

FOREWORD

I have great pleasure in presenting this report containing the analysis of the results of the Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey (CIPS), conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) with 3 March 2013 as the reference date. This survey was taken between two censuses, the 2008 census and the proposed 2018 census. This survey (CIPS 2013) corresponds to CIPS 2004 which was conducted after the 1998 Population Census.

From the point of view of the sample size (about 28,650 households in 955 Enumeration Areas which were the primary sampling units), CIPS 2013 is bigger than CIPS 2004. Moreover CIPS 2013 was designed to provide data for each of the 24 provinces of Cambodia unlike the previous survey which grouped smaller provinces for presenting the results. The database created by the present survey could be useful on an interim basis until the next population census is conducted in 2018.

CIPS 2013 is a follow-up of the successful 2008 Population Census, whose results were widely disseminated within the Ministries and among a large body of data users and the public, and the final results of CIPS 2013 was analyzed and released in the General Report on 25 November 2013.

This report is one of the 13 in-depth analytical reports which analyze in more detail the results of CIPS 2013.

More than a thousand staff members of the NIS and Provincial Planning Offices were trained for conducting the survey. Their services will be utilized to train in turn a large number of enumerators and supervisors who will be recruited for the next Census. CIPS 2013 may therefore be called the harbinger of the next Population Census in Cambodia due in the year 2018. The National Institute of Statistics emphasizes the importance of close collaboration with international development partners and national counterparts to ensure transfer of knowledge to improve analytical methodologies, and to plan and organize national reports. This emphasis will facilitate the long term sustainability of demographic analysis in the country.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I wish to place on record our gratitude to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for supporting the whole process of CIPS, 2013 including resources and technical assistance program with emphasis on capacity development. Thanks are due to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for providing technical assistance for mapping villages and Enumeration Areas (EAs), and for participating in analysis and dissemination of the results.

I appreciate the hard work put in by the staff of the NIS under the guidance and supervision of H.E Mrs. Hang Lina, Director General, NIS and the Provincial Planning Offices in making the survey a success as well as in the preparation of this report. I wish to take this opportunity to thank all staff of the National Institute of Statistics as well as all survey field staff who took part and contributed to the success of the Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey, 2013. We are also thankful to technical advisers for the survey: Mr. Nott Rama Rao, Dr.Gouranga Das Varma, Mr.Gregory Martin, Mr. Fumihiko Nishi, Mr.Akihiko Ito, and Mr. Akihito Yamauchi.

We are pleased to present to line-ministries, international agencies, non-government organization, policy makers, programme implementers, development planners, and researchers this publication with a plethora of useful information. We hope to receive feedbacks and comments to improve our subsequent publications.

Ministry of Planning
May 2014

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

PREFACE

The The Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey, 2013 was conducted not only to obtain the much-needed demographic data following the census, but also to serve as a means to train the staff of the NIS and Provincial Planning Offices in demographic data collection. We are happy to record that the survey achieved both objectives.

This report contains in-depth analysis on Economic Activity and Employment in Cambodia based on the results of CIPS, 2013. A statistical profile at the national level and separate profiles for individual provinces are being prepared. At the same time, more in-depth analytical reports on the results of the Survey are being prepared.

Our special thanks are due to H.E.Chhay Than, Honorable Senior Minister, Minister of Planning, Cambodia whose keen interest in the census and in the survey was always a source of inspiration and encouragement both to the national and international staff of the project.

We sincerely thank the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for supporting the whole process of CIPS, 2013 including resources and technical assistance programs with emphasis on capacity development. Thanks are due to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for providing technical assistance for mapping villages and Enumeration Area (EAs), and for participating in analysis and dissemination of the results.

The success of the survey was mainly due to the enthusiastic participation of a large number of staff in fieldwork, data processing and other survey activities. To every one of them our thanks are due. The UNFPA and JICA experts closely assisted the NIS and the provincial staff. We are thankful to all of them.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
May 2014

H.E Hang Lina
Director General
National Institute of Statistics

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
CD-ROM	Compact Disc Read-only Memory
CIPS	Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey
CMDGs	Cambodia Millennium Development Goals
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
EA	Enumeration Area
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPCC	General Population Census of Cambodia
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MOP	Ministry of Planning
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PSU	Primary Sample Units
QA	Quality Assurance
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RS	Rectangular Strategy
SSU	Secondary Sampling Units
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WB	World Bank

NIS Personnel and JICA Experts Associated with this Report

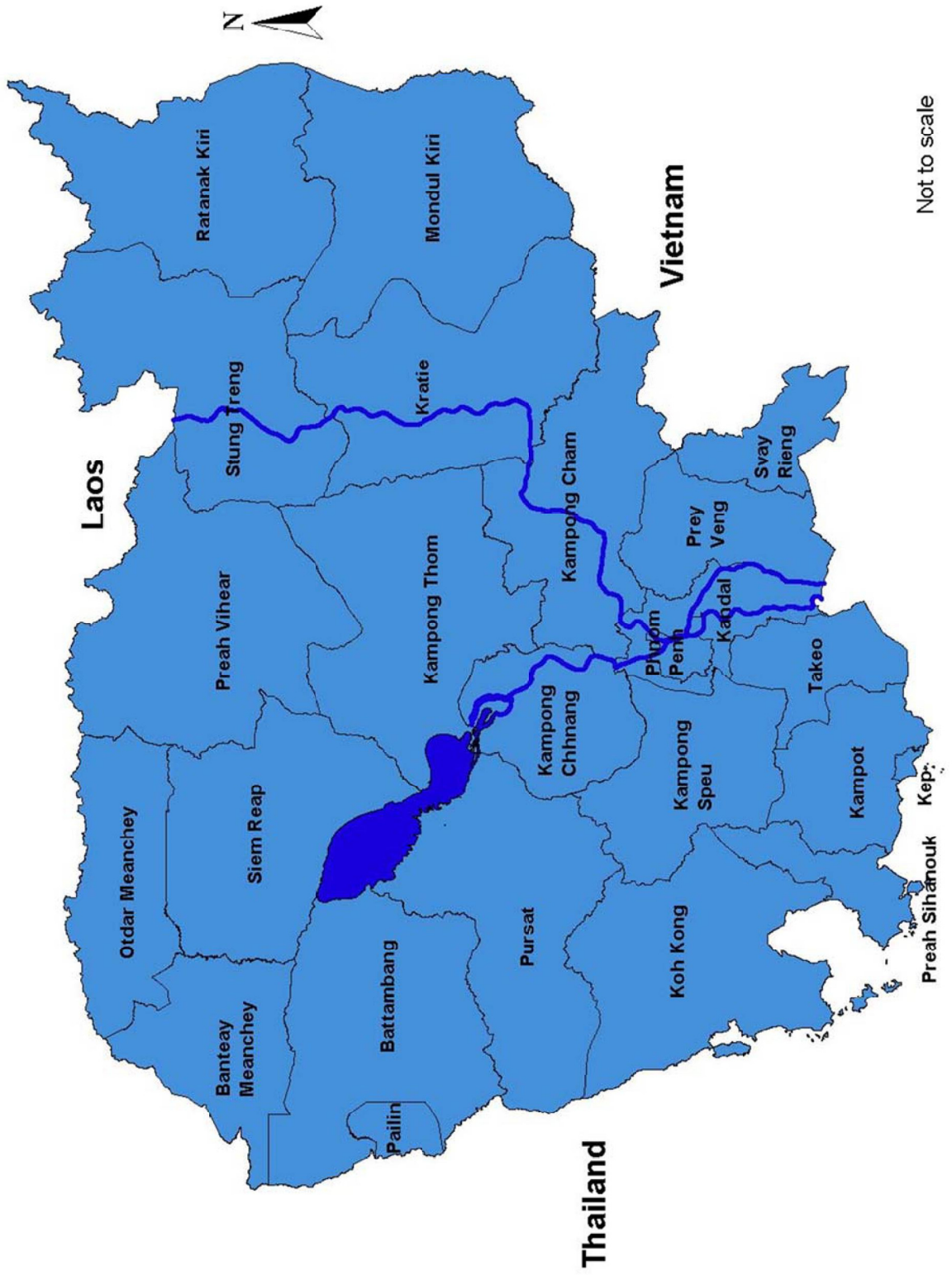
1. NIS Personnel

-Mr. Has Bunton	Deputy Director-General, NIS
-Mr. Yem Suong	Adviser, NIS
-Ms. Meas Rathmony	Deputy Director, Department of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey, NIS
-Mr. Chan Nipol	Deputy Director, Department of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey, NIS
-Mr. Vong Vuthy	Vice-Bureau Chief, Department of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey, NIS

2. JICA Experts

- Mr. Akihiko Ito	JICA Expert
-Mr. Joji Sawada	JICA Expert
- Ms. Jun Konishi	JICA Expert
- Ms. Tomoko Saito	JICA Expert

Cambodia – Provinces Map



Figures at a Glance of the Results of Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013

Number of Administrative Areas				Marital Status (%) (Continued)			
Municipality		1		Widowed			5.0
Provinces		23		Divorced			1.8
Districts		159		Separated			0.2
Khans		9		Males			
Cities/Krongs		26		Never Married			35.3
Communes		1,429		Married			62.5
Sangkats		204		Widowed			1.3
Villages		14,119		Divorced			0.8
Total Population				Separated			0.1
Both sexes		14,676,591		Females			
Males		7,121,508		Never Married			27.4
Females		7,555,083		Married			61.3
Urban Population				Widowed			8.4
Both sexes		3,146,212		Divorced			2.7
Males		1,527,479		Separated			0.3
Females		1,618,734		Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (years)			
Rural Population				Total	Both Sexes		25.0
Both sexes		11,530,379			Males		26.2
Males		5,594,029			Females		23.7
Females		5,936,349		Urban	Both Sexes		27.5
Urban and Rural Composition					Males		29.1
Urban population (%)		21.4			Females		25.8
Rural population (%)		78.6		Rural	Both Sexes		24.2
Population Density					Males		25.4
Total population per square km		82			Females		23.0
Population Growth between 2008 and 2013				Literacy Rate (Population aged 15+) (%)			
Quinquennial growth rate (%)		9.56		Total			
Annual growth rate (%)		1.46			Both sexes		79.7
Households in Number					Males		86.4
Total households ¹⁾		3,163,226			Females		73.6
Normal or regular households		3,163,226		Urban			
Average Size of Normal or Regular households					Both sexes		90.3
Total		4.6			Males		94.2
Urban		4.8			Females		86.8
Rural		4.6		Rural			
Composition of Households by Sex of Household Head					Both sexes		76.5
Male		72.9			Males		84.1
Female		27.1			Females		69.7
Sex Ratio (Number of males per 100 females)				Educational Attainment of Literate Population Aged 7+ (%)			
Total		94.3		No Education			
Urban		94.4			Both sexes		3.1
Rural		94.2			Males		2.8
Age Composition of Population					Females		3.4
0-14 years old (%)		29.4		Primary Not Completed			
15-64 years old (%)		65.6			Both sexes		40.8
65 years old and over (%)		5.0			Males		37.5
Age Dependency Ratio					Females		44.3
Total		52.4		Primary			
Urban		41.8			Both sexes		29.4
Rural		55.6			Males		29.4
Marital Status of Persons Aged 15 and over (%)					Females		29.3
Both sexes				Lower Secondary			
Never Married		31.1			Both sexes		21.0
Married		61.9			Males		23.4

Note 1) Institutional households were not enumerated in CIPS 2013.

(Continued overleaf)

Figures at a Glance of the Results of Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013 (Continued)			
Educational attainment of Literate population aged 7+ (continued) (%)			
	Females		18.5
Secondary/Diploma			
	Both sexes		3.9
	Males		4.5
	Females		3.2
Beyond Secondary			
	Both sexes		1.8
	Males		2.4
	Females		1.3
Proportion Currently Attending School/Educational Institution			
Aged 5-11			
	Both sexes		74.2
	Males		73.2
	Females		75.2
Aged 12-14			
	Both sexes		88.2
	Males		88.2
	Females		88.2
Aged 15-17			
	Both sexes		61.4
	Males		64.1
	Females		58.7
Aged 18-24			
	Both sexes		21.5
	Males		25.4
	Females		17.6
Aged 25 years old and over			
	Both sexes		0.7
	Males		1.0
	Females		0.4
Percentage of Disabled Population			2.1
Percentage of Disabled Population by Type of Disability			
	Difficulty in Seeing		34.8
	Difficulty in Speaking		5.4
	Difficulty in Hearing		9.0
	Difficulty in Movement		33.4
	Mental		12.2
	Mental Retardation		5.2
	Mental Illness		7.0
	Any Other		3.5
	Multiple Disabilities		1.6
Labour Force Status (for Persons Aged 5 +)			
Labour Force Participation Rate			
	Both sexes		62.3
	Males		63.8
	Females		60.9
Labour Force Status (for Persons Aged 5 +) (Continued)			
Proportion of Employed Persons in Total Population			
	Both sexes		60.8
	Males		62.4
	Females		59.3
Proportion of Unemployed Persons in Total Population			
	Both sexes		1.5
	Males		1.4
	Females		1.7
Not in Labour Force Proportion in Total Population			
	Both sexes		37.7
	Males		36.2
	Females		39.1
Labour Force Participation Rate for Aged 15-64 (%)			
	Both sexes		82.2
	Males		84.5
	Females		80.0
Unemployment Rate for Aged 15-64 (%)			
	Both sexes		2.3
	Males		2.1
	Females		2.5
Industrial Sector of Employed Persons Aged 5 + (%)			
	Primary		64.3
	Secondary		11.5
	Tertiary		24.2
Employment Status for Employed Persons Aged 5 + (%)			
	Employer		0.3
	Employee		22.0
	Own account worker		39.5
	Unpaid family worker		38.2
	Other		0.1
Percentage of Migrants by Place of Last Residence			
	Total		28.9
	Urban		49.4
	Rural		23.3
Percentage of Internal Migrants by Migration Stream			
	Rural to Rural		58.4
	Rural to Urban		24.5
	Urban to Rural		5.1
	Urban to Urban		12.0
Percentage of Buildings by Material for Roof and Wall			
Permanent			
	Total		73.6
	Urban		93.0
	Rural		68.9

Figures at a Glance of the Results of Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013 (Continued)			
Percentage of Buildings by Material for Roof and Wall (Continued)		Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking (%)	
Semi-Permanent		Firewood	77.9
Total	19.7	Charcoal	8.4
Urban	5.3	Kerosene	0.1
Rural	23.2	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	12.1
Temporary		Others	1.4
Total	6.7	Percentage Accessibility to Internet	
Urban	1.7	No Access	94.5
Rural	7.9	Accessed at Home	2.6
Percentage of Households by Source of Drinking Water		Accessed Outside Home	1.3
Piped Water	19.8	Accessed at Home and Outside Home	1.6
Tube/Pipe Well	29.5	Total Fertility Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
Protected Dug Well	6.2	Total	2.8
Unprotected Dug Well	14.3	Urban	2.1
Rain	1.4	Rural	3.1
Spring, River, etc.	18.7	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
Bought	8.6	Total	33
Other	1.4	Urban	9
Households Using Electricity as Main Source of Light (%)		Rural	38
Total	48.0	Under 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
Urban	94.0	Total	53
Rural	36.0	Urban	15
Households Having Toilet Facility within Premises (%)		Rural	60
Total	48.7	Life Expectancy at Birth	
Urban	87.5	Total	68.9
Rural	38.5	Urban	76.8
		Rural	67.6

INTRODUCTION

1. Background

The process of formulating a national population policy has been greatly advancing in Cambodia through the availability of population census data and other demographic information. The conduct of the Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013 (CIPS) in March 2013 was an important step in the creation of a continuous flow of population data that enable Cambodia to prepare plans and programmes of development supported by strong databases. The reference time for CIPS 2013 was the midnight (00 hours) of March 3. It was planned to take place exactly in the middle of the two censuses held in 2008 and 2018. Unlike CIPS 2004, CIPS 2013 was designed to provide estimates up to the provincial level. The target population set for CIPS 2013 was the normal household population (regular households) of Cambodia. People living in institutions, such as hospitals, hostels, police barracks and prisons as well as homeless population were not covered in the survey.

2. Objectives of the Survey

The Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013 was conducted with the objective of providing information on the following characteristics of the population: Population size and distribution; sex, age and marital status; fertility and mortality; migration status; disabled population; literacy and educational level; employment and unemployment; housing and household amenities; other population and household information.

These fresh data enabled calculation and reliable projection of population size and growth, fertility level, mortality level, volume of migration and related details.

The survey was also intended to train the national staff in sampling, data collection, data processing, analysis and dissemination. The draft questionnaires for CIPS 2013 were more or less on the 2008 General Census pattern. Some modifications, however, were made by adding new questions and amending some of the old questions. Two types of questionnaires were used in CIPS 2013: Form A House List and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix 2 and 3).

Form A was used to collect information on buildings containing one or more households during the preliminary round preceding the survey night (March 3, 2013). Form B which has five parts, was used for the survey enumeration in the period closely following the reference time.

3. Sampling

The sample design for the survey was a stratified two-stage sampling. The first stage units consisted of Enumeration Areas (EAs) as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and the second stage units were the households. The total sample sizes adopted to make reliable estimates at the provincial level were 955 EAs as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and 28,650 households as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). An EA is a compact unit within a village with about 90 to 100 households. The second stage of sampling was carried out by the supervisor prior to the start of the interviews in the EA. Thirty households were selected by systematic equal probability sampling from a list of households in the EA (or a segment of the EA in the cases where a large EA was segmented and one segment was selected randomly). The selected EAs were located in 924 villages. See Appendix 2 for more details.

This sampling design assures that the survey provides reliable estimates separately for urban and rural areas at the national level, but that at the provincial level it provides reliable estimates only for the total population by sex. The sample fraction varied by stratum and data had to be weighted for proper estimation. The weights also served other purposes including adjustment for non-responses. Estimation was made for the total population including institutional, homeless etc. populations.

4. Organization of the Survey

The Director General of NIS served as the Director of CIPS 2013. The provincial planning directors of each of the 23 provinces and Phnom Penh Municipality served as Coordinators in their respective areas. About a hundred NIS Survey Coordinators were drawn from different divisions of NIS and allotted to provinces at the rate of about eight to nine villages per person. They then acted as technical advisors to all survey staff and were responsible for technical aspects of the survey in the allotted province. Their foremost tasks were to train the supervisors and the enumerators, supervise the fieldwork and ensure proper distribution of CIPS materials and collection of completed records.

The first preliminary work for the survey was mapping of the selected 955 EAs with technical assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Trained NIS staff were deputed to draw sketch maps of villages and detailed EA maps.

At the enumeration stage, one enumerator was assigned to every selected EA, and normally the work of three enumerators was monitored and supervised by one supervisor. Enumerators and supervisors were drawn from the cadre of teachers and other civil servants. Preferably those residing within or near the selected villages were appointed by the provincial directors. In all, there were 955 enumerators and 318 supervisors busy in the field during early March 2013. The Senior Minister, Minister of Planning, Secretaries of State, and Under-Secretaries of State also supervised the field activities at a higher level.

A technical consultant appointed by UNFPA undertook a few short-term missions at appropriate stages to provide assistance in questionnaire design, training and overall guidance to the NIS, and to assist in the preparation of the tabulation plan and the reports. A sampling consultant provided guidance on sampling, particularly on estimation procedures and computation of sampling errors. A data processing consultant in his short-term missions gave training to the staff in data processing and guided and supervised the processing of CIPS results.

5. Training of Field Staff

The 100 NIS Survey Coordinators were first intensively trained at the NIS (November-December 2012) by senior officers on updating village/EA maps, sampling, house-listing, interviewing households and filling-in household questionnaires, and on concepts and definitions adopted. The Province Directors (with their Deputy Directors) were trained on CIPS at NIS for one week in January 2013, since they were expected to be closely involved in organizing the survey and making field visits to ensure that the survey was proceeding on track. The training of appointed enumerators and supervisors on all aspects of the survey, especially questionnaires and concepts (including practice), was conducted at the Provincial Headquarters by NIS Survey Coordinators assisted by the Provincial Directors/Deputy Directors for six days (19 to 23 February 2013).

6. Collection of Data and Supervision

For every selected EA, a field listing was organized in order to make a current and complete listing of households located within it. At the first step the enumerator updated the sketch map of the village and EA. Residential and partly residential buildings were numbered using stickers and marked on the map concerned by covering a prescribed path of travel in order to make sure that all buildings in which households resided were located.

During the primary operation of the survey (lasting five days from 26 February to 2 March, 2013) building/structures wholly or partly used for a residential purpose in the selected EAs (955 in all) were listed in the House List (Form A). After the listing operation was completed in an EA, a fixed sample size of 30 households was selected from the house list by the supervisor concerned. This selection was carried out systematically by computing an interval in each EA and choosing a random start. It was closely supervised by NIS Survey Coordinators to ensure correctness in the selection process.

Introduction

During the main phase of the survey, the Household Questionnaire (Form B) was completed by the enumerator in each of the 30 sample households selected in his/her EA. Overall, the supervisory teams found that respondents were willingly answering the survey questions.

7. Data Processing

The completed records (Form A, Form B, Form I, Form II, Map, and other Forms) were systematically collected from the provinces by NIS Survey Coordinators on the due dates and submitted to the receptionist team at NIS. Training on editing and coding of filled-in forms was conducted for senior staff, who in turn trained other editors and coders. The purpose of the editing process was to remove matters of obvious inconsistency, incorrectness and incompleteness, and to improve the quality of data collected.

In order to capture the data recorded on Form A (House List), Form B (Household Questionnaire) and Form 2 (Enumerator's Summary), three separate data entry applications using CSPro software package were made. CSPro package was used for tabulation as well. The data entry section consisted of 14 keyboard operators working under two supervisors. They were thoroughly trained on data entry procedures and CSPro data entry software in the third week of March 2013.

8. Tabulation and Analysis

At the first instance a quick tabulation of population totals based on Enumerator's Summary was made. This was checked again with reference to the results from the processing of Form B (Household Questionnaire). The Provisional Report was released on 15 August 2013 presenting the population totals, with a brief analysis, in respect of Cambodia and its provinces so as to provide advanced information about the latest estimate of the size of population at the national and sub-national levels.

It was followed by the General Report released on 25 November 2013, touching various aspects of the country's population.

About 78 basic priority tables, which NIS had decided in consultation with data users, were tabulated (see Appendix 4) mostly for both national and provincial levels. The provincial level tables are only for the whole province and not separately for rural and urban areas due to smallness of the sample size. These tables cover most of the topics included in the CIPS 2013 questionnaires, and their cross classifications should satisfy most of the requirements of all sections of data users. Other tables may be produced in the course of in-depth analysis and in the framework of secondary use of micro data of official statistics in future. In parallel with such work, various statistical maps were drawn for presentation and analysis of the results.

In-depth analysis by the NIS analysis team with technical assistance by UNFPA and JICA includes the following topics: (i) Fertility and mortality, (ii) Population growth and change in spatial distribution, (iii) Nuptiality, (iv) Gender and age composition, (v) Disability, (vi) Migration, (vii) Literacy and educational attainment, (viii) Economic activity and employment, (ix) Housing and household amenities, (x) Family and Household, (xi) Population Projections, (xii) Women in Cambodia, and (xiii) Urbanization and development in Cambodia. A separate report on each topic is being prepared at the time of writing this report, and a workshop may be held to explain the results and demonstrate the use of CIPS results.

For the entire list of publications, see Appendix 5.

9. Publication and Dissemination of the Results

As mentioned earlier, the Provisional Report was released on 15 August 2013, and the General Report on 20 November 2013.

In-depth analytical reports are being compiled and published, and the National Profile containing voluminous Priority Tables will be published toward the end of March 2014. Off-line electronic dissemination products will be mainly in the form of CD-ROM. The project plans to produce a variety of electronic dissemination products based on CD ROMs. These include: a Table Retrieval System, a Community Profile System and a thematic mapping application. Census Info will also be used as a dissemination tool. The NIS maintains a web site (www.nis.gov.kh) for providing information from censuses and various surveys, periodical publications, etc. The salient results of CIPS 2013 is being put on the web site. Seminars for the presentation of the survey results and workshops to train planners in the line Ministries and other data users may be conducted in Phnom Penh and provinces in due course.

10. Quality Assurance

Adequate steps were taken to ensure quality of data at every stage of the Survey. For quality assurance in field work, the importance of collecting quality information was stressed in the training classes for enumerators and supervisors. The need to collect accurate data by gender was also emphasized. For every four enumerators, there was a field supervisor who closely checked the work of every enumerator under him/her. The data processing division initially carried out manual coding and editing of filled-in forms. Computer editing was also carried out to produce clean data sets freed of errors and ready for tabulation. QA was maintained in production of tables also so as to maintain timeliness and security of the tables. In the dissemination of the survey results, accessibility, relevance and user satisfaction will be ensured.

11. Limitations of the Survey

The various estimates presented in this report were derived from a sample of the population. As in any such survey, these estimates are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors. Although the CIPS 2013 sample was chosen at random, the people who took part in the survey might not necessarily be a representative cross-section of the total population. Like all sample surveys the results of the present survey are estimates of the corresponding figures for the whole population and these results might vary from the true values of the population. Nevertheless the demographic, social and economic indicators produced are broadly comparable with earlier census and survey results so as to serve as a measure of change over time, useful for planning and monitoring.

12. The Present Report

This report titled “Economic Activity and Employment” is No. 8 of the series of in-depth analytical reports, presenting the current situations of and changes in the economically active and inactive populations of Cambodia, thereby exploring its recent economic and social developments.

Needless to say, the various estimates presented in this report were derived from a sample of the population. As in any sample survey, these estimates are subject to both sampling and non-sampling error as described above.

We wish the information from such analysis will be utilized as a basis for policy making, implementation and monitoring as well as for research and business etc.

13. Terms and Classifications Related to this Report

Terms are basically placed in the order of questions in the Forms

(Form A. House List)

Household

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and usually take their meals from a common kitchen. A household consists of related persons by blood, of unrelated persons or of both. A cook or a servant living in the house of his/her employer and taking the employer's, he/she is part of that household.

If a group of persons who are unrelated to each other live in a building, but do not have their meals from a common kitchen, each such person is treated as a separate Normal Household. The important link in finding out whether there is a household or not, is the existence of a common kitchen.

Examples of households of unrelated persons are those in boarding houses, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, pagodas, etc. and are called Institutional Households. All institutional households and homeless households were excluded in CIPS 2013.

Head of Household

The head of household is a person who is recognized as such in the household. He or she is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the management of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. In the case of an absentee *de jure* "Head", the person on whom the responsibility of the managing the affairs of the household falls at the time of house-listing, is regarded as the Head.

Number of Persons Usually Living in the Household

Casual visitors are excluded as they should be considered at their respective places of normal residence. Persons like household helpers, visitors or guests living and having their meals with the family are also considered as usual members of the household if they have been living with the household for six months or more, or if they have no other place of residence. Usual residents absent for six months or more are excluded from the household.

(Form B. Household Questionnaire)

Relationship to Head of Household

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Head | 2. Wife/Husband | 3. Son / Daughter | 4. Stepchild | 5. Adopted/foster child |
| 6. Father/Mother | 7. Sibling | 8. Grandchild | 9. Niece/nephew | |
| 10. Son/daughter-in-law | 11. Brother/sister in-law | 12. Father/mother-in-law | | |
| 13. Other Relative | 14. Servant | 15. Non-relative including boarder | | |

Sex.

1. Male 2 Female

Age

The completed years as of March 3, 2013 recorded in full years discarding fractions of years and months.

Marital Status

Refers to both legal and de facto statuses

1. Never Married
2. Married
3. Widowed
4. Divorced
5. Separated.

Literacy in Khmer Language

Persons aged 7 and above were asked whether they can read and write with understanding in Khmer language.

1. Yes 2. No

Introduction

Literacy in another language

1. No other language 2. Vietnamese 3. Chinese 4. Lao 5. Thai 6. French 7. English 8. Other

Literacy Rate

Proportion of the number of literate persons of a group in the corresponding total population

Full Time Education

Full-time education refers to education in an educational institution like Primary School, Secondary School, College, Training Center, etc.

(a) Have you ever attended School / Educational Institution?

1. Never 2. Now 3. Past

(b) Currently Attending Grade (for “2” of (a) above)

00. Pre-school/Kindergarten
01. Class 1 current or completed successively up to
12. Class 12 current or completed
15. Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate course
16. Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate course
17. Undergraduate course 18. Post graduate course
19. Post master’s degree course 20. Other

(c) Highest Grade Completed (for “3” of (a) above)

00. Pre-school/Kindergarten
01. Class 1 current or completed successively up to
12. Class 12 current or completed
13. Lower Secondary Diploma Certificate
14. Upper Secondary Diploma Certificate/ Baccalaureate
15. Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate
16. Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate
17. Graduate degree 18. Master’s degree 19. Ph.D. degree
20. Other diploma degree

Economic Characteristics of Population

The economically active population includes those who are employed and unemployed (including those available for work or seeking work), whereas the economically inactive population includes home makers; full time students; dependents; rent-receivers, retired people and other categories of income recipients; and others who are neither employed nor unemployed and also do not come under any of the inactive categories mentioned. The reference period for this is the one year or 12 months before the survey night, that is from 4 March 2012 to 3 March 2013. This is sometimes referred to as “last year” or “last one year” hereafter.

Main Activity during Last Year

The Main Activity means the activity during 6 month (183 days) or more during the last one year (i.e. for the major part of the last year)

Economically Active

1: Employed
2: Unemployed (Employed any time before)
3: Unemployed (Never employed any time before)

Economically Inactive (Functional Category)

4: Home maker 5: Student 6: Dependent
7: Rent-receiver, Retired or other income recipient
8: Other

Introduction

Employed

The “employed” comprise all persons who were in the following categories for 6 months (183 days) or more during the last one year.

- (a) Persons who were in paid employment (e.g. working in public or private organizations etc.).
- (b) Persons who during the reference period performed some work for wages, salaries, profits or family gains in cash or in kind.
- (c) Persons who did not do any work for pay or profit during the reference period although they had a job to which they might/would return (e.g. off season workers like farmers or fisherman), those on sick leave or leave without pay, and those who could not work due to a strike or a lockout in the organization they were working.
- (d) Persons who were self-employed (e.g. running a shop by himself/herself, selling eatables, practicing as doctors, lawyers etc.).

Work is defined as any economically productive activity that a person does for pay or profit in cash or in kind in any establishment, office, market, farm, or private house; or without pay on family farms or enterprises. Unpaid activities such as voluntary social work and voluntary community support which are not contributing to family businesses are not classified as “work” for the purposes of this Survey.

Note that the following activities for own consumption are treated as work.

- (i) Production of primary products for own consumption such as growing of food grains or vegetables for own consumption
- (ii) Collection of water and firewood for own consumption.
- (iii) The processing of primary commodities for own consumption by the producers of these items (such as drying own vegetables for later use).
- (iv) Production of fixed assets for own use (such as building a house or rice paddy dike)

Activities for own consumption other than the above are not treated as work (e.g. cooking one’s own food, washing one’s own clothes etc.). If a person is employed but at the same time does also attend to household chores or attend school etc., he/she is treated basically as employed.

Unemployed

“Unemployed” refers to those who were without work but were seeking work and available for work for six months (or 183 days) or over during the last year.

Note that homemakers, students and others mainly engaged in non-economic activities during the reference period and who satisfy the above criteria of unemployment should be regarded as unemployed.

Economically Active Rate

Proportion of the number of economically active persons of a group in the corresponding total population

Economically Inactive Rate

Proportion of the number of economically inactive persons of a group in the corresponding total population

Unemployment Rate

Proportion of the number of unemployed persons of a group in the corresponding total economically active population

Occupation

The kind of work the person did during the last 12 months, e.g. cashier, primary school teacher, nurse, blacksmith, watchman, manager, taxi driver etc. ISCO 08 has been applied as the standard coding system of occupations in Cambodia from GPCC 2008 onward, while ISCO 88 was applied to GPCC 1998.

Employment Status

1. Employer
2. Paid employee

3. Own-account worker

Refers to a person who operates his/her enterprise (e.g. farmer cultivating his own land, petty-trader, private doctor, and advocate who practices independently).

4. Unpaid family worker

Refers to a person who helps in running an economic enterprise operated by a member of his or her family without payment of wages or salaries (e.g. wife who helps her husband in farming, daughter who helps in hand-loom weaving).

5. Other

Industry

Refers to the economic activity of the establishment in which the person worked during the last one year. ISIC Rev. 4 with 21 sections has been used as the standard coding system of industries in Cambodia for the 2008 Population Census onward, while it is ISIC Rev. 3.1 with 17 sections that was applied to GPCC 1998.

Sector of Employment

This refers to the sector to which the establishment where the person worked belongs.

1. Government- includes State, provincial, district and commune government agencies and ministries.
2. State owned enterprise- includes financial institutions like the National Bank of Cambodia and all other State-controlled enterprises such as CAMINTEL, Cambodian Pharmaceutical Company, Electricite du Cambodge, etc.
3. Cambodian enterprise (Private) - includes enterprises or businesses owned and operated by private Cambodians
4. Foreign enterprise- includes enterprises or businesses owned and operated by foreign establishments or persons such as foreign controlled Banks (e.g. ANZ Royal, MayBank)
5. Non-profit institution- includes all Cambodian and foreign NGOs that provide goods and services for free or for a nominal fee, and that are not controlled and financed by government. Also included are trade unions, professional associations, political parties, charities, pagodas and other religious institutions, and aid organizations financed by voluntary transfers.
6. Household sector- includes all businesses operating out of a household or private residential dwelling. Domestic workers are included here.
7. Embassy, international institution, and foreign aid development agency
8. Other

Secondary Economic Activity

For persons employed for the major part of the year preceding the GPCC/CIPS date (i.e. the main activity), this refers to a second job or activity which gave him/her additional income in cash or in kind. For others (i.e. unemployed or economically inactive for the major part of the year preceding the GPCC/CIPS date), it refers to some job or activity undertaken to earn income in cash or in kind. In other words, it is their marginal work.

Introduction

01. None

Farming (growing crops)

02. Unpaid Employment (Self-employed or employed in a family enterprise)

03. Paid Employment (Wage labourer)

Livestock farming

04. Unpaid Employment (Self-employed or employed in a family enterprise)

05. Paid Employment (Wage labourer)

Other Activities

06. Fishing 07. Other household -based production or services

08. Construction 09. Wholesale or retail trade

10. Transport 11. Other (e.g. teaching, cooking, child care, medical etc.)

Broad Sector of Industry

Industries are grouped in to the following broad sectors according to ISIC Rev.4:

Primary Sector: Section A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing)

Secondary Sector: Section B (Mining and Quarrying), C (Manufacturing), D (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-Con Supply), E (Water supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities), and F (Construction)

Tertiary Sector: Section G (Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles), H (Transportation and Storage), I (Accommodation and Food Service Activities), J (Information and Communication), K (Financial and Insurance Activities), L (Real Estate), M (Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities), N (Administrative and Support Service Activities), O (Public Administration and Defense, Social Security), P (Education), Q (Human Health and Social Work Activities), R (Art, Entertainment and Recreation), S (Other Service Activities), T (Use Activities of Household as Employers), and U (Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies)

Urban/Rural

Urban areas are designated based on the criteria adopted in the “Reclassification of Urban Areas in Cambodia” (February 2011), which adopted the following criteria for application to every commune so as to determine it as urban:

- (a) Population density exceeding 200 per km²
- (b) Percentage of persons (both sexes) employed in agriculture below 50%*
- (c) Total population of the commune should exceed 2,000.

* In the preceding classification of urban areas adopted in November 2004, criterion (b) reads as follows:
Percentage of male employment in agriculture below 50%

Note: Six districts located at the east side of the Mekong River were separated from Kampong Cham Province to form a new province called Tboung Khmum Province as the 25th province of Cambodia in December 2013. The capital city of the new province is Krong Suon (Suon City). However, CIPS 2013 was not designed to produce statistics for the new province separately from those for Kampong Cham Province, as the survey was conducted in March 2013.