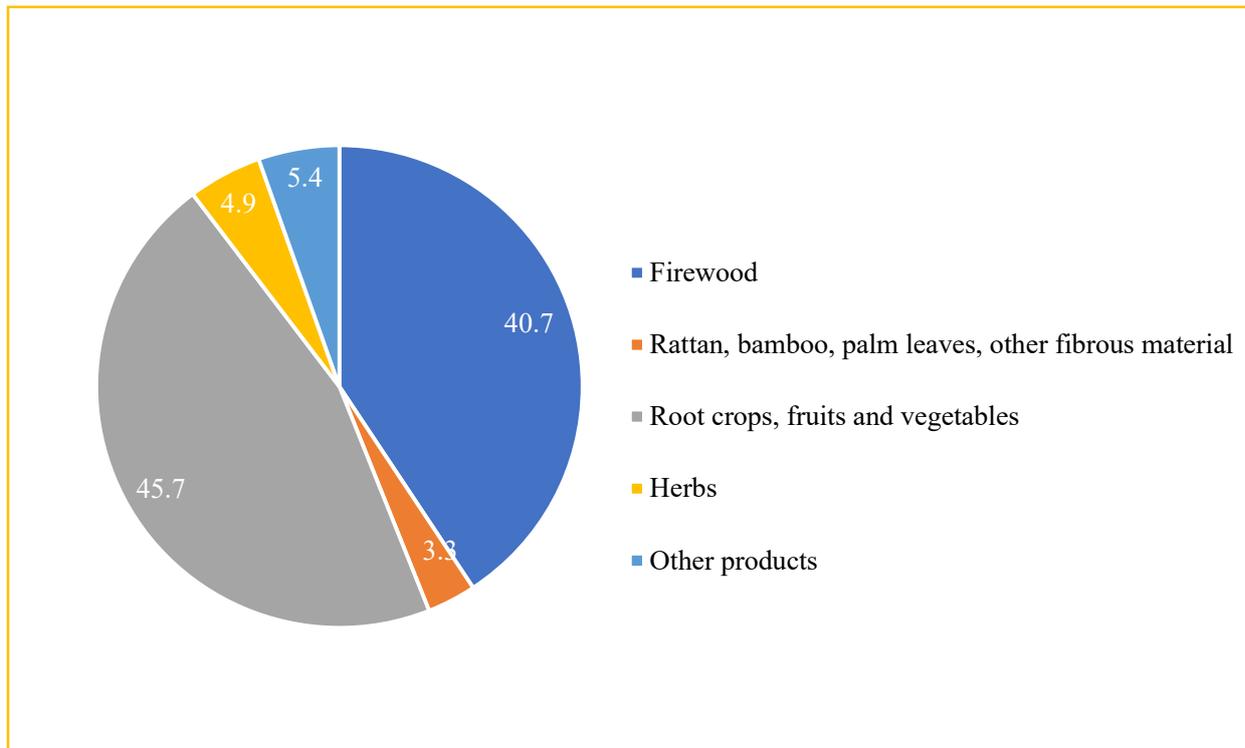
Number of households	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Households with forestry and hunting activities	571	2,189	3	6	263	862	187	750	38	147	81	424
All households	872	3,115	149	421	330	1,080	238	909	57	216	97	488
Percent of all households	65.5	70.3	2.0	1.4	79.6	79.8	78.4	82.5	66.4	68.2	83.1	86.7

Table 24 shows the number of forestry and hunting activities by type of activities and zone. In 2023, the most common activity was collecting root crops, fruit, vegetables, and collecting firewood at 41 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, 2023.**  
In thousand and percent.

Activities	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain	Number of activities						
Sawing logs	21	0	4	3	1	13							
Firewood	2,238	5	882	766	152	433							
Wood for charcoal	50	0	8	25	2	15							
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	179	0	69	70	6	35							
Palm juice	48	0	19	15	3	12							
Root crops, fruit, vegetables	2,513	7	1,017	861	167	461							
Herbs	271	0	92	104	24	51							
Honey	66	0	11	20	3	31							
Wild animals and birds	100	0	26	39	1	35							
Other products	12	0	8	1	0	2							
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,497</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,135</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>1,088</b>							
							Percent						
Sawing logs	0.4	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2							
Firewood	40.7	39.6	41.3	40.0	42.4	39.8							
Wood for charcoal	0.9	0	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.4							
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	3.3	0	3.2	3.7	1.6	3.2							
Palm juice	0.9	0	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1							
Root crops, fruit, vegetables	45.7	60.4	47.6	45.2	46.7	42.3							
Herbs	4.9	0	4.3	5.5	6.7	4.7							
Honey	1.2	0	0.5	1.1	0.9	2.9							
Wild animals and birds	1.8	0	1.2	2.1	0.2	3.2							
Other products	0.2	0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2							
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>							

**Figure 4. Percentage of households shared with forestry and hunting activities by type of activities, 2023. In percent.**



## Section 5: Education

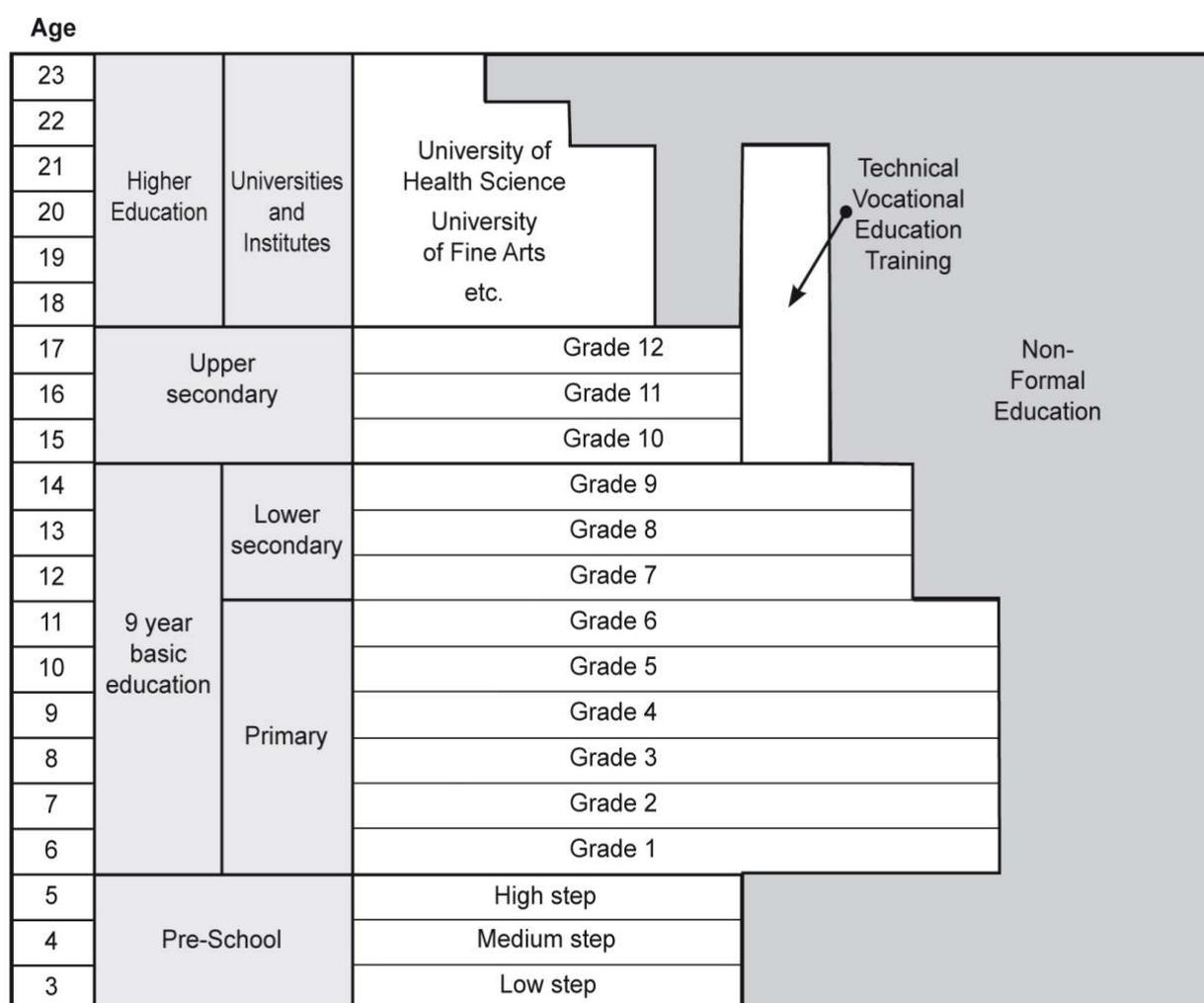
### 5.1 Introduction

The CSES2023 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.

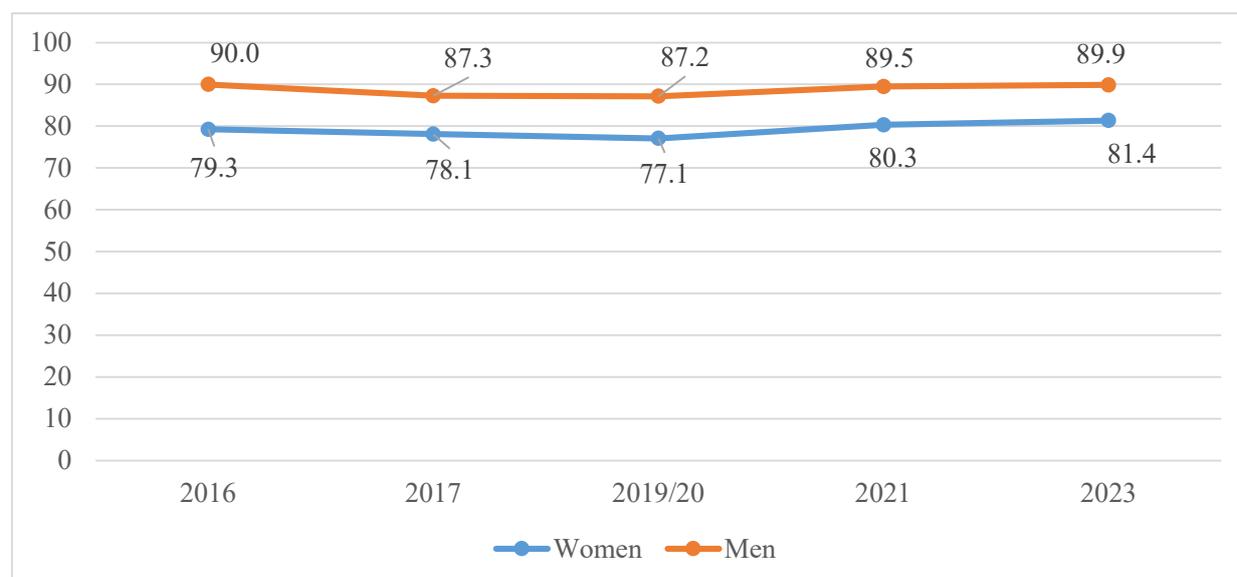
### Adult literacy

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 2023 was estimated about 86 percent overall, 81 and 90 percent for women and men respectively. The adult literacy rate has increased with about 2 percentage points since 2016. 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, 2016 to 2023. In percent.**

Sex	2016	2017	2019/20	2021	2023
Women	79.3	78.1	77.1	80.3	81.4
Men	90.0	87.3	87.2	89.5	89.9
Both sexes	84.4	82.5	81.9	84.7	85.5

**Figure 2. Adult literacy (15 years and above) by sex, 2015 to 2021. In percent.**



In 2023, the adult literacy rate was highest in Phnom Penh with rates of about 95 percent overall, with 93 percent for women and about 96 percent for men. The adult literacy rates were lowest in other rural areas with about 81 percent overall, with 76 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, 2021 and 2023. In percent.**

Domain	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	80.3	89.5	84.7	81.4	89.9	85.5
Phnom Penh	91.0	93.9	92.4	93.0	96.4	94.6
Other urban	84.9	93.0	88.9	85.9	92.7	89.3
Other rural	75.3	86.7	80.7	76.4	86.8	81.4

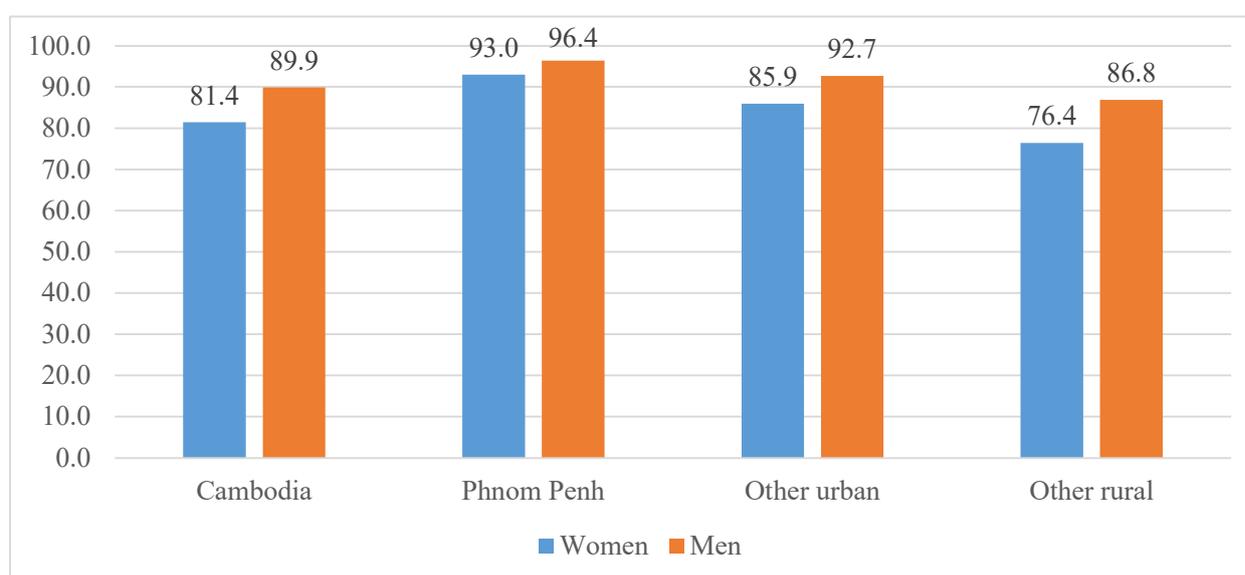
**Figure 3. Adult literacy (15 years and above) by geographical domain and sex, 2023. In percent.****Literacy by domain and age groups**

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 2023, about 91 percent and 94 percent, respectively. Overall, literacy rates among women are lower than among men in all geographical domains in Cambodia from 2020/21 to 2023 (See Table 3 for more details).

**Table 3. Literacy among population (6 years and above) by geographical domain and sex, 2021 and 2023. In percent.**

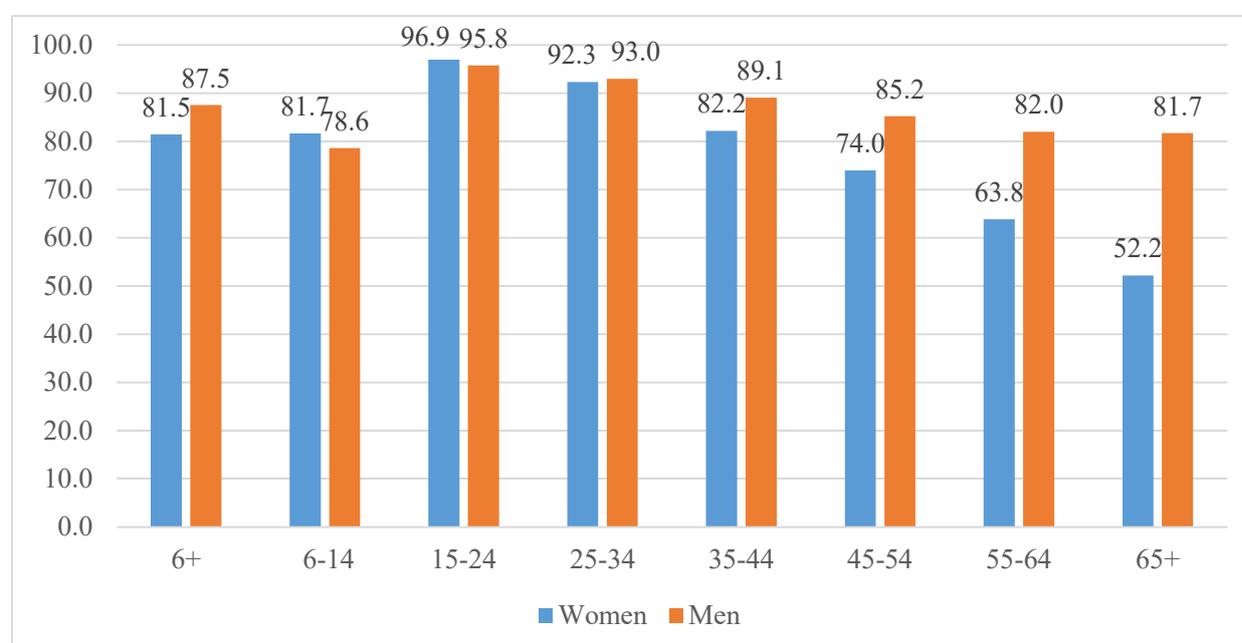
Domain	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	80.0	86.6	83.2	81.5	87.5	84.4
Phnom Penh	89.5	91.1	90.3	90.8	93.6	92.2
Other urban	83.6	90.0	86.7	85.7	90.7	88.2
Other rural	76.1	84.1	80.0	77.4	84.7	80.9

In 2023, 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 64 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, 2021 and 2023. In percent.**

Age group	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
6+	80.0	86.6	83.2	81.5	87.5	84.4
6-14	78.6	75.5	77.1	81.7	78.6	80.1
15-24	96.6	95.4	96.0	96.9	95.8	96.3
25-34	90.8	90.8	90.8	92.3	93.0	92.6
35-44	80.5	89.0	84.7	82.2	89.1	85.6
45-54	73.2	85.9	79.2	74.0	85.2	79.2
55-64	62.2	81.9	71.0	63.8	82.0	72.2
65+	46.4	82.8	60.7	52.2	81.7	64.0

**Figure 4. Literacy by age group and sex, 2023. 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 2023 was about 65 percent in Cambodia. For Phnom Penh, the rate was about 68 percent, and followed by 63 percent and 65 percent in the other urban and other rural area respectively. There may have been a slight increase in attendance rates urban areas and a decrease in attendance rates in rural areas since 2021. The gap in rates of currently attending school between women and men were small in all areas since 2021 and 2023. (See Table 5 for more details).

**Table 5. Persons aged 6-24 years who are currently attending school by geographical domain and sex, 2021 and 2023. In percent.**

Domain	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	65.3	63.8	64.5	65.7	64.1	64.9
Phnom Penh	67.7	62.1	64.9	68.7	67.8	68.3
Other urban	59.0	60.3	59.7	63.5	61.9	62.7
Other rural	67.3	65.5	66.4	65.9	64.1	65.0

Table 6 shows the rate of persons currently attending school by age group and sex. In 2023, the age group 6-14 years had the highest rate in currently attending school, at about 96 percent for women and 94 percent for men. However, this corresponding rate is lower in the age group 15-24 years, at about 35 percent among women and 33 percent among men. 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, 2021 and 2023. In percent.**

Domain	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
6-24	65.3	63.8	64.5	65.7	64.1	64.9
6-14	94.1	91.9	93.0	95.6	93.5	94.5
15-24	37.1	35.1	36.1	34.9	33.0	34.0

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 2023, attendance rates at primary school were lower among women than men, at 55 percent and 56 percent, respectively. For pre-primary education level, the attendance rates have increased about 2 percent compare to last year for both women and men. A slightly 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 decreased since 2021. At the post-secondary level attendance rates have slightly increased about 8 percent for women and 6 percent for men. (See Table 7 for more details).

**Table 7. Persons who are currently attending school by education level and sex, 2021 and 2023. In percent.**

Education levels	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Pre-primary	3.8	3.5	3.7	6.3	6.4	6.3
Primary	53.7	57.7	55.7	54.6	55.8	55.2
Lower secondary	22.2	20.4	21.3	18.9	20.4	19.6
Upper secondary and Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	13.9	12.8	13.4	12.7	11.4	12.1
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	6.3	5.5	5.9	7.5	6.0	6.7
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 (2016-2023), with 4 percent increase among women and 1 percent among men. In 2023, 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, 2016 to 2023. In percent.**

Sex	2016	2017	2019/20	2021	2023
Women	89.1	87.9	90.1	90.3	93.1
Men	90.1	91.1	90.1	88.6	91.2
Both sexes	89.6	89.6	90.1	89.4	92.1

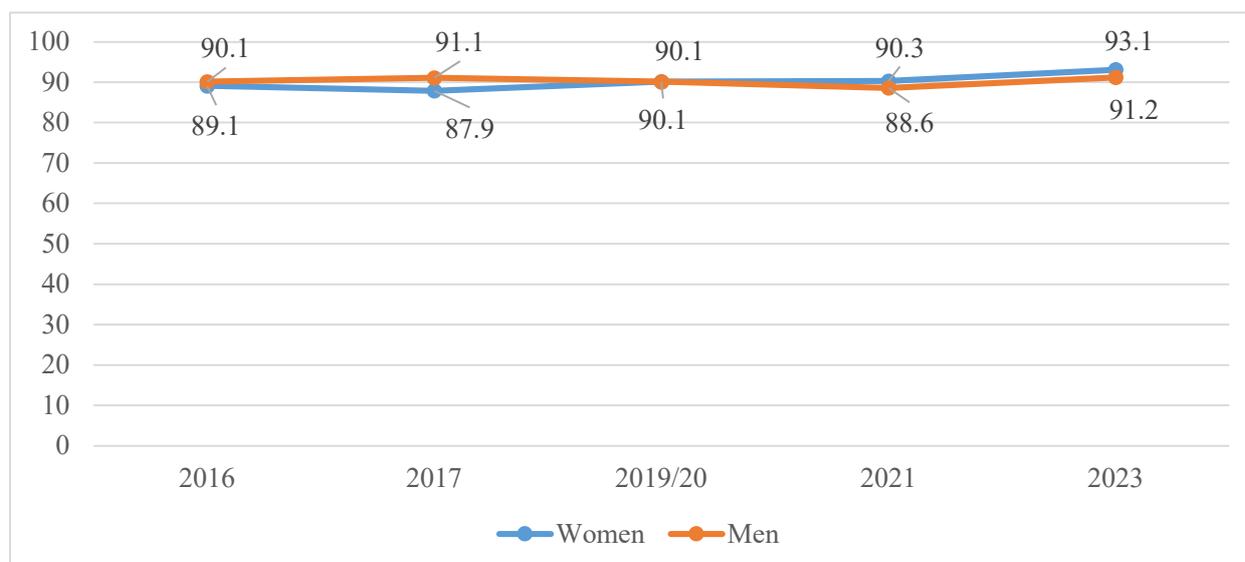
**Figure 5. Net attendance rates in primary school by sex, 2016 to 2023. In percent.**

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 2023 for women is higher than men in almost all areas except in Phnom Penh. If one compares the differences in the last years (2021-2023), these corresponding rates for women and men have increased all geographical domains. (See Table 9 for more details).

**Table 9. Net attendance rates in primary school by geographical domain and sex, 2021 and 2023. In percent.**

Domain	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	90.3	88.6	89.4	93.1	91.2	92.1
Phnom Penh	91.5	85.6	88.4	91.7	92.7	92.2
Other urban	87.0	86.5	86.7	93.3	92.1	92.7
Other rural	91.0	89.8	90.4	93.3	90.7	91.9

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 2023 was much lower than in primary school. In Phnom Penh, about 56 percent of women and 65 percent of men had continued to study at lower secondary school. Attendance rates are higher in Phnom Penh than in other areas overall. The net attendance rate was higher for women than men in almost all geographical areas except in Phnom Penh. Net attendance rates in lower secondary school increased in all areas in Cambodia from 2021 to 2023 (See Table 10 for more details).

**Table 10. Net attendance rates in lower secondary school by geographical domains and sex, 2021 and 2023. In percent.**

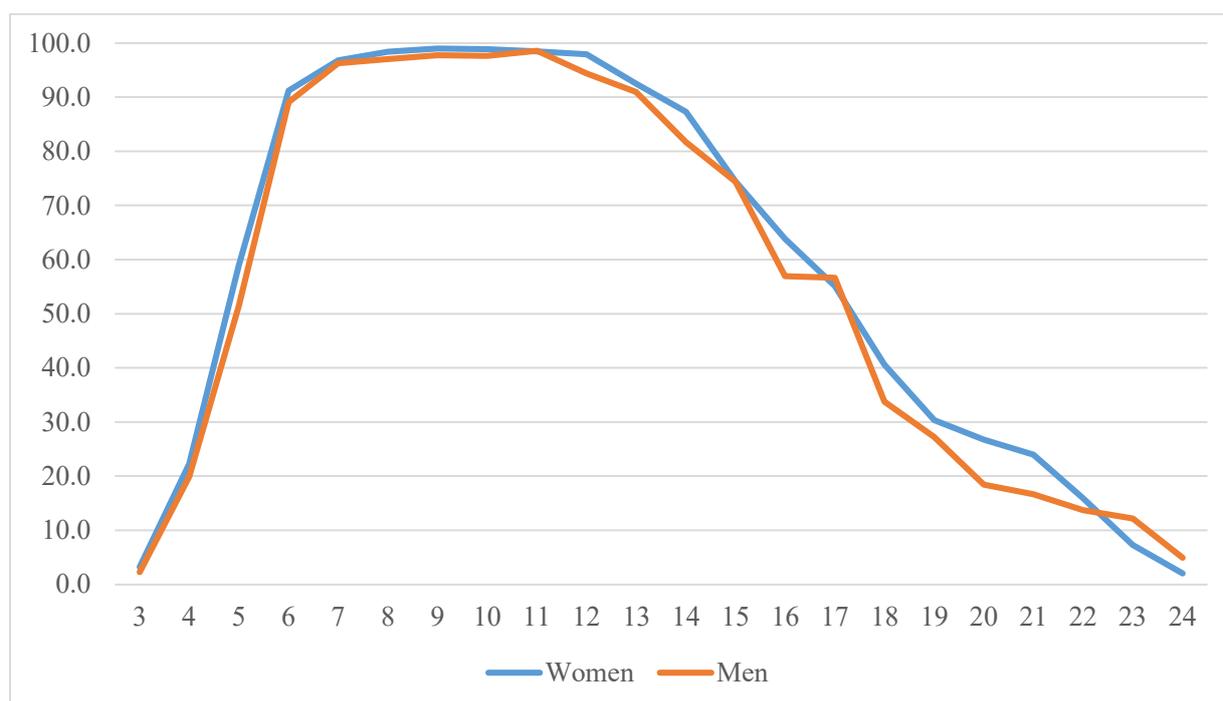
Domain	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	53.1	44.2	48.5	53.4	48.8	51.0
Phnom Penh	62.3	48.5	55.3	55.5	65.1	60.5
Other urban	54.3	48.6	51.4	56.2	51.3	53.7
Other rural	51.2	41.9	46.5	52.0	44.7	48.2

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 52 percent overall, with 53 percent for women and 52 percent for men. The lowest rates were found in other rural areas where the net attendance among women is about 38 percent and among men about 28 percent. Between the years 2021 and 2023, the net attendance rates in upper secondary school had increased in all areas in Cambodia. (See Table 11 for more details).

**Table 11. Net attendance rates in upper secondary school 15-17 years by geographical domains and sex, 2021 and 2023. In percent.**

Domain	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	38.4	31.4	34.8	41.1	33.5	37.2
Phnom Penh	54.2	36.7	45.6	52.8	51.5	52.2
Other urban	41.1	36.3	38.7	42.1	39.7	40.9
Other rural	33.3	28.2	30.6	38.4	27.7	32.9

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 11 years, 17 years, 23 to 24 years. (See Figure 6 for more details).

**Figure 6. Net attendance rate by age and sex, 2023. 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 2023 for lower secondary has the lowest rate among other education level, about 3 percent for both women and Men. In higher education, the corresponding rate has varied for both women and men, with about 78 percent who attended school went to a private school/institution. Overall, private educational institutions have gained in popularity among students in terms of higher education from 2021 to 2023. (See Table 12 for more details).

**Table 12. Attending private schools among persons who are currently attending school by education levels and sex, in 2021 and 2023. In percent.**

Current grade	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Primary	2.1	1.8	1.9	3.3	4.4	3.9
Lower secondary	1.1	2.1	1.6	2.1	3.4	2.8
Upper secondary - Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	3.9	3.6	3.7	2.8	3.9	3.3
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	63.1	62.1	62.6	79.2	75.8	77.7

### Private lessons

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 were small. Private lessons are most common in upper secondary school, about 75 percent of women in upper secondary school and

about 70 percent of men took private lessons after school in 2023. The rate was also high at the Technical/vocational post-secondary level, about 33 percent for both women and men. In 2023 participation in private lessons increased at almost all levels except higher education compared to the rate 2021. (See Table 13 for more details).

**Table 13. Persons who are taking private lessons after school by education level and sex, 2021 and 2023. In percent.**

Current grade	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Primary	13.4	12.8	13.1	25.2	22.3	23.8
Lower secondary	37.2	34.6	36.0	57.9	51.4	54.5
Upper secondary - Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate	58.1	54.0	56.1	74.6	69.6	72.3
Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate - Undergraduate/graduate	35.6	40.6	38.0	32.9	33.4	33.1

#### 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 2023, about 9 percent of the population aged 6 years and above never attended school. The rural area was found highest rate at 12 percent while the rate was lowest in Phnom Penh, about 3 percent only, and the rates in other urban about 7 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. (See Table 14 for more details).

**Table 14. Persons 6 years and above who have never attended school by geographical domain and sex, 2021 and 2023. In percent.**

Domain	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	13.7	7.2	10.6	12.2	6.4	9.3
Phnom Penh	6.3	4.0	5.2	3.8	1.2	2.5
Other urban	11.1	5.2	8.2	9.3	4.5	6.9
Other rural	16.7	8.8	12.9	15.4	8.4	12.0

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 45-54 has the same rate compared to last year. In 2023, more women than men never attended school among persons older than 24 years. Among persons younger than 25 years, the percentages of women and men have never attended school are slightly different. (See Table 15 for more details).

**Table 15. Persons aged 6 years and above who never attended school by age group and sex, 2021 and 2023. In percent.**

Age group	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
6+	13.7	7.2	10.6	12.2	6.4	9.3
6-14	3.5	5.0	4.3	1.8	2.6	2.2
15-24	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.7	2.6	2.1
25-34	6.6	5.5	6.0	4.8	4.4	4.6
35-44	14.8	8.3	11.6	12.8	7.7	10.3
45-54	21.3	11.2	16.5	20.9	11.4	16.5
55-64	32.0	15.3	24.5	29.0	14.3	22.2
65+	48.0	15.1	35.1	42.4	14.8	31.4

**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 2023, about 33 percent of women and 31 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 higher in 2023 than in 2021 for both women and men. The second most common reason they cited was that they don't want to study, at 14 percent of women and 19 percent of men. Third reason answered that they Did not do well in school about 15 percent of women and 20 percent of men. However, the reason that prevented them from going to school was they are too poor, which also constitutes about 8 percent in 2021 and 15 percent in 2023 (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, 2021 and 2023. In percent.**

Reasons for not attending school	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Don't want to	12.5	19.0	16.2	14.0	18.9	16.7
Did not do well in school	11.4	15.1	13.5	15.0	20.0	17.8
No suitable school available/school is too far - No teacher/Supplies	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.6
High cost of schooling	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Must contribute to household income	29.7	25.0	27.0	32.7	30.9	31.7
Must help with household chores	10.3	4.9	7.3	6.7	4.3	5.3
Too poor	8.5	8.2	8.3	17.3	13.5	15.2
Due to disability - Due to long term illness (over 3 months)	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.9	3.7
Too young	16.2	15.7	15.9	6.7	5.8	6.2
Other	6.7	8.3	7.6	2.0	1.4	1.6
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.). As indicated, about 8 percent of persons aged 6-24 years participated in non-formal education in 2023. The percentage in the age group 6-14 years was slightly higher than the age group 15-24 years in 2023. 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, 2021 and 2023. In percent.**

Age group	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
6-14	5.1	4.4	4.7	8.5	7.1	7.8
15-24	5.9	5.8	5.8	7.9	7.1	7.5
6-24	5.5	5.1	5.3	8.2	7.1	7.6

Table 18 shows the type of non-formal classes which students attended. As indicated, foreign language class was the most common type, at about 91 percent of persons who participated in non-formal education, including 92 percent for women and 90 percent for men in 2023. The least common type of non-formal education was Literacy programs - Others, at about 2 percent of participating women and 3 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, 2021 and 2023. In percent.**

Kind of non-formal class	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Computer literacy	2.0	3.7	2.8	4.0	3.0	3.5
Vocational training	1.3	3.9	2.6	2.0	3.8	2.9
Foreign Languages	93.0	86.4	89.9	92.3	90.4	91.4
Literacy programs - Others	3.6	6.0	4.8	1.7	2.8	2.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

## 5.4 Educational attainment

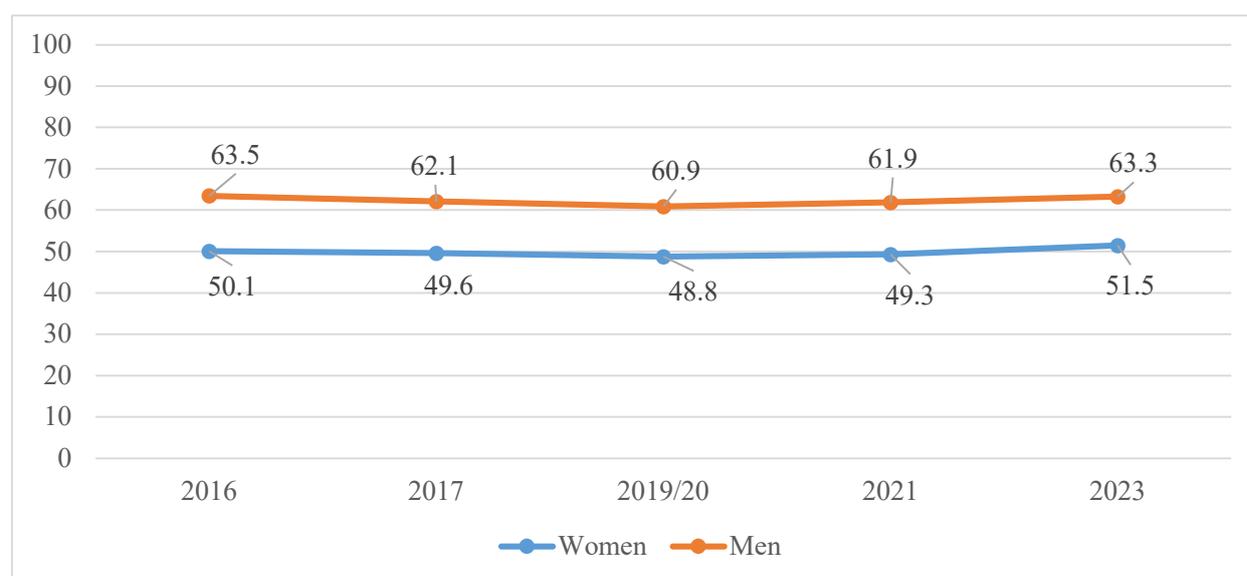
Data about educational attainment presented in this part is for the population aged from 15 years and above.

### 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 2023 and the gap between women and men has remained at 12-13 percent since 2016 (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, 2016 to 2023. In percent.**

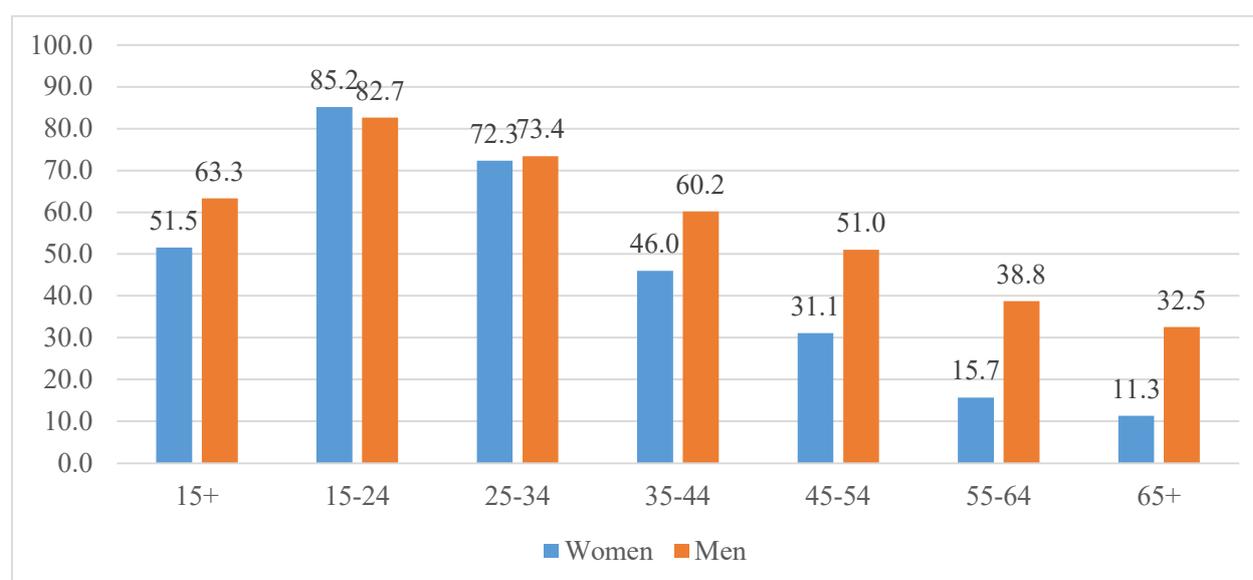
Sex	2016	2017	2019/20	2021	2023
Women	50.1	49.6	48.8	49.3	51.5
Men	63.5	62.1	60.9	61.9	63.3
Both sexes	56.5	55.6	54.6	55.3	57.2

**Figure 7. Persons aged 15 years and above with at least completed primary school by sex, 2016 to 2023. In percent.**

Having at least completed primary education was more common among the population aged 15-24 years among other age groups. In 2023, the percentages of women and men in this age group who completed at least primary education were 85 percent and 83 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 2021 to 2023. (See Table 20 and Figure 8 for more details).

**Table 20. Persons with at least completed primary school by age group and sex, 2021 and 2023. In percent.**

Age group	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
15+	49.3	61.9	55.3	51.5	63.3	57.2
15-24	84.4	79.9	82.2	85.2	82.7	83.9
25-34	66.5	70.6	68.5	72.3	73.4	72.9
35-44	40.9	58.7	49.7	46.0	60.2	53.0
45-54	28.1	51.5	39.2	31.1	51.0	40.4
55-64	13.3	34.0	22.6	15.7	38.8	26.3
65+	10.8	34.0	19.9	11.3	32.5	19.8

**Figure 8. Persons with at least completed primary school by age group and sex, 2023. 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 2023, the percentages for women and men age 18-24 years who completed at least lower secondary school 56 percent and 52 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 completed 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, 2021 and 2023 In percent.**

Age group	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
18+	22.8	32.2	27.3	25.5	34.7	29.9
18-24	51.9	47.4	49.7	55.5	51.5	53.5
25-34	33.9	41.3	37.5	40.5	43.8	42.2
35-44	14.9	29.4	22.1	19.2	34.0	26.5
45-54	9.8	24.3	16.7	10.7	24.3	17.1
55-64	4.9	14.1	9.1	4.9	16.5	10.3
65+	3.9	12.4	7.2	3.4	13.4	7.4

### Educational attainment

As indicated in Table 22 below, in 2023 about 14 percent of persons aged 25 years and above had none or only some education, about 19 percent of women and 9 percent of men. More men than women completed primary school and/or post-secondary education. If one compares educational attainment in the last years (2021-2023), 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 21 percent to 19 percent for women and 10 percent to 9 percent for men. (See Table 22 for more details).

**Table 22. Persons aged 25 years and above by educational attainment and sex, 2021 and 2023. In percent.**

Educational attainment	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
None or only some education	20.5	9.6	15.4	18.5	9.0	14.0
Primary school not completed	40.9	34.6	38.0	39.7	34.0	37.0
Primary school completed	21.7	27.0	24.2	22.3	26.1	24.1
Lower secondary completed	8.2	12.9	10.4	9.5	13.8	11.5
Upper secondary completed	4.5	8.1	6.2	5.0	8.4	6.6
Post-secondary education	4.2	7.8	5.9	5.2	8.7	6.8
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 23 below, show the educational attainment between geographical domains in Cambodia (2021-2023). In 2023, 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 21 percent compared to 7 percent and 3 percent respectively (See Table 23 for more details).

**Table 23. Persons aged 25 years and over by educational attainment and geographical domain, 2021 and 2023. In percent.**

Educational attainment	2021				2023			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
None or only some education	15.4	6.6	11.5	19.4	14.0	3.7	10.3	18.4
Primary school not completed	38.0	26.9	34.7	42.4	37.0	26.1	33.8	41.3
Primary school completed	24.2	22.9	26.7	23.4	24.1	22.7	26.3	23.5
Lower secondary completed	10.4	12.8	13.2	8.6	11.5	14.5	14.3	9.5
Upper secondary completed	6.2	12.2	7.5	4.0	6.6	12.3	8.1	4.4
Post-secondary education	5.9	18.6	6.3	2.2	6.8	20.5	7.2	2.9
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 different levels of education. In 2023, the education cost was 827 thousand riels in average at pre-primary level. Similarly, in primary schools, the cost was about 721 thousand riels in average. For education in lower secondary school, the cost was about 1,338 thousand riels in average, and in the highest-level “Undergraduate/graduate” 5,330 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 2023 increased almost half compared to the cost in 2021. 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, 2021 and 2023. In thousand riel.**

Educational level	2021	2023
Pre-primary	191	827
Primary	353	721
Lower secondary	637	1,338
Upper secondary	1,152	1,959
Technical/vocational	2,016	3,328
Undergraduate/graduate	3,693	5,330

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 2023 are considerably higher compared to the average annual expenses in 2021, accounting for 2,730 thousand riels for Phnom Penh, 1,440 thousand riels for the other urban areas and 987 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, 2021 and 2023. In thousand riel.**

Domain	Average expense	
	2021	2023
Cambodia	728	1,347
Phnom Penh	1,488	2,730
Other urban	811	1,440
Other rural	534	987

According to table 26 average annual expenses for women on education was higher than men's expenses in 2023. The average annual expense on education in 2023 was higher than in 2021 for both women and men, which accounts for 1,369 thousand riels per school year and 1,325 thousand riels per school year. (See Table 26 for more details).

**Table 26. Average annual expenses by sex, 2021 and 2023. In thousand riel.**

Sex	Average expense	
	2021	2023
Women	751	1,369
Men	705	1,325
Both sexes	728	1,347

## 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 2021 and 2023. 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 2021 and 2023.**

Educational level	GPI	
	2021	2023
Primary education	1.0	1.0
Lower secondary education	1.2	1.1
Upper secondary education	1.2	1.2



## Section 6: Labour Force

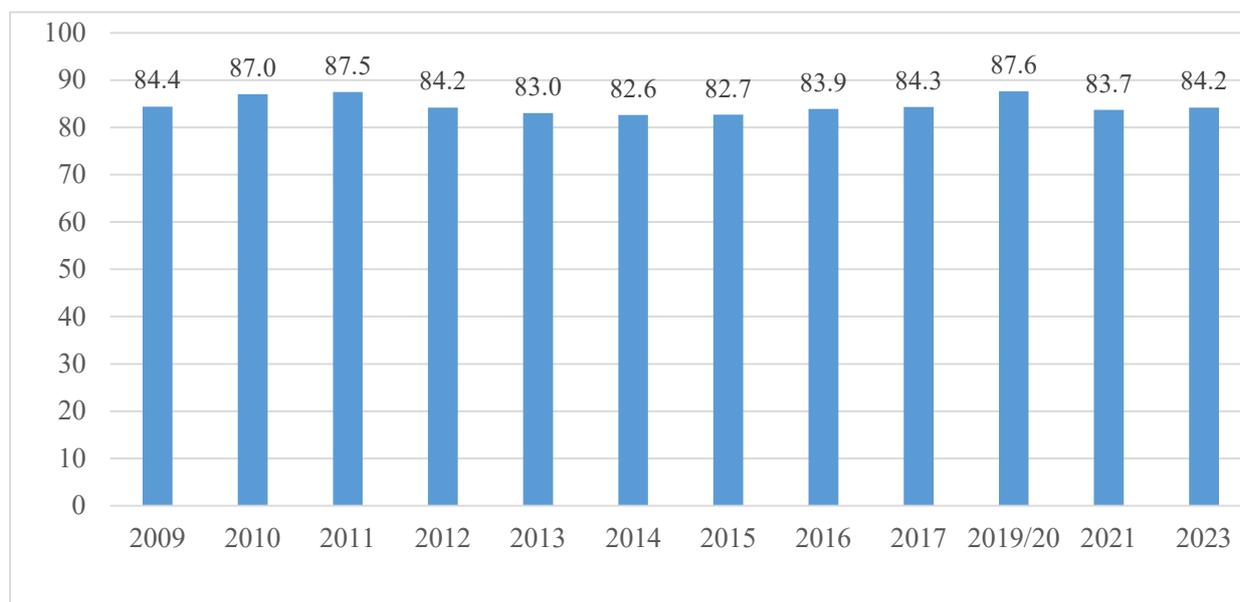
### 6.1 Introduction

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 2023, the population increased from 11.4 million to 17.1 million with an average annual growth rate of 1.4 percent, based on the results of National report on final population census 2019.

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 1.7 million persons from 2009 until 2023 (See Figure 1 for more detail). The increase of the working age populations has resulted in a slightly increasing in dependency ratio.

**Figure 1. The dependency ratios aged (15-64 years), 2009-2023. In percent.**



In this report, results in labour force participation (economically active) are presented mainly for year 2009 to 2023. Time series data for all years from 2004 are added in the appendix and on the National institute of statistics website (<https://nis.gov.kh>).

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 2023 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 2023, the working age population is still defined as all persons in the age of 15–64 years.

### Economically active population

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

The international manual<sup>5</sup> for labour statistics uses two concepts of the economically active population.

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

In the CSES, the concept of “currently active population” is used with reference period “the past seven days. In the recently published results from the Population Census 2019<sup>6</sup> the concept “usually active population” with reference period “the last 12 months” was used.

### Economically inactive population

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

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

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

### Employed

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

### Status in employment

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

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<sup>5</sup> Source: Elisa M. Benes, Kieran Walsh (July 2018), Measuring Employment in Labour Force Surveys, ILO first published, p8.

<sup>6</sup> National Institute of Statistics (2019), General Population Census of Cambodia 2019, National Report on Final Results, October 2020

## 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.

**Unemployed:** According to the international definition<sup>7</sup>, the unemployed comprises all persons who were without work during the reference period, the past seven days, were currently available for work and were actively seeking work. All three criteria must be fulfilled simultaneously.

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

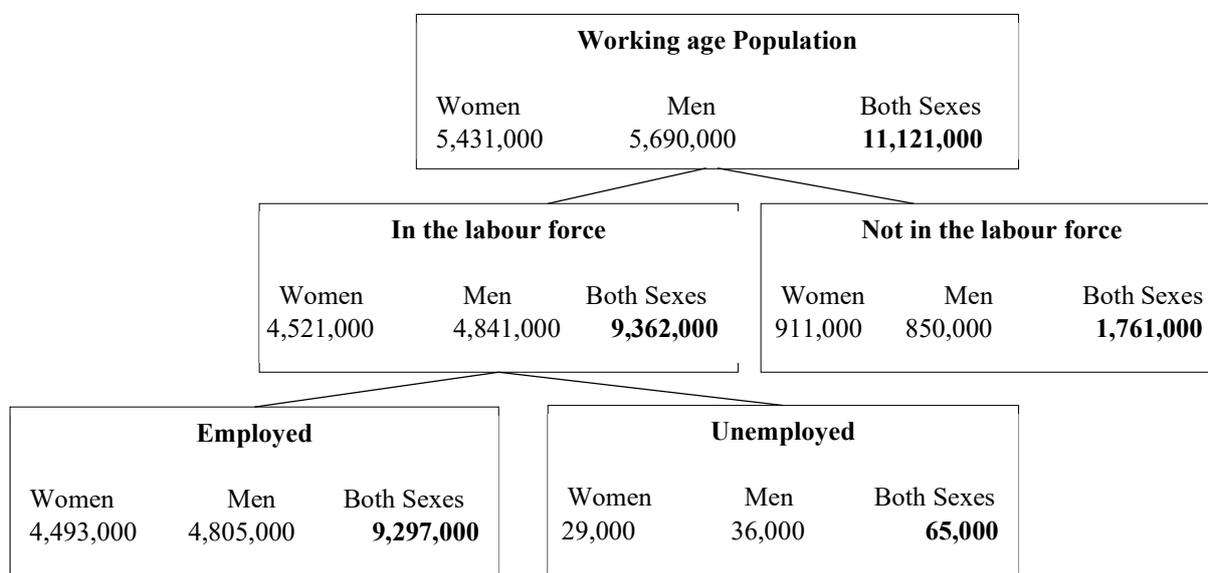
**Labour force participation rate:** The *labour force participation rate* is defined as the labour force as a percentage of the working age population in the same age group.

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

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

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

**Figure 2. Labour force in relation to the working age population (15-64 years), 2023**



<sup>7</sup> 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 2023, the labour force participation rate in Cambodia was about 84 percent of which about 80 percent for women and 89 percent for men. These rates were higher in other rural areas than in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. About 85 percent of the total population in the other rural areas was in the labour force compared to 80 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](http://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 2023 is also complied with the ILO (please visit at [www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org) for more detail).

Table 1 shows the labour force participation rate, employment and unemployment between women and men. In overall, more men than women are in the labour force in all geographic domains. The employment rate of working population aged 15-64 years was about 84 percent in 2023, of which the employment rate of women about 79 percent 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 85 percent, followed by the other urban areas with 84 percent and Phnom Penh with about 79 percent.

According to table 1, the unemployment rate was about 0.7 percent of the labour force in 2023. (See Table 1 for more details).

**Table 1. Population and labour force aged (15-64 years) by sex and geographical domain, 2023.**

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	17,092	2,508	4,194	10,391	100	14.7	24.5	60.8
Total working age population	11,121	1,792	2,859	6,471	65.1	71.4	68.2	62.3
Labour force	9,362	1,432	2,410	5,521	84.2	79.9	84.3	85.3
Labour force participation								
Women	4,521	671	1,139	2,710	79.5	72.9	80.2	81.0
Men	4,841	760	1,270	2,811	89.1	87.4	88.4	90.0
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>9,362</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>5,521</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>85.3</b>
Employment								
Women	4,493	668	1,133	2,692	79.0	72.4	79.7	80.4
Men	4,805	755	1,261	2,789	88.5	86.7	87.7	89.3
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>9,297</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>5,482</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>84.7</b>
Unemployment								
Women	29	4	7	18	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Men	36	5	9	22	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>

## Labour force participation

Table 2 shows the labour force participation rates for women and men in different age groups. In 2023, the highest rates for women and men in the same age group 35-44 years were about 98 percent for women and 90 percent for men.

In the youngest age group 15-19 years, men had a labour force participation rate 6 percent point 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 71 percent of the women and about 89 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, 2023. Number in thousands and percent.**

Age group	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
15-19	331	400	732	45.6	52.1	48.9
20-24	551	606	1,157	79.4	88.6	83.9
25-34	1,224	1,324	2,548	88.2	97.8	92.9
35-44	1,211	1,270	2,482	90.2	98.3	94.2
45-54	695	696	1,391	84.3	96.5	90.0
55-64	508	545	1,053	71.3	89.0	79.5
<b>Total (15-64)</b>	<b>4,521</b>	<b>4,841</b>	<b>9,362</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>84.2</b>
Of which						
15-24	883	1,006	1,888	62.1	69.2	65.7

Figure 3 below shows the labour force participation rate aged (15-64 years) and sex for the period of 2009 to 2023. Within the period 2010 to 2013, the labour force participation rates for women were a bit higher than men except in 2009. Meanwhile, from 2014 to 2023, 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, 2009-2023 in percent**

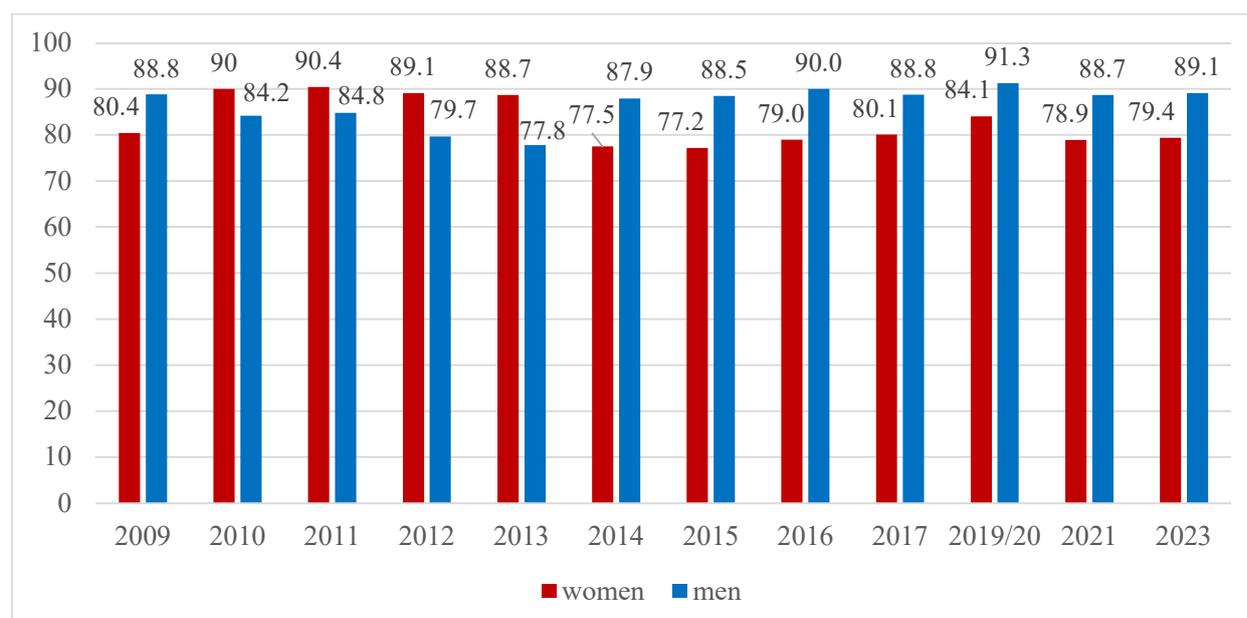


Table 3 below shows the labour force participation rates in different age groups by geographical domain. In the age groups 35-44 years was the highest rate in the labour force range in all geographical domains. The remarkable differences in labour force participation rates were found in all the geographical areas within the youngest age group 15-19 years. In this age group, the other rural areas were the largest about 53 percent, followed by other urban and Phnom Penh, at 45 percent and 37 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, 2023.**  
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	732	69	169	494	48.9	37.2	45.0	52.8
20-24	1,157	194	340	622	83.9	77.9	86.1	84.9
25-34	2,548	483	678	1,387	92.9	92.1	93.6	92.9
35-44	2,482	419	619	1,444	94.2	90.9	95.7	94.5
45-54	1,391	160	353	878	90.0	79.8	89.6	92.3
55-64	1,053	107	250	696	79.5	62.2	77.4	83.8
Total (15-64)	<b>9,362</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>5,521</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>85.3</b>
Of which								
15-24	1,888	263	510	1,116	65.7	60.6	66.1	66.9

Table 4 points out the labour force participation rates by age group, sex and geographical domain in 2023. 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, 2023.**  
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	331	400	36	32	82	87	213	281
20-24	551	606	91	104	165	175	296	326
25-34	1,224	1,324	234	249	327	351	664	723
35-44	1,211	1,270	194	225	285	334	732	712
45-54	695	696	71	88	166	186	457	421
55-64	508	545	45	62	114	136	349	347
Total (15-64)	<b>4,521</b>	<b>4,841</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>2,811</b>
Of which								
15-24	883	1,006	127	136	247	262	508	608
	Percent							
15-19	45.6	52.1	38.4	36.0	44.5	45.5	47.6	57.5
20-24	79.4	88.6	72.2	83.6	83.1	89.1	79.9	90.0
25-34	88.2	97.8	86.4	98.0	89.5	97.7	88.1	97.8
35-44	90.2	98.3	83.7	98.1	92.6	98.5	91.1	98.4
45-54	84.3	96.5	66.1	95.8	84.7	94.5	87.9	97.6
55-64	71.3	89.0	49.6	76.5	67.4	88.4	77.0	91.9
Total (15-64)	<b>79.5</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>90.0</b>
Of which								
15-24	62.1	69.2	57.6	63.7	64.5	67.7	62.2	71.4



**Table 6. Education level of the labour force aged (15-64 years) by sex, 2023 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	-	1,538	1,227	596	327	321	4,016
Men	-	1,410	1,422	789	454	428	4,508
Both sexes	-	2,948	2,649	1,385	781	749	8,524
							Percent
Women	-	38.3	30.6	14.8	8.2	8.0	100
Men	-	31.3	31.6	17.5	10.1	9.5	100
Both sexes	-	34.6	31.1	16.2	9.2	8.8	<b>100</b>

## 6.5 Employment status

In CSES 2023, 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 2023. 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 51 percent), followed by “Own account worker/self-employed” (35 percent) and “Unpaid family worker” (about 14 percent). Among the paid employee, there were about 44 percent for women and about 59 percent for men. Secondly, in the “own account worker/self-employed” of employment, women contributed about 38 percent while men contributed about 32 percent (See Table 7 for more details).

**Table 7. Employment status, main occupation aged (15-64 years) by sex, 2023. Number in thousands and percent.**

Employment status	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Paid employee	1,953	2,827	4,780	43.5	58.8	51.4
Employer	3	5	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Own account worker/self-employed	1,685	1,554	3,239	37.5	32.3	34.8
Unpaid family worker	852	417	1,269	19.0	8.7	13.6
Total	<b>4,493</b>	<b>4,805</b>	<b>9,297</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 8 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years by employment status and by geographical domain in 2023. 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 62 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, 2023.**

Employment status	Number				Percent			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
	Paid employee	4,780	879	1,432	2,469	51.4	61.8	59.8
Employer	8	1	1	6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Own account worker/ self-employed	3,239	390	697	2,152	34.8	27.4	29.1	39.3
Unpaid family worker	1,269	152	264	853	13.6	10.7	11.0	15.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,297</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>5,482</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 9 illustrates the employed population aged 15-64 years by sex and geographical domain in 2023. 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 17 percentage points in Phnom Penh compared to 13 percentage points in the other urban areas and 16 percentage points in the other rural areas. For “paid employee”, the employment status had higher shares for men than women in all three geographical domains. (See Table 9 for more details).

**Table 9. Employment status, main occupation aged (15-64 years) by geographical domain and sex, 2023. 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	1,953	2,827	351	528	605	827	997	1,472
Employer	3	5	0	1	1	0	2	5
Own account worker/ self-employed	1,685	1,554	228	162	361	335	1,096	1,056
Unpaid family worker	852	417	88	64	166	98	597	256
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,493</b>	<b>4,805</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>2,692</b>	<b>2,789</b>
Percent								
Paid employee	43.5	58.8	52.6	69.9	53.4	65.6	37.0	52.8
Employer	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Own account worker/ self-employed	37.5	32.3	34.2	21.5	31.9	26.6	40.7	37.9
Unpaid family worker	19.0	8.7	13.2	8.5	14.6	7.8	22.2	9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## 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 2023. About 28 percent of the population in Cambodia mainly employed as “skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers”, of which about 31 percent of all women, compared to 26 percent of men. About twice as many women than men employed as “service and sales workers” with about 30 percent for women and 15 percent for men. About 25 percent employed as “craft and related workers”, were about 21 percent for women and 28 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, 2023.  
Number in thousands and percent.**

Main occupation	Women	Men	Both sexes
	Number		
Armed forces occupation	5	50	55
Manager	34	84	118
Professional	170	160	330
Technicians and associate professional	87	172	259
Clerical support worker	117	126	243
Service and sales worker	1,278	707	1,985
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	1,345	1,191	2,536
Craft and related worker	917	1,311	2,227
Plant and machine operators and assembler	59	356	415
Elementary occupation	480	648	1,129
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,339</b>	<b>4,628</b>	<b>8,967</b>
	Percent		
Armed forces occupation	0.1	1.1	0.6
Manager	0.8	1.8	1.3
Professional	3.9	3.5	3.7
Technicians and associate professional	2.0	3.7	2.9
Clerical support worker	2.7	2.7	2.7
Service and sales worker	29.5	15.3	22.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	31.0	25.7	28.3
Craft and related worker	21.1	28.3	24.8
Plant and machine operators and assembler	1.4	7.7	4.6
Elementary occupation	11.1	14.0	12.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 11 presents the employed population by main occupation and geographical domain for 2023. 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” (45 percent), “Craft and related worker” (27 percent), “Clerical support worker” (8 percent). And for “skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers” comprised the largest occupational groups in the other rural areas, 40 percent (See Table 11 for more details).

**Table 11. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation and geographical domain 2023. Number in thousands and percent.**

Main occupation	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
	Number			
Armed forces occupation	55	19	15	20
Manager	118	34	34	50
Professional	330	94	95	141
Technicians and associate professional	259	67	86	106
Clerical support worker	243	107	66	71
Service and sales worker	1,985	578	609	798
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	2,536	15	375	2,146
Craft and related worker	2,227	343	729	1,155
Plant and machine operators and assembler	415	85	146	184
Elementary occupation	1,129	81	238	810
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,967</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>5,335</b>
	Percent			
Armed forces occupation	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.4
Manager	1.3	2.6	1.5	0.9
Professional	3.7	7.3	4.1	2.7
Technicians and associate professional	2.9	5.2	3.7	2.0
Clerical support worker	2.7	8.3	2.8	1.3
Service and sales worker	22.1	44.8	26.0	15.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	28.3	1.2	16.0	40.2
Craft and related worker	24.8	26.6	31.1	21.7
Plant and machine operators and assembler	4.6	6.6	6.3	3.5
Elementary occupation	12.6	6.3	10.2	15.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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” and “Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker” (43 percent and 37 percent respectively) in other rural (See Table 12 for more details).

**Table 12. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by main occupation, geographical domain, and sex, 2023. 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	50	2	17	2	14	2	18
Manager	34	84	10	24	10	24	14	36
Professional	170	160	46	47	49	46	75	66
Technicians and associate professional	87	172	19	49	35	50	33	73
Clerical support worker	117	126	54	53	26	40	37	34
Service and sales worker	1,278	707	354	223	370	239	554	244
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	1,345	1,191	8	7	194	180	1,143	1,003
Craft and related worker	917	1,311	138	205	324	405	455	700
Plant and machine operators and assembler	59	356	4	81	21	125	34	151
Elementary occupation	480	648	33	48	101	137	346	464
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,339</b>	<b>4,628</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>2,639</b>	<b>2,696</b>
	Percent							
Armed forces occupation	0.1	1.1	0.3	2.5	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.7
Manager	0.8	1.8	1.7	3.4	0.9	1.9	0.5	1.3
Professional	3.9	3.5	7.9	6.8	4.4	3.7	2.9	2.5
Technicians and associate professional	2.0	3.7	3.2	7.0	3.2	4.1	1.3	2.7
Clerical support worker	2.7	2.7	9.1	7.5	2.4	3.2	1.4	1.3
Service and sales worker	29.5	15.3	60.1	31.9	33.3	19.4	21.0	9.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	31.0	25.7	1.3	1.0	17.5	14.6	43.3	37.2
Craft and related worker	21.1	28.3	23.4	29.3	29.1	32.9	17.2	26.0
Plant and machine operators and assembler	1.4	7.7	0.7	11.5	1.9	10.2	1.3	5.6
Elementary occupation	11.1	14.0	5.5	6.9	9.1	11.1	13.1	17.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## 6.7 Employment by industry

In the following tables, employment by industrial sector (for main occupation) is presented. The share of employment in “Service” was about 40 percent and about 33 percent in “Agriculture” sectors in 2023. 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, 2023. Number in thousands and percent.**

Industrial sector (main occupation)	Number			Percent		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Agriculture (Primary)	1,604	1,506	3,110	35.7	31.3	33.4
Industry (Secondary)	1,078	1,404	2,482	24.0	29.2	26.7
Service (Tertiary)	1,811	1,894	3,705	40.3	39.4	39.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,493</b>	<b>4,805</b>	<b>9,297</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 14 shows the employment by industrial sectors and geographical domain for 2023. As expected, there are large differences between geographical domains in the “Agriculture” sectors. In Phnom Penh the

share of employment in “Services” sector was the highest with about 74 percent respectively (See Table 14 for more details).

**Table 14. Employed population aged (15-64 years) by industrial sector (main occupation), geographical domain, 2023. 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)	3,110	18	453	2,639	33.4	1.2	18.9	48.1
Industry (Secondary)	2,482	353	817	1,313	26.7	24.8	34.1	24.0
Services (Tertiary)	3,705	1,052	1,124	1,530	39.9	74.0	47.0	27.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,297</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>5,482</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Figure 4 shows the employed population aged 15-64 years in 2009 to 2023 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, 2009-2023. In percent.**

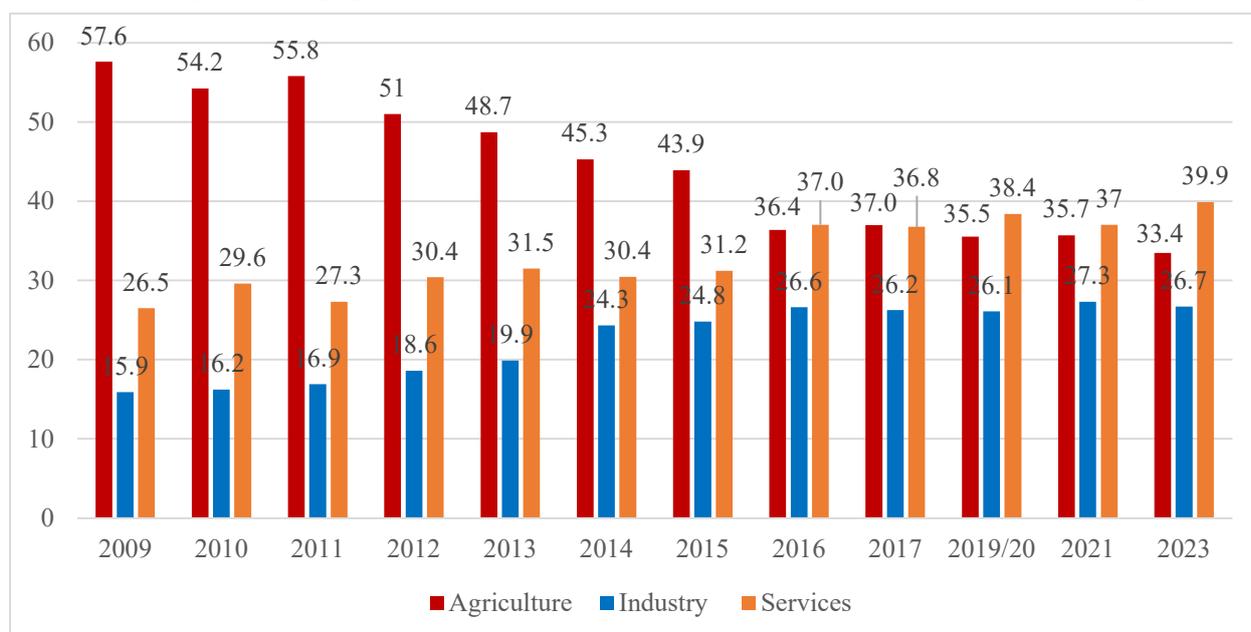


Table 15 shows the employed population shares by industrial sector, geographical domain, and sex. In the other urban and other rural areas, there were small differences between women and men in “Agricultural”, “Industry” and “Service” sectors. In Phnom Penh, the gender share was a bit difference in each sector, where women had a larger share of employment in the service sector, with about 75 percent against 73 percent for men. The share was lowest for “Agriculture” sector with around 1 percent only for both sexes in Phnom Penh. 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, 2023. 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)	1,604	1,506	9	8	228	226	1,367	1,272
Industry (Secondary)	1,078	1,404	156	196	374	442	547	766
Service (Tertiary)	1,811	1,894	502	550	531	593	778	751
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,493</b>	<b>4,805</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>2,692</b>	<b>2,789</b>
	Percent							
Agriculture (Primary)	35.7	31.3	1.4	1.1	20.1	17.9	50.8	45.6
Industry (Secondary)	24.0	29.2	23.4	26.0	33.0	35.1	20.3	27.5
Service (Tertiary)	40.3	39.4	75.2	72.9	46.9	47.0	28.9	26.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## 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 2023. In Cambodia, women's share of wage employment was the highest in the "Service" sector was about 41 percent followed by "Agriculture" sector (33 percent) and the "Industry" sector (26 percent). If looking into geographical areas, Phnom Penh was found that the wage employment of women in "Service" sector was the largest share (74 percent) among other two areas. In addition to the other urban area, "industry" sector also indicated the second large share of wage employment of women (about 34 percent) respectively. However, it was found that in the other rural area, the share of wage employment of women was the highest in "Agriculture" sector (48 percent). The same pattern to Phnom Penh, other urban areas in term of women's share of wage employment was found in "Tertiary" sector (47 percent) and "Industry" sector (34 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, 2023. 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)	1,331	9	199	1,123	33.3	1.4	19.2	47.9
Industry (Secondary)	1,027	152	356	519	25.7	24.6	34.3	22.1
Service (Tertiary)	1,644	457	483	704	41.1	74.0	46.5	30.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,002</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>2,346</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 17 shows women's share of wage employment among persons aged 5 years and above in the "Agricultural", "Industrial" and "Service" sectors in 2023. 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, 2023. 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)	1,380	9	207	1,164	33.3	1.4	19.3	47.7
Industry (Secondary)	1,064	156	369	539	25.7	24.7	34.4	22.1
Service (Tertiary)	1,702	467	497	738	41.1	73.9	46.3	30.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,147</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 18 shows women's share of wage employment among persons aged 15-64 years in the "Agriculture", "Industry" and "Service" sectors in 2023. 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, 2023. Number in thousands and percent.**

Women share	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Number				
Agriculture (Primary)	1,252	9	184	1,059
Industry (Secondary)	1,046	155	364	528
Service (Tertiary)	1,639	453	478	708
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,937</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>2,295</b>
Percent				
Agriculture (Primary)	31.8	1.4	18.0	46.1
Industry (Secondary)	26.6	25.1	35.4	23.0
Service (Tertiary)	41.6	73.5	46.6	30.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## 6.9 Child labour

Table 19 shows the percentage of working children in the population aged 5-17 years in 2023. About 12 percent of children was in working children and about 88 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, 2023 in percent.**

Working children	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
	Number			Percent		
Working children	223	279	503	10.9	12.9	11.9
Not in the labour force	1,825	1,891	3,716	89.1	87.1	88.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>4,219</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 20 shows that the share of working children has tendency of decrease in the last nine years. Working children has declined from about 24 percent to 12 percent within 2012 to 2023. The share of working children has dropped 12 percent over a 13-year period (See Table 20 for more details).

**Table 20. Working children aged (5-17 years) by sex. 2012-2023 in percent.**

Working children	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2019/20	2021	2023
Working children	23.6	18.4	19.3	19.3	18.5	18.6	18.2	17.0	11.9
Not In the labour force	76.4	81.6	80.7	80.7	81.5	81.4	81.8	83.0	88.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 21 shows the share of working children aged 5-17 years who also currently attending school. As indicated, about 30 percent of working children currently attending school. Working while not attending school was 70 percent in Cambodia, as for women was 71 percent and men was 68 percent (See Table 21 for more details).

**Table 21. Working children aged (5-17 years) who currently attending school by sex. 2023**  
Number in thousands and percent.

Working children	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
	Number			Percent		
Working children in school	77	71	148	28.6	32.4	30.3
Working children not in school	192	147	339	71.4	67.6	69.7
Total	<b>269</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## 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 2023 because similar and more detailed questions were included in the CDHS 2014. However, some possible results compared with CSES 2009, 2014, 2019/20,2021 and 2023 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 2023. 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 5.0 percent (about 858000 persons) of the total non-institutional population of Cambodia was disabled in 2023. 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, 2021 and 2023. 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. (See Table 1 for more details).

**Table 1. Prevalence of persons (in the non-institutional population) with at least one disability/ difficulty, 2004 to 2023. In percent.**

Type of difficulty	2004	2009	2014	2019/20	2021	2023
Seeing	1.5	3.9	1.7	2.8	3.1	2.9
Hearing	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Speaking	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Moving	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1
Feeling or sensing*	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Psychological	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Learning	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

\*2004, 2014: "Feeling", 2023: "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, 2023. In percent.**

Age group	2023		
	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 2023 (see Table 1 above). For the moderate degree of the seeing difficulty (1.7 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 2023. In percent.**

Type of difficulty	2009			2014			2019/20			2021			2023		
	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Seeing	2.1	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.0	1.5	0.2	1.2	1.8	0.2	1.1	1.7	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	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	0.2	0.2	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 the same women for causes like mine/UXO or war injuries.

**Table 4. Some causes of difficulty by sex, 2009 to 2023. In percent.**

Cause of difficulty	2009			2014			2019/20			2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Mine/UXO or war injuries	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	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	0.2	0.3	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	1.4	1.1	1.2
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	3.5	2.1	2.8
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	0.4	0.5	0.4

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

In CSES 2023, 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 19 percent of all persons had an illness/injury at some time in the last 30 days. For women, about 22 percent had an illness or injury, while for men, the share is about 16 percent only. In absolute terms, this meant that were close to 3.3 million persons in the Cambodian population with health problems. The share was somewhat higher in other rural areas compared to other urban and Phnom Penh areas.

**Table 5. Illness/injury in the last 30 days by geographical domain and sex, 2023. In percent.**

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	22.2	16.1	19.2
Phnom Penh	14.9	12.6	13.8
Other urban	20.6	14.7	17.6
Other rural	24.7	17.5	21.2

Figure 1 shows the illness and injury in the population in different geographical domains in 2009, 2014, 2019/20, 2021 and 2023. In Cambodia, the rate of illness or injury in the population was about 19 percent in 2023, higher than to previous years. In rural area (21 percent) the rate was larger than in the other urban areas (16 percent).

**Figure 1. Illness/injury in the last 30 days by geographical domain, 2009 to 2023. In percent.**

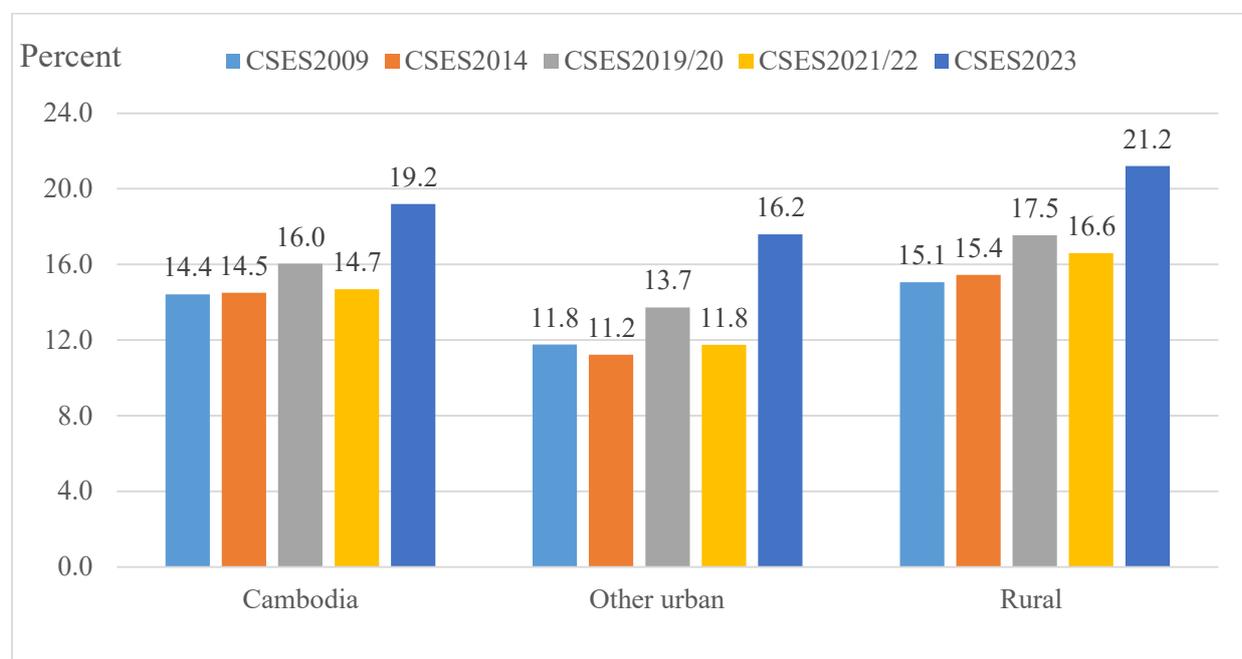
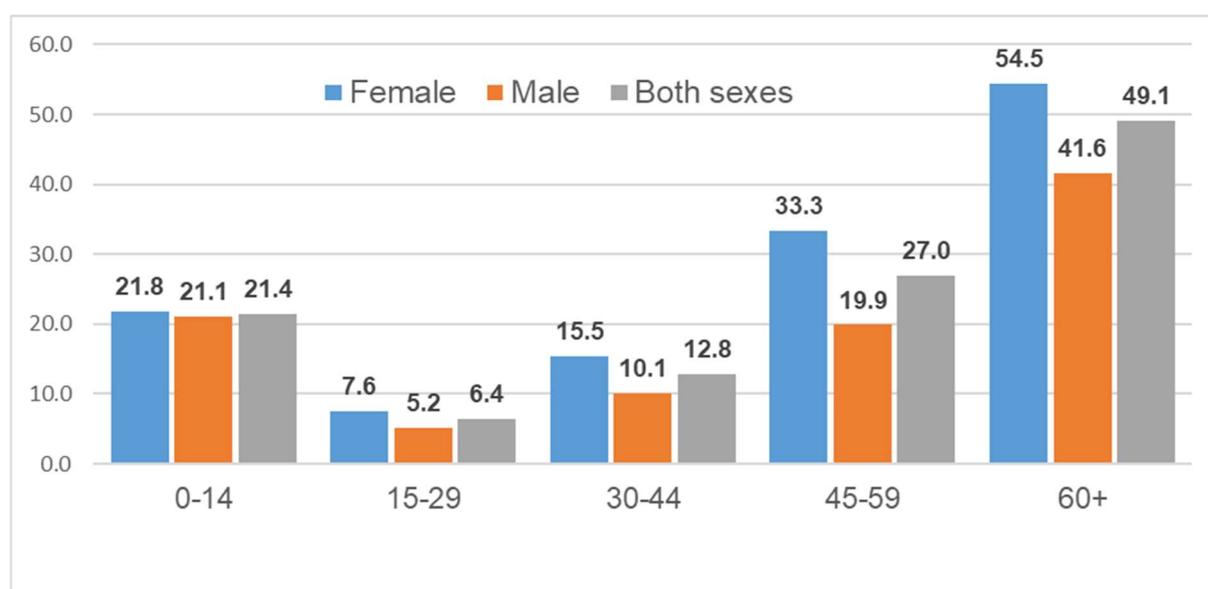


Figure 2 shows the pattern of illness and injury in the population by age group and sex in 2023. Health problems were highest among elderly population. For example, the share of elderly population aged (60 years and above) that had an illness or injury during the last 30 days was about 55 percent among women and about 49 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, 2023. In percent.**



## 7.4 Health care visits

Table 6 shows that about 91 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 93 percent compared to 78 percent and 91 percent, respectively

**Table 6. Health care visits (one or more visits) in the last 30 days by geographical domain and sex, 2023. In percent.**

Domain	Women	Men	Both sexes
Cambodia	91.5	90.8	91.2
Phnom Penh	78.8	77.4	78.2
Other urban	90.7	92.0	91.3
Other rural	93.6	92.7	93.2

Table 7 shows health care visits distributed by sex, age group and number of visits. About 72 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, 49 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, 2023. In percent.**

Sex and age group	Once	2-5 times	6 times or more	Once or more
<b>Women</b>				
0-14	15.9	6.2	0.0	22.1
15-29	6.3	2.0	0.1	8.4
30-44	11.3	4.6	0.1	16.0
45-59	23.3	9.5	0.2	33.1
60+	38.1	15.9	0.1	54.1
<b>Men</b>				
0-14	14.7	6.5	0.1	21.3
15-29	3.9	0.8	0.0	4.7
30-44	7.5	0.9	0.1	8.5
45-59	14.8	1.6	0.1	16.5
60+	30.0	2.4	0.2	32.7
<b>Both sexes</b>				
0-14	15.3	6.3	0.1	21.7
15-29	5.1	1.5	0.1	6.6
30-44	9.4	3.5	0.1	13.1
45-59	19.3	7.3	0.2	26.8
60+	34.8	13.8	0.2	48.7

## 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 80 percent, and followed by public health care provider, with about 14 percent. For traditional or not medical sector which the illness or injuries used as the first treatment, the share was about 6 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, 2023. In percent.**

Provider of health care	Women	Men	Both sexes
Public sector	14.9	12.4	13.9
Private medical sector	78.7	80.9	79.6
Not medical sector	6.0	6.1	6.0
Overseas Medical Service	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	0.3	0.4	0.4
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 2023. The first provider sought among the household members who needed care for illness, injury or other health problem in the last 30 days was the highest for private health care provider in Phnom Penh, followed by other rural and other urban areas, which constituted about 83 percent, 80 percent and 79 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, 2023. In percent.**

Provider of health care	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Public sector	14.0	12.5	14.4	13.9
Private medical sector	74.8	82.5	79.4	79.6
Not medical sector	10.8	4.6	5.8	6.0
Overseas medical service	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100

## 7.6 Source of money for health care

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

Table 10 shows the different sources of money spent by persons who sought treatment for health care in 2023. About 85 percent of the money spent on health care came from household income, 12 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 rural and other urban areas, but for savings,

the share in urban areas was the highest, at 21 percent, followed by 19 percent in other rural areas (See Table 10 for more details).

**Table 10. Source of money spent by persons who sought treatment for health care by geographical domain, 2023. In percent.**

Source of financing treatment for health care	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Household income	84.7	82.3	74.8	77.5
Savings	12.1	15.2	20.6	18.5
Borrowing	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.5
Selling assets	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Selling household production in advance	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	2.3	1.3	2.6	2.3
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 2023 asked mothers about their breastfeeding practices with their youngest child 0–23 months of age. Ninety-five 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 95 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, 2023. 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	
<b>Sex of children</b>						
Female	95.3	706	95.4	3.1	1.5	711
Male	94.6	681	95.3	3.2	1.5	684
<b>Domain</b>						
Phnom Penh	87.8	115	97.0	2.0	0.8	101
Other urban	94.0	386	95.3	3.8	1.8	365
Other Rural	96.2	962	95.2	3.0	1.8	929
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1,395</b>

## 7.7.2 Child health

### Vaccinations

In the CSES 2023, 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 2023 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), 99 percent had verifiably received all vaccinations to protect against tuberculosis. Among children whose mothers were living in Phnom Penh the corresponding percentage was 98 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
<b>Sex of children</b>		
Women	98.5	783
Men	99.1	746
<b>Domain</b>		
Phnom Penh	98.3	118
Other urban	99.0	399
Other rural	98.7	1,012
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>1,529</b>

## 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?

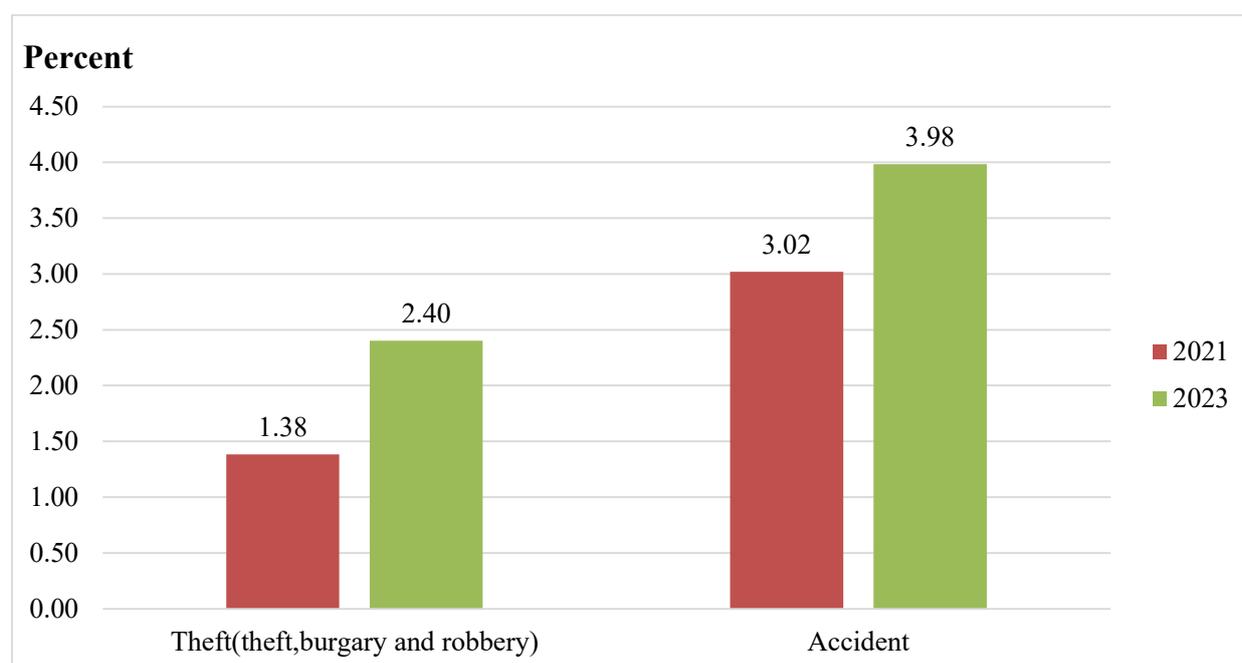
The CSES is designed to provide basic information of victimized households and persons in the context of household socio-economic conditions. To get comprehensive assessment of victim of violence, the detailed information is collected and analysed in the report of Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (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 2021 and 2023.

About 2.4 percent of the household were victimized by property crimes (theft, burglary or robbery) and 3.9 percent were victimized by accident in 2023 which is slightly higher than 2021 that shows only 1.38 percent for property crimes and 3.02 percent for accidents. (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 2023 the victim of violence indicates women were victimized about 0.2 percent while men rates were a bit lower at about 0.1 percent, while in 2021 shows 0.1 percent for women and 0.2 percent for men.

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

	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Victimized persons in percent of total population	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Number of victimized persons	10,849	13,550	24,399	15,579	8,943	24,521
Share of women and men of all victimized persons	51.5	48.5	100	51.3	48.7	100

## Type of violence

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.

As shown in Table 2 the women were in majority in almost all types of violent events. The most frequent type of violence was “Slap or push you.” which shared about 54.3 percent for women and 32.6 percent for men. Following by “Punch, kick, whip, or beat you with an object” which about 33.3 percent for women and 8.6 percent for men.

**Table 2. Violent events by type of violence and sex. Percent**

Types of violence	2023		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes
All types of violent events	100	100	100
Violent events by type of violence			
Slap or push you.	54.3	32.6	53.8
Punch, kick, whip, or beat you with an object.	33.3	8.6	25.9
Chole, smother, try to drown you, or burn you intentionally.	0.0	2.9	1.8
Used or threatened you with a knife or other weapon.	6.1	15.4	13.3
Physically force you to have sexual intercourse of any kind without your permission	2.0	0.0	1.2
Pressured you, in a nonphysical way, to have sexual intercourse of any kind when you did not want to, and sex happened	2.2	0.0	1.4
Other	2.2	1.9	1.2

## Residence

Table 3 shows victimization rates by urban and rural areas that indicates victimization rate of women about 0.3 percent in rural areas and 0.1 percent in urban areas, while victimization rate of men shows only about 0.2 percent in rural areas in 2023. There are no much change compare to 2021.

**Table 3. Victim of violence that caused injury by geographical domain and sex.**

	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Cambodia	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Urban	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rural	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2

If compared the victimized persons by sex in five zones in Cambodia, based on the results of the CSES2023 survey showed that victim rate for women is 0.4 percent in Tonle Sap and 0.3 percent for men, while Phnom Penh and coastal area has no answer and the Plain area is accounted for 0.2 percent for women and 0.1 percent for men, and Plateau and Mountain is about 0.1 percent for women.

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

	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Cambodia	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Phnom Penh	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plain	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tonle Sap	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Coast	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plateau and Mountain	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1

**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 the person who “divorced/separated” has the highest rate which share about 0.4percent for both men and women in 2023 while in 2021 men was higher then women which share 0.6 percent and 0.2 percent respectively. For “married/live together” and “never married” shows the same results about 0.1 percent and 0 percent for widowed.

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

	2021			2023		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Married/Live together	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Divorced/ Separated	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Widowed	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Never married	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 6 indicates in 2023 the victim of violence that caused injury by adult literacy and highest level of education aged 15 years and over. The person who cannot read and write has the highest rate about 0.2 while other level of education shows only 0.1percents.

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

	2021	2023
Can read and write	0.1	0.1
Cannot read and write	0.1	0.2
No or only some education	–	–
Primary school not completed	0.1	0.1
Primary school completed	0.1	0.1
Secondary school and higher	0.0	0.1
Other	–	–

## Repeated victimization of violence

Table 7 shows the repeated victimization of violence by sex 2023. about 77 percent of all victimized persons were victimized more than once. The share of women who were victimized repeatedly was lower than men, which constituted about 74.4 percent and 81.5 percent respectively. where the highest rate was “victimized twice” for both women and men which share 37.1 percent for women and 61 percent for men.

**Table 7. Repeated Victimization by sex (Percent)**

	2023		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Repeated victimization (>1)	74.4	81.5	77.0
Victimized once	25.6	18.5	23.0
Victimized twice	37.1	61.0	45.8
Victimized three times	25.7	17.9	22.9
Victimized 4–9 times	2.6	0.0	1.6
Victimized 10 or more times	9.0	2.7	6.7
All victimized person	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 16 percent reported an act of violence in 2023, with the questions were asked about the last event of violence which was committed by the perpetrator. 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 21.7 percent and 6.4 percent for women and men respectively.

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

	2023		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Victimized persons in % of total population	0.2	0.1	0.2
Number of victimized persons	15,579	8,943	24,521
Victimized persons who reported a violent crime in % of all victimized persons	21.7	6.4	16.1

Table 9 displays the distribution of victims of violence who reported a violent crime to the authorities by geographical domain and sex in 2023. Among victimized persons who reported a violent crime to authorities (i.e. police, village leader or other competent authorities), the rate looked higher in urban areas than rural areas, which share 41.3 percent in urban and 13.3 percent in rural. For women who reported crime to authorities share similar rate 46.5 percent for urban and 17.7 for rural.

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

	2023		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Cambodia	21.7	6.4	16.1
Urban	46.5	0.0	41.3
Rural	17.7	6.6	13.3

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 39.2 percent which share 38.7 percent for women and 40.1 percent for men. The highest rate was “permanent injury or disfigurement” which share 41.5 percent for women and 47.9 percent for men (See Table 10 for more details).

**Table 10. Experienced violent events by sex. In Percent.**

Result from violent events	CSES 2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
All persons who experienced a violent event in percent	100	100	100
Fear or Stress	38.7	40.1	39.2
Cut, scratches, bruises, aches, redness or swelling or other minor marks	17.7	9.7	15.1
Sprains, dislocations or blistering	1.7	1.1	1.5
Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth or blackened or charred skin	0.3	1.1	0.6
Permanent injury or disfigurement	41.5	47.9	43.6
A miscarriage	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 11 indicates reported violent events by sex in percent. For CSES 2023 indicates “persons who reported to the village leader” has the highest rate of 45.3 percent, which shares 43.6 for women and 57.5 for men, following by “persons who reported to own family” 31.8 percent for women and 21.3 percent for men.

**Table 11. Reported violent events by sex. In Percent.**

Reported events	CSES 2023		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
Persons victimized by violence in percent	0.2	0.1	0.2
Persons who reported a crime in percent of all victimized persons	21.7	6.4	16.1
All persons who reported a crime in percent	100	100	100
Persons who reported to the police in percent of all persons who reported a crime	9.0	21.3	10.5
Persons who reported to the village leader in percent of all persons who reported a crime	43.6	57.5	45.3
Persons who reported to other authority in percent of all persons who reported a crime	12.7	0.0	11.2
Persons who reported to lawyer	2.9	0.0	2.6
Persons who reported to Own Family	31.8	21.3	30.5
Event gone to court procedure in percent of persons who reported a crime	13.6	6.4	11.0

## 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 CSES2023 indicates 2.4 percent which slightly higher than CSES2021 that shows only 1.4 percent. In 2023 the victimized household in urban shows 3.2 percent which is higher than rural 1.9 percent. (See Table 12 for more details).

**Table 12. Victimization by property crimes. Percent.**

	2021	2023
Victimized household in percent of all households	1.4	2.4
Victimized households in percent of all households living in		
Urban	1.8	3.2
Rural	1.1	1.9

## 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.

The results from CSES2023 indicates that about 95.3 percent of the Cambodian household heads felt safe from crime in their neighbourhood which share 93.9 percent for women headed households and 95.7 percent for men headed households, there also indicates the rural has the higher rate at 97 percent while in urban share only 92.6 percent. (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 2021			CSES 2023		
	Women headed households	Men headed households	All households	Women headed households	Men headed households	All households
Feeling safe from crime in neighborhood	95.1	95.1	95.1	93.9	95.7	95.3
Heads of household feeling safe from crime and in neighborhood in % of all heads of households in						
Urban	93.8	93.8	93.8	91.0	93.0	92.6
Rural	96.1	95.9	95.9	96.0	97.3	97.0

The results from CSES2023 indicates that about 93.3 percent of the Cambodian household heads felt safe from violence in their neighbourhood which share 92.6 percent for women headed households and 93.5 percent for men headed households, there also indicates the rural has the higher rate at 94.9 percent while in urban share only 90.7 percent. (See Table 13.2 for more details)

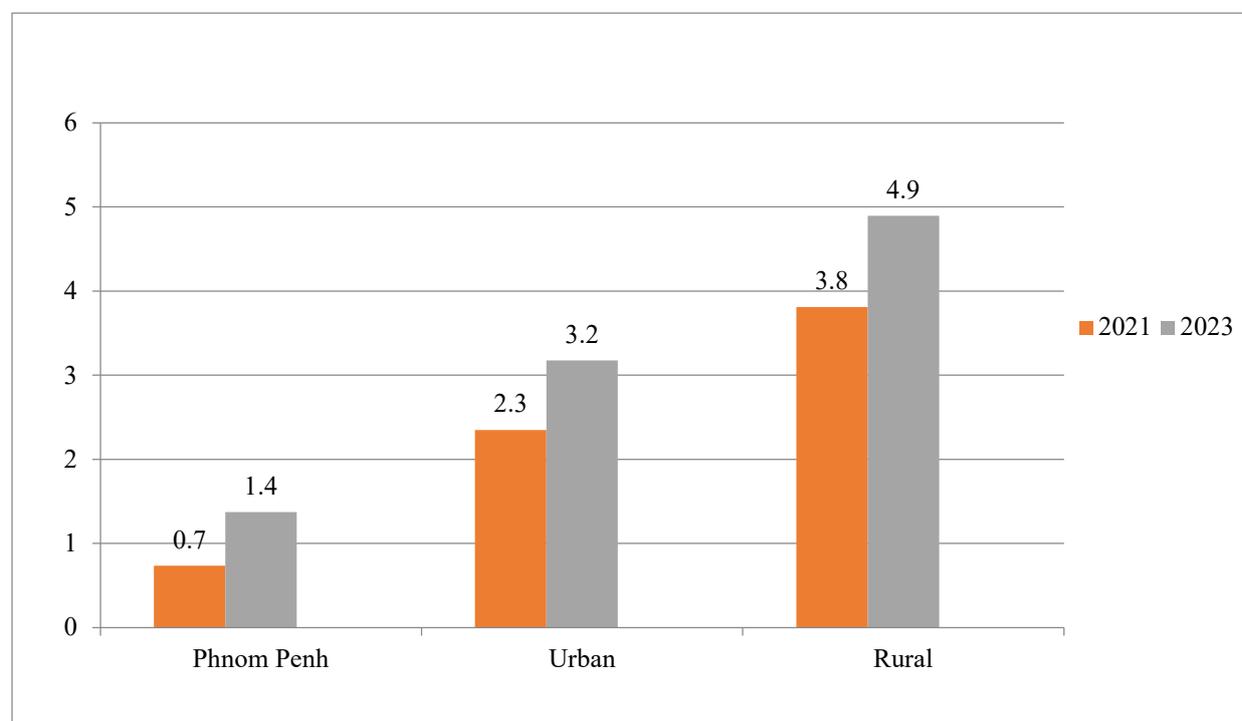
**Table 13.2: Feeling of safety from violence by geographical domain and sex of head of household. Percent.**

Feeling of safety from violence	CSES 2021			CSES 2023		
	Women headed households	Men headed households	All households	Women headed households	Men headed households	All households
Feeling safe from violence in neighborhood	94.7	93.8	94.0	92.6	93.5	93.3
Heads of household feeling safe from violence in neighborhood in % of all heads of households in						
Urban	94.1	92.4	92.8	89.8	91.0	90.7
Rural	95.2	94.6	94.7	94.6	95.0	94.9

## 8.6 Households victimized by accidents

Figure 2 shows the accident rates by geographical domains in Cambodia 2021 and 2023. As indicated in 2023 Phnom Penh had the lowest accident rates with about 1.4 percent following by urban areas about 3.2 percent and rural areas about 4.9 percent which slightly high compare to 2021.

**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 household's 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 fewer 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 unreasonably high estimates of imputed rent in large cities with high land values. In Cambodia this is the case in Phnom Penh. To prevent unreasonably high values of imputed rent to distort the results, imputed rent is limited to a maximum 12 million Riels per year<sup>8</sup>.

### **Property income**

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

### **Current transfers received**

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

### **Total income**

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

### **Current transfers paid**

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

### **Disposable income**

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

### **Equalization of income**

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

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<sup>8</sup>In CSES 2009 one percent of the households had an imputed rent larger than 12 million Riels before the adjustment was done.

## **Median income**

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

## **Mean income**

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

## **Quintiles**

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

## **Cambodian household liability**

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

## **Recall versus Diary**

The CSES data has been collected both as recall data and as data from a diary. An on-going discussion is what method is to be preferred or if there should be a combination of both. A special report handles this issue<sup>9</sup>. For the purpose to look on the two methods for measuring income, an investigation was carried out. This investigation ended in using recall data for income data and diary for negative transfers as taxes, transfers to other households and for charity. For these expenditures there existed no recall data. The reasons for this decision were that it is more relevant to use data for a whole year for income and expenditure for production costs and income for agriculture sector. Also, with comparison with National Accounts it looked more stable. This is also in accordance to the recommendations in the report guidelines for constructing consumption aggregates for welfare analysis, which says that it’s hard to collect income data from diaries in countries where income from agriculture is important as the income tends to fluctuate a lot over the seasons<sup>10</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup>Johansson, Follow-up on the Diary vs. Recall issue and new plans, 2008

<sup>10</sup> Deaton, Zaidi, Guidelines for Constructing Consumption Aggregates for Welfare Analysis, p 14

## Dealing with household negative incomes

Since there are no rules for depreciations in Cambodia, i.e., how to make expenditures for investments divided into several years. It's not unusual for households to have deficits or negative incomes. Some households have a disposable income less than zero; households with income from agriculture and non-agriculture have negative income. In this work negative incomes have been replaced by 4100 Riels, around 1 USD (2010) and replaced by 4000 Riels in 2009. This method takes away the problem with negative incomes but still give us the opportunity to measure activity in each sector, which wouldn't be the case if we replaced the negative numbers with zero. The negative incomes from 2009 to 2013 have been replaced by a small value of 1 USD with reference exchange rate to riels, however the negative incomes in CSES 2014 were 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 significantly lower than the mean for total consumption. Empirical literature on the relationship between income and consumption show that consumption does not fluctuate as much as income over a period of time. Consumption is less variable over the period of a year and much more stable than income, especially in agricultural economies and therefore easier to estimate in a survey.<sup>11</sup> If we assume that the consumption data is accurate this indicates that the income is underestimated. In countries like Cambodia where self-employment in small businesses and agriculture is common it is very difficult to gather accurate income data. For CSES 2017 to 2023, there is depreciation of investments like tools are included resulting in a rather large number of households with negative income. Still there are reasons to think that income from self-employment is underestimated. Also, there might be households that are unwilling to give a correct value believing that it will attract attention from tax-authorities. Evidence from other countries show that too little income is captured in surveys, especially this is the case with property income, as households with high income is more unwilling to answer<sup>12</sup>.

## 9.2 Household income

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

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

That said, specific and detailed numbers should be regarded as indicative only, especially when they are about subgroups within the survey. The sample for the CSES2019/20 to CSES 2023 were similar in size, at about 10,080 households. However, the surveys between these years (2016-17) had smaller samples of

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

<sup>12</sup> The Canberra group, *Final report and Recommendations*, Ottawa 2001, p 54

about 3,600 households. Therefore, income estimates from 2019/20 to 2023 have less statistical uncertainty than estimates from the other years.

### **Main sources of incomes**

The number of Cambodian normal households is about 4.0 million with 17.1 million people living in Cambodia as of year 2023 (CSES2023). Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita in 2023 was to USD2,476 from USD2,345 in 2022 (National Accounts Statistics, new base year 2014).

The total monthly income of Cambodian households is estimated to be 2,583 thousand riels in 2023, which is an increase by 11 percent if compared to 2021 and it is increased by 45 percent if compared to year 2016. Cambodian household's disposable income in 2023 increased by 11 percent if compared to 2021 and increased by 46 percent if compared to 2016. 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 2016 to an estimated 52 percent in 2023. The share of incomes from wage and salary increased by 16 percent, if compared to 2021. Self-employment income shows tendencies to decrease its share, to about 40 percent of the total incomes in 2023.

It is notable that the main source of Cambodian household income in 2023 is wages and salary, while the main source of income in 2016 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 decreased by 11 percent in 2023 if compared to 2021. Non-agriculture income increased by about 20 percent in 2023 if compared to 2021 and increased by 68 percent if compared to 2016.

Phnom Penh, household wages and salaries increased about 11 percent in 2023 compared to 2021. Self-employment income increased by 40 percent caused by non-agriculture income also increased, while owner-occupied house income increased. The household total incomes in Phnom Penh increased with about 23 percent in 2023 if compared to 2021.

In other urban areas, the household total incomes increased 10 percent in 2023 compared to 2021. However, total income increased by 17 percent if compared to 2016. The main source of household income is from wages and salaries, which represented about 55 percent of the total income in 2023, an increase of about 10 percent from 2021. Self-employment income has increased to 1108 thousand riels in 2023 from 979 thousand riels in 2021. The capital market for households is still very small, representing about 0.1 percent of the total income. Household income from agriculture decreased about 12 percent while non-agriculture income increased by 24 percent if compared to 2021. However, it was decreased by 15 percent if compared to 2016.

In other rural areas, household total incomes increased with about 7 percent in 2023 compared to 2021. The main source of household income in other rural areas is from wages and salaries which represented about 51 percent of the total income. Income sources from Self-employment income represented about 40 percent of the total incomes and decreased about 4 percent in 2023 compared to 2021. The capital market for household seems very small, representing less than one percent of the total income. Household income from agriculture decreased about 12 percent in 2023 while non-agriculture income increased about 4 percent, if compared to 2021.

**Table 1 Household income composition, average per month, 2016 – 2023. In thousand riels and percent.**

Source of income	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Values in Thousand Riels					
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Primary income	1,666	1,862	2,270	2,120	2,380
Wage and Salary	887	1,039	1,243	1,165	1,353
Self-employment Income	777	820	1,025	949	1,027
Agriculture	246	251	264	275	244
Non Agriculture	399	438	647	558	670
Owner occupied house	132	131	114	115	113
Property income	2	3	3	6	1
Total transfers received	111	98	198	214	203
Total Income	1,777	1,960	2,468	2,334	2,583
Total transfers paid (*)	11	13	6	4	6
Disposable Income	1,766	1,947	2,462	2,329	2,577
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Primary income	2,827	2,788	3,530	3,101	3,766
Wage and Salary	1,738	1,831	2,127	1,881	2,079
Self-employment Income	1,078	949	1,401	1,206	1,682
Agriculture	6	7	30	7	7
Non Agriculture	749	611	1,067	949	1,385
Owner occupied house	322	331	304	251	290
Property income	12	8	2	14	4
Total transfers received	80	65	205	163	235
Total Income	2,907	2,853	3,735	3,263	4,002
Total transfers paid (*)	16	20	22	12	22
Disposable Income	2,891	2,833	3,714	3,252	3,980
<b>Other urban</b>					
Primary income	2,341	2,373	2,309	2,439	2,707
Wage and Salary	1,034	1,150	1,490	1,455	1,596
Self-employment Income	1,298	1,212	1,178	979	1,108
Agriculture	88	105	175	166	146
Non Agriculture	990	895	865	676	841
Owner occupied house	220	212	138	137	121
Property income(**)	9	11	9	4	3
Total transfers received	120	126	242	195	183
Total Income	2,461	2,498	2,919	2,633	2,890
Total transfers paid (*)	15	16	5	4	6
Disposable Income	2,446	2,482	2,914	2,629	2,884
<b>Other rural</b>					
Primary income	1,403	1,662	1,824	1,772	1,935
Wage and Salary	742	913	943	889	1,092
Self-employment Income	661	748	880	878	844
Agriculture	303	306	353	380	336
Non Agriculture	266	351	467	422	439
Owner occupied house	92	91	60	76	69
Property income	0.1	1	1	5	-1
Total transfers received	114	99	179	233	203
Total Income	1,517	1,760	2,003	2,004	2,139
Total transfers paid (*)	10	11	3	3	2
Disposable Income	1,507	1,749	2,000	2,002	2,137
Share in %					
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Primary income	93.8	95.0	92.0	90.8	92.1
Wage and Salary	49.9	53.0	50.4	49.9	52.4

Self-employment Income	43.7	41.8	41.5	40.7	39.7
Agriculture	13.9	12.8	10.7	11.8	9.4
Non Agriculture	22.5	22.3	26.2	23.9	25.9
Owner occupied house	7.4	6.7	4.6	4.9	4.4
Property income	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
Total transfers received	6.2	5.0	8.0	9.2	7.9
<b>Total Income</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total transfers paid (*)	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Disposable Income</b>	99.4	99.3	99.8	99.8	99.8
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Primary income	97.3	97.7	94.5	95.0	94.1
Wage and Salary	59.8	64.2	56.9	57.6	52.0
Self-employment Income	37.1	33.3	37.5	37.0	42.0
Agriculture	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2
Non Agriculture	25.8	21.4	28.6	29.1	34.6
Owner occupied house	11.1	11.6	8.1	7.7	7.3
Property income	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Total transfers received	2.7	2.3	5.5	5.0	5.9
Total Income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total transfers paid (*)	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6
Disposable Income	99.5	99.3	99.4	99.7	99.4
<b>Other urban</b>					
Primary income	95.1	95.0	91.7	92.6	93.7
Wage and Salary	42.0	46.0	51.0	55.3	55.2
Self-employment Income	52.7	48.5	40.4	37.2	38.3
Agriculture	3.6	4.2	6.0	6.3	5.1
Non Agriculture	40.2	35.8	29.6	25.7	29.1
Owner occupied house	8.9	8.5	4.7	5.2	4.2
Property income(**)	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Total transfers received	4.9	5.0	8.3	7.4	6.3
Total Income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total transfers paid (*)	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Disposable Income	99.4	99.4	99.8	99.8	99.8
<b>Other rural</b>					
Primary income	92.5	94.4	91.1	88.4	90.5
Wage and Salary	48.9	51.9	47.1	44.4	51.1
Self-employment Income	43.6	42.5	43.9	43.8	39.5
Agriculture	20.0	17.4	17.6	19.0	15.7
Non Agriculture	17.6	19.9	23.3	21.1	20.0
Owner occupied house	6.0	5.2	3.0	3.8	3.2
Property income	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.1
Total transfers received	7.5	5.6	8.9	11.6	9.5
Total Income	100	100	100	100.0	100.0
Total transfers paid (*)	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Disposable Income	99.3	99.4	99.9	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 2023, the average household income is 2,577 thousand riels per month which increased about 11 percent if compared to 2021.

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 606 thousand riels per month which is increased about 12 percent in 2023 if compared to 2021. In Phnom Penh, the average household disposable income is 3,980 thousand riels per month in 2023 and per capita disposable income is 951 thousand riels per month.

In 2023, per capita disposable income in Phnom Penh is almost two times larger than the per capita disposable income in other rural areas. In 2016, 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, 2016–2023, In Thousand Riels.**

Domain	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Per household					
Cambodia	1,766	1,947	2,462	2,329	2,577
Phnom Penh	2,891	2,833	3,714	3,252	3,980
Other urban	2,446	2,482	2,914	2,629	2,884
Other rural	1,507	1,749	2,000	2,002	2,137
Per capita					
Cambodia	415	464	570	540	606
Phnom Penh	748	695	903	773	951
Other urban	554	602	662	610	673
Other rural	347	413	452	455	495

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, 2016–2023. In thousand riels.**

Domain	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Per household					
Cambodia	1,186	1,456	2,103	1,830	1,958
Phnom Penh	2,210	2,253	3,287	2,714	3,080
Other urban	1,375	1,839	2,524	2,180	2,244
Other rural	1,021	1,303	1,720	1,497	1,586
Per capita					
Cambodia	293	355	436	431	468
Phnom Penh	559	569	724	648	772
Other urban	320	438	513	514	539
Other rural	261	323	351	358	387

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 47 percent of the total income. In 2023, the households in quintile 5 have a disposable income per capita that is about 11 times larger than the 20 percent of the households with the lowest income. In 2016, the households in quintile 5 had a disposable income per capita that is 18 times larger than the 20 percent of the households with the lowest income.

**Table 4. Quintile groups by disposable income per capita, average values per month, 2016-2023.  
In thousand riels and percent.**

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels				
	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Quintile group					
Lowest	59	110	119	118	129
Second	191	238	290	289	315
Middle	303	363	436	434	472
Fourth	449	521	634	622	667
Highest	1,074	1,090	1,373	1,236	1,444
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Quintile group					
Lowest	172	211	309	270	342
Second	384	399	540	458	585
Middle	559	575	728	648	766
Fourth	795	791	994	870	1,012
Highest	1,831	1,499	1,950	1,622	2,053
<b>Other urban</b>					
Quintile group					
Lowest	10	167	188	189	177
Second	214	311	370	370	381
Middle	322	444	516	516	538
Fourth	483	638	710	702	727
Highest	1,737	1,449	1,525	1,275	1545
<b>Other rural</b>					
Quintile group					
Lowest	49	88	87	86	102
Second	159	206	231	234	259
Middle	263	322	353	359	388
Fourth	393	467	510	524	554
Highest	871	983	1,082	1,073	1,173
Share in %					
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Quintile group					
Lowest	2.8	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.3
Second	9.2	10.3	10.2	10.7	10.4
Middle	14.6	15.6	15.3	16.1	15.6
Fourth	21.6	22.4	22.2	23.0	22.0
Highest	51.7	46.9	48.2	45.8	47.7
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Quintile group					
Lowest	4.6	6.1	6.8	7.0	7.2
Second	10.3	11.5	12.0	11.8	12.3
Middle	14.9	16.5	16.1	16.8	16.1
Fourth	21.3	22.8	22.0	22.5	21.3
Highest	48.9	43.1	43.1	41.9	43.1
<b>Other urban</b>					
Quintile group					
Lowest	0.4	5.6	5.7	6.2	5.2
Second	7.7	10.3	11.2	12.1	11.3
Middle	11.7	14.8	15.6	16.9	16.0
Fourth	17.5	21.2	21.5	23.0	21.6
Highest	62.8	48.2	46.1	41.8	45.9

<b>Other rural</b>					
Quintile group					
Lowest	2.8	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.1
Second	9.2	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.4
Middle	15.2	15.6	15.6	15.8	15.7
Fourth	22.7	22.6	22.5	23.0	22.4
Highest	50.2	47.6	47.8	47.1	47.4

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

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

In 2023, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 7 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. In Phnom Penh, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 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 6 times larger than the income that delimits the bottom ten percent, P10. In other rural areas, the income that delimits the top ten percent of the households with the largest incomes, P90, is roughly 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, 2016-2023. In thousand riels and percent.**

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels				
	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
<b>Cambodia</b>					
P05	37	70	73	76	86
P10	68	113	129	131	147
P25	157	205	255	254	277
P50 Median	295	350	436	431	468
P75	473	550	693	676	725
P90	759	825	1,083	984	1,075
P95	1,118	1,063	1,500	1,271	1,393
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
P05	80	151	254	239	292
P10	198	207	315	300	383
P25	318	339	486	417	540
P50 Median	514	530	724	648	772
P75	775	806	1,075	931	1,083
P90	1,185	1,077	1,615	1,297	1,530
P95	1,741	1,388	2,071	1,684	2,081
<b>Other urban</b>					
P05	20	123	136	137	136
P10	64	157	210	200	204
P25	187	274	336	335	342
P50 Median	309	421	513	514	539
P75	508	646	766	761	786
P90	825	966	1,192	1,043	1,124
P95	1,328	1,259	1,739	1,291	1,531
<b>Other rural</b>					
P05	38	63	53	56	68
P10	65	97	95	99	115
P25	138	181	200	206	228
P50 Median	266	319	351	358	387
P75	432	497	558	574	601
P90	659	719	845	822	882
P95	897	934	1,150	1,101	1,117
Share in %					
<b>Cambodia</b>					
P05	1.3	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.1
P10	2.3	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.5
P25	5.4	6.5	6.1	6.6	6.6
P50 Median	10.2	11.0	10.5	11.3	11.2
P75	16.3	17.3	16.6	17.7	17.4
P90	26.1	26.0	26.0	25.7	25.8
P95	38.5	33.5	36.0	33.2	33.4
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
P05	1.7	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.4
P10	4.1	4.6	4.8	5.4	5.7
P25	6.6	7.5	7.4	7.6	8.1
P50 Median	10.7	11.8	11.1	11.7	11.6
P75	16.1	17.9	16.4	16.9	16.2

P90	24.6	23.9	24.7	23.5	22.9
P95	36.2	30.9	31.7	30.5	31.2
<b>Other urban</b>					
P05	0.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.9
P10	2.0	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.4
P25	5.8	7.1	6.9	7.8	7.3
P50 Median	9.5	10.9	10.5	12.0	11.6
P75	15.7	16.8	15.7	17.8	16.9
P90	25.5	25.1	24.4	24.4	24.1
P95	41.0	32.7	35.5	30.2	32.8
<b>Other rural</b>					
P05	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.0
P10	2.6	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.4
P25	5.5	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.7
P50 Median	10.7	11.4	10.8	11.1	11.4
P75	17.3	17.7	17.1	17.9	17.7
P90	26.4	25.6	26.0	25.5	26.9
P95	35.9	33.2	35.4	34.2	32.9

### 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 man. 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 2016 to 2023, for all Cambodia as well as between the geographical domains. In some years the disposable income per capita in households headed by a woman is higher than for households headed by a man. Thus, any trend can be seen over the years. However, the disposable income per capita for women household head is 0.1 exceeding the disposable income per capita for men household head in 2023. (See Table 6 for more details).

**Table 6. Disposable income per capita, average per month by sex of household head and geographical domain, 2016–2023. In thousand riels and ratio.**

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels				
	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Women	399	455	580	534	609
Men	410	448	568	541	605
Both sexes	408	450	570	540	606
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Women	700	612	927	817	866
Men	665	657	895	758	978
Both sexes	673	646	903	773	951
<b>Other urban</b>					
Women	433	518	617	575	678
Men	562	570	671	619	672
Both sexes	535	560	662	610	673
<b>Other rural</b>					
Women	331	410	430	406	491
Men	347	397	457	464	496
Both sexes	344	400	452	455	495
	Ratio of disposable income per capita				
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Women	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Men					
Both sexes					
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Women	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9
Men					
Both sexes					
<b>Other urban</b>					
Women	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Men					
Both sexes					
<b>Other rural</b>					
Women	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Men					
Both sexes					

### 9.3 Household liabilities in Cambodia

Number of Cambodian households about 34 percent has experienced within debt or liabilities in 2023. The figures from the survey shows the number of indebted households have increased about 4.9 percent if compared to 2021. The indebted households in Phnom Penh are smaller than other geographical domains of the country. The indebted households in other urban areas have decreased if compared to 2021. The indebted households in other rural areas are higher than other areas. (See Table 7 for more details).

**Table 7. Number of indebted households by geographical domain, 2016-2023. In thousand and percent.**

Domain	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Number of indebted households in thousands					
Cambodia	1,253	1,221	1,251	1,283	1,346
Phnom Penh	31	48	116	119	107
Other urban	137	116	313	332	316
Other rural	1,085	1,057	822	832	923
In Percent					
Cambodia	37.0	35.5	34.4	33.2	33.8
Phnom Penh	7.9	12.8	21.8	21.5	18.8
Other urban	37.4	31.2	37.2	36.1	33.5
Other rural	41.1	39.3	36.4	34.7	37.3

In The number of indebted households is almost alike distributed in Cambodia. Table 7a shows the households divided in five equally large groups (quintiles) by indebted. The 20 percent with the highest number of indebted households (quintile 5) have more than 21 percent of the total indebted. In 2023, the households in quintile 5 have a number of indebted that is about 1.2 times larger than the 20 percent of the households with the lowest number of indebted. In 2019/20, the households in quintile 5 had an indebted that is 1.2 times larger than the 20 percent of the households with the lowest indebted.

**Table 7a. Quintile groups by Number of indebted households by geographical domain, 2019/20-2023. In thousand and percent.**

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels			Share in %		
	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
<b>Cambodia</b>						
Quintile group						
Lowest	217,144	209,504	236,592	17.3	16.3	17.6
Second	241,383	254,169	260,637	19.3	19.8	19.4
Middle	273,799	258,517	270,356	21.9	20.1	20.1
Fourth	268,837	266,406	283,560	21.5	20.8	21.1
Highest	251,507	294,872	295,153	20.1	23.0	21.9
<b>Phnom Penh</b>						
Quintile group						
Lowest	25,141	33,917	19,170	21.7	28.6	17.9
Second	30,631	18,963	16,716	26.4	16.0	15.6
Middle	25,048	22,710	18,415	21.6	19.1	17.2
Fourth	17,344	22,608	25,159	15.0	19.0	23.5
Highest	17,648	20,600	27,812	15.2	17.3	25.9
<b>Other urban</b>						
Quintile group						
Lowest	50,590	52,043	52,137	16.2	15.7	16.5
Second	59,929	65,578	56,736	19.1	19.7	18.0
Middle	67,516	65,577	60,124	21.6	19.7	19.0
Fourth	59,730	68,994	69,847	19.1	20.8	22.1
Highest	75,413	79,930	76,839	24.1	24.1	24.3
<b>Other rural</b>						
Quintile group						
Lowest	129,412	119,800	146,131	15.7	14.4	15.8
Second	152,168	150,608	163,060	18.5	18.1	17.7
Middle	158,326	161,992	185,388	19.2	19.5	20.1
Fourth	176,010	186,683	198,897	21.4	22.4	21.5
Highest	207,764	213,464	229,867	25.2	25.6	24.9

Cambodian households who have the average amount of outstanding loan are increased by about 21 percent in 2023 if compared to 2021 and it was significantly increased if compared to 2016. Cambodian households in Phnom Penh have also significantly increased in outstanding loan if compared to 2021. For other urban areas, the outstanding loans incurred by the households have gradually increased if compared to 2021, which is experienced in increasing by 21 percent if compared to 2021. Households in other rural areas have increased about 10 percent in outstanding loans if compared to 2021 while the number of indebted households have increased to 37 percent in 2023 from 35 percent in 2021. (See Table 8 for more details).

**Table 8. Average amount of outstanding loan by geographical domain, 2016-2023. In thousand riels.**

Domain	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Cambodia	7,511	9,579	17,739	21,346	25,881
Phnom Penh	12,826	15,290	33,445	28,439	58,689
Other urban	12,465	18,652	24,158	26,660	32,217
Other rural	6,743	8,314	13,338	18,334	20,139

The amount of outstanding loan is unevenly distributed in Cambodia. Table 8a shows the households of outstanding loan divided in five equally large groups (quintiles) by outstanding loan. The 20 percent with the highest outstanding loan (quintile 5) have more than 39 percent of the total outstanding loan. In 2023, the households in quintile 5 have an amount of outstanding loan that is about 3 times larger than the 20 percent of the households with the lowest amount of outstanding loan. In 2019/20, the households in quintile 5 had an amount of outstanding loan that is 5 times larger than the 20 percent of the households with the lowest amount of outstanding loan.

**Table 8a. Quintile groups by average amount of outstanding loan by geographical domain, 2019/20-2023. In thousand and percent.**

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels			Share in %		
	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
<b>Cambodia</b>						
Quintile group						
Lowest	8,010	12,313	18,322	9.1	12.0	14.5
Second	10,215	13,866	16,214	11.6	13.5	12.8
Middle	12,570	16,483	18,581	14.3	16.1	14.7
Fourth	19,075	21,002	24,577	21.7	20.5	19.4
Highest	38,060	38,857	49,080	43.3	37.9	38.7
<b>Phnom Penh</b>						
Quintile group						
Lowest	18,009	14,319	36,213	9.8	9.4	13.5
Second	24,482	28,808	17,907	13.3	18.9	6.7
Middle	27,496	21,566	49,292	14.9	14.2	18.4
Fourth	25,566	27,685	68,760	13.8	18.2	25.7
Highest	89,040	59,946	95,804	48.2	39.4	35.8
<b>Other urban</b>						
Quintile group						
Lowest	9,452	15,723	17,209	8.3	12.4	11.2
Second	13,834	18,836	27,381	12.2	14.8	17.8
Middle	17,729	22,330	28,280	15.6	17.6	18.4
Fourth	25,788	25,603	29,500	22.7	20.1	19.2
Highest	46,888	44,672	51,498	41.2	35.1	33.5
<b>Other rural</b>						
Quintile group						
Lowest	8,324	11,990	17,597	13.3	14.0	18.1
Second	8,111	11,562	14,358	13.0	13.5	14.8
Middle	10,234	14,184	15,298	16.4	16.6	15.8
Fourth	11,782	15,285	17,367	18.9	17.9	17.9
Highest	24,006	32,479	32,509	38.4	38.0	33.5

In Cambodia, the outstanding loans of Cambodian households are mainly obtained from the bank which 47 percent shares to the overall loans in is about 2023 while households are obtained loan from microfinance/credit operator 43 percent that separate from NGOs (2016 survey question breakdown). The households who have obtained from NGOs constitute about 1 percent and 4 percent from the money lender then share of relatives in Cambodia is about 4 percent. It is notable that Cambodian households are mostly obtained loans from the bank in the geographical domains except in other rural areas.

In Phnom Penh, the households have mainly obtained loans from the bank which is about 66 percent, from the moneylender, about 6 percent, from relatives in Cambodia, 5 percent, and microfinance/credit operator is about 18 percent.

In other urban areas, the households are also mainly obtained loans from the bank and microfinance/ credit operator, which constitute about 51 percent and 42 percent respectively in 2023. Loans from moneylenders and from relatives in Cambodia, about 3 percent the same.

In other rural areas, the households are mainly obtained from the bank and microfinance/ credit operator, which constitute about 43 percent and 46 percent respectively in 2023. Loans which were obtained from relatives in Cambodia and from moneylender to overall loans in other rural areas are about 4 percent the same. (See Table 9 for more details).

**Table 9. Average outstanding debt by sources of loan and geographical domain, 2016-2023. In thousand riels and percent.**

Source of loan	Value in Thousand Riels				
	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Relatives in Cambodia	4,124	3,462	7,066	8,209	10,006
Relatives who live abroad	9,117	5,781	8,975	4,008	12,544
Friends/ neighborly	1,860	4,136	3,275	5,593	2,791
Money lender	3,373	3,492	6,689	5,334	5,659
Trader	3,391	3,049	9,437	21,327	4,406
Landlord	0	5,667	68,332	21,947	77,711
Employer	5,000	8,093	200	22,335	28,426
Bank	13,100	17,585	27,059	34,656	36,368
NGOs	3,793	7,471	12,904	15,107	13,774
Microfinance/Credit Operator	6,580	7,310	12,669	15,422	18,709
Others	1,082	7,332	5,218	15,577	8,122
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Relatives in Cambodia	2,819	1,346	13,421	15,439	32,029
Relatives who live abroad	3,295	0	0	430	20,000
Friends/ neighborly	885	967	1,389	3,985	1,387
Money lender	9,031	3,200	6,762	10,395	7,611
Trader	0	0	12,440	1,316	3,903
Landlord	0	0	26,933	3,200	0
Employer	5,000	18,000	0	0	0
Bank	19,574	21,829	41,070	37,244	71,206
NGOs	1,168	3,794	1,510	320	380
Microfinance/Credit Operator	14,550	10,899	20,655	23,655	51,190
Others	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other urban</b>					
Relatives in Cambodia	9,816	8,807	5,802	11,021	7,556
Relatives who live abroad	0	15,636	27,727	4,785	0
Friends/ neighborly	0	13,266	8,491	1,328	2,085
Money lender	6,111	3,294	21,623	6,147	5,459
Trader	8,101	6,960	26,010	59,836	3,275
Landlord	0	0	103,985	56,534	30,000
Employer	0	3,886	200	0	33,000
Bank	19,135	37,394	36,455	41,263	42,887
NGOs	2,111	11,625	16,887	23,401	17,383
Microfinance/Credit Operator	9,597	11,015	17,262	17,932	23,254
Others	1,000	700	8,103	14,142	4,790
<b>Other rural</b>					
Relatives in Cambodia	3,623	3,130	6,208	5,648	7,339

Relatives who live abroad	10,126	2,826	3,870	5,657	10,640
Friends/ neighborly	1,938	2,913	2,351	6,976	3,072
Money lender	2,919	3,509	3,886	4,345	5,359
Trader	2,526	1,899	3,067	18,012	5,423
Landlord	0	5,667	38,080	4,000	82,837
Employer	0	0	0	22,335	21,517
Bank	11,662	14,633	19,931	30,958	27,884
NGOs	3,970	6,756	11,904	8,146	13,871
Microfinance/Credit Operator	6,100	6,876	10,633	13,941	15,890
Others	1,104	7,842	4,337	15,779	8,556
Value in Percent					
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Relatives in Cambodia	6.0	6.8	4.9	4.7	3.8
Relatives who live abroad	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
Friends/ neighborly	1.6	2.2	0.8	0.7	0.7
Money lender	7.2	5.2	4.2	3.6	3.7
Trader	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Landlord	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Employer	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Bank	24.2	27.5	39.6	34.9	46.6
NGOs	5.9	5.7	2.7	2.4	1.2
Microfinance/Credit Operator	53.8	50.6	46.3	52.2	42.7
Others	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Relatives in Cambodia	9.5	8.6	7.0	8.1	5.3
Relatives who live abroad	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.9
Friends/ neighborly	5.1	1.9	0.7	0.8	1.0
Money lender	11.6	3.0	8.1	4.7	6.2
Trader	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.7	1.9
Landlord	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0
Employer	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bank	33.8	53.3	72.2	51.9	65.9
NGOs	5.3	5.5	0.9	0.2	0.6
Microfinance/Credit Operator	32.2	26.7	10.2	30.9	18.2
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Other urban</b>					
Relatives in Cambodia	4.7	5.2	2.9	3.7	2.8
Relatives who live abroad	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.0
Friends/ neighborly	0.0	2.8	0.5	0.6	0.3
Money lender	4.6	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.9
Trader	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Landlord	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Employer	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Bank	35.0	30.2	36.7	38.3	51.1
NGOs	3.5	10.1	2.9	4.3	0.6
Microfinance/Credit Operator	50.8	44.6	53.1	49.9	41.8
Others	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2
<b>Other rural</b>					
Relatives in Cambodia	6.1	6.9	5.4	4.7	4.0
Relatives who live abroad	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Friends/ neighborly	1.7	2.1	0.9	0.8	0.8

Money lender	7.4	5.6	4.4	4.0	3.8
Trader	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Landlord	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Bank	22.6	26.0	36.3	31.3	43.0
NGOs	6.3	5.3	2.9	1.9	1.5
Microfinance/Credit Operator	54.8	52.3	48.6	55.9	45.7
Others	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6

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

In 2023, overall households have firstly borrowed moneys for Purchase/improvement of dwelling which is about 22 percent shares to overall purposes. The second purpose of borrowing is for their consumption needs, which constitutes about 19 percent and third purpose is Agricultural activities, about 16 percent. Most purpose of borrowing in Phnom Penh is mainly for Purchase/improvement of dwelling, which is about 35 percent, in the other urban is mainly purpose for Purchase/improvement of dwelling, which is about 24 percent, whereas in the other rural areas is mainly purpose for Agricultural activities about 21 percent, (See Table 10 for more details).

**Table 10. Average outstanding debt by purpose of borrowing and geographical domain, 2016-2023. In thousand riels and percent.**

Purpose of borrowing	Value in Thousand Riels				
	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Agricultural activities	7,863	8,096	13,277	16,548	18,317
Non-agricultural activities	13,776	13,752	29,570	30,707	40,436
Household consumption needs	5,255	6,239	11,093	11,511	16,149
Illness, injury, accident	2,848	4,465	6,941	8,805	10,351
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	2,400	120,320	0	8,110	13,713
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	3,269	4,916	7,670	10,097	16,673
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	9,279	17,814	24,662	24,379	33,571
Purchase of consumer durables	7,433	9,503	16,984	20,317	25,183
Servicing and existing debts	10,979	11,200	23,415	34,172	26,010
Others	8,982	9,972	25,473	39,755	30,760
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Agricultural activities	0	5,000	8,453	37,973	8,000
Non-agricultural activities	26,696	18,558	51,050	33,213	59,080
Household consumption needs	9,295	12,229	22,381	10,721	38,519
Illness, injury, accident	1,816	3,898	19,862	36,779	8,459
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	2,400	120,320	0	9,974	0
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	0	0	42,192	13,529	88,000
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	10,891	23,595	44,968	28,791	77,869
Purchase of consumer durables	20,857	11,213	21,301	30,818	50,225
Servicing and existing debts	22,374	9,874	38,099	36,596	73,541
Others	0	22,000	28,240	45,093	37,233
<b>Other urban</b>					
Agricultural activities	9,032	17,441	21,003	21,399	23,741
Non-agricultural activities	18,793	18,108	36,699	35,652	46,952
Household consumption needs	8,497	6,884	14,335	17,138	18,127
Illness, injury, accident	3,226	6,114	8,946	8,872	10,818
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	0	0	0	2,000	20,996
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	3,396	4,402	13,348	10,366	27,100

Purchase/improvement of dwelling	19,666	35,943	31,315	30,043	38,934
Purchase of consumer durables	9,535	14,968	21,288	21,630	29,041
Servicing and existing debts	15,764	27,233	25,690	40,521	33,212
Others	30,222	39,891	33,679	45,898	31,890
<b>Other rural</b>					
Agricultural activities	7,822	7,643	12,438	15,579	17,846
Non-agricultural activities	12,358	12,759	23,857	28,349	34,452
Household consumption needs	4,723	5,669	8,692	9,220	13,101
Illness, injury, accident	2,826	4,337	4,650	6,774	10,385
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	0	0	0	7,600	1,500
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	3,257	4,973	4,246	9,857	11,590
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	7,177	13,915	15,968	20,333	22,439
Purchase of consumer durables	6,617	8,887	13,838	16,237	18,937
Servicing and existing debts	9,608	9,204	16,021	31,429	19,056
Others	7,052	6,383	19,908	36,331	30,185

## Value in Percent

<b>Cambodia</b>					
Agricultural activities	20.7	17.9	16.6	15.3	15.6
Non-agricultural activities	11.8	11.1	12.3	15.2	14.5
Household consumption needs	33.3	29.6	25.7	20.0	18.6
Illness, injury, accident	6.8	5.9	4.6	3.2	4.5
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.1
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	1.8	2.2	1.2	1.6	1.4
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	10.3	12.8	16.4	18.9	21.5
Purchase of consumer durables	9.9	12.8	14.2	15.9	13.0
Servicing and existing debts	4.1	6.1	6.1	5.7	7.8
Others	1.3	1.4	3.1	4.0	3.0
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Agricultural activities	-	1.2	1.7	2.3	0.5
Non-agricultural activities	7.8	5.8	12.1	17.9	15.9
Household consumption needs	44.9	55.1	22.0	17.4	17.3
Illness, injury, accident	5.9	2.4	5.5	2.0	3.5
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	1.8	1.3	-	1.0	-
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	-	-	0.8	0.9	0.4
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	19.9	15.7	22.7	14.2	35.2
Purchase of consumer durables	10.5	13.9	16.3	32.2	20.4
Servicing and existing debts	9.2	3.6	17.7	8.6	4.8
Others	-	1.0	1.3	3.7	1.9
<b>Other urban</b>					
Agricultural activities	6.5	8.7	7.0	6.9	5.6
Non-agricultural activities	20.0	18.8	13.3	15.2	19.7
Household consumption needs	31.2	25.1	25.6	21.7	19.9
Illness, injury, accident	6.7	4.6	3.0	2.3	3.6
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	-	-	-	0.1	0.2
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	1.5	2.3	0.7	0.8	1.2
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	14.6	20.8	22.6	26.8	23.5
Purchase of consumer durables	14.2	11.3	18.8	16.7	13.9
Servicing and existing debts	4.3	7.0	4.3	5.1	10.5
Others	1.0	1.4	4.8	4.4	1.7
<b>Other rural</b>					
Agricultural activities	23.0	19.7	22.0	20.4	20.5
Non-agricultural activities	10.9	10.5	12.0	14.9	12.6

Household consumption needs	33.2	29.0	26.2	19.7	18.3
Illness, injury, accident	6.9	6.2	5.0	3.8	5.0
Other emergencies (fire, flood)	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Rituals (marriage ceremony, etc.)	1.9	2.3	1.5	2.0	1.5
Purchase/improvement of dwelling	9.5	11.7	13.3	16.5	19.3
Purchase of consumer durables	9.3	13.0	12.3	13.4	11.9
Servicing and existing debts	3.9	6.2	5.1	5.6	7.3
Others	1.4	1.4	2.7	3.8	3.5

Note: (\*) based on number of households 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 2023, and the rate started to decrease steadily since 2016. The monthly interest rate on average differs between geographical domain in the country, 2.0 percent in Phnom Penh, 1.4 percent in the other urban areas and 1.4 percent in the rural areas. (See Table 11 for more details).

**Table 11. Average monthly interest rate on loan by geographical domain, 2016-2023. In percent.**

Domain	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Cambodia	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
Phnom Penh	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.0
Other urban	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4
Other rural	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4

In 2023, the average period (times) of loans until it's fully paid back is about 33 months for the indebted households in Cambodia. In Phnom Penh, the households have to pay off the debt back within 44 months on average, while the households living in other urban and other rural areas have to pay off their debts within 34 months and 32 months only, respectively. (See Table 12 for more details).

**Table 12. Average time until debt is fully paid back by geographical domain, 2016-2023.**

**In month.**

Domain	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Cambodia	15.9	17.8	23.5	28.4	33.1
Phnom Penh	21.3	24.3	27.4	29.5	44.2
Other urban	19.9	20.7	27.8	30.8	34.2
Other rural	15.3	17.2	21.4	27.2	31.5

In Cambodia, the average outstanding loans experienced/not yet solved by the women head of indebted households is frequently lower the men head of indebted households in the last five years (2016-2023). 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, 2016-2023. In thousand riels and ratio.**

Domain	Values in Thousand Riels				
	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Women	5,390	8,935	15,780	18,703	16,861
Men	8,040	9,727	18,099	21,854	27,596
Both sexes	7,511	9,579	17,739	21,346	25,881
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Women	9,611	7,928	46,097	44,772	31,712
Men	13,508	19,224	29,436	24,296	65,648
Both sexes	12,826	15,290	33,445	28,439	58,689
<b>Other urban</b>					
Women	11,544	10,248	16,935	19,466	20,947
Men	12,686	20,918	25,522	28,253	34,542
Both sexes	12,465	18,652	24,158	26,660	32,217
<b>Other rural</b>					
Women	4,546	8,847	8,545	13,487	13,086
Men	7,296	8,199	14,136	19,175	21,393
Both sexes	6,743	8,314	13,338	18,334	20,139
	Ratio of average outstanding loans				
<b>Cambodia</b>					
Women	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6
Men					
Both sexes					
<b>Phnom Penh</b>					
Women	0.7	0.4	1.6	1.8	0.5
Men					
Both sexes					
<b>Other urban</b>					
Women	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
Men					
Both sexes					
<b>Other rural</b>					
Women	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.6
Men					
Both sexes					

## Section 10: Household Consumption

### 10.1 Introduction

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

In this report, monthly consumption is calculated based on the recall questions. The consumption concept used in this report differs from the calculation of consumption for poverty estimates where adjustments for price differences, rental values and other factors were done (See section on Definitions and the World Bank report on poverty). The results in this report are based on CSES 2021 and CSES 2023.

### 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 months (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

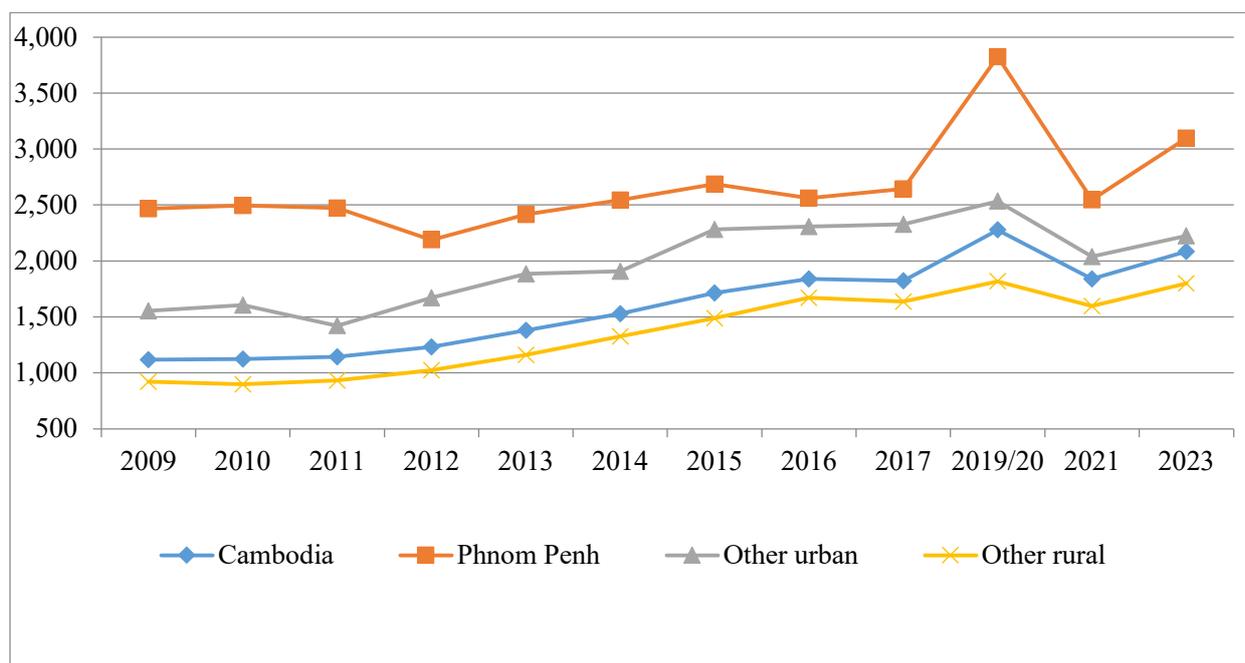
In 2023, average monthly consumption in Cambodia was 2,086 thousand Riels per household and 489 thousand Riels per capita while in 2021, it was 1,838 thousand Riels per household and 425 thousand Riels per capita. At the national level, average monthly household consumption increased slightly between 2012, 2013, 2014 and remarkable increased in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019/20, but decreased nearly 20% in 2021 due to covid-19 and begin increase of 13.5% in 2023 after covid 19 was disappeared (See Table 1 for more details).

**Table 1. Average monthly household and per capita consumption, 2021 and 2023. In thousand riels.**

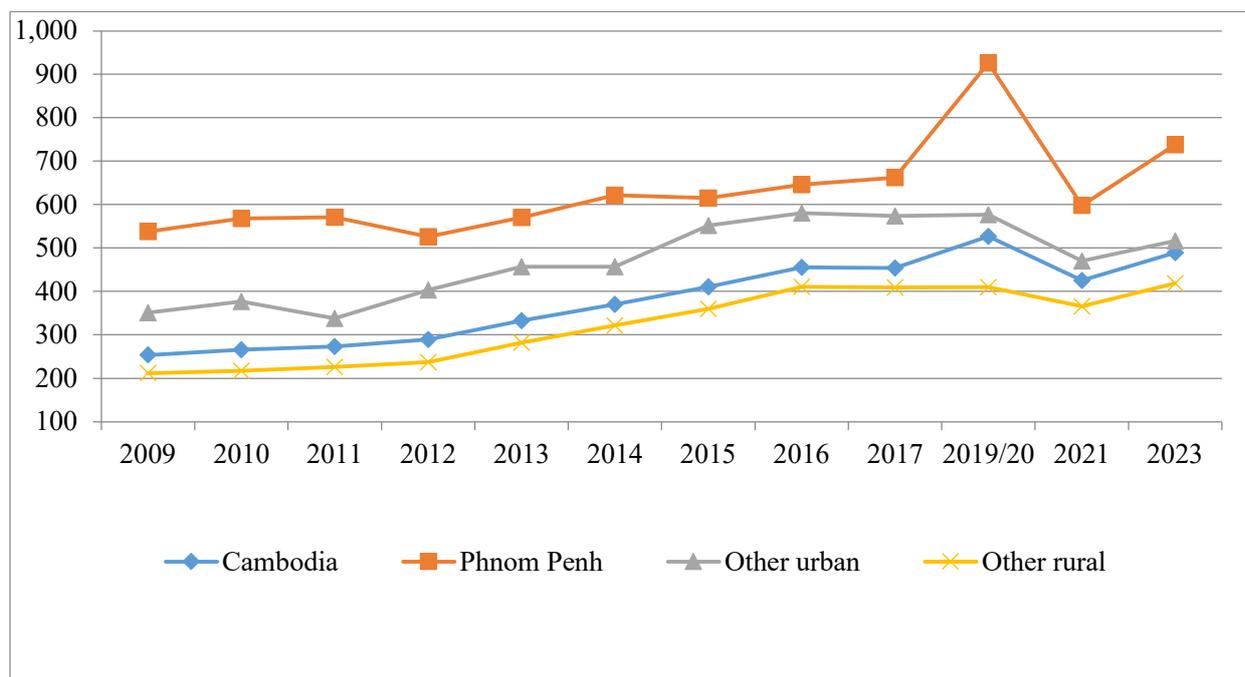
Domain	Per household		Per capita	
	2021	2023	2021	2023
Cambodia	1,838	2,086	425	489
Phnom Penh	2,546	3,097	598	738
Other urban	2,038	2,224	470	516
Other rural	1,598	1,800	366	419

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 and in 2023 it was increased in all regions, especially in Phnom Penh high increases around 23.4 percent. See Figure 1, Figure 2, and additional tables in Appendix for more details).

**Figure 1. Average monthly consumption per household, 2009 to 2023. In thousand riels.**



**Figure 2. Average monthly consumption per capita, 2009 to 2023. 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 decreased from 46.7 percent in 2021 to 44.8 percent in 2023 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 decreased from 23.7 to 21.5 percent from 2021 to 2023 respectively for all Cambodia and for Phnom Penh decreased from 36.7 to 30.8 percent and other urban and other rural areas decreased from 24.1 to 21.7 percent and 18.3 to 17.4 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 8.7 percent in 2021 to 8.3 percent in 2023 while expenditure on health increased from 4.7 percent in 2021 to 5.7 percent in 2023. For education, consumption expenditure has increased from 1.4 to 2.1 percent at the national level. In other regions consumption expenditure also increased. One reason can be that there are students regularly attending school and 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 40.3 percent from 2014 to 2021, but decreased to 39.9 percent in 2023. 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, 2021 and 2023.**  
In thousand riels and percent.

Consumption composition	Value in thousand Riels		% of total	
	2021	2023	2021	2023
<b>Cambodia</b>				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	199	219	46.7	44.8
Alcohol and tobacco	7	9	1.6	1.9
Clothing and footwear	12	15	2.8	3.0
Housing, water, electricity	101	105	23.7	21.5
Furnishing etc	3	3	0.7	0.6
Health <sup>1</sup>	20	28	4.7	5.7
Transportation <sup>2</sup>	37	41	8.7	8.3
Communication	11	12	2.6	2.5
Recreation and culture	4	6	0.9	1.3
Education <sup>3</sup>	6	10	1.4	2.1
Miscellaneous goods <sup>4</sup>	26	41	6.1	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Phnom Penh</b>				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	242	294	40.3	39.9
Alcohol and tobacco	3	7	0.5	0.9
Clothing and footwear	16	22	2.7	2.9
Housing, water, electricity	220	227	36.7	30.8
Furnishing etc	3	5	0.5	0.7
Health <sup>1</sup>	16	24	2.7	3.3
Transportation <sup>2</sup>	38	55	6.3	7.4

Communication	18	22	3.0	3.0
Recreation and culture	4	11	0.7	1.4
Education <sup>3</sup>	17	29	2.8	4.0
Miscellaneous goods <sup>4</sup>	23	42	3.8	5.6
Total	600	738	100	100
<b>Other urban</b>				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	220	232	46.9	45.0
Alcohol and tobacco	9	10	1.9	2.0
Clothing and footwear	12	15	2.6	2.8
Housing, water, electricity	113	112	24.1	21.7
Furnishing etc	4	3	0.9	0.6
Health <sup>1</sup>	20	26	4.3	5.0
Transportation <sup>2</sup>	43	48	9.2	9.2
Communication	12	12	2.6	2.4
Recreation and culture	4	6	0.9	1.2
Education <sup>3</sup>	6	9	1.3	1.8
Miscellaneous goods <sup>4</sup>	26	42	5.5	8.2
Total	469	516	100	100
<b>Other rural</b>				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	180	196	49.2	46.9
Alcohol and tobacco	7	10	1.9	2.3
Clothing and footwear	11	13	3.0	3.1
Housing, water, electricity	67	73	18.3	17.4
Furnishing etc	2	2	0.5	0.5
Health <sup>1</sup>	22	30	6.0	7.1
Transportation <sup>2</sup>	35	34	9.6	8.2
Communication	9	10	2.5	2.3
Recreation and culture	4	6	1.1	1.3
Education <sup>3</sup>	3	6	0.8	1.4
Miscellaneous goods <sup>4</sup>	26	40	7.1	9.5
Total	366	419	100	100

Notes: 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 about one thirds of the consumption in 2021, and almost half of the total per capita consumption in 2023 for Cambodia. The share of this group has increased in all geographical domains. In all domains the share of consumption by the highest quintile has increased while the share of consumption by the lowest quintile has decreased. This is likely an effect of covid-19 was solved (See Table 3 for more details).

**Table 3. Quintile groups by consumption per capita, average values per month, 2021 and 2023. In thousand riels and percent.**

Consumption composition	Value in thousand Riels		% of total	
	2021	2023	2021	2023
<b>Cambodia</b>				
Quintile groups				
Lowest fifth	191	218	9.0	8.9
Second fifth	277	318	13.0	13.0
Middle fifth	354	403	16.7	16.5
Fourth fifth	463	521	21.8	21.3
Highest fifth	841	987	39.6	40.3
<b>Phnom Penh</b>				
Quintile groups				
Lowest fifth	277	335	9.3	9.1
Second fifth	388	483	13.0	13.1
Middle fifth	502	612	16.8	16.6
Fourth fifth	650	801	21.7	21.7
Highest fifth	1,175	1,460	39.3	39.6
<b>Other urban</b>				
Quintile groups				
Lowest fifth	226	245	9.6	9.5
Second fifth	319	352	13.6	13.6
Middle fifth	400	433	17.0	16.8
Fourth fifth	504	548	21.5	21.2
Highest fifth	899	1,004	38.3	38.9
<b>Other rural</b>				
Quintile groups				
Lowest fifth	174	203	9.5	9.7
Second fifth	250	286	13.7	13.7
Middle fifth	312	359	17.0	17.1
Fourth fifth	401	452	21.9	21.6
Highest fifth	693	794	37.9	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 2023, 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 53.5 percent. The 14 percent of Cambodians who lived in Phnom Penh accounted for about 21.2 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 %	
	2021	2023	2021	2023
Cambodia	7,113	8,315	100	100
Phnom Penh	1,408	1,765	19.8	21.2
Other urban	1,873	2,098	26.3	25.2
Other rural	3,831	4,451	53.9	53.5
Domain	Monthly food consumption		Food shared of total consumption	
	Value in billions Riels		Share in %	
	2021	2023	2021	2023
Cambodia	3,392	3,840	47.7	46.2
Phnom Penh	568	717	40.3	40.6
Other urban	898	973	48.0	46.4
Other rural	1,926	2,150	50.3	48.3

### 10.7 Durable goods

According to the CSES 2023, 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 2023 which increased from 95.3 percent in 2021 to 95.5 percent in 2023. The increase in owning cell phones was observed in all geographical domains in Cambodia and was especially high in other rural areas.

Compared to 2021, the share of households owning a cell phone slightly increased from 98.6 to 99.4 percent in 2023 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 2023. Ownership of televisions decreased from 58.3 percent of households in 2021 to 40.1 percent in 2023, while owning a motorcycle increased from 85.6 percent in 2021 to 86.1 percent in 2023. Stereo ownership in Phnom Penh has increased considerably. Ownership of Car and PC in Phnom Penh has creased in 2023 (See Table 5 for more details).

**Table 5. Selected items of durable goods owned by households, 2021 and 2023. In percent.**

Items of durable goods	2021				2023			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Radio	12.0	9.3	11.3	12.8	8.8	6.8	9.3	9.0
Television	58.3	79.9	63.5	51.4	40.1	66.2	45.1	32.2
Video tape recorder/	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.6
Stereo	2.9	10.8	3.0	1.1	15.3	25.5	16.1	12.7
Cell phone	95.3	98.6	95.4	94.6	95.5	99.4	96.8	94.1
Satellite dish	7.4	2.5	7.4	8.6	4.0	0.4	3.4	5.1
Bicycle	55.6	46.9	55.0	57.8	52.7	39.9	53.9	55.2
Motorcycle	85.6	91.8	87.9	83.3	86.1	92.2	88.8	83.6
Car	9.5	19.5	12.2	6.2	10.4	24.7	13.2	6.1
Jeep/Van	1.1	0.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.1
PC	7.4	23.1	8.4	3.4	7.8	27.0	7.5	3.5

\*) VHS/DVD is included



## Section 11: Vulnerability

### 11.1. Household food consumption

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

**Rice** was the most common cereal, 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 3.0 days and 2.3 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 almost 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, 2023. 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	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
Legumes/nuts and pulse	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Orange vegetable	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Green leafy vegetables	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.1
Other vegetable	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.4
Orange fruit	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Other fruit	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
Organ meat	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Meat and poultry	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.3
Fish and aquatic animals	4.4	3.6	4.2	4.6
Eggs	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.1
Milk and Dairy products	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.5
Oil and fat	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6
Sugar/sweet	4.0	5.6	3.7	3.8
Condiments	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7
Prahok/Phaork	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7
Insects	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

**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 2.1 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, 4.6 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 mostly not consumed in 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, 2.2 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 Phnom Penh areas was significantly higher than the households living in other rural 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, 2023. In Percent.**

Coping strategies	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Relied on less preferred	2.2	3.3	1.6	2.1
Borrowed food	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Reduced number of Meal	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3
Reduced Portion size	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3
Reduced quantity consumed by adults	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3

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 0.6 percent of the households had borrowed money or food from other people, and 0.4 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, 2023. In Percent.**

Items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Sold household goods	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3
Sold productive assets or transport	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.2
Reduced essential non-food expenditures	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3
Spent saving	1.0	3.1	1.0	0.5
Borrowed money or food	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.5
Sold house or land	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.2
Withdrew children from school	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3
Illegal income activities	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2
Sent an adult to seek work elsewhere	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3
Begged	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2

Table 4 presents the percentage of households possessing equity/ID poor cards in the last year. Overall, 14.7 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 high significant (about 24 percent). Besides equity/ID poor cards, some Cambodian households also reported possessing priority access cards (0.5 percent). On average, about 11.7 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 the above 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, 2023. In Percent.**

Type of Cards	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Possessed equity/ ID poor cards	14.7	6.2	12.7	17.4
Possessed priority access cards	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
Possessed NSSF	24.1	44	33.2	16.1
Other cards	1.3	0.2	1.3	1.6
Use of any card	11.7	8.9	11.1	12.6



## **Section 12: Annex of Statistical Tables**



## **Annex 1. Additional tables for demographic characteristics**

**Table 1.1 Measured or estimated population by residence, 2015-2023.**  
**In Thousands and percent.**

<b>Residence</b>	<b>CSES 2015</b>	<b>CSES 2016</b>	<b>CSES 2017</b>	<b>CSES 2019/20</b>	<b>CSES 2021</b>	<b>CSES 2023</b>
Number in thousands						
Cambodia	15,405	15,626	15,848	15,954	16,592	17,091
Urban	3,541	3,670	3,801	6,293	6,518	6,700
Rural	11,865	11,956	12,047	9,661	10,074	10,391
Urban/Rural	29.8	30.7	31.6	65.1	64.7	64.5
Percent						
Cambodia	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Urban	23.5	24.0	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.2
Rural	77.0	76.5	76.0	60.6	60.7	60.8

**Table 1.2. Measured and estimated population by sex, 2015-2023.**  
**In Thousands and percent.**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>CSES 2015</b>	<b>CSES 2016</b>	<b>CSES 2017</b>	<b>CSES 2019/20</b>	<b>CSES 2021</b>	<b>CSES 2023</b>
Number in thousands						
Women	7,863	7,959	8,065	8,186	8,499	8,736
Men	7,542	7,668	7,784	7,768	8,093	8,355
Both sexes	15,405	15,626	15,848	15,954	16,592	17,091
Percent						
Women	51.0	50.9	50.1	51.3	51.2	51.1
Men	49.0	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.8	48.9
Both sexes	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 1.3. Measured and estimated number of households by residence, 2015-2023.  
In Thousands and percent.**

Residence	CSES	CSES	CSES	CSES	CSES	CSES
	2015	2016	2017	2019/20	2021	2023
<b>Number in thousands</b>						
Cambodia	3,308	3,390	3,438	3,636	3,870	3,986
Urban	709	705	715	1,374	1,472	1,513
Rural	2,599	2,684	2,723	2,262	2,398	2,473
<b>Percent</b>						
Cambodia	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Urban	21.4	20.8	20.8	37.8	39.3	38.0
Rural	78.6	79.2	79.2	62.2	60.7	62.0

**Table 1.4 Households headed by sex of all households by geographical domain, 2023.**

**In Thousands and Percent.**

Domain	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men
	Number in thousands			Percent		
Cambodia	3,986	872	3,115	<b>100</b>	21.9	78.1
Phnom Penh	570	149	421	<b>100</b>	26.2	73.8
Other urban	944	209	734	<b>100</b>	22.2	77.8
Rural	2,473	513	1,960	<b>100</b>	20.7	79.3

**Table 1. 5. Aged distribution by sex 2023. In Thousands and Percent.**

Age group	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men
	Number in thousands			Percent		
<b>Cambodia</b>	17,091	8,736	8,355	<b>100</b>	51.1	48.9
0-4	1,549	769	780	<b>100</b>	49.6	50.4
5-9	1,587	763	824	<b>100</b>	48.1	51.9
9-14	1,725	848	877	<b>100</b>	49.2	50.8
15-19	1,495	726	769	<b>100</b>	48.6	51.4
20-24	1,378	694	684	<b>100</b>	50.4	49.6
25-29	1,330	678	652	<b>100</b>	51.0	49.0
30-34	1,412	710	702	<b>100</b>	50.3	49.7
35-39	1,393	722	672	<b>100</b>	51.8	48.2
40-44	1,242	622	620	<b>100</b>	50.1	49.9
45-49	741	388	352	<b>100</b>	52.4	47.6
50-54	805	436	369	<b>100</b>	54.2	45.9
55-59	703	365	338	<b>100</b>	51.9	48.1
60-64	622	348	274	<b>100</b>	56.0	44.0
65-69	420	247	173	<b>100</b>	58.9	41.2
70-74	318	193	125	<b>100</b>	60.7	39.3
75-79	197	118	79	<b>100</b>	59.7	40.3
80+	174	108	65	<b>100</b>	62.4	37.6

**Table 1.6 Aged 15 years and above by marital status and geographical domain, 2023.  
In Thousands.**

Marital Status	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Married/Living together	7,623	1,102	1,906	4,616
Divorced/Separated	245	32	62	151
Widowed	1,054	142	264	648
Never Married/Never lived with a partner	3,307	660	884	1,764
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,230</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>7,178</b>

**Table 1.7 Aged 15 years and above by marital status sex and geographical domain, 2023.  
In Thousands and percent.**

Marital Status	Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Number in thousands</b>						
Married/Living together	537	564	926	980	2,340	2,275
Divorced/Separated	23	10	41	21	110	41
Widowed	125	18	217	47	528	120
Never Married/Never lived with a partner	323	338	395	489	793	971
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>3,771</b>	<b>3,407</b>
<b>Percent</b>						
Married/Living together	53.4	60.7	58.7	63.8	62.1	66.8
Divorced/Separated	2.2	1.1	2.6	1.4	2.9	1.2
Widowed	12.4	1.9	13.7	3.1	14.0	3.5
Never Married/Never lived with a partner	32.0	36.3	25.0	31.8	21.0	28.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table1.8. Share population by ethnicity and geographical domain, 2023. In total.**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>Phnom Penh</b>	<b>Other Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
Khmer	16,435,952	2,442,746	4,111,481	9,881,726
Cham	364,498	45,888	57,707	260,902
Chinese	1,118	608	510	0
Vietnamese	40,679	18,562	9,933	12,183
Thai	219	0	219	0
Lao	433	0	433	0
Others local ethnic group	246,145	0	12,446	233,699
Not stated	2,418	0	196	2,222
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,091,462</b>	<b>2,507,804</b>	<b>4,192,926</b>	<b>10,390,732</b>

**Table1.9 Share of Children aged 0-4 years whose birth are registered by background, 2023.****In percent and total.**

<b>Background Characteristic</b>	<b>Certificate</b>	<b>Registration</b>	<b>Neither</b>	<b>Don't know</b>	<b>Total number of children</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1,549,139</b>
0	90.4	3.7	5.9	0.0	270,091
1	95.7	1.5	2.8	0.0	238,788
2	96.2	2.4	1.4	0.0	301,809
3	97.2	1.2	1.4	0.3	394,032
4	97.6	1.0	1.1	0.3	344,420
<b>Sex</b>					
Women	95.0	2.0	2.7	0.2	768,727
Men	96.3	1.7	2.0	0.1	780,413
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	97.0	1.5	1.6	0.0	502,283
Rural	95.0	2.1	2.7	0.2	1,046,856
<b>Domain</b>					
Cambodia	95.7	1.9	2.3	0.1	1,549,139
Phnom Penh	97.2	1.7	1.1	0.0	178,922
Other urban	96.8	1.3	1.8	0.0	323,361
Rural	95.0	2.1	2.7	0.2	1,046,856
<b>Zones</b>					
Phnom Penh	97.2	1.7	1.1	0.0	178,922
Plain	96.3	1.7	1.9	0.2	538,330
Tonle sap	95.0	2.5	2.4	0.1	472,510
Coast	98.1	1.2	0.7	0.0	101,233
Plateau/Mountain	93.6	1.4	4.7	0.3	258,145

## **Annex 2. Additional tables for housing**

**Table 2.1 Main sources of drinking water by residence (urban and rural areas), 2023. In percent**

Water sources	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
<b>Improved</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>86.5</b>
Piped into dwelling	26.6	50.6	11.8
Piped into compound, yard or plot	5.1	5.4	4.9
Public tap/standpipe	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tubed/piped well or borehole	29.6	13.7	39.2
Protected well	4.0	1.6	5.4
Protected spring	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rainwater collection	5.1	2.5	6.7
Bottled water	18.4	19.2	18.0
<b>Unimproved</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>
Unprotected well	1.8	0.6	2.6
Unprotected spring	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tanker-truck	1.6	1.8	1.5
Cart with small tank/drum	0.9	0.6	1.1
Surface water (Pond, river, stream,...)	6.5	3.4	8.3
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100
Number of households (in thousand)	3,986.5	1,513.5	2,473.0

**Table 2.2 Toilet facilities by residence (urban and rural areas), 2023. In percent.**

Type of facilities	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
<b>Improved toilets</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>87.2</b>
Pour flush/flush connected to sewerage	15.7	37.2	2.6
Pour flush/flush connected to septic tank/pit	74.4	58.5	84.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.3	0.1	0.4
<b>Unimproved toilets</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>12.8</b>
Pour flush (or flush) to elsewhere	1.9	1.5	2.1
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	0.0	0.1
Latrine overhanging field/water	0.8	0.2	1.2
None	6.8	2.5	9.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100
Number of households (in thousand)	3,986.5	1,513.5	2,473.0

**Table 2.3 Hand Washing Facilities by residence (urban and rural areas), 2023. In percent.**

Hand Washing Facilities	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
<b>Hand Washing Facilities within the premises</b>			
Not available	4.1	2.8	4.9
Running water from a piped system or tank	24.7	50.6	8.9
Hand-poured water system	66.5	43.2	80.8
Basin/bucket	4.6	3.4	5.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100
<b>Hand washing facilities which most frequently used</b>			
Next to toilet (less than 3 m)	60.4	76.3	50.5
Next to toilet (more than 3 m) or other place	38.4	23.0	48.0
Not observed due to no permission	0.8	0.6	0.9
Not observed due to other reasons	0.4	0.2	0.6
Total	100	100	100
<b>Availability of water at the handwashing facilities</b>			
Yes	98.3	98.7	98.0
No	1.8	1.3	2.0
Total percent	100	100	100
<b>Availability of soap at the handwashing facilities</b>			
Yes	91.7	95.1	89.6
No	8.3	4.9	10.4
Total	100	100	100

**Table 2.4 Main sources of lighting by residence (urban and rural areas), 2023. In percent.**

Sources of lighting	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	93.0	98.5	89.7
Generator	0.2	0.1	0.3
Battery	0.8	0.1	1.2
Kerosene lamp	0.3	0.2	0.3
Candle	0.1	0.0	0.1
Solar	5.4	0.9	8.2
Biogas	0.0	0.1	0.0
None	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.2	0.1	0.3
Total	100	100	100
Number of households (in thousand)	3,986.5	1,513.5	2,473.0

**Table 2.5 Main sources of cooking by residence (urban and rural areas), 2023. In percent.**

Type of fuel	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Firewood	47.8	22.3	63.4
Charcoal	5.6	4.3	6.3
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	45.8	71.9	29.8
Publicly-provided electricity/City power	0.0	0.0	0.1
None/don't cook	0.7	1.5	0.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	0.1	0.0	0.1
Number of households (in thousand)	3,986.5	1,513.5	2,473.0



### **Annex 3. Additional tables for agriculture**

**Table 3.1 Number of households with access to parcel of land by zone, 2023. In thousands and percent.**

Parcel of land	Cambodia	Phnom	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/
	Number					
One parcel	1,495	35	610	468	103	278
2-5 parcels	680	6	260	223	43	148
6 parcels and over	5	0	4	1	0	0
Total	2,180	41	874	691	146	427
Parcel of land	Percent					
	Cambodia	Phnom	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/
One parcel	68.6	85.4	69.8	67.7	70.5	65.2
2-5 parcels	31.2	14.6	29.7	32.2	29.3	34.8
6 parcels and over	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 3.2 Number of household by sex of household head and group of parcels by zone, 2023. 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	304	1,190	6	29	144	467	94	374	18	85	43	236
2-5 parcel	82	598	1	5	37	223	23	200	6	37	16	133
6 parcels	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	387	1,793	6	34	181	694	117	575	24	122	58	368
Number of parcels	Percent											
	Wom	Men	Wom	Men	Wom	Men	Wom	Men	Wom	Men	Wom	Men
One parcel	78.7	55.5	92.2	84.1	79.5	67.3	80.4	65.1	75.6	69.5	72.9	63.9
2-5 parcel	21.3	43.3	7.8	15.9	20.5	32.1	19.6	34.8	24.4	30.3	27.1	36.0
6 parcels	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
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, 2023.**  
**In thousands and percent.**

Land acquirement	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain
	Thousand hectares					
Given by the government or local authority	481	1	146	217	34	82
Inheritance or gift from relative	1,830	7	515	736	73	499
Bought from relatives	123	3	30	48	4	38
Bought from non-relatives	789	9	189	324	18	248
Cleared land/occupied for free	228	0	21	70	1	135
Donated by friend	10	0	2	5	0	3
Rented in	329	2	116	171	2	39
Other means	32	1	11	10	0	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,823</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1,055</b>
	Percent					
Given by the government or local authority	12.6	4.6	14.2	13.8	25.8	7.7
Inheritance or gift from relatives	47.9	30.6	49.9	46.6	55.5	47.3
Bought from relatives	3.2	13.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.6
Bought from non-relatives	20.6	38.0	18.4	20.5	13.4	23.5
Cleared land/occupied for free	6.0	0.1	2.1	4.4	0.9	12.8
Donated by friend	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Rented in	8.6	7.8	11.3	10.8	1.2	3.7
Other means	0.9	5.7	1.1	0.6	0.0	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3.4 Area and number of agricultural land by type of crop and zone, 2023.**  
**In thousands and percent.**

Area land by type of crop	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coast		Plateau/ Mountain	
	Thousand hectares											
Rice	2,342		6		728		1,053		106		449	
Other crop	569		0		52		231		3		283	
Fruit and nut trees	470		0		86		148		14		221	
Rubber	77		0		57		4		0		15	
Bamboo shoots	1		0		0		0		0		0	
Bamboo tree	0		0		0		0		0		0	
Don't know wich crop	10		1		6		2		1		1	
None	355		16		103		142		7		87	
Total	3,823		24		1,032		1,580		132		1,055	
	Percent											
Rice	61.3		27.4		70.6		66.6		80.4		42.6	
Other crop	14.9		0.2		5.0		14.6		2.1		26.8	
Fruit and nut trees	12.3		0.8		8.3		9.4		10.8		20.9	
Rubber	2.0		0.0		5.6		0.3		0.0		1.4	
Bamboo shoots	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.2		0.0	
Bamboo tree	0.0		1.4		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Don't know wich crop	0.3		2.2		0.6		0.1		1.0		0.1	
None	9.3		68.1		10.0		9.0		5.5		8.2	
Total	100		100		100		100		100		100	

**Table 3.5 Rice production by season and zone, 2023. In Thousand Tones.**

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	5,317	2,632	15	1	1,830	1,647	2,401	915	245	17	826	53

**Table 3.6 Gross output by main group of crop production and wet season, 2023. 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	5,297,997	15,572	1,779,101	2,408,389	257,554	837,379
Tubers and leguminous plants	696,672	0	122,422	168,745	7,913	397,593
Industrial temporary crops	144,738	0	16,435	119,553	538	8,211
Vegetables	251,361	381	76,107	159,455	3,851	11,567
Fruits and nuts	412,853	1,524	173,621	156,970	9,984	70,754
Industrial permanent crops	389,117	5,901	293,846	16,435	14,811	58,124
None food crop	20	0	20	0	0	0
Other crop not classified elsewhere	1,333	0	0	1,333		0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,194,089</b>	<b>23,378</b>	<b>2,461,550</b>	<b>3,030,880</b>	<b>294,651</b>	<b>1,383,628</b>
Cereals harvested for grain	73.7	66.7	72.3	79.5	87.4	60.6
Tubers and leguminous plants	9.7	0.0	5.0	5.6	2.7	28.7
Industrial temporary crops	2.0	0.0	0.7	3.9	0.2	0.6
Vegetables	3.5	1.6	3.1	5.3	1.3	0.8
Fruits and nuts	5.7	6.5	7.1	5.2	3.4	5.1
Industrial permanent crops	5.4	25.2	11.9	0.5	5	4.2
None food crop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other crop not classified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3.7 Gross output by main group of crop production and dry season, 2023. 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	2,599,083	626	1,573,809	942,928	16,220	65,500
Tubers and leguminous plants	1,406,752	0	82,996	605,456	-	718,300
Industrial temporary crops	110,904	0	65,551	29,758	6,184	9,411
Vegetables	144,462	501	78,518	50,100	9,228	6,114
Fruits and nuts	2,122,972	1,031	693,651	439,059	36,178	953,054
Industrial permanent crops	489,776	3,709	380,771	28,735	15,057	61,504
None food crop	25	0	25	0	0	0
Other crop not classified elsewhere	199	0	0	199	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,874,173</b>	<b>5,867</b>	<b>2,875,321</b>	<b>2,096,235</b>	<b>82,866</b>	<b>1,813,883</b>
Percent						
Cereals harvested for grain	37.8	10.7	54.7	45.0	19.5	3.7
Tubers and leguminous plants	20.5	0.0	2.9	28.9	0	39.6
Industrial temporary crops	1.6	0.0	2.3	1.4	7.5	0.5
Vegetables	2.1	8.5	2.7	2.4	11.1	0.3
Fruits and nuts	30.9	17.6	24.1	20.9	43.7	52.5
Industrial permanent crops	7.1	63.2	13.2	1.4	18.2	3.4
None food crop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3.8 Net output by main group of crop production and wet season, 2023. 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	5,277,292	15,384	1,771,860	2,401,954	255,635	832,459
Tubers and leguminous plants	696,237	0	122,386	168,564	7,913	397,374
Industrial temporary crops	144,452	0	16,374	119,376	532	8,171
Vegetables	250,628	377	75,820	159,171	3,803	11,456
Fruits and nuts	411,715	1,521	173,104	156,396	9,972	70,723
Industrial permanent crops	388,689	5,824	293,632	16,413	14,792	58,027
None food crop	19	0	19	0	0	0
Other crop not classified elsewhere	1,333	0	0	1,333	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,170,366</b>	<b>23,107</b>	<b>2,453,195</b>	<b>3,023,207</b>	<b>292,647</b>	<b>1,378,211</b>
	Percent					
Cereals harvested for grain	73.7	66.6	72.1	79.5	87.3	60.5
Tubers and leguminous plants	9.7	0.0	5.0	5.6	2.7	28.8
Industrial temporary crops	2.0	0.0	0.7	3.9	0.2	0.6
Vegetables	3.5	1.6	3.1	5.3	1.3	0.8
Fruits and nuts	5.7	6.6	7.1	5.2	3.4	5.1
Industrial permanent crops	5.4	25.2	12.0	0.5	5.1	4.2
None food crop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3.9 Net output by main group of crop production and dry season, 2023. 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	2,595,665	626	1,571,618	941,848	16,174	65,399
Tubers and leguminous plants	1,406,287	0	82,971	605,263	0	718,052
Industrial temporary crops	110,506	0	65,310	29,637	6,180	9,378
Vegetables	143,721	498	78,186	49,843	9,167	6,027
Fruits and nuts	2,119,864	1,029	692,585	438,157	36,142	951,951
Industrial permanent crops	488,875	3,703	380,301	28,438	15,039	61,394
None food crop	24	0	24	0	0	0
Other crop not classified elsewhere	199	0	0	199	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,865,141</b>	<b>5,856</b>	<b>2,870,996</b>	<b>2,093,386</b>	<b>82,703</b>	<b>1,812,200</b>
	Percent					
Cereals harvested for grain	37.8	10.7	54.7	45.0	19.6	3.7
Tubers and leguminous plants	20.5	0.0	2.9	28.9	0.0	39.6
Industrial temporary crops	1.6	0.0	2.3	1.4	7.5	0.5
Vegetables	2.1	8.5	2.7	2.4	11.1	0.3
Fruits and nuts	30.9	17.6	24.1	20.9	43.7	52.5
Industrial permanent crops	7.1	63.2	13.2	1.4	18.2	3.4
None food crop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other crop not classified elsewhere	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3.10 Value added by wet season and zone, 2023. In million riels and percent.**

Value added	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
Gross output	7,194,299	23,379	2,461,760	3,030,880	294,652	1,383,628
Net output	7,170,575	23,107	2,453,404	3,023,207	292,647	1,378,211
Post harvest loss	23,723	272	8,355	7,673	2,006	5,417
Cost	4,261,431	11,237	1,468,877	1,775,775	179,802	825,740
Value added	2,909,145	11,870	984,527	1,247,432	112,845	552,471
Total	21,559,173	69,865	7,376,923	9,084,968	881,951	4,145,466
	Percent					
Gross output	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4
Net output	33.3	33.1	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.2
Post harvest loss	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cost	19.7	16.0	19.9	19.5	20.4	20.0
Value added	13.5	17	13.3	13.7	12.8	13.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 3.11 Value added by dry season and zone, 2023 in million riels and percent**

Value added	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
Gross output	6,874,320	5,867	2,875,468	2,096,235	82,866	1,813,883
Net output	6,865,287	5,856	2,871,143	2,093,386	82,703	1,812,200
Post harvest loss	9,033	12	4,324	2,850	164	1,683
Cost	2,445,172	3,767	1,277,940	793,299	24,187	345,978
Value added	4,420,116	2,088	1,593,203	1,300,086	58,516	1,466,222
Total	20,613,928	17,591	8,622,078	6,285,856	248,435	5,439,967
	Percent					
Gross output	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Net output	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Post harvest loss	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cost	11.9	21.4	14.8	12.7	9.7	6.4
Value added	21.4	11.9	18.5	20.7	23.6	27.0
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, 2023. In million riels and percent.**

	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain
	Million Riels					
Cattle	6,826	0	2,881	670	41	3,234
Buffaloes	1,779	0	105	1,597	0	77
Horses, Ponies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pigs	2,323	0	527	919	318	559
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	489	0	0	249	0	240
Chickens	255,016	701	96,628	79,767	24,787	53,132
Ducks	32,054	0	14,239	10,438	2,646	4,731
Quail	71	0	0	0	29	42
Other (specify)	2,456	0	1,238	445	545	228
<b>Total</b>	<b>301,014</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>115,618</b>	<b>94,085</b>	<b>28,366</b>	<b>62,243</b>
	Percent					
Cattle	2.3	0.0	2.5	0.7	0.1	5.2
Buffaloes	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.1
Horses, Ponies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pigs	0.8	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.9
Sheep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goats	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4
Chickens	84.7	100	83.5	84.7	87.5	85.3
Ducks	10.6	0.0	12.3	11.1	9.3	7.6
Quail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other (specify)	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.9	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3.13 Cost of fish cultivation and fishing by zone, 2023. In million riels and percent.**

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/ Mountain	Million Riels						
Breeding stock for raising fish	34,607	0	9,469	24,773	202	162							
Feed for raising fish	64,631	0	16,266	47,950	134	282							
Hired labour	124,770	0	9,800	4,748	110,222	0							
Ice	25,196	0	2,620	5,900	16,418	259							
Repair and maintenance of nets and traps	165,097	156	54,369	71,673	19,070	19,828							
Repair and maintenance of boat	24,955	61	5,969	9,851	8,110	964							
Boat fuel	222,834	0	41,796	123,180	54,137	3,720							
Boat rent	2,724	0	486	462	1,764	12							
Cash rent for tank	266	0	201	63	0	2							
Transport of fish to market	10,584	0	5,400	3,191	1,374	619							
Service (technical assistance) received	323	0	202	0	120	0							
Other cost item	7,945	0	2,597	4,411	398	539							
<b>Total</b>	<b>683,933</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>149,176</b>	<b>296,203</b>	<b>211,951</b>	<b>26,386</b>							
Percent													
Breeding stock for raising fish	5.1	0.0	6.3	8.4	0.1	0.6							
Feed for raising fish	9.4	0.0	10.9	16.2	0.1	1.1							
Hired labour	18.2	0.0	6.6	1.6	52.0	0.0							
Ice	3.7	0.0	1.8	2.0	7.7	1.0							
Repair and maintenance of nets and traps	24.1	71.9	36.4	24.2	9.0	75.1							
Repair and maintenance of boat	3.6	28.1	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.8							
Boat fuel	32.6	0.0	28.0	41.6	25.5	14.1							
Boat rent	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.0							
Cash rent for tank	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0							
Transport of fish to market	1.5	0.0	3.6	1.1	0.6	2.3							
Service (technical assistance) received	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0							
Other cost item	1.2	0.0	1.7	1.5	0.2	2.0							
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>							

**Table 3.14 Income of fish cultivation and fishing by zone, 2023. In million riels and percent.**

Income items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/Mountain	Million Riels						
Proceeds from sale of fish, shrimp, crab etc	1,644,114	5,390	382,440	665,863	548,305	42,117							
Consume of fish, shrimp, crab etc.	548,952	3,666	185,723	227,876	33,204	98,484							
Given away as gift, charity, barter etc.	40,900	128	13,817	16,393	3,049	7,513							
Used for drying (dried/smoked etc.)	33,369	96	10,046	16,900	2,176	4,151							
Used for preparation of fish/shrimp sauce	3,354	0	1,829	1,117	9	400							
Used for animal feed	1,673	0	1,075	552	1	45							
Used for other purpose	15,032	0	4,159	6,299	311	4,264							
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,287,396</b>	<b>9,280</b>	<b>599,088</b>	<b>935,000</b>	<b>587,054</b>	<b>156,973</b>							
							Percent						
Proceeds from sale of fish, shrimp, crab etc	71.8	58.1	63.8	71.1	93.3	26.9							
Consume of fish, shrimp, crab etc.	24.0	39.5	31.0	24.4	5.7	62.7							
Given away as gift, charity, barter etc.	1.8	1.4	2.3	1.8	0.5	4.8							
Used for drying (dried/smoked etc.)	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.8	0.4	2.6							
Used for preparation of fish/shrimp sauce	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3							
Used for animal feed	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0							
Used for other purpose	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	2.7							
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>							

**Table 3.15 Cost of forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2023. In million riels and percent.**

Cost items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coast	Plateau/Mountain	Million Riels						
Transport costs, incl. transport to market	2,420	0	209	392	1,178	641							
Fuel	44,946	49	8,311	16,455	5,015	15,116							
Draft animal feed	35	-	-	29	-	5							
Hired labour charges	11,604	-	652	399	8,914	1,639							
Tools, equipment, including maintenance	49,619	8	15,466	13,921	8,581	11,643							
Commissions, tips, rents etc.	4,243	1	1,016	2,030	4	1,191							
Other cost item	759	-	61	123	156	418							
<b>Total</b>	<b>113,626</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>25,716</b>	<b>33,350</b>	<b>23,850</b>	<b>30,653</b>							
							Percent						
Transport costs, incl. transport to market	2.1	0.0	0.8	1.2	4.9	2.1							
Fuel	39.6	86.0	32.4	49.3	21.0	49.3							
Draft animal feed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0							
Hired labour charges	10.2	0.0	2.5	1.2	37.4	5.3							
Tools, equipment, including maintenance	43.7	14.0	60.1	41.7	36.0	38.0							
Commissions, tips, rents etc.	3.7	1.8	4.0	6.1	0.0	3.9							
Other cost item	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.4							
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>							

**Table 3.16 Income of forestry and hunting activities by zone, 2023. In million Riels and percent.**

Income items	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Plateau/ Mountain	Million Riels						
Sawing logs	57,571	0	1,761	4,873	19,169	31,768							
Firewood	750,261	1,002	286,588	265,847	48,003	148,822							
Wood for charcoal	71,437	0	2,900	33,057	2,192	33,289							
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	39,492	0	10,313	13,262	9,764	6,153							
Palm juice	31,507	0	6,663	12,482	1,669	10,693							
Root crops, fruits, vegetables	395,867	1,022	154,272	122,738	31,004	86,832							
Herbs	20,308	0	7,639	5,629	615	6,424							
Honey	7,485	0	1,111	2,283	437	3,654							
Wild animals and birds	16,204	0	2,793	6,375	281	6,756							
Other products	24,119	0	15,271	6,641	37	2,170							
Total	1,414,251	2,024	489,311	473,186	113,170	336,560							
							Percent						
Sawing logs	4.1	0.0	0.4	1.0	16.9	9.4							
Firewood	53.1	49.5	58.6	56.3	42.4	44.2							
Wood for charcoal	5.1	0.0	0.6	7.0	1.9	9.9							
Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material	2.8	0.0	2.1	2.8	8.6	1.8							
Palm juice	2.2	0.0	1.4	2.6	1.5	3.2							
Root crops, fruits, vegetables	28.0	50.5	31.4	25.9	27.6	25.9							
Herbs	1.4	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.5	1.9							
Honey	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.1							
Wild animals and birds	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.2	2.0							
Other products	1.7	0.0	3.1	1.4	0.0	0.6							
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, 2016, 2017 ,2019/20,2021 and 2023. In Percent.**

Domain	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey				
	2016	2017	2019/2020	2021	2023
Cambodia	84.4	82.5	81.9	85.3	85.5
Phnom Penh	95.6	94.5	92.9	93.4	94.6
Other urban	88.9	88.2	86.7	89.2	89.3
Other rural	81.6	79.3	76.8	81.4	81.4

**Table 4.2 Adult literacy (15 years and above) by sex, 2016, 2017,2019/20,2021 and 2023. In Percent.**

Sex	2016	2017	2019/2020	2021	2023
Women	79.3	78.1	77.1	80.3	81.4
Men	90	87.3	87.2	89.5	89.9
Both sexes	84.4	82.5	81.9	84.7	85.5

79.3

**Table 4.3 Persons aged 6-24 years who currently attending school by geographical domain, 2016, 2017,2019/20,2021 and 2023 In Percent.**

Domain	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey				
	2016	2017	2019/2020	2021	2023
Cambodia	56.8	57.5	63.1	64.5	64.9
Phnom Penh	60.2	60.3	66.1	64.9	68.3
Other urban	57.6	62.0	63.1	59.7	62.7
Other rural	56.3	56.4	62.4	66.4	65.0

**Table 4.4 Persons aged 6-24 years who currently attending school by sex, 2016, 2017,2019/20,2021 and 2023. In Percent.**

Sex	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey				
	2016	2017	2019/2020	2021	2023
Women	56.7	56.6	63.2	65.3	65.7
Men	57.0	58.4	62.9	63.8	64.1
Both sexes	56.8	57.5	63.1	64.5	64.9

**Table 4.5 Net attendance rates in primary school by geographical domain, 2016, 2017, 2019/20,2021 and 2023. In Percent.**

Domain	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey				
	2016	2017	2019/2020	2021	2023
Cambodia	89.6	89.6	90.1	89.4	92.1
Phnom Penh	94.2	91.3	94.6	88.4	91.2
Other urban	86.6	89.7	90.4	86.7	92.7
Other rural	89.5	89.3	89.2	90.4	91.9

**Table 4.6 Net attendance rates in primary school by sex, 2016,2017,2019/20,2021 and 2023 In Percent.**

Sex	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey				
	2016	2017	2019/2020	2021	2023
Women	89.1	87.9	90.1	90.3	93.1
Men	90.1	91.1	90.1	88.6	91.2
Both sexes	89.6	89.6	90.1	89.4	92.1

**Table 4.7. Net attendance rates in lower secondary school by geographical domains, 2016, 2017,2019/20,2021 and 2023. In Percent.**

Domain	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey				
	2016	2017	2019/2020	2021	2023
Cambodia	46.8	43.4	47.5	48.5	51.0
Phnom Penh	65.4	55.0	51.8	55.3	60.5
Other urban	50.2	57.8	52.3	51.4	53.7
Other rural	44.0	40.1	44.9	46.5	48.2

**Table 4.8 Net attendance rates in lower secondary school by sex, 2016, 2017,2019/20,2021 and 2023. In Percent.**

Sex	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey				
	2016	2017	2019/2020	2021	2023
Women	47.5	49.5	52.0	53.1	53.4
Men	46.3	37.7	43.1	44.2	48.8
Both sexes	46.8	43.4	47.5	48.5	51.0

**Table 4.9 Net attendance rates in upper secondary school 15-17 years by geographical domains, 2016, 2017,2019/20,2021 and 2023. In Percent.**

Domain	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey				
	2016	2017	2019/2020	2021	2023
Cambodia	23.3	28.6	30.9	34.8	37.2
Phnom Penh	40.7	52.2	53.9	45.6	52.2
Other urban	26.2	38.8	33.5	38.7	40.9
Other rural	20.6	23.8	25.1	30.6	32.9

**Table 4.10 Net attendance rates in upper secondary school 15-17 years by sex, 2016, 2017,2019/20,2021 and 2023. In Percent.**

Sex	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey				
	2016	2017	2019/2020	2021	2023
Women	19.3	32.4	35.0	38.4	41.1
Men	26.9	25.0	26.8	31.4	33.5
Both sexes	23.3	28.6	30.9	34.8	37.2

## **Annex 5. Additional tables for labour force**

**Table 5.1 Working age population (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2013-2023. In Thousands.**

Domain	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Cambodia	9,604	10,001	10,113	10,265	10,416	10,316	10,825	11,121
Phnom Penh	1,273	1,361	1,461	1,374	1,419	1,684	1,773	1,792
Other urban	1,057	1,219	1,195	1,335	1,345	2,632	2,840	2,859
Other rural	7,274	7,421	7,455	7,556	7,652	6,000	6,213	6,471

**Table 5.2. Working age population (15-64 years) by sex, 2013-2023. In Thousands.**

Sex	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Women	5,006	5,136	5,227	5,287	5,360	5,332	5,562	5,431
Men	4,599	4,865	4,886	4,978	5,056	4,984	5,263	5,690
Both sexes	9,604	10,001	10,113	10,265	10,416	10,316	10,825	11,121

**Table 5.3. In the labour force (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2013-2023. In Thousands.**

Domain	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Cambodia	7,974	8,259	8,359	8,624	8,779	9,020	9,062	9,362
Phnom Penh	942	1,060	1,142	1,084	1,065	1,355	1,305	1,432
Other urban	814	961	933	1,077	1,086	2,304	2,371	2,410
Other rural	6,219	6,238	6,283	6,463	6,629	5,361	5,385	5,521

**Table 5.4. In the labour force (15-64 years) by sex. 2013-2023. In Thousands.**

Sex	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Women	3,895	3,981	4,035	4,174	4,291	4,483	4,391	4,521
Men	4,079	4,279	4,324	4,450	4,488	4,537	4,671	4,841
Both sexes	7,974	8,259	8,359	8,624	8,779	9,020	9,062	9,362

**Table 5.5 Not in the labour force (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2013-2023. In Thousands**

Domain	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Cambodia	1,630	1,742	1,754	1,641	1,637	1,296	1,764	1,761
Phnom Penh	331	301	319	290	354	329	468	361
Other urban	243	258	262	258	259	328	469	450
Other rural	1,056	1,183	1,172	1,093	1,023	639	827	951

**Table 5.6 Not in the labour force (15-64 years) by sex, 2013-2023. In Thousands.**

Sex	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Women	1,110	1,155	1,192	1,113	1,069	849	1,171	911
Men	520	587	562	528	568	447	592	850
Both sexes	1,630	1,742	1,754	1,641	1,637	1,296	1,764	1,761

**Table 5.7 Employed population (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2013-2023. In Thousands.**

Domain	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Cambodia	7,951	8,245	8,352	8,608	8,766	8,805	8,967	9,297
Phnom Penh	942	1,059	1,140	1,080	1,061	1,305	1,290	1,422
Other urban	810	958	932	1,074	1,081	2,240	2,342	2,393
Other rural	6,199	6,228	6,279	6,454	6,624	5,260	5,335	5,482

**Table 5.8 Employed population (15-64 years) by sex, 2013-2023. In Thousands.**

Sex	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Women	3,882	3,973	4,030	4,167	4,283	4,318	4,339	4,493
Men	4,068	4,272	4,323	4,441	4,483	4,487	4,628	4,805
Both sexes	7,951	8,245	8,353	8,608	8,766	8,805	8,967	9,297

**Table 5.9 Labour force participation rate (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2013-2023. In Percent.**

Domain	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Cambodia	83	82.6	82.7	84.0	84.3	82.6	82.8	84.2
Phnom Penh	74	77.9	78.2	78.9	75.1	80.5	72.7	79.9
Other urban	77	78.8	78.1	80.7	80.7	87.5	82.5	84.3
Other rural	85.5	84.1	84.3	85.5	86.5	89.4	85.9	85.3

**Table 5.10 Labour force participation rate (15-64 years) by sex, 2013-2023. In percent.**

Sex	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Women	77.8	77.5	77.2	78.9	80.1	84.1	78.0	79.5
Men	88.7	87.9	88.5	89.4	88.8	91.0	87.9	89.1
Both sexes	83	82.6	82.7	84.0	84.3	87.4	82.8	84.2

**Table 5.11 Employment rate (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2013-2023. In percent.**

Domain	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Cambodia	82.8	82.4	82.6	83.9	84.2	85.4	82.8	83.6
Phnom Penh	74	77.8	78.0	78.6	74.8	77.5	72.7	79.4
Other urban	76.6	78.6	78.0	80.4	80.4	85.1	82.5	83.7
Other rural	85.2	83.9	84.2	85.4	86.6	87.7	85.9	84.7

**Table 5.12. Employment rate (15-64 years) by sex, 2013-2023. In Percent.**

Sex	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Women	77.5	77.4	77.1	78.8	79.9	81.0	78.0	79.0
Men	88.5	87.8	88.5	89.2	88.7	90.0	87.9	88.5
Both sexes	82.8	82.4	82.6	83.9	84.2	85.4	82.8	83.6

**Table 5.13 Unemployment rate (15-64 years) by geographical domain, 2013-2023. In percent.**

Domain	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Cambodia	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.4	1.0	0.7
Phnom Penh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.7	1.2	0.7
Other urban	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.8	1.2	0.7
Other rural	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.9	0.7

**Table 5.14. Unemployment rate (15-64 years) by sex, 2013-2023. In Percent.**

Sex	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Women	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.7	1.2	0.6
Men	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.8
Both sexes	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.4	1.0	0.7



**Annex 6. Additional tables for health and disability**

**Table 6.1 Persons (in the non-institutional population) with at least one disability/difficulty, 2004 to 2023 Percent.**

Type of difficulty	CSES 2009	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Seeing	3.9	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.8	3.1	2.9
Hearing	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Speaking	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Moving	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1
Feeling or sensing*	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Psychological	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Learning	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table 6.2 Health care visits (one or more visits) in the last 30 days by geographical domain, 2004 to 2023 Percent.**

Domain	CSES 2010	CSES 2011	CSES 2012	CSES 2013	CSES 2014	CSES 2015	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Cambodia	86.6	89.8	92.2	93.2	90.3	95.5	93.0	95.8	92.4	93.0	95.1
Other urban	84.6	84.3	91.7	90.5	86.6	92.2	92.2	95.6	91.8	94.0	93.7
Other rural	87.0	91.0	92.3	93.8	91.1	96.2	93.2	95.9	92.7	93.4	95.2

**Table 6.3 Illness/injury in the last 30 days by geographical domain, 2004 to 2023 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	CSES 2023
Cambodia	14.4	19.1	15.8	19.5	17.7	14.5	14.5	13.6	14.6	16.0	14.7	19.2
Phnom Penh	10.1	16.7	16.2	12.3	11.6	9.4	9.4	5.3	7.3	9.0	6.3	13.8
Other urban	13.2	16.5	13.1	16.3	17.3	13.0	13.0	12.9	15.8	16.5	15.0	17.6
Other rural	15.1	19.8	16.1	21.0	18.6	15.5	15.5	15.2	15.6	17.5	16.6	21.2

## **Annex 7. Additional tables for household income**

**Table 7.1 Disposable income per household average values per month by geographical domain, 2016-2023. In Thousand Riels.**

Domain	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Cambodia	1,766	1,947	2,462	2,329	2,666
Phnom Penh	2,891	2833	3,714	3,252	4,149
Other urban	2,446	2,482	2,914	2,629	2,922
Other rural	1,507	1,749	2,000	2,002	2,226

**Table 7.2 Disposable income per capita average values per month by geographical domain, 2016-2023. In Thousand Riels.**

Domain	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Cambodia	415	464	570	540	626
Phnom Penh	748	695	903	773	991
Other urban	554	602	662	610	681
Other rural	347	413	452	455	515

**Table 7.3 Disposable income per household median values per month by geographical domain, 2016-2023. In Thousand Riels.**

Domain	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Cambodia	1,186	1,456	2,103	1,830	1,957
Phnom Penh	2,210	2,253	3,287	2,714	3,083
Other urban	1,375	1,839	2,524	2,180	2,244
Other rural	1,021	1,303	1,720	1,497	1,584

**Table 7.4 Disposable income per capita median values per month by geographical domain, 2016-2023. In Thousand Riels.**

Domain	CSES 2016	CSES 2017	CSES 2019/20	CSES 2021	CSES 2023
Cambodia	293	355	436	431	469
Phnom Penh	559	569	724	648	772
Other urban	320	438	513	514	541
Other rural	261	323	351	358	387

## **Annex 8. Additional tables for household consumption**

**Table 8.1 Average monthly consumption per household by geographical domain, 2016-2023. In thousand riels.**

Domain	2016	2017	2019/20	2021	2023
Cambodia	1,840	1,822	2,278	1,838	2,086
Phnom Penh	2,561	2,644	3,825	2,546	3,097
Other urban	2,307	2,326	2,534	2,038	2,224
Other rural	1,670	1,637	1,819	1,598	1,800

**Table 8.2 Average monthly consumption per capital by geographical domain, 2016-2023. In thousand riels.**

Domain	2016	2017	2019/20	2021	2023
Cambodia	456	454	527	425	489
Phnom Penh	646	662	926	598	738
Other urban	581	574	577	470	516
Other rural	410	409	410	366	419

**Table 8.3 Monthly total consumption by geographical domain, 2016-2023. In billion riels.**

Domain	2016	2017	2019/20	2021	2023
Cambodia	6,237	6,264	8,283	7,113	8,315
Phnom Penh	985	996	2,033	1,408	1,765
Other urban	846	865	2,135	1,873	2,098
Other rural	4,406	4,402	4,115	3,831	4,451

**Table 8.4 Monthly food consumption by geographical domain, 2016-2023. In billion riels.**

Domain	2016	2017	2019/20	2021	2023
Cambodia	2,858	2,887	3,590	3,392	3,840
Phnom Penh	452	433	793	568	717
Other urban	371	368	882	898	973
Other rural	2,035	2,086	1,916	1,926	2,150

**Section 13. Appendix of Household Questionnaire of CSES2023 (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 2023  
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. 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)
<b>B1A.</b>	<b>Rice and other rice products</b>						
01	...rice, quality 1	kg					
02	...rice, quality 2	kg					
03	...rice noodles/ fried noodle	kg					
04	...chinese noodle/ Khmer noodles	kg					
05	...other cereals or flour and other bakery products	kg					
06	...bread	piece					
<b>B1B.</b>	<b>Fish, seafood and other fish products</b>						
07	...Mudfish	kg					
08	...Catfish	kg					
09	...Other inlandfish	kg					
10	...shrimp/lopster	kg					
11	...Crabs	kg					
12	...Other seafood	kg					
13	...preserved or processed fish/seafood	kg					
<b>B1C.</b>	<b>Meat and meat products, oil or fats</b>						
14	...Pork	kg					
15	...Beef	kg					
16	...Duck	kg					
17	...Chicken	kg					
18	...Other meat products	kg					
19	...eggs and egg-based products	piece					
20	...milk or yoghurt	can					

ITEM NUMBER	FOOD/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)
21	...oils or fats	kg					
<b>B1D.</b>	<b>Fruits or fruit products</b>						
22	... Banana	set					
23	... mangoes	kg					
24	... longan (mien)	kg					
25	...papaya	kg					
26	...tamarind	kg					
27	...coconut	piece					
28	...nuts and edible seeds	kg					
29	... maize and corn crop	piece					
30	...other fresh fruits	kg					
31	...dried and preserved fruits	kg					
<b>B1E.</b>	<b>Vegetables, mushrooms, tubers, and ingredience</b>						
32	...trakun (watercress marsh cabbage)	kg					
33	...spring onion/ garlic/ leeks leaves	kg					
34	...cabbage/ leaves	kg					
35	...gourd, cucumber, pumpkin, eggplant	kg					
36	...other fresh vegetables	kg					
37	...prepared and preserved vegetables	kg					
38	...tubers (potato, sweet potato, carrot, radish..)	kg					
39	...mushrooms/ dried mushrooms	kg					
40	... pea, bean/ soybean/ bean sprout	kg					
41	...sugar cane/ palm sugar	kg					
42	...sweets	kg					
43	...salt	kg					
44	...pepper	kg					
45	...monosodium glutamte	kg					
46	...fish sources/ soy sources/ chilly sources	liter					
47	Other ingrediences	kg					
<b>B1F.</b>	<b>Soft drinks, beer, wine, cigarettes, coffee...</b>						

ITEM NUMBER	FOOD/BVERAGE/TOBACCO ITEMS	Unit and quantity		Value of consumption in Riels Write '0' if nothing			Frequency of Consumption in Number of days eaten in past 7 days
				Purchased in cash	Own production, wages in kind, gifts, free collections	Total consumption (column 5 + column 6)	Values from 0 (not consumed) to 7
		Unit	Quantity	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	# of days
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
48	...nutritive tablets	kg					
49	...coffee, tea, and chocolate	kg					
50	...bottled/mineral water	liter					
51	...soft drinks, orange juices, fruit juices	liter					
52	...ice cream	roll					
53	...beer at home	liter					
54	...wine at home	liter					
55	...other alcohol not in bar or restaurant	liter					
56	...cigarettes and other tobacco	roll					
B1G.	Food and drinks away from home						
57	...food at school						
58	...drinks at school						
59	...food at work						
60	...drinks at work						
61	...food/snacks at restaurant, pub or café						
62	...drinks at restaurant, pub or café						
63	...Prepared meals bought outside and eaten at home						
B1H.	...Other food expenses						
64	...other food expenses 						
65	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

Note:

a) Record any expenditure for only household consumption.

b) Any household's expenditure for economic and business activity shall not be included in this section.

No.	What was your household's expenditure on the following items during the indicated time periods?  <b>NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>	Time period	Value (in Riels) Write '0' if nothing		
			In-cash expenditure	In-kind expenditure or gifts received	Total expenditure Col (4) + (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>C1A.</b>	<b>Clothing, footwear, and apparel</b>				
01	...clothing	Last 6 months			
02	...shoes, slippers	Last 6 months			
03	...household textiles (cotton thread, cotton scarf, belt...)	Last 6 months			
04	...rain coat, umbrella	Last 6 months			
05	...toothpaste, toothbrush, and tooth care	Last 6 months			
06	...hair soap, cloth soap, lotion, powder, perfume...	Last 6 months			
07	...jewelery, watch, and clock	Last 12 months			
<b>C1B.</b>	<b>Transportation, accommodation, and postal</b>				
08	...gasoline, diesel, and lubricant, and gas	Last 1 month			
09	...local travel	Last 3 months			
10	...hotel, guesthouse, and other accommodation	Last 3 months			
11	...foreign travel	Last 6 months			
12	...postal services/ package	Last 6 months			
13	...car and travel insurance	Last 12 months			
14	...costs for motorbikes (other than gasoline and purchase)	Last 12 months			
15	...costs for cars (other than gasoline and car purchase)	Last 12 months			
<b>C1C.</b>	<b>Telephone and internet service, gambling, and recreation</b>				
16	...telephone service (exclude telephone accessories)	Last 1 month			
17	...internet service)	Last 1 month			
18	...games of chance (lottery, football betting...)	Last 1 month			
19	...other recreation (movie, karaoke...)	Last 1 month			
20	...newspapers, magazine	Last 1 month			
21	...books, papers and other stationaries	Last 1 month			
<b>C1D.</b>	<b>Home equipment, maintenance, decoration, housekeeper wage, and kid toys</b>				
22	...salary/wage for housekeeper	Last 1 month			
23	...expense for children lookafter	Last 1 month			

No.	What was your household's expenditure on the following items during the indicated time periods?	Time period	Value (in Riels) Write '0' if nothing		
			In-cash expenditure	In-kind expenditure or gifts received	Total expenditure Col (4) + (5)
	<b>NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>				
24	...spoon, fork, knife, broom, chobsticks	Last 6 months			
25	...gardens, plants and flowers (not for agriculture)	Last 6 months			
26	...pets and related costs	Last 6 months			
27	...toys, games and hobbies	Last 6 months			
28	...dwelling insurance and maintenance (excl. improvements)	Last 12 months			
<b>C1E.</b>	<b>Health treatment and health service</b>				
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			
<b>C1F.</b>	<b>Taxes on income or property</b>				
35	Taxes on income (tax on salary)	Last 12 months			
36	Taxes on property (e.g houses, cars)	Last 12 months			
<b>C1G.</b>	<b>Others expense (specified)</b>				
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	<b>Total (1+40)</b>				

## 01. D. FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGY OF HOUSEHOLD

INITIAL VISIT

**Respondent: Head of household, spouse of the head of household or another adult household member who involved in household food preparation or knowledgeable about household food consumption in the last 7 days.**

Q1			
Could you please tell me how many days in the <u>past 7 days (starting from yesterday)</u> your household has eaten the following food and what the source was. (write 0 for items not eaten over the last 7 days)			
ITEM No	FOOD ITEMS	Number of days eaten last 7 days. write «0» for items not eaten	How was this food acquired? (main source)
			Enter food source code (see below)
01	<b>Cereals and grain:</b> Rice, boiled rice/porridge, Cambodian vermicelli corn/maize, pasta, bread / cake and / or donuts, sorghum, millet, fonio		
02	<b>Roots and tubers:</b> potato, yam, cassava, white sweet potato, taro and / or other tubers		
03	<b>Legumes / nuts :</b> beans, cowpeas, peanuts, lentils, nut, soy, pigeon pea, cashew nut, lotus seed, pumpkin seed, watermelon seed, and / or other nuts		
04	<b>Orange vegetables</b> (vegetables rich in Vitamin A): carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes)		
05	<b>Green leafy vegetables:</b> , spinach, broccoli, amaranth, Ivy gourd leaf and / or other dark green leaves, cassava leaves		
06	<b>Other vegetables:</b> onion, tomatoes, cucumber, radishes, green beans, peas, lettuce, long bean, eggplant etc.		
07	<b>Orange fruits</b> (Fruits rich in Vitamin A): ripe mango, ripe papaya, apricot, peach, ripe tomatoes, egg fruit,		
08	<b>Other Fruits:</b> banana, apple, orange, lemon, tangerine		
09	<b>Organ meat (ironic):</b> Liver, kidney, spleen, blood, heart and / or other organ meats		
10	<b>Meat &amp; poultry:</b> beef, buffalo, mutton, lamb, pork, chicken, duck, dried beef/meat and wild meat		
11	<b>Fish &amp; Other aquatic animals:</b> fresh fish, salted, dried fish, smoked fish, canned fish, frogs, crabs, snails, shrimps and other seafood )		
12	<b>Eggs:</b> chicken egg, duck egg, quail egg, fermented/salted egg, etc.		
13	<b>Milk &amp; Dairy products:</b> fresh milk, powdered milk, ice cream, cheese and other dairy products etc.)		
14	<b>Oil and fats:</b> rice bran oil, vegetable oil, animal fat, butter, margarine, coconut/frying oil, etc.		
15	<b>Sugar/sweets/honey,</b> other sugary foods like chocolate, candy and cake etc.		
16	<b>Condiments/seasonings:</b> soy sauce, fish sauce, salt, pepper, garlic, tea, coffee etc		
17	<b>Prahok/Phaork:</b> all kind of prahok/phaork made from shrimps, fish and meat		
18	<b>Insects:</b> Crickets, Spiders, called A-ping in Khmer, Silkworms etc.		
<b>Food Source Codes:</b>			
01 = Own production		05 = Market (Purchase with cash)	09 = Gift (food) from family, relatives or friends
02 = Fishing/hunting		06 = Market (Purchase on credit)	10 = Food aid from civil societies, NGOs, WFP, government
03 = Gathering		07 = Beg for food	
04 = Borrow/Loan		08 = Exchange labor/items for food	

01. D. FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGY OF HOUSEHOLD (CONTINUED)

Q2	During the <u>last 7 days</u> , how many times (in days) did your household have to employ one of the following strategies to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it? <i>Read out each strategy.</i>	Number of days employed last 7 days. write 0 for strategy not employed	Who engaged in this activity? 1. Adult male 2. Adult female 3. Both adults 4. Girl 5. Boy 6. Both children 7. All members 8. No body
a)	Relied on less preferred, less expensive food		
b)	Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives		
c)	Reduced the number of meals eaten per day		
d)	Reduced portion size of meals		
e)	Reduction in the quantities consumed by adults/mothers for young children		
Q3	During the <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 (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 >>12	<b>If Col. 4 = 2 or Col.7 = 2 and below 18 years of age</b>  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)	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 18 = Master degree 19 = Ph.D 20 = Other (specify) ..... 21 = non-formal class
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15a)	(15b)
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
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]..?
	NAME		YEARS	DISTRICT / PROVINCE / COUNTRY NAME	PROVINCE DISTRICT/ CODE	COUNTRY CODE	YEAR
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5a)	(5b)	(5c)
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].?  <p style="text-align: center;">If no work leave blank</p> <b>Note: beggar and sex worker are occupations</b>		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 DISCRPTION	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:	CODE:	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>													
Q2	What is the floor area of the housing/dwelling unit occupied by your household?	NUMBER OF SQUARE METERS:	CODE:	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>													
Q3	How many rooms in the dwelling unit are used by the household (other than kitchen, toilet and bathrooms)?	NUMBER OF ROOMS:	CODE:	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>													
Q4	What is the primary construction material of the wall of the housing/dwelling unit occupied by your household?																
	<p><b>WALL CODES</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">1 = Bamboo, Thatch/leaves, Grass</td> <td style="width: 33%;">4 = Concrete, brick, stone</td> <td style="width: 33%;">7 = Makeshift, mixed materials</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 = Wood or logs</td> <td>5 = Galvanized iron or aluminium or other metal sheets</td> <td>8 = Clay/dung with straw</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 = Plywood</td> <td>6 = Fibrous cement/Asbestos</td> <td>9 = Other, specify</td> </tr> </table>	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	CODE:	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>					
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?																
	<p><b>ROOF CODES</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">1 = Thatch/leaves/grass</td> <td style="width: 33%;">5 = Salvaged materials</td> <td style="width: 33%;">8 = Concrete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 = Tiles</td> <td>6 = Mixed but predominantly made of galvanized iron/aluminium, tiles or fibrous cement</td> <td>9 = Plastic sheet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 = Fibrous cement</td> <td>7 = Mixed but predominantly made of thatch/leave /grass or salvaged materials</td> <td>10 = Other (Specify)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 = Galvanized iron or aluminium or other metal sheets</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	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			CODE:	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>		
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?																
	<p><b>FLOOR CODES</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">1 = Earth, clay</td> <td style="width: 33%;">4 = Cement/Brick/Stone</td> <td style="width: 33%;">7 = Vinyl</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 = Wooden planks</td> <td>5 = Parquet, polished wood</td> <td>8 = Ceramic tiles</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 = Bamboo strips</td> <td>6 = Polished stone, marble</td> <td>9 = Other (Specify)</td> </tr> </table>	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)	CODE:	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>					
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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?																
	<p><b>LIGHTING SOURCE CODES</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">1 = Publicly-provided electricity/City power</td> <td style="width: 33%;">3 = Battery</td> <td style="width: 33%;">5 = Candle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 = Generator</td> <td>4 = Kerosene lamp</td> <td>6 = None</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>7 = Solar</td> </tr> </table>	1 = Publicly-provided electricity/City power	3 = Battery	5 = Candle	2 = Generator	4 = Kerosene lamp	6 = None			7 = Solar	CODE:	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>					
1 = Publicly-provided electricity/City power	3 = Battery	5 = Candle															
2 = Generator	4 = Kerosene lamp	6 = None															
		7 = Solar															
Q8	What is the main source of drinking water for your household?																
	<p><b>DRINKING WATER SOURCE CODES</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1 = Piped into dwelling</td> <td style="width: 50%;">8 = Unprotected spring</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 = Piped into compound, yard or plot</td> <td>9 = Rainwater collection</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 = Public tap / standpipe</td> <td>10 = Tanker-truck</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 = Tube Well, Borehole</td> <td>11 = Cart with small tank / drum</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 = Protected well</td> <td>12 = Surface water (river, stream, dam, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, and irrigation channels)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 = Unprotected well</td> <td>13 = Bottled water</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 = Protected spring</td> <td>14 = Other (specify)</td> </tr> </table>	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)	CODE:	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>
1 = Piped into dwelling	8 = Unprotected spring																
2 = Piped into compound, yard or plot	9 = Rainwater collection																
3 = Public tap / standpipe	10 = Tanker-truck																
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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?																
	<p>1 = Water on premise</p> <p>2 = Less than 30 minutes</p> <p>3 = More than 30 minutes</p> <p>4 = Don't know</p>	CODE:	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>														
Q10	In the past season, did your household face with shortage of drinking water at the time your household needs?																
	<p>1= Yes, at least one time</p> <p>2= No, it was always enough</p> <p>3= Don't know</p>	CODE:	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>														

**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; height: 20px;" type="text"/> c. Chemical? <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> e. Other method (Specify)? <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> 2 = No      b. Filter water? <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> d. White alum? <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
Q19a What kind of toilet facility does your household usually use? 1 = None (=>>Q20) <span style="float: right;">CODE: <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/></span> 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 <span style="float: right;">CODE: <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/></span> 2 = No	
Q19c Does your household used to pump/empty tank or pit latrines? 1= Yes, used to pump/empty <span style="float: right;">CODE: <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/></span> 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 ? <span style="float: right;">CODE: <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/></span> 1= Remove the feces by using a tanker truck for cleaning sewage 2= Remove the feces by using a recycling equipment and force 3= Buried in a closed pit 4= Dumped in an open pit / land / water / other places 5= Other (specify):..... 6= Don't know	
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)? <span style="float: right;">CODE: <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/></span> 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) <span style="float: right;">CODE: <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/></span> 1 = Next to toilet (less than 3 m) <span style="margin-left: 200px;">4 = Not observed due to other reasons (&gt;&gt; Q26)</span> 2 = Next to toilet (more than 3 m) or other place 3 = Not observed due to no permission (>> Q26)	



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)		For what time period?	How much rent do you receive for this parcel? In cash or in kind  (>> Col 7)		For what time period?
			Amount (if in cash) Quantity (if in kind)	Unit 1 = Riel 2 = Kg 3 = Other (specify)	1 = Month 2 = Season 3 = Year 4 = Other (specify)	Amount (if in cash) Quantity (if in kind)	Unit 1 = Riel 2 = Kg 3 = Other (specify) †	1 = Month 2 = Season 3 = Year 4 = Other (specify)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4a)	(4b)	(4c)	(5a)	(5b)	(5c)
01	m <sup>2</sup>							
02	m <sup>2</sup>							
03	m <sup>2</sup>							
04	m <sup>2</sup>							
05	m <sup>2</sup>							
06	m <sup>2</sup>							
07	m <sup>2</sup>							

05.A. LAND OWNERSHIP (CONTINUED)

Please fill out the detailed information for each of the parcels your household owns or rent in from others or used for free (including owned land that is rented out)

PARCEL NUMBER	If rented in Col 3 = 3			What type of land is it? 01 = Wet-season land 02 = Dry-season land 03 = Wet and dry season land 05 = Kitchen garden (backyard)/Chamkar land 06 = Land with permanent crops 07 = Land for raising livestock 08 = Private forestry land 09 = Idle land 10 = Other land (specify)	In what year did you first have/ start using this parcel ?	How did you acquire it? 1 = Given by the government or local authority (>> 11) 2 = By inheritance or gift from relatives (>> 11) 3 = Bought it from a relative 4 = Bought it from a non-relative 5 = Cleared land/occupied for free (>> 11) 6 = Donated by friend (>> 11) 7 = Rented in (>> 11) 8 = Other (specify) (>>11)	If bought Col 9 = 3 or 4
	How much rent do you pay for this parcel? In cash or in kind	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?	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?	Have you made any investments on this parcel since you acquired it? (record up to 3 most important investments)		
	Write <b>ID Code</b> if a person in your household 77 = Other, female not in the household 88 = Other, male not in the household 99 = Unknown	1 = Rice 2 = Water melon, pumpkin, vegetables, maize, bean, potato, etc.) 3 = Fruit and nut trees (mango, coconut, cashew etc.) 4 = Rubber 5 = Bamboo shoots 6 = Bamboo tree 7 = Other plants 8 = None	Enter all crops (up to the 3 most important) if you grow more than one crop			1 = Yes, Wet season 2 = Yes, Dry season 3 = Yes, both seasons 4 = No, cannot irrigate or pump water at all for this parcel	1 = None (=>> 20) 2 = Digging well 3 = Digging ditch / canal 4 = Terracing 5 = Drainage construction 6 = Soil reclamation 7 = Establish fruit and nut trees 8 = Other (specify)	
(1)	(15)	(16a)	(16b)	(16c)	(17)	Enter the 3 most important		
						(18a)	(18b)	(18c)
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								

PARCEL NUMBER	In what year did you make these investments?	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?
	If more than one investment, ask about the most important	1 = Yes 2 = No (>> 22)	If don't know, write "98"	1 = Yes, now 2 = Yes, previously 3 = No
	YEAR		YEAR	
(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?<sup>1</sup> 1 = Yes 2 = No (>> Part E)

SERIAL NUMBER	COPY THE PARCEL NUMBER FROM PART A	What crop(s) have your household grown (on what parcels)?		How big area was cultivated?	How big area was harvested?	How much was produced / harvested?	How much has been the post-harvest loss until the day of interview?	How much (quantity) was given as crop rent?	What was the sale price of the crop produced per kg?
		Name of crop or by-product	NIS code	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	KG	KG <small>Losses mean rotted, lost, eaten by birds, rodents, etc.</small>	KG <small>Write '0' if nothing</small>	RIELS / Kg
(1)	(2)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>PAST WET SEASON, What year?.....</b>									
01				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
02				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
03				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
04				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
05				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
06				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
07				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
08				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
09				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
10				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
11									
<b>PAST DRY SEASON, What year?.....</b>									
12				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
13				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
14				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
15				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
16				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
17				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
18				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
19				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
20				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
21				m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>				
22									

NIS code



**05. C. COST OF CULTIVATION OF CROPS (INCLUDING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ETC.) (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)	
<b>PAST WET SEASON</b>								
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								
11	<b>Total: 1-10:</b>							
<b>PAST DRY SEASON</b>								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22	<b>Total: 12-21:</b>							

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	KG	If different prices try to estimate an average price
(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	<b>TOTAL 01 - 10:</b>								

SERIAL NUMBER	Type of animal or bird	Total paid for .. LIVESTOCK].. bought during the past 12 months?  Write '0' if nothing	Imputed value of meat products from livestock/poultry in riels		Value of other products than meat (milk, butter, eggs, hide and skin, manure etc.) sold, consumed in household, used as gifts etc. during the past 12 months			
			Consumed in the household during the past 12 months	Used for barter, gifts, charity, etc. during the	Sold	Consumed in household	Gifts, charity, barter etc.	
			Write '0' if nothing	Write '0' if nothing				Write '0' if nothing
			RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
01	Cattle							
02	Buffaloes							
03	Horses, Ponies							
04	Pigs							
05	Sheep							
06	Goats							
07	Chickens							
08	Ducks							
09	Quail							
10	Other (specify)							
11	<b>TOTAL 01 - 10:</b>							

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	Other services (specify)	
8	TOTAL 1 - 7:	

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	<b>Total 01 - 12:</b>	

**NIS code**

**05. F. INPUT AND OUTPUTS FROM FISH CULTIVATION AND FISHING/TRAPPING OF AQUATIC PRODUCTS (CONTINUED)**

ITEM NUMBER	INCOME	Amount received
	How much did your household receive under the following item during the past 12 months?	Write '0' if nothing
	ITEM	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)
01	Proceeds from sale of fish, shrimp, crab etc. raised or captured (*)	
02	Value of fish, shrimp, crab etc. consumed in household	
03	Value of fish, shrimp, crab etc. given away as gift, charity, barter, etc.	
04	Value of fish, shrimp used for drying (dried fish/shrimp, smoked fish etc.)	
05	Value of fish, shrimp used for preparation of fish/shrimp sauce	
06	Value of fish, shrimp used for animal feed	
07	Value of fish, shrimp used for other (specify)	
08	<b>Total 1 - 7:</b>	

(\*) Do not include fish, shrimp, crab etc. (paid in-kind) for renting boat or tank..

NIS code

**05. G. INPUTS AND OUTPUTS FROM FORESTRY AND HUNTING**

Q1. Did anyone in your household collect firewood, charcoal, timber or other forest products during the past 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No

Q2. Did anyone in your household collect palm juice, root crops, herbs, honey or hunt wild animals or birds during the past 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No

If YES on Q1 or Q2 ask the following questions, if NO on both of them >>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	RIELS	RIELS	RIELS	Total amount (Col. 3 - 5) RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
01	Sawing logs				
02	Firewood				
03	Wood for charcoal				
04	Rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, other fibrous material				
05	Palm juice				
06	Root crops, fruits and vegetables				
07	Herbs				
08	Honey				
09	Wild animals and birds				
10	Other products (specify)				
11	<b>Total 01 - 10:</b>				

NIS code

**05. G. INPUTS AND OUTPUTS FROM FORESTRY AND HUNTING (CONTINUED)**

ITEM NUMBER	EXPENSES	Amount spent
	How much did your household spend on the following items during the past 12 months?	
		Write '0' if nothing
	ITEMS	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)
01	Transport costs including transport to market	
02	Fuel	
03	Draft animal feed	
04	Hired labour charges	
05	Tools, equipment, including maintenance	
06	Commissions, tips, rents, etc.	
07	Other (specify)	
08	<b>Total 1 - 7:</b>	

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	Main person running the enterprise/business	ID CODE OF							
					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	<b>Total 01 -21:</b>			

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	<b>Total 01 - 20:</b>			

NIS code

05. H. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD NON-AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS (CONTINUED)

COST NUMBER	COST ITEM	How much did you spend on the different items listed for activity 1, during the past 12 months, that is since ..[MONTH].. last year? (Use the same question for activity 2 to 6) Write '0' if nothing		
		Activity 4 RIELS	Activity 5 RIELS	Activity 6 RIELS
(1)	(2)	(6)	(7)	(8)
01	Capital goods to be used for the production such as machines, cars, motorbikes			
02	Raw material used for processing <i>This item should be used for ALL kind of activity where you buy raw material: Rice for producing rice noodles, soya beans for producing Tofu, wood for making furniture, stone for making sculpture etc.</i>			
03	Materials used for construction			
04	Fuels used for production or generation of electricity, service etc.			
05	Lubricants			
06	Purchase of goods for resale (only trade) <i>Report all goods bought for resale in a shop, market etc. By resale means that the good is not used for processing, i.e. fresh vegetables bought from a farmer for resale fresh in the market, cigarettes bought to sell in a shop in front of the house etc.</i>			
07	Food, drink and tobacco products served to customers <i>All food, drinks and tobacco bought to serve to customers in "restaurants" (all places where food is served, even mobile restaurants), which means meat, vegetables for cooking, coca cola, beer, cigarettes etc.</i>			
08	Electricity purchased			
09	Water and sanitation charges			
10	Containers, packing materials			
11	Freight and transport expenses			
12	Insurance			
13	Bank charges			
14	Telephone, postage and other communication			
15	Office supplies, stationary and other items			
16	Rents paid for land, buildings, storage, warehousing, equipment & machines			
17	Repair/maintenance of buildings, equipment & machinery/material/services			
18	Registration and other govt. fees, taxes, market fees ("Phasy") and donations			
19	Wages/salaries of hired labour (cash plus kind)			
20	Services rendered by others (commissions, etc.)			
21	All other expenses not included in the list from 1 to 20 <i>Exclude Capital goods to be used for the production, such as machines, cars, motorbikes. They are registered in row 01 above.</i>			
22	<b>Total 01 -21:</b>			

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	<b>Total 01 - 20:</b>			

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	01 = Relatives in Cambodia 02 = Relatives who live abroad 03 = Friends/neighbours 04 = Moneylender 05 = Trader 06 = Landlord 07 = Employer 08 = Bank 09 = NGO (non-profit and profit) 10 = Microfinance institution/ Loan operator 11 = Other (specify)		Interest should not be included	Refer to the outstanding loan in Col 7	
	Put '0' if less than one month	Put '0' if less than one month	Write "98" if Don't know				If no interest, write '0'
	MONTHS	MONTHS	If more than one enter the most important		RIELS	RIELS	PERCENTAGE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							

07. HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES

Respondent: Head of household, spouse of the head of household, or another adult household member

SECOND VISIT

Note: Income from economic activity will be reported in module 05 (agricultural and non-agricultural activity) and in module 15 (salary if paid employee)

SOURCE NUMBER	REVENUE ITEMS	How much did your household receive from ..[SOURCE].. during the last 12 months?		
		From Cambodia Write '0' if nothing IN RIELS	From abroad Write '0' if nothing IN RIELS	Total (Col 3 + Col 4) Write '0' if nothing IN RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
01	Pensions, social welfare/benefits, provident fund			
02	Remittances from other relatives or others			
03	Governmental scholarships, stipends for any student member of the household			
04	Other scholarships, stipends for any student member of the household (NGO, private institutions etc.)			
05	Transfers (assistance/support) from NGO or other institutions (not credit)			
06	Income from lottery and gambling (Include all kind of lottery and gambling winnings)			
07	Bank interests			
08	Dividends			
09	Interests on loans to others (only interest)			
10	Imputed value of goods received through barter (not recorded elsewhere)			
11	Imputed value of gifts received (not recorded elsewhere)			
12	Sold land			
13	Sold vehicles (cars, motorcycle)			
14	Other sold property such as house, jewellery			
15	Other (not included in 1 to 14)			
16	<b>Total received: 01 - 15:</b>			

08. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Respondent: Head of household, spouse of the head of household, or another adult household member

SECOND VISIT

Q1. Does the household own its own dwelling or any other building(s) used for residential, agricultural, commercial or industrial purposes?

1 = Yes 2 = No (>> 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)										
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)		(11a)	(11b)	(12a)	(12b)		
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					







**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**

Q1 In the <b>last 12 months</b> , has any member of the household received free or subsidized health care that other people would normally have to pay for? (including private health insurance)	1 = Yes    2 = No (>> Go to Section 13B) 8 = Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q2 How did they obtain this free / subsidized treatment?	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	a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>If the household has obtained free / subsidized treatment in more than one way, record up to the 3 ways.</b></p> <p><b>If more than 3 ways record the most recent</b></p>		
Q3 When they received free / subsidized treatment, were they treated the same as other people who were paying for their healthcare?	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	<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 30DAYS

**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?  <b>It should be the same illness that comes and goes (chronic)</b>	Was ...[NAME].. so ill (because of illness/injury) that s/he could not do his/her usual activities?  <b>Refer to the last 30 days</b>	How many days did this illness/injury stopped ...[NAME].. from doing usual activities?  <b>Refer to the last 30 days</b>	Was consultation or treatment sought for this illness/injury?  <b>Refer to the last 30 days</b>	Has there been any other reason to go to a health facility or seek health care?  <b>If no, PROBE</b> 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 = COVID-19 20 = Cold  
 21 = Other diseases (Specify).....

13. HEALTH CARE SEEKING & EXPENDITURE (CONTINUED)

Respondent: Head of household or the spouse of the head of household

Please provide information on all members who usually reside in this household.

13.B. ILLNESS AND HEALTHCARE EXPENDITURE (CONTINUED)

**Note: (Col. 11) treatment includes hospital and medicine expenditure.**

ID NUMBER	In the last thirty days, how many times did [NAME] seek health care for illness, injury, or any other reason?  If 0, PROBE. Has this person bought medicine or consulted with kru khmer, a traditional birth attendant, or a monk  Enter number of times sought If '0' >> NEXT PERSON	In the past 30 days, which was the first provider that was consulted for [NAME]'s health?  Enter Code (See below)  If don't know enter '98'	Ask if answer in Col. 8 is more than 4  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										
07										
08										
09										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
<b>Codes for col. 9a and 9b</b>										
<b>Public sector:</b> 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				<b>Private medical sector:</b> 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)				<b>Not medical sector:</b> 14 = Shop selling drugs/market 15 = Kru Khmer/ Magician 16 = Monk/religious leader 17 = Traditional birth attendant 18 = Other (Specify)  <b>Overseas Medical Service:</b> 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 <b>IN RIELS</b>	From abroad <b>IN RIELS</b>	Total <b>IN RIELS</b>
		<b>Write '0' if nothing</b>		
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5) = (3) + (4)</b>
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?

<b>In-kind benefits</b>				(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	





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 or temporary absent) □  How many hours did ..[NAME]..work in his/her main occupation/economic activity during the past 7 days?	How many days did ..[NAME].. work in his/her main occupation/economic activity during the past month?	If Col 3 = 1 or Col 4 = 1 (Work during the past 7 days or temporary absent)  Does ..[NAME].. work the whole year in the main occupation/economic activity ?  1 = Yes (>>10d) 2 = No	If Col. 10b = 2 Is..[NAME]..'s work the past 7 days in the main occupation /economic activity seasonal?  <b>Note:Seasonal is work done only part of the year but the same job is reoccurring every year.</b>  1 = Yes 2 = No	If Col 3 = 1 or Col 4 = 1 (Work during the past 7 days or temporary absent)  Is..[NAME]..'s main occupation/ economic activity done in a foreign country?  1 = Yes 2 = No	if Col.8 = 3, 4 or 5 (employment status)  Were the farm or fish products or other goods that (NAME) produced or helped produce in the last seven days in the main occupation /economic activity?  1= Only for own household use 2= Mainly for own household use but partly for sale 3= Mainly for sale, but partly for own household use 4= Only for sale	Besides ..[NAME]..'s main occupation /economic activity, how many additional economic activities did he/she have during the past 7 days?  <b>Enter '0' if no more economic activities (&gt;&gt; 20)</b>
	HOURS	DAYS					NO OF ECON.ACTIVITIES
(1)	(9)	(10a)	(10b)	(10c)	(10d)	(10e)	(11)
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS (CONTINUED)

ID NUMBER	What was ..[NAME].. 's secondary occupation/economic activity during the past 7 days?		In what kind of industry/business (economic activity) did ..[NAME].. work in his/her secondary occupation/economic activity (e.g. agriculture, manufacturing, construction, hotel/restaurant, trade)?	
	Occupation description (12a)	NIS OCC: CODE (12b)	Industry description (13a)	NIS ISIC CODE (13b)
	Note: beggar and sex worker are occupations			
(1)	(12a)	(12b)	(13a)	(13b)
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				
08				
09				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

*Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older*

ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS (CONTINUED)

ID NUMBER	Under what type of employer did ..[NAME].. work in his/her secondary occupation/ economic activity?  1 = Government 2 = State owned enterprise 3 = Cambodian enterprise 4 = Foreign enterprise (private) 5 = Non profit institution 6 = Household sector 7 = Embassies, International institutions and foreign aid and development agencies 8 = Other, specify .....	What was ..[NAME].. 's employment status in his/her secondary occupation/economic activity?  1 = Employee 2 = Employer 3 = Own account worker 4 = Unpaid family worker (contributing family worker) 5 = Other, specify....
(1)	(14)	(15)
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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 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 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?	If Col. 17b = 2 Is..[NAME]..`s work the past 7 days in the secondary occupation/economic activity seasonal?	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 ...?	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?	Is any of ..[NAME] ..`s work the past 7 days in the other occupation/economic activities seasonal?
	HOURS	DAYS	1 = Yes (>>17d) 2 = No	Note: Seasonal is work done only part of the year but the same economic activity is reoccurring every year.  1 = Yes 2 = No	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	Note: Do not count all hours. Only count the additional hours.	Note: Seasonal is work done only part of the year but the same job is reoccurring every year.  1 = Yes 2 = No
(1)	(16)	(17a)	(17b)	(17c)	(17d)	(18a)	(18b)
01							
02							
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15. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

**Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older**

ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS (CONTINUED)

**Note: column 23: The respondent has stated that he/she would like to work more than he/she does today. It is important to know whether the respondent could start work within two weeks from now(only Yes or No). This regardless if there are any jobs available, the respondents personal skills, sickness or else. In the following (column 24) the respondent is asked why he/she doesn't work more than now.**

ID NUMBER	How many hours in total did ..[NAME].. work (main + secondary + additional occupations/ economic activities) during the past 7 days?	<b>Ask only if Employee (Code 1 in Col 8 - main occupation/economic activity or Col 15 - secondary occupation)</b>  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?  => next person  <b>Note: Do not count all hours. Only count the hours..[NAME]..want to reduce or increase ..[NAME]..'s work with.</b>	If Col. 21 = 2 How many hours more then (hours) worked the past 7 days (stated in col 19) would ..[NAME] .. like to work?	If Col 21 = 2 (more hours) If Col 21 = 1 (>> NEXT PERSON)  Was ..[NAME].. able to (available to) work more hours (stated in Col 9 or 19) during the past 7 days or start working more hours within 2 weeks from now (the interview)?  1 = Yes 2 = No
	HOURS	RIELS		HOURSMINUS	HOURSEXTRA	
(1)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22a)	(22b)	(23)
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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?	<b>If Col 26 = 2 (Not actively seeking work)</b>  <b>If Col 26 = 1 (&gt;&gt; NEXT PERSON)</b>  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?	<b>If Col 32 &lt; 13 Months</b>  Was the latest work ..[NAME].. seasonal?  <b>Note: Seasonal is work done only part of the year but the same economic activity is reoccurring every year.</b>  1 = Yes 2 = No
	MONTHS	If 6-8 >> NEXT PERSON	MONTHS	
(1)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
01				
02				
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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:** - For code 1-9 in col2 use the same definition as General Population Census 2019  
 - Main activity means the activity during 6 months (183 days) or more during the last one year (i.e. for the major part of the 12 months preceding the interview).  
 - **column 3:** This question concerns all occupations/economic activities

ID NUMBER	What were .. [NAME].. main activity during the past 12 months? ▯ <b>The activity he/she had more than 6 months or 183 days)</b>	How many months were .. [NAME].. employed during the last 12 months?  <b>Round off to nearest month</b>	What was the main occupations/economic activity ..[NAME].. had during the past 12 months?  <b>Note: beggar and sex worker are occupations</b>	
	(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				
02				
03				
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16. USUAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)  
ACTIVITIES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (CONTINUED)

Respondents: All household members aged 5 years and older

ID NUMBER	What was the employment status in ..[NAME].. in his/her main occupation/economic activity?  1 = Employee 2 = Employer 3 = Own account worker 4 = Unpaid family worker (contributing family worker) 5 = Other (specify)	In what kind of economic activity like agriculture, manufacturing, trade etc. did ..[NAME].. work in his/her <b>main</b> occupation/economic activity during the past 12 months?	Under what type of employer did ..[NAME].. work in his/her main occupation/economic activity?  1 = Government 2 = State owned enterprise 3 = Cambodian enterprise 4 = Foreign enterprise (private) 5 = Non profit institution 6 = Household sector 7 = Embassies, International institutions and foreign aid and development agencies 8 = Other, specify .....	
			Industry description	NIS ISIC CODE
(1)	(5)	(6a)	(6b)	(7)
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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 <b>Farming (growing crops)</b> 02 = Unpaid employment (Own account worker or employed in family enterprise) 03 = Paid employment (wage labourer) <b>Livestock farming</b> 04 = Unpaid employment (Own account worker or employed in family enterprise) 05 = Paid employment</p> <p><b>Other activities</b> 06 = Fishing 07 = Other household-based production or services 08 = Construction 09 = Wholesale or retail trade 10 = Transport 11 = Other paid employment (services lik teaching, cooking, child care, medical etc.) 12 = Other (Specify)</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 (&gt;&gt; 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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02		
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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)	(2)	(3)
01		
02		
03		
04		
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Note: The purpose of these questions is to gather information on victimizations and feelings of safety in Cambodia. The results are very important when undertaking efforts to reduce victimization and fear and to develop the criminal justice system in Cambodia. The information is strictly confidential and data is only analysed in aggregated tables. If any adult household member is not available or refuse to respond use code 3

If necessary use blank rows to fill ID number

17. VICTIMIZATION (CONTINUED)

Ask the respondent about his or her personal experiences

**VICTIM OF VIOLENCE**

For respondents that have been exposed to violence in the last 12 months, please provide information about the last event of violence.

The next questions are about the **last time** you experienced violence

Write the ID Number in column 1.

Note 1: intimate partner would include romantic partner, boyfriend or sweetheart or those who are married.  
 Note 2: community members would include people such as police, religious leaders, village chiefs, friends, neighbors, or even strangers.

ID NUMBER	During the <u>last time</u> , did anyone, male or female:  1 = slap or push you? 2 = punch, kick, whip, or beat you with an object? 3 = choke, smother, try to drown you, or burn you intentionally? 4 = used or threatened you with a knife or other weapon? 5 = touch you in a sexual way without your permission, but the person did not force you to have sex 6 = try to make you have sexual intercourse of any kind without your permission 7 = physically force you to have sexual intercourse of any kind without your permission 8 = pressured you, in a nonphysical way, to have sexual intercourse of any kind when you did not want to, and sex happened 9 = other (specify)	By whom was the crime of violence committed?			Did the event go to court?  1 = Yes 2 = No	Was the event reported ?  1 = Yes 2 = No (>> Q8)
		1 = intimate partner	2 = relative	3 = community members		
(1)	(2)	(3a)	(3b)	(3c)	(4)	(5)
01						
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Note <sup>1</sup> DOWA = District Office of Women's Affairs at district level

Note <sup>2</sup> DoSVY = Department of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation at district level

Q7 To whom was the event reported? 1 = Yes 2 = No <i>If necessary use blank rows to fill ID number</i>									
ID NUMBER	Q7a Own Family	Q7b Local authorities (e.g. village or commune leader)	Q7c Religious Leader	Q7d Doctor/ Medical personnel	Q7e Police	Q7f Lawyer	Q7g DOWA <sup>1</sup> DoSVY <sup>2</sup>	Q7h Social Service Organisation	Q7i Others
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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 disfigurement	Q8f <i>(If female respondent)</i> A miscarriage
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## For more information

### *INTERNET*

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

### *Reference Library*

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

### *Information Service*

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

### *Contact Details*

Data Users Service Center  
National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning  
#386, Street 360, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Telephone : (855) 023 726 934  
(855) 023 726 624



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