

# Cambodia - Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2007

**National Institute of Statistics**

Report generated on: April 14, 2021

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## Overview

### Identification

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#### ID NUMBER

KHM\_2007\_CSES\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

### Overview

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#### ABSTRACT

The CSES is a household survey with questions to households and the household members. In the household questionnaire there are a number of modules with questions relating to the living conditions, e.g. housing conditions, education, health, expenditure/income and labour force. It is designed to provide information on social and economic conditions of households for policy studies on poverty, household production and final consumption for the National Accounts and weights for the CPI.

The main objective of the survey is to collect statistical information about living standards of the population and the extent of poverty. Essential areas as household production and cash income, household level and structure of consumption including poverty and nutrition, education and access to schooling, health and access to medical care, transport and communication, housing and amenities and family and social relations. For recording expenditure, consumption and income the Diary Method was applied.

Another main objective of the survey is also to collect accurate statistical information about living standards of the population and the extent of poverty as an essential instrument to assist the government in diagnosing the problems and designing effective policies for reducing poverty, and in evaluating the progress of poverty reduction which are the main priorities in the "Rectangular Strategy" of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

#### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

#### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

### Scope

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#### NOTES

Poverty reduction is a major commitment by the Royal Government of Cambodia. Accurate statistical information about the living standards of the population and the extent of poverty is an essential instrument to assist the Government in diagnosing the problems, in designing effective policies for reducing poverty and in monitoring and evaluating the progress of poverty reduction. The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) has been adopted by the Royal Government of Cambodia and a National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) has been developed. The MDGs are also incorporated into the "Rectangular Strategy of Cambodia".

Cambodia is still a predominantly rural and agricultural society. The vast majority of the population get their subsistence in households as self-employed in agriculture. The level of living is determined by the household's command over labour and resources for own-production in terms of land and livestock for agricultural activities, equipments and tools for fishing, forestry and construction activities and income-earning activities in the informal and formal sector. Data to calculate household production were obtained from the household questionnaire and the diaries as well as data from the labour force module.

Briefly the four earlier CSES rounds have all made it possible to report sets of indicators on 8 main areas of social concern:

1. Demographic characteristics
2. Housing
3. Agriculture

4. Education
5. Labour Force
6. Health and Nutrition
7. Victimization
8. Household Income and Consumption

These 8 areas were also covered by corresponding modules in the CSES 2007, together with a diary method as well as a recall method.

#### TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
consumption/consumer behaviour [1.1]	CESSDA	<a href="http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common">http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common</a>
income, property and investment/saving [1.5]	CESSDA	<a href="http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common">http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common</a>
economic conditions and indicators [1.2]	CESSDA	<a href="http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common">http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common</a>
education [6]	CESSDA	<a href="http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common">http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common</a>
health [8]	CESSDA	<a href="http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common">http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common</a>
housing [10.1]	CESSDA	<a href="http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common">http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common</a>
transport, travel and mobility [11]	CESSDA	<a href="http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common">http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common</a>

## Coverage

#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National Coverage

## Producers and Sponsors

#### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Institute of Statistics	Ministry of Planning

#### FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Swedish International Development Agency	SIDA	Funding

#### OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Statistics Sweden	SCB	Technical Assistance (TA)

## Metadata Production

#### METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
SUY SOTHEARA	SS	National Institute of Statistics	Archivist

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Saint Lundy	SLD	National Institute of Statistics	Archivist
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata adapted for FAM

## DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

KHM\_2007\_CSES\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

## DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_KHM\_2007\_CSES\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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The sampling design in the CSES survey is a three-stage design. In stage one a sample of villages is selected, in stage two an Enumeration Area (EA) is selected from each village selected in stage one, and in stage three a sample of households is selected from each EA selected in stage two. The sampling designs used in the three stages were:

Stage 1: A stratified systematic pps6 sample of villages was selected. Strata were defined by provinces and the urban/rural classification of villages. The size measure used in the systematic pps sampling was the number of households in the village according to the population census 1998.

Stage 2. One EA was selected by Simple Random Sampling (SRS), in each village selected in stage 1.

Stage 3. In each selected EA a sample of households was selected by systematic sampling.

The design described above was used for the CSES 2004 survey.<sup>7</sup> In 2007, a subsample of the villages, or EAs, in the 2004 sample was selected by SRS. The villages and EAs surveyed in 2007 were thus included in the sample in both years. In each selected EA a sample of households was selected by systematic sampling. The selected households in 2007 are not necessarily the same as those included in the sample in 2004.

The selection of households in stage three was done in field by first listing the households in the selected EA, and then selecting a systematic sample of households. Selected households were observed during one calendar month. The allocation of the households over the months in 2007 was done so that each village in the 2007 sample was observed in the same calendar month as in 2004. The sample size in 2007 was 360 villages or 3,600 households, compared to the sample for the 2004 survey of 720 villages or 12,000 households.

Some provinces were excluded, due to cost and other reasons, in the sample for 2007. The estimates are however, adjusted for the under coverage error caused by excluding those provinces. Please refer to Technical Documents for details.

### Response Rate

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Not Computed

### Weighting

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The weights are determined by the sampling design, design weights, and adjusted for nonresponse and other imperfections such as under coverage or, adjusted to improve the precision of estimates. In CSES 2007, the design weights were adjusted using preliminary data on the number of persons and households from the population census 2008 and also the Neupert population projections.

The weights used in the reports from CSES 2004 are adjusted by using the preliminary population projections which give over estimated population counts. The weights in CSES 2007 are adjusted by using the preliminary result from 2008 Population Census. A recalculation of the weights in CSES 2004 will be made for the coming analyses to obtain higher comparability between CSES 2004 and the surveys conducted from 2007 and onwards.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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Four different questionnaires or forms were used in the CSES 2007:

### 1. Household listing form

The listing of households was used for sampling households, see section 4.3.

### 2. Village questionnaire

The village questionnaire was responded by the village leader or a representative of the village leader. The questions are about economy and infrastructure, crop production, health, education, retail prices, rental and sales prices of land etc.

### 3. Household questionnaire

The household questionnaire was responded by the head of the household, spouse of the head of the household or of another adult household member. The household questionnaire includes questions about housing conditions, crop production and other agricultural activities, liabilities, durable goods, construction activities and income from other sources than economic activity. It also includes questions for each household member about education and literacy, migration, current economic activity and employment, health, smoking, HIV/AIDS awareness, and victimization. Some of these questions were responded by the head of household/spouse and some were responded by each household member. The questions in the first part of the household questionnaire are posed during the initial visit to the household. This part includes questions about e.g. the household member's age, sex, marital status, relation to head of household, and questions about household expenditure/consumption of food and non-food items.

During a survey month different questions have been asked different weeks according to the following:

- Week 1. Questions about education, migration, and housing
- Week 2. Questions about economic activity, agricultural and non-agricultural business, household liabilities and other incomes.
- Week 3. Questions about construction, durable goods, and child health
- Week 4. Questions about current economic activities, health and victimization

### 4. Diary sheet

The diary sheet on daily household expenditure, including value of own production, and income have been filled in during the entire month.

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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Start	End	Cycle
2006-10-01	2007-12-31	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

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Face-to-face [f2f]

### Data Collection Notes

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The fieldwork started in October 2006 and finished in the end of December 2007. The results in this report are based on data from the calendar year 2007, i.e. only 12 of the 15 survey months are included in the estimation. Supervisors and enumerators were recruited by NIS and trained for the field work. The training took place at NIS in Phnom Penh. A comprehensive field manual was used during the training and the field work. Each fieldwork team consisted of one supervisor and three enumerators. For each selected village one enumerator was assigned as responsible and carried out interviews of ten households in the village.

Altogether 30 enumerators and 10 supervisors, divided into 10 teams carried out the fieldwork at the same time. Two groups of teams were formed and alternated monthly so that each interviewer and supervisor worked in the field every second month. For a given month the team arrived in the village 2-3 days before the first day of the month for preparatory tasks like discussing with village authorities, filling in the Household listing form and sampled the households to be interviewed.

The supervisor was the leader of the team and was responsible for the coordination of the interviews, collaboration with local authorities, and checking of the questionnaires during the interview month. If errors were found in the responses the enumerator was required to re-interview. The supervisor was also responsible for the village questionnaire and the interview of the village leader or representative of the village leader.

Any survey of the CSES dimensions needs a comprehensive system of quality management and monitoring. The CSES management group within NIS therefore is using a careful monitoring scheme. The monitoring team included four NIS staff including top ranked NIS officers. The supervision took place during the last two weeks of the interview month. Before going to the villages the teams were briefed and introduced to adjustments of the interviewing procedure that had to be made as a result of monitoring activities and feed-back from the data processing.

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## Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
National Institute of Statistics	NIS	Ministry of Planning

## Data Processing

### Data Editing

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A team of data editors, data coders and data entry staff was formed. The data editors were checking the questionnaires before the data entry and also took care of errors to ensure that entered data were consistent with the collected data in the questionnaires or diaries.

### Other Processing

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The data processing was done at NIS in Phnom Penh using the SQL data management system that verifies the data entry operation.

## Data Appraisal

### Estimates of Sampling Error

In order to provide a basis for assessing the reliability or precision of CSES estimates, the estimation of the magnitude of sampling error in the survey data were computed. Since most of the estimates from the survey are in the form of weighted ratios, variances for ratio estimates are presented.

The Coefficients of Variation (CV) on national level estimates are generally below 4 percent. The exception is the CV for total value of assets where there are rather high CVs especially in the urban areas, which should be expected. The CVs are somewhat higher in the urban and rural domains but still generally below 7 percent. For the five zones, the average CVs are in the range 5 to 13 percent with a few exceptions where the CVs are above 20 percent. For provinces the CVs for food consumption are 9 percent on average.

The sample take within Primary Sampling Units (PSU) was set to 10 households per PSU in the CSES 1999. When data on variances became available, it was possible to make crude calculations of the optimal sample take within PSU. Calculations on some of the central estimates in the CSES 1999 show that the design effects in most cases are in the range 1 to 5.

Intra-cluster correlation coefficients have been calculated based on the design effects. These correlation coefficients are somewhat high. The reason is that the characteristics that are measured tend to be concentrated (clustered) within the PSUs. The optimal sample size within PSUs under different assumptions on cost ratios and intra-cluster correlation coefficients was then calculated. The cost ratio is the average cost for adding a village to the sample divided by the average cost of including an extra household in the sample. In the CSES, it was chosen to adopt a fairly low cost ratio due to the fact that the interview time per household is long. Under this assumption the optimal sample size is probably around 10 households per village for many of the CSES indicators.