

# Cambodia - Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2011

**National Institute of Statistics**

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# Overview

## Identification

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### ID NUMBER

KHM-NIS-CSES-2011-v1.0

## Version

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### VERSION DESCRIPTION

Version v1.0. - Edited data for internal use only

### PRODUCTION DATE

2012-07

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

The Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) asks questions to a country wide sample of households and household members about housing conditions, education, economic activities, household production and income, household level and structure of consumption, health, victimization, etc. There are also questions related to people in the labour force, e.g. labour force participation.

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. The CSES aims to estimate household income and consumption/expenditure as well as a number of other household and individual characteristics.

The main objective of the survey is to collect statistical information about living conditions of the Cambodian population and the extent of poverty. The survey can be used for identifying problems and making decisions based on statistical data. They would also prove useful for the production of National Accounts in Cambodia.

A long-term objective of the entire project is to build national capability in NIS for conducting socio-economic surveys and for utilizing survey data for planning for national development and social welfare.

Among specific objectives, the following deserve special mention:

- Obtain data on infrastructural facilities in villages, especially facilities for schooling and health care and associated problems.
- Obtain data on retail prices of selected food, non-food and medicine items prevailing in the villages.
- Collect data on migration
- Collect data on utilization of education, housing and land ownership
- Collect data on household assets and outstanding loans.

- Collect data on household's construction activities.
- Collect information on maternal health, child health/care.
- Collect information on health of the household members related to illness, injury and disability.
- Collect information on economic activities including the economic activities for children aged between 5 and 17 years.
- Collect information on victimization by the household
- Collect information on the presence of the household members.
- Collect information on household income and receipts, expenditure and consumption of own production (also in diaries).

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. Other users are university researchers, analysts, international organizations e.g. the World Bank and NGO's. The World Bank has published a report on poverty profile and social indicators using CSES 2007 data . In this regard, the CSES continues to serve all stakeholders involved as essential instruments in order to assist in diagnosing the problems and designing their most effective policies. The CSES micro data at NIS is available for research and analysis by external researchers after approval by Senior Minister of Planning. The interesting research questions that could be put to the data are many; NIS welcomes new research based on CSES data

#### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

#### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Individuals

## Scope

#### NOTES

Briefly the 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

#### TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	World Bank	
Food (production, crisis)	World Bank	

Land (policy, resource management)	World Bank	
Coal	World Bank	
Electricity	World Bank	
Oil & Gas	World Bank	
Migration & Remittances	World Bank	
Health	World Bank	
HIV/AIDS	World Bank	
Malaria	World Bank	
Mental Health	World Bank	
Nutrition	World Bank	
Tuberculosis	World Bank	
Infrastructure	World Bank	
Transport	World Bank	
Water	World Bank	
Poverty	World Bank	
Private Sector Development	World Bank	
Public Sector	World Bank	
Children & Youth	World Bank	
Gender	World Bank	
Urban Development	World Bank	

## Coverage

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE (1)

National

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE (2)

Phnom Penh / Other Urban / Other Rural

### UNIVERSE

The target population for CSES is all “normal” households in Cambodia. The term normal is defined in the Population Census 2008 as 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.).

## Producers and Sponsors

### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Institute of Statistics	Ministry of Planning

### FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	SIDA	Funding

Royal Government of Cambodia	RGC	Funding
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## OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Statistics Sweden	SCB	Technical Assistance (TA)

## Metadata Production

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## METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Bou Sreylun	BS	National Institute of Statistics	Archivist
Chum Putivan	DDD	National Institute of Statistics	Archivist

## DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2013-07-31

## DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

version 1.0 (July 2011) -The first documentation of the survey

## DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-KHM-NIS-CSES11-v1.0

# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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### Sample design

The sample of villages for CSES 2011 is just a simple random 50 % subsample from the CSES 2009 sample of villages, just like for 2010. Consequently, the description of the CSES 2011 sample design will by necessity begin with a description of the CSES 2009 design.

The sample design for CSES 2010 is basically the same as the CSES 2009 design. For the 2010 and 2011 survey a subsample of 360 EAs (stage 2 units) was selected from the CSES 2009 sample of 720 EAs. The selection was done by simple random sampling within strata. The selection resulted in 136 urban EAs and 224 rural EAs.

Households were selected in the same way as in CSES 2009. For CSES 2010 and 2011 only 10 households are selected in each rural EA, as compared to 20 households in 2009. In urban areas 10 households were selected, just as in 2009.

The sampling resulted in a sample of 3,600 households, 1,360 urban households and 2,240 rural households.

## Response Rate

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The CSES 2011 enjoyed almost a 100 percent response rate. The high response rate together with close and systematic fieldwork supervision by the core group members were a major contribution for achieving high quality survey results.

## Weighting

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The 3,600 households in the sample did not have the same probability of being selected to the sample. Urban households had on average a 1 in 400 chance of being selected while rural households only had a 1 in 1000 chance of being selected. Urban households are over-represented in the sample as a result of this way of selection. This is not a flaw in the design but rather an intended feature of the design.

The over-representation of urban households in the sample must be compensated for in the calculations of results from the sample. Each household must be assigned a “sampling weight” that reflects the chance (probability) of the household to be selected to the sample.

The sampling weights were calculated in two steps:

Step 1, Preliminary weights: The probability of being selected to the sample was calculated for each household, giving the preliminary sampling weight as the ratio  $1/\text{probability}$  (=inverse of the probability).

Step 2, Final weights: The preliminary sampling weights were added over all sample households within each stratum. The sum of the weights is an estimate of the total number of households in the stratum. This estimate was compared to the number of households according to demographic projections based on the 2008 Population Census. The preliminary sampling weights were then “calibrated” so that the sum of the weights should agree with the demographic projections.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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Four different questionnaires or forms were used in the survey:

Form 1: Household listing sheets to be used in the sampling procedure in the enumeration areas.

Form 2: Village questionnaire answered by the village leader about economy and infrastructure, crop production, health, education, retail prices and sales prices of agriculture, employment and wages, and recruitment of children for work outside the village.

Form 3: Household questionnaire with questions for each household member, including modules on migration, education and literacy, housing conditions, crop production, household liabilities, durable goods, construction activities, nutrition, fertility and child care, child feeding and vaccination, health of children, mortality, current economic activity, health and illness, smoking, HIV/AIDS awareness, and victimization.

Form 4: Diary form on daily household expenditure and income

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2011-01-01	2011-12-29	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

### Data Collection Notes

Interviewers and supervisors were initially divided into teams of five persons (one supervisor and four interviewers), making in total 50 teams for the fieldwork. Each month, 25 teams were working in the field with a workload of 10 households per interviewer. In urban areas, 4 PSUs were allocated to one team while in rural areas, 2 PSUs were allocated. The fieldwork plan was designed in order to gather around 60 households monthly per team.

For a given month, the team arrived in the village three days before the first day of the month to tend to preparatory tasks like discussing with village authorities, filling out the Household Listing Form, and thereafter sample those households to be interviewed.

The Village Form was filled out by the supervisor.

The Household Questionnaire had 16 sections that were filled out by the interviewer during the first visit to the household, and in the following four weeks according to the following scheme:

FIRST VISIT: Initial visit

WEEK 1: Education and literacy, Housing

WEEK 2: Household economic activities, Household liabilities, Household income from other sources, and other expenditures (partial non-food recall)

WEEK 3: Durable goods and other expenses, Construction activities in the past 12 months, Nutrition, Fertility and child care, Mortality

WEEK 4: Health check of children, Current economic activity, Health, HIV/AIDS, Victimization

Once the month ended, the team went back to the NIS headquarters in Phnom Penh.

Questionnaires from the same PSU was delivered to the Data Management team by the supervisor in a packet including all of the documents used and produced in the fieldwork, including maps, enumeration lists, questionnaires, diaries, etc. Before going to the villages, teams were briefed and introduced to minor adjustments of the interviewing procedure that had to be made as a result of monitoring activities and feed-back from the data processing.

The fieldwork started in January 2011 and was scheduled to end in December 2011.

Fifty (50) supervisors and 200 enumerators were recruited by NIS and trained for the fieldwork. The training took place in Phnom Penh and lasted three weeks for supervisors and two weeks for enumerators. Before the start of each fieldwork month, there were briefing and retraining sessions. Each fieldwork team included one supervisor and four enumerators. In urban areas one enumerator was responsible for one PSU and for interviewing 10 households, while in rural areas two enumerators were responsible for one PSU and for interviewing 20 households. In all, 125 enumerators and supervisors, divided into 25 teams, were carrying out the fieldwork at the same time. Two such team groups were formed and each team group alternated monthly.

#### Enumerator and Supervisor training

Initial training was provided during nine days for a group of 20-30 staff (not all were attending all the time). This training included a translation into Khmer of selected parts of the questionnaire, and a field test in a village outside Phnom Penh where the participants performed test interviews in 16 households. The experiences from this exercise were followed up during the course. The course also included general aspects on survey methodology and ways of controlling for errors. Many



of the findings from this training served as input to later stages.

Prior to the start of the fieldwork intensive interviewer and supervisor training was carried out. The 200 interviewers and 50 supervisors recruited were split into two groups, each consisting of 100 interviewers and 25 supervisors. The two groups later alternated so that the first group did their fieldwork during odd survey months (i.e. November, January, March ...) while the second group covered the even survey months (i.e. February, April ...).

Common was that the supervisors were first trained during one week, and then jointly with their interviewers for two weeks. Before all fieldwork months the group in turn was gathered at the NIS to walk through the questionnaire and manuals in order to correct errors that were detected during the briefing sessions or the monitoring operations, and to learn how to handle any changes that were introduced to the survey instruments.

## Questionnaires

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Form 4: Diary form on daily household expenditure and income

## Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
National Institute of Statistics	NIS	Ministry of Planning

## Supervision

Any survey of the CSES dimensions needs a comprehensive system for quality management and monitoring. Only then can deviations from the target be tended to in time to avoid shortfalls. Interviewers and supervisors were initially divided into teams of five persons (one supervisor and four interviewers), making in total 50 teams for the fieldwork.

The CSES management group within NIS therefore set up a meticulous monitoring scheme to be implemented from the very beginning. The monitoring team did include at least five NIS staff. Commonly the DG of NIS has spent one week monthly while other top ranked NIS officers have been out for two weeks on average. At times other officials from NIS or the Ministry have participated.

Inspections entailed both announced and unannounced visits. Every team was visited at least twice during their fieldwork periods. The purposes of these visits were several. One important purpose was to get a disciplinary effect on supervisors and enumerators from their knowledge that such inspections must be expected throughout the fieldwork month, including also at the very end of the diary month. Also important was to give feedback and encouragement to fieldworkers and to complement training by advice and suggestions and to sort out any problem that had arisen in the course of fieldwork in the village. Another area of concern was to ensure that the household listing and sampling was done in accordance with the procedures that were devised.

Please refer to Technical Documents for details.

## Data Processing

### Data Editing

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The NIS team commenced their work of checking and coding in beginning of February after the first month of fieldwork was completed. Supervisors from the field delivered questionnaires to NIS. SIDA project expert and NIS Survey Manager helped in solving relevant matters that become apparent when reviewing questionnaires on delivery.

### Other Processing

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In late 2006 and beginning of 2007 a new system for data processing and storage were introduced for the Cambodia Socio Economic Survey (CSES). It includes a relational database system for storing CSES data in SQL format and application framework developed in-house for data-entry. Since NIS staff already was familiar with Visual Basic and Microsoft SQL Server data base software the transition from previous data processing was also implemented to host the new CSES system and facilitate for concurrent data-entry.

The application and storage platform developed in 2006 and supervised by statistics Sewden consultancy has since been used consecutively for all CSES data processing from 2007 and onwards.

## Data Appraisal

No content available