Cambodia

Demographic and
Health Survey

2021–22

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA
Demographic and Health Survey
2021–22

National Institute of Statistics
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Ministry of Health
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

The DHS Program
ICF
Rockville, Maryland, USA

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The Ministry of Health

កិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការ
អាល្លឺម៉ង់
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FOREWORD

The 2021–22 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (2021–22 CDHS) is the fifth survey of its kind to be conducted successfully in Cambodia, following those implemented in 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2014. The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH), implemented the survey. Funding for the 2021–22 CDHS was provided by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Australian Aid, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Food Programme (WFP). ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, which assists countries in collecting data to monitor and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programs.

This report provides reliable and detailed information on sociodemographic characteristics of the household population, disability, fertility, family planning, infant and child mortality, maternal mortality, and health-related information such as breastfeeding, antenatal care, delivery, children's immunization, maternal health, child health and nutrition, child discipline, knowledge of HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. In addition, the report describes indicators related to Sustainable Development Goals.

I am gratified that the 2021–22 CDHS has been a success and that reliable and timely data have been made available to specialized users and national and international institutions to develop, monitor, and evaluate policies and programs in the fields of health (particularly reproductive health and maternal and child health), population, and development.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I would like to express our deep gratitude to Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia. His unwavering support has been integral to the successful completion of this project. I would also like to extend our sincerest thanks to His Excellency Akka Pundit Sapheacha Aun Pornmoniroth, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy and Finance of the Royal Government of Cambodia, who authorized the use of the national budget and facilitated the timely release of funding.

In addition, I thank the United States Agency for International Development, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, Australian Aid, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, and ICF International for providing technical assistance.

I would like to thank Dr. Rathavuth Hong and Ms. Lady Ortiz Parra for providing technical support in all stages of the survey. I gratefully acknowledge the support and encouragement extended by the Minister of Health and Minister of Planning as well as other members of the 2021–22 CDHS Executive Committee and Technical Committee who contributed to the survey activities.

I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to all staff of the National Institute of Statistics and to Her Excellency Ms. Hang Lina, Delegate of the Royal Government of Cambodia in-charge of Director-General of the National Institute of Statistics, and His Excellency Dr. Lo Veasnakiry, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Health, who coordinated the survey operations. I express particular thanks to all of the survey respondents who supported and participated in the 2021–22 CDHS.

Last but not least, I would like to express my thanks to the technical working group members of the National Institute of Statistics, the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the Provincial Planning Department, and the Provincial Health Department; the local authorities; and the field coordinators.

We are pleased to present this report to the line ministries and to international agencies, nongovernmental organizations, policymakers, program implementers, development planners, and researchers. We hope that the report will provide useful information to address intervention concerns and future planning in the health sector.

Kitti Settha Pandita Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Her Excellency Hang Lina
Director General of the National Institute of Statistics

His Excellency Dr. Lo Veasnakiry
Secretary of State, Ministry of Health

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS   acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ANC   antenatal care
ARI   acute respiratory infection
ART   antiretroviral therapy
ASFR   age-specific fertility rates

BCG   bacillus Calmette-Guérin
BMI   body mass index

CAPI   computer-assisted personal interviewing
CBR   crude birth rate
CDC   Centers for Disease Control
CDHS   Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
CGPC   Cambodia General Population Census
COVID   corona virus disease 2019
CPR   contraceptive prevalence

DEFT   design effect
DHS   Demographic and Health Survey
DPT   diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus

EA   enumeration area
EIBF   early initiation of breastfeeding

GAR   gross attendance ratio
GFR   general fertility rate
GIZ   Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GPC   General Population Census
GPI   gender parity index

HepB   hepatitis B
Hib   Haemophilus influenzae type b
HIV   human immunodeficiency virus
HPV   human papillomavirus

IMCI   integrated management of childhood illness
IPV   inactivated polio vaccine
ISSSF   introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods
IUD   intrauterine device
IYCF   infant and young child feeding

JMP   Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

LAM	lactational amenorrhea method
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
MoH	Ministry of Health
MR	measles-rubella
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
MUAC	mid-upper-arm circumference
NAR	net attendance ratio
NGO	non-governmental organization
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PCV	pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PEP	postexposure prophylaxis
PrEP	pre-exposure prophylaxis
PRMR	pregnancy-related mortality ratio
PSU	primary sampling unit
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RHF	recommended homemade fluids
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDM	standard days method
SE	standard error
SE/R	relative standard error
STI	sexually transmitted infections
TAR	total abortion rate
TFR	total fertility rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VIA	visual inspection with acetic acid
VIP	ventilated improved pit
WFP	World Food Programme
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2021–22 CAMBODIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (CDHS)

The 2021–22 Cambodia DHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. For quick reference, they are located at the end of each chapter and can be accessed through links in the pertinent text (electronic version). Additionally, this report features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. Large, colorful maps display breakdowns for provinces in Cambodia. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.

While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, CDHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organization of CDHS tables, the presentation of background characteristics, and a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting CDHS tables.

Example 1: Exposure to mass media: Women

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women   **1**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic **3**	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women **2**
Age						
15–19	10.1	22.0	5.8	1.6	70.1	2,981
20–24	11.4	18.8	5.3	1.9	73.1	2,589
25–29	9.0	20.9	4.6	1.4	72.4	2,986
30–34	8.6	21.5	4.1	1.3	72.1	3,272
35–39	5.3	23.1	4.1	0.8	72.5	3,367
40–44	3.8	24.2	5.2	0.8	71.8	2,598
45–49	3.8	27.6	7.0	0.7	67.7	1,704
Residence						
Urban	11.1	20.6	5.2	1.9	71.4	8,239
Rural	5.1	23.6	4.9	0.8	71.8	11,257
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	3.8	24.9	4.5	0.5	70.6	763
Battambang	6.6	25.2	6.1	1.0	69.0	1,347
Kampong Cham	0.4	20.0	2.4	0.0	78.2	1,163
Kampong Chhnang	6.7	19.4	4.3	2.6	77.7	675
Kampong Speu	0.7	8.3	2.1	0.4	90.8	1,226
Kampong Thom	8.8	25.5	6.2	2.0	69.3	819
Kampot	1.7	18.7	2.6	0.8	79.8	781
Kandal	1.7	18.2	2.5	0.4	79.8	1,445
Koh Kong	1.9	4.6	1.5	0.8	93.8	140
Kratie	3.9	19.5	5.5	1.0	77.2	443
Mondul Kiri	24.4	17.5	4.0	0.6	65.1	115
Phnom Penh	15.6	20.9	5.5	1.7	67.5	3,160
Preah Vihear	12.2	16.8	4.8	0.1	70.5	332
Prey Veng	1.1	40.2	6.3	0.1	56.2	1,233
Pursat	10.0	19.7	5.4	0.3	72.8	432
Ratanak Kiri	0.6	6.3	2.0	0.0	92.0	293
Siemreap	6.6	21.5	3.9	0.3	71.7	1,548
Preah Sihanouk	43.1	44.1	31.8	26.9	43.1	243
Stung Treng	31.2	29.5	23.3	8.3	45.1	195
Svay Rieng	1.8	20.0	3.3	0.0	77.0	735
Takeo	18.9	33.2	6.8	0.8	53.3	1,162
Otdar Meanchey	5.0	23.9	5.6	3.7	74.5	242
Kep	2.0	24.6	3.4	0.1	73.2	57
Pailin	0.6	4.9	1.2	0.0	93.8	96
Tboung Khmum	5.3	23.2	4.2	0.6	72.2	851
Education						
No education	0.1	14.1	3.2	0.0	84.2	2,265
Primary	4.0	22.2	4.6	0.8	73.8	7,554
Secondary	10.4	23.5	5.5	1.6	68.9	8,278
More than secondary	23.2	29.1	6.9	(3.1) **5**	56.0	1,399
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.4	12.1	4.3	0.5	83.2	3,393
Second	4.8	26.0	5.8	0.8	69.0	3,529
Middle	5.9	23.5	4.6	0.9	71.7	3,831
Fourth	7.0	22.0	4.2	1.1	72.6	4,266
Highest	15.1	26.3	5.9	2.5	63.9	4,477
Total	(7.6)	(22.3)	(5.0)	1.2	71.6	19,496 **4**

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle, highlighted in orange in the table above. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about women age 15–49 and their exposure to different types of media. All eligible female respondents age 15–49 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1. They describe how the information is categorized. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that women access at least once a week. The fourth column shows women who access all three types of media, while

the fifth column shows women who do not access any of the three types of media on a weekly basis. The last column lists the number of women age 15–49 interviewed in the survey.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents women's exposure to media by age, urban-rural residence, province, level of education, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the CDHS report will be divided into these same categories.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in pink. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15–49 and their weekly access to different types of media. In this case, 7.6%* of women age 15–49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 22.3% watch television at least weekly, and 5.0% listen to the radio on a weekly basis.

Step 5: Draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table, to find out what percentage of women with more than a secondary education have access to all three media at least once a week. This shows that 3.1% of women age 15–49 with more than a secondary education have access to all three media at least once a week.

By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across Cambodia. Mass media are often used to communicate health messages. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help program planners and policymakers determine how to most effectively reach their target populations.

* For the purpose of this document data are presented exactly as they appear in the table, including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

a) What percentage of women in Cambodia do not access any of the three media at least once a week?
b) Which province has the highest percentage of women who access all three media at least once a week?
c) Compare women in urban areas to women in rural areas—which group is more likely to read a newspaper at least once a week?
d) Is there a clear pattern in exposure to all three media by wealth quintile?
e) What are the lowest and highest percentages (the range) of women who watch television at least once a week by age?
f) Is there a clear pattern in exposure to newspapers on a weekly basis by educational level?

those with no education to 23.2% among those with more than a secondary education.
f) Yes, the percentage of women who read a newspaper on a weekly basis increases with increasing education, from 0.1% among
a high of 27.6% among those age 45–49.
e) By age, the percentage of women who watch television at least once a week ranges from a low of 18.8% among those age 20–24 to
all three media at least once a week, compared with 2.5% of women in the highest quintile.
d) Yes, exposure to all three media increases with increasing wealth; 0.5% of women age 15–49 in the lowest wealth quintile access
c) Women in urban areas: 11.1% of urban women read a newspaper at least once a week, as compared with 5.1% of rural women.
b) The province with the highest percentage of women age 15–49 who access all three media weekly is Preah Sihanouk (26.9%).
a) 71.6%
Answers:

Example 2: Alcohol consumption: Women

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

1

Table 3.14.1 Alcohol consumption: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the month prior to the survey, and among women who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days on which at least one drink was consumed), according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

2

Background characteristic	Consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past month	Number of women	Among women who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking					Number of women who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past month
			1–5 days	6–10 days	11–24 days	Every day/almost every day[1]	Total	
Age								
15–19	6.7	2,981	93.5	4.1	0.1	2.3	100.0	201
20–24	15.3	2,589	89.6	1.9	0.7	7.8	100.0	397
25–29	18.2	2,986	87.0	2.3	1.9	8.8	100.0	542
30–34	18.7	3,272	86.6	4.9	1.3	7.2	100.0	612
35–39	20.4	3,367	81.5	2.6	3.6	12.3	100.0	685
40–44	17.6	2,598	83.6	3.6	1.4	11.4	100.0	456
45–49	16.4	1,704	77.3	5.0	5.7	12.0	100.0	280
Residence								
Urban	18.2	8,239	84.7	2.8	2.4	10.1	100.0	1,498
Rural	14.9	11,257	85.4	3.9	1.9	8.7	100.0	1,675
Province								
Banteay Meanchey	14.5	763	83.9	8.7	0.8	6.6	100.0	111
Battambang	19.8	1,347	82.6	6.3	4.1	6.9	100.0	267
Kampong Cham	6.3	1,163	90.3	0.0	0.0	9.7	100.0	73
Kampong Chhnang	14.7	675	94.6	0.8	3.3	1.2	100.0	99
Kampong Speu	9.2	1,226	41.1	0.0	1.1	57.8	100.0	113
Kampong Thom	18.7	819	92.3	3.6	0.5	3.5	100.0	154
Kampot	24.5	781	72.6	0.4	0.4	26.6	100.0	192
Kandal	15.1	1,445	91.7	0.9	0.9	6.4	100.0	218
Koh Kong	2.8	140	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Kratie	15.3	443	86.3	0.0	3.6	10.1	100.0	68
Mondul Kiri	20.9	115	67.3	8.1	1.0	23.6	100.0	24
Phnom Penh	20.5	3,160	88.6	3.0	2.7	5.6	100.0	646
Preah Vihear	20.8	332	92.1	3.4	1.5	3.0	100.0	69
Prey Veng	16.3	1,233	86.4	8.9	1.7	3.0	100.0	201
Pursat	9.6	432	(96.5)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(2.1)	100.0	41
Ratanak Kiri	16.6	293	95.4	1.4	0.0	3.2	100.0	49
Siemreap	12.6	1,548	86.3	2.2	6.2	5.3	100.0	195
Preah Sihanouk	18.5	243	65.9	6.6	11.6	15.9	100.0	45
Stung Treng	25.9	195	89.4	3.3	2.8	4.4	100.0	51
Svay Rieng	33.5	735	91.8	4.5	1.0	2.7	100.0	246
Takeo	14.6	1,162	93.0	0.8	0.0	6.2	100.0	170
Otdar Meanchey	18.4	242	42.6	0.8	0.0	56.7	100.0	45
Kep	6.6	57	(72.9)	(6.8)	(2.2)	(18.1)	100.0	4
Pailin	24.1	96	91.4	3.1	1.1	4.3	100.0	23
Tboung Khmum	7.8	851	84.1	9.6	1.7	4.6	100.0	67
Education								
No education	16.8	2,265	78.1	3.0	3.7	15.2	100.0	381
Primary	17.8	7,554	82.8	4.5	2.8	10.0	100.0	1,347
Secondary	15.0	8,278	88.5	2.6	1.0	7.9	100.0	1,242
More than secondary	14.5	1,399	93.3	1.3	2.4	3.1	100.0	203
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	15.2	3,393	81.8	4.8	2.6	10.8	100.0	517
Second	13.5	3,529	85.3	2.6	2.5	9.6	100.0	476
Middle	16.0	3,831	83.6	4.4	0.5	11.5	100.0	614
Fourth	18.0	4,266	84.7	2.1	3.1	10.1	100.0	766
Highest	17.9	4,477	88.6	3.3	2.1	5.9	100.0	800
Total	**3** 16.3	19,496	85.1	3.4	2.2	9.4	100.0	**3** 3,173

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of spirits. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the past month.

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of women: all women age 15–49 (a) and women age 15–49 who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the month before the survey (b).

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all women age 15–49 (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to women age 15–49 who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the month before the survey (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of women consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the month before the survey? It is 16.3%. Now look at the second panel. How many women consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the month before the survey? It's 3,173, or 16.3% of the 19,496 women age 15–49 (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: A total of 3,173 women consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the month before the survey. Once these women are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- Among women in Pursat who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the month before the survey, what percentage drank alcohol between 11 and 24 days of the month? The answer is 1.4%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 women (unweighted) in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 3.)

- Among women in Koh Kong who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the month before the survey, what percentage consumed an alcoholic drink every day or almost every day? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in CDHS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the CDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 15–49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a large enough sample size in each area. For the 2021–22 CDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national and provincial levels and for urban and rural areas.

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole and the 25 provinces, the number of women surveyed in each province should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to size of the province. However, if some provinces have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each province's population may not include sufficient women from each province for analysis. To solve this problem, provinces with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview 19,496 women and want to produce results that are representative of Cambodia as a whole and its provinces (as in Table 3.1). However, the total population of Cambodia is not evenly distributed among the provinces: some provinces, such as Phnom Penh, are heavily populated while others, such as Pursat, are not. Thus, Pursat must be oversampled.

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each province in order to get reliable statistics. The **blue column (1)**

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents			
Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22			
	Women		
Background characteristic	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Province			
Banteay Meanchey	3.9	763	686
Battambang	6.9	1,347	845
Kampong Cham	6.0	1,163	743
Kampong Chhnang	3.5	675	769
Kampong Speu	6.3	1,226	890
Kampong Thom	4.2	819	770
Kampot	4.0	781	805
Kandal	7.4	1,445	887
Koh Kong	0.7	140	681
Kratie	2.3	443	670
Mondul Kiri	0.6	115	827
Phnom Penh	16.2	3,160	1,073
Preah Vihear	1.7	332	846
Prey Veng	6.3	1,233	848
Pursat	2.2	432	504
Ratanak Kiri	1.5	293	730
Siemreap	7.9	1,548	898
Preah Sihanouk	1.2	243	701
Stung Treng	1.0	195	809
Svay Rieng	3.8	735	784
Takeo	6.0	1,162	866
Otdar Meanchey	1.2	242	712
Kep	0.3	57	746
Pailin	0.5	96	656
Tboung Khmum	4.4	851	750
Total	100.0	19,496	19,496

in the table at the right shows the actual number of women interviewed in each province. Within the provinces, the number of women interviewed ranges from 504 in Pursat to 1,073 in Phnom Penh. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each province.

With this distribution of interviews, some provinces are overrepresented and some provinces are underrepresented. For example, the population in Phnom Penh is about 16% of the population in Cambodia, while Pursat's population contributes only 2% of the population in Cambodia. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in Phnom Penh accounts for only about 6% of the total sample of women interviewed (1,073/19,496) and the number of women interviewed in Pursat accounts for 3% (504/19,496) of the women interviewed. Thus, this unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the population of Cambodia.

In order to get statistics that are representative of Cambodia, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Women from a small province, like Pursat, should contribute only a small amount to the national total. Women from the capital city, Phnom Penh, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" that is used to adjust the number of women from each province so that each province's contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the province. The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the "weighted" values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at the provincial level. The total national sample size of 19,496 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the women in the provinces has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the **green column (3)** to the actual population distribution of Cambodia, you would see that women in each province are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the population of the country. The weighted number of women in the survey now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in Pursat and the proportion of women who live in Phnom Penh.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at national and provincial levels. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the CDHS tables, so don't be surprised if these numbers seem low: they may actually represent a larger number of women interviewed.

Sustainable Development Goals Indicators—Cambodia DHS 2021–22

		Residence			DHS table
Indicator		Urban	Rural	Total	number
1.	**No poverty**				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services				
	a) Access to basic drinking water services	96.0	84.5	88.9	16.2.1
	b) Access to basic sanitation services	89.5	74.0	79.9	16.7
	c) Access to basic hygiene services	90.0	80.1	83.9	16.11
	d) Access to electricity[1]	98.4	87.0	91.4	2.3
	e) Access to clean fuels and technologies[2]	77.8	32.8	50.0	2.4

		Sex			
		Male	Female	Total	
2.	**Zero hunger**				
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	24.5	19.2	21.9	11.1
2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age				
	a) Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age	10.9	8.2	9.6	11.1
	b) Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age	18.0	14.6	16.3	11.1
3.	**Good health and well-being**				
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio[3]	na	na	154	18.4
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	na	98.7	9.9
3.2.1	Under-5 mortality rate[4]	20	13	16	8.1
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate[4]	10	7	8	8.1
3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	na	60.8	na	7.15.2
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older[5]	21.6	2.2	11.9	3.12
	a) Coverage of DPT containing vaccine (3rd dose)[6]	83.7	84.5	84.1	10.4
	b) Coverage of measles containing vaccine (2nd dose)[7]	70.6	73.6	72.1	10.4
	c) Coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in schedule)[8]	82.9	83.1	83.0	10.4
4.	**Quality education**				
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	52.9	60.0	56.3	2.13
5.	**Gender equality**				
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months[9,10]	na	13.2	na	14.13
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care[11]	na	80.3	na	15.12
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone[12]	91.3	84.8	88.1[a]	15.6.1, 15.6.2

		Residence			
		Urban	Rural	Total	
6.	**Clean water and sanitation**				
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services				
	a) Proportion with basic drinking water services	96.0	84.5	88.9	16.2.2
	b) Proportion with water available when needed	88.6	89.9	89.4	16.4
6.2.1	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) hand-washing facility with soap and water				
	a) Proportion using basic sanitation service	89.5	74.0	79.9	16.6, 16.7
	b) Proportion in which excreta are safely disposed of in situ or treated off site	92.5	80.3	85.0	16.8, 16.9
	c) Proportion using a hand-washing facility with soap and water	90.0	80.1	83.9	16.11
	d) Proportion using open defecation	2.9	13.8	9.6	16.6

		Sex			
		Male	Female	Total	
7.	**Affordable clean energy**				
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity[1]	98.6	88.4	92.3	2.3
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology[2]	77.8	32.8	50.0	2.4
8.	**Decent work and economic growth**				
8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider[12]	27.2	29.4	28.3[a]	15.6.1, 15,6,2
16.	**Peace, justice, and strong institutions**				
16.2.1	Percentage of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month[13]	67.8	64.9	66.4	12.2, 12.3
16.2.3	Proportion of young women aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18[14]	na	0.5	na	14.4
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	91.7	91.6	91.7	2.10
17.	**Partnerships for the goals**				
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet[15]	76.4	63.7	70.0[a]	3.5.1, 3.5.2

na = not applicable
[1] Persons living in households that report the primary source of lighting is electricity.
[2] Persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.
[3] Expressed in terms of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the 7-year period preceding the survey
[4] Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period preceding the survey
[5] Data are not age-standardized and are available for women and men age 15–49 only.
[6] The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib vaccine
[7] The percentage of children age 24–35 months who received two doses of measles-rubella vaccine
[8] The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received a three doses of pneumococcal vaccine
[9] Data are available for women age 15–49 who have ever been in union only.
[10] In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence.
[11] Data are available for currently married women only.
[12] Data are available for women and men age 15–49 only.
[13] Data are available for children age 1–14 only.
[14] Data are available for women only age 15–49.
[15] Data are available for women and men age 15–49 who have used the Internet in the last 12 months.
[a] The total is calculated as the simple arithmetic mean of the percentages in the columns for males and females.

CAMBODIA

THAILAND

LAOS

VIETNAM

Otdar Meanchey

Banteay Meanchey

Preah Vihear

Stung Treng

Ratanak Kiri

Siemreap

Pailin

Battambang

Kampong Thom

Kratie

Mondul Kiri

Pursat

Kampong Chhnang

Kampong Cham

Tboung Khmum

Koh Kong

Kampong Speu

Phnom Penh

Kandal

Prey Veng

Svay Rieng

Takeo

Kampot

Preah Sihanouk

Kep

N

0   50   100   200
Kilometers

INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY $\quad$ 1

T he 2021–22 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (2021–22 CDHS) was implemented by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH). Data collection took place from September 15, 2021, to February 15, 2022. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and offers financial support and technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide. Other agencies and organizations that facilitated the successful implementation of the survey through technical or financial support were the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Australian Aid, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Food Programme (WFP).

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2021–22 CDHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. Specifically, the survey collected information on fertility, awareness and use of family planning methods, breastfeeding practices, nutritional status of women and children, maternal and child health, adult and childhood mortality, women's empowerment, domestic violence, awareness and behavior regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and other health-related issues such as smoking.

The information collected through the 2021–22 CDHS is intended to assist policymakers and program managers in evaluating and designing programs and strategies for improving the health of Cambodia's population. The survey also provides data on indicators relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for Cambodia.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame used for the 2021–22 CDHS is the 2019 General Population Census (GPC) of Cambodia, which was conducted by the NIS. The sampling frame is a complete list of enumeration areas (EAs) covering the entire country provided by the NIS, the implementing agency for the CDHS. An EA is a natural village—or part of a village—created for the 2019 GPC that served as the counting unit for the census.

The 2021–22 CDHS followed a two-stage sample design and was intended to allow estimates of key indicators at the national level as well as for urban and rural areas and each of Cambodia's 25 provinces. The first stage involved the selection of sample points (clusters) consisting of EAs delineated for the 2019 GPC. A total of 709 clusters were selected, 241 in urban areas and 468 in rural areas. (The 2019 GPC reclassified about 20% of rural EAs as urban EAs.)

The second stage involved systematic sampling of households. A household listing operation was undertaken in all selected EAs from April to August 2021, and households to be included in the survey were randomly selected from these lists. Thirty households were selected from each cluster, for a total sample size of 21,270 households. Because of the approximately equal sample sizes in each province, the sample is not self-weighting at the national level, and weighting factors have been calculated and added to the data file so that the results will be proportional at the national level.

All women age 15–49 who were either permanent residents of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the household the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. In half of the households, all men age 15–49 who were either permanent residents of the selected households or visitors

who stayed in the household the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. In the subsample of households not selected for the male survey, height, weight, and mid-upper-arm circumference measurements were performed among women age 15–49 and children under age 5.

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used in the 2021–22 CDHS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Man's Questionnaire, and the Biomarker Questionnaire. The questionnaires, based on The DHS Program's model questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Cambodia. In addition, a self-administered Fieldworker Questionnaire collected information about the survey's fieldworkers.

The Household Questionnaire listed all members of and visitors to the selected households. Basic demographic information was collected on each person listed, including age, sex, marital status, education, and relationship to the head of the household. For children under age 18, survival status of parents was determined. Data on age, sex, and marital status of household members were used to identify women and men who were eligible for individual interviews. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on characteristics of the household's dwelling unit, such as source of drinking water; type of toilet facilities; materials used for flooring, external walls, and roofing; and ownership of various durable goods. In addition, the questionnaire included modules on disability and child discipline.

The Woman's Questionnaire was used to collect information from all eligible women age 15–49. These women were asked questions on the following topics:

- Background characteristics (including age, education, and media exposure)
- Pregnancy history and child mortality
- Knowledge, use, and source of family planning methods
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Women's minimum dietary diversity
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences (including desire for more children and ideal number of children)
- Women's work and husbands' background characteristics
- Knowledge, awareness, and behavior regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Knowledge, attitudes, and behavior related to other health issues (for example, smoking)
- Adult and maternal mortality
- Domestic violence

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to all men age 15–49 in the subsample of households selected for the men's survey. The Man's Questionnaire collected much of the same information as the Woman's Questionnaire but was shorter because it did not contain a detailed reproductive history or questions on maternal and child health.

The Biomarker Questionnaire was used to record the results of anthropometry measurements for women and children. This questionnaire was administered only to the subsamples selected for the respective biomarker component.

The purpose of the Fieldworker Questionnaire was to collect basic background information on the people who were collecting data in the field, including team supervisors, interviewers, and biomarker technicians.

1.4 ANTHROPOMETRY MEASUREMENT

Weight measurements were taken using mother/child scales with a digital display (UNICEF model S0141025). Height and length were measured using a portable baby/adult length-height measurement system (UNICEF model S0114540). Children younger than age 24 months were measured lying down (recumbent length), while older children and women were measured standing up (height). Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) was measured using new standard MUAC tape (UNICEF model S0145620).

To assess the precision of height measurements, about 10% of children were randomly selected to be measured a second time. The DHS Program defines a difference of less than 1 centimeter between the two height measurements as an acceptable level of precision. Children with a z score of less than -3 or more than 3 for height-for-age, weight-for-height, or weight-for-age were flagged and measured a second time. The remeasurement of flagged cases was performed to ensure accurate reporting of height and weight measurements.

1.5 TRAINING OF TRAINERS AND PRETEST

The pretest for the 2021–22 CDHS was implemented from June 2 to 28, 2021. The first 2 weeks were allocated for paper questionnaire training, followed by 3 days for training on computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and 2 days for field practice. ICF technical assistance was provided virtually.

Questionnaire Training

Thirty candidates participated in questionnaire training: 13 women and 17 men (20 interviewers, five supervisors, and five biomarker technicians). Five NIS coordinators and one ICF staff member conducted the questionnaire training. The anthropometry measurement training was conducted separately by UNICEF—and in parallel to the questionnaire training—for five technicians. All 30 candidates were expected to return to participate in the main survey.

The training was conducted in Khmer. Mock interviews were organized at the end of training. Each trainee completed one Household Questionnaire and two individual questionnaires. The data collected during the practice exercises were later used in training sessions to test the CAPI programs and to practice collecting data on the tablets. Coordinators from the Ministry of Health provided training on various health topics including nutrition, HIV/AIDS, child vaccinations, and family planning and reproductive health.

The training of trainers for CAPI was conducted from June 16 to 22, 2021, for five NIS staff members, and CAPI pretest training was conducted from June 23 to 25 for 30 participants including the biomarker technicians.

Interviewers and biomarker technicians conducted a 2-day fieldwork practice session to solidify skills learned during the pretest training and to provide a simulated fieldwork experience to test survey materials. The participants worked in five teams that mirrored the team composition planned for the actual fieldwork (one supervisor, four interviewers, and one biomarker technician). The practice was carried out in five villages in Kompong Thom province. Twenty-four households in each village were selected for data collection, and the teams collected data from these households during the field practice. In total, 78 households, 58 women, and 61 men were interviewed.

1.6 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

1.6.1 Questionnaire Training

The main training for the 2021–22 CDHS was organized at the Ministry of Planning main auditorium in Phnom Penh. One hundred twenty-five candidates participated in the training, 100 interviewers and 25 team supervisors. All candidates participated in questionnaire training from July 19 to 31, 2021. Two NIS

coordinators and one ICF staff member conducted the questionnaire training. About half of the participants had worked on previous rounds of the CDHS or on other surveys, while the rest had no survey experience. Forty percent (50) of the participants were from provincial health departments, another 40% (50) were from provincial statistics departments, and 20% (25) were from NIS.

Mock interviews were organized at the end of training. Each trainee completed one Household Questionnaire and two individual questionnaires. The data collected during the practice exercises were later used in training sessions to test the CAPI programs and to practice collecting data on the tablets. Representatives from development partners and from various departments of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Women's Affairs attended the training via Zoom. They participated in discussing topics related to child health and early childhood development, family planning and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, immunization, and domestic violence.

A significant challenge for the survey was that the training participants were selected by the MoH and NIS/Ministry of Planning from their provincial departments. Thus, most of the participants met expected qualifications, including experience in using computers and in working on a survey. As only the exact numbers of participants needed to form the planned teams were allowed to be trained, there were no backup interviewers.

1.6.2 Anthropometry Training

The anthropometry training was conducted by nutritionists from the MoH. Because of UNICEF's COVID-19 risk mitigation policy, UNICEF Cambodia could not participate. COVID-19 restrictions also prevented the women and children required for the anthropometry practice and standardization from coming into the NIS building. For the same reason, meetings and gatherings at community centers for anthropometry practice and standardization did not take place. Practice on measuring adults was done with interviewers and NIS staff volunteers.

1.6.3 CAPI Training

The CAPI training was done from August 2 to 21 with in-person and virtual technical assistants. The training took longer than usual because a COVID-19 incident happened within the information technology (IT) department at the end of the first week of training. Large gatherings were no longer permitted, and so participants were split into four small groups. Two groups were trained during the day, one from 8 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and another from 1:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. Two days were required to present each remaining topic on the agenda. The CAPI system was translated into Khmer, including questions, response categories, error messages, reports, menus, and so on. The translations and checking were done by ICF and NIS staff. The Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker questionnaires, as well as the interviewer and supervisor CAPI system, were also translated into Khmer.

The participants were grouped into 25 teams, each consisting of a team supervisor and four interviewers. Participants learned how to record responses in the CAPI system and how to use Bluetooth to exchange assignments and transfer questionnaire data and updates for the CAPI system. Supervisors also learned how to use an internet connection and the Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) to send data to the central office and to upload CAPI system updates into their tablets.

Because of COVID-19 regulations, field practice could not be implemented after the classroom training was completed. Instead, interviewers were asked to collect data at home and in their neighborhoods. This enabled participants to complete the training curriculum and gain experience on how to use the CAPI system for data collection and for closing a cluster. Clusters had been created for this improvised method—one cluster per team and each cluster with five households. Each team interviewer and team supervisor interviewed at least one household using the Household Questionnaire and all eligible adults who were the same gender as the interviewer using the appropriate individual questionnaire. Biomarker Questionnaires were also completed and keyed into the CAPI system. This kind of field practice would not

normally replace conventional field practice. Nonetheless, under the circumstances it was very helpful, and the training was successfully completed. The workaround ensured that one of the most important aspects of the training was accomplished.

1.7   FIELDWORK

Data collection was carried out by 25 field teams. Each team was provided a driver and a four-wheel-drive vehicle. Coordinators from the NIS and MoH coordinated and supervised fieldwork activities. ICF provided virtual technical assistance during the data collection period. The fieldwork began on September 15, 2021, in all 25 provinces, with each field team responsible for one province. The teams were closely monitored for quality control by the five field coordinators. There were instances when teams had to change their planned routing or to pause field activities due to COVID-19 outbreaks in their provinces. Data collection was completed on February 15, 2022.

Fieldwork monitoring was an integral part of the 2021–22 CDHS and was carried out during field data collection by the NIS, the MoH, and, virtually, ICF. NIS and MoH coordinators were equipped with monitoring guidelines. Every week the NIS and ICF generated field check tables from the completed interview data to monitor data quality and fieldwork progress. Feedback was regularly provided to the coordinators and the field teams.

1.8   DATA PROCESSING

The processing of the 2021–22 CDHS data began as soon as the fieldwork started. When data collection was completed in each cluster, the electronic data files were transferred via the IFSS to the NIS central office in Phnom Penh. The data files were registered and checked for inconsistencies, incompleteness, and outliers. Errors and inconsistencies were communicated to the field teams for review and correction. Secondary editing, done by NIS data processors, was carried out in the central office and included resolving inconsistencies and coding open-ended questions. The paper Biomarker Questionnaires were collected by field coordinators and then compared with the electronic data files to assess whether any inconsistencies arose during data entry. Data processing and editing were carried out using the CSPro software package. The concurrent data collection and processing offered an advantage because it maximized the likelihood of the data being error-free. Timely generation of field check tables allowed for effective monitoring. The secondary editing of the data was completed in March 2022.

Numbers in the tables throughout this report reflect weighted numbers. Percentages based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases are shown in parentheses, and percentages based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are suppressed and replaced with an asterisk. This is to caution readers when interpreting data that a percentage based on fewer than 50 cases might not be statistically reliable.

1.9   RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 describes the 2021–22 CDHS sample and presents response rates. A total of 21,270 households were selected for the CDHS sample, of which 20,967 were found to be occupied. Of the occupied households, 20,806 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 99%. In the interviewed households, 19,845 women age 15–49 were identified as eligible for individual interviews. Interviews were completed with 19,496 women, yielding a response rate of 98%. In the subsample of households selected for the male survey, 9,079 men age 15–49 were identified as eligible for individual interviews and 8,825 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 97%.

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Cambodia DHS 2021–22

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	7,230	14,040	21,270
Households occupied	7,127	13,840	20,967
Households interviewed	7,059	13,747	20,806
Household response rate[1]	99.0	99.3	99.2
Interviews with women age 15–49			
Number of eligible women	7,163	12,682	19,845
Number of eligible women interviewed	7,033	12,463	19,496
Eligible women response rate[2]	98.2	98.3	98.2
Household interviews in subsample			
Households selected	3,615	7,020	10,635
Households occupied	3,563	6,903	10,466
Households interviewed	3,531	6,856	10,387
Household response rate in subsample[1]	99.1	99.3	99.2
Interviews with men age 15–49			
Number of eligible men	3,237	5,842	9,079
Number of eligible men interviewed	3,166	5,659	8,825
Eligible men response rate[2]	97.8	96.9	97.2

[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

2

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Key Findings</td></tr>
<tr>
<td>▪</td>
<td><i>Cooking:</i> About half of Cambodian households (51%) use clean fuels and technologies for cooking.</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪</td>
<td><i>Lighting:</i> Nearly all of households use clean fuels and technologies for lighting the house.</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪</td>
<td><i>Household composition:</i> On average, households in Cambodia have 4.1 members, and 31% of households are female-headed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪</td>
<td><i>Birth registration:</i> 92% of children under age 5 had their births registered with the civil authorities; this includes 87% with a birth certificate and 5% whose birth was registered but who do not have a birth certificate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪</td>
<td><i>School attendance:</i> 74% of girls age 6–11 attend primary school, as compared with 72% of boys. The net attendance ratio (NAR) drops in secondary school: 45% of girls and 39% of boys age 12–18 attend secondary school.</td>
</tr>
</table>

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2021–22 CDHS provides a context for interpreting demographic and health indicators and furnishes an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. The information also sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on housing characteristics and household possessions, use of clean fuels and technologies (related to cooking and lighting), wealth, household population composition, children's living arrangements and orphanhood, birth registration, educational attainment, and school attendance.

2.1 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The 2021–22 CDHS collected data on access to electricity, flooring materials, and the number of rooms used for sleeping. Ninety-two percent of households in Cambodia have access to electricity (99% in urban areas and 88% in rural areas). The flooring materials most commonly used are wood/planks (40%) and ceramic tiles (19%). Usage of these materials varies widely by residence, with 51% of rural households using wood/planks and 33% of urban households using ceramic tiles (**Table 2.1**). In Cambodia, tobacco is smoked in the home daily in 29% of households (20% in urban areas and 35% in rural areas).

2.1.1 Use of Clean Fuels and Technologies

Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

The percentage of the population using clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting where each component is defined as follows:

Clean cooking fuels and technologies

Includes electric stove, solar cooker, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas stove, piped natural gas stove, and biogas stove.

Clean lighting fuels and technologies

Includes electricity, solar lantern, battery-powered or rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern, and biogas lamp.

Sample: Households and de jure population

2.1.2 Cooking

Slightly more than half of Cambodian households (51%) use clean fuels and technologies for cooking (79% in urban areas and 34% in rural areas). The most commonly used clean fuel or technology is LPG/natural gas stove (47%). Nearly half of households (49%) cook with a three-stone stove or open fire (**Table 2.2**).

2.1.3 Lighting

Ninety-nine percent of households in Cambodia use clean fuels and technologies for lighting. Electricity is the most commonly used clean fuel and technology (91%) for lighting (**Table 2.3**). Ninety-eight percent of urban households light their home with electricity, as compared with only 87% of rural households.

2.1.4 Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technologies

Fifty percent of the household population relies primarily on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and 50% relies primarily on solid fuels. The majority of the urban population (78%) relies primarily on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, while 67% of the rural population relies primarily on solid fuels (**Table 2.4**). Nearly the entire household population primarily relies on clean fuels and technologies for lighting. However, only 50% of the household population primarily relies on clean fuels and technologies for both cooking and lighting.

2.2 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

2.2.1 Household Durable Goods

Table 2.5 shows information on ownership of various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals. Urban households are generally more likely to own the listed household effects. For example, 60% of urban households own television sets, as compared with 47% of rural households. Also, 45% of urban households own a refrigerator, compared with 15% of rural households. However, rural households are more likely to own agricultural land (69%) and farm animals (66%) than urban households (31% and 29%, respectively). Nationally, the most common means of transportation are motorcycles/scooters (82% of households) and bicycles (54% of households).

2.2.2 Wealth Index

Wealth index

Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by her or his score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each comprising 20% of the population.

Sample: Households

Table 2.6 presents wealth quintiles according to urban-rural residence and province. The table also includes the Gini coefficient, a measure of disparity in wealth. The Gini coefficient ranges from 0–1, with 0 implying an equal distribution of wealth and 1 implying a totally unequal distribution.

Figure 2.1 and **Table 2.6** show that 42% of the de jure population in urban areas is in the highest wealth quintile, as compared with 6% in rural areas. Fifty-seven percent of rural household members are in either the lowest (30%) or the second (27%) wealth quintile.

Ratanak Kiri has the highest percentage of the population in the lowest wealth quintile (75%). The percentage of the population in the highest wealth quintile is highest in Phnom Penh (68%) and Preah Sihanouk (32%) (**Table 2.6**).

Figure 2.1 **Household wealth by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintile
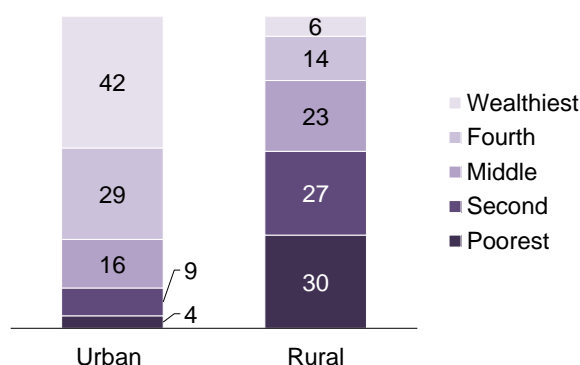
2.3 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors).

De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

How data are calculated

All tables are based on the de facto population unless otherwise specified.

The 2021–22 CDHS included a total of 82,998 individuals, of whom 39,662 were male and 43,336 were female. **Table 2.7** shows that 32% of the population is age 0–14, 61% is age 15–64, and only 7% is age 65 and older.

Figure 2.2 shows the de facto household population by 5-year age groups according to sex. This type of distribution is characteristic of developing countries in demographic transition, with declining birth and death rates.

Table 2.8 shows that 31% of households in Cambodia are female-headed. Overall, the average

Figure 2.2 **Population pyramid**

Percent distribution of the household population

household has 4.1 usual members, and differences between urban and rural households are minor. Seventeen percent of households in Cambodia include children who are orphans or who are not living with either biological parent.

Trends: The mean household size declined from 5.4 persons in 2000 to 4.1 in 2021–22.
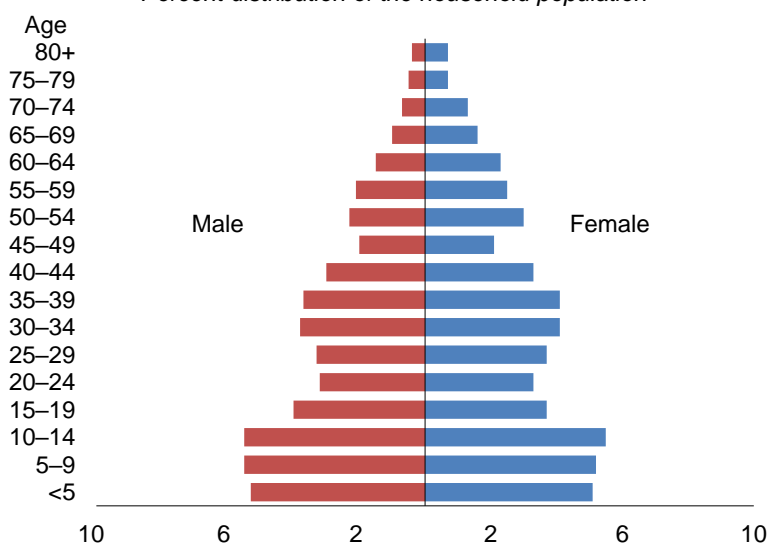
2.4   CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL

Orphan
A child with one or both parents who are dead.
Sample: Children under age 18

Fourteen percent of children under age 18 are not living with a biological parent, and 7% are orphans. The percentage of children not living with a biological parent and the percentage of children with one or both parents dead increase with age; among children age 15–17, 16% do not live with a biological parent, and for 12% one or both parents are deceased (**Table 2.9**).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 18 who do not live with a biological parent increased from 8% in 2005 to 14% in 2021–22.

2.5   BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth
Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but the birth is registered with the civil authorities.
Sample: De jure children under age 5

The global concern regarding the need to have all births registered by 2030 is evident in targets 16.9.1 and 17.19.2 of the SDGs. This is important given the need to protect all children because a child who is not registered is in danger of being shut out of society—denied the right to an official identity, a recognized name, and a nationality.

Table 2.10 presents information on birth registration of children under age 5. At the time of the survey, 92% of children's births were registered with the civil authorities; this includes 87% with a birth certificate and 5% whose birth was registered but who do not have a birth certificate.

Children under age 1 (85%) are less likely to have their birth registered than children age 1–4 (93%). The percentage of children whose birth is registered is slightly higher in urban areas (93%) than in rural areas (91%). There are large variations by province in the percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, ranging from 74% in Ratanak Kiri to 99% in Kampong Cham (**Map 2.1**).

Map 2.1 **Birth registration by province**

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities
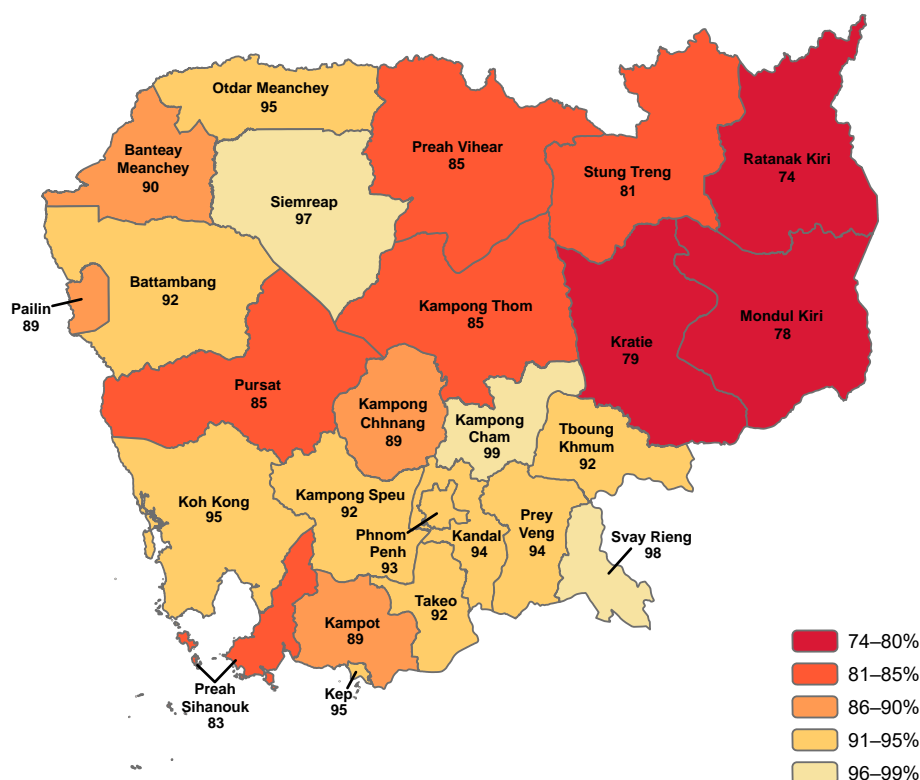
Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities increased from 66% in 2005 to 92% in 2021–2022.

2.6   EDUCATION

2.6.1   Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

Half of the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling, and half of the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

Education is one of the most important aspects of social and economic development. **Tables 2.11.1** and **2.11.2** present information on educational attainment among the household population age 6 and over.

Overall, 20% of women and girls age 6 and over have never been to school, 40% have attended some primary school, 8% have completed primary school but advanced no further, 24% have attended some secondary school, 4% have completed secondary school but advanced no further, and 4% have attained some education after secondary school. Women and girls age 6 and over have completed a median of 3.8 years of schooling.

Educational attainment among men and boys is slightly higher than for women and girls. Thirteen percent of men and boys age 6 and over have never been to school, 38% have attended some primary school, 8% have completed primary school but advanced no further, 28% have attended some secondary school, 6% have completed secondary school but advanced no further, and 6% have attained some education after secondary school. Men and boys age 6 and over have completed a median of 4.8 years of schooling.

Trends: Median years of schooling among females increased from 1.1 years in 2000 to 3.8 years in 2021–22; over the same period, median years of schooling increased from 2.5 years to 4.8 years among males.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median number of years of schooling is higher in urban areas than rural areas among both females (5.0 years versus 2.9 years) and males (6.3 years versus 4.0 years).

- Among both females and males, the median number of years of schooling increases with increasing wealth. For example, among females, the median number of years of schooling completed rises from 1.6 years in the lowest wealth quintile to 6.5 years in the highest quintile.

2.6.2 Primary and Secondary School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)
Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school.
Sample: Children age 6–11 for primary school NAR and children age 12–18 for secondary school NAR

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)
The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school-age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school-age population.
Sample: Children age 6–11 for primary school GAR and children age 12–18 for secondary school GAR

In Cambodia, the primary school net attendance ratio (NAR) for children age 6–11 is 73% (74% for girls and 72% for boys). The secondary school NAR for children age 12–18 drops to 42% (45% for girls and 39% for boys) (**Table 2.12**).

The primary school gross attendance ratio (GAR) for children age 6–11 is 93%, (93% for both girls and boys). The secondary school GAR for children age 12–18 is 48%, and the ratio is higher for girls than for boys (51% and 46%, respectively).

Gender parity index (GPI)
The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male students attending secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.
Sample: Primary school students and secondary school students

A GPI of 1 indicates parity or equality between male and female school participation. The GPI for the GAR at the primary school level is 1.00, indicating that in primary school there are equal numbers of male and female students. However, at the secondary school level, the GPI for the GAR is 1.13, indicating that there are more girls than boys attending secondary school (**Table 2.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The NAR and GAR vary by province. For example, the primary school NAR is lowest in Kampong Speu (34%) and highest in Kampong Chhnang (94%).

- The secondary school NAR and GAR both increase with increasing household wealth. In contrast, the primary school NAR and GAR do not have a clear relationship with household wealth.

2.6.3 Participation Rate in Organized Learning among Children Age 5

> **Participation rate in organized learning—adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR)**
>
> Percentage of children 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) who are attending an early childhood education program or primary school. The ratio is termed adjusted since it includes children in primary school.
>
> *Sample:* Children age 5 at the beginning of the school year

Fifty-six percent of children who were age 5 at the beginning of the school year participated in organized learning; 26% attended an early childhood education program, and 31% attended primary school (**Table 2.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The adjusted NAR for children age 5 at the beginning of the school year is higher among girls (60%) than boys (53%).

- By province, the adjusted NAR is highest in Banteay Meanchey (77%) and lowest in Kampong Speu (13%).

- The children age 5 at the beginning of the school year in the lowest wealth quintile have the lowest adjusted NAR (48%) and those in the highest wealth quintile have the highest adjusted NAR (71%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

Table 2.1 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
Yes	98.6	87.8	92.0	98.6	88.4	92.3
No	1.4	12.2	8.0	1.4	11.6	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth, sand	3.3	7.7	6.0	3.0	7.0	5.5
Dung	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Wood/planks	23.0	50.9	40.1	24.1	51.5	41.0
Palm/bamboo	3.7	14.8	10.5	4.1	15.3	11.0
Parquet or polished wood	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4
Vinyl or asphalt strips	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ceramic tiles	32.9	10.0	18.9	33.6	10.2	19.1
Cement	23.4	5.6	12.5	21.7	5.6	11.7
Carpet	12.9	10.6	11.5	12.7	10.1	11.1
Total[1]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	48.0	58.9	54.7	40.5	55.4	49.7
Two	29.6	28.9	29.2	31.7	30.5	31.0
Three or more	22.4	12.1	16.1	27.8	14.1	19.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Frequency of smoking in the home						
Daily	20.3	35.1	29.3	22.2	37.9	31.9
Weekly	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.9
Monthly	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
Less than once a month	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Never	76.0	60.5	66.5	74.1	57.8	64.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	8,066	12,740	20,806	32,837	52,986	85,822

[1] Total includes one household with other flooring material.

Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by place for cooking, cooking technology, and cooking fuel, according to residence, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Place for cooking						
In the house	62.5	41.5	49.6	60.4	39.6	47.6
Separate room/kitchen	18.0	13.8	15.4	18.7	13.7	15.6
No separate room/kitchen	44.3	26.4	33.3	41.4	24.6	31.1
Missing	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.9
In a separate building	18.7	27.8	24.3	20.0	29.2	25.6
Outdoors	18.6	30.4	25.9	19.6	31.1	26.7
No food cooked in household	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main cooking technology						
Clean fuels and technologies	**78.6**	**33.5**	**51.0**	**77.8**	**32.8**	**50.0**
Electric stove	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.4
Solar cooker	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5
LPG/natural gas stove	74.3	29.8	47.0	73.6	29.3	46.3
Piped natural gas stove	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Biogas stove	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other fuels and technologies	**21.2**	**66.3**	**48.8**	**22.1**	**67.1**	**49.9**
Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol/ethanol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional solid fuel stove	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
With a chimney	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Without a chimney	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Three-stone stove/open fire	21.0	65.9	48.5	22.0	66.6	49.5
Other	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
No food cooked in household	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Clean fuels and technologies[1]	**78.6**	**33.5**	**51.0**	**77.8**	**32.8**	**50.0**
Solid fuels for cooking	**21.1**	**66.3**	**48.8**	**22.1**	**67.1**	**49.9**
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charcoal	4.4	7.3	6.2	4.7	7.6	6.5
Wood	16.7	58.9	42.5	17.3	59.5	43.3
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural crop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal dung/waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Garbage/plastic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other fuels	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No food cooked in household	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	8,066	12,740	20,806	32,837	52,986	85,822

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas
[1] Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol.

Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Lighting

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by main lighting fuel or technology, according to residence, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Main lighting fuel or technology	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Clean fuels and technologies	99.8	99.2	99.4	99.8	99.3	99.5
Electricity	98.4	86.5	91.1	98.4	87.0	91.4
Solar lantern	0.9	8.7	5.7	0.9	8.5	5.6
Rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Battery-powered flashlight/torch/lantern	0.5	3.6	2.4	0.5	3.5	2.3
Biogas lamp	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gasoline lamp	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene/paraffin lamp	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Charcoal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Oil lamp	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candle	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No lighting in household	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	8,066	12,740	20,806	32,837	52,986	85,822

Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

Percentage of de jure population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, percentage relying on solid fuels for cooking, percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for lighting, and percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for both cooking and lighting, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking[1]	Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking[2]	Number of persons in households that reported cooking	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting[3]	Number of persons in households that reported use of lighting	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting[4]	Number of persons
Residence							
Urban	77.8	22.1	32,812	99.8	32,837	77.8	32,837
Rural	32.8	67.2	52,915	99.3	52,972	32.8	52,986
Province							
Banteay Meanchey	29.7	70.3	3,790	99.3	3,794	29.8	3,794
Battambang	33.0	67.0	6,243	99.0	6,245	32.9	6,251
Kampong Cham	35.7	64.3	5,905	99.3	5,919	35.8	5,919
Kampong Chhnang	30.6	69.4	2,829	99.4	2,829	30.6	2,829
Kampong Speu	54.0	46.0	4,830	99.2	4,826	53.8	4,830
Kampong Thom	32.7	67.3	3,878	99.2	3,888	32.9	3,888
Kampot	61.3	38.7	3,464	99.5	3,464	61.1	3,464
Kandal	71.3	28.7	6,202	99.7	6,208	71.3	6,208
Koh Kong	62.7	37.2	629	99.4	629	62.8	629
Kratie	24.0	76.0	2,050	99.5	2,050	23.8	2,050
Mondul Kiri	35.9	64.1	485	99.6	485	35.9	486
Phnom Penh	98.1	1.9	11,721	100.0	11,735	98.1	11,735
Preah Vihear	12.6	87.4	1,421	99.9	1,421	12.6	1,421
Prey Veng	40.5	59.5	6,327	99.4	6,341	40.5	6,341
Pursat	23.4	76.6	2,364	99.3	2,364	23.4	2,364
Ratanak Kiri	18.9	81.1	1,265	99.5	1,264	18.9	1,265
Siemreap	36.2	63.8	6,726	99.3	6,737	36.3	6,737
Preah Sihanouk	80.7	19.3	1,025	99.8	1,025	80.7	1,025
Stung Treng	22.4	77.5	873	99.4	874	22.1	874
Svay Rieng	60.3	39.7	3,223	100.0	3,223	60.3	3,223
Takeo	60.0	39.9	4,909	99.7	4,909	60.1	4,911
Otdar Meanchey	13.6	86.4	1,057	99.0	1,059	13.2	1,059
Kep	75.1	24.9	232	99.6	232	74.8	232
Pailin	52.7	47.3	431	98.2	432	52.7	432
Tboung Khmum	34.9	65.1	3,846	99.7	3,855	35.0	3,855
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	3.0	97.0	17,133	98.0	17,149	3.1	17,163
Second	8.5	91.5	17,146	99.6	17,170	8.4	17,170
Middle	54.0	45.9	17,137	99.9	17,159	54.0	17,159
Fourth	86.6	13.4	17,153	100.0	17,165	86.6	17,165
Highest	98.0	2.0	17,158	100.0	17,166	98.0	17,166
Total	50.0	49.9	85,727	99.5	85,808	50.0	85,822

[1] Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol
[2] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust
[3] Includes electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern, battery-powered flashlight/torch/lantern, and biogas lamp
[4] In order to calculate SDG indicator 7.1.2, persons living in households that report no cooking, space heating, or lighting are included in the numerator. In this survey, questions on space heating were not asked. Rather, all persons were assumed to have no space heating.

Table 2.5 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals, according to residence, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Possession	Residence Urban	Rural	Total
Household effects			
Radio	14.9	18.3	17.0
Television	59.7	47.4	52.2
Mobile phone	94.9	89.4	91.5
Computer	17.4	4.9	9.7
Non-mobile telephone	0.9	0.4	0.6
Refrigerator	44.8	15.1	26.6
Watch	43.9	21.1	29.9
Means of transportation			
Bicycle	51.0	55.4	53.7
Animal-drawn cart	1.0	2.4	1.9
Motorcycle/scooter	85.5	79.0	81.5
Car/truck	22.3	9.8	14.6
Boat with a motor	1.4	4.4	3.2
Ownership of agricultural land	31.3	69.4	54.7
Ownership of farm animals[1]	29.3	65.7	51.6
Number of households	8,066	12,740	20,806

[1] Cows, bulls, other cattle, horses, donkeys, goats, sheep, chickens, or other poultry

Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and province, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Residence/province	Wealth quintile Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient[1]
Residence								
Urban	4.0	8.9	15.6	29.3	42.1	100.0	32,837	0.10
Rural	29.9	26.9	22.7	14.2	6.3	100.0	52,986	0.18
Province								
Banteay Meanchey	17.7	29.7	23.5	14.9	14.1	100.0	3,794	0.20
Battambang	25.2	24.1	20.1	16.4	14.1	100.0	6,251	0.21
Kampong Cham	19.9	34.9	24.0	14.0	7.3	100.0	5,919	0.20
Kampong Chhnang	34.1	25.8	18.8	11.6	9.7	100.0	2,829	0.21
Kampong Speu	17.9	19.7	27.4	26.5	8.5	100.0	4,830	0.19
Kampong Thom	34.3	28.8	19.7	10.0	7.3	100.0	3,888	0.19
Kampot	15.4	16.7	27.0	27.1	13.8	100.0	3,464	0.15
Kandal	3.0	14.8	29.2	32.2	20.8	100.0	6,208	0.18
Koh Kong	24.5	14.2	17.7	23.8	19.7	100.0	629	0.24
Kratie	48.7	19.0	16.7	11.6	4.0	100.0	2,050	0.28
Mondul Kiri	51.4	12.5	11.9	12.9	11.3	100.0	486	0.38
Phnom Penh	0.0	0.4	3.6	28.4	67.5	100.0	11,735	0.03
Preah Vihear	60.9	19.3	8.0	7.0	4.8	100.0	1,421	0.33
Prey Veng	11.8	31.8	31.6	14.9	10.0	100.0	6,341	0.15
Pursat	37.2	28.4	18.2	10.5	5.7	100.0	2,364	0.19
Ratanak Kiri	75.4	6.0	5.5	7.1	6.1	100.0	1,265	0.47
Siemreap	28.1	19.6	14.6	16.2	21.5	100.0	6,737	0.23
Preah Sihanouk	7.5	7.4	20.8	32.5	31.9	100.0	1,025	0.14
Stung Treng	68.2	7.8	8.8	10.5	4.8	100.0	874	0.40
Svay Rieng	13.4	23.0	25.3	25.7	12.6	100.0	3,223	0.17
Takeo	9.0	20.0	28.5	27.3	15.2	100.0	4,911	0.14
Otdar Meanchey	45.4	22.9	16.3	9.6	5.9	100.0	1,059	0.28
Kep	6.7	9.7	22.8	34.5	26.2	100.0	232	0.16
Pailin	23.6	14.5	16.8	23.2	21.8	100.0	432	0.24
Tboung Khmum	25.0	27.1	23.0	17.4	7.5	100.0	3,855	0.19
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	85,822	0.18

[1] The Gini coefficient is a measure of inequality. It ranges from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (perfect inequality).

Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by various age groups, and percentage of the de facto household population age 10–19, according to sex and residence, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	10.2	9.3	9.7	11.6	10.2	10.9	11.1	9.8	10.4
5–9	10.5	8.9	9.7	12.1	10.6	11.3	11.4	10.0	10.7
10–14	10.2	10.0	10.1	12.3	10.9	11.5	11.4	10.5	11.0
15–19	8.4	6.9	7.6	8.4	7.1	7.7	8.4	7.0	7.7
20–24	7.3	7.1	7.2	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.7	6.3	6.5
25–29	8.1	8.5	8.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	7.0	7.1	7.1
30–34	9.2	9.1	9.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.9	7.8	7.8
35–39	8.8	9.1	9.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.8	7.9	7.9
40–44	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3
45–49	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1
50–54	4.8	5.3	5.1	4.9	6.1	5.5	4.9	5.8	5.4
55–59	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.6
60–64	3.0	4.2	3.7	3.4	4.4	3.9	3.2	4.4	3.8
65–69	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.2	3.3	2.8	2.2	3.0	2.6
70–74	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.5	2.4	2.0
75–79	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.2
80+	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0–14	30.8	28.2	29.4	35.9	31.7	33.7	34.0	30.4	32.1
15–64	64.2	65.0	64.6	58.3	59.4	58.9	60.6	61.6	61.1
65+	5.0	6.8	5.9	5.8	8.9	7.4	5.5	8.1	6.8
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child and adult populations									
0–17	36.2	32.6	34.3	41.4	36.6	38.9	39.4	35.1	37.1
18+	63.8	67.4	65.7	58.5	63.4	61.1	60.6	64.9	62.8
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents 10–19	18.6	16.9	17.7	20.6	18.0	19.2	19.8	17.6	18.6
Number of persons	15,372	16,716	32,088	24,290	26,620	50,910	39,662	43,336	82,998

Table 2.8 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size, mean size of households, and percentage of households with orphans and children under age 18 not living with a biological parent, according to residence, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	68.1	69.5	68.9
Female	31.9	30.5	31.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	5.9	5.2	5.5
2	15.9	12.2	13.6
3	18.0	18.3	18.2
4	23.5	25.9	25.0
5	18.0	18.8	18.5
6	9.3	10.7	10.2
7	4.3	5.2	4.9
8	2.7	2.0	2.3
9+	2.4	1.7	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	4.1	4.2	4.1
Percentage of households with children under age 18 who are orphans or not living with a biological parent			
Double orphans	1.6	2.1	1.9
Single orphans[1]	5.0	5.0	5.0
Children not living with a biological parent[2]	9.5	15.3	13.0
Orphans and/or children not living with a biological parent	13.2	18.7	16.6
Number of households	8,066	12,740	20,806

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent
[2] Children not living with a biological parent are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.

Table 2.9 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent					Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only mother alive	Only father alive	Both dead	Missing information on father/mother				
Age														
0–4	78.9	8.0	1.8	0.7	0.3	8.5	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.3	100.0	10.0	3.6	8,720
<2	82.8	8.7	1.7	0.5	0.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	100.0	5.7	2.8	3,486
2–4	76.4	7.6	1.9	0.8	0.3	10.9	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.3	100.0	12.8	4.1	5,234
5–9	73.4	6.9	2.1	1.3	0.5	12.4	0.8	0.3	1.7	0.5	100.0	15.2	5.4	8,945
10–14	71.7	5.7	4.0	1.5	1.0	12.2	0.9	0.4	2.3	0.5	100.0	15.7	8.5	9,206
15–17	69.6	5.6	6.1	1.5	1.2	10.7	1.6	0.5	2.9	0.3	100.0	15.6	12.3	4,368
Sex														
Male	73.8	6.7	3.2	1.3	0.8	10.9	0.8	0.3	2.1	0.3	100.0	14.0	7.1	15,874
Female	74.1	6.7	3.1	1.1	0.6	11.2	0.7	0.3	1.7	0.5	100.0	13.9	6.4	15,364
Residence														
Urban	76.3	7.3	3.4	1.5	0.7	7.8	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.5	100.0	10.3	6.7	11,117
Rural	72.6	6.3	3.0	1.1	0.7	12.8	0.8	0.3	2.1	0.3	100.0	16.0	6.8	20,121
Province														
Banteay Meanchey	57.2	6.7	2.4	1.3	0.9	29.5	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	31.3	5.2	1,508
Battambang	62.1	6.2	5.9	1.5	0.8	14.6	1.1	0.4	6.3	1.1	100.0	22.4	14.5	2,410
Kampong Cham	75.1	4.5	3.7	0.5	1.0	8.3	1.2	0.3	4.5	0.7	100.0	14.4	10.8	2,224
Kampong Chhnang	71.2	12.3	2.0	2.4	0.9	9.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	11.2	4.3	1,086
Kampong Speu	80.9	6.2	4.2	1.2	0.5	5.4	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.1	100.0	6.9	6.2	1,678
Kampong Thom	81.7	3.9	2.7	0.6	0.9	7.4	0.5	0.3	1.9	0.2	100.0	10.0	6.2	1,476
Kampot	70.9	7.1	2.3	1.3	0.1	14.4	1.0	0.2	2.3	0.5	100.0	17.8	6.0	1,196
Kandal	80.1	7.5	3.2	1.3	0.6	5.4	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	100.0	6.8	5.2	2,195
Koh Kong	79.7	5.1	2.1	1.6	0.3	8.6	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	11.2	5.0	228
Kratie	83.3	5.1	2.4	0.3	1.6	5.1	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	7.4	6.2	742
Mondul Kiri	85.9	3.4	4.6	0.6	0.6	3.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	4.6	6.4	205
Phnom Penh	75.2	7.7	3.3	1.2	0.6	7.9	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.7	100.0	11.3	7.4	3,657
Preah Vihear	88.4	2.5	3.6	0.7	0.5	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	4.2	5.4	565
Prey Veng	68.2	6.3	1.8	1.2	0.4	21.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	22.0	3.2	2,323
Pursat	73.8	3.6	3.1	1.7	0.8	13.1	1.1	0.1	2.5	0.1	100.0	16.8	7.7	867
Ratanak Kiri	92.5	1.8	2.5	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	2.0	3.3	533
Siemreap	75.1	7.4	3.7	1.0	1.3	7.2	0.3	0.4	3.0	0.7	100.0	10.8	8.7	2,746
Preah Sihanouk	74.4	11.0	2.6	2.0	0.8	7.6	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	8.7	4.6	365
Stung Treng	84.7	5.5	2.1	0.7	0.5	4.9	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.3	100.0	6.2	3.9	356
Svay Rieng	75.2	7.1	3.0	1.6	0.6	10.8	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	12.5	5.4	1,144
Takeo	71.4	8.9	1.9	2.0	0.1	14.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	15.6	3.5	1,659
Otdar Meanchey	73.1	7.9	2.7	2.5	0.3	11.9	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	13.5	4.6	416
Kep	76.2	10.3	3.1	2.2	0.3	6.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	7.8	4.8	83
Pailin	74.3	4.5	3.2	2.1	1.2	7.3	0.7	0.5	6.2	0.1	100.0	14.6	11.7	170
Tboung Khmum	71.1	7.9	1.9	1.2	0.2	15.2	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	17.4	4.2	1,407
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	73.9	6.3	3.4	1.3	1.2	10.3	0.9	0.5	1.6	0.5	100.0	13.4	7.6	6,904
Second	69.4	7.0	3.1	1.0	0.7	15.0	0.8	0.3	2.4	0.4	100.0	18.4	7.3	6,425
Middle	69.4	6.8	4.0	1.3	0.4	13.7	1.0	0.4	2.5	0.5	100.0	17.5	8.3	6,206
Fourth	76.6	7.8	3.1	1.3	0.4	8.8	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.2	100.0	10.6	5.3	6,066
Highest	81.1	5.3	1.9	1.3	0.6	6.8	0.7	0.2	1.7	0.4	100.0	9.4	5.1	5,637
Total <15	74.6	6.9	2.6	1.2	0.6	11.1	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.4	100.0	13.7	5.9	26,870
Total <18	73.9	6.7	3.1	1.2	0.7	11.0	0.8	0.3	1.9	0.4	100.0	14.0	6.8	31,238

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who:		Total percentage of children whose births are registered	Number of children
	Had a birth certificate	Did not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<1	77.4	7.8	85.2	1,716
1–4	89.1	4.2	93.2	7,004
Sex				
Male	87.0	4.8	91.7	4,419
Female	86.5	5.0	91.6	4,301
Residence				
Urban	88.5	4.9	93.3	3,145
Rural	85.8	4.9	90.7	5,575
Province				
Banteay Meanchey	81.4	8.1	89.5	377
Battambang	87.6	4.8	92.4	671
Kampong Cham	97.6	0.8	98.5	547
Kampong Chhnang	86.6	2.1	88.7	320
Kampong Speu	86.5	5.8	92.4	458
Kampong Thom	77.0	7.5	84.5	421
Kampot	85.9	3.2	89.1	341
Kandal	90.5	3.8	94.3	610
Koh Kong	91.6	3.2	94.8	64
Kratie	72.5	6.1	78.6	225
Mondul Kiri	69.4	8.8	78.2	59
Phnom Penh	90.0	3.4	93.4	1,076
Preah Vihear	65.2	19.8	85.1	164
Prey Veng	94.2	0.2	94.4	674
Pursat	82.3	2.4	84.7	225
Ratanak Kiri	65.4	8.3	73.8	132
Siemreap	95.7	0.8	96.5	715
Preah Sihanouk	75.3	7.5	82.8	102
Stung Treng	76.6	4.4	81.0	104
Svay Rieng	94.6	2.9	97.6	362
Takeo	71.7	20.7	92.4	509
Otdar Meanchey	89.6	5.4	95.0	114
Kep	90.4	4.8	95.2	22
Pailin	85.8	3.5	89.3	47
Tboung Khmum	88.9	2.6	91.6	381
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	79.4	6.0	85.4	1,899
Second	88.0	3.8	91.7	1,731
Middle	88.0	4.7	92.7	1,769
Fourth	87.4	6.3	93.8	1,735
Highest	92.1	3.4	95.5	1,586
Total	86.8	4.9	91.7	8,720

Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number of women	Median years completed
Age										
6–9	27.7	72.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,517	0.4
10–14	2.6	57.4	17.0	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,566	4.5
15–19	3.5	10.0	8.5	70.4	4.8	2.7	0.1	100.0	3,044	8.2
20–24	5.2	17.0	9.5	39.5	13.9	14.9	0.2	100.0	2,727	7.8
25–29	6.9	23.2	9.1	36.4	10.6	13.5	0.2	100.0	3,082	6.9
30–34	11.0	28.0	11.9	31.4	7.0	10.5	0.3	100.0	3,395	5.9
35–39	17.5	40.6	10.6	23.7	3.7	3.6	0.2	100.0	3,443	4.3
40–44	24.5	45.5	7.9	18.0	2.7	1.3	0.1	100.0	2,718	3.2
45–49	23.5	47.1	5.6	18.8	3.5	1.4	0.2	100.0	1,763	3.0
50–54	26.4	46.6	4.9	17.6	3.1	1.2	0.3	100.0	2,511	2.8
55–59	38.9	46.6	4.0	8.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	100.0	2,099	1.4
60–64	42.1	44.4	2.4	8.5	0.9	0.6	1.0	100.0	1,892	1.1
65+	54.1	33.5	3.0	6.9	0.9	0.2	1.2	100.0	3,502	0.0
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3	*
Residence										
Urban	14.3	35.5	8.7	28.2	5.9	7.1	0.3	100.0	14,869	5.0
Rural	24.2	42.4	7.4	21.0	2.7	1.9	0.3	100.0	23,393	2.9
Province										
Banteay Meanchey	25.2	40.6	8.2	19.6	4.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	1,705	3.1
Battambang	18.2	41.5	7.7	25.2	3.9	3.0	0.4	100.0	2,746	3.7
Kampong Cham	24.0	43.1	7.5	20.8	2.4	2.0	0.2	100.0	2,620	3.2
Kampong Chhnang	21.3	41.0	7.6	23.0	3.8	3.2	0.1	100.0	1,311	3.3
Kampong Speu	21.7	38.6	10.3	24.2	3.2	1.9	0.1	100.0	2,198	3.9
Kampong Thom	35.4	38.2	6.4	16.4	1.9	1.3	0.5	100.0	1,661	1.8
Kampot	19.9	39.0	6.7	25.7	4.5	4.0	0.2	100.0	1,571	3.9
Kandal	15.5	39.4	9.5	27.6	4.4	3.3	0.2	100.0	2,883	4.5
Koh Kong	26.9	37.9	7.5	21.0	3.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	284	3.1
Kratie	17.8	46.9	8.3	21.6	2.7	2.8	0.0	100.0	886	3.0
Mondul Kiri	28.7	36.7	7.1	21.4	4.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	198	2.7
Phnom Penh	11.2	30.8	9.0	30.9	7.2	10.8	0.1	100.0	5,245	5.9
Preah Vihear	20.9	44.3	6.5	21.4	4.0	2.6	0.2	100.0	583	3.0
Prey Veng	16.6	47.1	7.7	22.8	1.9	2.9	0.9	100.0	2,751	3.3
Pursat	27.7	40.3	6.9	19.9	3.4	1.3	0.5	100.0	1,032	3.0
Ratanak Kiri	41.6	36.0	6.0	12.6	2.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	550	1.2
Siemreap	20.9	41.8	5.7	21.5	4.8	5.0	0.3	100.0	2,969	3.3
Preah Sihanouk	19.8	38.0	10.7	23.6	4.5	3.4	0.1	100.0	456	4.1
Stung Treng	22.7	47.2	8.8	15.5	3.1	2.4	0.2	100.0	366	2.6
Svay Rieng	16.9	46.3	9.3	21.9	3.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	1,422	3.3
Takeo	17.8	38.5	6.5	28.3	3.3	4.3	1.3	100.0	2,316	4.2
Otdar Meanchey	25.8	43.0	8.0	17.8	3.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	474	2.9
Kep	19.4	38.8	7.9	22.5	7.3	3.6	0.4	100.0	105	4.0
Pailin	18.6	40.7	7.7	24.6	3.6	4.5	0.2	100.0	185	3.7
Tboung Khmum	29.9	37.4	7.4	21.4	1.9	1.9	0.2	100.0	1,745	2.8
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	34.3	44.8	6.5	13.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	7,446	1.6
Second	24.5	44.5	7.6	19.9	2.3	0.8	0.4	100.0	7,647	2.8
Middle	19.4	42.9	8.0	24.3	3.1	1.9	0.5	100.0	7,690	3.6
Fourth	14.6	38.7	9.1	28.9	4.8	3.6	0.2	100.0	7,729	4.6
Highest	9.4	28.2	8.3	32.5	8.5	12.9	0.2	100.0	7,751	6.5
Total	20.3	39.8	7.9	23.8	3.9	3.9	0.3	100.0	38,262	3.8

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Completed grade 6 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 12 at the secondary level

Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number of men	Median years completed
Age										
6–9	31.6	67.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,687	0.3
10–14	3.8	64.0	14.9	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,541	3.9
15–19	3.8	17.1	9.4	62.6	4.4	2.7	0.0	100.0	3,326	7.5
20–24	7.0	19.9	7.8	39.7	12.7	12.4	0.4	100.0	2,648	7.4
25–29	7.9	24.2	10.0	33.6	9.9	13.6	0.8	100.0	2,771	6.8
30–34	8.5	24.7	8.5	32.3	11.1	14.1	0.8	100.0	3,117	6.8
35–39	10.4	32.2	8.9	30.6	8.7	8.5	0.7	100.0	3,076	5.8
40–44	12.4	35.8	7.9	29.2	7.6	6.0	1.0	100.0	2,496	5.2
45–49	14.2	33.7	7.6	30.1	8.7	4.6	1.2	100.0	1,638	5.2
50–54	13.2	33.5	7.4	31.7	9.0	4.5	0.8	100.0	1,936	5.4
55–59	20.1	40.1	7.4	23.4	5.5	2.9	0.7	100.0	1,737	3.6
60–64	24.1	45.2	6.7	17.6	2.7	1.3	2.4	100.0	1,279	2.7
65+	23.6	39.5	7.9	21.3	3.5	2.0	2.2	100.0	2,167	3.2
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1	*
Residence										
Urban	8.5	31.2	7.7	32.7	9.1	10.3	0.5	100.0	13,506	6.3
Rural	15.6	42.8	8.7	25.4	4.1	2.5	0.8	100.0	20,914	4.0
Province										
Banteay Meanchey	16.5	43.9	10.3	21.7	4.4	3.0	0.2	100.0	1,523	3.7
Battambang	11.5	43.4	8.6	26.4	5.7	3.2	1.3	100.0	2,583	4.3
Kampong Cham	13.3	43.1	7.9	28.8	4.5	2.4	0.0	100.0	2,334	4.4
Kampong Chhnang	14.3	41.5	8.4	26.6	4.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	1,115	4.3
Kampong Speu	12.9	40.5	9.6	28.2	6.1	2.5	0.2	100.0	1,952	4.7
Kampong Thom	31.0	38.7	7.0	18.3	2.2	1.5	1.4	100.0	1,516	2.2
Kampot	12.5	36.4	8.9	30.3	7.0	4.9	0.1	100.0	1,325	5.1
Kandal	11.6	33.6	9.3	33.0	7.1	4.6	0.8	100.0	2,550	5.5
Koh Kong	19.5	36.8	8.6	24.8	6.6	3.7	0.0	100.0	262	4.1
Kratie	11.4	49.1	8.6	25.7	2.8	2.5	0.0	100.0	888	3.9
Mondul Kiri	18.0	40.6	9.4	25.1	4.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	195	3.9
Phnom Penh	6.7	25.7	6.7	33.8	10.6	16.5	0.0	100.0	4,928	7.4
Preah Vihear	13.4	45.9	8.0	23.6	5.3	3.0	0.9	100.0	550	3.8
Prey Veng	7.6	41.7	7.9	32.8	4.1	4.8	1.1	100.0	2,308	5.0
Pursat	17.7	44.7	8.7	21.3	3.9	2.5	1.2	100.0	997	3.9
Ratanak Kiri	29.7	40.4	6.9	16.2	4.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	552	2.2
Siemreap	13.2	39.6	7.5	25.6	7.1	6.2	0.8	100.0	2,693	4.5
Preah Sihanouk	11.7	36.1	9.2	30.0	8.0	4.6	0.4	100.0	440	5.2
Stung Treng	16.3	49.5	7.2	18.0	4.5	3.7	0.9	100.0	348	3.1
Svay Rieng	7.3	41.3	10.0	32.5	4.7	4.1	0.1	100.0	1,245	5.1
Takeo	9.1	33.9	8.1	31.7	7.5	6.0	3.7	100.0	1,898	5.6
Otdar Meanchey	16.4	41.7	8.0	26.4	5.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	434	4.1
Kep	12.8	36.3	10.0	26.9	8.4	5.3	0.4	100.0	98	5.1
Pailin	10.8	39.3	9.6	28.1	5.8	5.2	1.2	100.0	177	4.8
Tboung Khmum	18.5	38.4	10.4	26.9	3.5	1.8	0.5	100.0	1,508	4.2
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	22.8	50.2	8.4	16.2	1.5	0.3	0.6	100.0	6,811	2.6
Second	15.6	45.1	9.1	25.1	3.2	0.9	1.0	100.0	6,770	3.8
Middle	12.5	40.0	9.3	30.5	4.8	2.4	0.6	100.0	6,737	4.7
Fourth	8.2	33.8	8.9	36.0	8.1	4.5	0.7	100.0	6,942	5.9
Highest	5.7	22.9	6.0	33.3	12.4	19.2	0.5	100.0	7,159	8.0
Total	12.8	38.2	8.3	28.3	6.1	5.6	0.7	100.0	34,420	4.8

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Completed grade 6 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 12 at the secondary level

Table 2.12 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling, and the gender parity index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index[3]
PRIMARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	75.3	75.8	75.5	1.01	95.9	95.9	95.9	1.00
Rural	70.3	72.3	71.3	1.03	90.7	90.7	90.7	1.00
Province								
Banteay Meanchey	89.7	91.5	90.6	1.02	116.7	120.2	118.4	1.03
Battambang	73.4	80.9	77.0	1.10	95.0	98.7	96.8	1.04
Kampong Cham	50.5	58.9	54.9	1.17	70.7	70.1	70.4	0.99
Kampong Chhnang	92.5	94.2	93.3	1.02	120.7	115.7	118.2	0.96
Kampong Speu	33.7	33.7	33.7	1.00	41.0	40.2	40.6	0.98
Kampong Thom	68.5	67.0	67.7	0.98	89.9	91.7	90.8	1.02
Kampot	63.8	66.4	65.1	1.04	79.4	77.1	78.3	0.97
Kandal	62.3	66.3	64.3	1.06	78.0	77.8	77.9	1.00
Koh Kong	53.7	51.3	52.5	0.96	69.4	70.1	69.8	1.01
Kratie	87.1	92.5	89.7	1.06	110.7	114.4	112.5	1.03
Mondul Kiri	76.7	73.2	75.0	0.95	96.8	93.8	95.3	0.97
Phnom Penh	88.2	85.7	87.0	0.97	113.3	113.8	113.5	1.00
Preah Vihear	75.2	74.8	75.0	0.99	98.2	99.3	98.7	1.01
Prey Veng	78.6	77.1	77.8	0.98	102.1	102.1	102.1	1.00
Pursat	48.0	45.0	46.5	0.94	72.5	55.8	64.4	0.77
Ratanak Kiri	73.9	85.2	79.6	1.15	117.4	116.8	117.1	0.99
Siemreap	76.4	78.4	77.4	1.03	91.3	98.4	94.8	1.08
Preah Sihanouk	73.5	78.1	75.7	1.06	96.2	88.7	92.5	0.92
Stung Treng	85.0	88.4	86.6	1.04	114.2	126.4	119.9	1.11
Svay Rieng	91.5	88.3	89.9	0.97	112.6	101.8	107.2	0.90
Takeo	77.9	78.3	78.1	1.00	95.3	97.4	96.3	1.02
Otdar Meanchey	78.2	83.2	80.7	1.06	102.4	108.7	105.6	1.06
Kep	61.3	56.8	59.1	0.93	84.2	71.8	78.2	0.85
Pailin	89.4	88.6	89.0	0.99	118.3	112.4	115.4	0.95
Tboung Khmum	58.3	59.1	58.7	1.01	69.8	71.8	70.8	1.03
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	69.9	71.5	70.7	1.02	95.5	93.5	94.5	0.98
Second	72.4	72.1	72.2	1.00	93.4	88.1	90.7	0.94
Middle	66.7	72.0	69.3	1.08	86.0	88.2	87.1	1.03
Fourth	73.7	74.8	74.3	1.02	92.2	96.0	94.1	1.04
Highest	78.3	78.5	78.4	1.00	95.1	98.0	96.5	1.03
Total	72.0	73.5	72.8	1.02	92.5	92.5	92.5	1.00
SECONDARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	44.3	45.3	44.8	1.02	51.0	53.0	52.0	1.04
Rural	36.1	44.7	40.4	1.24	42.2	50.4	46.3	1.19
Province								
Banteay Meanchey	49.0	53.7	51.4	1.10	57.4	63.6	60.6	1.11
Battambang	37.4	52.5	44.5	1.40	42.7	56.2	49.0	1.32
Kampong Cham	25.3	40.1	31.8	1.59	30.6	48.2	38.3	1.58
Kampong Chhnang	59.0	64.2	61.7	1.09	65.7	77.7	72.0	1.18
Kampong Speu	16.9	20.4	18.6	1.21	17.8	24.2	20.8	1.36
Kampong Thom	31.0	41.4	36.0	1.33	37.0	46.8	41.8	1.27
Kampot	32.8	38.0	35.5	1.16	37.4	42.7	40.2	1.14
Kandal	36.1	32.8	34.3	0.91	42.7	34.7	38.3	0.81
Koh Kong	29.9	34.8	32.5	1.16	34.7	36.3	35.5	1.05
Kratie	38.9	46.3	42.1	1.19	42.2	50.0	45.6	1.18
Mondul Kiri	34.9	40.5	37.6	1.16	41.9	44.5	43.2	1.06
Phnom Penh	45.0	53.2	49.0	1.18	52.4	61.2	56.8	1.17
Preah Vihear	41.1	43.9	42.5	1.07	45.3	47.4	46.4	1.05
Prey Veng	47.8	49.1	48.5	1.03	56.4	57.5	57.0	1.02
Pursat	24.1	28.6	26.1	1.19	28.8	34.7	31.4	1.21
Ratanak Kiri	30.3	26.5	28.4	0.88	35.6	30.3	33.0	0.85
Siemreap	47.6	48.7	48.1	1.02	54.3	56.4	55.3	1.04
Preah Sihanouk	47.9	57.4	52.3	1.20	53.4	62.3	57.5	1.17
Stung Treng	27.0	32.8	30.2	1.21	30.0	35.1	32.8	1.17
Svay Rieng	52.0	54.7	53.3	1.05	59.3	63.3	61.2	1.07
Takeo	60.5	53.3	56.4	0.88	74.2	63.0	67.8	0.85
Otdar Meanchey	39.2	46.7	42.7	1.19	44.9	54.4	49.3	1.21
Kep	29.6	30.8	30.2	1.04	39.2	44.4	41.6	1.13
Pailin	44.2	52.5	48.3	1.19	50.6	60.1	55.3	1.19
Tboung Khmum	31.6	39.9	35.7	1.26	37.7	44.6	41.1	1.18

Continued…

Table 2.12—Continued

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index[3]
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	22.5	28.7	25.5	1.27	26.2	32.1	29.0	1.23
Second	35.5	44.5	39.9	1.25	40.7	51.4	45.9	1.26
Middle	40.3	46.6	43.4	1.15	47.0	52.9	49.9	1.13
Fourth	42.8	44.1	43.5	1.03	50.5	52.0	51.3	1.03
Highest	56.4	61.1	58.7	1.08	65.1	68.9	66.9	1.06
Total	39.2	44.9	42.0	1.15	45.5	51.4	48.4	1.13

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age (6–11 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age (12–18 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100.0.
[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100.0.
[3] The gender parity index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The gender parity index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

Table 2.13 Participation rate in organized learning

Percent distribution of children 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year by attendance at an early childhood education program or primary school, and the adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of children attending					
	An early childhood education program	Primary school	Neither an early childhood education program nor primary school	Total	Adjusted NAR[1]	Number of children age 5 at the beginning of the school year
Sex						
Male	24.3	28.6	47.1	100.0	52.9	1,059
Female	27.3	32.7	40.0	100.0	60.0	973
Residence						
Urban	23.3	32.4	44.3	100.0	55.7	716
Rural	27.0	29.6	43.4	100.0	56.6	1,316
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	47.0	30.0	23.1	100.0	76.9	106
Battambang	31.5	25.7	42.9	100.0	57.1	169
Kampong Cham	17.6	30.8	51.6	100.0	48.4	153
Kampong Chhnang	27.2	39.3	33.5	100.0	66.5	66
Kampong Speu	5.9	6.6	87.5	100.0	12.5	99
Kampong Thom	25.8	30.5	43.7	100.0	56.3	87
Kampot	18.7	28.8	52.5	100.0	47.5	80
Kandal	30.4	26.8	42.8	100.0	57.2	138
Koh Kong	20.0	23.5	56.5	100.0	43.5	18
Kratie	21.2	34.8	44.0	100.0	56.0	41
Mondul Kiri	20.4	35.8	43.8	100.0	56.2	13
Phnom Penh	21.6	37.3	41.1	100.0	58.9	253
Preah Vihear	28.4	31.2	40.4	100.0	59.6	38
Prey Veng	24.6	48.2	27.1	100.0	72.9	162
Pursat	15.0	14.3	70.7	100.0	29.3	53
Ratanak Kiri	17.6	44.3	38.1	100.0	61.9	31
Siemreap	40.9	18.5	40.7	100.0	59.3	170
Preah Sihanouk	16.0	13.3	70.7	100.0	29.3	20
Stung Treng	15.5	47.8	36.7	100.0	63.3	28
Svay Rieng	17.0	46.8	36.2	100.0	63.8	59
Takeo	30.3	30.9	38.8	100.0	61.2	113
Otdar Meanchey	26.6	33.1	40.3	100.0	59.7	33
Kep	12.0	32.5	55.6	100.0	44.4	5
Pailin	25.6	46.6	27.8	100.0	72.2	10
Tboung Khmum	26.5	27.4	46.1	100.0	53.9	88
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	25.5	22.6	51.9	100.0	48.1	480
Second	28.5	26.9	44.6	100.0	55.4	411
Middle	22.9	31.9	45.1	100.0	54.9	384
Fourth	25.7	30.0	44.2	100.0	55.8	406
Highest	25.8	45.0	29.2	100.0	70.8	351
Total	25.7	30.6	43.7	100.0	56.3	2,032

[1] Percentage of children 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) who are attending early childhood education or primary school.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

3

<div style="background:blue">Key Findings</div>

- **Literacy:** The percentage of respondents who are literate has increased since 2014, from 76% to 81% among women and from 84% to 86% among men. Over the same period, the median number of years of schooling completed has increased from 4.8 to 6.0 years among women and from 6.0 to 6.7 years among men.
- **Internet usage:** 64% of women and 77% of men reported that they had ever used the internet.
- **Employment:** 66% of women and 87% of men are currently employed.
- **Occupation:** The proportion of respondents working in agricultural occupations has declined since 2014, from 44% to 21% among women and from 51% to 28% among men. In contrast, the proportion who are engaged in skilled manual labor has increased from 26% to 37% among men and from 22% to 27% among women.

T his chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, literacy, marital status, employment, occupation, wealth, health insurance coverage, residence at birth, current place of residence, and recent migration. The chapter also presents information on respondents' use of alcohol and tobacco. Together, this information is useful for understanding the factors that affect use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviors.

3.1   BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

The 2021–22 CDHS interviewed 19,496 women and 8,825 men age 15-49. **Table 3.1** shows the percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by background characteristics. Forty-four percent of women and 46% of men are under age 30.

Nearly all Cambodians are Buddhist (97% each of women and men). Three percent of respondents identify as Muslim or Christian or do not practice any religion.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married or living together with a partner (69% and 62%, respectively). Women are less likely than men to have never been married (25% and 35%, respectively).

About three in five Cambodians live in rural areas (58% of women and 57% of men).

3.2   EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy
Respondents who have attended higher than secondary school are assumed to be literate. All other respondents were considered literate if they could read aloud all or part of a sentence shown to them.
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Education is one of the most important determinants of an individual's knowledge and behavior. **Table 3.2.1**, **Table 3.2.2**, and **Figure 3.1** show levels of education among women and men. Women are twice as likely as men to have no formal education (12% versus 6%), while half of women (50%) and 58% of men have some secondary education or higher.

Eighty-one percent of women and 86% of men are literate (**Tables 3.3.1** and **3.3.2**).

Trends: The percentage of respondents who are literate has increased since 2014, from 76% to 81% among women and from 84% to 86% among men. The percentage of women and men with no education has remained basically unchanged over the same period. The median number of years of schooling completed has increased from 4.8 to 6.0 years among women and from 6.0 to 6.7 years among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women are better educated than rural women; only 7% of urban women have no education, as opposed to 15% of rural women (**Table 3.2.1**).

- Educational attainment among women increases with increasing household wealth (**Figure 3.2**). For example, only 2% of women in the lowest wealth quintile have a secondary education or higher, as compared with 33% of those in the highest quintile. A similar pattern is observed among men.

Figure 3.1 **Education of survey respondents**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed
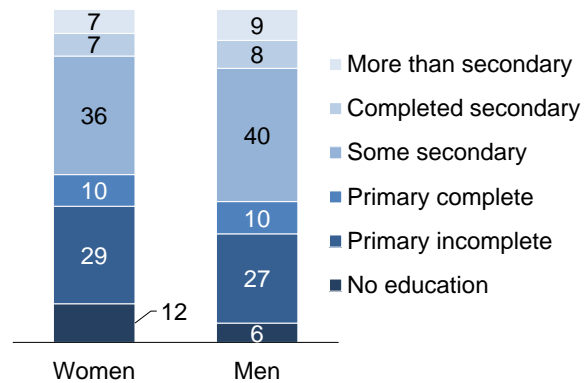
Figure 3.2 **Secondary education by household wealth**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 with secondary education complete or higher
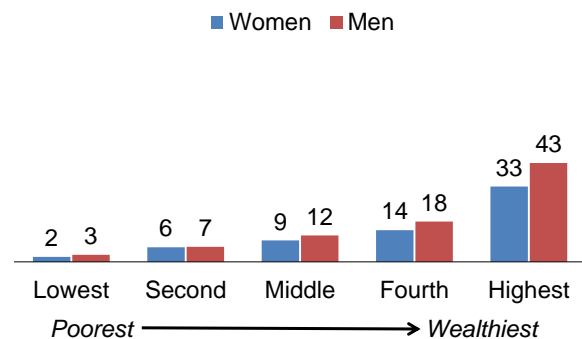
- The percentage of women who have completed secondary education or higher is highest in Phnom Penh (26%) and lowest in Kampong Thom and Ratanak Kiri (7% each) (**Map 3.1**).

Map 3.1 **Secondary education by province**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 with secondary education complete or higher
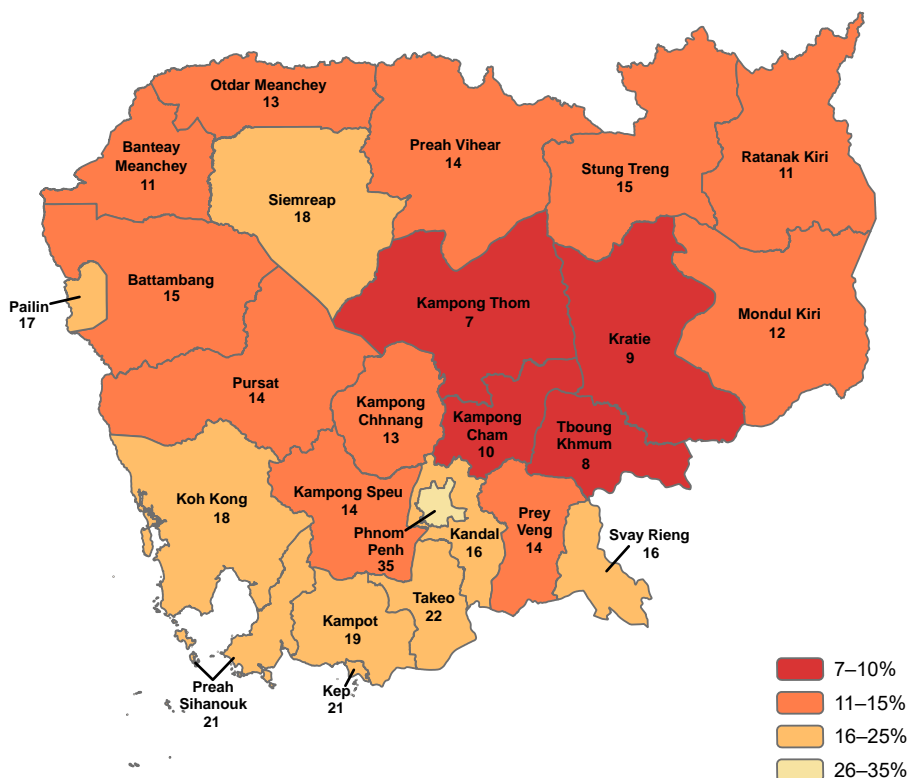
- The median number of years of education completed is higher among urban residents than rural residents. Urban women have completed a median of 7.0 years of education, while the median among rural women is 5.2 years. The corresponding figures among men are 8.0 years and 5.9 years.

- Women and men in the lowest wealth quintile (60% and 71%, respectively) are less likely than other women and men to be literate (**Table 3.3.1** and **Table 3.3.2**).

3.3   MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE AND INTERNET USAGE

Exposure to mass media

Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered regularly exposed to that form of media.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Use of the internet

Respondents were asked if they have ever used the internet from any device, if they used the internet in the last 12 months, and, if so, how often they have used it during the last month.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Exposure to different mass media is key to information dissemination and expansion of knowledge. **Tables 3.4.1** and **3.4.2** show the percentages of women and men who are exposed to different types of media, by background characteristics. The level of exposure to mass media is generally low in Cambodia. Among both women and men, television is the most frequently accessed form of media: 22% of women and 30% of men watch television at least once a week. Eight percent of women read newspapers and 5% listen to the radio at least once a week. The corresponding percentages among men are 23% and 12%.

Figure 3.3 shows that 72% of female respondents and 57% of male respondents have no access to any of the three media sources at least once a week.

The internet has gradually become an important means of transacting business, sharing information, and interacting through social media, and a number of organizations have adopted it as a way to reach people. There are currently online shopping platforms through which business is transacted on a daily basis in Cambodia. Also, some e-health platforms have started operating in the country, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. Overall, 64% of women and 77% of men age 15–49 reported that they had ever used the internet, and practically all of those reported using the internet in the past 12 months (**Tables 3.5.1** and **3.5.2**).

Figure 3.3 **Exposure to mass media**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are exposed to media on a weekly basis

■ Women ■ Men
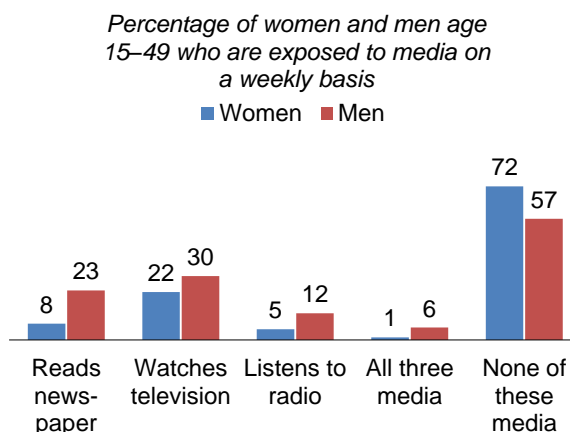
Trends: Women's and men's exposure to mass media has declined since 2014. For example, the proportion of women who listen to the radio at least once a week has dropped from 32% to 5%. This proportion has also dropped among men, from 45% to 12%. The proportion of respondents having no access to any of the three sources (newspaper, television, and radio) has increased from 31% to 72% among women and from 25% to 57% among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- While the percentage of women who read a newspaper at least once a week is very low, urban women are over two times more likely to read a newspaper than rural women (11% and 5%, respectively). The urban-rural gap is less evident in television viewing and radio listening.

- The percentages of women and men with no access to any of the three media sources are lowest in Preah Sihanouk (43% and 14%, respectively) and among those in the highest wealth quintile (64% and 29%, respectively). Women and men with no formal education are most likely to have no access to any of the three media (84% and 82%, respectively).

- Urban women and men (73% and 88%, respectively) are more likely than rural women and men (58% and 69%, respectively) to have ever used the internet.

- The proportion of women and men who have ever used the internet increases substantially by wealth quintile. Less than half (41%) of women and 56% of men in the lowest wealth quintile have ever used the internet, as compared with 79% of women and 95% of men in the highest wealth quintile.

- The proportion of women and men who have ever used the internet also increases with increasing education.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

In the 2021–22 CDHS, respondents were asked whether they were employed at the time of the survey and, if not, whether they had worked at any time during the 12 months preceding the survey. **Tables 3.6.1** and **3.6.2** show that 66% of women and 87% of men are currently employed. Furthermore, 9% of women and 4% of men reported that they had worked in the past 12 months but were not currently employed.

Trends: Current employment among women age 15–49 declined between 2014 and 2021–22, from 71% to 66%. However, the percentage of currently employed men changed only slightly (88% and 87%, respectively).

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ Divorced, separated, or widowed women (80%) are more likely to be employed than women who are currently married or living together with a partner (69%) and those who have never been married (55%) (**Table 3.6.1**). Among men, those who are currently married or living with a partner (97%) and those who are divorced, separated, or widowed (89%) are more likely to be employed than those who have never been married (68%) (**Table 3.6.2**).

▪ Urban women (75%) are more likely to be currently employed than rural women (60%). The urban-rural difference among men is not significant.

▪ The percentage of women who are currently employed increases with an increasing level of household wealth. However, this relationship is not observed in men.

▪ The percentage of women and men who are currently employed does not have a linear relationship with education.

3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorized as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, domestic service, agriculture, and other.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

Tables **3.7.1** and **3.7.2** show that only small proportions of men and women were employed in professional/technical/managerial occupations in the 12 months before the survey (7% each). The two most frequently reported occupations among Cambodian women are sales and services and skilled manual work (33% and 27%, respectively). Among men, the top two occupations reported are skilled manual and agricultural work (37% and 28%, respectively). A lower percentage of women (21%) than men (28%) are engaged in agricultural work (**Figure 3.4**).

The large majority of employed women in Cambodia are paid for their work in cash (84%). Women engaged in agricultural work are much more likely (15%) than those working in nonagricultural occupations (2%) to not be paid for their work. Forty-nine percent of women who worked in the past year are self-employed, and another 45% worked for a non-family member (**Table 3.8**).

Figure 3.4 Occupation

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation

Trends: There has been a substantial decline since 2014 in the proportion of women working in agricultural occupations, from 44% to 21%. Among men, the proportion has decreased from 51% to 28%. In contrast, the proportion of respondents who are engaged in skilled manual labor has increased from 26% to 37% among men and from 22% to 27% among women.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ Women and men living in rural areas are more likely to be engaged in agricultural work (34% and 41%, respectively) than those living in urban areas (5% and 9%, respectively) (**Tables 3.7.1** and **3.7.2**).

▪ Women and men with more than a secondary education are more likely than those at other educational levels to be engaged in professional/technical/managerial work (56% and 49%, respectively). The percentages of men and women employed in professional/technical/managerial and clerical occupations generally increase with increasing wealth.

▪ Women and men with no education are mostly engaged in the agriculture sector (41% and 52%, respectively).

3.6   HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

The 2021–22 CDHS collected information about specific types of insurance coverage and the percentages of women and men with any health insurance. More than one in five women (22%) and 13% of men age 15–49 have health insurance. Social security health insurance is the most popular type of insurance among both women and men (16% and 10%, respectively) (**Table 3.9.1** and **Table 3.9.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women who have any form of health insurance has increased since 2014, from 16% to 22%. Health insurance coverage among men has not changed.
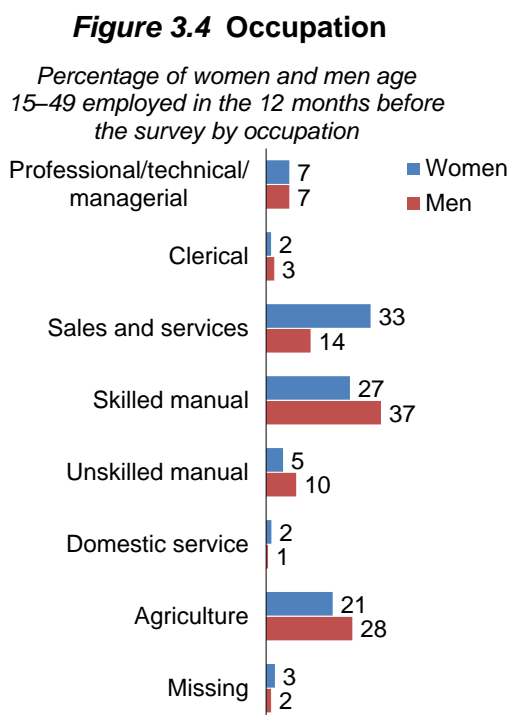
3.7   TOBACCO USE

Table 3.10.1 shows that cigarette smoking and use of any type of tobacco are rare among Cambodian women (2%). Twenty-one percent of men smoke cigarettes and 2% use other type of tobacco. Nearly all men who smoke cigarettes also use other types of tobacco. Most of them (19%) smoke daily and 3% smoke occasionally (**Table 3.10.2**). Among men who smoke cigarettes daily, 29% smoke less than five cigarettes each day, while 15% smoke five to nine cigarettes, 22% smoke 10–14 cigarettes, and 30% smoke 15–24 cigarettes each day. Five percent of men who smoke cigarettes smoke 25 or more cigarettes daily (**Table 3.11**). Less than 1% of women and men use smokeless tobacco (**Table 3.12**).

Trends: Tobacco use among women is uncommon in Cambodia; since 2014, the percentage of women who report that they smoke has remained unchanged (2%), while the percentage of women who use other types of tobacco has dropped from 4% to less than 1%. The proportion of men who report that they smoke has decreased from 32% to 21%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who use any type of tobacco increases from less than 1% among those age 15–19 to 6% among those age 45–49. The corresponding percentages among men are 8% and 40% (**Table 3.13**).

- The percentage of women and men who use tobacco is higher in Ratanak Kiri (22% and 39%, respectively) and Stung Treng (13% and 41%, respectively) than in other provinces.

- The percentage of women who use tobacco declines with increasing education, from 8% among those with no formal education to less than 1% among those with more than a secondary education. The corresponding percentages among men are 51% and 2%.

- Similarly, the percentage of women and men who use tobacco declines rapidly with increasing wealth quintile.

3.8   ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Almost 7 in 10 men (69%) and 16% of women consumed alcoholic beverages in the month prior to the survey. The majority of women who consumed alcoholic beverages (85%) did so only 1–5 days during the preceding month. Men drink more frequently than women; 10% of men drink every day or almost every day, 60% drink 1–5 days per month, 18% drink 6–10 days per month, and 12% drink between 11 and 24 days per month (**Table 3.14.1** and **Table 3.14.2**).

Among women who consumed alcohol during the preceding month, 80% consumed only one drink on days when alcohol was consumed, whereas 12% consumed two drinks. Twenty percent of men consumed at least four drinks on days when alcohol was consumed, 24% consumed two to three drinks, and 56% consumed only one drink (**Table 3.15.1** and **Table 3.15.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Alcohol consumption among women is less common in Koh Kong (3%) than in Svay Rieng (34%) and Stung Treng (26%). Alcohol consumption among men is generally high in all provinces, ranging from 64% in Kampong Cham, Prey Veng, and Stung Treng to 80% in Mondul Kiri and Preah Vihear.

- The proportion of women who consume alcohol is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (18% versus 15%). There is no urban-rural difference in alcohol consumption among men.

- Alcohol consumption does not have a linear association with education or household wealth.

3.9 RESIDENCE AT BIRTH AND RECENT MIGRATION

> **Recent migration**
>
> Percentage of respondents who were born outside of their current place of residence and moved to their current place of residence in the 5 years preceding the survey.
>
> *Sample:* Women and men age 15–49 who were born outside their current place of residence

Twenty-five percent of women and 36% of men were not born at their current place of residence. Among these respondents, 34% of women and 40% of men moved to the current place of residence in the 5 years prior to the survey. Less than 1% of women and men were born outside of Cambodia (**Table 3.16.1** and **Table 3.16.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who were born outside of their current place of residence and move there in the 5 years before the survey is higher in urban areas (38% and 48%, respectively) than in rural areas (27% and 30%, respectively).

- Women and men with no formal education (25% and 24%, respectively) are less likely to have moved to their current place of residence during the last 5 years than other women and men.

3.9.1 Type of Migration

Most women and men who moved to their current place of residence in the 5 years before the survey moved from an urban area to another urban area (40% and 48%, respectively). The next most common types of migration are rural to urban among women (29%) and rural to rural among men (23%) (**Table 3.17**).

3.9.2 Reason for Migration

The most common reason for migration among women and men is employment (35% and 37%, respectively) (**Table 3.18.1** and **Table 3.18.2**). Migration for employment is substantially higher among urban women than their rural counterparts (48% versus 15%). A similar difference is observed among men.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on the characteristics of survey respondents, see the following tables:

<u>Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents</u>

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15–19	15.3	2,981	3,099	17.7	1,559	1,543
20–24	13.3	2,589	2,684	13.9	1,226	1,223
25–29	15.3	2,986	3,052	14.7	1,299	1,309
30–34	16.8	3,272	3,192	16.2	1,432	1,408
35–39	17.3	3,367	3,241	16.0	1,416	1,440
40–44	13.3	2,598	2,557	13.5	1,191	1,194
45–49	8.7	1,704	1,671	8.0	702	708
Self-reported health status						
Very good	3.6	709	845	8.9	786	624
Good	68.3	13,307	12,876	64.2	5,664	5,411
Moderate	25.5	4,971	5,255	24.7	2,184	2,614
Bad	2.5	494	504	2.1	187	171
Very bad	0.1	15	16	0.0	4	5
Religion						
Buddhist	97.4	18,980	18,846	97.3	8,590	8,570
Muslim	1.8	342	415	2.1	183	191
Christian	0.7	135	190	0.5	47	59
No religion	0.2	38	43	0.1	5	5
Other	0.0	2	2	0.0	0	0
Marital status						
Never married	24.6	4,788	4,616	34.9	3,078	2,918
Married	68.1	13,269	13,513	61.3	5,407	5,607
Living together	1.1	223	242	1.0	90	75
Divorced/separated	4.2	815	719	2.5	219	183
Widowed	2.1	400	406	0.3	31	42
Residence						
Urban	42.3	8,239	7,033	42.6	3,762	3,166
Rural	57.7	11,257	12,463	57.4	5,063	5,659
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	3.9	763	686	3.7	327	309
Battambang	6.9	1,347	845	7.2	636	412
Kampong Cham	6.0	1,163	743	6.0	533	343
Kampong Chhnang	3.5	675	769	2.9	259	306
Kampong Speu	6.3	1,226	890	6.0	532	394
Kampong Thom	4.2	819	770	4.3	376	338
Kampot	4.0	781	805	3.6	322	339
Kandal	7.4	1,445	887	7.7	678	419
Koh Kong	0.7	140	681	0.7	60	309
Kratie	2.3	443	670	2.5	216	337
Mondul Kiri	0.6	115	827	0.6	50	332
Phnom Penh	16.2	3,160	1,073	16.9	1,490	513
Preah Vihear	1.7	332	846	1.7	149	382
Prey Veng	6.3	1,233	848	7.0	615	436
Pursat	2.2	432	504	2.5	219	259
Ratanak Kiri	1.5	293	730	1.7	149	372
Siemreap	7.9	1,548	898	8.5	749	408
Preah Sihanouk	1.2	243	701	1.3	113	325
Stung Treng	1.0	195	809	0.9	81	333
Svay Rieng	3.8	735	784	3.5	311	337
Takeo	6.0	1,162	866	5.1	453	345
Otdar Meanchey	1.2	242	712	1.2	109	333
Kep	0.3	57	746	0.3	26	346
Pailin	0.5	96	656	0.5	41	302
Tboung Khmum	4.4	851	750	3.7	331	296
Education						
No education	11.6	2,265	2,762	5.8	514	681
Primary	38.7	7,554	7,773	36.5	3,220	3,450
Secondary	42.5	8,278	7,846	48.4	4,273	4,044
More than secondary	7.2	1,399	1,115	9.3	819	650
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	17.4	3,393	4,921	18.1	1,594	2,292
Second	18.1	3,529	3,537	18.0	1,585	1,615
Middle	19.7	3,831	3,792	19.0	1,674	1,665
Fourth	21.9	4,266	3,922	22.4	1,978	1,800
Highest	23.0	4,477	3,324	22.6	1,994	1,453
Total	100.0	19,496	19,496	100.0	8,825	8,825

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Total	Median years completed	Number of women
Age									
15–24	2.7	12.4	9.2	57.4	9.6	8.6	100.0	8.2	5,570
15–19	1.7	9.3	8.6	71.6	6.3	2.7	100.0	8.3	2,981
20–24	3.9	16.0	10.0	41.1	13.5	15.4	100.0	7.9	2,589
25–29	5.6	23.1	9.9	37.6	10.5	13.2	100.0	6.9	2,986
30–34	11.0	28.3	11.9	30.5	7.4	10.9	100.0	5.9	3,272
35–39	16.9	40.8	11.2	24.4	3.4	3.2	100.0	4.4	3,367
40–44	23.9	47.1	6.9	18.3	2.7	1.2	100.0	3.2	2,598
45–49	23.3	47.1	5.3	19.3	3.3	1.7	100.0	3.0	1,704
Residence									
Urban	7.1	24.5	9.2	38.3	9.0	12.0	100.0	7.0	8,239
Rural	14.9	32.8	9.7	33.7	5.3	3.6	100.0	5.2	11,257
Province									
Banteay Meanchey	14.6	27.8	10.7	34.0	7.7	5.2	100.0	5.7	763
Battambang	8.7	28.3	9.9	40.1	6.4	6.6	100.0	6.2	1,347
Kampong Cham	12.4	37.6	8.7	32.5	5.5	3.4	100.0	5.0	1,163
Kampong Chhnang	14.5	29.5	9.0	34.4	7.1	5.4	100.0	5.7	675
Kampong Speu	11.9	31.1	13.1	35.3	5.4	3.2	100.0	5.5	1,226
Kampong Thom	20.7	32.9	10.7	28.9	4.2	2.6	100.0	4.6	819
Kampot	11.6	27.0	7.9	38.7	7.6	7.3	100.0	6.4	781
Kandal	6.1	29.8	11.2	39.0	7.5	6.4	100.0	6.3	1,445
Koh Kong	19.4	29.2	8.8	30.1	6.1	6.4	100.0	5.2	140
Kratie	7.9	35.8	11.8	34.4	5.3	4.8	100.0	5.5	443
Mondul Kiri	26.0	26.1	6.5	31.3	6.9	3.2	100.0	4.6	115
Phnom Penh	6.4	19.9	7.9	39.5	9.5	16.9	100.0	7.7	3,160
Preah Vihear	16.4	34.5	7.6	30.5	6.9	4.1	100.0	4.8	332
Prey Veng	8.1	34.3	10.4	37.4	4.2	5.7	100.0	5.7	1,233
Pursat	18.1	33.6	9.3	30.1	6.1	2.8	100.0	4.8	432
Ratanak Kiri	45.7	23.5	7.0	17.4	4.5	2.0	100.0	1.5	293
Siemreap	17.6	27.5	7.0	30.6	9.5	7.8	100.0	5.7	1,548
Preah Sihanouk	8.8	30.8	12.9	34.3	7.5	5.8	100.0	5.8	243
Stung Treng	17.8	38.7	12.9	20.9	5.2	4.4	100.0	4.2	195
Svay Rieng	6.6	37.7	10.5	35.2	5.7	4.2	100.0	5.5	735
Takeo	7.2	28.5	8.3	42.1	6.2	7.7	100.0	6.5	1,162
Otdar Meanchey	15.4	37.3	9.7	27.5	7.3	2.8	100.0	4.7	242
Kep	10.1	29.7	8.3	32.9	12.6	6.4	100.0	6.2	57
Pailin	13.3	28.8	7.0	34.9	7.9	8.1	100.0	6.1	96
Tboung Khmum	14.7	30.4	10.5	36.5	3.9	4.1	100.0	5.5	851
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	26.8	39.0	9.8	22.2	1.8	0.4	100.0	3.0	3,393
Second	13.2	36.6	10.1	33.7	4.6	1.8	100.0	5.0	3,529
Middle	10.7	32.7	10.0	37.2	5.8	3.6	100.0	5.7	3,831
Fourth	7.3	27.5	10.4	40.9	7.8	6.1	100.0	6.4	4,266
Highest	3.8	15.0	7.3	40.8	12.5	20.6	100.0	8.5	4,477
Total	11.6	29.3	9.5	35.6	6.8	7.2	100.0	6.0	19,496

[1] Completed grade 6 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 12 at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15–24	2.1	16.2	10.3	56.1	7.7	7.6	100.0	7.5	2,785
15–19	0.9	14.3	11.0	66.7	4.0	3.1	100.0	7.6	1,559
20–24	3.7	18.5	9.4	42.6	12.4	13.4	100.0	7.5	1,226
25–29	4.7	25.3	12.3	34.2	9.5	14.0	100.0	6.9	1,299
30–34	6.0	27.7	9.1	32.8	11.0	13.5	100.0	6.7	1,432
35–39	9.0	32.4	9.1	32.6	8.1	8.7	100.0	5.9	1,416
40–44	9.1	38.6	8.7	30.6	7.0	6.0	100.0	5.3	1,191
45–49	10.2	38.9	6.3	32.2	7.3	5.1	100.0	5.1	702
Residence									
Urban	2.5	19.0	8.7	42.9	11.6	15.3	100.0	8.0	3,762
Rural	8.3	32.6	10.3	37.8	6.1	4.8	100.0	5.9	5,063
Province									
Banteay Meanchey	11.8	29.0	10.9	37.7	7.7	2.9	100.0	5.8	327
Battambang	2.8	30.3	11.7	39.9	9.7	5.6	100.0	6.4	636
Kampong Cham	4.5	37.2	9.9	38.1	5.6	4.7	100.0	5.8	533
Kampong Chhnang	10.0	28.3	11.7	36.9	6.3	6.9	100.0	6.0	259
Kampong Speu	5.0	32.7	11.0	37.3	10.2	3.9	100.0	6.1	532
Kampong Thom	15.5	36.5	9.5	31.2	2.4	4.9	100.0	4.8	376
Kampot	5.2	20.9	9.5	45.6	10.4	8.3	100.0	7.3	322
Kandal	5.9	23.8	11.6	43.0	9.6	6.1	100.0	6.6	678
Koh Kong	13.4	29.1	6.0	34.1	10.4	7.1	100.0	6.2	60
Kratie	6.2	41.2	9.2	34.3	5.5	3.6	100.0	5.3	216
Mondul Kiri	17.7	34.6	7.9	27.8	6.6	5.4	100.0	4.8	50
Phnom Penh	1.2	13.2	7.7	43.2	11.8	23.0	100.0	8.7	1,490
Preah Vihear	8.9	37.5	7.9	31.8	8.4	5.5	100.0	5.5	149
Prey Veng	3.6	25.9	7.8	49.0	5.6	8.1	100.0	6.8	615
Pursat	7.3	34.3	12.0	32.3	8.4	5.7	100.0	5.7	219
Ratanak Kiri	26.2	33.3	7.0	23.0	8.0	2.5	100.0	3.1	149
Siemreap	9.7	28.7	9.0	35.1	6.2	11.3	100.0	6.3	749
Preah Sihanouk	4.6	22.5	7.7	43.7	13.4	8.0	100.0	7.3	113
Stung Treng	6.8	45.5	7.6	25.3	8.7	6.0	100.0	4.8	81
Svay Rieng	1.4	25.6	9.8	47.5	8.4	7.3	100.0	7.3	311
Takeo	2.9	19.6	9.0	46.7	11.2	10.6	100.0	7.7	453
Otdar Meanchey	9.0	36.0	7.4	35.0	8.4	4.2	100.0	5.7	109
Kep	7.3	22.6	12.9	35.9	12.3	9.0	100.0	6.8	26
Pailin	4.7	25.7	8.8	43.4	6.7	10.7	100.0	7.0	41
Tboung Khmum	3.9	32.3	14.7	41.0	4.4	3.7	100.0	5.9	331
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	16.3	46.2	10.6	23.8	2.5	0.6	100.0	4.0	1,594
Second	6.2	36.7	12.4	38.1	4.6	2.0	100.0	5.6	1,585
Middle	5.5	28.0	9.9	44.9	6.9	4.7	100.0	6.5	1,674
Fourth	2.2	20.5	10.2	49.3	10.3	7.4	100.0	7.4	1,978
Highest	0.9	8.7	6.0	41.0	15.7	27.7	100.0	10.2	1,994
Total	5.8	26.8	9.7	40.0	8.4	9.3	100.0	6.7	8,825

[1] Completed grade 6 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 12 at the secondary level

<u>**Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women**</u>

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school					Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of women
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired			
Age									
15–24	8.6	64.1	20.7	6.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	93.4	5,570
15–19	2.7	75.3	17.1	4.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	95.2	2,981
20–24	15.4	51.2	24.8	8.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	91.5	2,589
25–29	13.2	46.6	27.8	12.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	87.6	2,986
30–34	10.9	42.0	29.5	17.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	82.4	3,272
35–39	3.2	36.3	33.5	26.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	73.0	3,367
40–44	1.2	29.2	32.3	37.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	62.6	2,598
45–49	1.7	29.6	32.1	36.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	63.5	1,704
Residence									
Urban	12.0	49.4	26.2	12.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	87.6	8,239
Rural	3.6	42.2	29.4	24.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	75.2	11,257
Province									
Banteay Meanchey	5.2	34.0	39.6	21.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.8	763
Battambang	6.6	46.7	32.1	14.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	85.4	1,347
Kampong Cham	3.4	38.9	34.8	22.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.1	1,163
Kampong Chhnang	5.4	52.0	20.5	22.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.9	675
Kampong Speu	3.2	44.6	32.5	19.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	80.3	1,226
Kampong Thom	2.6	31.9	34.6	31.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.0	819
Kampot	7.3	45.0	26.8	18.8	1.7	0.4	100.0	79.0	781
Kandal	6.4	35.6	42.3	15.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.2	1,445
Koh Kong	6.4	37.8	32.4	23.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.6	140
Kratie	4.8	36.8	37.5	20.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.1	443
Mondul Kiri	3.2	47.8	19.0	29.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	70.1	115
Phnom Penh	16.9	50.0	23.6	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.5	3,160
Preah Vihear	4.1	55.0	9.9	31.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.0	332
Prey Veng	5.7	55.4	21.1	17.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	82.2	1,233
Pursat	2.8	47.1	22.5	27.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.3	432
Ratanak Kiri	2.0	20.8	23.9	53.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	46.7	293
Siemreap	7.8	46.0	24.3	21.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	78.1	1,548
Preah Sihanouk	5.8	55.6	22.4	16.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.8	243
Stung Treng	4.4	41.8	21.3	32.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.5	195
Svay Rieng	4.2	40.3	30.0	25.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	74.6	735
Takeo	7.7	62.8	13.5	15.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	84.1	1,162
Otdar Meanchey	2.8	34.5	41.1	21.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	78.4	242
Kep	6.4	41.1	37.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.5	57
Pailin	8.1	40.2	29.1	22.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	77.4	96
Tboung Khmum	4.1	44.1	28.8	22.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	77.1	851
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.4	27.1	31.9	40.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	59.5	3,393
Second	1.8	42.3	31.9	24.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.9	3,529
Middle	3.6	46.1	30.1	20.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	79.7	3,831
Fourth	6.1	51.0	29.8	12.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	86.9	4,266
Highest	20.6	55.2	18.6	5.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	94.3	4,477
Total	7.2	45.3	28.0	19.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	80.5	19,496

[1] Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women with less schooling who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school				Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of men
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	Blind/ visually impaired			
Age								
15–24	7.6	56.1	26.6	9.6	0.0	100.0	90.4	2,785
15–19	3.1	63.1	26.6	7.2	0.0	100.0	92.8	1,559
20–24	13.4	47.2	26.6	12.8	0.0	100.0	87.2	1,226
25–29	14.0	43.2	29.7	12.9	0.2	100.0	86.9	1,299
30–34	13.5	47.7	24.4	14.3	0.1	100.0	85.6	1,432
35–39	8.7	45.9	30.0	15.2	0.1	100.0	84.7	1,416
40–44	6.0	45.0	32.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	83.3	1,191
45–49	5.1	44.5	29.0	21.3	0.0	100.0	78.7	702
Residence								
Urban	15.3	51.7	24.1	8.8	0.1	100.0	91.1	3,762
Rural	4.8	46.6	31.3	17.2	0.0	100.0	82.7	5,063
Province								
Banteay Meanchey	2.9	52.9	28.5	15.6	0.0	100.0	84.4	327
Battambang	5.6	48.3	38.5	7.6	0.0	100.0	92.4	636
Kampong Cham	4.7	28.5	49.0	17.9	0.0	100.0	82.1	533
Kampong Chhnang	6.9	41.1	36.5	15.2	0.3	100.0	84.5	259
Kampong Speu	3.9	54.5	28.7	12.4	0.5	100.0	87.1	532
Kampong Thom	4.9	32.9	37.0	25.2	0.0	100.0	74.8	376
Kampot	8.3	45.8	35.0	11.0	0.0	100.0	89.0	322
Kandal	6.1	43.5	33.7	16.4	0.1	100.0	83.4	678
Koh Kong	7.1	46.3	26.9	19.7	0.0	100.0	80.3	60
Kratie	3.6	35.0	43.8	17.6	0.0	100.0	82.4	216
Mondul Kiri	5.4	35.7	30.5	28.4	0.0	100.0	71.6	50
Phnom Penh	23.0	47.2	21.1	8.8	0.0	100.0	91.2	1,490
Preah Vihear	5.5	48.2	31.3	15.0	0.0	100.0	85.0	149
Prey Veng	8.1	76.0	6.0	9.9	0.0	100.0	90.1	615
Pursat	5.7	41.9	42.2	10.3	0.0	100.0	89.7	219
Ratanak Kiri	2.5	35.9	30.7	31.0	0.0	100.0	69.0	149
Siemreap	11.3	42.9	28.8	17.1	0.0	100.0	82.9	749
Preah Sihanouk	8.0	52.5	23.0	16.5	0.0	100.0	83.5	113
Stung Treng	6.0	34.4	41.5	18.1	0.0	100.0	81.9	81
Svay Rieng	7.3	64.1	17.8	10.7	0.0	100.0	89.3	311
Takeo	10.6	61.4	17.9	9.8	0.3	100.0	89.9	453
Otdar Meanchey	4.2	59.6	21.3	14.9	0.0	100.0	85.1	109
Kep	9.0	36.7	37.2	17.0	0.0	100.0	83.0	26
Pailin	10.7	62.6	18.4	8.3	0.0	100.0	91.7	41
Tboung Khmum	3.7	65.1	14.8	16.4	0.0	100.0	83.6	331
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.6	28.9	41.7	28.8	0.0	100.0	71.2	1,594
Second	2.0	44.8	35.2	18.0	0.0	100.0	82.0	1,585
Middle	4.7	53.5	28.8	12.6	0.3	100.0	87.1	1,674
Fourth	7.4	59.3	25.8	7.4	0.1	100.0	92.6	1,978
Highest	27.7	53.5	13.7	5.2	0.0	100.0	94.8	1,994
Total	9.3	48.8	28.2	13.7	0.1	100.0	86.3	8,825

[1] Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men with less schooling who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15–19	10.1	22.0	5.8	1.6	70.1	2,981
20–24	11.4	18.8	5.3	1.9	73.1	2,589
25–29	9.0	20.9	4.6	1.4	72.4	2,986
30–34	8.6	21.5	4.1	1.3	72.1	3,272
35–39	5.3	23.1	4.1	0.8	72.5	3,367
40–44	3.8	24.2	5.2	0.8	71.8	2,598
45–49	3.8	27.6	7.0	0.7	67.7	1,704
Residence						
Urban	11.1	20.6	5.2	1.9	71.4	8,239
Rural	5.1	23.6	4.9	0.8	71.8	11,257
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	3.8	24.9	4.5	0.5	70.6	763
Battambang	6.6	25.2	6.1	1.0	69.0	1,347
Kampong Cham	0.4	20.0	2.4	0.0	78.2	1,163
Kampong Chhnang	6.7	19.4	4.3	2.6	77.7	675
Kampong Speu	0.7	8.3	2.1	0.4	90.8	1,226
Kampong Thom	8.8	25.5	6.2	2.0	69.3	819
Kampot	1.7	18.7	2.6	0.8	79.8	781
Kandal	1.7	18.2	2.5	0.4	79.8	1,445
Koh Kong	1.9	4.6	1.5	0.8	93.8	140
Kratie	3.9	19.5	5.5	1.0	77.2	443
Mondul Kiri	24.4	17.5	4.0	0.6	65.1	115
Phnom Penh	15.6	20.9	5.5	1.7	67.5	3,160
Preah Vihear	12.2	16.8	4.8	0.1	70.5	332
Prey Veng	1.1	40.2	6.3	0.1	56.2	1,233
Pursat	10.0	19.7	5.4	0.3	72.8	432
Ratanak Kiri	0.6	6.3	2.0	0.0	92.0	293
Siemreap	6.6	21.5	3.9	0.3	71.7	1,548
Preah Sihanouk	43.1	44.1	31.8	26.9	43.1	243
Stung Treng	31.2	29.5	23.3	8.3	45.1	195
Svay Rieng	1.8	20.0	3.3	0.0	77.0	735
Takeo	18.9	33.2	6.8	0.8	53.3	1,162
Otdar Meanchey	5.0	23.9	5.6	3.7	74.5	242
Kep	2.0	24.6	3.4	0.1	73.2	57
Pailin	0.6	4.9	1.2	0.0	93.8	96
Tboung Khmum	5.3	23.2	4.2	0.6	72.2	851
Education						
No education	0.1	14.1	3.2	0.0	84.2	2,265
Primary	4.0	22.2	4.6	0.8	73.8	7,554
Secondary	10.4	23.5	5.5	1.6	68.9	8,278
More than secondary	23.2	29.1	6.9	3.1	56.0	1,399
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.4	12.1	4.3	0.5	83.2	3,393
Second	4.8	26.0	5.8	0.8	69.0	3,529
Middle	5.9	23.5	4.6	0.9	71.7	3,831
Fourth	7.0	22.0	4.2	1.1	72.6	4,266
Highest	15.1	26.3	5.9	2.5	63.9	4,477
Total	7.6	22.3	5.0	1.2	71.6	19,496

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15–19	20.0	31.1	9.4	4.8	57.9	1,559
20–24	26.4	28.6	11.0	5.2	56.8	1,226
25–29	27.4	23.5	10.9	5.7	57.9	1,299
30–34	25.4	28.9	13.1	5.9	55.4	1,432
35–39	23.5	32.3	14.6	7.0	54.9	1,416
40–44	19.2	30.7	11.8	5.3	57.2	1,191
45–49	17.4	35.5	19.8	7.9	55.0	702
Residence						
Urban	37.4	33.2	15.9	10.6	47.2	3,762
Rural	12.4	27.2	9.9	2.3	63.5	5,063
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	3.8	11.0	1.4	0.0	84.6	327
Battambang	44.6	24.2	6.6	0.6	40.6	636
Kampong Cham	0.5	1.9	0.5	0.0	97.1	533
Kampong Chhnang	24.0	32.9	12.1	1.7	47.9	259
Kampong Speu	0.0	5.0	0.2	0.0	94.8	532
Kampong Thom	1.3	31.0	6.2	0.0	64.7	376
Kampot	11.2	21.5	11.5	2.9	68.0	322
Kandal	0.9	21.7	4.2	0.3	76.2	678
Koh Kong	0.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	90.7	60
Kratie	6.9	8.1	5.4	0.7	83.3	216
Mondul Kiri	1.0	6.3	4.0	0.0	89.6	50
Phnom Penh	70.8	41.9	27.8	21.3	20.5	1,490
Preah Vihear	2.4	13.5	4.1	0.0	81.0	149
Prey Veng	23.8	74.5	35.5	9.6	16.2	615
Pursat	0.3	12.2	3.4	0.3	85.9	219
Ratanak Kiri	7.9	16.9	10.9	4.4	77.6	149
Siemreap	23.5	47.4	7.9	2.2	43.0	749
Preah Sihanouk	43.6	78.2	25.3	10.6	13.7	113
Stung Treng	8.3	15.6	4.4	0.4	76.1	81
Svay Rieng	2.2	18.7	3.0	0.3	78.6	311
Takeo	31.1	37.1	23.1	17.3	50.5	453
Otdar Meanchey	2.6	22.5	4.4	0.8	74.0	109
Kep	15.9	22.1	9.4	3.9	67.1	26
Pailin	14.0	14.6	0.4	0.0	74.8	41
Tboung Khmum	1.3	25.3	11.7	0.2	66.3	331
Education						
No education	0.2	14.4	6.1	0.0	82.3	514
Primary	11.2	23.2	6.9	1.6	67.3	3,220
Secondary	27.7	34.0	14.7	7.3	51.1	4,273
More than secondary	60.4	43.5	26.4	18.7	26.4	819
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	5.5	12.5	5.8	0.5	80.1	1,594
Second	9.7	26.5	7.3	1.0	65.0	1,585
Middle	12.9	29.6	11.9	3.0	62.0	1,674
Fourth	26.0	30.3	12.8	6.5	53.5	1,978
Highest	53.4	45.8	22.0	15.7	29.4	1,994
Total	23.1	29.8	12.4	5.8	56.5	8,825

Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever used the internet and percentage who have used the internet in the last 12 months, and among women who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the last month, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the last 12 months	Number	Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number
				Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used the internet:					
Age									
15–19	75.8	75.1	2,981	91.4	7.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	2,238
20–24	75.9	75.3	2,589	89.3	8.5	1.7	0.5	100.0	1,950
25–29	74.6	73.7	2,986	87.0	11.2	1.7	0.1	100.0	2,200
30–34	67.2	66.5	3,272	86.9	11.0	2.0	0.1	100.0	2,176
35–39	59.5	59.0	3,367	81.9	15.2	2.8	0.1	100.0	1,987
40–44	46.9	46.3	2,598	78.2	17.1	4.7	0.0	100.0	1,203
45–49	40.2	38.8	1,704	76.4	19.1	4.4	0.2	100.0	660
Residence									
Urban	72.8	72.0	8,239	89.4	9.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	5,933
Rural	58.3	57.6	11,257	82.7	13.7	3.4	0.2	100.0	6,481
Province									
Banteay Meanchey	71.8	71.5	763	78.5	21.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	546
Battambang	64.4	64.0	1,347	77.3	14.8	7.0	0.9	100.0	862
Kampong Cham	62.7	62.5	1,163	98.2	1.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	727
Kampong Chhnang	68.3	68.3	675	91.3	6.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	461
Kampong Speu	65.0	64.0	1,226	75.5	22.5	1.7	0.3	100.0	785
Kampong Thom	72.2	71.5	819	80.1	14.3	5.5	0.1	100.0	586
Kampot	76.3	75.7	781	92.5	6.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	591
Kandal	75.6	74.3	1,445	79.2	17.5	3.1	0.2	100.0	1,073
Koh Kong	66.0	65.4	140	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Kratie	41.7	40.7	443	77.4	16.7	5.9	0.0	100.0	180
Mondul Kiri	49.5	49.0	115	83.8	13.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	56
Phnom Penh	72.3	71.6	3,160	94.7	5.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,262
Preah Vihear	41.3	41.2	332	63.7	25.5	10.1	0.7	100.0	136
Prey Veng	72.9	70.8	1,233	82.2	12.7	4.8	0.2	100.0	873
Pursat	69.2	68.6	432	81.9	17.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	296
Ratanak Kiri	27.9	27.1	293	72.3	22.1	5.7	0.0	100.0	79
Siemreap	46.7	46.3	1,548	85.6	13.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	717
Preah Sihanouk	81.3	80.4	243	96.9	2.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	196
Stung Treng	70.1	69.7	195	71.4	15.3	12.9	0.4	100.0	136
Svay Rieng	71.2	70.9	735	95.1	4.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	521
Takeo	52.2	51.8	1,162	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	602
Otdar Meanchey	44.8	42.6	242	67.0	27.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	103
Kep	74.2	73.8	57	90.3	9.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	42
Pailin	81.3	80.7	96	80.9	16.0	3.0	0.2	100.0	77
Tboung Khmum	49.5	48.8	851	74.7	24.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	415
Education									
No education	34.4	33.3	2,265	70.8	22.3	6.9	0.0	100.0	754
Primary	56.9	56.2	7,554	79.2	17.1	3.6	0.1	100.0	4,248
Secondary	75.4	74.8	8,278	90.0	8.6	1.2	0.2	100.0	6,190
More than secondary	88.4	87.4	1,399	97.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,223
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	41.1	40.5	3,393	70.1	22.1	7.5	0.3	100.0	1,375
Second	56.7	55.9	3,529	80.3	15.5	3.9	0.3	100.0	1,974
Middle	65.4	64.2	3,831	83.5	14.1	2.2	0.2	100.0	2,461
Fourth	72.6	72.1	4,266	88.3	10.8	0.8	0.1	100.0	3,077
Highest	79.4	78.8	4,477	94.8	4.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	3,527
Total	64.4	63.7	19,496	85.9	11.7	2.3	0.1	100.0	12,415

Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever used the internet and percentage who have used the internet in the last 12 months, and among men who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the last month, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the last 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used the internet:						
				Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Missing	Total	Number
Age										
15–19	80.4	80.1	1,559	92.0	7.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,249
20–24	81.8	81.4	1,226	92.3	6.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	998
25–29	80.2	79.4	1,299	90.2	8.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,032
30–34	80.4	79.5	1,432	89.5	9.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,139
35–39	76.5	76.1	1,416	89.4	9.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,078
40–44	68.9	68.5	1,191	85.5	12.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	816
45–49	61.7	61.0	702	83.0	15.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	428
Residence										
Urban	87.5	87.3	3,762	92.9	6.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,284
Rural	69.0	68.2	5,063	86.3	11.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,454
Province										
Banteay Meanchey	85.9	83.6	327	65.9	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	274
Battambang	78.1	78.0	636	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	496
Kampong Cham	36.8	36.5	533	85.0	3.4	11.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	194
Kampong Chhnang	72.6	72.2	259	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	187
Kampong Speu	77.7	77.7	532	95.3	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	414
Kampong Thom	83.4	83.1	376	96.1	2.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	313
Kampot	80.6	75.0	322	96.7	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	241
Kandal	78.7	78.5	678	66.8	28.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	532
Koh Kong	91.6	90.9	60	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55
Kratie	74.4	73.4	216	75.9	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	159
Mondul Kiri	54.5	53.5	50	92.3	6.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	27
Phnom Penh	96.2	96.2	1,490	98.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,433
Preah Vihear	71.6	71.5	149	79.0	17.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	106
Prey Veng	87.7	87.4	615	83.1	15.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	538
Pursat	69.3	67.4	219	87.3	9.8	2.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	148
Ratanak Kiri	62.3	60.8	149	64.2	25.1	10.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	91
Siemreap	83.3	83.1	749	89.2	10.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	622
Preah Sihanouk	85.6	85.1	113	96.5	3.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96
Stung Treng	16.9	14.9	81	(88.3)	(9.9)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	12
Svay Rieng	36.3	36.3	311	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	113
Takeo	85.2	84.9	453	94.9	4.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	384
Otdar Meanchey	75.4	75.1	109	83.9	13.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	82
Kep	68.4	67.3	26	98.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	18
Pailin	89.8	89.8	41	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37
Tboung Khmum	50.9	50.9	331	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	168
Education										
No education	52.5	51.0	514	76.4	20.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	262
Primary	65.9	65.5	3,220	83.9	13.9	2.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,108
Secondary	84.1	83.5	4,273	91.8	7.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,568
More than secondary	97.8	97.8	819	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	801
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	55.6	54.6	1,594	78.2	18.4	3.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	871
Second	66.5	65.9	1,585	84.3	13.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,044
Middle	75.4	74.6	1,674	86.8	11.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,249
Fourth	85.8	85.5	1,978	91.6	7.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,690
Highest	94.7	94.5	1,994	97.7	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,885
Total	76.9	76.4	8,825	89.6	9.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,739

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Age					
15–19	38.4	6.8	54.7	100.0	2,981
20–24	66.7	10.1	23.2	100.0	2,589
25–29	71.6	10.2	18.1	100.0	2,986
30–34	72.9	8.8	18.3	100.0	3,272
35–39	73.1	9.0	17.8	100.0	3,367
40–44	72.0	8.1	19.9	100.0	2,598
45–49	67.6	7.6	24.7	100.0	1,704
Marital status					
Never married	54.8	5.8	39.4	100.0	4,788
Married or living together	68.9	9.8	21.3	100.0	13,492
Divorced/separated/widowed	79.6	8.4	12.1	100.0	1,216
Number of living children					
0	57.9	6.6	35.4	100.0	5,838
1–2	70.1	9.9	20.0	100.0	8,767
3–4	69.4	9.0	21.6	100.0	4,215
5+	62.8	10.2	27.0	100.0	676
Residence					
Urban	74.5	5.4	20.1	100.0	8,239
Rural	59.9	11.2	28.9	100.0	11,257
Province					
Banteay Meanchey	59.7	11.0	29.4	100.0	763
Battambang	61.6	6.9	31.5	100.0	1,347
Kampong Cham	53.7	6.9	39.4	100.0	1,163
Kampong Chhnang	70.3	14.5	15.1	100.0	675
Kampong Speu	75.1	11.1	13.8	100.0	1,226
Kampong Thom	61.0	15.1	23.9	100.0	819
Kampot	62.8	10.2	27.0	100.0	781
Kandal	70.6	8.8	20.6	100.0	1,445
Koh Kong	68.1	2.4	29.5	100.0	140
Kratie	60.5	12.1	27.4	100.0	443
Mondul Kiri	81.4	8.5	10.1	100.0	115
Phnom Penh	77.3	3.5	19.2	100.0	3,160
Preah Vihear	68.8	16.3	15.0	100.0	332
Prey Veng	44.6	13.1	42.3	100.0	1,233
Pursat	40.7	15.5	43.8	100.0	432
Ratanak Kiri	37.9	27.2	34.9	100.0	293
Siemreap	66.1	7.8	26.1	100.0	1,548
Preah Sihanouk	69.6	3.3	27.2	100.0	243
Stung Treng	76.9	7.6	15.5	100.0	195
Svay Rieng	83.7	3.9	12.3	100.0	735
Takeo	64.4	6.1	29.5	100.0	1,162
Otdar Meanchey	75.8	10.5	13.7	100.0	242
Kep	56.2	3.0	40.7	100.0	57
Pailin	70.0	4.3	25.7	100.0	96
Tboung Khmum	72.1	7.7	20.3	100.0	851
Education					
No education	63.3	11.3	25.5	100.0	2,265
Primary	68.9	9.7	21.4	100.0	7,554
Secondary	62.3	7.7	30.0	100.0	8,278
More than secondary	77.7	5.8	16.5	100.0	1,399
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	57.1	14.9	28.0	100.0	3,393
Second	58.2	11.7	30.1	100.0	3,529
Middle	63.7	9.8	26.6	100.0	3,831
Fourth	72.5	6.1	21.4	100.0	4,266
Highest	75.0	3.3	21.6	100.0	4,477
Total	66.1	8.7	25.2	100.0	19,496

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the last 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the last 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Age					
15–19	52.2	6.4	41.4	100.0	1,559
20–24	84.8	5.7	9.5	100.0	1,226
25–29	95.5	3.4	1.1	100.0	1,299
30–34	96.3	3.3	0.4	100.0	1,432
35–39	95.7	2.9	1.5	100.0	1,416
40–44	96.3	2.9	0.8	100.0	1,191
45–49	95.9	3.1	1.0	100.0	702
Marital status					
Never married	68.4	6.1	25.5	100.0	3,078
Married or living together	96.7	2.8	0.5	100.0	5,497
Divorced/separated/widowed	88.9	7.0	4.1	100.0	250
Number of living children					
0	72.4	5.9	21.8	100.0	3,621
1–2	96.8	2.7	0.5	100.0	3,414
3–4	96.7	2.8	0.5	100.0	1,543
5+	92.9	5.1	2.0	100.0	247
Residence					
Urban	87.2	2.4	10.4	100.0	3,762
Rural	86.2	5.3	8.5	100.0	5,063
Province					
Banteay Meanchey	75.1	11.1	13.8	100.0	327
Battambang	85.7	1.8	12.6	100.0	636
Kampong Cham	77.5	12.3	10.2	100.0	533
Kampong Chhnang	90.2	3.4	6.4	100.0	259
Kampong Speu	88.9	3.7	7.4	100.0	532
Kampong Thom	87.6	4.5	7.9	100.0	376
Kampot	81.4	3.8	14.8	100.0	322
Kandal	90.6	3.0	6.4	100.0	678
Koh Kong	88.7	5.8	5.5	100.0	60
Kratie	91.5	3.8	4.7	100.0	216
Mondul Kiri	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	50
Phnom Penh	87.4	1.7	10.8	100.0	1,490
Preah Vihear	67.9	30.9	1.2	100.0	149
Prey Veng	84.9	2.6	12.5	100.0	615
Pursat	97.1	0.9	2.0	100.0	219
Ratanak Kiri	93.1	1.9	5.1	100.0	149
Siemreap	84.5	3.5	12.1	100.0	749
Preah Sihanouk	88.0	0.8	11.2	100.0	113
Stung Treng	97.2	0.6	2.2	100.0	81
Svay Rieng	94.2	4.0	1.8	100.0	311
Takeo	87.7	3.8	8.5	100.0	453
Otdar Meanchey	89.1	2.7	8.2	100.0	109
Kep	83.0	3.2	13.9	100.0	26
Pailin	92.3	0.0	7.7	100.0	41
Tboung Khmum	88.8	1.0	10.2	100.0	331
Education					
No education	92.1	4.3	3.6	100.0	514
Primary	92.0	4.7	3.3	100.0	3,220
Secondary	81.8	3.9	14.3	100.0	4,273
More than secondary	87.3	2.0	10.7	100.0	819
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	89.6	6.2	4.2	100.0	1,594
Second	83.5	6.2	10.2	100.0	1,585
Middle	86.0	3.9	10.0	100.0	1,674
Fourth	87.6	3.2	9.3	100.0	1,978
Highest	86.3	1.6	12.1	100.0	1,994
Total	86.6	4.1	9.3	100.0	8,825

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the last 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the last 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age										
15–19	3.7	1.5	30.6	30.0	7.7	1.9	16.6	8.0	100.0	1,349
20–24	11.8	3.1	25.9	35.1	5.2	1.5	14.4	2.9	100.0	1,987
25–29	11.7	2.4	30.3	30.9	5.3	1.7	15.5	2.3	100.0	2,444
30–34	8.9	1.9	35.0	27.2	5.2	1.0	18.4	2.4	100.0	2,672
35–39	5.0	1.0	35.9	27.1	4.9	2.1	21.7	2.4	100.0	2,766
40–44	3.0	0.5	37.7	19.7	5.6	2.2	29.6	1.8	100.0	2,082
45–49	4.8	0.3	36.6	11.4	5.2	1.5	38.7	1.5	100.0	1,282
Marital status										
Never married	12.9	3.7	29.4	29.0	5.5	1.6	12.6	5.3	100.0	2,901
Married or living together	6.1	1.1	34.1	25.9	5.3	1.6	23.7	2.3	100.0	10,613
Divorced/separated/widowed	5.2	1.3	35.3	27.8	6.1	3.1	20.0	1.2	100.0	1,069
Number of living children										
0	12.8	3.3	30.0	28.8	5.4	1.6	13.6	4.5	100.0	3,770
1–2	6.4	1.2	33.6	29.6	5.0	1.7	20.2	2.3	100.0	7,014
3–4	4.1	0.7	36.8	20.1	6.0	1.8	28.4	2.0	100.0	3,305
5+	1.2	0.3	29.5	13.1	8.0	0.7	45.5	1.6	100.0	494
Residence										
Urban	10.6	2.3	40.8	33.4	2.7	2.6	5.4	2.2	100.0	6,583
Rural	4.7	1.1	27.1	21.1	7.6	1.0	34.2	3.2	100.0	8,000
Province										
Banteay Meanchey	7.1	3.0	39.1	14.9	14.1	2.3	15.0	4.6	100.0	539
Battambang	8.3	1.4	43.3	5.8	7.4	1.9	31.6	0.3	100.0	923
Kampong Cham	7.4	0.5	27.1	33.9	6.2	1.0	21.0	3.0	100.0	705
Kampong Chhnang	5.3	0.8	18.6	38.3	3.1	0.5	31.3	2.1	100.0	573
Kampong Speu	4.4	0.4	12.8	56.5	4.5	0.2	17.9	3.2	100.0	1,057
Kampong Thom	2.8	1.1	32.1	15.1	11.1	2.3	32.7	2.7	100.0	624
Kampot	5.5	1.4	36.9	22.8	2.4	2.0	28.4	0.3	100.0	570
Kandal	6.8	2.0	36.1	36.5	4.9	1.2	10.0	2.5	100.0	1,148
Koh Kong	8.8	0.3	39.5	22.3	3.7	1.9	16.7	6.9	100.0	99
Kratie	5.7	1.1	27.3	3.5	17.4	0.0	43.0	2.0	100.0	322
Mondul Kiri	5.3	0.8	26.3	2.6	9.6	1.0	47.6	6.7	100.0	103
Phnom Penh	13.0	2.9	44.7	32.7	1.9	3.7	0.8	0.4	100.0	2,553
Preah Vihear	4.9	0.6	17.8	3.2	6.4	0.2	60.2	6.8	100.0	282
Prey Veng	6.8	1.5	35.2	27.7	2.0	0.7	19.0	7.0	100.0	712
Pursat	4.8	1.5	37.7	19.6	5.7	0.9	28.3	1.6	100.0	243
Ratanak Kiri	3.4	0.9	17.3	3.3	4.1	0.4	66.3	4.3	100.0	190
Siemreap	9.2	0.3	42.5	12.0	4.1	1.7	28.9	1.2	100.0	1,144
Preah Sihanouk	5.3	3.1	46.0	33.8	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.6	100.0	177
Stung Treng	5.1	0.9	23.8	2.5	6.6	1.1	59.0	0.9	100.0	165
Svay Rieng	4.9	3.0	19.7	42.5	3.7	0.9	22.8	2.5	100.0	644
Takeo	7.4	1.8	29.6	46.8	3.0	0.5	9.6	1.2	100.0	819
Otdar Meanchey	6.0	0.9	23.6	3.5	6.1	1.3	55.2	3.3	100.0	209
Kep	8.3	2.0	56.6	12.7	6.4	1.1	11.7	1.2	100.0	34
Pailin	9.7	7.3	34.4	3.8	9.6	4.1	29.5	1.8	100.0	71
Tboung Khmum	2.9	0.9	28.6	7.8	14.0	2.3	29.2	14.2	100.0	678
Education										
No education	0.9	0.2	22.6	19.7	11.8	1.2	41.0	2.5	100.0	1,688
Primary	1.1	0.5	31.0	29.1	6.4	2.1	27.4	2.5	100.0	5,936
Secondary	6.0	1.8	40.2	30.6	3.3	1.7	13.1	3.3	100.0	5,790
More than secondary	55.5	8.1	26.0	4.8	1.5	0.3	1.4	2.3	100.0	1,169
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	1.0	0.2	11.7	15.6	14.0	0.9	52.9	3.6	100.0	2,443
Second	2.6	0.7	21.4	30.1	7.3	1.2	32.9	3.8	100.0	2,466
Middle	5.1	1.2	29.7	34.0	5.2	1.6	20.5	2.8	100.0	2,812
Fourth	6.8	2.1	41.1	33.2	2.5	1.8	9.8	2.7	100.0	3,352
Highest	17.4	3.0	52.0	19.9	1.1	2.6	2.4	1.6	100.0	3,508
Total	7.4	1.6	33.3	26.7	5.4	1.7	21.2	2.8	100.0	14,583

Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age										
15–19	2.1	0.9	8.8	39.7	14.0	1.3	29.5	3.7	100.0	913
20–24	6.6	3.2	9.3	43.8	11.8	0.5	22.8	2.0	100.0	1,109
25–29	8.4	4.7	12.7	37.5	10.2	1.2	23.9	1.3	100.0	1,285
30–34	8.2	3.3	14.8	40.8	10.2	0.3	20.9	1.5	100.0	1,426
35–39	10.0	2.2	16.1	33.9	7.9	0.6	28.2	1.1	100.0	1,396
40–44	6.7	1.5	19.4	31.9	7.8	0.1	31.5	1.1	100.0	1,181
45–49	7.6	1.2	17.7	24.0	3.9	0.2	44.7	0.8	100.0	695
Marital status										
Never married	6.7	3.3	10.8	39.6	11.8	1.1	24.4	2.4	100.0	2,294
Married or living together	7.7	2.3	15.7	35.0	8.4	0.4	29.2	1.2	100.0	5,471
Divorced/separated/widowed	7.3	2.8	10.9	43.1	14.0	0.0	19.8	2.1	100.0	239
Number of living children										
0	7.5	3.3	11.0	40.0	11.4	1.0	23.6	2.2	100.0	2,832
1–2	8.2	2.6	16.9	36.9	8.4	0.5	25.1	1.3	100.0	3,396
3–4	5.6	1.7	13.8	31.8	8.4	0.1	37.5	1.0	100.0	1,535
5+	5.1	0.4	14.2	21.3	12.4	0.4	44.4	1.8	100.0	242
Residence										
Urban	10.7	4.6	20.5	45.9	6.3	0.9	9.3	1.7	100.0	3,371
Rural	4.9	1.2	9.6	29.8	11.9	0.4	40.8	1.5	100.0	4,634
Province										
Banteay Meanchey	6.5	2.5	13.5	22.0	12.9	0.8	39.9	1.9	100.0	282
Battambang	4.0	0.7	12.2	23.6	6.1	0.9	49.0	3.4	100.0	556
Kampong Cham	4.5	1.3	7.3	41.6	16.9	0.0	27.5	0.9	100.0	479
Kampong Chhnang	5.7	2.0	10.5	34.7	7.9	0.4	32.9	6.0	100.0	242
Kampong Speu	5.0	0.8	9.0	42.6	13.8	0.0	24.3	4.6	100.0	493
Kampong Thom	4.7	1.8	8.6	22.2	14.3	0.9	47.2	0.3	100.0	347
Kampot	6.8	2.2	14.4	43.9	8.8	0.8	23.0	0.0	100.0	274
Kandal	4.8	1.9	17.6	48.9	7.7	0.1	16.9	2.1	100.0	634
Koh Kong	8.5	1.8	14.2	29.9	7.6	1.0	36.9	0.0	100.0	57
Kratie	2.7	0.2	7.3	19.6	18.5	0.0	48.3	3.4	100.0	206
Mondul Kiri	7.6	0.3	10.2	11.6	9.8	0.5	54.1	6.1	100.0	50
Phnom Penh	15.4	5.9	19.4	50.4	4.7	1.1	2.9	0.3	100.0	1,329
Preah Vihear	6.8	0.8	10.2	10.3	12.3	0.6	56.1	2.9	100.0	147
Prey Veng	7.9	1.3	14.2	39.9	6.1	0.0	30.4	0.3	100.0	539
Pursat	5.9	1.0	15.1	27.1	2.8	0.0	47.2	1.0	100.0	215
Ratanak Kiri	3.5	1.4	7.2	6.5	7.7	0.0	72.3	1.4	100.0	142
Siemreap	6.9	4.7	21.6	34.6	6.1	0.4	24.0	1.8	100.0	658
Preah Sihanouk	7.5	6.6	13.7	47.3	12.6	1.6	10.4	0.3	100.0	101
Stung Treng	4.1	1.1	10.3	12.7	6.5	0.7	57.7	6.9	100.0	79
Svay Rieng	7.0	3.7	10.7	52.1	13.0	3.4	10.2	0.0	100.0	305
Takeo	7.4	2.2	16.3	36.4	9.7	0.3	26.5	1.3	100.0	414
Otdar Meanchey	6.3	0.2	18.2	17.8	6.1	0.6	50.5	0.3	100.0	100
Kep	12.0	2.6	13.3	39.2	10.8	3.9	18.1	0.0	100.0	22
Pailin	11.6	6.3	7.7	22.7	16.6	0.4	32.9	1.7	100.0	38
Tboung Khmum	4.4	1.8	11.4	24.7	25.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	100.0	297
Education										
No education	1.0	0.8	5.9	21.3	17.7	0.4	51.5	1.5	100.0	496
Primary	1.2	0.6	10.3	37.3	13.3	0.5	35.2	1.6	100.0	3,115
Secondary	5.3	2.2	17.7	43.2	6.8	0.7	22.5	1.6	100.0	3,663
More than secondary	48.5	14.1	18.1	10.8	1.9	0.8	4.1	1.7	100.0	731
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	1.1	0.5	4.0	22.3	17.9	0.3	51.9	2.0	100.0	1,528
Second	2.1	1.3	6.5	34.6	12.6	0.5	40.7	1.8	100.0	1,423
Middle	4.3	1.3	12.5	39.8	9.7	1.0	29.5	1.9	100.0	1,506
Fourth	7.3	2.8	17.8	49.3	5.5	0.2	15.6	1.6	100.0	1,795
Highest	19.8	6.4	27.0	34.8	3.9	1.0	6.2	0.8	100.0	1,753
Total	7.4	2.6	14.2	36.6	9.6	0.6	27.5	1.6	100.0	8,004

Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	52.1	94.5	84.2
Cash and in-kind	19.7	3.1	6.6
In-kind only	13.7	0.2	3.1
Not paid	14.6	2.3	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	12.6	4.1	6.0
Employed by non-family member	11.7	54.7	45.0
Self-employed	75.7	41.2	49.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	29.1	85.5	73.2
Seasonal	67.5	12.3	24.3
Occasional	3.4	2.2	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the last 12 months	3,092	11,085	14,583

Note: Total includes 406 women with missing information on type of employment who are not shown separately.

Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Social security	Other employer-based insurance	Mutual health organization/ community-based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	None	Any health insurance	Number of women
Age							
15–19	7.8	0.1	2.2	0.6	89.3	10.7	2,981
20–24	21.6	2.0	1.9	1.2	73.6	26.4	2,589
25–29	24.0	1.1	2.4	3.1	69.6	30.4	2,986
30–34	20.6	1.4	2.2	3.1	73.4	26.6	3,272
35–39	17.7	0.8	3.2	2.1	76.3	23.7	3,367
40–44	10.7	0.6	2.1	3.0	83.8	16.2	2,598
45–49	8.2	0.2	2.7	1.9	87.1	12.9	1,704
Residence							
Urban	22.5	1.6	2.4	3.3	70.7	29.3	8,239
Rural	12.0	0.5	2.4	1.4	84.0	16.0	11,257
Province							
Banteay Meanchey	4.9	0.4	3.3	5.2	86.2	13.8	763
Battambang	11.4	0.8	7.7	2.9	77.7	22.3	1,347
Kampong Cham	15.6	0.0	0.4	3.4	80.9	19.1	1,163
Kampong Chhnang	29.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	70.1	29.9	675
Kampong Speu	47.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	52.8	47.2	1,226
Kampong Thom	3.8	2.4	1.8	2.9	89.3	10.7	819
Kampot	8.9	0.5	1.7	2.0	87.0	13.0	781
Kandal	19.2	0.0	1.5	1.4	78.1	21.9	1,445
Koh Kong	13.6	0.4	0.0	0.8	85.4	14.6	140
Kratie	11.6	0.1	7.6	1.9	78.9	21.1	443
Mondul Kiri	7.2	0.5	2.6	2.4	87.3	12.7	115
Phnom Penh	17.6	2.7	3.5	3.5	73.2	26.8	3,160
Preah Vihear	5.9	0.2	2.3	2.3	89.4	10.6	332
Prey Veng	9.9	0.2	2.3	1.7	85.8	14.2	1,233
Pursat	5.8	0.4	2.9	1.1	89.9	10.1	432
Ratanak Kiri	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.4	97.9	2.1	293
Siemreap	15.0	0.2	0.6	1.3	83.2	16.8	1,548
Preah Sihanouk	5.6	7.2	3.3	2.7	81.4	18.6	243
Stung Treng	18.5	0.6	0.5	3.3	77.4	22.6	195
Svay Rieng	40.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	58.8	41.2	735
Takeo	21.4	2.4	1.2	2.4	73.1	26.9	1,162
Otdar Meanchey	3.1	0.0	1.2	0.9	94.7	5.3	242
Kep	10.4	0.1	0.2	1.2	88.2	11.8	57
Pailin	11.4	1.8	12.2	3.5	72.0	28.0	96
Tboung Khmum	2.8	0.1	3.3	0.9	92.9	7.1	851
Education							
No education	9.9	0.5	3.4	1.0	85.3	14.7	2,265
Primary	17.2	0.4	2.9	1.5	78.1	21.9	7,554
Secondary	15.4	0.5	1.8	2.2	80.2	19.8	8,278
More than secondary	28.5	7.0	1.8	7.3	57.5	42.5	1,399
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	11.9	0.2	3.5	0.8	83.6	16.4	3,393
Second	15.1	0.3	2.4	0.5	81.7	18.3	3,529
Middle	18.1	0.6	2.4	1.3	77.6	22.4	3,831
Fourth	20.5	0.8	2.8	1.8	74.4	25.6	4,266
Highest	15.5	2.4	1.0	5.7	76.1	23.9	4,477
Total	16.4	0.9	2.4	2.2	78.3	21.7	19,496

Note: Any health insurance includes two cases of other types of insurance that are not shown separately.

Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Social security	Other employer-based insurance	Mutual health organization/ community-based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	None	Any health insurance	Number of men
Age							
15–19	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	96.4	3.6	1,559
20–24	10.3	1.3	0.7	1.3	86.8	13.2	1,226
25–29	12.4	2.2	0.6	2.3	83.7	16.3	1,299
30–34	12.0	2.0	1.2	4.3	82.4	17.6	1,432
35–39	11.1	1.3	1.0	4.2	83.4	16.6	1,416
40–44	9.7	0.5	1.0	4.0	85.9	14.1	1,191
45–49	8.6	1.6	0.9	1.2	87.8	12.2	702
Residence							
Urban	13.1	1.7	0.7	3.8	81.9	18.1	3,762
Rural	6.9	0.9	0.8	1.7	90.4	9.6	5,063
Province							
Banteay Meanchey	3.8	0.7	2.8	3.0	90.3	9.7	327
Battambang	3.1	0.2	0.0	2.0	95.8	4.2	636
Kampong Cham	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.1	92.5	7.5	533
Kampong Chhnang	17.5	2.5	0.9	1.9	79.4	20.6	259
Kampong Speu	10.7	1.8	0.5	0.6	86.5	13.5	532
Kampong Thom	6.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	93.0	7.0	376
Kampot	8.2	1.0	2.4	4.0	85.2	14.8	322
Kandal	8.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	90.7	9.3	678
Koh Kong	12.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	85.9	14.1	60
Kratie	10.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	89.4	10.6	216
Mondul Kiri	9.1	0.0	1.1	1.0	89.2	10.8	50
Phnom Penh	13.7	2.6	0.8	4.0	80.5	19.5	1,490
Preah Vihear	8.6	0.2	1.3	1.0	89.4	10.6	149
Prey Veng	6.4	2.6	0.0	1.2	90.4	9.6	615
Pursat	5.7	0.0	1.9	2.4	90.3	9.7	219
Ratanak Kiri	1.8	0.0	0.7	1.0	96.6	3.4	149
Siemreap	8.3	0.6	0.4	4.6	86.5	13.5	749
Preah Sihanouk	13.0	2.6	3.4	5.8	77.2	22.8	113
Stung Treng	12.3	0.9	0.7	2.5	84.3	15.7	81
Svay Rieng	29.0	2.6	0.3	1.8	67.2	32.8	311
Takeo	13.9	1.5	1.2	6.5	78.7	21.3	453
Otdar Meanchey	3.3	0.0	0.3	1.1	95.4	4.6	109
Kep	7.2	1.1	0.2	2.9	90.1	9.9	26
Pailin	15.8	2.0	0.0	1.8	81.1	18.9	41
Tboung Khmum	5.2	1.4	1.1	0.8	91.8	8.2	331
Education							
No education	4.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	94.7	5.3	514
Primary	5.1	0.4	0.5	1.4	92.5	7.5	3,220
Secondary	8.8	0.9	0.7	2.5	87.4	12.6	4,273
More than secondary	34.0	7.0	2.0	8.9	55.5	44.5	819
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	5.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	93.5	6.5	1,594
Second	4.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	93.1	6.9	1,585
Middle	7.2	1.3	0.4	1.3	90.0	10.0	1,674
Fourth	12.7	0.9	1.3	2.5	83.6	16.4	1,978
Highest	15.4	2.7	0.8	6.7	76.7	23.3	1,994
Total	9.5	1.2	0.8	2.6	86.8	13.2	8,825

Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Number of women
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	
Age				
15–19	0.6	0.0	0.6	2,981
20–24	1.3	0.1	1.3	2,589
25–29	1.2	0.1	1.3	2,986
30–34	1.4	0.1	1.4	3,272
35–39	2.4	0.2	2.4	3,367
40–44	3.2	0.3	3.2	2,598
45–49	3.9	0.2	3.9	1,704
Residence				
Urban	0.8	0.0	0.8	8,239
Rural	2.6	0.2	2.7	11,257
Province				
Banteay Meanchey	5.7	0.0	5.7	763
Battambang	1.4	0.0	1.4	1,347
Kampong Cham	0.4	0.0	0.4	1,163
Kampong Chhnang	1.0	0.0	1.0	675
Kampong Speu	2.1	0.1	2.1	1,226
Kampong Thom	1.0	0.0	1.0	819
Kampot	2.2	0.0	2.2	781
Kandal	0.5	0.0	0.5	1,445
Koh Kong	0.1	0.0	0.1	140
Kratie	12.0	0.4	12.0	443
Mondul Kiri	4.4	0.0	4.4	115
Phnom Penh	0.6	0.0	0.6	3,160
Preah Vihear	1.9	0.0	1.9	332
Prey Veng	0.7	0.0	0.7	1,233
Pursat	0.3	0.0	0.3	432
Ratanak Kiri	21.3	8.2	21.4	293
Siemreap	0.4	0.0	0.4	1,548
Preah Sihanouk	0.9	0.0	0.9	243
Stung Treng	9.8	0.0	9.8	195
Svay Rieng	0.7	0.0	0.7	735
Takeo	0.6	0.0	0.6	1,162
Otdar Meanchey	3.5	0.1	3.6	242
Kep	1.6	0.0	1.6	57
Pailin	1.3	0.1	1.3	96
Tboung Khmum	2.8	0.0	2.8	851
Education				
No education	6.5	1.1	6.5	2,265
Primary	1.7	0.0	1.7	7,554
Secondary	0.9	0.0	0.9	8,278
More than secondary	0.7	0.0	0.7	1,399
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	5.6	0.8	5.6	3,393
Second	1.8	0.0	1.8	3,529
Middle	1.4	0.0	1.4	3,831
Fourth	0.7	0.0	0.7	4,266
Highest	0.6	0.0	0.6	4,477
Total	1.9	0.1	1.9	19,496

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Cigarettes include kreteks.
[3] Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Smoking frequency				Number of men
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker[4]	Nonsmoker	Total	
Age								
15–19	6.5	0.9	6.6	5.0	2.4	92.5	100.0	1,559
20–24	16.0	1.7	16.0	12.3	4.2	83.5	100.0	1,226
25–29	18.3	1.7	18.3	15.6	3.1	81.3	100.0	1,299
30–34	19.5	1.9	19.5	17.1	2.8	80.1	100.0	1,432
35–39	24.9	2.1	25.1	23.3	2.9	73.8	100.0	1,416
40–44	33.3	3.7	33.4	31.5	2.4	66.2	100.0	1,191
45–49	39.3	6.3	39.5	37.2	2.4	60.3	100.0	702
Residence								
Urban	14.4	1.5	14.4	12.6	2.4	85.0	100.0	3,762
Rural	25.7	2.9	25.8	23.1	3.3	73.6	100.0	5,063
Province								
Banteay Meanchey	27.7	0.0	27.7	24.9	2.8	72.3	100.0	327
Battambang	19.1	0.0	19.1	19.1	0.3	80.6	100.0	636
Kampong Cham	25.2	15.6	25.2	22.0	3.7	74.3	100.0	533
Kampong Chhnang	22.4	0.9	22.4	20.3	2.4	77.3	100.0	259
Kampong Speu	13.5	9.3	13.8	11.3	3.6	85.1	100.0	532
Kampong Thom	26.6	2.7	27.4	23.0	9.1	67.9	100.0	376
Kampot	28.3	0.0	28.3	26.1	2.4	71.5	100.0	322
Kandal	14.4	0.0	14.4	11.4	3.2	85.4	100.0	678
Koh Kong	27.5	0.3	27.5	25.8	2.9	71.3	100.0	60
Kratie	30.4	2.8	30.4	28.0	3.3	68.6	100.0	216
Mondul Kiri	37.7	0.8	37.7	32.4	6.8	60.8	100.0	50
Phnom Penh	9.7	0.1	9.8	8.2	2.4	89.4	100.0	1,490
Preah Vihear	34.9	0.2	34.9	31.6	3.6	64.8	100.0	149
Prey Veng	13.5	0.3	13.7	11.8	1.9	86.3	100.0	615
Pursat	29.9	2.0	29.9	26.6	4.2	69.2	100.0	219
Ratanak Kiri	38.7	1.1	39.1	36.7	2.4	60.9	100.0	149
Siemreap	31.3	0.0	31.3	29.0	2.2	68.7	100.0	749
Preah Sihanouk	27.1	27.1	27.1	19.6	7.5	72.9	100.0	113
Stung Treng	40.4	0.9	40.7	34.8	6.1	59.1	100.0	81
Svay Rieng	19.7	0.0	19.7	18.4	1.3	80.3	100.0	311
Takeo	20.2	1.8	20.2	18.8	1.7	79.5	100.0	453
Otdar Meanchey	23.8	0.0	23.8	22.5	1.3	76.2	100.0	109
Kep	13.2	1.8	13.2	10.4	8.0	81.6	100.0	26
Pailin	18.3	2.9	18.3	13.5	4.8	81.7	100.0	41
Tboung Khmum	25.3	0.0	25.3	21.8	3.8	74.4	100.0	331
Education								
No education	50.3	3.3	50.5	47.2	3.8	48.9	100.0	514
Primary	30.2	3.6	30.3	27.4	3.6	68.9	100.0	3,220
Secondary	13.9	1.6	14.0	11.8	2.7	85.4	100.0	4,273
More than secondary	1.8	0.1	1.8	1.4	0.6	98.0	100.0	819
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	36.7	3.4	36.9	33.9	3.9	62.2	100.0	1,594
Second	25.6	2.9	25.7	22.9	3.3	73.8	100.0	1,585
Middle	21.4	3.4	21.5	18.6	3.7	77.8	100.0	1,674
Fourth	15.8	1.4	15.9	14.0	2.6	83.3	100.0	1,978
Highest	9.0	0.8	9.0	7.5	1.5	90.9	100.0	1,994
Total	20.9	2.3	20.9	18.6	2.9	78.5	100.0	8,825

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks
[3] Includes pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes
[4] Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

Among men age 15–49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[1]					Total	Number of respondents who smoke cigarettes daily[1]
	<5	5–9	10–14	15–24	≥25		
Age							
15–19	42.2	21.3	18.5	17.2	0.9	100.0	70
20–24	38.1	14.8	21.6	23.1	2.3	100.0	145
25–29	32.3	18.5	23.5	22.7	3.0	100.0	199
30–34	25.7	14.3	23.0	31.2	5.9	100.0	232
35–39	26.4	16.0	21.6	30.8	5.1	100.0	312
40–44	23.5	13.3	21.7	35.2	6.3	100.0	356
45–49	28.7	10.3	20.4	33.3	7.3	100.0	251
Residence							
Urban	24.3	17.0	22.1	29.1	7.5	100.0	455
Rural	30.3	13.7	21.6	30.2	4.2	100.0	1,111
Province							
Banteay Meanchey	7.0	8.4	42.2	38.6	3.9	100.0	82
Battambang	31.0	17.0	28.9	21.9	1.2	100.0	119
Kampong Cham	60.2	7.7	12.2	20.0	0.0	100.0	109
Kampong Chhnang	22.6	31.9	18.6	24.7	2.2	100.0	46
Kampong Speu	(29.6)	(11.0)	(4.3)	(13.1)	(42.0)	100.0	57
Kampong Thom	43.1	13.9	25.1	13.8	4.1	100.0	78
Kampot	73.2	5.7	10.2	8.7	2.1	100.0	83
Kandal	(27.4)	(9.5)	(26.5)	(36.6)	(0.0)	100.0	74
Koh Kong	4.4	8.0	21.9	65.7	0.0	100.0	14
Kratie	30.9	2.8	8.6	50.4	7.3	100.0	55
Mondul Kiri	97.7	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	15
Phnom Penh	(21.7)	(30.0)	(22.5)	(20.4)	(5.5)	100.0	114
Preah Vihear	17.3	20.6	30.5	27.2	4.4	100.0	47
Prey Veng	9.5	25.2	37.4	21.2	6.8	100.0	71
Pursat	(17.5)	(15.8)	(23.4)	(43.3)	(0.0)	100.0	42
Ratanak Kiri	71.8	2.4	8.1	17.0	0.7	100.0	53
Siemreap	17.6	14.5	30.2	35.6	2.1	100.0	217
Preah Sihanouk	2.5	8.2	1.7	14.2	73.4	100.0	22
Stung Treng	8.4	14.7	28.5	42.3	6.0	100.0	28
Svay Rieng	5.1	19.9	22.3	49.4	3.3	100.0	57
Takeo	14.1	10.1	12.0	62.3	1.6	100.0	78
Otdar Meanchey	59.6	6.5	19.8	14.0	0.0	100.0	25
Kep	(65.3)	(5.1)	(5.1)	(5.1)	(19.3)	100.0	2
Pailin	(27.9)	(8.4)	(14.2)	(44.1)	(5.4)	100.0	6
Tboung Khmum	9.1	27.7	12.5	47.6	3.1	100.0	71
Education							
No education	30.6	11.1	24.3	30.8	3.2	100.0	234
Primary	27.9	14.1	22.7	30.0	5.2	100.0	833
Secondary	27.8	17.6	19.3	29.5	5.7	100.0	490
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	28.8	12.4	26.0	29.5	3.3	100.0	513
Second	31.4	11.2	21.2	31.0	5.1	100.0	345
Middle	25.9	17.8	19.9	29.6	6.8	100.0	295
Fourth	26.0	14.2	18.4	34.5	6.9	100.0	265
Highest	30.5	25.4	18.0	21.1	5.1	100.0	148
Total	28.5	14.7	21.8	29.9	5.1	100.0	1,566

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks

Table 3.12 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who currently use smokeless tobacco, according to type of tobacco product, and percentage who use any type of tobacco, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Tobacco product	Women	Men
Snuff, by mouth	0.4	0.5
Snuff, by nose	0.0	0.3
Chewing tobacco	0.0	0.2
Betel quid with tobacco	0.1	0.2
Other type of smokeless tobacco	0.0	0.2
Any type of smokeless tobacco[1]	0.5	0.5
Any type of tobacco[2]	2.2	21.6
Number	19,496	8,825

Note: Table includes women and men who use smokeless tobacco daily or occasionally (less than daily).
[1] Includes snuff by mouth, snuff by nose, chewing tobacco, and betel quid with tobacco
[2] Includes all types of smokeless tobacco shown in this table plus cigarettes, kreteks, pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

Table 3.13 Any tobacco use by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are currently using any type of tobacco, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage using any type of tobacco	Number of women	Percentage using any type of tobacco	Number of men
Age				
15–19	0.6	2,981	7.5	1,559
20–24	1.4	2,589	16.8	1,226
25–29	1.3	2,986	18.7	1,299
30–34	1.6	3,272	19.9	1,432
35–39	2.5	3,367	26.3	1,416
40–44	4.1	2,598	33.8	1,191
45–49	5.5	1,704	39.9	702
Residence				
Urban	0.8	8,239	15.0	3,762
Rural	3.2	11,257	26.5	5,063
Province				
Banteay Meanchey	5.7	763	27.7	327
Battambang	1.4	1,347	19.4	636
Kampong Cham	0.4	1,163	25.7	533
Kampong Chhnang	1.0	675	22.7	259
Kampong Speu	2.1	1,226	14.9	532
Kampong Thom	2.6	819	32.4	376
Kampot	2.2	781	28.5	322
Kandal	0.5	1,445	14.8	678
Koh Kong	0.1	140	28.7	60
Kratie	12.2	443	31.4	216
Mondul Kiri	5.0	115	39.2	50
Phnom Penh	0.6	3,160	10.8	1,490
Preah Vihear	6.8	332	35.2	149
Prey Veng	2.4	1,233	13.7	615
Pursat	0.4	432	30.8	219
Ratanak Kiri	22.2	293	39.1	149
Siemreap	0.6	1,548	31.3	749
Preah Sihanouk	1.1	243	27.1	113
Stung Treng	13.2	195	40.9	81
Svay Rieng	0.7	735	19.7	311
Takeo	0.6	1,162	20.5	453
Otdar Meanchey	3.8	242	23.8	109
Kep	1.6	57	19.0	26
Pailin	1.3	96	18.7	41
Tboung Khmum	2.8	851	26.0	331
Education				
No education	7.8	2,265	51.1	514
Primary	2.1	7,554	31.1	3,220
Secondary	0.9	8,278	14.7	4,273
More than secondary	0.7	1,399	2.0	819
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	6.8	3,393	37.9	1,594
Second	2.1	3,529	26.2	1,585
Middle	1.6	3,831	22.3	1,674
Fourth	0.8	4,266	16.7	1,978
Highest	0.6	4,477	9.2	1,994
Total	2.2	19,496	21.6	8,825

Table 3.14.1 Alcohol consumption: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the month prior to the survey, and among women who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days on which at least one drink was consumed), according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| Background characteristic | Consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past month | Number of women | Among women who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking | | | | | Number of women who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past month |
			1–5 days	6–10 days	11–24 days	Every day/almost every day[1]	Total	
Age								
15–19	6.7	2,981	93.5	4.1	0.1	2.3	100.0	201
20–24	15.3	2,589	89.6	1.9	0.7	7.8	100.0	397
25–29	18.2	2,986	87.0	2.3	1.9	8.8	100.0	542
30–34	18.7	3,272	86.6	4.9	1.3	7.2	100.0	612
35–39	20.4	3,367	81.5	2.6	3.6	12.3	100.0	685
40–44	17.6	2,598	83.6	3.6	1.4	11.4	100.0	456
45–49	16.4	1,704	77.3	5.0	5.7	12.0	100.0	280
Residence								
Urban	18.2	8,239	84.7	2.8	2.4	10.1	100.0	1,498
Rural	14.9	11,257	85.4	3.9	1.9	8.7	100.0	1,675
Province								
Banteay Meanchey	14.5	763	83.9	8.7	0.8	6.6	100.0	111
Battambang	19.8	1,347	82.6	6.3	4.1	6.9	100.0	267
Kampong Cham	6.3	1,163	90.3	0.0	0.0	9.7	100.0	73
Kampong Chhnang	14.7	675	94.6	0.8	3.3	1.2	100.0	99
Kampong Speu	9.2	1,226	41.1	0.0	1.1	57.8	100.0	113
Kampong Thom	18.7	819	92.3	3.6	0.5	3.5	100.0	154
Kampot	24.5	781	72.6	0.4	0.4	26.6	100.0	192
Kandal	15.1	1,445	91.7	0.9	0.9	6.4	100.0	218
Koh Kong	2.8	140	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Kratie	15.3	443	86.3	0.0	3.6	10.1	100.0	68
Mondul Kiri	20.9	115	67.3	8.1	1.0	23.6	100.0	24
Phnom Penh	20.5	3,160	88.6	3.0	2.7	5.6	100.0	646
Preah Vihear	20.8	332	92.1	3.4	1.5	3.0	100.0	69
Prey Veng	16.3	1,233	86.4	8.9	1.7	3.0	100.0	201
Pursat	9.6	432	(96.5)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(2.1)	100.0	41
Ratanak Kiri	16.6	293	95.4	1.4	0.0	3.2	100.0	49
Siemreap	12.6	1,548	86.3	2.2	6.2	5.3	100.0	195
Preah Sihanouk	18.5	243	65.9	6.6	11.6	15.9	100.0	45
Stung Treng	25.9	195	89.4	3.3	2.8	4.4	100.0	51
Svay Rieng	33.5	735	91.8	4.5	1.0	2.7	100.0	246
Takeo	14.6	1,162	93.0	0.8	0.0	6.2	100.0	170
Otdar Meanchey	18.4	242	42.6	0.8	0.0	56.7	100.0	45
Kep	6.6	57	(72.9)	(6.8)	(2.2)	(18.1)	100.0	4
Pailin	24.1	96	91.4	3.1	1.1	4.3	100.0	23
Tboung Khmum	7.8	851	84.1	9.6	1.7	4.6	100.0	67
Education								
No education	16.8	2,265	78.1	3.0	3.7	15.2	100.0	381
Primary	17.8	7,554	82.8	4.5	2.8	10.0	100.0	1,347
Secondary	15.0	8,278	88.5	2.6	1.0	7.9	100.0	1,242
More than secondary	14.5	1,399	93.3	1.3	2.4	3.1	100.0	203
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	15.2	3,393	81.8	4.8	2.6	10.8	100.0	517
Second	13.5	3,529	85.3	2.6	2.5	9.6	100.0	476
Middle	16.0	3,831	83.6	4.4	0.5	11.5	100.0	614
Fourth	18.0	4,266	84.7	2.1	3.1	10.1	100.0	766
Highest	17.9	4,477	88.6	3.3	2.1	5.9	100.0	800
Total	16.3	19,496	85.1	3.4	2.2	9.4	100.0	3,173

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of spirits. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the past month.

Table 3.14.2 Alcohol consumption: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the month prior to the survey, and among men who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days on which at least one drink was consumed), according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past month	Number of men	Among men who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking					Number of men who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past month
			1–5 days	6–10 days	11–24 days	Every day/almost every day[1]	Total	
Age								
15–19	29.5	1,559	80.3	10.1	5.2	4.4	100.0	460
20–24	71.4	1,226	69.3	15.1	10.3	5.3	100.0	876
25–29	78.8	1,299	60.9	22.7	9.0	7.4	100.0	1,023
30–34	81.0	1,432	58.4	18.2	13.9	9.5	100.0	1,161
35–39	81.1	1,416	52.8	20.7	13.1	13.3	100.0	1,148
40–44	77.4	1,191	55.0	16.7	15.4	12.9	100.0	923
45–49	74.5	702	56.9	19.1	11.5	12.5	100.0	522
Residence								
Urban	69.4	3,762	56.3	19.8	13.6	10.3	100.0	2,612
Rural	69.1	5,063	63.3	17.1	10.5	9.1	100.0	3,500
Province								
Banteay Meanchey	66.6	327	48.2	26.3	14.5	11.0	100.0	218
Battambang	65.7	636	62.4	17.0	14.2	6.5	100.0	417
Kampong Cham	63.8	533	81.2	12.3	5.2	1.3	100.0	340
Kampong Chhnang	77.8	259	55.5	27.6	8.6	8.3	100.0	201
Kampong Speu	69.6	532	73.5	12.7	5.3	8.4	100.0	370
Kampong Thom	69.9	376	64.0	13.0	12.2	10.9	100.0	263
Kampot	65.2	322	71.3	12.8	9.6	6.3	100.0	209
Kandal	68.7	678	63.1	19.7	11.9	5.3	100.0	466
Koh Kong	78.2	60	48.5	42.1	8.8	0.6	100.0	47
Kratie	73.9	216	66.1	21.0	5.5	7.4	100.0	160
Mondul Kiri	80.1	50	55.2	23.0	13.8	8.0	100.0	40
Phnom Penh	69.8	1,490	43.7	23.8	20.9	11.6	100.0	1,041
Preah Vihear	80.2	149	59.3	19.0	16.1	5.6	100.0	119
Prey Veng	63.8	615	65.5	22.0	11.3	1.2	100.0	393
Pursat	72.0	219	47.5	8.2	8.3	36.0	100.0	158
Ratanak Kiri	74.4	149	72.2	13.3	6.6	7.9	100.0	111
Siemreap	65.8	749	57.5	12.4	9.8	20.2	100.0	493
Preah Sihanouk	75.6	113	68.4	20.5	4.5	6.6	100.0	86
Stung Treng	64.4	81	59.6	25.2	8.9	6.3	100.0	52
Svay Rieng	73.5	311	52.5	17.7	9.1	20.7	100.0	229
Takeo	73.4	453	64.5	14.7	13.8	7.0	100.0	332
Otdar Meanchey	71.0	109	78.2	15.6	4.0	2.2	100.0	78
Kep	65.4	26	58.9	26.4	7.9	6.8	100.0	17
Pailin	70.7	41	65.3	22.7	6.6	5.3	100.0	29
Tboung Khmum	73.6	331	68.0	15.5	6.8	9.7	100.0	243
Education								
No education	75.1	514	58.5	17.0	8.5	16.0	100.0	386
Primary	73.8	3,220	56.1	18.8	12.7	12.3	100.0	2,375
Secondary	65.3	4,273	62.9	18.1	11.6	7.4	100.0	2,789
More than secondary	68.6	819	66.3	17.1	11.4	5.1	100.0	562
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	72.6	1,594	61.9	16.5	9.9	11.8	100.0	1,158
Second	66.5	1,585	61.2	18.7	10.6	9.5	100.0	1,055
Middle	68.9	1,674	63.6	16.7	10.2	9.5	100.0	1,153
Fourth	71.7	1,978	58.8	19.3	11.5	10.4	100.0	1,418
Highest	66.6	1,994	57.1	19.7	16.0	7.2	100.0	1,328
Total	69.3	8,825	60.3	18.2	11.8	9.6	100.0	6,112

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of spirits.
[1] The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the past month.

Table 3.15.1 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women

Among women age 15–49 who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the month prior to the survey, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed							Number of women who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past month
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	
Age								
15–19	82.1	10.7	3.7	1.2	1.7	0.6	100.0	201
20–24	81.5	11.6	4.6	0.0	0.5	1.7	100.0	397
25–29	84.3	9.3	3.8	1.1	0.9	0.5	100.0	542
30–34	80.7	11.8	3.8	1.8	0.9	0.9	100.0	612
35–39	77.7	13.6	4.2	1.4	0.8	2.2	100.0	685
40–44	76.7	11.2	4.7	2.5	2.0	2.8	100.0	456
45–49	80.2	11.7	4.8	1.2	1.0	1.2	100.0	280
Frequency of drinking in last month								
1–5 days	82.2	11.1	4.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	100.0	2,701
6–10 days	75.4	10.4	3.1	2.1	2.4	6.7	100.0	107
11–24 days	82.5	3.8	4.3	4.3	0.0	5.0	100.0	68
Every day/almost every day[1]	63.9	18.5	6.5	3.7	2.7	4.6	100.0	297
Residence								
Urban	82.8	11.6	3.2	0.7	0.7	1.0	100.0	1,498
Rural	77.9	11.6	5.1	2.1	1.4	2.0	100.0	1,675
Province								
Banteay Meanchey	71.0	13.7	6.4	1.0	2.6	5.3	100.0	111
Battambang	87.7	7.9	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.6	100.0	267
Kampong Cham	79.0	12.0	3.8	0.0	3.6	1.6	100.0	73
Kampong Chhnang	81.8	10.2	4.7	0.9	0.9	1.4	100.0	99
Kampong Speu	76.4	13.2	4.7	3.5	0.0	2.2	100.0	113
Kampong Thom	79.3	9.5	8.2	0.7	0.7	1.7	100.0	154
Kampot	48.9	29.4	10.0	6.8	2.1	2.9	100.0	192
Kandal	67.4	13.9	11.0	2.0	2.3	3.5	100.0	218
Koh Kong	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Kratie	69.8	6.9	10.8	5.0	2.4	5.0	100.0	68
Mondul Kiri	86.3	8.0	4.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	24
Phnom Penh	84.1	13.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	646
Preah Vihear	91.1	4.6	2.1	0.0	0.5	1.7	100.0	69
Prey Veng	84.9	9.4	1.9	0.7	2.2	0.9	100.0	201
Pursat	(74.9)	(16.8)	(2.2)	(3.3)	(1.4)	(1.4)	100.0	41
Ratanak Kiri	65.0	19.9	9.4	3.4	1.5	0.8	100.0	49
Siemreap	98.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	195
Preah Sihanouk	93.6	3.1	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.0	100.0	45
Stung Treng	85.0	10.7	2.3	0.0	1.0	0.9	100.0	51
Svay Rieng	84.9	10.4	2.5	1.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	246
Takeo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	170
Otdar Meanchey	40.3	31.6	12.9	1.3	4.6	9.3	100.0	45
Kep	(75.1)	(14.5)	(3.3)	(2.5)	(4.6)	(0.0)	100.0	4
Pailin	56.7	20.5	12.3	1.5	5.5	3.4	100.0	23
Tboung Khmum	66.2	15.8	6.3	3.8	0.0	7.8	100.0	67
Education								
No education	79.0	10.0	4.5	3.9	0.8	1.9	100.0	381
Primary	78.1	12.2	5.3	1.2	1.1	2.0	100.0	1,347
Secondary	82.3	11.3	3.4	0.8	1.2	1.0	100.0	1,242
More than secondary	84.1	12.2	1.2	1.6	0.2	0.8	100.0	203
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	77.2	12.3	5.4	2.7	0.5	1.8	100.0	517
Second	79.9	9.5	6.1	0.4	2.2	1.9	100.0	476
Middle	81.9	9.7	3.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	100.0	614
Fourth	81.1	11.5	3.9	1.6	1.0	0.8	100.0	766
Highest	80.3	14.0	2.9	0.8	0.3	1.7	100.0	800
Total	80.2	11.6	4.2	1.4	1.1	1.5	100.0	3,173

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of spirits. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the past month.

Table 3.15.2 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Men

Among men age 15–49 who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the month prior to the survey, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed							Number of men who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past month
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	
Age								
15–19	65.5	13.7	9.8	5.1	3.5	2.5	100.0	460
20–24	54.7	11.7	12.9	7.6	5.5	7.6	100.0	876
25–29	53.3	12.4	11.4	8.5	8.1	6.3	100.0	1,023
30–34	52.1	11.8	13.1	7.2	8.8	7.1	100.0	1,161
35–39	55.8	13.2	10.9	6.7	4.6	8.9	100.0	1,148
40–44	58.2	11.1	11.0	8.0	5.8	5.9	100.0	923
45–49	57.6	14.4	12.8	4.7	5.2	5.2	100.0	522
Frequency of drinking in last month								
1–5 days	56.6	11.7	12.8	7.4	5.7	5.9	100.0	3,687
6–10 days	50.6	11.7	12.0	9.0	7.9	8.9	100.0	1,115
11–24 days	58.5	13.2	8.1	5.0	8.6	6.7	100.0	720
Every day/almost every day[1]	57.1	17.5	9.5	4.6	4.0	7.4	100.0	590
Residence								
Urban	39.4	18.1	15.9	9.4	8.5	8.8	100.0	2,612
Rural	68.0	8.2	8.7	5.4	4.6	5.1	100.0	3,500
Province								
Banteay Meanchey	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	218
Battambang	63.9	13.3	8.6	2.8	8.4	3.1	100.0	417
Kampong Cham	68.8	6.3	6.2	10.6	4.3	3.9	100.0	340
Kampong Chhnang	49.8	13.5	17.5	9.3	5.2	4.7	100.0	201
Kampong Speu	7.6	10.1	26.4	23.6	16.2	16.1	100.0	370
Kampong Thom	73.1	6.4	8.1	3.4	2.3	6.7	100.0	263
Kampot	78.8	11.8	6.1	2.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	209
Kandal	6.7	22.2	28.9	15.4	16.3	10.5	100.0	466
Koh Kong	2.3	11.8	33.3	28.6	12.3	11.7	100.0	47
Kratie	28.2	19.6	25.2	12.4	8.9	5.7	100.0	160
Mondul Kiri	87.1	7.4	2.9	0.7	0.7	1.2	100.0	40
Phnom Penh	24.9	31.1	16.7	8.0	7.3	12.0	100.0	1,041
Preah Vihear	47.2	3.6	5.3	9.9	8.8	25.2	100.0	119
Prey Veng	97.6	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	393
Pursat	83.0	8.4	4.2	1.4	2.2	0.7	100.0	158
Ratanak Kiri	8.8	21.4	22.8	19.4	12.4	15.3	100.0	111
Siemreap	92.6	3.5	2.1	0.0	0.6	1.2	100.0	493
Preah Sihanouk	55.6	7.5	9.6	12.4	7.4	7.6	100.0	86
Stung Treng	94.8	3.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	52
Svay Rieng	82.1	2.6	3.6	4.3	4.7	2.8	100.0	229
Takeo	57.3	3.1	17.0	5.9	9.9	6.8	100.0	332
Otdar Meanchey	96.6	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	78
Kep	46.2	17.0	9.3	7.3	7.5	12.8	100.0	17
Pailin	43.7	3.9	9.1	4.1	5.7	33.5	100.0	29
Tboung Khmum	96.2	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.4	100.0	243
Education								
No education	57.3	14.0	10.4	6.8	6.4	5.2	100.0	386
Primary	58.3	12.4	9.1	6.3	6.2	7.7	100.0	2,375
Secondary	54.0	11.5	13.4	8.4	6.4	6.3	100.0	2,789
More than secondary	52.5	16.0	15.9	4.5	5.6	5.5	100.0	562
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	62.1	10.4	10.0	6.3	4.7	6.5	100.0	1,158
Second	65.7	7.9	7.8	7.5	5.7	5.4	100.0	1,055
Middle	61.8	8.7	12.0	6.2	5.9	5.4	100.0	1,153
Fourth	48.7	16.5	13.0	8.9	6.3	6.6	100.0	1,418
Highest	44.6	16.6	15.0	6.5	8.2	9.1	100.0	1,328
Total	55.8	12.4	11.8	7.1	6.3	6.7	100.0	6,112

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of spirits.
[1] The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the past month.

Table 3.16.1 Place of birth and recent migration: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Cambodia but outside of their current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among women who were born outside of their current place of residence, percentage who moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution and place of residence at birth | | | | | Among women who were born outside of their current place of residence | |
	Always lived in current place of residence[1]	Born in Cambodia but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Cambodia	Total	Number of women	Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years	Number of women[2]
Age							
15–19	85.8	14.0	0.2	100.0	2,979	61.3	423
20–24	79.1	20.8	0.1	100.0	2,583	55.8	540
25–29	72.8	27.0	0.1	100.0	2,985	41.6	811
30–34	68.8	30.3	0.9	100.0	3,268	32.2	1,021
35–39	71.2	27.9	1.0	100.0	3,366	25.3	971
40–44	73.7	25.9	0.4	100.0	2,596	19.0	682
45–49	72.8	26.1	1.2	100.0	1,704	11.1	464
Residence							
Urban	63.4	36.0	0.6	100.0	8,236	37.8	3,012
Rural	83.1	16.4	0.5	100.0	11,245	27.1	1,900
Province							
Banteay Meanchey	75.8	23.6	0.6	100.0	763	26.4	185
Battambang	56.9	41.8	1.4	100.0	1,347	23.9	581
Kampong Cham	90.8	9.2	0.0	100.0	1,163	43.2	106
Kampong Chhnang	89.5	10.0	0.5	100.0	674	9.4	71
Kampong Speu	92.5	7.5	0.0	100.0	1,226	24.1	92
Kampong Thom	79.5	20.5	0.0	100.0	818	48.0	168
Kampot	94.7	5.2	0.1	100.0	779	(25.8)	41
Kandal	87.9	10.8	1.3	100.0	1,443	38.7	175
Koh Kong	62.6	36.8	0.5	100.0	140	21.5	52
Kratie	69.4	29.4	1.1	100.0	443	26.8	135
Mondul Kiri	61.8	37.8	0.4	100.0	115	25.8	44
Phnom Penh	38.5	60.4	1.1	100.0	3,160	44.1	1,944
Preah Vihear	69.3	30.6	0.1	100.0	332	21.0	102
Prey Veng	84.6	15.3	0.1	100.0	1,232	25.8	189
Pursat	91.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	430	(21.0)	38
Ratanak Kiri	83.8	16.2	0.0	100.0	292	14.5	47
Siemreap	78.3	21.5	0.2	100.0	1,545	29.8	335
Preah Sihanouk	69.8	29.8	0.5	100.0	243	20.1	74
Stung Treng	68.1	31.6	0.3	100.0	195	30.4	62
Svay Rieng	84.6	15.4	0.0	100.0	735	24.1	113
Takeo	94.0	5.4	0.7	100.0	1,162	27.5	70
Otdar Meanchey	52.8	46.9	0.4	100.0	242	9.3	114
Kep	68.8	31.1	0.1	100.0	57	13.1	18
Pailin	8.8	90.7	0.5	100.0	96	15.5	87
Tboung Khmum	91.9	7.9	0.2	100.0	848	35.5	69
Education							
No education	72.7	25.8	1.5	100.0	2,265	24.8	619
Primary	72.9	26.4	0.6	100.0	7,550	30.3	2,042
Secondary	77.1	22.7	0.2	100.0	8,268	37.3	1,893
More than secondary	74.4	25.3	0.3	100.0	1,399	48.9	358
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	78.6	21.1	0.3	100.0	3,388	24.4	725
Second	85.5	14.3	0.2	100.0	3,525	29.9	510
Middle	84.1	15.1	0.8	100.0	3,828	28.9	607
Fourth	70.4	29.3	0.4	100.0	4,264	39.9	1,264
Highest	59.6	39.4	0.9	100.0	4,476	35.7	1,806
Total	74.8	24.7	0.5	100.0	19,481	33.7	4,912

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Cambodia but moved to their current place of residence when very young
[2] Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Cambodia and that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 years.

Table 3.16.2 Place of birth and recent migration: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Cambodia but outside of their current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among men who were born outside of their current place of residence, percentage who moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution and place of residence at birth | | | | | Among men who were born outside of their current place of residence | |
	Always lived in current place of residence[1]	Born in Cambodia but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Cambodia	Total	Number of men	Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years	Number of men[2]
Age							
15–19	84.1	15.7	0.2	100.0	1,558	55.8	248
20–24	69.7	30.2	0.1	100.0	1,226	67.5	371
25–29	60.5	39.3	0.1	100.0	1,299	61.4	513
30–34	53.0	46.2	0.8	100.0	1,428	41.9	671
35–39	58.0	40.3	1.6	100.0	1,416	27.2	595
40–44	52.5	46.6	1.0	100.0	1,190	18.3	566
45–49	59.1	38.9	1.9	100.0	702	15.4	287
Residence							
Urban	52.0	47.1	0.9	100.0	3,759	47.5	1,806
Rural	71.5	27.9	0.6	100.0	5,059	30.2	1,444
Province							
Banteay Meanchey	53.3	45.5	1.2	100.0	327	37.7	153
Battambang	69.6	29.9	0.5	100.0	636	20.2	193
Kampong Cham	77.8	22.2	0.0	100.0	533	17.4	118
Kampong Chhnang	88.4	11.6	0.0	100.0	259	(36.0)	30
Kampong Speu	84.8	15.2	0.0	100.0	532	29.3	81
Kampong Thom	68.4	31.3	0.2	100.0	376	52.5	119
Kampot	88.4	11.5	0.2	100.0	322	(37.4)	37
Kandal	80.3	17.4	2.2	100.0	678	22.2	133
Koh Kong	66.2	33.1	0.6	100.0	60	21.9	20
Kratie	55.7	43.0	1.3	100.0	216	35.3	96
Mondul Kiri	21.0	78.6	0.4	100.0	50	23.4	39
Phnom Penh	26.9	71.4	1.7	100.0	1,490	60.5	1,090
Preah Vihear	61.9	37.8	0.3	100.0	149	20.4	57
Prey Veng	74.8	25.2	0.0	100.0	615	22.1	155
Pursat	76.5	23.5	0.0	100.0	219	32.8	52
Ratanak Kiri	77.1	22.5	0.4	100.0	149	17.0	34
Siemreap	51.2	48.3	0.6	100.0	747	32.3	365
Preah Sihanouk	59.9	39.9	0.2	100.0	113	26.9	45
Stung Treng	63.6	35.1	1.2	100.0	81	31.7	29
Svay Rieng	91.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	311	(43.3)	28
Takeo	68.6	30.6	0.8	100.0	448	31.2	141
Otdar Meanchey	44.7	55.3	0.0	100.0	109	13.4	60
Kep	60.2	39.3	0.5	100.0	26	19.3	10
Pailin	24.1	74.8	1.0	100.0	41	16.8	31
Tboung Khmum	59.9	39.3	0.7	100.0	331	38.7	132
Education							
No education	58.3	38.9	2.9	100.0	514	23.7	215
Primary	63.1	36.1	0.8	100.0	3,218	36.8	1,187
Secondary	66.1	33.6	0.3	100.0	4,271	44.5	1,449
More than secondary	51.0	47.5	1.5	100.0	815	40.5	399
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	66.9	32.6	0.4	100.0	1,594	31.1	527
Second	74.3	25.0	0.7	100.0	1,583	31.1	406
Middle	73.2	26.3	0.5	100.0	1,674	30.6	449
Fourth	59.5	39.9	0.6	100.0	1,975	47.1	800
Highest	46.4	52.2	1.3	100.0	1,992	45.9	1,068
Total	63.1	36.1	0.7	100.0	8,818	39.8	3,250

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Cambodia but moved to their current place of residence when very young
[2] Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Cambodia and that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 years.

Table 3.17 Type of migration

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence in the 5 years prior to the survey by type of migration, according to age, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| Age | Type of migration | | | | Total | Number |
	Urban to urban	Urban to rural	Rural to urban	Rural to rural		
	WOMEN 15–49					
15–19	25.2	12.4	44.4	18.0	100.0	259
20–24	31.0	13.2	29.7	26.0	100.0	301
25–29	42.6	16.8	25.4	15.2	100.0	338
30–34	42.5	13.2	28.8	15.6	100.0	329
35–39	55.1	10.6	19.9	14.4	100.0	245
40–44	47.5	9.6	24.9	18.0	100.0	130
45–49	(50.9)	(19.4)	(14.9)	(14.7)	100.0	51
Total	40.2	13.3	28.7	17.8	100.0	1,653
	MEN 15–49					
15–19	41.0	10.0	31.6	17.5	100.0	138
20–24	48.7	10.9	16.2	24.1	100.0	251
25–29	47.4	12.1	22.1	18.4	100.0	315
30–34	50.1	12.3	12.9	24.7	100.0	281
35–39	54.4	10.2	17.2	18.2	100.0	162
40–44	45.2	6.8	7.2	40.8	100.0	104
45–49	(45.4)	(2.0)	(20.5)	(32.2)	100.0	44
Total	48.2	10.7	18.1	23.0	100.0	1,295

Note: Type of migration is based on categorizing the previous place of residence and the current place of residence as urban or rural. The previous place of residence is the place the person moved from just before moving to the current place of residence. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 3.18.1 Reason for migration: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence by reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Employment	Education/ training	Marriage formation	Family reunification/ other family-related reason	Forced displace-ment	Migration	COVID-19	Other	Total	Number of women
Age										
15–19	36.0	10.9	9.6	37.9	1.2	2.9	0.4	1.0	100.0	423
20–24	33.4	4.5	24.5	31.3	1.5	4.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	540
25–29	39.7	2.5	25.3	26.3	1.3	3.2	0.3	1.3	100.0	810
30–34	39.4	1.0	25.2	27.8	2.1	3.7	0.4	0.5	100.0	1,020
35–39	37.1	1.1	25.4	27.3	3.1	5.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	971
40–44	30.6	0.9	20.4	35.3	4.3	7.4	0.9	0.2	100.0	682
45–49	24.0	0.5	19.6	40.4	6.9	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	462
Timing of move to current place of residence										
0–4 years	48.5	3.7	16.8	23.4	2.7	2.6	1.2	1.0	100.0	1,653
5–9 years	40.8	2.2	27.8	22.7	2.0	3.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,135
10 years or more	22.2	1.6	24.4	41.2	3.2	7.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,119
Type of migration[1]										
Urban to urban	51.1	4.4	10.7	28.1	4.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	100.0	665
Urban to rural	33.6	2.1	18.8	31.5	0.8	5.2	6.6	1.5	100.0	221
Rural to urban	72.0	5.4	10.2	8.5	1.0	2.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	474
Rural to rural	15.8	0.6	39.9	31.0	3.5	4.6	1.5	3.1	100.0	294
Residence										
Urban	48.3	3.5	16.9	25.3	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,011
Rural	14.8	0.8	31.8	39.9	2.7	7.9	1.0	1.2	100.0	1,896
Province										
Banteay Meanchey	26.1	1.2	18.2	33.7	0.9	19.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	185
Battambang	14.8	1.2	20.2	46.0	7.5	3.3	3.2	3.8	100.0	581
Kampong Cham	6.4	0.0	42.5	45.8	2.1	1.5	0.0	1.7	100.0	106
Kampong Chhnang	3.4	0.0	51.3	43.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	71
Kampong Speu	17.1	0.0	43.2	34.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Kampong Thom	45.8	3.4	28.6	11.2	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	168
Kampot	(9.2)	(4.1)	(60.2)	(22.2)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Kandal	18.4	3.4	43.9	20.4	1.3	11.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	172
Koh Kong	12.3	0.3	20.7	62.3	0.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	52
Kratie	51.6	0.0	18.9	26.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	135
Mondul Kiri	22.0	0.3	15.1	52.6	0.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	44
Phnom Penh	60.5	4.1	11.0	21.3	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,944
Preah Vihear	2.6	0.5	21.5	45.7	2.0	27.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	102
Prey Veng	2.1	0.0	54.3	39.1	0.7	3.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	189
Pursat	(13.3)	(0.0)	(37.6)	(42.0)	(3.3)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Ratanak Kiri	17.1	1.5	22.7	40.6	0.7	17.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	47
Siemreap	29.9	3.4	27.7	29.2	4.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	334
Preah Sihanouk	21.9	1.5	19.4	49.7	1.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	74
Stung Treng	36.7	1.6	14.0	34.4	0.7	11.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	62
Svay Rieng	7.6	0.0	48.6	39.6	0.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	113
Takeo	0.0	0.0	65.2	29.7	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	70
Otdar Meanchey	5.5	0.2	15.8	52.2	0.0	26.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	114
Kep	3.3	0.9	30.5	56.9	0.5	7.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	18
Pailin	22.0	3.1	13.5	44.0	0.2	17.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	87
Tboung Khmum	13.3	0.0	49.6	37.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	16.6	0.3	28.1	37.2	3.1	12.0	1.2	1.4	100.0	724
Second	13.5	1.3	30.7	41.2	2.4	7.5	1.3	2.2	100.0	510
Middle	20.8	0.9	32.1	35.5	1.8	8.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	605
Fourth	48.6	2.2	17.6	26.5	1.9	2.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,262
Highest	44.7	4.4	18.6	27.2	3.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,806
Total	35.4	2.5	22.6	31.0	2.8	4.8	0.4	0.5	100.0	4,907

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Respondents who stated that they were born outside of Cambodia and that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Restricted to respondents who migrated within the last 5 years

Table 3.18.2 Reason for migration: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence by reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Employment	Education/ training	Marriage formation	Family reunification/ other family-related reason	Forced displace-ment	Migration	COVID-19	Other	Total	Number of men
Age										
15–19	30.8	9.3	0.0	45.6	10.2	3.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	247
20–24	39.1	4.0	0.0	20.6	13.3	22.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	371
25–29	43.9	1.8	0.0	17.0	11.5	24.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	513
30–34	39.8	2.0	0.0	15.6	14.5	26.2	0.2	1.7	100.0	671
35–39	35.1	1.8	0.0	16.1	18.7	27.5	0.2	0.6	100.0	593
40–44	31.9	0.5	0.0	15.1	23.7	27.7	0.4	0.7	100.0	565
45–49	38.0	1.2	0.0	13.1	26.0	21.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	287
Timing of move to current place of residence										
0–4 years	54.7	1.4	0.0	11.8	12.1	18.2	0.4	1.3	100.0	1,295
5–9 years	30.4	3.2	0.0	16.2	20.4	29.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	666
10 years or more	23.3	2.9	0.0	26.3	20.0	26.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	1,287
Type of migration[1]										
Urban to urban	62.6	1.2	0.0	14.2	9.0	11.1	0.2	1.7	100.0	624
Urban to rural	49.0	1.7	0.0	15.8	14.4	17.0	0.6	1.5	100.0	138
Rural to urban	69.2	3.2	0.0	5.3	6.8	15.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	235
Rural to rural	29.6	0.2	0.0	10.0	21.8	35.8	1.2	1.4	100.0	298
Residence										
Urban	46.7	3.7	0.0	17.9	13.0	17.7	0.1	1.0	100.0	1,806
Rural	25.5	0.8	0.0	19.2	21.9	31.6	0.4	0.7	100.0	1,441
Province										
Banteay Meanchey	59.6	0.0	0.0	14.5	9.2	13.5	3.2	0.0	100.0	153
Battambang	24.2	2.8	0.0	41.2	6.0	25.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	192
Kampong Cham	11.3	0.0	0.0	9.0	77.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	118
Kampong Chhnang	(9.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.9)	(27.8)	(25.9)	(0.0)	(8.6)	100.0	30
Kampong Speu	10.9	0.0	0.0	16.2	67.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	81
Kampong Thom	75.3	3.6	0.0	5.8	4.9	9.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	119
Kampot	(27.2)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(13.5)	(20.8)	(36.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Kandal	12.3	1.1	0.0	18.3	2.5	65.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	133
Koh Kong	43.6	0.0	0.0	48.5	1.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	20
Kratie	40.4	0.5	0.0	18.9	12.2	26.8	0.0	1.3	100.0	96
Mondul Kiri	31.2	0.8	0.0	21.3	34.4	11.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	39
Phnom Penh	58.4	3.3	0.0	17.8	6.8	12.2	0.0	1.6	100.0	1,090
Preah Vihear	34.2	0.5	0.0	23.0	7.8	34.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	57
Prey Veng	12.4	0.0	0.0	4.0	3.6	80.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	155
Pursat	47.1	2.2	0.0	5.7	15.5	29.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	52
Ratanak Kiri	28.6	1.5	0.0	32.7	13.2	24.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	34
Siemreap	12.2	6.5	0.0	10.1	47.9	22.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	365
Preah Sihanouk	57.8	0.8	0.0	17.0	6.2	18.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	45
Stung Treng	41.4	0.0	0.0	39.7	6.9	12.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	29
Svay Rieng	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(27.0)	(64.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Takeo	9.4	1.0	0.0	23.2	9.1	56.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	141
Otdar Meanchey	13.3	0.0	0.0	52.1	20.7	13.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
Kep	8.7	0.0	0.0	13.7	51.2	26.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	10
Pailin	43.0	1.3	0.0	39.5	4.6	11.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	31
Tboung Khmum	33.4	0.5	0.0	23.9	9.5	29.6	0.9	2.2	100.0	131
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	26.0	0.4	0.0	22.7	21.7	27.9	0.6	0.7	100.0	524
Second	23.3	0.1	0.0	19.8	23.4	32.3	0.6	0.6	100.0	406
Middle	27.6	1.3	0.0	18.0	20.5	30.9	0.1	1.6	100.0	449
Fourth	45.1	2.6	0.0	15.5	12.2	23.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	800
Highest	46.3	4.6	0.0	18.3	14.2	15.7	0.1	0.8	100.0	1,068
Total	37.3	2.4	0.0	18.5	16.9	23.9	0.2	0.9	100.0	3,247

Note: Respondents who stated that they were born outside of Cambodia and that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Restricted to respondents who migrated within the last 5 years

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

4

Key Findings

- ▪ *Current marital status:* 69% of women and 62% of men age 15–49 are currently married or living together with their partner as if married.
- ▪ *Median age at first marriage:* The median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 is 21.5 years, an increase from 20.5 years in 2014.
- ▪ *Age at first sexual intercourse:* 16% of women age 25–49 had their first sexual intercourse by age 18, as compared with 7% of men.
- ▪ *Median age at first sexual intercourse:* The median age at first sexual intercourse is 21.4 years among women age 25–49 and 22.7 years among men age 25–49.

Marriage and sexual activity help determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels. However, the timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently in union

Women and men who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey. In this report, the terms currently in union and currently married are used interchangeably except where noted.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Sixty-nine percent of women and 62% of men are currently married or living together with a partner. By age 45–49, only 5% of women and less than 1% of men have not been married (**Table 4.1** and **Figure 4.1**). Overall, women are more likely than men to be divorced, separated, or widowed (6% versus 3%).

Figure 4.1 Marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49
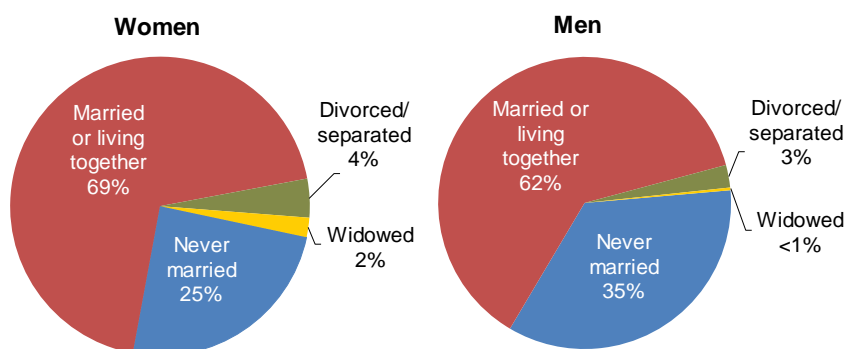
Women are less likely to be single; 25% of women and 35% of men have never been married.

Trends: The percentage of women currently in union changed only minimally between 2014 and 2021–22 (68% and 69%, respectively). The percentage of men currently in union decreased over this period, from 66% to 62%.

4.2 MARRIAGE REGISTRATION

Registered marriage

A woman whose marriage is registered with the civil authorities regardless of whether she has a marriage certificate.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49; does not include women who are living together with a man as if married but do not report themselves to be married

Seventy-five percent of women who are married have registered with the civil authorities; however, only 51% have a marriage certificate (**Table 4.2**).

4.3 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents have been married.

Sample: Women and men age 20–49, 25–49 and 30–49

Median ages at first marriage are 21.5 years among women age 25–49 and 24.4 years among men age 25–49 (**Figure 4.2**). These findings corroborate the fact that women tend to marry earlier than men. Nineteen percent of women age 25–49 and only 6% of men age 25–49 marry before their 18th birthday (**Table 4.3**).

Trends: The median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 has increased by 1 year since 2014, from 20.5 years to 21.5 years, while the median age among men has increased from 23.0 years to 24.4 years. The percentage of respondents who were married before age 18 has declined from 25% to 19% among women and from 9% to 6% among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women age 25–49 marry at a younger age than their urban counterparts (20.9 years versus 22.3 years) (**Table 4.4** and **Figure 4.3**).

- Women in Ratanak Kiri marry at a much earlier age (18.8 years) than women in Phnom Penh (23.0 years) (**Table 4.4**).

- Women in the lowest wealth quintile marry almost 2 years earlier than women in the highest quintile (20.7 years versus 22.5 years) (**Table 4.4**).

Figure 4.2 Median age at first sex and first marriage

Median age in years

■ Women age 25–49   ■ Men age 25–49

Median age at first marriage	Median age at first sex
21.5 / 24.4	21.4 / 22.7
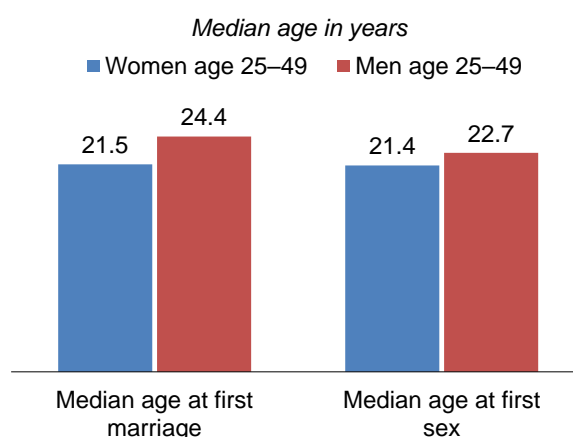
Figure 4.3 Women's median age at marriage by residence

Median age at first marriage among women age 25–49

Total	Urban	Rural
21.5	22.3	20.9
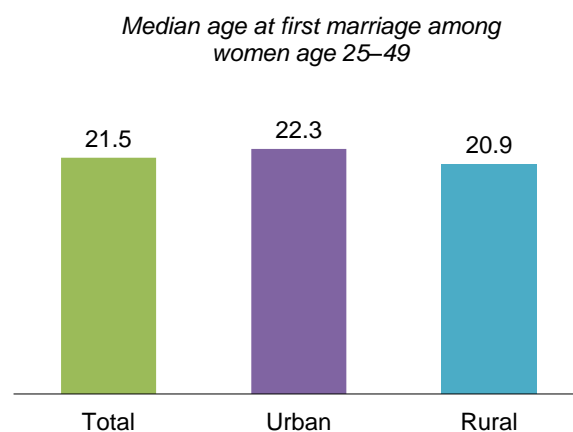
4.4 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Median age at first sexual intercourse
Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.
Sample: Women and men age 20–49, 25–49 and 15–24

The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25–49 in Cambodia is 21.4 years, while the median age among men age 25–49 is 22.7 years. On average, women initiate sexual intercourse 1.3 years earlier than men (**Table 4.5** and **Figure 4.2** on the preceding page).

The median age at first sexual intercourse is 1.7 years earlier than the median age at first marriage among men age 25–49, while the difference in the median age at first sexual intercourse and the median age at first marriage among women 25–49 is not significant. This suggests that, in general, men have sexual intercourse before getting married and women have their first sexual intercourse when they get married (**Figure 4.2**).

One percent of women age 25–49 initiate sexual intercourse by age 15 and 16% by age 18. By age 22, more than half (55%) of women have had sexual intercourse. Less than 1% of men age 25–49 have their first sexual intercourse by age 15, 7% have intercourse by age 18, and 23% have intercourse by age 20 (**Table 4.5**).

Trends: The percentage of women age 25–49 who have had sexual intercourse by age 18 has dropped substantially since 2010, from 24% to 16%. Among men, the percentage has decreased from 10% to 7% (**Figure 4.4**). The median age at first sexual intercourse has increased from 20.7 to 21.4 years among women and from 22.0 to 22.7 years among men.

Figure 4.4 **Trends in early sexual intercourse**

Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by age 18

Women age 25–49

21   21   24   16

Men age 25–49

9   9   10   7

| 2005 CDHS | 2010 CDHS | 2014 CDHS | 2021–22 CDHS |
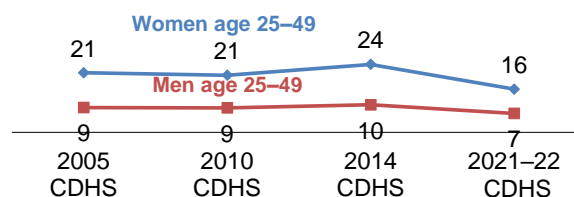
Patterns by background characteristics

- There are differences by residence in median age at first sexual intercourse among women. Rural women age 25–49 initiate sexual intercourse 1.3 years earlier than urban women. In contrast, there is a minimal difference by residence among men; rural men initiate sexual intercourse 0.3 years earlier than their urban counterparts (**Table 4.6**).

- By province, median age at first sexual intercourse is lowest among women in Ratanak Kiri (18.2 years) and highest among women in Phnom Penh (22.6 years).

- Women with no education engage in sexual intercourse earlier than women with a secondary education (20.2 years versus 21.8 years). The same pattern is observed among men.

- Women and men in the lowest wealth quintile initiate sexual intercourse earlier (20.5 years and 22.1 years, respectively) than women and men in the highest quintile (22.5 years and 23.5 years, respectively).

4.5   RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

The survey collected data on recent sexual activity. Overall, slightly more than half of women and men age 15–49 (54% and 51%, respectively) reported having sexual intercourse during the 4 weeks before the survey. Twenty-four percent of women and 29% of men reported that they have never had sexual intercourse. For more information on recent sexual activity, see **Tables 4.7.1** and **4.7.2**.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

- **Table 4.1   Current marital status**
- **Table 4.2   Marriage registration**
- **Table 4.3   Age at first marriage**
- **Table 4.4   Median age at first marriage by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.5   Age at first sexual intercourse**
- **Table 4.6   Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics**
- **Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women**
- **Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men**

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by current marital status, according to age, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| Age | Marital status | | | | | | Total | Percentage of respondents currently in union | Number of respondents |
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
WOMEN									
15–19	88.2	10.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	11.2	2,981
20–24	41.9	52.3	1.1	3.3	0.4	0.9	100.0	53.5	2,589
25–29	15.2	78.3	0.9	3.9	0.7	1.0	100.0	79.2	2,986
30–34	6.9	85.2	1.6	4.4	0.4	1.4	100.0	86.8	3,272
35–39	5.9	85.1	1.1	5.2	0.2	2.5	100.0	86.2	3,367
40–44	4.1	86.3	0.8	4.8	0.4	3.6	100.0	87.1	2,598
45–49	5.1	81.0	1.4	5.0	0.6	6.9	100.0	82.4	1,704
Total 15–49	24.6	68.1	1.1	3.8	0.4	2.1	100.0	69.2	19,496
MEN									
15–19	97.6	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.8	1,559
20–24	64.9	31.6	1.5	0.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	33.1	1,226
25–29	33.2	61.9	1.0	2.1	1.4	0.3	100.0	63.0	1,299
30–34	15.1	78.7	1.4	3.7	0.7	0.4	100.0	80.1	1,432
35–39	5.7	90.2	0.7	2.3	0.9	0.3	100.0	90.8	1,416
40–44	2.4	93.9	0.8	2.1	0.1	0.6	100.0	94.7	1,191
45–49	0.5	94.9	2.5	0.6	0.2	1.3	100.0	97.3	702
Total 15–49	34.9	61.3	1.0	1.8	0.7	0.3	100.0	62.3	8,825

Table 4.2 Marriage registration

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 whose current marriage is registered with the civil authorities and percentage whose current marriage is registered with the civil authorities and who have a marriage certificate, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage whose current marriage is registered with the civil authorities[1]	Percentage whose current marriage is registered and who have a marriage certificate	Number of currently married women[2]
Age			
15–19	60.0	31.2	303
20–24	71.4	45.8	1,355
25–29	76.9	54.0	2,338
30–34	77.6	56.9	2,787
35–39	75.3	53.2	2,866
40–44	75.6	48.3	2,241
45–49	71.2	41.1	1,380
Residence			
Urban	81.2	59.6	5,288
Rural	70.8	44.9	7,981
Province			
Banteay Meanchey	82.4	54.2	493
Battambang	58.8	39.6	895
Kampong Cham	80.4	43.2	845
Kampong Chhnang	34.6	32.4	454
Kampong Speu	86.2	68.8	827
Kampong Thom	77.2	45.2	615
Kampot	68.4	66.1	533
Kandal	60.9	41.3	960
Koh Kong	70.0	54.2	95
Kratie	86.7	58.7	309
Mondul Kiri	55.5	39.5	82
Phnom Penh	92.0	63.4	1,921
Preah Vihear	74.7	47.7	235
Prey Veng	89.9	36.4	884
Pursat	83.0	69.4	322
Ratanak Kiri	23.4	20.9	227
Siemreap	55.3	54.9	1,114
Preah Sihanouk	46.5	45.0	162
Stung Treng	63.1	33.8	144
Svay Rieng	75.0	45.8	535
Takeo	95.3	69.6	745
Otdar Meanchey	86.2	56.7	174
Kep	91.7	84.4	39
Pailin	87.7	65.6	68
Tboung Khmum	78.4	24.2	590
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	57.5	35.7	2,484
Second	73.1	44.8	2,407
Middle	72.9	45.3	2,626
Fourth	78.3	53.6	2,859
Highest	90.0	70.8	2,894
Total	75.0	50.8	13,269

[1] Includes currently married women with a marriage certificate for their current marriage
[2] Excludes women who are living with a man as if married but did not report themselves as currently married

Table 4.3 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who were first married by specific exact ages, and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
	15	18	20	22	25			
WOMEN								
15–19	1.8	na	na	na	na	88.2	2,981	a
20–24	1.9	17.9	38.3	na	na	41.9	2,589	a
25–29	3.1	16.8	36.4	54.7	76.8	15.2	2,986	21.5
30–34	2.4	14.7	31.8	49.5	72.2	6.9	3,272	22.1
35–39	2.7	18.1	33.3	51.2	72.0	5.9	3,367	21.9
40–44	4.3	22.3	41.9	57.9	74.8	4.1	2,598	20.8
45–49	4.9	25.4	44.7	63.5	76.9	5.1	1,704	20.5
20–49	3.1	18.6	36.9	na	na	13.1	16,515	a
25–49	3.3	18.7	36.6	54.3	74.2	7.7	13,926	21.5
30–49	3.3	19.2	36.7	54.2	73.5	5.7	10,940	21.5
MEN								
15–19	0.0	na	na	na	na	97.6	1,559	a
20–24	0.0	3.3	14.8	na	na	64.9	1,226	a
25–29	0.0	3.5	13.3	29.3	51.9	33.2	1,299	24.8
30–34	0.0	4.6	12.5	26.0	49.6	15.1	1,432	25.1
35–39	0.2	7.4	16.0	30.5	55.8	5.7	1,416	24.2
40–44	0.1	6.5	19.4	37.4	59.9	2.4	1,191	23.7
45–49	0.1	10.2	20.8	35.3	61.1	0.5	702	23.7
20–49	0.1	5.6	15.7	na	na	21.4	7,266	a
25–49	0.1	6.0	15.8	31.1	54.9	12.6	6,040	24.4
30–49	0.1	6.7	16.5	31.6	55.7	7.0	4,742	24.3

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.
na = not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women or men began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 20–49, 25–49, and 30–49, and median age at first marriage among men age 25–49 and 30–49, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background	Women age			Men age	
characteristic	20–49	25–49	30–49	25–49	30–49
Residence					
Urban	a	22.3	22.2	a	25.1
Rural	a	20.9	21.0	23.7	23.6
Province					
Banteay Meanchey	a	21.1	21.1	23.9	23.6
Battambang	a	21.2	21.4	25.0	24.8
Kampong Cham	a	21.4	21.7	24.2	24.0
Kampong Chhnang	a	21.6	21.3	23.5	23.1
Kampong Speu	a	21.4	21.3	23.5	23.6
Kampong Thom	a	20.9	21.3	24.0	24.0
Kampot	a	20.5	20.2	23.5	23.6
Kandal	a	22.1	22.1	24.9	24.6
Koh Kong	a	20.4	20.2	24.7	24.3
Kratie	a	20.6	20.7	24.0	24.1
Mondul Kiri	19.6	19.6	19.8	23.0	23.4
Phnom Penh	a	23.0	22.9	a	26.0
Preah Vihear	20.0	20.1	20.2	23.1	22.9
Prey Veng	a	21.3	21.2	23.8	23.7
Pursat	a	22.1	21.9	23.9	23.7
Ratanak Kiri	18.7	18.8	19.2	22.1	22.2
Siemreap	a	21.3	21.4	24.5	24.7
Preah Sihanouk	a	21.6	21.5	24.3	24.1
Stung Treng	19.4	19.6	19.6	22.8	23.1
Svay Rieng	a	21.2	20.9	23.0	22.9
Takeo	a	21.7	21.5	23.7	23.6
Otdar Meanchey	a	20.3	20.5	23.2	23.4
Kep	a	21.0	20.8	24.2	23.9
Pailin	a	20.5	20.5	24.0	24.6
Tboung Khmum	a	20.8	20.9	24.4	24.4
Education					
No education	a	20.2	20.4	22.1	22.1
Primary	a	21.0	21.1	23.2	23.2
Secondary	a	21.8	22.0	24.9	24.9
More than secondary	a	a	25.8	a	27.8
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	a	20.7	20.9	23.0	23.2
Second	a	21.1	21.2	23.8	23.5
Middle	a	21.2	21.1	23.9	23.6
Fourth	a	21.6	21.5	24.6	24.5
Highest	a	22.5	22.3	a	26.0
Total	a	21.5	21.5	24.4	24.3

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had intercourse	Number	Median age at first intercourse
	15	18	20	22	25			
WOMEN								
15–19	1.0	na	na	na	na	87.9	2,981	a
20–24	0.8	16.6	37.0	na	na	41.9	2,589	a
25–29	1.1	14.5	34.6	53.7	73.1	14.7	2,986	21.6
30–34	0.9	12.2	31.1	50.4	71.4	6.6	3,272	22.0
35–39	0.9	15.6	34.3	52.7	72.3	5.4	3,367	21.6
40–44	1.8	19.1	42.0	58.2	72.9	3.7	2,598	20.8
45–49	1.6	20.8	44.8	61.9	74.1	4.1	1,704	20.5
20–49	1.1	16.0	36.4	na	na	12.6	16,515	a
25–49	1.2	15.8	36.3	54.5	72.6	7.2	13,926	21.4
15–24	0.9	na	na	na	na	66.5	5,570	a
MEN								
15–19	0.1	na	na	na	na	94.2	1,559	a
20–24	0.7	5.2	22.6	na	na	54.1	1,226	a
25–29	0.3	6.9	22.8	41.7	64.1	21.9	1,299	22.9
30–34	0.7	7.8	22.1	41.2	64.2	7.5	1,432	23.1
35–39	0.3	5.3	21.1	42.1	68.4	2.7	1,416	22.9
40–44	0.2	6.7	25.8	47.4	69.1	0.6	1,191	22.2
45–49	1.0	7.7	26.2	48.2	69.4	0.2	702	22.2
20–49	0.5	6.5	23.1	na	na	15.2	7,266	a
25–49	0.4	6.8	23.2	43.5	66.7	7.3	6,040	22.7
15–24	0.4	na	na	na	na	76.5	2,785	a

na = not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20–49, 25–49, and 30–49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 25–49 and 30–49, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Women age			Men age	
	20–49	25–49	30–49	25–49	30–49
Residence					
Urban	a	22.2	22.1	22.9	22.9
Rural	a	20.9	20.9	22.6	22.5
Province					
Banteay Meanchey	a	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.6
Battambang	a	22.0	22.2	22.7	22.7
Kampong Cham	a	21.5	21.6	23.3	23.3
Kampong Chhnang	a	21.7	21.3	21.5	21.4
Kampong Speu	a	21.3	21.1	21.8	21.8
Kampong Thom	a	20.6	20.7	23.1	23.3
Kampot	a	20.2	20.1	22.6	22.6
Kandal	a	21.5	21.3	23.9	24.0
Koh Kong	a	20.7	20.3	24.4	24.1
Kratie	a	21.2	21.4	23.6	23.7
Mondul Kiri	19.7	19.7	19.8	22.6	22.9
Phnom Penh	a	22.6	22.5	23.8	23.6
Preah Vihear	a	20.2	20.2	22.3	22.3
Prey Veng	a	21.6	21.6	23.3	23.0
Pursat	a	22.4	21.9	23.7	23.5
Ratanak Kiri	18.3	18.2	18.3	20.9	20.9
Siemreap	a	21.2	21.3	21.9	22.2
Preah Sihanouk	a	21.8	21.5	21.3	21.4
Stung Treng	19.7	19.9	19.9	22.1	22.2
Svay Rieng	a	21.7	21.5	22.0	21.9
Takeo	a	21.4	21.0	22.4	22.2
Otdar Meanchey	a	20.1	20.0	22.7	22.8
Kep	a	21.1	20.8	22.0	21.9
Pailin	a	20.9	20.8	22.6	23.0
Tboung Khmum	a	20.6	20.7	22.0	21.9
Education					
No education	a	20.2	20.3	21.6	21.5
Primary	a	20.8	20.9	22.1	22.1
Secondary	a	21.8	22.1	22.9	22.9
More than secondary	a	a	25.9	a	25.5
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	a	20.5	20.7	22.1	22.1
Second	a	21.1	21.2	22.6	22.5
Middle	a	21.2	21.0	22.6	22.5
Fourth	a	21.5	21.3	22.7	22.8
Highest	a	22.5	22.3	23.5	23.4
Total	a	21.4	21.4	22.7	22.6

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the last 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing			
Age							
15–19	7.8	3.6	0.7	0.0	87.9	100.0	2,981
20–24	38.6	13.9	5.6	0.0	41.9	100.0	2,589
25–29	62.6	16.0	6.8	0.0	14.7	100.0	2,986
30–34	69.6	15.7	8.1	0.0	6.6	100.0	3,272
35–39	71.3	13.4	9.9	0.0	5.4	100.0	3,367
40–44	70.8	14.8	10.7	0.0	3.7	100.0	2,598
45–49	58.2	21.0	16.7	0.0	4.1	100.0	1,704
Marital status							
Never married	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.0	98.1	100.0	4,788
Married or living together	78.2	18.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,492
Divorced/separated/widowed	3.2	15.2	81.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,216
Duration of current union[2]							
<1 year	67.1	32.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	523
1–4 years	73.3	22.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,498
5–9 years	79.5	16.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,097
10–14 years	82.4	14.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,635
15–19 years	82.3	15.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,002
20–24 years	81.0	15.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,553
25+ years	70.3	24.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,185
Residence							
Urban	52.4	12.5	8.3	0.0	26.8	100.0	8,239
Rural	55.9	14.4	7.5	0.0	22.2	100.0	11,257
Province							
Banteay Meanchey	48.1	15.7	7.0	0.0	29.3	100.0	763
Battambang	48.3	16.3	9.4	0.0	26.0	100.0	1,347
Kampong Cham	54.3	17.0	7.4	0.0	21.2	100.0	1,163
Kampong Chhnang	55.0	12.2	7.4	0.0	25.3	100.0	675
Kampong Speu	59.3	9.9	6.4	0.0	24.3	100.0	1,226
Kampong Thom	56.6	17.4	6.1	0.0	19.9	100.0	819
Kampot	58.1	10.7	5.9	0.0	25.2	100.0	781
Kandal	52.3	14.1	8.3	0.0	25.3	100.0	1,445
Koh Kong	54.4	16.4	5.9	0.1	23.2	100.0	140
Kratie	58.5	14.0	7.8	0.0	19.7	100.0	443
Mondul Kiri	63.5	7.9	5.8	0.0	22.8	100.0	115
Phnom Penh	49.9	11.8	9.3	0.0	29.0	100.0	3,160
Preah Vihear	60.0	14.2	6.0	0.0	19.7	100.0	332
Prey Veng	57.0	13.3	8.0	0.0	21.7	100.0	1,233
Pursat	56.6	14.6	6.4	0.0	22.4	100.0	432
Ratanak Kiri	69.9	9.2	2.9	0.0	18.0	100.0	293
Siemreap	57.8	13.6	8.0	0.0	20.6	100.0	1,548
Preah Sihanouk	57.7	12.3	7.2	0.0	22.7	100.0	243
Stung Treng	62.6	13.0	5.2	0.0	19.3	100.0	195
Svay Rieng	54.5	16.7	8.3	0.0	20.4	100.0	735
Takeo	52.1	13.2	6.9	0.0	27.7	100.0	1,162
Otdar Meanchey	58.2	15.2	6.6	0.0	20.1	100.0	242
Kep	61.4	10.0	5.4	0.0	23.2	100.0	57
Pailin	52.9	19.9	6.9	0.0	20.4	100.0	96
Tboung Khmum	54.2	12.6	11.8	0.0	21.5	100.0	851
Education							
No education	64.4	17.4	11.5	0.0	6.6	100.0	2,265
Primary	63.6	15.8	9.2	0.0	11.4	100.0	7,554
Secondary	46.0	11.1	6.0	0.0	36.9	100.0	8,278
More than secondary	38.8	10.5	4.9	0.0	45.8	100.0	1,399
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	58.3	15.2	8.1	0.0	18.3	100.0	3,393
Second	52.3	14.5	8.8	0.0	24.3	100.0	3,529
Middle	54.1	14.5	7.5	0.0	23.9	100.0	3,831
Fourth	54.2	13.8	7.6	0.0	24.3	100.0	4,266
Highest	53.6	10.7	7.3	0.0	28.4	100.0	4,477
Total	54.4	13.6	7.8	0.0	24.1	100.0	19,496

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes women who are not currently married

Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse			Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
	Within the last 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years			
Age						
15–19	2.2	2.3	1.3	94.2	100.0	1,559
20–24	25.7	12.6	7.7	54.1	100.0	1,226
25–29	50.7	16.5	11.0	21.9	100.0	1,299
30–34	67.2	15.3	10.0	7.5	100.0	1,432
35–39	76.0	16.6	4.7	2.7	100.0	1,416
40–44	76.5	18.5	4.4	0.6	100.0	1,191
45–49	73.6	20.5	5.7	0.2	100.0	702
Marital status						
Never married	2.1	5.0	9.8	83.2	100.0	3,078
Married or living together	79.8	18.3	1.8	0.1	100.0	5,497
Divorced/separated/widowed	10.2	23.8	63.4	2.6	100.0	250
Marital duration[2]						
<1 year	62.3	36.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	164
1–4 years	77.8	20.2	1.7	0.3	100.0	924
5–9 years	81.2	16.9	1.8	0.1	100.0	1,127
10–14 years	82.9	15.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	981
15–19 years	84.6	14.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	760
20–24 years	80.6	17.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	610
25+ years	71.9	23.6	4.5	0.0	100.0	290
Married more than once	76.8	20.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	642
Residence						
Urban	49.4	13.4	7.0	30.2	100.0	3,762
Rural	51.6	14.2	5.9	28.4	100.0	5,063
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	44.1	18.7	6.4	30.8	100.0	327
Battambang	42.5	16.7	7.5	33.3	100.0	636
Kampong Cham	46.6	16.5	6.5	30.4	100.0	533
Kampong Chhnang	63.0	13.4	4.3	19.3	100.0	259
Kampong Speu	56.6	11.5	3.3	28.6	100.0	532
Kampong Thom	51.1	14.0	3.9	31.1	100.0	376
Kampot	51.2	12.5	5.5	30.8	100.0	322
Kandal	54.6	10.7	5.6	29.1	100.0	678
Koh Kong	53.5	11.4	5.2	29.9	100.0	60
Kratie	57.0	8.5	3.2	31.3	100.0	216
Mondul Kiri	59.0	13.3	5.8	21.9	100.0	50
Phnom Penh	45.2	11.6	9.3	33.9	100.0	1,490
Preah Vihear	57.7	12.6	5.0	24.7	100.0	149
Prey Veng	54.2	6.9	6.8	32.2	100.0	615
Pursat	51.9	11.8	2.7	33.7	100.0	219
Ratanak Kiri	52.6	16.9	3.6	26.9	100.0	149
Siemreap	50.4	18.6	7.4	23.6	100.0	749
Preah Sihanouk	48.4	16.8	9.0	25.7	100.0	113
Stung Treng	56.0	19.1	5.0	19.8	100.0	81
Svay Rieng	55.2	13.5	5.7	25.7	100.0	311
Takeo	54.6	21.0	4.4	20.0	100.0	453
Otdar Meanchey	56.6	13.0	5.8	24.6	100.0	109
Kep	56.1	10.9	2.7	30.3	100.0	26
Pailin	40.1	19.4	20.5	20.0	100.0	41
Tboung Khmum	48.7	16.4	6.5	28.5	100.0	331
Education						
No education	63.8	17.7	6.4	12.2	100.0	514
Primary	58.1	15.5	6.4	20.1	100.0	3,220
Secondary	44.0	12.5	5.8	37.7	100.0	4,273
More than secondary	48.2	11.9	9.2	30.7	100.0	819
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	52.9	15.1	5.7	26.3	100.0	1,594
Second	47.7	14.1	6.2	32.1	100.0	1,585
Middle	51.5	12.5	6.3	29.7	100.0	1,674
Fourth	52.6	14.9	5.5	27.1	100.0	1,978
Highest	48.8	12.8	7.9	30.6	100.0	1,994
Total	50.7	13.8	6.3	29.1	100.0	8,825

[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes men who are not currently married

FERTILITY

<div style="text-align: right; font-size: large;">**5**</div>

Key Findings

- **Total fertility rate:** The total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey is 2.7 children per woman (2.4 in urban areas and 3.0 in rural areas).
- **Fertility patterns:** Fertility decreases with increasing education and wealth.
- **Age at first birth:** The median age at first birth among women age 25–49 is 23.3 years. This means that half of women age 25–49 give birth for the first time before this age.
- **Birth intervals:** The median birth interval in Cambodia is 54.1 months. Only 11% of non-first births occur within 2 years after the preceding birth, 16% occur 24–35 months after the previous birth, and another 16% occur 36–47 months after the previous birth.
- **Teenage pregnancy:** 9% of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played a role in reducing fertility levels in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in Cambodia and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (due to postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, teenage pregnancy, and induced abortion rates.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed pregnancy histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15–49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Cambodia is 2.7 children per woman. The age-specific fertility rate in the 15–19 age group is 48 births per 1,000 women; the rate peaks in the 20–24 age group (154 births per 1,000 women) and drops thereafter, to only 3 births per 1,000 women in the 45–49 age group (**Figure 5.1**). Age-specific fertility rates are generally lower among urban women than their rural counterparts. On average, rural women have 0.6 more children than urban women (3.0 children versus 2.4 children) (**Table 5.1** and **Figure 5.2**).

Trends: The overall fertility rate declined from 3.8 births per woman in 2000 to 2.7 births in 2014 and remained unchanged in 2021–22 (**Figure 5.3**). The apparent changes in urban and rural fertility rates between 2014 and 2021–22 are due to reclassification of about 20% of rural enumeration areas (EAs) to urban EAs in the 2019 General Population Census. In the last three CDHS surveys (2010, 2014, and 2021–22), the age-specific fertility rate has been highest among women age 20–24.

Table 5.3.1 shows age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) for successive 5-year periods preceding the 2021–22 CDHS. Among women age 20–24, the ASFR declined from 151 per 1,000 15–19 years before the survey to 142 per 1,000 5–9 years before the survey and then slightly increased to 147 per 1,000 during the most recent period (0–4 years before the survey). Similarly, among women age 25–29, ASFRs declined from 164 per 1,000 15–19 years before the survey to 142 per 1,000 5–9 years before the survey before increasing slightly to 147 per 1,000 during the 0–4 years before the survey. This indicates that the fertility rate has stopped declining in recent years.

Figure 5.1 Trends in age-specific fertility

Births per 1,000 women
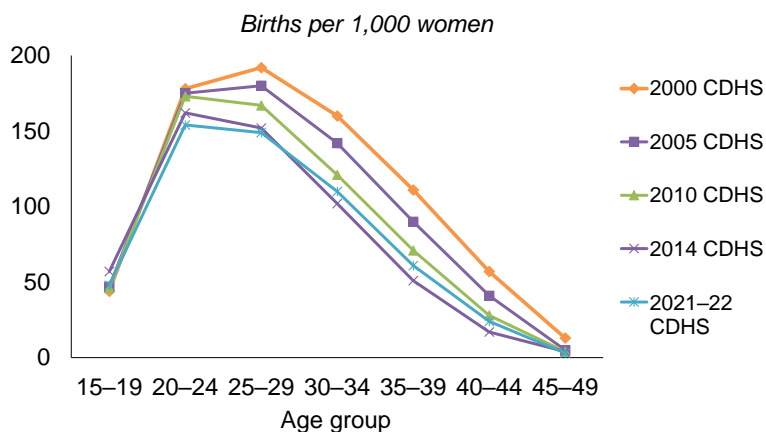
Figure 5.2 Fertility by residence

TFR for the 3 years before the survey
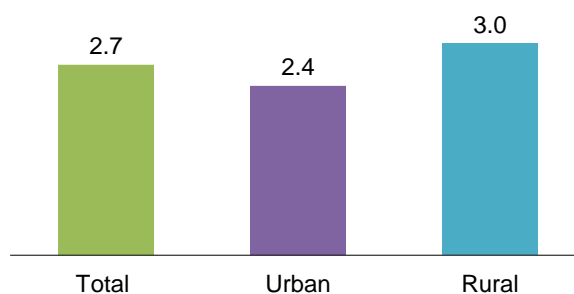
Figure 5.3 Trends in fertility by residence

TFR for the 3 years before each survey
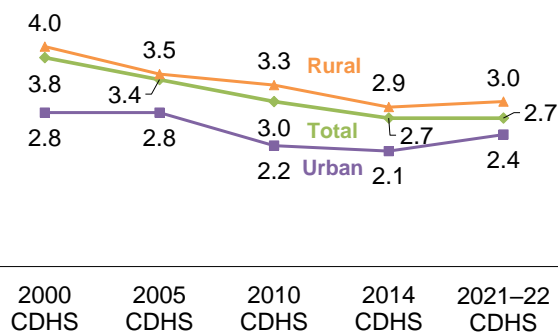
Patterns by background characteristics

- By province, the TFR is highest in Stung Treng (3.4 children) and lowest in Kep and Phnom Penh (2.3 children each) (**Map 5.1**).

- The TFR declines with increasing education, from 3.4 children among women with no formal education to 2.4 children among those with more than a secondary education (**Table 5.2**).

Map 5.1 Fertility by province

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey

☐	2.3–2.5
☐	2.6–3.0
☐	3.1–3.4
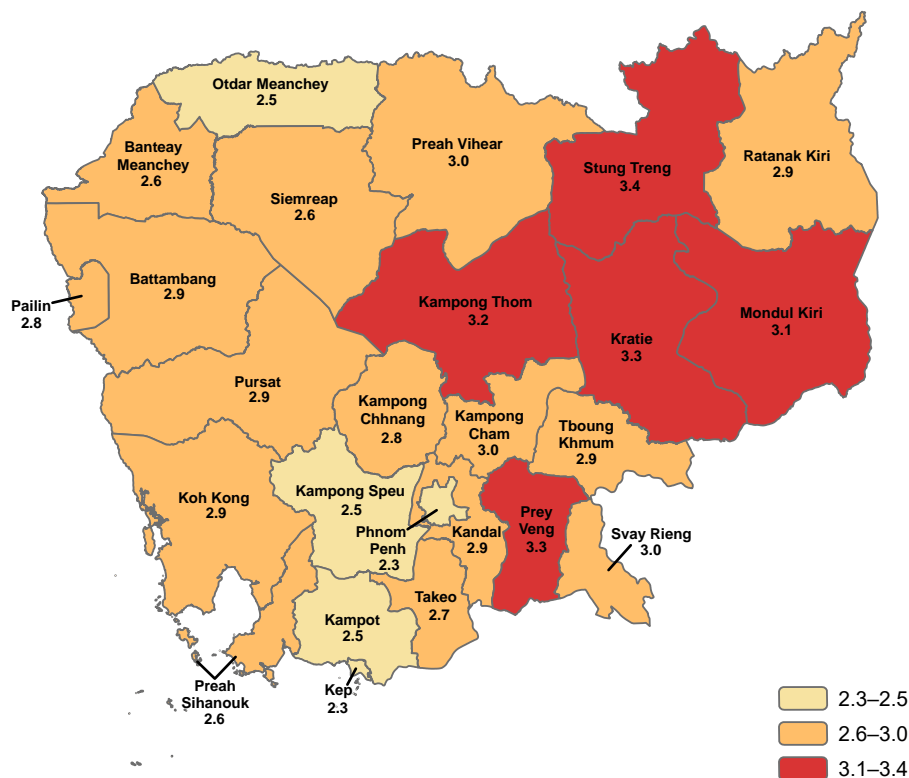
- The TFR also declines with increasing household wealth. The TFR is 3.5 children among women in the lowest wealth quintile and 2.2 children among those in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 5.2** and **Figure 5.4**).

5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

The 2021–22 CDHS also collected information on the number of children ever born to women age 15–49 and those still surviving by the time of the survey. Women have a mean of 1.68 children overall and a mean of 1.62 surviving children (a difference of 0.06). Among married women, the corresponding numbers are 2.26 children and 2.17 children (a

Figure 5.4 Fertility by household wealth

TFR for the 3 years before the survey

difference of 0.09). On average, women age 45–49 have given birth to 3.14 children, of whom 2.91 survived to the time of the survey (**Table 5.4**). Of the 3.39 children on average born to currently married women age 45–49, 3.13 survived to the time of the survey. In Cambodia, 3% of currently married women

age 45–49 have never given birth. Since voluntary childlessness is rare, this is often viewed as a measure of primary sterility (**Table 5.4**).

5.3   BIRTH INTERVALS

Median birth interval
Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.
Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

Short birth intervals, particularly those less than 24 months, place newborns and their mothers at increased health risk. The median birth interval in Cambodia is 54.1 months (**Table 5.5**). Only 11% of non-first births occur within 2 years after the preceding birth. Sixteen percent of births occur 24–35 months after the previous birth, and another 16% occur 36–47 months after the previous birth (**Figure 5.5**).

Trends: Median birth intervals have increased over time, from 34.1 months in 2000 and 36.8 months in 2005 to 40.0 months in 2010, 43.8 months in 2014, and 54.1 months in 2021–22.

Figure 5.5 **Birth intervals**

Percent distribution of non-first births by number of months since the preceding birth

Patterns by background characteristics

- By province, the median birth interval is shortest in Kampong Chhnang (46.9 months) and longest in Kampong Speu (61.6 months) (**Table 5.5**).

- The median birth interval is 24 months longer if the child from the preceding birth is living than if the child has died. In contrast, there is little difference in the median birth interval by sex of the preceding child (**Table 5.5**).

- The median birth interval increases with decreasing mother's education (**Table 5.5**).

5.4   INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhea

The period of time after the end of a pregnancy and before the resumption of menstruation.

Postpartum abstinence

The period of time after the end of a pregnancy and before the resumption of sexual intercourse.

Postpartum insusceptibility

The period of time during which a woman is considered not at risk of pregnancy because she is postpartum amenorrheic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse postpartum.

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhea

Number of months after the end of a pregnancy by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

Sample: Women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Number of months after the end of a pregnancy by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy by either postpartum amenorrhea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 3 years before the survey

Postpartum amenorrhea refers to the interval between the birth of a child and the resumption of menstruation. The length and intensity of breastfeeding influence the duration of amenorrhea, which offers protection from conception. Postpartum abstinence refers to the period between childbirth and the time when a woman resumes sexual activity.

Following births in the 3 years preceding the survey, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhea is 4.8 months. Overall, women are insusceptible to pregnancy after childbirth (still amenorrheic and/or still abstaining) for a median duration of 6.4 months (**Table 5.6**).

Trends: In Cambodia, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhea has declined steadily over time, from 9.3 months in 2005 to 4.8 months in 2021–22. The median duration of insusceptibility has followed a similar pattern, decreasing from 9.9 months to 6.4 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ The duration of postpartum insusceptibility is longer in rural areas (7.1 months) than in urban areas (5.4 months) (**Table 5.7**).

▪ The duration of postpartum insusceptibility is highest among women with no education (6.8 months) or a primary education (7.2 months) and lowest among women with more than a secondary education (4.3 months).

▪ The duration of insusceptibility decreases with increasing wealth, from 8.4 months among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 4.9 months among those in the highest quintile.

5.5   AGE OF FIRST MENSTRUATION

The age when a young woman experiences her first menstruation is an important milestone in her life. It signals the beginning of a long phase of life (around 40 years) during which she may be fertile. This means that if she has sexual contact, she might become pregnant. In Cambodia, the mean age at first menstruation among women age 15–49 is 15.1 years. About three in every five women (60%) have their first menstruation by age 15 (**Table 5.8**).

5.6   ARRIVAL OF MENOPAUSE

> **Menopause**
> Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, if they report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy, or if they have never menstruated.
> *Sample:* Women age 30–49

Women who have reached menopause are no longer able to become pregnant. In Cambodia, 9% of women age 30–49 are menopausal. The percentage of menopausal women increases with age, from 3% among those age 30–34 to 35% among those age 48–49 (**Table 5.9**).

5.7   AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

> **Median age at first birth**
> Age by which half of women have had their first child.
> *Sample:* Women age 20–49 and 25–49

The age at which childbearing commences is an important determinant of the overall level of fertility as well as the health and well-being of the mother and child. In Cambodia, the median age at first birth among women age 25–49 is 23.3 years (**Table 5.10**). This means that half of women age 25–49 give birth for the first time before this age. Sixty-three percent of women have given birth by age 25 (**Table 5.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women age 25–49 begin childbearing 1.4 years later than their rural counterparts (24.1 years versus 22.7 years) (**Table 5.11** and **Figure 5.6**).

- By province, the median age at first birth ranges from 20.6 years among women in Ratanak Kiri to 24.7 years among women in Phnom Penh.

- Women with no education begin childbearing 1.5 years earlier than women with a secondary education (22.0 years versus 23.5 years).

Figure 5.6 **Median age at first birth by residence**

Median age at first birth among women age 25–49

Total	Urban	Rural
23.3	24.1	22.7
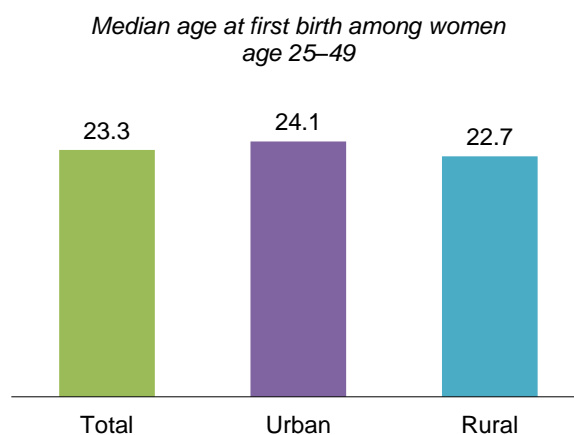
- Women in the highest wealth quintile start childbearing later than women in the lowest quintile (24.3 years versus 22.5 years) (**Figure 5.7**).

Figure 5.7 Median age at first birth by household wealth

Median age at first birth among women age 25–49

| 22.5 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 23.3 | 24.3 |
| Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest |

Poorest ⟶ *Wealthiest*
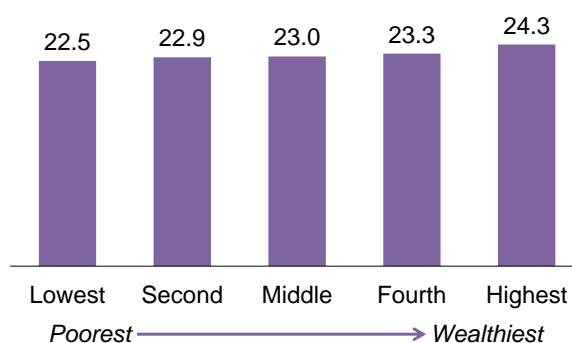
5.8 TEENAGE PREGNANCY

Teenage pregnancy
Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant.
Sample: Women age 15–19

Teenage pregnancy is a major health concern because of its association with higher morbidity and mortality for both the mother and the child. Childbearing during adolescence is known to have adverse social consequences, particularly regarding educational attainment, as women who become mothers in their teens are more likely to drop out of school. In Cambodia, 9% of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant (**Table 5.12**). Seven percent of young women have given birth, 3% are pregnant with their first child, and 2% have ever had a pregnancy loss.

The tendency to initiate sexual intercourse before age 15 is slightly higher among women than men (1% versus less than 1%). Two percent of women age 15–19 were married by age 15, and less than 1% had given birth or had been pregnant by that age. No men reported marrying or fathering a child before age 15 (**Table 5.13**).

Trends: The percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant has declined since 2014, from 12% to 9%. This comparison is not completely accurate because the 2021–22 calculation includes pregnancies that ended in terminations.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant increases with age, from 1% among those age 15 to 30% among those age 19.

- Teenage pregnancy is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (10% versus 8%) (**Table 5.12**).

- By province, the percentage of teenagers who have begun childbearing is highest in Stung Treng (25%) and lowest in Kandal (4%) (**Map 5.2**).

Map 5.2 Teenage pregnancy by province

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant

Otdar Meanchey 10
Preah Vihear 16
Stung Treng 25
Ratanak Kiri 18
Banteay Meanchey 12
Siemreap 10
Battambang 8
Pailin 14
Kampong Thom 8
Kratie 15
Mondul Kiri 12
Pursat 9
Kampong Chhnang 11
Kampong Cham 5
Tboung Khmum 14
Koh Kong 15
Kampong Speu 8
Phnom Penh 10
Kandal 4
Prey Veng 7
Svay Rieng 10
Takeo 8
Kampot 7
Preah Sihanouk 14
Kep 10

4–5%
6–10%
11–15%
16–20%
21–25%
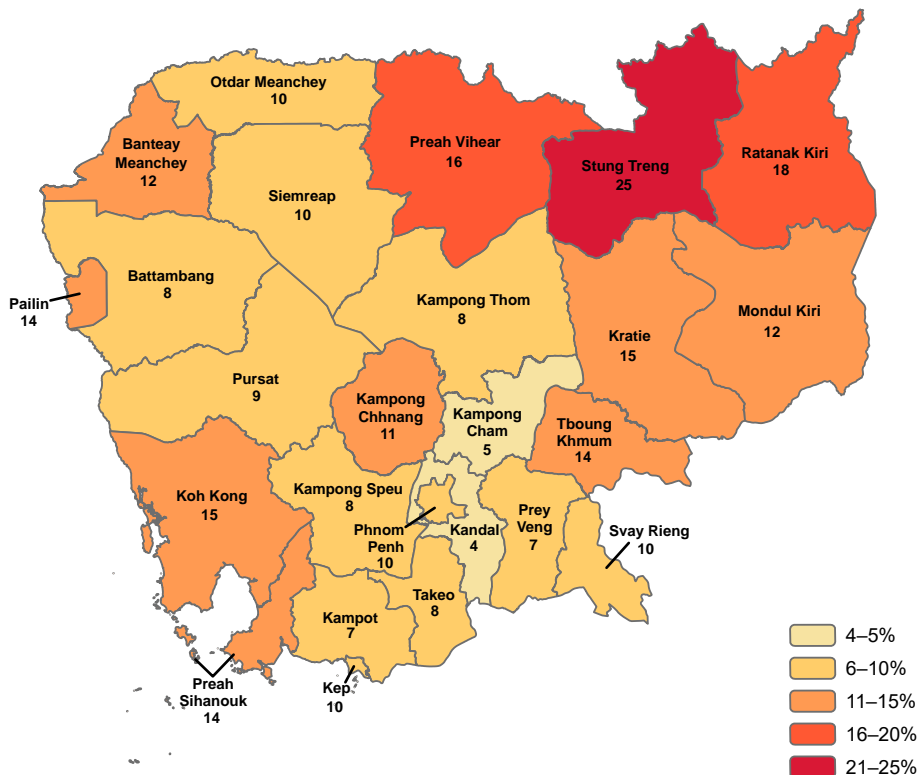
- The percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant declines with increasing education, from 35% among those with no formal education to less than 1% among those with more than a secondary education (**Figure 5.8**).

- Teenage pregnancy is less common in the wealthiest households: 4% of women in the highest wealth quintile have begun childbearing, as compared with 16% of those in the lowest quintile (**Table 5.12**).

Figure 5.8 Teenage pregnancy by education

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant

35 No education
21 Primary
7 Secondary
0 More than secondary
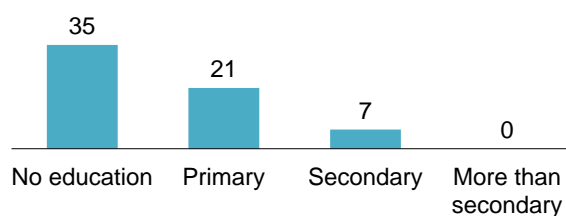
5.9 PREGNANCY OUTCOMES AND INDUCED ABORTION RATES

Pregnancy outcomes

Live birth: a child who was born alive, even if for a very short time

Stillbirth: a child who was born dead (no signs of life) following a pregnancy 7 months (28 weeks) or longer duration

Miscarriage: a pregnancy that ended involuntarily before completing 7 months (28 weeks)

Induced abortion: a pregnancy that was voluntarily ended

Sample: Pregnancies among women age 15–49 ending in the 3 years preceding the survey

Of all pregnancies to women age 15–49 ending in the 3 years preceding the survey, 79% resulted in live births and 21% resulted in pregnancy losses. Among pregnancy losses, 12% were miscarriages, 9% were induced abortions, and less than 1% were stillbirths (**Table 5.14** and **Figure 5.9**).

The total abortion rate (TAR) in Cambodia is 0.3 abortions per woman. The age-specific induced abortion rate increases from 4 abortions per 1,000 women in the 15–19 age group to a peak of 14 per 1,000 women in the 35–39 age group and drops thereafter. Age-specific abortion rates are slightly higher among urban women than their rural counterparts (**Table 5.15**).

Figure 5.9 **Pregnancy outcomes**

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years before the survey

Patterns by background characteristics

- Induced abortion increases with increasing pregnancy order, from 2% for the first pregnancy to 25% for the fifth pregnancy or higher (**Table 5.14**).

- Induced abortion is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (11% versus 7%) (**Table 5.14**).

- By province, induced abortion ranges from a low of 2% in Kampong Speu to a high of 19% in Kep (**Table 5.14**).
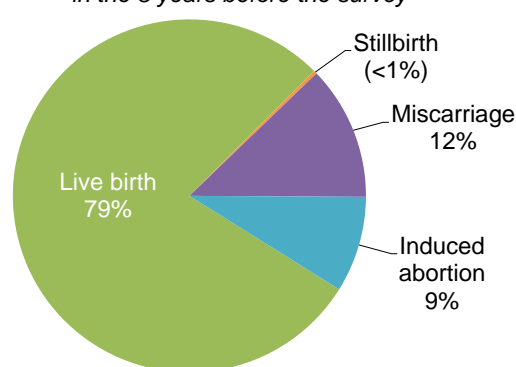
LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, by residence, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
10–14	[0]	[0]	[0]
15–19	39	55	48
20–24	128	174	154
25–29	127	166	149
30–34	107	112	110
35–39	57	64	61
40–44	23	24	24
45–49	[3]	[3]	[3]
TFR (15–49)	2.4	3.0	2.7
GFR	85	100	94
CBR	20.5	20.1	20.2

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1–36 months preceding the interview. Rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–17.
TFR: Total fertility rate, expressed per woman
GFR: General fertility rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–44
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49
Residence			
Urban	2.4	3.9	2.7
Rural	3.0	4.5	3.1
Province			
Banteay Meanchey	2.6	4.4	2.9
Battambang	2.9	5.3	3.3
Kampong Cham	3.0	4.2	3.1
Kampong Chhnang	2.8	5.5	3.7
Kampong Speu	2.5	4.9	3.2
Kampong Thom	3.2	4.4	2.9
Kampot	2.5	3.7	2.9
Kandal	2.9	4.4	2.8
Koh Kong	2.9	6.6	3.6
Kratie	3.3	5.3	3.0
Mondul Kiri	3.1	5.4	4.4
Phnom Penh	2.3	3.2	2.4
Preah Vihear	3.0	3.1	3.7
Prey Veng	3.3	3.7	2.8
Pursat	2.9	5.1	2.9
Ratanak Kiri	2.9	4.5	4.2
Siemreap	2.6	3.6	3.0
Preah Sihanouk	2.6	4.3	3.1
Stung Treng	3.4	5.9	3.8
Svay Rieng	3.0	5.9	2.8
Takeo	2.7	3.6	2.8
Otdar Meanchey	2.5	4.7	3.3
Kep	2.3	4.0	3.0
Pailin	2.8	5.8	3.3
Tboung Khmum	2.9	4.0	2.7
Education			
No education	3.4	3.2	3.3
Primary	3.1	4.4	3.0
Secondary	2.6	4.4	2.7
More than secondary	2.4	4.3	(2.1)
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	3.5	6.2	3.4
Second	3.0	3.6	3.0
Middle	2.7	4.4	3.1
Fourth	2.6	4.5	2.8
Highest	2.2	3.0	2.5
Total	2.7	4.2	3.0

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1–36 months prior to the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

	Number of years preceding survey			
Age group	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19
10–14	[0]	1	1	1
15–19	51	49	42	37
20–24	147	142	150	151
25–29	147	142	161	164
30–34	107	102	119	[122]
35–39	58	58	[69]	
40–44	23	[23]		
45–49	[3]			

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of the interview. For the 0–4 year period, rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–19.

Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the 3-year period preceding five surveys, according to mother's age at the time of the birth, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Mother's age at birth	2000 CDHS	2005 CDHS	2010 CDHS	2014 CDHS	2021–22 CDHS
15–19	44	47	46	57	48
20–24	178	175	173	162	154
25–29	192	180	167	152	149
30–34	160	142	121	102	110
35–39	111	90	71	51	61
40–44	57	41	28	17	24
45–49	13	5	4	4	3
TFR (15–49)	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.7

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for the 45–49 age group may be slightly biased due to truncation.

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15–49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Age group	Number of children ever born											Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
ALL WOMEN															
15–19	93.4	5.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,981	0.07	0.07
20–24	54.1	33.7	10.6	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,589	0.60	0.59
25–29	23.3	32.0	35.0	8.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,986	1.33	1.30
30–34	11.0	18.4	45.1	19.9	4.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,272	1.92	1.88
35–39	7.9	10.9	36.0	30.3	9.4	4.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,367	2.41	2.34
40–44	6.7	8.1	28.0	29.4	16.0	6.9	3.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,598	2.83	2.67
45–49	7.4	8.9	21.7	23.4	17.9	11.2	5.3	2.0	1.4	0.4	0.3	100.0	1,704	3.14	2.91
Total	29.8	17.1	26.3	16.0	6.3	2.8	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	19,496	1.68	1.62
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15–19	44.4	49.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	335	0.62	0.61
20–24	20.8	57.3	18.8	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,384	1.04	1.03
25–29	9.3	36.1	42.7	9.9	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,365	1.59	1.57
30–34	4.4	18.4	48.8	22.1	4.9	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,840	2.09	2.05
35–39	1.9	9.5	39.2	33.1	10.2	4.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,902	2.61	2.53
40–44	2.6	6.5	29.0	31.9	17.6	7.2	3.2	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,262	3.01	2.85
45–49	2.9	7.5	21.8	25.6	19.6	12.0	5.8	2.3	1.7	0.4	0.4	100.0	1,404	3.39	3.13
Total	6.9	21.2	35.4	21.8	8.5	3.7	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	13,492	2.26	2.17

<u>Table 5.5 Birth intervals</u>

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7–17	18–23	24–35	36–47	48–59	60+			
Mother's age									
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20	*
20–29	5.5	10.3	22.8	20.2	16.7	24.6	100.0	1,582	42.3
30–39	2.4	5.6	13.4	14.2	14.3	50.1	100.0	2,971	60.1
40–49	4.2	5.3	11.1	9.8	7.9	61.7	100.0	525	79.5
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	3.9	7.7	16.1	15.8	14.6	42.0	100.0	2,654	53.3
Female	3.4	6.5	16.2	15.3	14.1	44.5	100.0	2,445	55.3
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	3.5	6.8	15.8	15.6	14.5	43.8	100.0	4,984	54.8
Dead	11.5	21.7	29.6	10.9	8.2	18.2	100.0	115	30.8
Birth order									
2–3	3.3	6.6	16.1	16.1	15.2	42.7	100.0	4,238	54.0
4–6	4.9	9.4	15.9	12.0	10.5	47.3	100.0	805	56.7
7+	11.8	15.0	23.3	21.1	6.8	21.9	100.0	56	36.0
Residence									
Urban	4.3	8.3	15.6	15.2	12.8	43.8	100.0	1,948	53.7
Rural	3.3	6.4	16.4	15.7	15.3	42.8	100.0	3,150	54.6
Province									
Banteay Meanchey	3.9	9.4	11.7	15.3	13.9	45.8	100.0	210	57.1
Battambang	4.3	5.6	14.9	17.7	18.5	39.0	100.0	396	52.3
Kampong Cham	7.2	7.5	12.9	12.7	15.0	44.7	100.0	315	56.8
Kampong Chhnang	3.6	10.5	22.0	15.0	13.1	35.8	100.0	180	46.9
Kampong Speu	3.7	5.9	11.7	13.1	14.2	51.4	100.0	276	61.6
Kampong Thom	4.0	7.5	16.4	12.8	16.5	42.8	100.0	268	53.7
Kampot	2.9	8.4	14.4	14.8	14.9	44.7	100.0	187	56.1
Kandal	4.4	6.2	17.6	19.1	12.0	40.7	100.0	368	52.1
Koh Kong	5.3	3.9	20.2	13.4	16.7	40.6	100.0	38	53.3
Kratie	0.3	5.2	23.6	17.6	12.9	40.4	100.0	142	51.2
Mondul Kiri	4.1	6.4	12.3	14.7	20.1	42.3	100.0	40	55.4
Phnom Penh	3.8	9.3	17.1	11.7	13.3	44.8	100.0	708	53.8
Preah Vihear	4.4	8.5	15.9	16.7	18.0	36.6	100.0	96	51.5
Prey Veng	1.3	5.2	17.8	18.0	14.2	43.6	100.0	330	54.6
Pursat	1.2	5.9	17.1	25.8	12.7	37.4	100.0	129	48.1
Ratanak Kiri	5.6	3.3	14.1	16.7	15.3	45.0	100.0	96	57.8
Siemreap	4.0	8.4	17.6	14.3	14.3	41.3	100.0	429	50.9
Preah Sihanouk	2.8	7.9	22.4	11.8	12.5	42.7	100.0	62	53.7
Stung Treng	3.3	7.3	19.4	15.7	15.0	39.3	100.0	68	53.9
Svay Rieng	3.0	9.3	14.2	12.3	13.2	48.0	100.0	198	57.7
Takeo	3.1	4.4	14.7	17.8	13.0	47.0	100.0	260	57.1
Otdar Meanchey	4.6	6.4	9.2	13.4	18.5	47.9	100.0	65	59.1
Kep	6.9	8.1	18.5	15.7	16.8	34.0	100.0	14	48.6
Pailin	5.0	7.0	18.4	17.1	13.0	39.4	100.0	28	51.1
Tboung Khmum	1.1	4.0	16.5	23.3	11.8	43.3	100.0	195	55.4
Mother's education									
No education	4.2	5.8	15.1	12.8	13.6	48.5	100.0	712	58.7
Primary	3.0	5.4	15.1	13.8	14.1	48.7	100.0	2,327	59.0
Secondary	4.0	8.5	18.0	17.5	14.9	37.1	100.0	1,783	49.5
More than secondary	6.1	16.6	15.4	24.2	15.3	22.4	100.0	275	40.8
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	4.4	7.1	17.2	16.0	15.8	39.4	100.0	1,167	51.6
Second	2.8	5.4	14.8	15.9	15.4	45.8	100.0	957	56.8
Middle	3.2	6.5	17.5	16.6	12.5	43.7	100.0	907	53.5
Fourth	3.2	7.5	15.5	15.1	13.6	45.1	100.0	1,104	55.9
Highest	4.5	9.1	15.6	14.2	14.1	42.6	100.0	964	53.5
Total	3.7	7.1	16.1	15.5	14.3	43.2	100.0	5,099	54.1

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births[2]
	Amenorrheic	Abstaining	Insusceptible[1]	
<2	92.2	97.1	99.5	265
2–3	63.1	65.4	84.4	290
4–5	45.6	30.6	56.5	277
6–7	35.3	20.1	45.5	285
8–9	27.3	11.9	32.6	279
10–11	16.9	10.8	23.9	274
12–13	11.2	8.6	17.3	286
14–15	9.7	7.1	14.0	244
16–17	11.1	9.1	18.0	277
18–19	4.4	7.7	11.4	288
20–21	2.8	7.2	8.8	276
22–23	2.8	4.5	6.0	277
24–25	3.6	6.6	7.7	306
26–27	2.4	5.5	7.7	259
28–29	2.7	1.8	4.3	243
30–31	0.6	1.6	2.2	220
32–33	1.5	2.3	3.2	245
34–35	0.6	2.4	3.0	242
Total	19.1	17.1	25.5	4,833
Median	4.8	4.1	6.4	na
Mean	7.7	7.0	9.9	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.
na = not applicable
[1] Includes live births and stillbirths for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth
[2] Includes live births and stillbirths

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Mother's age			
15–29	4.7	4.0	6.2
30–49	4.9	4.2	6.7
Residence			
Urban	3.9	4.1	5.4
Rural	5.7	4.1	7.1
Province			
Banteay Meanchey	(11.0)	(6.7)	(19.4)
Battambang	(4.7)	(3.5)	(6.9)
Kampong Cham	(4.9)	(4.2)	(6.0)
Kampong Chhnang	5.8	(3.2)	6.1
Kampong Speu	(4.7)	(4.0)	*
Kampong Thom	(8.0)	(3.3)	(8.6)
Kampot	(6.6)	(3.4)	(8.7)
Kandal	(3.6)	(3.9)	(5.8)
Koh Kong	(4.4)	(4.3)	(7.2)
Kratie	(5.4)	(5.4)	(6.9)
Mondul Kiri	(3.8)	(3.0)	(4.5)
Phnom Penh	(3.7)	(4.2)	(5.2)
Preah Vihear	(7.5)	4.2	(9.0)
Prey Veng	(5.4)	(4.8)	(6.6)
Pursat	(7.4)	(4.6)	(9.3)
Ratanak Kiri	(5.4)	*	(6.2)
Siemreap	(4.6)	(3.3)	(6.1)
Preah Sihanouk	(5.4)	(3.9)	(6.3)
Stung Treng	(6.8)	(3.7)	(6.8)
Svay Rieng	(5.6)	(3.8)	(6.5)
Takeo	(4.3)	(4.5)	(5.5)
Otdar Meanchey	(4.3)	(3.3)	(5.2)
Kep	(4.3)	(3.4)	(5.6)
Pailin	(4.4)	(3.9)	(5.7)
Tboung Khmum	(4.6)	(4.8)	(6.3)
Mother's education			
No education	5.8	4.8	6.8
Primary	6.0	4.0	7.2
Secondary	4.4	4.1	6.1
More than secondary	3.3	4.1	4.3
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	7.2	4.0	8.4
Second	5.7	4.9	7.0
Middle	4.6	3.6	6.4
Fourth	4.1	4.2	5.9
Highest	3.9	3.9	4.9
Total	4.8	4.1	6.4

Note: Medians are based on status at the time of the survey (current status). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.8 Age at first menstruation

Percentage of women age 15–49 whose first menstruation occurred by specific exact ages, percentage who have never menstruated, and mean age at menarche, according to current age, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Current age	Age at menarche						Percentage who have never menstruated	Don't know	Total	Number of women	Mean age at menarche
	≤10	11	12	13	14	15+					
15–19	0.1	1.0	11.1	21.3	31.7	32.5	2.2	0.2	100.0	2,981	14.0
20–24	0.1	0.8	6.6	14.1	25.4	51.2	0.5	1.2	100.0	2,589	14.7
25–29	0.2	0.3	4.1	13.1	23.4	57.5	0.7	0.7	100.0	2,986	15.0
30–34	0.2	0.3	2.8	8.5	20.9	65.8	0.7	0.7	100.0	3,272	15.3
35–39	0.1	0.3	1.8	9.3	18.3	68.6	0.7	0.9	100.0	3,367	15.5
40–44	0.2	0.2	1.8	8.2	17.3	70.8	0.7	0.9	100.0	2,598	15.7
45–49	0.0	0.2	1.3	5.3	14.1	75.9	2.4	0.7	100.0	1,704	16.0
Total	0.1	0.5	4.3	11.7	22.0	59.5	1.1	0.8	100.0	19,496	15.1

Table 5.9 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30–49 who are menopausal, according to age, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Age	Percentage menopausal[1]	Number of women
30–34	3.3	3,272
35–39	6.1	3,367
40–41	6.2	1,291
42–43	9.2	989
44–45	13.3	650
46–47	20.6	740
48–49	34.6	631
Total	8.6	10,940

[1] Percentage of women (1) who are not pregnant, (2) who have had a birth in the past 5 years and are not postpartum amenorrheic, and (3) for whom one of the following additional conditions applies: (a) their last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey, (b) they declared that they are in menopause or have had a hysterectomy, or (c) they have never menstruated

Table 5.10 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth by exact ages, percentage who have never had a live birth, and median age at first live birth, according to current age, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Current age	Percentage who had a live birth by exact age					Percentage who have never had a live birth	Number of women	Median age at first live birth
	15	18	20	22	25			
15–19	0.1	na	na	na	na	93.4	2,981	a
20–24	0.4	7.4	22.9	na	na	54.1	2,589	a
25–29	0.3	7.3	21.1	40.0	64.3	23.3	2,986	23.1
30–34	0.3	5.4	16.3	35.2	61.1	11.0	3,272	23.7
35–39	0.7	6.1	18.0	35.3	61.6	7.9	3,367	23.6
40–44	1.2	8.9	25.0	43.6	64.6	6.7	2,598	22.9
45–49	1.3	11.3	26.3	46.9	68.1	7.4	1,704	22.4
20–49	0.6	7.4	20.9	na	na	18.3	16,515	a
25–49	0.7	7.3	20.6	39.3	63.4	11.7	13,926	23.3

na = not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.11 Median age at first birth

Median age at first live birth among women age 25–
49 and age 30–49, according to background
characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Women age	
	25–49	30–49
Residence		
Urban	24.1	24.0
Rural	22.7	22.8
Province		
Banteay Meanchey	22.9	22.9
Battambang	23.0	23.2
Kampong Cham	23.3	23.6
Kampong Chhnang	23.4	23.3
Kampong Speu	23.1	23.1
Kampong Thom	22.7	23.1
Kampot	22.0	21.8
Kandal	23.5	23.6
Koh Kong	22.3	22.0
Kratie	22.7	23.0
Mondul Kiri	21.2	21.5
Phnom Penh	24.7	24.5
Preah Vihear	21.8	21.9
Prey Veng	23.2	23.0
Pursat	24.0	23.9
Ratanak Kiri	20.6	21.1
Siemreap	23.4	23.4
Preah Sihanouk	23.1	22.9
Stung Treng	21.7	21.7
Svay Rieng	23.0	23.0
Takeo	23.5	23.2
Otdar Meanchey	22.0	22.1
Kep	22.4	22.3
Pailin	22.5	22.5
Tboung Khmum	22.5	22.9
Education		
No education	22.0	22.2
Primary	22.8	22.9
Secondary	23.5	23.8
More than secondary	a	27.5
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	22.5	22.9
Second	22.9	23.1
Middle	23.0	22.9
Fourth	23.3	23.3
Highest	24.3	24.0
Total	23.3	23.3

a = Omitted because less than 50% of women had
a birth before reaching the beginning of the age
group

Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever had a live birth, percentage who have ever had a pregnancy loss, percentage who are currently pregnant, and percentage who have ever been pregnant, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15–19 who:				Number of women
	Have ever had a live birth	Have ever had a pregnancy loss[1]	Are currently pregnant	Have ever been pregnant	
Age					
15	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.2	670
16	1.7	0.0	0.9	2.7	692
17	4.0	1.0	1.6	6.4	631
18	10.5	2.4	2.9	14.0	540
19	22.2	6.8	8.5	30.2	448
Residence					
Urban	5.2	3.0	2.2	8.3	1,144
Rural	7.5	0.9	2.7	10.0	1,837
Province					
Banteay Meanchey	8.1	1.3	2.3	11.7	154
Battambang	5.4	1.5	2.9	8.3	224
Kampong Cham	4.2	0.0	1.2	5.4	168
Kampong Chhnang	9.1	0.7	2.8	11.0	103
Kampong Speu	4.4	2.5	2.2	7.5	175
Kampong Thom	5.1	2.9	1.3	7.5	129
Kampot	4.4	0.6	2.5	7.0	132
Kandal	3.5	2.0	0.9	4.4	228
Koh Kong	9.1	1.3	5.0	15.4	22
Kratie	11.9	0.0	5.6	14.6	66
Mondul Kiri	9.2	1.0	2.6	11.7	20
Phnom Penh	6.3	3.3	2.5	9.7	421
Preah Vihear	13.3	2.1	2.3	15.6	58
Prey Veng	5.9	0.9	1.8	7.4	192
Pursat	5.2	0.0	3.5	8.7	57
Ratanak Kiri	17.1	1.1	1.3	18.4	54
Siemreap	6.5	0.6	3.2	9.7	216
Preah Sihanouk	7.3	3.3	4.8	13.8	33
Stung Treng	17.3	4.0	7.9	24.6	39
Svay Rieng	7.5	4.5	1.0	9.6	101
Takeo	5.1	1.3	2.9	7.9	197
Otdar Meanchey	5.5	1.0	3.4	9.9	33
Kep	7.1	1.6	1.5	9.6	8
Pailin	9.5	3.2	4.8	14.3	16
Tboung Khmum	10.0	0.6	4.4	13.6	135
Education					
No education	31.8	3.6	5.4	35.2	50
Primary	14.0	2.9	6.3	20.6	532
Secondary	4.6	1.4	1.7	6.5	2,320
More than secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	11.3	2.0	5.2	16.1	531
Second	7.1	0.3	1.8	9.0	607
Middle	6.0	2.3	3.2	9.5	600
Fourth	5.4	2.1	2.4	8.6	658
Highest	3.8	1.8	0.4	4.2	585
Total	6.6	1.7	2.5	9.3	2,981

[1] Stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion

Table 5.13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviors before age 15

Among women and men age 15–19, percentage who initiated sexual intercourse, were married, and had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15, according to sex, and percentage of women who were pregnant before age 15, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Sex	Had sexual intercourse before age 15	Married before age 15	Gave birth/fathered a child before age 15	Pregnant before age 15	Number
Women	1.0	1.8	0.1	0.7	2,981
Men	0.1	0.0	0.0	na	1,559

na = not applicable

Table 5.14 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years preceding the survey by type of outcome, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Stillbirth[1]	Miscarriage[2]	Induced abortion		
Age at pregnancy outcome						
<20	78.3	0.6	15.1	6.0	100.0	517
20–24	85.5	0.2	9.8	4.5	100.0	1,400
25–34	79.9	0.3	11.4	8.3	100.0	3,091
35–44	68.0	0.3	15.7	16.1	100.0	1,108
45–49	(27.4)	(0.0)	(42.0)	(30.6)	(100.0)	39
Pregnancy order						
First	88.1	0.5	9.5	1.9	100.0	1,608
Second	82.3	0.2	12.3	5.2	100.0	1,730
Third	77.0	0.3	13.7	9.0	100.0	1,383
Fourth	70.6	0.1	13.5	15.8	100.0	709
Fifth or higher	59.4	0.3	15.0	25.3	100.0	726
Residence						
Urban	74.9	0.3	13.6	11.2	100.0	2,527
Rural	81.1	0.3	11.5	7.1	100.0	3,629
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	84.3	0.3	10.5	4.9	100.0	208
Battambang	75.9	0.4	11.9	11.9	100.0	468
Kampong Cham	85.4	0.0	11.1	3.5	100.0	335
Kampong Chhnang	80.0	0.0	15.9	4.0	100.0	220
Kampong Speu	87.2	0.9	9.9	2.0	100.0	320
Kampong Thom	72.3	0.0	16.5	11.2	100.0	318
Kampot	75.6	0.5	12.3	11.6	100.0	233
Kandal	77.1	0.0	17.2	5.7	100.0	486
Koh Kong	80.9	0.0	15.8	3.3	100.0	50
Kratie	85.8	0.4	8.4	5.4	100.0	155
Mondul Kiri	85.1	0.0	9.5	5.4	100.0	39
Phnom Penh	72.5	0.3	12.1	15.0	100.0	970
Preah Vihear	70.5	0.3	14.6	14.6	100.0	130
Prey Veng	81.5	0.8	11.6	6.1	100.0	415
Pursat	78.6	0.0	13.1	8.2	100.0	149
Ratanak Kiri	87.1	1.0	9.1	2.8	100.0	89
Siemreap	79.7	0.0	10.3	10.0	100.0	455
Preah Sihanouk	69.5	0.7	17.3	12.5	100.0	85
Stung Treng	78.8	0.0	10.5	10.8	100.0	78
Svay Rieng	76.1	0.0	12.4	11.5	100.0	261
Takeo	81.6	0.4	12.2	5.8	100.0	331
Otdar Meanchey	79.6	0.9	10.9	8.7	100.0	72
Kep	72.4	0.0	8.9	18.8	100.0	17
Pailin	71.4	0.7	14.3	13.6	100.0	34
Tboung Khmum	86.2	0.0	8.1	5.7	100.0	236
Education						
No education	80.4	0.1	11.9	7.6	100.0	631
Primary	77.8	0.3	11.9	10.0	100.0	2,507
Secondary	79.1	0.4	12.2	8.3	100.0	2,575
More than secondary	77.3	0.1	15.9	6.8	100.0	443
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	80.9	0.3	10.8	8.0	100.0	1,267
Second	83.0	0.0	11.6	5.4	100.0	1,118
Middle	78.7	0.5	12.5	8.4	100.0	1,140
Fourth	78.1	0.6	12.5	8.7	100.0	1,331
Highest	72.9	0.0	14.2	12.9	100.0	1,300
Total	78.6	0.3	12.3	8.8	100.0	6,156

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Miscarriages are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 28 weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, miscarriages are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 7 months.

Table 5.15 Induced abortion rates

Age-specific and total induced abortion rates, and general abortion rates, for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to residence, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
15–19	5	3	4
20–24	8	8	8
25–29	14	13	13
30–34	15	12	13
35–39	22	8	14
40–44	4	7	6
45–49	[4]	[3]	[3]
TAR (15–49)	0.4	0.3	0.3
GAR	13	9	10

Note: Age-specific induced abortion rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1–36 months preceding the interview.
TAR: Total induced abortion rate, expressed per woman
GAR: General induced abortion rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–44

FERTILITY PREFERENCES

6

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Key Findings

- **Desire for another child:** 14% of currently married women age 15–49 want to have another child within 2 years, and 17% want to wait at least 2 years.
- **Limiting childbearing:** 53% of currently married women and 57% of currently married men age 15–49 want no more children or are sterilized.
- **Ideal family size:** In Cambodia, married women and married men desire about the same number of children (3.0 children versus 3.1 children).
- **Unwanted births:** Only 81% of births and pregnancies in the past 3 years were wanted at the time of conception, 8% were mistimed, and 11% were unwanted.
- **Wanted births:** The wanted fertility rate is 2.4, while the total fertility rate is 2.7. This suggests that Cambodian women are currently having, on average, 0.3 more children than they want.

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Information on fertility preferences can help family planning program planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information suggests the direction that fertility patterns could take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, their ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women and men were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women and men who are sterilized are assumed not to want any more children.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

Thirty-four percent of currently married women age 15–49 want to have another child; 14% of these women want to have another child within 2 years, 17% want to wait at least 2 years, and 3% are undecided on when they would want another child. The majority of currently married women want to limit childbearing: 50% want no more children, 3% are sterilized, and 3% are infecund. Overall, 36% of currently married men age 15–49 want to have another child; 15% want to have another child within 2 years, 20% want to wait at least 2 years, and 1% are undecided with respect to time. Fifty-seven percent of currently married men want no more children, 4% are infecund, and less than 1% are sterilized (**Table 6.1**).

Trends: The proportion of currently married women who want no more children, are sterilized, or are infecund increased slightly between 2014 and 2021–22 (from 55% to 57%.) Among currently married men, this proportion increased substantially from 52% in 2014 to 62% in 2021–22 (**Figure 6.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The desire to limit childbearing among currently married women increases as number of living children increases, from 5% among women with no children to 91% among women with six or more children (**Table 6.2.1** and **Figure 6.2**).

- The percentage of married women who want to limit childbearing is the same in rural and urban areas (53%) (**Table 6.2.1**). However, a higher percentage of urban than rural men want no more children (62% versus 55%) (**Table 6.2.2**).

- The desire to limit childbearing decreases with increasing education among both women and men.

- The desire to limit childbearing does not have a linear relationship with household wealth.

6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

Respondents with no children were asked "If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?" Respondents who had children were asked "If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?"

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Table 6.3 shows that, on average, women and men desire the same number of children (2.8 children). This is also true among women and men who are currently married (3.0 children and 3.1 children, respectively) (**Figure 6.3**).

Trends: From 2014 to 2021–22, there was a slight decrease in the mean ideal number of children among women age 15–49, from 3.1 to 2.8 among women overall and from 3.3 to 3.0 among currently married women. A similar pattern is observed among men.

Figure 6.1 **Trends in desire to limit childbearing by number of living children**

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15–49 who want no more children

Figure 6.2 **Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children

Figure 6.3 **Ideal family size**

Mean ideal number of children among women and men age 15–49
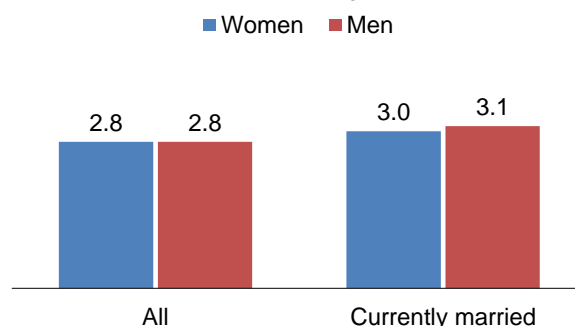
Patterns by background characteristics

- In general, the more children respondents already have, the more children they consider ideal. For example, currently married women who have no children consider 2.2 children to be ideal, whereas women with six or more children consider 4.3 children to be ideal (**Figure 6.4**).

- Ideal family size increases as women's age increases, from 2.2 children among women age 15–49 to 3.4 children among women age 45–49 (**Table 6.4**).

Figure 6.4 Ideal family size by number of living children

Mean ideal number of children

■ Currently married women ■ Currently married men

Number of living children

- The mean ideal number of children is slightly lower among urban women (2.6 children) than among rural women (2.9 children).

- Ideal family size varies by province, from 2.0 children in Kampong Thom to 3.4 children in Ratanak Kiri.

- The mean ideal number of children among women with more than a secondary education is 2.5, as compared with 3.1 among women with no education.

- Women's mean ideal number of children decreases slightly with increasing household wealth.

6.3   FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of births/pregnancies
Women reported whether their births/pregnancies were wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and live births in the 3 years before the survey among women age 15–49 and all pregnancy outcomes in the 3 years before the survey among women age 15–49

Only 81% of current pregnancies and births in the 3 years before the survey were wanted at the time of conception, 8% were mistimed (that is, wanted at a later date), and 11% were not wanted at all (**Table 6.5** and **Figure 6.5**).

Trends: The percentage of wanted births or current pregnancies dropped from 94% in 2014 to 89% in 2021–22.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women with four or more children are more likely (35%) to describe births or current pregnancies as unwanted than women with one child (3%) or two children (8%).

Figure 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 in the 3 years before the survey by planning status of pregnancy
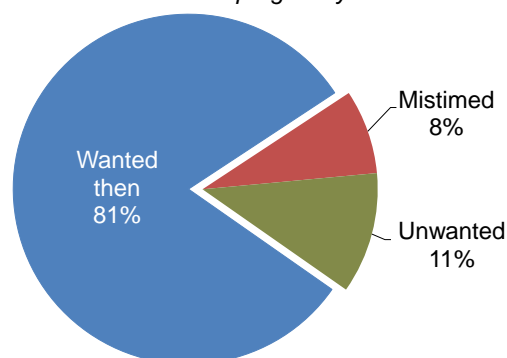
- In general, the proportion of births or current pregnancies described as unwanted increases with age. In contrast, the percentage of births or current pregnancies that are mistimed generally decreases with increasing mother's age at the time of birth.

- Eighty percent of pregnancies that result in abortions are either unwanted (56%) or mistimed (24%) (**Figure 6.6**).

Figure 6.6 Pregnancy outcomes by fertility planning status

Percent distribution of pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 in the 3 years before the survey by planning status of pregnancy
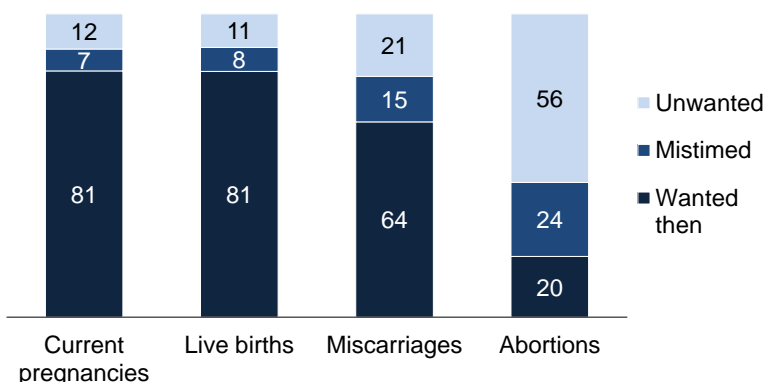
6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Unwanted birth

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted birth

Any birth less than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births.

Sample: Women age 15–49

The total wanted fertility rate in Cambodia is 2.4 children, as compared with the actual total fertility rate (TFR) of 2.7 children (**Table 6.6**). This indicates that women in Cambodia have on average 0.3 more children than they want to have.

Trends: The total wanted fertility rate has not changed since 2014 (2.4 children). The same is true of the gap between wanted and actual fertility (0.3 children) (**Figure 6.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The difference between wanted fertility and actual fertility is slightly higher in rural areas (0.3 children) than in urban areas (0.2 children).

Figure 6.7 Trends in wanted and actual fertility

Wanted and actual number of children per woman

- By province, the total wanted fertility rate is highest in Prey Veng (3.2 children) and lowest in Phnom Penh (1.9 children). The gap between wanted and actual fertility is largest in Kampong Thom (1.2 children) and smallest in Siemreap, Kampot, Kep, and Prey Veng (0.1 children each).

- The gap between wanted and actual fertility is 0.2 children among women with more than a secondary education, as compared with 0.6 children among women with no education.

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Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total 15–49
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN[1]								
Have another soon[2]	69.8	26.7	9.0	3.8	2.3	0.9	0.9	13.9
Have another later[3]	10.2	40.2	16.5	4.9	1.9	0.8	0.0	16.8
Have another, undecided when	2.5	5.7	3.1	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.0	3.0
Undecided	6.0	10.6	11.8	8.6	6.7	6.3	3.5	9.8
Want no more	4.9	13.2	54.3	72.5	77.4	82.8	82.0	50.1
Sterilized[4]	0.3	0.6	2.3	5.4	7.6	4.6	9.4	3.2
Declared infecund	6.3	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2	4.1	4.2	3.3
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	697	2,966	5,029	3,070	1,091	424	216	13,492
MEN[5]								
Have another soon[2]	61.4	24.7	11.0	6.1	4.8	4.4	2.0	15.4
Have another later[3]	9.4	40.9	19.8	8.9	4.5	1.6	0.0	19.5
Have another, undecided when	1.4	2.4	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3
Undecided	2.3	1.5	3.3	1.2	0.4	1.7	0.4	2.1
Want no more	20.2	25.5	58.4	79.0	88.1	91.4	97.3	56.9
Sterilized[4]	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.5
Declared infecund	4.7	5.0	5.2	3.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.3
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	344	1,251	2,040	1,178	431	176	78	5,497

[1] The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.
[2] Wants next birth within 2 years
[3] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] Includes both female and male sterilization
[5] The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	4.9	13.8	60.0	82.8	89.2	89.7	91.3	53.4
Rural	5.5	14.0	54.4	74.8	83.0	86.4	91.4	53.1
Province								
Banteay Meanchey	*	18.8	66.6	88.3	(93.4)	*	*	64.0
Battambang	(5.2)	10.5	48.2	73.0	84.2	(96.7)	*	50.0
Kampong Cham	*	27.4	73.0	86.6	96.6	*	*	69.8
Kampong Chhnang	*	14.2	49.0	79.5	86.8	*	*	53.7
Kampong Speu	(6.7)	21.7	80.0	83.1	83.1	*	*	61.8
Kampong Thom	*	13.0	41.8	59.3	(52.6)	*	*	42.1
Kampot	(0.0)	10.7	49.0	69.8	(67.3)	*	*	45.8
Kandal	(0.0)	12.5	63.4	88.5	(91.8)	*	*	58.6
Koh Kong	(8.7)	8.9	41.3	72.4	84.9	*	*	46.3
Kratie	*	26.6	67.5	82.1	(91.8)	*	*	64.4
Mondul Kiri	*	5.9	47.1	67.5	83.9	(100.0)	(96.9)	51.8
Phnom Penh	(3.9)	14.6	60.7	86.1	(89.9)	*	*	51.2
Preah Vihear	*	7.9	48.6	74.5	85.9	*	*	49.6
Prey Veng	(7.4)	7.9	61.2	83.3	(85.8)	*	*	55.1
Pursat	(0.0)	9.8	18.2	48.0	(66.5)	*	*	28.2
Ratanak Kiri	(3.0)	3.9	33.2	54.3	70.7	(93.7)	*	39.3
Siemreap	(11.2)	11.6	50.9	80.0	89.3	(84.6)	*	54.4
Preah Sihanouk	*	10.2	70.3	85.8	(97.2)	*	*	60.5
Stung Treng	(10.7)	5.9	52.4	74.5	86.6	(100.0)	(97.1)	54.1
Svay Rieng	(5.5)	7.9	47.0	64.4	(69.8)	*	*	40.7
Takeo	(0.0)	7.8	43.6	65.6	(76.6)	*	*	43.1
Otdar Meanchey	*	10.5	47.8	65.0	(75.1)	*	*	47.2
Kep	(2.7)	21.0	69.7	92.0	(94.7)	*	*	65.0
Pailin	(7.2)	15.9	48.6	76.5	(92.9)	(82.0)	*	50.7
Tboung Khmum	(4.4)	19.5	70.9	90.8	100.0	*	*	63.8
Education								
No education	9.0	25.6	61.5	76.3	81.2	84.8	89.6	65.5
Primary	4.9	16.1	58.6	77.3	86.3	89.8	92.2	58.4
Secondary	4.6	12.4	53.9	78.7	86.3	(84.2)	*	45.1
More than secondary	5.4	3.2	48.7	90.3	*	*	*	30.8
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	4.9	15.7	50.2	70.2	82.6	87.5	89.4	53.1
Second	3.4	12.8	55.5	76.5	86.3	77.5	94.1	53.7
Middle	5.2	14.5	59.5	77.6	84.6	92.6	(89.6)	53.9
Fourth	4.7	13.2	58.9	80.8	84.4	89.6	*	54.0
Highest	6.5	13.4	57.9	82.8	88.8	(86.6)	*	51.5
Total	5.2	13.9	56.7	77.9	85.0	87.4	91.4	53.2

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	29.9	37.5	65.8	82.0	89.7	90.9	*	61.6
Rural	13.1	15.8	54.7	77.9	88.8	92.7	98.2	54.7
Province								
Banteay Meanchey	*	(19.8)	60.5	(76.7)	*	*	*	59.5
Battambang	*	28.8	56.6	(75.8)	*	*	*	55.8
Kampong Cham	*	(20.9)	64.4	74.1	(92.2)	*	*	64.3
Kampong Chhnang	*	15.3	44.4	(56.5)	*	*	*	45.4
Kampong Speu	*	20.0	67.2	89.9	*	*	*	59.1
Kampong Thom	*	(16.4)	62.8	82.5	*	*	*	58.3
Kampot	*	(38.4)	65.3	(87.1)	*	*	*	63.4
Kandal	*	13.8	59.9	89.8	*	*	*	60.3
Koh Kong	*	(20.9)	45.3	(76.9)	*	*	*	49.5
Kratie	*	(26.3)	49.4	75.0	*	*	*	53.6
Mondul Kiri	*	13.2	23.9	43.3	(56.8)	*	*	32.4
Phnom Penh	*	68.7	83.2	(86.6)	*	*	*	76.6
Preah Vihear	*	11.4	47.3	58.4	(80.5)	*	*	45.7
Prey Veng	*	3.5	43.5	75.8	(90.9)	*	*	46.0
Pursat	*	(0.0)	28.6	(73.4)	*	*	*	45.8
Ratanak Kiri	*	1.6	49.8	67.7	*	*	*	45.2
Siemreap	*	10.5	56.1	80.9	*	*	*	55.3
Preah Sihanouk	*	(8.6)	47.0	(81.4)	*	*	*	49.4
Stung Treng	*	(4.2)	52.6	62.4	(82.2)	*	*	47.2
Svay Rieng	*	(1.7)	44.5	(70.4)	*	*	*	39.6
Takeo	*	24.8	54.3	86.4	*	*	*	56.7
Otdar Meanchey	*	(12.6)	46.7	80.9	*	*	*	50.8
Kep	*	(38.2)	64.4	(69.3)	*	*	*	57.4
Pailin	*	(18.6)	31.6	(64.1)	*	*	*	43.2
Tboung Khmum	*	5.6	63.3	(84.1)	*	*	*	52.3
Education								
No education	(25.8)	28.3	60.6	88.2	79.3	(98.7)	(96.2)	67.6
Primary	19.6	25.3	57.3	77.8	90.1	89.5	97.4	59.4
Secondary	20.6	23.9	60.6	80.5	91.3	(93.2)	*	55.2
More than secondary	(22.8)	32.0	61.2	73.2	*	*	*	49.7
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	20.0	18.5	51.3	72.9	87.7	88.2	95.8	53.8
Second	(8.3)	22.7	54.1	78.1	88.2	(95.5)	*	57.4
Middle	13.1	15.9	58.2	83.8	87.6	(97.0)	*	54.9
Fourth	23.7	26.5	62.0	84.5	89.2	*	*	59.6
Highest	30.5	40.4	66.7	75.7	94.5	*	*	60.8
Total	20.9	25.5	59.3	79.5	89.1	92.3	97.5	57.5

Note: Men who have been sterilized or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children according to number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to number of living children, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN[1]								
0	8.5	1.5	1.6	2.9	3.1	2.9	6.4	3.9
1	2.8	4.0	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.0	2.1
2	57.3	54.0	42.5	15.2	10.9	8.1	6.4	41.1
3	22.0	26.6	30.7	43.0	12.5	19.3	14.0	28.0
4	6.7	10.1	18.3	23.8	53.5	24.2	30.7	16.9
5	1.4	3.2	5.0	12.0	15.0	34.0	16.1	6.2
6+	0.2	0.4	0.6	2.0	4.0	10.6	26.5	1.4
Non-numeric response	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	5,566	3,452	5,381	3,236	1,174	454	232	19,496
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]								
All women	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.3	2.8
Number of women	5,502	3,446	5,379	3,236	1,172	454	232	19,422
Currently married women	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.0
Number of currently married women	695	2,963	5,029	3,070	1,088	424	216	13,485
MEN[3]								
0	10.2	0.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	5.4	4.8
1	2.5	3.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8
2	50.2	47.3	38.5	14.5	8.1	6.0	5.8	38.8
3	24.3	32.2	32.9	41.7	12.4	17.4	18.0	29.1
4	9.9	14.4	20.3	28.4	56.2	25.3	25.4	18.3
5	1.9	2.1	4.8	11.0	13.1	34.6	18.6	5.2
6+	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.1	7.6	14.7	25.6	1.5
Non-numeric response	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	3,488	1,347	2,103	1,194	438	177	78	8,825
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]								
All men	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.4	2.8
Number of men	3,463	1,346	2,101	1,194	436	177	77	8,794
Currently married men	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.4	3.1
Number of currently married men	339	1,250	2,039	1,177	429	176	77	5,488

[1] The number of living children includes current pregnancy.
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[3] The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15–49, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women[1]
Age		
15–19	2.2	2,933
20–24	2.5	2,578
25–29	2.6	2,980
30–34	2.8	3,271
35–39	3.0	3,365
40–44	3.2	2,595
45–49	3.4	1,701
Residence		
Urban	2.6	8,204
Rural	2.9	11,218
Province		
Banteay Meanchey	2.8	763
Battambang	3.0	1,344
Kampong Cham	3.2	1,158
Kampong Chhnang	2.9	674
Kampong Speu	2.6	1,214
Kampong Thom	2.0	815
Kampot	2.8	780
Kandal	2.7	1,425
Koh Kong	2.9	139
Kratie	3.0	443
Mondul Kiri	3.3	115
Phnom Penh	2.6	3,147
Preah Vihear	3.2	330
Prey Veng	2.8	1,232
Pursat	2.8	432
Ratanak Kiri	3.4	292
Siemreap	2.8	1,545
Preah Sihanouk	3.0	242
Stung Treng	3.1	195
Svay Rieng	2.7	735
Takeo	2.6	1,158
Otdar Meanchey	2.6	242
Kep	2.7	56
Pailin	2.8	95
Tboung Khmum	2.8	851
Education		
No education	3.1	2,256
Primary	2.9	7,540
Secondary	2.6	8,232
More than secondary	2.5	1,394
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	2.9	3,377
Second	2.8	3,517
Middle	2.8	3,815
Fourth	2.7	4,250
Highest	2.6	4,464
Total	2.8	19,422

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of live births and current pregnancies among women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, and percent distribution of all pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to type of pregnancy outcome, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| | Planning status of pregnancy outcome | | | | Number of pregnancy outcomes[1] |
Characteristic	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more	Total	
Birth order					
1	88.7	8.2	3.1	100.0	1,906
2	82.8	9.2	8.1	100.0	2,008
3	76.7	5.8	17.5	100.0	1,153
4+	59.0	5.8	35.2	100.0	598
Mother's age at birth[2]					
<20	82.2	11.2	6.7	100.0	476
20–24	82.3	11.9	5.8	100.0	1,375
25–29	85.3	7.5	7.2	100.0	1,602
30–34	81.3	5.2	13.6	100.0	1,307
35–39	75.3	4.1	20.7	100.0	703
40–44	54.5	3.8	41.7	100.0	189
45–49	*	*	*	100.0	14
Total	81.0	7.8	11.2	100.0	5,666
ALL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES					
Pregnancy outcome type					
Current pregnancy	81.2	7.2	11.6	100.0	828
Live birth	81.0	7.9	11.1	100.0	4,838
Stillbirth	*	*	*	100.0	18
Miscarriage	64.4	15.0	20.6	100.0	760
Abortion	20.0	24.4	55.6	100.0	541
Total	74.5	9.9	15.7	100.0	6,984

Note: Pregnancy outcome refers to a miscarriage, abortion, live birth, or stillbirth. Some pregnancies produce multiple outcomes, for example in the case of twins. In this table, each pregnancy outcome is counted individually. Therefore, a pregnancy is counted more than once if it produces multiple births (live births or stillbirths). Current pregnancies, miscarriages, and abortions are always counted as one pregnancy outcome. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] For pregnancies that resulted in multiple outcomes (for example, twins), each outcome is counted individually.
[2] For current pregnancies, the maternal age at birth is estimated as the mother's expected age at the time of the birth.

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	2.2	2.4
Rural	2.7	3.0
Province		
Banteay Meanchey	2.3	2.6
Battambang	2.5	2.9
Kampong Cham	2.8	3.0
Kampong Chhnang	2.6	2.8
Kampong Speu	2.3	2.5
Kampong Thom	2.0	3.2
Kampot	2.4	2.5
Kandal	2.6	2.9
Koh Kong	2.7	2.9
Kratie	3.0	3.3
Mondul Kiri	2.7	3.1
Phnom Penh	1.9	2.3
Preah Vihear	2.7	3.0
Prey Veng	3.2	3.3
Pursat	2.6	2.9
Ratanak Kiri	2.7	2.9
Siemreap	2.5	2.6
Preah Sihanouk	2.4	2.6
Stung Treng	2.9	3.4
Svay Rieng	2.7	3.0
Takeo	2.4	2.7
Otdar Meanchey	2.1	2.5
Kep	2.2	2.3
Pailin	2.4	2.8
Tboung Khmum	2.6	2.9
Education		
No education	2.8	3.4
Primary	2.8	3.1
Secondary	2.4	2.6
More than secondary	2.2	2.4
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.0	3.5
Second	2.8	3.0
Middle	2.4	2.7
Fourth	2.4	2.6
Highest	2.0	2.2
Total	2.4	2.7

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15–49 in the period 1–36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

7 FAMILY PLANNING

<div style="text-align:right">**7**</div>

Key Findings

- **Contraceptive use:** 62% of currently married women use a method of contraception. The most commonly used method is the pill (26%), followed by withdrawal (16%).

- **Contraceptive discontinuation:** 28% of women who began using a contraceptive method in the 5 years preceding the survey discontinued the method within 12 months. The most common reason for discontinuation was wanting to become pregnant (38%).

- **Demand for family planning:** The total demand for family planning among currently married women increased from 69% in 2014 to 74% in 2021–22; 61% of the total demand is satisfied by modern methods.

- **Unmet need for family planning:** 12% of currently married women and 60% of sexually active unmarried women have an unmet need for family planning.

- **Future use of contraception:** 42% of currently married women who are not using contraception intend to use family planning in the future.

Couples can use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on use and sources of contraceptive methods, informed choice of methods, and rates and reasons for discontinuing contraceptives. It also examines the potential demand for family planning and how much contact nonusers have with family planning providers.

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Contraceptive prevalence

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.

Sample: All women age 15–49, currently married women age 15–49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49

Modern methods

Include male and female sterilization, intrauterine devices (IUDs), injectables, implants, contraceptive pills, male and female condoms, emergency contraception, the standard days method, and the lactational amenorrhea method.

Nearly all women (99%) and men (98%) age 15–49 having heard of at least one contraceptive method. For more information on contraceptive knowledge by method and by background characteristics, see **Table 7.1** and **Table 7.2**.

The contraceptive prevalence (CPR) is 62% among currently married women age 15–49. Forty-five percent of currently married women use a modern method, while 17% use a traditional method. Twenty-nine percent of sexually active unmarried women use a contraceptive method, all of them using a modern method (**Table 7.3** and **Figure 7.1**).

Trends: Contraceptive use among currently married women increased from 56% in 2014 to 62% in 2021–22. Use of any modern method of contraception also increased, from 39% to 45% (**Figure 7.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ Only a small proportion of currently married women who do not have a child use a modern contraceptive method (5%). Among women with children, modern contraceptive method use is higher among those with three or four living children (51%) than among those with one or two children (47%) and those with five or more children (44%) (**Table 7.4**).

▪ Use of modern contraceptive methods is higher among currently married women in rural areas (47%) than among those in urban areas (41%) (**Figure 7.3**).

Figure 7.1 Contraceptive use

Percentage of women age 15–49 currently using a contraceptive method
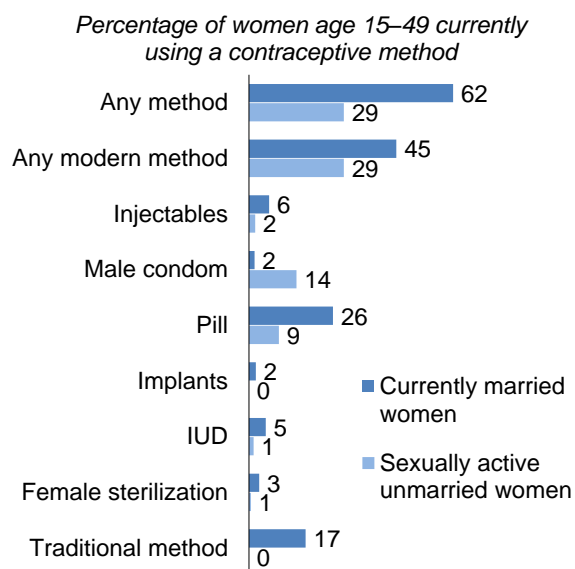
Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 currently using a contraceptive method
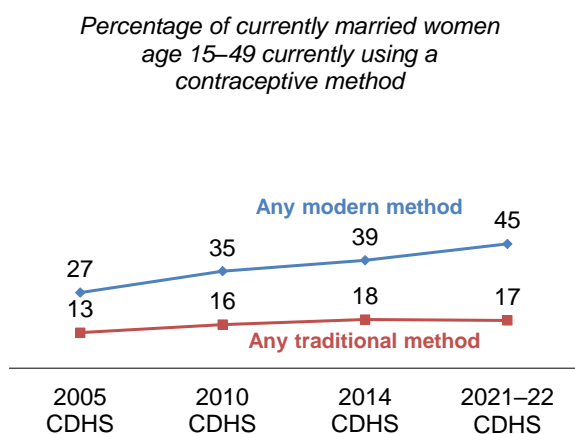
Figure 7.3 Modern contraceptive use by residence

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 using a modern contraceptive method
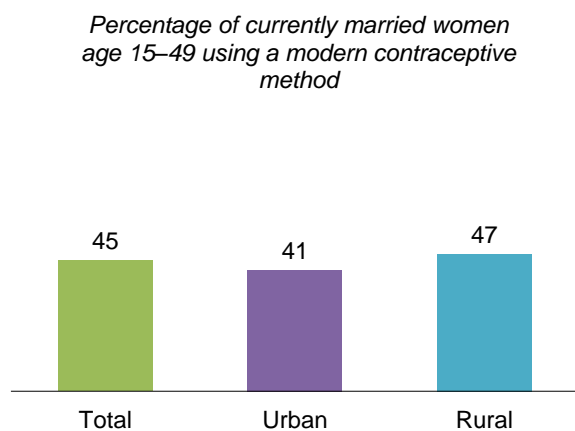
- Modern contraceptive use among currently married women ranges from 25% in Pursat to 58% in Ratanak Kiri (**Table 7.4** and **Map 7.1**).

Map 7.1 Modern contraceptive use by province

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 using a modern contraceptive method
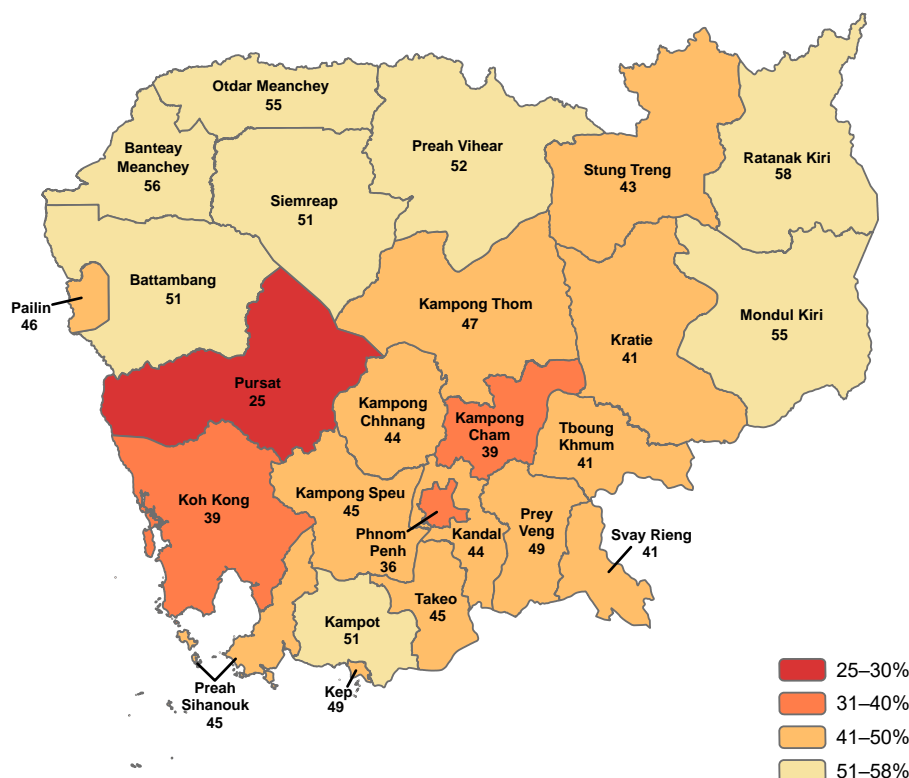
- The proportion of currently married women using modern contraceptive methods decreases with increasing education and household wealth (**Table 7.4**).

- Female sterilization increases with age to 6% among currently married women age 45–49. The median age at sterilization is 33 (**Table 7.5**).

- Nearly all women (97%) using injectables use DMPA-SC/Sayana Press. Among DMPA-SC/Sayana Press users, 99% report that the most recent injection was administered by a health care provider (**Table 7.6**).

7.1.1   Use of Emergency Contraception

Less than 1% of women age 15–49 used emergency contraception during the 12 months prior to the survey (**Table 7.7**).

7.1.2   Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Only 20% of women age 15–49 correctly reported that the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle is halfway between two menstrual periods. The large majority of women (68%) said that there is no specific time or that they don't know. However, 62% percent of women who use the rhythm method and 63% who use the standard days method have correct knowledge of the fertile period (**Table 7.8**). Twenty-seven percent of women age 30–34 have correct knowledge of the fertile period, as compared with only 7% of women age 15–19 (**Table 7.9**).

7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired.

Sample: Women age 15–49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

Forty-six percent of women who currently use a modern method of contraception last obtained that method from a public sector source, primarily a government health center (37%), while 52% obtained their method from the private sector (**Figure 7.4**).

The public sector is the primary source of injectables and implants (71% and 63%, respectively), while the private sector is the primary source of pills and male condoms (62% and 72%, respectively) (**Table 7.10**). Among pill users, 48% use the brand OK, 28% use Srey Pich, and 23% use pills with a single hormone (**Table 7.11**).

Figure 7.4 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method
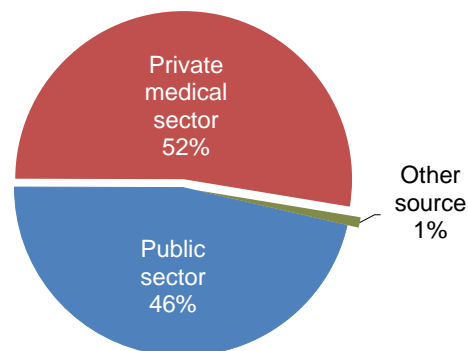
Figures do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

Informed choice indicates that women were informed about their method's side effects, about what to do if they experience side effects, and about other methods they could use.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the last episode of use within the 5 years before the survey

Sixty-eight percent of women currently using modern methods of contraception were informed about side effects or other problems associated with the method they used, and 70% were told what to do if they experienced side effects. Sixty-five percent of women were informed by a health or family planning worker about other contraceptive methods available. Overall, 58% of women currently using a modern contraceptive method were provided with all three types of information at the time they started their last episode of use (**Table 7.12**).

7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.

Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey experienced by women who are currently age 15–49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

Twenty-eight percent of contraceptive episodes that were started used by women in the 5 years before the survey were discontinued within 12 months. Discontinuation rates were highest for the rhythm method and injectables (**Table 7.13** and **Figure 7.5**). The most common reasons for contraceptive discontinuation in the 5 years before the survey were desire to become pregnant (38%) and health concerns or side effects (17%) (**Table 7.14**).

Figure 7.5 **Contraceptive discontinuation rates**

Percentage of contraceptive episodes discontinued within 12 months
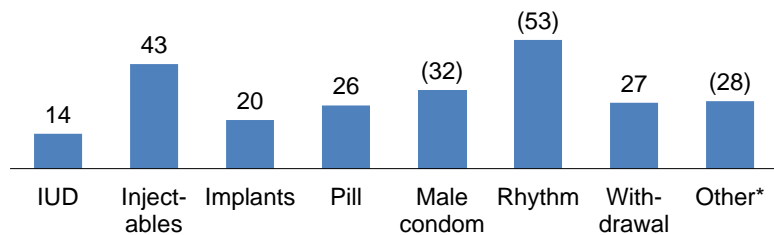
Note: Values in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
* Includes LAM and male sterilization, emergency contraceptive, SDM

7.5   DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrheic and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

Met need for family planning

Current contraceptive use (any method).

Sample: All women age 15–49, currently married women age 15–49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49

Demand for family planning:	Unmet need for family planning + met need (current contraceptive use [any method])

Proportion of demand satisfied:	Current contraceptive use (any method)
	Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)

Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:	Current contraceptive use (any modern method)
	Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)

In Cambodia, 12% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, 5% for spacing births and 7% for limiting births. About three in five (62%) currently married women are already using contraception (met need) either to space (24%) or to limit (38%) births (**Figure 7.6**). Overall, 84% of the demand for family planning is satisfied, primarily by modern methods (61%) (**Table 7.15.1**).

Table 7.15.2 presents information on need and demand for family planning among all women and sexually active unmarried women according to various background characteristics.

Trends: From 2014 to 2021–22, demand for family planning among currently married women increased from 69% to 74%. Over this same period, the total demand satisfied by modern methods increased from 56% to 61%.

Figure 7.6 Demand for family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by need for family planning

Note: Figures do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmet need for spacing births decreases with age, from 14% among currently married women age 15–19 to 1% among those age 45–49. In contrast, unmet need for limiting births generally increases with increasing age.

- Unmet need for family planning varies by province, ranging from a high of 30% among currently married women in Pursat to a low of 6% in Kampot (**Map 7.2**).
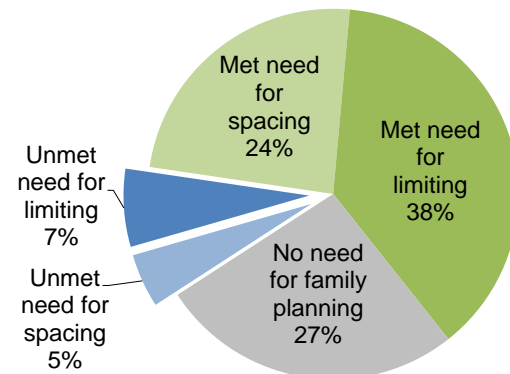
Map 7.2 Unmet need by province

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning

6–10%	
11–15%	
16–20%	
21–30%	
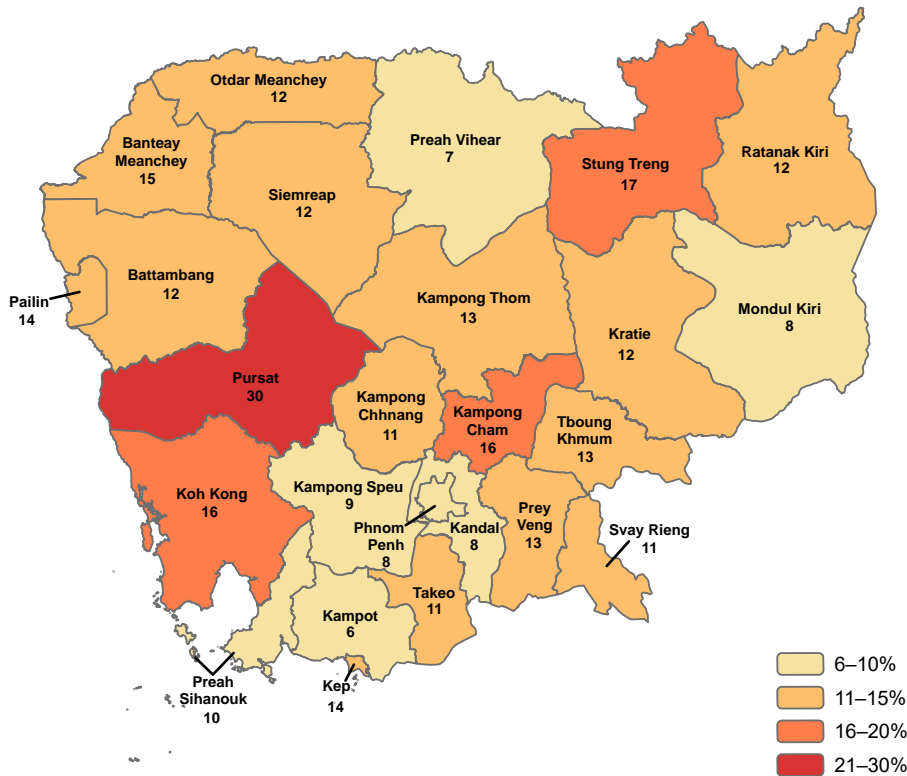
- Unmet need for family planning is higher among currently married women with no formal education (14%) than among currently married women with more than a secondary education (9%) (**Figure 7.7**).

7.5.1 Decision Making about Family Planning and Opinion about Using Family Planning

Among currently married women, 57% said that the decision to use or not use contraception was made jointly with their husband, 37% reported that they made their own decision, and 6% said that it was mainly their husband's decision (**Table 7.16**). Among currently married women, 37% reported that they made their own decision, 57% said that they decided jointly with their husband, and 6% said that it was mainly their husband's decision. Overall, 93% of currently married women participate in decision making about family planning (**Table 7.17**).

Figure 7.7 Unmet need by education

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning

7.5.2 Pressure to Become Pregnant and Future Use of Contraception

Four percent of currently married women reported that they were pressured by their husbands/partners or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to (**Table 7.18**). Overall, 42% of currently married women who are not using any contraceptive method intend to use contraception in the future. One in every two nonusers (50%) do not plan to use contraception in the future, and 7% are unsure (**Table 7.19**).

7.5.3 Exposure to Family Planning Messages

The survey also collected information on exposure to family planning messages in the media and other sources among women and men age 15–49. Posters/leaflets/brochures and social media such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram are the most common sources of family planning messages. Fifty-five percent of women and 26% of men saw a family planning message on a poster/leaflet/brochure, and 37% of women and 34% of men saw a message on social media. On the other hand, 27% of women and 48% of men have not been exposed to family planning messages through any of the specified sources in the past few months (**Table 7.20.1** and **Table 7.20.2**).

7.6   CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

> **Contact of nonusers with family planning providers**
> Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a fieldworker or during a visit to a health facility.
> *Sample:* Women age 15–49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

Nine in 10 women (90%) who are not currently using any contraceptive method reported that they did not discuss family planning with a fieldworker or during a health facility visit in the 12 months preceding the survey. One in 10 women (10%) visited a health facility and discussed family planning, and 22% visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning. Only 2% were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning (**Table 7.21**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility is higher in urban areas (93%) than in rural areas (87%).

- The percentage of women who did not discuss family planning with a fieldworker or during a health facility visit ranges from 78% each in Kratie and Stung Treng to 97% in Phnom Penh.

- Women in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to have discussed family planning either with a fieldworker (3%) or during a health facility visit (15%) than those in the highest quintile (1% and 5%, respectively).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on family planning, see the following tables:

Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents, and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15–49 who have heard of any contraceptive method, according to specific method, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women[1]	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men[1]
Any method	98.8	99.8	100.0	97.7	99.5	100.0
Any modern method	98.8	99.8	100.0	97.6	99.4	100.0
Female sterilization	86.8	91.8	90.7	68.9	80.3	74.4
Male sterilization	65.0	72.3	71.6	44.9	52.6	49.2
IUD	94.9	98.1	99.2	81.7	90.2	87.1
Injectables	95.3	98.8	99.6	86.0	93.3	87.8
Implants	93.5	97.7	99.6	63.7	76.1	58.9
Pill	97.4	99.4	99.6	91.4	96.7	98.4
Male condom	93.1	96.3	99.5	95.4	97.7	100.0
Female condom	25.9	27.3	23.6	19.5	22.6	25.3
Emergency contraception	33.7	36.1	32.0	25.3	28.9	26.4
Standard days method (SDM)	44.8	51.2	60.8	44.0	56.2	49.7
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	54.0	62.0	61.9	13.2	17.0	11.3
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3
Any traditional method	80.2	92.6	82.5	75.3	86.8	86.6
Rhythm	62.8	72.7	69.7	23.8	28.4	25.9
Withdrawal	75.4	89.0	74.6	73.7	85.5	86.6
Other traditional method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15–49	9.2	9.9	9.8	7.3	8.3	7.8
Number of respondents	19,496	13,492	60	8,825	5,497	89

na = not applicable
[1] Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number of women	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number of men
Age						
15–19	99.4	99.4	335	(100.0)	(100.0)	28
20–24	99.8	99.8	1,384	99.6	99.0	406
25–29	99.8	99.8	2,365	99.4	99.4	818
30–34	99.9	99.9	2,840	100.0	99.9	1,147
35–39	99.9	99.9	2,902	99.8	99.8	1,287
40–44	99.8	99.8	2,262	98.9	98.9	1,129
45–49	99.6	99.5	1,404	99.3	99.1	683
Residence						
Urban	99.9	99.9	5,404	99.6	99.6	2,219
Rural	99.8	99.8	8,088	99.5	99.3	3,278
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	99.7	99.7	497	100.0	100.0	196
Battambang	99.9	99.9	913	100.0	100.0	365
Kampong Cham	99.8	99.8	848	99.5	99.5	332
Kampong Chhnang	100.0	100.0	456	100.0	100.0	183
Kampong Speu	100.0	100.0	839	98.5	98.5	347
Kampong Thom	100.0	100.0	619	99.1	98.6	235
Kampot	100.0	100.0	537	97.1	96.6	203
Kandal	98.8	98.8	967	100.0	99.6	404
Koh Kong	99.7	99.7	98	100.0	100.0	38
Kratie	100.0	100.0	323	99.7	99.7	142
Mondul Kiri	99.7	99.6	83	97.3	96.5	36
Phnom Penh	100.0	100.0	1,994	100.0	100.0	799
Preah Vihear	100.0	100.0	249	100.0	100.0	103
Prey Veng	100.0	100.0	892	100.0	100.0	381
Pursat	99.7	99.7	324	100.0	100.0	135
Ratanak Kiri	99.5	99.5	230	100.0	100.0	101
Siemreap	99.8	99.8	1,117	98.6	98.6	493
Preah Sihanouk	99.6	99.6	171	100.0	100.0	69
Stung Treng	99.3	99.1	147	97.9	97.9	60
Svay Rieng	99.8	99.8	537	99.5	99.0	205
Takeo	100.0	100.0	761	100.0	100.0	336
Otdar Meanchey	100.0	100.0	177	100.0	100.0	76
Kep	99.7	99.7	40	98.8	98.8	16
Pailin	100.0	100.0	71	100.0	100.0	28
Tboung Khmum	99.8	99.8	602	99.5	99.5	214
Education						
No education	99.4	99.4	1,893	98.2	98.2	412
Primary	99.8	99.8	6,080	99.5	99.3	2,336
Secondary	100.0	100.0	4,821	99.7	99.7	2,288
More than secondary	100.0	100.0	698	100.0	100.0	461
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	99.7	99.6	2,532	98.9	98.9	1,065
Second	99.8	99.8	2,441	99.8	99.5	946
Middle	99.8	99.8	2,655	99.1	99.0	1,043
Fourth	99.9	99.8	2,921	99.8	99.8	1,274
Highest	100.0	100.0	2,944	99.9	99.8	1,169
Total	99.8	99.8	13,492	99.5	99.4	5,497

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception according to age

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Age	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Inject-ables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emer-gency contra-ception	SDM	LAM	Other	Any tradi-tional method	Rhythm	With-drawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
								ALL WOMEN													
15–19	4.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	95.4	100.0	2,981
20–24	28.4	21.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.0	1.0	14.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.1	0.4	6.6	0.0	71.6	100.0	2,589
25–29	49.2	35.5	0.4	0.1	2.8	5.3	1.9	23.3	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	13.6	0.6	13.0	0.0	50.8	100.0	2,986
30–34	58.9	41.2	1.5	0.0	5.2	5.1	1.6	24.7	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	17.7	1.2	16.4	0.0	41.1	100.0	3,272
35–39	63.3	47.9	4.2	0.1	6.3	5.9	2.6	26.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.8	14.7	0.0	36.7	100.0	3,367
40–44	55.2	39.8	5.4	0.1	5.5	5.3	1.5	18.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	15.4	1.0	14.4	0.0	44.8	100.0	2,598
45–49	33.8	21.6	5.4	0.1	2.6	2.6	1.0	8.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	12.1	1.0	11.1	0.0	66.2	100.0	1,704
Total	43.1	31.2	2.2	0.0	3.6	4.2	1.5	17.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.7	11.2	0.0	56.9	100.0	19,496
								CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN													
15–19	40.9	31.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	6.1	1.1	20.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.7	8.5	0.0	59.1	100.0	335
20–24	52.9	39.7	0.1	0.0	2.2	7.5	1.8	26.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	13.2	0.8	12.4	0.0	47.1	100.0	1,384
25–29	61.8	44.6	0.5	0.1	3.5	6.6	2.4	29.3	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	17.2	0.7	16.5	0.0	38.2	100.0	2,365
30–34	67.7	47.3	1.7	0.0	6.0	5.8	1.9	28.5	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	20.4	1.4	18.9	0.0	32.3	100.0	2,840
35–39	72.8	54.9	4.6	0.1	7.3	6.8	3.1	30.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.9	17.0	0.0	27.2	100.0	2,902
40–44	63.0	45.3	6.1	0.1	6.3	5.9	1.7	21.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	17.7	1.2	16.5	0.0	37.0	100.0	2,262
45–49	40.3	25.5	6.0	0.1	3.2	3.2	1.3	9.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	14.7	1.2	13.5	0.0	59.7	100.0	1,404
Total	61.9	44.7	3.1	0.1	5.1	6.1	2.1	25.5	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	17.2	1.1	16.2	0.0	38.1	100.0	13,492
								SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1]													
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
20–24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
25+	30.1	30.1	0.6	0.0	1.5	2.1	0.0	9.4	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.9	100.0	54
Total	28.8	28.8	0.6	0.0	1.4	1.9	0.0	9.1	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.2	100.0	60

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
SDM = Standard days method
LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method
[1] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Percent distribution of currently married and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method													Traditional method				Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	SDM	LAM	Other	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
							CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN														
Number of living children																					
0	13.5	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.7	8.1	0.0	86.5	100.0	963
1–2	65.0	46.7	1.7	0.0	5.1	6.2	2.2	28.4	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	18.3	1.1	17.2	0.0	35.0	100.0	7,933
3–4	68.3	50.6	6.2	0.1	6.5	7.0	2.3	25.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	17.7	0.9	16.8	0.0	31.7	100.0	3,966
5+	57.7	44.0	6.1	0.2	4.6	7.3	2.7	21.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	13.7	1.3	12.4	0.0	42.3	100.0	630
Residence																					
Urban	65.9	41.4	3.4	0.1	6.2	3.0	1.9	23.2	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	24.4	1.8	22.7	0.0	34.1	100.0	5,404
Rural	59.3	46.9	2.9	0.0	4.4	8.2	2.3	27.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	12.4	0.6	11.9	0.0	40.7	100.0	8,088
Province																					
Banteay Meanchey	62.2	56.2	3.5	0.0	3.0	11.4	3.0	33.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.3	5.6	0.0	37.8	100.0	497
Battambang	65.5	51.1	6.4	0.0	7.6	6.4	2.4	23.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.6	13.8	0.0	34.5	100.0	913
Kampong Cham	46.4	38.9	3.4	0.0	6.0	8.0	2.2	17.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	53.6	100.0	848
Kampong Chhnang	61.9	43.7	2.1	0.5	4.1	9.8	0.6	25.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	18.2	0.0	38.1	100.0	456
Kampong Speu	61.8	45.3	1.7	0.4	3.0	3.9	0.7	35.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	0.1	16.5	0.0	38.2	100.0	839
Kampong Thom	59.8	46.6	3.0	0.0	5.4	10.4	3.4	21.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.0	13.2	1.0	12.2	0.0	40.2	100.0	619
Kampot	66.3	50.9	3.3	0.0	5.8	8.5	2.0	28.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.5	14.9	0.0	33.7	100.0	537
Kandal	69.3	44.0	3.6	0.0	7.1	5.1	0.4	25.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	25.3	0.4	24.9	0.0	30.7	100.0	967
Koh Kong	45.7	39.4	2.5	0.0	1.2	5.7	0.2	27.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.6	5.7	0.0	54.3	100.0	98
Kratie	56.7	40.5	3.8	0.0	5.1	7.6	2.4	21.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.6	15.6	0.0	43.3	100.0	323
Mondul Kiri	70.4	55.0	1.7	0.0	1.8	11.9	2.2	35.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	15.4	1.2	14.2	0.0	29.6	100.0	83
Phnom Penh	68.0	36.3	2.9	0.0	6.7	1.4	2.1	19.7	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	31.8	3.7	28.0	0.0	32.0	100.0	1,994
Preah Vihear	66.3	52.0	1.4	0.0	2.1	12.4	1.0	32.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.5	13.6	0.2	33.7	100.0	249
Prey Veng	63.2	48.7	2.8	0.2	6.0	5.7	3.2	27.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	14.6	1.4	13.2	0.0	36.8	100.0	892
Pursat	32.5	25.4	1.3	0.0	4.2	3.5	1.5	13.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.4	6.8	0.0	67.5	100.0	324
Ratanak Kiri	63.6	57.5	1.4	0.0	0.3	14.7	4.0	36.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.2	5.9	0.0	36.4	100.0	230
Siemreap	65.5	51.1	2.9	0.0	2.8	5.0	2.2	32.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	14.4	0.0	34.5	100.0	1,117
Preah Sihanouk	68.1	45.0	2.7	0.0	4.5	3.5	2.1	30.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	23.1	0.8	22.4	0.0	31.9	100.0	171
Stung Treng	54.5	42.6	0.7	0.0	0.9	14.2	0.6	22.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.3	11.8	0.0	11.8	0.0	45.5	100.0	147
Svay Rieng	58.1	41.0	3.4	0.0	2.4	5.0	3.5	25.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	17.1	0.9	16.2	0.0	41.9	100.0	537
Takeo	59.4	45.3	3.7	0.0	5.8	5.6	1.8	27.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	14.1	1.8	12.3	0.0	40.6	100.0	761
Otdar Meanchey	66.2	54.5	3.9	0.0	4.7	6.9	1.3	36.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.5	11.3	0.0	33.8	100.0	177
Kep	61.1	49.0	3.8	0.0	7.0	11.7	2.6	22.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	12.0	0.7	11.4	0.0	38.9	100.0	40
Pailin	63.9	46.2	5.8	0.0	5.2	4.6	2.2	24.8	2.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	17.7	0.5	17.2	0.0	36.1	100.0	71
Tboung Khmum	59.3	41.2	2.2	0.1	6.8	5.8	3.6	20.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.0	18.1	1.1	17.1	0.0	40.7	100.0	602
Education																					
No education	57.1	46.8	2.4	0.1	3.9	8.7	2.1	28.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.4	10.0	0.0	42.9	100.0	1,893
Primary	62.6	46.4	4.1	0.0	4.9	7.0	1.7	26.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	16.2	0.8	15.4	0.0	37.4	100.0	6,080
Secondary	62.7	43.1	2.2	0.1	5.5	4.5	2.7	24.4	2.4	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	19.6	1.2	18.4	0.0	37.3	100.0	4,821
More than secondary	64.2	35.8	2.3	0.0	8.1	1.9	1.4	12.9	5.1	0.0	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	28.4	4.2	24.2	0.0	35.8	100.0	698
Wealth quintile																					
Lowest	59.2	49.1	2.1	0.0	2.7	11.2	1.8	30.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.4	9.8	0.0	40.8	100.0	2,532
Second	59.6	45.8	2.7	0.1	3.9	7.1	2.1	28.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	13.8	0.8	13.1	0.0	40.4	100.0	2,441
Middle	59.8	43.6	3.1	0.1	5.2	6.0	1.7	25.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.8	15.4	0.0	40.2	100.0	2,655
Fourth	62.6	43.3	2.7	0.1	4.9	5.0	2.7	24.6	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	19.3	0.6	18.7	0.0	37.4	100.0	2,921
Highest	67.5	42.4	4.6	0.0	8.3	2.0	2.2	19.7	3.7	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	25.1	2.6	22.5	0.0	32.5	100.0	2,944
Total	61.9	44.7	3.1	0.1	5.1	6.1	2.1	25.5	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	17.2	1.1	16.2	0.0	38.1	100.0	13,492
							SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1]														
Residence																					
Urban	(43.2)	(43.2)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(30.8)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(56.8)	100.0	28
Rural	(16.2)	(16.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(83.8)	100.0	32
Total	28.8	28.8	0.6	0.0	1.4	1.9	0.0	9.1	14.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.2	100.0	60

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
SDM = Standard days method
LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method
[1] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.5 Timing of sterilization

Percent distribution of sterilized women age 15–49 by age at the time of sterilization and median age at sterilization, according to number of years since the operation, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Years since operation	Age at time of sterilization						Total	Number of women	Median age[1]
	<25	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49			
<2	4.3	9.8	21.2	38.0	15.1	11.6	100.0	81	35.2
2–3	2.4	8.6	48.9	32.0	4.1	4.0	100.0	81	34.2
4–5	0.0	14.3	38.7	23.3	23.7	0.0	100.0	70	33.7
6–7	(3.2)	(12.6)	(50.1)	(26.0)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	51	(33.9)
8–9	(4.1)	(15.6)	(44.8)	(27.0)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	42	(32.6)
10+	12.3	29.5	46.9	11.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	112	a
Total	5.2	16.2	41.4	25.3	9.1	2.9	100.0	437	33.0

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Median age at sterilization is calculated only for women sterilized before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.
a = Not calculated due to censoring

Table 7.6 Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press

Percentage of current injectable users age 15–49 using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press, and among women using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press, percent distribution by the person administering the injection the last time, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press	Number of women using injectables	Among DMPA-SC/Sayana Press users, person administering injection the last time:				Number of women
			Self-injection	Injection given by health care provider	Don't know	Total	
Age							
15–19	(100.0)	20	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	20
20–24	95.3	105	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100
25–29	97.6	157	0.3	99.7	0.0	100.0	153
30–34	97.0	166	0.1	99.3	0.6	100.0	161
35–39	95.9	198	1.4	98.4	0.2	100.0	190
40–44	95.9	137	0.2	99.8	0.0	100.0	131
45–49	100.0	44	0.8	99.2	0.0	100.0	44
Residence							
Urban	96.8	163	0.9	99.1	0.0	100.0	158
Rural	96.7	664	0.4	99.4	0.2	100.0	641
Province							
Banteay Meanchey	100.0	58	3.7	96.3	0.0	100.0	58
Battambang	(100.0)	58	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	58
Kampong Cham	(100.0)	68	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	68
Kampong Chhnang	(100.0)	45	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	45
Kampong Speu	(100.0)	34	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	34
Kampong Thom	87.2	64	0.0	98.1	1.9	100.0	56
Kampot	(97.3)	47	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	45
Kandal	(100.0)	49	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	49
Koh Kong	(100.0)	6	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	6
Kratie	(100.0)	25	(1.9)	(98.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	25
Mondul Kiri	100.0	10	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	10
Phnom Penh	*	27	*	*	*	*	27
Preah Vihear	97.4	32	1.3	98.7	0.0	100.0	31
Prey Veng	(100.0)	51	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	51
Pursat	*	11	*	*	*	*	8
Ratanak Kiri	93.8	34	1.2	98.8	0.0	100.0	32
Siemreap	(100.0)	55	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	55
Preah Sihanouk	*	6	*	*	*	*	5
Stung Treng	93.6	21	1.1	98.9	0.0	100.0	20
Svay Rieng	(80.2)	27	*	*	*	*	21
Takeo	(100.0)	44	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	44
Otdar Meanchey	(88.7)	12	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	11
Kep	100.0	5	0.0	98.8	1.2	100.0	5
Pailin	(92.5)	3	*	*	*	*	3
Tboung Khmum	(93.7)	35	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	33
Education							
No education	95.6	166	0.7	99.1	0.2	100.0	159
Primary	97.6	432	0.6	99.4	0.0	100.0	421
Secondary	95.4	216	0.0	99.5	0.5	100.0	206
More than secondary	*	13	*	*	*	*	13
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	96.8	283	0.5	99.5	0.0	100.0	274
Second	95.0	175	0.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	167
Middle	98.9	162	0.2	99.8	0.0	100.0	161
Fourth	95.7	147	1.5	97.7	0.8	100.0	141
Highest	97.3	59	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	57
Total	96.7	827	0.5	99.4	0.2	100.0	799

Note: Subcutaneous (SC) depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) is a self-injectable contraceptive; its brand name is Sayana Press. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7.7 Use of emergency contraception

Percentage of women age 15–49 who used emergency contraception in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage who used emergency contraception	Number of women
Age		
15–19	0.2	2,981
20–24	0.3	2,589
25–29	0.8	2,986
30–34	1.2	3,272
35–39	0.5	3,367
40–44	0.3	2,598
45–49	0.3	1,704
Residence		
Urban	0.8	8,239
Rural	0.4	11,257
Province		
Banteay Meanchey	0.4	763
Battambang	0.4	1,347
Kampong Cham	0.2	1,163
Kampong Chhnang	0.5	675
Kampong Speu	1.3	1,226
Kampong Thom	0.8	819
Kampot	0.3	781
Kandal	0.4	1,445
Koh Kong	0.0	140
Kratie	0.4	443
Mondul Kiri	0.2	115
Phnom Penh	1.1	3,160
Preah Vihear	0.2	332
Prey Veng	0.0	1,233
Pursat	0.0	432
Ratanak Kiri	0.4	293
Siemreap	0.5	1,548
Preah Sihanouk	0.1	243
Stung Treng	0.1	195
Svay Rieng	0.6	735
Takeo	0.5	1,162
Otdar Meanchey	1.1	242
Kep	0.3	57
Pailin	0.5	96
Tboung Khmum	0.5	851
Education		
No education	0.2	2,265
Primary	0.5	7,554
Secondary	0.7	8,278
More than secondary	0.8	1,399
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	0.2	3,393
Second	0.3	3,529
Middle	0.5	3,831
Fourth	0.4	4,266
Highest	1.2	4,477
Total	0.6	19,496

Table 7.8 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of rhythm users, SDM users, and all women age 15–49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Users of SDM	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	3.8	3.5	2.2
During her menstrual period	4.8	0.0	0.5
Right after her menstrual period has ended	11.4	12.6	8.8
Halfway between two menstrual periods	62.1	62.9	20.0
Other	0.0	0.4	0.0
No specific time	8.6	5.5	26.2
Don't know	9.2	15.2	42.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	142	128	19,496

SDM = Standard days method

Table 7.9 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15–49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of women
15–19	7.1	2,981
20–24	16.0	2,589
25–29	24.9	2,986
30–34	26.9	3,272
35–39	24.1	3,367
40–44	19.0	2,598
45–49	20.4	1,704
Total	20.0	19,496

Note: Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as "halfway between two menstrual periods."

Table 7.10 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Source	Female sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	SDM	Total
Public sector	64.9	50.5	70.7	62.6	37.3	25.0	47.3	46.3
National hospital	18.7	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.3	3.0	1.9
Provincial hospital	22.0	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.9
Referral hospital	16.3	4.3	1.2	4.2	0.2	0.8	1.4	2.2
Health center	7.6	40.5	65.8	56.4	33.6	18.0	39.9	37.4
Health post	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.6
Family clinic	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3
Other public sector	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.2	2.3	4.8	1.1	1.8
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	32.7	37.4	28.1	25.5	61.9	72.0	10.7	49.9
Private hospital	11.8	5.5	0.9	3.2	3.5	4.4	1.8	4.0
Private clinic	19.6	21.3	11.8	14.4	20.7	25.8	1.3	19.0
Consultation and treatment	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.4	2.6	1.5	0.0	1.9
General care room	0.0	0.6	6.0	1.4	7.6	5.4	0.0	5.5
Consultation and prenatal	0.0	7.9	4.5	4.8	3.7	1.1	0.7	3.9
Mobile clinic	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.0	1.4
Other private medical sector	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy	0.0	1.0	3.5	0.3	21.3	33.4	6.9	14.2
Private medical sector (NGO)	2.5	12.1	0.3	11.9	0.2	0.1	10.9	2.5
NGO hospital	1.4	2.1	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
NGO clinic	1.0	10.0	0.3	8.3	0.2	0.1	10.7	2.0
Other NGO medical sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	28.4	1.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	2.8	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	437	693	827	285	3,446	241	128	6,072

Note: Total includes 6 unweighted cases of male sterilization, 8 cases of emergency contraception, 1 case of other female condom, and 3 cases of other modern methods. Total excludes lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).
SDM = Standard days method
NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 7.11 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Percentage of pill and condom users age 15–49 using a social marketing brand, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Among pill users					Among condom users[1]				
	Srey Pich	OK	Pill with single hormone	Other	Number of women	Nak Kapea	Number ONE	OK	Other	Number of women
Age										
15–19	21.1	61.4	17.6	0.0	68	*	*	*	*	5
20–24	28.9	47.7	23.3	0.1	365	*	*	*	*	16
25–29	28.4	46.3	25.2	0.0	695	(1.5)	(48.7)	(49.9)	(0.0)	32
30–34	28.2	44.2	27.4	0.2	804	(7.4)	(56.2)	(36.4)	(0.0)	47
35–39	27.5	49.5	22.3	0.7	871	(6.2)	(51.8)	(40.3)	(1.7)	67
40–44	30.1	51.2	18.4	0.2	489	(8.2)	(13.8)	(78.0)	(0.0)	56
45–49	28.5	61.4	10.1	0.0	138	*	*	*	*	7
Residence										
Urban	26.4	36.3	36.8	0.4	1,249	4.1	47.3	48.6	0.0	148
Rural	29.4	55.3	15.1	0.2	2,181	8.1	32.8	57.6	1.4	82
Province										
Banteay Meanchey	31.3	59.4	9.4	0.0	165	*	*	*	*	7
Battambang	21.7	61.5	16.8	0.0	213	*	*	*	*	20
Kampong Cham	20.8	52.1	25.1	2.0	144	*	*	*	*	11
Kampong Chhnang	23.7	62.5	13.9	0.0	119	*	*	*	*	1
Kampong Speu	38.6	32.8	28.6	0.0	299	*	*	*	*	4
Kampong Thom	30.6	49.9	19.5	0.0	130	*	*	*	*	6
Kampot	30.4	56.0	13.5	0.0	154	*	*	*	*	9
Kandal	33.1	29.5	36.8	0.6	245	*	*	*	*	21
Koh Kong	22.9	56.3	20.8	0.0	27	*	*	*	*	2
Kratie	21.0	61.2	17.8	0.0	68	*	*	*	*	1
Mondul Kiri	31.7	40.7	27.6	0.0	30	*	*	*	*	1
Phnom Penh	20.1	37.8	42.1	0.0	391	*	*	*	*	59
Preah Vihear	52.8	33.6	13.6	0.0	80	*	*	*	*	4
Prey Veng	41.2	40.0	18.4	0.4	246	*	*	*	*	11
Pursat	(28.5)	(60.4)	(11.0)	(0.0)	43	*	*	*	*	5
Ratanak Kiri	31.2	58.7	9.7	0.4	83	*	*	*	*	1
Siemreap	16.1	67.5	16.4	0.0	356	*	*	*	*	46
Preah Sihanouk	41.6	28.8	29.0	0.6	49	*	*	*	*	2
Stung Treng	27.8	59.5	12.7	0.0	33	*	*	*	*	1
Svay Rieng	36.7	41.8	20.9	0.6	137	*	*	*	*	5
Takeo	36.4	33.6	29.3	0.7	205	*	*	*	*	7
Otdar Meanchey	21.7	69.6	8.7	0.0	65	*	*	*	*	2
Kep	12.4	48.7	37.5	1.4	9	*	*	*	*	0
Pailin	17.2	58.4	24.4	0.0	17	*	*	*	*	1
Tboung Khmum	9.6	67.7	21.8	1.0	123	*	*	*	*	3
Education										
No education	28.0	62.0	9.8	0.2	537	*	*	*	*	21
Primary	31.3	50.7	17.5	0.4	1,633	3.3	36.9	58.1	1.7	66
Secondary	26.0	40.9	33.0	0.1	1,171	4.9	42.6	52.5	0.0	109
More than secondary	6.1	21.5	72.4	0.0	90	(11.2)	(63.9)	(24.9)	(0.0)	34
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	27.9	64.5	7.6	0.0	782	*	*	*	*	8
Second	30.1	56.6	12.7	0.6	683	*	*	*	*	15
Middle	31.6	49.6	18.3	0.5	676	(4.7)	(44.2)	(51.1)	(0.0)	33
Fourth	31.8	37.4	30.6	0.2	716	4.3	39.4	56.4	0.0	67
Highest	18.5	28.7	52.7	0.1	573	6.0	48.3	44.7	1.1	106
Total	28.3	48.4	23.0	0.3	3,430	5.5	42.1	51.8	0.5	231

Note: Table excludes pill and condom users who do not know the brand name. Condom use is based on women's reports. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Among condom users not also using the pill

Table 7.12 Informed choice

Among current users of selected modern methods age 15–49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, percentage who received all three types of information, and percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to, according to method and initial source, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Method/source	Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey:					
	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed about other methods that could be used	Percentage who received all three types of information (method information index)[1]	Percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to	Number of women
Method						
Female sterilization	61.8	70.8	51.5	40.2	na	200
IUD	88.4	91.6	84.6	79.2	86.6	423
Injectables	79.4	82.0	79.3	72.2	77.6	629
Implants	90.2	91.5	87.1	79.4	88.0	223
Pill	61.0	61.1	57.8	50.0	59.7	2,537
Initial source of method[2]						
Public sector	**81.4**	**84.7**	**78.7**	**70.2**	**75.2**	**1,962**
National hospital	(68.4)	(73.4)	(57.9)	(48.5)	(17.4)	57
Provincial hospital	75.4	72.3	55.8	53.5	25.8	46
Referral hospital	80.9	86.6	79.1	70.7	56.8	66
Health center	83.2	86.6	81.4	72.7	80.3	1,707
Health post	80.3	76.1	68.3	62.7	73.7	24
Family clinic	*	*	*	*	*	3
Mobile clinic	*	*	*	*	*	7
Other public sector	51.2	50.9	44.1	39.0	46.7	53
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	**54.6**	**54.1**	**51.3**	**44.2**	**51.7**	**1,933**
Private hospital	77.6	79.4	71.8	68.3	59.0	145
Private clinic	58.4	57.5	53.1	46.2	50.5	779
Consultation and treatment	57.7	58.5	50.7	38.3	63.5	83
General care room	59.9	60.2	58.0	54.0	62.5	198
Consultation prenatal	71.5	64.1	68.9	56.0	74.2	166
Mobile clinic	(52.4)	(53.5)	(52.9)	(40.3)	(59.4)	45
Other private medical sector	*	*	*	*	*	3
Pharmacy	34.3	35.5	34.2	28.0	37.3	514
Private medical sector (NGO)	**86.2**	**84.5**	**80.7**	**78.4**	**83.9**	**101**
NGO hospital	*	*	*	*	*	11
NGO clinic	84.5	83.8	80.7	78.1	85.7	90
Other	*	*	*	*	*	11
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	4
Total	68.4	69.8	65.3	57.7	63.9	4,012

Notes: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
Na = Not applicable
NGO = Nongovernmental organization
[1] The method information index is the percentage of women who were informed about (1) side effects or problems of the method used, (2) what to do if they experienced side effects, and (3) other methods that could be used.
[2] Source at start of current episode of use

Table 7.13 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility-related reasons[1]	Changes in menstrual bleeding	Other side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method-related reasons[2]	Husband/ partner disap-proved	Other reasons[3]	Any reason[4]	Switched to another method[5]	Number of episodes of use[6]
Female sterilization	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	217
IUD	0.6	4.2	0.6	0.6	6.0	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	14.4	3.9	636
Injectables	0.6	8.7	3.7	7.2	15.0	4.0	2.6	0.7	0.7	43.2	11.5	1,206
Implants	0.5	5.7	1.0	1.1	8.1	1.6	1.7	0.1	0.3	20.1	6.3	380
Pill	1.2	8.8	2.7	1.6	6.9	1.7	1.9	0.3	0.9	26.1	4.9	3,924
Male condom	(0.9)	(5.6)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(3.5)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(32.4)	(3.5)	264
Rhythm	(7.3)	(4.6)	(2.3)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(22.7)	(4.4)	(10.0)	(0.1)	(53.2)	(34.9)	230
Withdrawal	7.9	8.3	2.7	0.1	0.5	6.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	27.2	5.5	2,489
Other[7]	(6.2)	(4.1)	(5.4)	(1.8)	(4.8)	(3.7)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(27.9)	(8.0)	157
All methods	3.0	7.8	2.8	1.8	5.9	3.6	1.5	0.7	0.6	27.7	6.5	9,502

Notes: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3–62 months preceding the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 125–249 women exposed to method use.
[1] Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation
[2] Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use
[3] Includes up to God/fatalistic and other reasons
[4] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.
[5] A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.
[6] All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Episodes of use include both episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation.
[7] Includes lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), male sterilization, emergency contraception, and standard days method (SDM)

Table 7.14 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Reason	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	SDM	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other[1]	All methods
Became pregnant while using	2.0	1.6	0.2	5.6	10.4	24.8	22.5	28.4	*	11.3
Wanted to become pregnant	37.7	27.5	30.1	46.3	27.7	43.8	13.1	36.2	*	37.8
Husband/partner disapproved	1.6	1.2	0.1	1.1	6.4	1.9	12.5	2.4	*	1.9
Wanted a more effective method	8.2	8.3	14.8	5.2	13.4	14.4	32.3	17.6	*	10.8
Changes in menstrual bleeding	5.6	14.7	7.6	5.0	1.9	2.2	2.7	0.9	*	5.5
Other side effects/health concerns	30.6	29.5	37.3	19.5	13.7	2.4	0.4	1.4	*	17.0
Lack of access/too far	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.3
Cost too much	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.2
Inconvenient to use	6.6	3.6	2.3	3.9	2.1	0.0	6.0	1.7	*	3.4
Up to God/fatalistic	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	*	0.6
Difficult to get pregnant/ menopausal	0.3	2.3	0.5	1.4	2.5	0.0	4.9	0.6	*	1.3
Infrequent sex/husband away	1.1	4.5	1.0	5.7	10.2	7.1	2.6	5.8	*	5.0
Marital dissolution/ separation	2.8	3.0	3.8	2.6	9.0	1.4	1.6	2.8	*	2.9
Other	2.3	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.9	*	1.5
Don't know	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.7	*	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	338	869	226	2,171	116	60	164	1,409	20	5,372

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
SDM = Standard days method
[1] Male sterilization, emergency contraception, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)

Table 7.15.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percent-age of demand satisfied[2]	Percent-age of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15–19	14.2	4.7	18.8	35.7	5.2	40.9	49.9	9.8	59.8	335	68.5	53.0
20–24	11.4	3.8	15.2	44.5	8.4	52.9	55.9	12.2	68.1	1,384	77.7	58.3
25–29	7.1	4.8	11.9	39.8	22.0	61.8	46.9	26.8	73.7	2,365	83.8	60.5
30–34	5.0	6.2	11.1	32.9	34.8	67.7	37.9	41.0	78.8	2,840	85.9	60.1
35–39	2.1	6.6	8.7	16.7	56.2	72.8	18.8	62.8	81.5	2,902	89.4	67.4
40–44	2.4	10.4	12.8	5.5	57.5	63.0	7.9	67.9	75.8	2,262	83.1	59.7
45–49	1.0	11.4	12.4	2.1	38.2	40.3	3.1	49.6	52.7	1,404	76.4	48.4
Residence												
Urban	4.0	5.8	9.8	25.3	40.5	65.9	29.4	46.3	75.7	5,404	87.0	54.7
Rural	5.3	7.8	13.0	23.2	36.1	59.3	28.5	43.9	72.4	8,088	82.0	64.8
Region												
Banteay Meanchey	3.6	10.9	14.5	18.8	43.4	62.2	22.4	54.3	76.7	497	81.1	73.3
Battambang	6.2	5.9	12.1	26.6	38.9	65.5	32.8	44.7	77.6	913	84.4	65.9
Kampong Cham	3.8	12.4	16.2	11.4	35.0	46.4	15.2	47.4	62.5	848	74.2	62.2
Kampong Chhnang	5.9	5.7	11.6	26.4	35.5	61.9	32.3	41.2	73.5	456	84.2	59.4
Kampong Speu	2.6	7.1	9.7	18.8	43.0	61.8	21.4	50.1	71.6	839	86.4	63.2
Kampong Thom	5.7	7.2	12.9	31.0	28.8	59.8	36.7	36.1	72.7	619	82.3	64.0
Kampot	2.7	4.0	6.7	28.4	37.9	66.3	31.1	41.9	73.0	537	90.8	69.7
Kandal	2.8	5.7	8.4	23.6	45.7	69.3	26.3	51.4	77.7	967	89.1	56.6
Koh Kong	7.0	9.9	16.9	19.6	26.1	45.7	26.6	35.9	62.5	98	73.0	63.0
Kratie	2.9	9.4	12.3	16.8	39.9	56.7	19.7	49.3	69.0	323	82.2	58.7
Mondul Kiri	2.8	5.3	8.1	31.2	39.2	70.4	34.0	44.5	78.5	83	89.7	70.1
Phnom Penh	3.7	4.9	8.6	28.0	40.0	68.0	31.7	44.9	76.6	1,994	88.8	47.4
Preah Vihear	3.0	3.9	6.9	27.8	38.5	66.3	30.8	42.4	73.2	249	90.6	71.1
Prey Veng	4.8	8.2	13.0	25.4	37.8	63.2	30.3	46.0	76.3	892	82.9	63.8
Pursat	21.7	9.0	30.7	17.9	14.6	32.5	39.6	23.7	63.2	324	51.4	40.1
Ratanak Kiri	9.0	3.3	12.2	34.8	28.8	63.6	43.8	32.1	75.8	230	83.9	75.8
Siemreap	5.9	6.6	12.6	25.0	40.5	65.5	31.0	47.1	78.1	1,117	83.9	65.5
Preah Sihanouk	4.1	6.5	10.6	23.8	44.4	68.1	27.9	50.9	78.7	171	86.5	57.1
Stung Treng	5.1	12.3	17.4	24.4	30.1	54.5	29.5	42.4	71.9	147	75.8	59.3
Svay Rieng	4.6	6.0	10.6	22.6	35.5	58.1	27.3	41.5	68.7	537	84.6	59.7
Takeo	4.9	5.8	10.7	24.7	34.7	59.4	29.6	40.5	70.1	761	84.8	64.7
Otdar Meanchey	6.1	6.3	12.4	31.3	34.9	66.2	37.5	41.2	78.7	177	84.2	69.2
Kep	5.7	9.7	15.4	18.6	42.5	61.1	24.3	52.2	76.5	40	79.9	64.1
Pailin	6.0	8.1	14.1	27.7	36.2	63.9	33.7	44.3	78.0	71	81.9	59.3
Tboung Khmum	2.9	10.4	13.3	20.7	38.6	59.3	23.6	49.0	72.6	602	81.7	56.7
Education												
No education	3.9	10.6	14.6	15.3	41.8	57.1	19.2	52.5	71.6	1,893	79.7	65.3
Primary	4.3	7.3	11.6	20.0	42.6	62.6	24.3	49.9	74.2	6,080	84.4	62.5
Secondary	5.7	5.7	11.3	30.3	32.4	62.7	35.9	38.1	74.0	4,821	84.7	58.2
More than secondary	5.2	3.4	8.7	40.5	23.7	64.2	45.8	27.1	72.9	698	88.1	49.2
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	5.4	8.2	13.6	24.6	34.7	59.2	30.0	42.9	72.9	2,532	81.3	67.3
Second	5.2	8.2	13.4	23.5	36.2	59.6	28.7	44.4	73.1	2,441	81.6	62.7
Middle	5.1	7.4	12.5	22.2	37.6	59.8	27.4	45.0	72.3	2,655	82.7	60.3
Fourth	4.2	6.3	10.6	22.4	40.2	62.6	26.6	46.6	73.2	2,921	85.5	59.2
Highest	4.0	5.2	9.2	27.5	40.0	67.5	31.5	45.2	76.7	2,944	88.0	55.3
Total	4.8	7.0	11.8	24.1	37.9	61.9	28.8	44.9	73.7	13,492	84.0	60.6

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

Table 7.15.2 Need and demand for family planning for all women and for sexually active unmarried women

Percentage of all women and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
					ALL WOMEN							
Age												
15–19	1.6	0.6	2.2	4.0	0.6	4.6	5.6	1.1	6.8	2,981	68.0	52.7
20–24	6.2	2.1	8.4	23.9	4.5	28.4	30.1	6.6	36.7	2,589	77.2	57.9
25–29	6.0	3.9	9.9	31.7	17.5	49.2	37.7	21.4	59.0	2,986	83.3	60.2
30–34	4.4	5.5	9.9	28.6	30.3	58.9	33.0	35.8	68.8	3,272	85.6	59.9
35–39	1.9	5.8	7.7	14.7	48.7	63.3	16.5	54.5	71.0	3,367	89.2	67.4
40–44	2.1	9.1	11.2	4.9	50.3	55.2	7.0	59.4	66.4	2,598	83.1	59.9
45–49	0.8	9.9	10.7	1.7	32.1	33.8	2.5	41.9	44.4	1,704	76.0	48.6
Residence												
Urban	2.7	3.9	6.6	16.8	26.8	43.5	19.5	30.7	50.2	8,239	86.8	54.8
Rural	3.9	5.7	9.6	16.8	26.0	42.8	20.7	31.8	52.5	11,257	81.6	64.6
Region												
Banteay Meanchey	2.6	7.1	9.7	12.4	28.3	40.7	15.0	35.4	50.3	763	80.8	73.0
Battambang	4.3	4.2	8.5	18.1	26.6	44.6	22.3	30.8	53.1	1,347	84.0	65.7
Kampong Cham	2.9	9.3	12.1	8.3	25.7	34.0	11.2	34.9	46.1	1,163	73.7	61.9
Kampong Chhnang	4.1	4.4	8.5	18.0	24.0	42.0	22.1	28.4	50.5	675	83.1	58.7
Kampong Speu	1.9	4.9	6.8	13.3	29.6	42.8	15.2	34.4	49.6	1,226	86.4	63.5
Kampong Thom	4.3	5.5	9.8	23.6	22.1	45.7	27.9	27.5	55.4	819	82.4	64.3
Kampot	1.9	2.7	4.6	19.5	26.2	45.7	21.4	29.0	50.3	781	90.8	69.8
Kandal	1.8	3.8	5.6	15.8	30.7	46.5	17.6	34.5	52.2	1,445	89.2	56.7
Koh Kong	5.2	6.9	12.1	13.7	18.2	31.8	18.9	25.1	43.9	140	72.5	62.6
Kratie	2.1	6.9	9.0	12.2	29.1	41.4	14.3	36.0	50.3	443	82.2	58.7
Mondul Kiri	2.1	3.9	6.0	22.6	28.4	51.0	24.7	32.3	56.9	115	89.5	70.0
Phnom Penh	2.5	3.2	5.6	17.9	25.5	43.4	20.4	28.6	49.1	3,160	88.5	47.6
Preah Vihear	2.3	2.9	5.2	20.9	29.1	50.0	23.2	32.0	55.2	332	90.6	71.3
Prey Veng	3.9	6.2	10.1	18.4	27.6	46.0	22.3	33.8	56.1	1,233	81.9	63.1
Pursat	16.5	7.1	23.6	13.4	11.3	24.7	29.9	18.4	48.3	432	51.1	40.0
Ratanak Kiri	7.3	2.8	10.1	27.5	22.8	50.3	34.8	25.6	60.4	293	83.3	75.3
Siemreap	4.3	4.8	9.1	18.1	29.2	47.3	22.4	34.0	56.4	1,548	83.8	65.4
Preah Sihanouk	3.1	4.7	7.8	16.7	31.3	48.0	19.8	36.0	55.8	243	86.0	56.9
Stung Treng	3.8	9.4	13.2	18.4	22.6	41.0	22.2	32.0	54.2	195	75.6	59.2
Svay Rieng	3.6	4.4	7.9	16.7	26.0	42.7	20.3	30.4	50.7	735	84.4	59.7
Takeo	3.2	3.9	7.1	16.3	22.8	39.1	19.5	26.7	46.2	1,162	84.6	64.7
Otdar Meanchey	4.5	4.9	9.4	23.1	26.5	49.6	27.6	31.4	59.0	242	84.0	69.4
Kep	3.9	7.8	11.7	13.0	29.6	42.6	16.9	37.4	54.3	57	78.4	62.9
Pailin	4.4	6.4	10.9	20.5	26.8	47.3	24.9	33.2	58.2	96	81.3	58.8
Tboung Khmum	2.0	7.6	9.7	14.7	27.3	41.9	16.7	34.9	51.6	851	81.3	56.4
Education												
No education	3.3	9.0	12.3	12.8	35.5	48.3	16.1	44.6	60.6	2,265	79.7	65.5
Primary	3.5	6.0	9.5	16.3	34.4	50.8	19.8	40.4	60.3	7,554	84.2	62.5
Secondary	3.4	3.4	6.9	17.7	18.9	36.6	21.1	22.4	43.5	8,278	84.2	57.9
More than secondary	3.0	1.8	4.8	20.2	11.8	32.1	23.2	13.7	36.9	1,399	87.0	48.5
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	4.1	6.4	10.5	18.4	26.0	44.4	22.5	32.4	54.9	3,393	80.9	67.1
Second	3.7	5.8	9.5	16.3	25.1	41.4	20.1	30.8	50.9	3,529	81.3	62.5
Middle	3.8	5.2	9.0	15.5	26.2	41.7	19.3	31.4	50.7	3,831	82.3	60.2
Fourth	2.9	4.4	7.3	15.5	27.8	43.3	18.4	32.2	50.6	4,266	85.5	59.4
Highest	2.8	3.6	6.4	18.2	26.4	44.6	20.9	30.0	50.9	4,477	87.5	55.1
Total	3.4	5.0	8.4	16.8	26.4	43.1	20.2	31.3	51.5	19,496	83.7	60.6
				SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[4]								
Total	32.1	27.6	59.7	23.8	5.1	28.8	55.9	32.6	88.5	60	32.6	32.6

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods.
[4] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.16 Decision making about family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Decision maker	Percentage
Mainly wife	36.5
Wife and husband/partner jointly	56.8
Wife's opinion more important	4.4
Wife's and husband's/partner's opinion equally important	51.1
Wife's opinion less important than husband's/partner's	0.7
Missing	0.7
Mainly husband	6.0
Someone else/other	0.6
Total	100.0
Number of currently married women	13,492

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning and percentage who participate in the decision to use or not use family planning, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband/ partner jointly	Mainly husband/ partner	Someone else/ other	Total	Percentage who participate in decision making about family planning	Number of women
Age							
15–19	37.2	55.6	6.0	1.1	100.0	92.8	335
20–24	36.9	56.7	6.1	0.3	100.0	93.6	1,384
25–29	37.7	55.8	6.0	0.4	100.0	93.5	2,365
30–34	34.4	59.4	5.6	0.5	100.0	93.8	2,840
35–39	34.6	58.6	6.4	0.4	100.0	93.2	2,902
40–44	38.3	55.3	5.8	0.7	100.0	93.5	2,262
45–49	38.8	52.8	6.5	1.9	100.0	91.6	1,404
Family planning use							
Currently using	34.3	58.9	6.6	0.1	100.0	93.3	8,358
Not currently using	39.9	53.5	5.1	1.5	100.0	93.4	5,134
Number of living children							
0	32.6	60.6	5.2	1.6	100.0	93.2	963
1–2	36.0	57.5	5.9	0.6	100.0	93.5	7,933
3–4	38.2	54.9	6.5	0.4	100.0	93.1	3,966
5+	37.7	54.9	6.2	1.2	100.0	92.7	630
Residence							
Urban	33.3	60.4	5.7	0.6	100.0	93.7	5,404
Rural	38.6	54.5	6.3	0.7	100.0	93.0	8,088
Province							
Banteay Meanchey	42.6	54.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	97.3	497
Battambang	45.6	50.3	2.6	1.5	100.0	95.9	913
Kampong Cham	21.0	78.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	99.1	848
Kampong Chhnang	20.5	73.4	3.0	3.1	100.0	93.9	456
Kampong Speu	68.1	10.9	19.5	1.4	100.0	79.1	839
Kampong Thom	37.6	40.5	21.6	0.3	100.0	78.1	619
Kampot	43.5	39.3	16.1	1.1	100.0	82.8	537
Kandal	38.1	55.3	5.5	1.0	100.0	93.5	967
Koh Kong	6.4	87.1	6.4	0.0	100.0	93.6	98
Kratie	46.5	37.6	15.8	0.2	100.0	84.1	323
Mondul Kiri	62.6	34.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	96.8	83
Phnom Penh	19.5	77.4	2.8	0.3	100.0	96.9	1,994
Preah Vihear	39.8	55.7	4.0	0.5	100.0	95.5	249
Prey Veng	44.3	51.7	3.9	0.0	100.0	96.1	892
Pursat	36.4	61.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	324
Ratanak Kiri	49.1	42.1	5.2	3.7	100.0	91.2	230
Siemreap	30.5	64.3	5.2	0.0	100.0	94.8	1,117
Preah Sihanouk	62.9	25.3	11.8	0.0	100.0	88.2	171
Stung Treng	40.5	53.1	5.8	0.6	100.0	93.6	147
Svay Rieng	10.6	88.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	99.2	537
Takeo	50.2	47.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	761
Otdar Meanchey	30.2	49.7	18.7	1.4	100.0	79.9	177
Kep	53.7	44.7	1.4	0.2	100.0	98.5	40
Pailin	29.7	64.9	4.7	0.8	100.0	94.6	71
Tboung Khmum	41.1	57.6	0.9	0.5	100.0	98.7	602
Education							
No education	40.4	51.6	7.1	0.9	100.0	92.0	1,893
Primary	38.4	54.7	6.2	0.7	100.0	93.0	6,080
Secondary	34.4	59.4	5.7	0.5	100.0	93.8	4,821
More than secondary	23.1	72.4	3.8	0.7	100.0	95.5	698
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	42.4	49.2	7.4	1.0	100.0	91.6	2,532
Second	39.8	54.2	5.7	0.3	100.0	94.0	2,441
Middle	38.1	54.4	6.7	0.8	100.0	92.5	2,655
Fourth	35.2	57.3	6.9	0.6	100.0	92.5	2,921
Highest	28.4	67.4	3.7	0.5	100.0	95.8	2,944
Total	36.5	56.8	6.0	0.6	100.0	93.3	13,492

Table 7.18 Pressure to become pregnant

Percentage of currently married women who were ever pressured by their husbands/partners or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage of women pressured to become pregnant by their husband/partner or other family member	Number of women
Age		
15–19	2.3	335
20–24	3.2	1,384
25–29	3.3	2,365
30–34	4.8	2,840
35–39	3.8	2,902
40–44	4.9	2,262
45–49	3.4	1,404
Number of living children		
0	4.9	963
1–2	4.0	7,933
3–4	3.8	3,966
5+	2.9	630
Family planning use		
Currently using	4.1	8,358
Not currently using	3.8	5,134
Residence		
Urban	4.1	5,404
Rural	3.9	8,088
Province		
Banteay Meanchey	5.0	497
Battambang	1.4	913
Kampong Cham	1.9	848
Kampong Chhnang	1.3	456
Kampong Speu	4.6	839
Kampong Thom	4.7	619
Kampot	12.8	537
Kandal	2.7	967
Koh Kong	5.2	98
Kratie	0.9	323
Mondul Kiri	11.4	83
Phnom Penh	1.3	1,994
Preah Vihear	2.4	249
Prey Veng	1.4	892
Pursat	1.5	324
Ratanak Kiri	1.2	230
Siemreap	13.8	1,117
Preah Sihanouk	7.6	171
Stung Treng	9.9	147
Svay Rieng	2.6	537
Takeo	3.3	761
Otdar Meanchey	3.4	177
Kep	2.1	40
Pailin	5.3	71
Tboung Khmum	1.9	602
Education		
No education	5.3	1,893
Primary	3.6	6,080
Secondary	3.9	4,821
More than secondary	3.7	698
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.0	2,532
Second	4.4	2,441
Middle	3.2	2,655
Fourth	3.6	2,921
Highest	4.5	2,944
Total	4.0	13,492

Table 7.19 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Intention to use in the future	Number of living children[1]					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Intends to use	39.0	50.3	42.7	41.0	28.9	42.1
Unsure	12.0	8.7	6.1	3.4	4.2	6.6
Does not intend to use	48.7	40.2	49.0	53.8	65.6	49.9
Missing	0.3	0.7	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	567	1,337	1,503	1,026	702	5,134

[1] Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.20.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Mobile phone	Social media[1]	Poster/ leaflet/ brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Community meeting or event	None of these eight sources	Number of women
Age										
15–19	6.9	16.0	5.8	18.3	41.2	44.2	19.9	7.2	33.1	2,981
20–24	9.0	19.9	8.2	20.8	46.0	55.7	24.7	9.5	23.7	2,589
25–29	10.4	20.4	10.5	20.9	46.5	60.1	24.3	11.0	21.5	2,986
30–34	9.5	22.0	9.4	20.2	40.9	59.9	23.2	10.7	24.1	3,272
35–39	10.2	20.4	7.3	15.0	33.4	54.8	22.0	10.9	26.5	3,367
40–44	10.8	20.6	5.9	12.8	24.7	54.4	23.7	11.3	30.1	2,598
45–49	11.0	19.8	5.7	9.7	16.8	50.4	20.5	10.1	34.6	1,704
Residence										
Urban	9.0	21.3	11.3	20.9	47.0	59.4	27.0	8.6	19.5	8,239
Rural	10.0	18.9	5.1	14.7	29.6	50.9	19.5	11.2	32.8	11,257
Province										
Banteay Meanchey	18.5	32.7	16.4	23.9	50.9	76.2	6.6	19.4	11.8	763
Battambang	9.1	24.4	6.0	25.8	42.0	65.0	24.7	14.7	22.9	1,347
Kampong Cham	18.0	23.7	7.3	29.9	33.1	41.7	18.0	15.0	41.3	1,163
Kampong Chhnang	16.6	21.9	1.3	6.6	21.7	53.6	3.7	3.0	36.8	675
Kampong Speu	1.3	6.9	1.9	18.3	5.7	61.8	28.0	23.0	25.9	1,226
Kampong Thom	11.6	19.9	7.7	19.9	33.7	56.2	16.1	24.0	30.8	819
Kampot	22.1	22.2	19.0	17.2	13.0	10.7	13.2	9.6	58.7	781
Kandal	8.7	17.6	4.0	9.5	38.5	49.4	45.4	2.6	22.3	1,445
Koh Kong	2.9	16.6	4.2	18.2	26.6	29.5	56.8	26.4	27.1	140
Kratie	12.5	17.5	1.6	12.0	36.2	68.8	10.2	12.1	22.2	443
Mondul Kiri	1.9	7.3	3.5	2.1	21.7	61.0	16.9	5.3	27.8	115
Phnom Penh	8.4	21.9	16.0	22.3	63.4	60.0	20.1	3.5	11.5	3,160
Preah Vihear	4.8	4.6	1.3	2.8	21.9	56.3	12.4	25.9	33.1	332
Prey Veng	6.1	23.4	0.5	4.6	37.4	54.9	22.5	3.2	18.5	1,233
Pursat	9.4	19.2	9.6	9.5	38.6	31.7	11.2	12.3	42.9	432
Ratanak Kiri	8.7	9.9	3.6	4.8	10.9	68.0	19.0	16.3	22.2	293
Siemreap	9.3	28.4	7.3	32.7	53.3	86.3	43.4	7.2	6.8	1,548
Preah Sihanouk	24.9	30.9	25.6	28.5	49.4	54.0	29.7	26.2	26.7	243
Stung Treng	16.3	22.5	16.9	15.2	27.7	56.5	20.2	24.8	33.3	195
Svay Rieng	4.5	15.5	3.1	3.1	32.8	43.6	13.1	0.6	45.1	735
Takeo	4.8	15.8	6.0	5.1	18.9	39.8	24.2	8.3	51.4	1,162
Otdar Meanchey	4.2	16.6	1.5	15.8	18.5	32.3	64.5	11.3	19.3	242
Kep	3.7	13.2	2.6	14.0	19.6	22.0	4.4	0.8	58.5	57
Pailin	4.1	10.2	1.4	30.9	46.7	60.1	4.6	7.6	26.1	96
Tboung Khmum	5.9	8.1	2.2	14.1	23.0	33.9	4.9	5.5	50.3	851
Education										
No education	7.8	14.3	4.5	10.0	16.1	47.9	19.0	10.8	36.1	2,265
Primary	9.1	17.6	5.5	13.8	26.4	51.8	20.5	10.6	31.4	7,554
Secondary	10.1	21.9	9.0	20.8	46.8	56.3	23.9	9.6	23.6	8,278
More than secondary	12.0	28.9	17.0	27.7	69.0	69.1	32.7	9.5	11.0	1,399
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	8.5	11.6	2.9	10.9	19.6	51.0	17.8	11.9	35.9	3,393
Second	10.6	20.3	5.4	16.0	28.9	51.8	20.3	11.9	31.0	3,529
Middle	10.2	18.5	5.6	14.2	29.7	50.9	21.3	10.1	31.3	3,831
Fourth	8.6	21.4	7.9	19.7	41.4	55.1	25.4	10.2	24.9	4,266
Highest	10.1	25.4	14.7	23.6	58.4	61.8	26.8	7.2	16.2	4,477
Total	9.6	19.9	7.7	17.3	36.9	54.5	22.7	10.1	27.2	19,496

[1] Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

Table 7.20.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Mobile phone	Social media[1]	Poster/ leaflet/ brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Community meeting or event	None of these eight media sources	Number of men
Age										
15–19	4.7	9.1	3.8	8.3	26.0	14.6	18.2	4.6	61.6	1,559
20–24	7.0	15.3	7.8	10.1	37.9	26.2	26.3	6.4	47.6	1,226
25–29	10.4	16.9	9.1	10.6	40.7	28.3	30.0	9.2	45.7	1,299
30–34	9.9	19.8	9.6	11.3	37.3	31.7	33.6	11.2	43.2	1,432
35–39	12.7	21.0	10.9	9.5	35.9	29.6	31.1	13.0	44.4	1,416
40–44	13.8	21.8	11.1	11.7	32.0	29.6	29.6	14.8	43.7	1,191
45–49	16.4	21.5	10.5	10.3	24.8	26.2	28.5	15.8	46.0	702
Residence										
Urban	8.3	15.9	10.4	9.6	33.4	27.6	27.3	7.1	51.3	3,762
Rural	11.5	18.6	7.5	10.6	34.3	25.4	28.5	12.5	45.4	5,063
Region										
Banteay Meanchey	4.8	9.2	1.8	9.1	26.5	24.6	10.9	1.4	61.6	327
Battambang	7.8	15.3	5.4	7.0	40.3	38.9	35.7	7.0	40.7	636
Kampong Cham	1.2	2.2	0.6	1.0	3.9	11.8	5.6	3.5	83.3	533
Kampong Chhnang	18.8	27.8	20.2	1.0	51.7	44.1	33.0	22.5	15.3	259
Kampong Speu	5.7	12.7	5.9	5.2	22.8	36.0	39.1	10.0	50.5	532
Kampong Thom	8.8	11.8	3.6	8.1	16.4	12.0	10.6	9.1	71.5	376
Kampot	16.8	19.6	8.4	29.9	29.1	4.8	1.7	4.8	63.7	322
Kandal	6.6	12.2	1.1	9.7	38.6	26.6	21.5	6.5	41.9	678
Koh Kong	2.9	3.8	2.4	1.5	19.9	4.2	4.5	2.4	75.6	60
Kratie	4.5	5.2	2.9	3.2	9.5	7.5	4.9	5.2	85.5	216
Mondul Kiri	4.2	3.3	2.1	6.6	21.9	8.6	19.0	3.9	64.1	50
Phnom Penh	4.3	6.6	7.4	4.0	18.1	15.9	18.6	3.2	70.5	1,490
Preah Vihear	7.1	14.4	3.0	8.1	46.1	24.4	37.2	31.5	26.4	149
Prey Veng	15.8	23.4	14.6	4.8	51.5	33.4	67.3	13.5	17.8	615
Pursat	2.6	20.9	1.6	9.0	55.5	13.5	12.3	3.4	33.1	219
Ratanak Kiri	7.4	8.1	3.5	2.8	18.5	17.3	31.3	11.6	54.4	149
Siemreap	16.9	27.9	23.9	13.3	43.8	39.4	21.2	6.1	38.2	749
Preah Sihanouk	14.3	48.2	18.6	28.3	67.4	44.3	41.3	29.4	15.4	113
Stung Treng	20.6	23.5	11.6	29.5	45.6	24.7	31.6	37.9	26.4	81
Svay Rieng	17.8	40.0	5.2	7.8	54.6	50.2	51.4	29.0	27.4	311
Takeo	31.0	51.8	26.1	47.0	69.6	34.2	69.8	27.3	6.0	453
Otdar Meanchey	7.7	29.2	4.8	26.6	37.6	55.6	34.0	33.4	26.1	109
Kep	5.3	10.2	15.8	4.7	24.4	29.6	33.4	28.8	30.2	26
Pailin	22.8	51.2	26.9	61.1	77.3	31.9	20.1	28.7	14.4	41
Tboung Khmum	10.9	11.0	3.1	4.3	33.0	21.7	27.3	10.1	49.5	331
Education										
No education	8.8	10.0	1.0	4.0	12.0	16.6	15.1	9.0	62.8	514
Primary	8.2	13.9	5.3	7.8	26.5	22.0	21.4	10.2	54.0	3,220
Secondary	10.7	19.0	9.3	11.3	38.6	28.2	32.2	9.8	44.0	4,273
More than secondary	15.9	27.6	23.8	17.8	52.8	39.7	40.0	13.3	35.1	819
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	9.4	10.9	4.8	6.4	23.5	20.9	19.0	11.5	55.5	1,594
Second	8.9	17.6	6.4	9.4	30.3	23.2	23.8	11.5	48.7	1,585
Middle	10.3	19.0	8.5	10.5	38.2	27.9	33.2	11.1	42.9	1,674
Fourth	10.5	18.8	8.9	13.5	37.8	28.5	30.5	9.8	45.2	1,978
Highest	11.2	19.9	13.8	10.3	37.9	29.7	31.6	7.8	48.2	1,994
Total	10.1	17.4	8.7	10.2	34.0	26.4	28.0	10.2	47.9	8,825

[1] Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram.

Table 7.21 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15–49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the last 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the last 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15–19	0.5	1.7	17.7	98.0	2,844
20–24	0.8	10.0	22.6	89.8	1,855
25–29	1.9	15.7	20.7	83.4	1,518
30–34	1.7	18.5	24.5	80.9	1,345
35–39	3.6	13.5	22.5	84.3	1,234
40–44	2.3	8.6	23.1	89.8	1,164
45–49	2.2	7.0	25.0	91.9	1,129
Residence					
Urban	1.1	6.8	20.0	92.6	4,653
Rural	2.0	11.7	22.7	87.4	6,436
Province					
Banteay Meanchey	4.2	15.4	34.0	82.6	453
Battambang	1.3	16.3	25.6	82.6	746
Kampong Cham	2.9	15.0	19.1	83.4	768
Kampong Chhnang	1.7	13.2	36.1	86.2	392
Kampong Speu	1.2	9.4	11.7	90.1	701
Kampong Thom	3.1	12.5	15.5	86.1	445
Kampot	0.1	4.1	10.4	95.9	424
Kandal	1.5	6.8	24.9	92.6	773
Koh Kong	1.1	7.1	15.8	92.4	96
Kratie	2.1	21.1	26.8	78.2	260
Mondul Kiri	0.8	14.5	26.1	84.9	56
Phnom Penh	0.9	2.5	18.8	96.9	1,788
Preah Vihear	1.8	6.0	32.2	93.1	166
Prey Veng	0.0	5.5	30.4	94.5	666
Pursat	1.7	4.7	7.8	94.3	325
Ratanak Kiri	3.0	9.5	15.2	88.9	145
Siemreap	1.6	11.4	24.7	87.5	816
Preah Sihanouk	1.6	14.3	20.9	84.5	127
Stung Treng	6.9	17.9	43.5	78.2	115
Svay Rieng	1.0	12.0	14.3	87.5	421
Takeo	1.5	13.2	21.2	86.6	708
Otdar Meanchey	2.8	18.2	22.3	80.4	122
Kep	0.9	9.6	20.3	89.8	33
Pailin	3.1	12.1	26.2	87.5	50
Tboung Khmum	1.2	3.9	20.3	95.2	494
Education					
No education	2.7	10.6	20.5	87.9	1,171
Primary	2.2	12.2	23.7	86.7	3,720
Secondary	1.1	8.0	20.3	91.4	5,248
More than secondary	0.5	6.9	21.8	92.8	951
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	2.5	14.6	23.3	84.2	1,886
Second	2.3	10.7	23.2	88.2	2,069
Middle	1.3	9.9	21.4	89.6	2,233
Fourth	1.2	9.6	21.8	89.6	2,418
Highest	1.0	4.7	18.9	94.7	2,482
Total	1.6	9.6	21.6	89.6	11,089

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

8

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Key Findings

- **Mortality levels:** During the 5 years preceding the survey, the infant mortality rate was 12 deaths per 1,000 live births, the under-5 mortality rate was 16 deaths per 1,000 live births, the neonatal mortality rate was 8 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the postneonatal mortality rate was 4 deaths per 1,000 live births.

- **Perinatal mortality:** The perinatal mortality rate is 12 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration.

- **Trends:** The infant mortality rate declined from 28 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years before the 2014 survey to 12 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years before the 2021–22 survey. Over the same period, the under-5 mortality rate declined from 35 deaths per 1,000 live births to 16 deaths per 1,000 live births.

- **Patterns:** The infant mortality rate and the under-5 mortality rate are highest in Ratanak Kiri and lowest in Phnom Penh. In addition, infant mortality and under-5 mortality are considerably higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

- **Short birth intervals:** Infant and under-5 mortality rates are highest among children with birth intervals of less than 2 years (35 and 43 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively).

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Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of a country's population and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and quality of life. It can also help identify children who may be at higher risk of death and lead to strategies to reduce this risk, such as promoting birth spacing.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in perinatal, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviors that increase mortality risks for infants and children. The information was collected as part of a retrospective pregnancy history in which female respondents listed all of the children to whom they had given birth, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from pregnancy histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all of the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from pregnancy histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.

- The displacement of birth dates, which may distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This may happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on his or her overall workload, because live births

occurring during the 3 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.

- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.

- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on mothers' reports (e.g., birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high or, if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of mothers and those of their children.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix C, **Tables C.5** and **C.6**.

8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life.
Postneonatal mortality: The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).
Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.
Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday.
Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

During the 5 years immediately preceding the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 8 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 12 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate was 16 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Table 8.1**). Neonatal deaths account for two-thirds of infant deaths.

Table 8.2 and **Table 8.3** present data on childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics (e.g., sex of the child, residence, mother's age at birth, and birth order).

Trends: The neonatal mortality rate has declined over time, from 37 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 8 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2021–22. During the same period, the infant mortality rate has declined from 95 deaths per 1,000 live births to 12 deaths per 1,000 live births, while the under-5 mortality rate has declined from 124 deaths per 1,000 live births to 16 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Figure 8.1**).

Figure 8.1 Trends in early childhood mortality rates

Deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period before the survey

Patterns by background characteristics

- The infant mortality and under-5 mortality rates are higher in rural areas (15 deaths per 1,000 live births and 20 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) than in urban areas (8 deaths per 1,000 live births and 11 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) (**Table 8.2**).
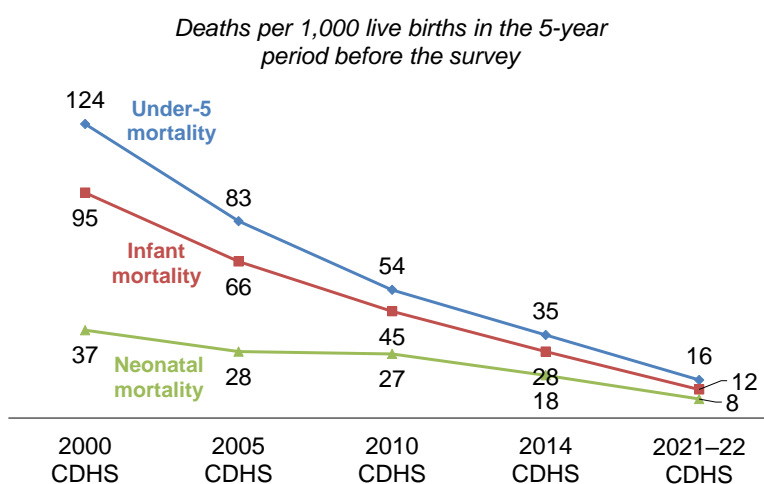
- Early childhood mortality generally declines with increasing mother's education (**Table 8.3** and **Figure 8.2**).

- By province, the under-5 mortality rate is lowest in Phnom Penh (5 deaths per 1,000 live births) and highest in Ratanak Kiri (43 deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Map 8.1**).

- Infant mortality is highest among children of mothers who were less than age 20 at the time of the birth and children of mothers who were age 30 or older.

Figure 8.2 **Under-5 mortality by mother's education**

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey
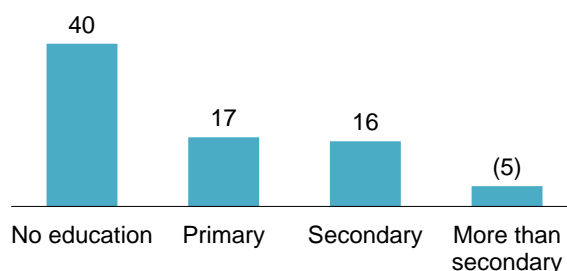
Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250–499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

Map 8.1 **Under-5 mortality by province**

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey
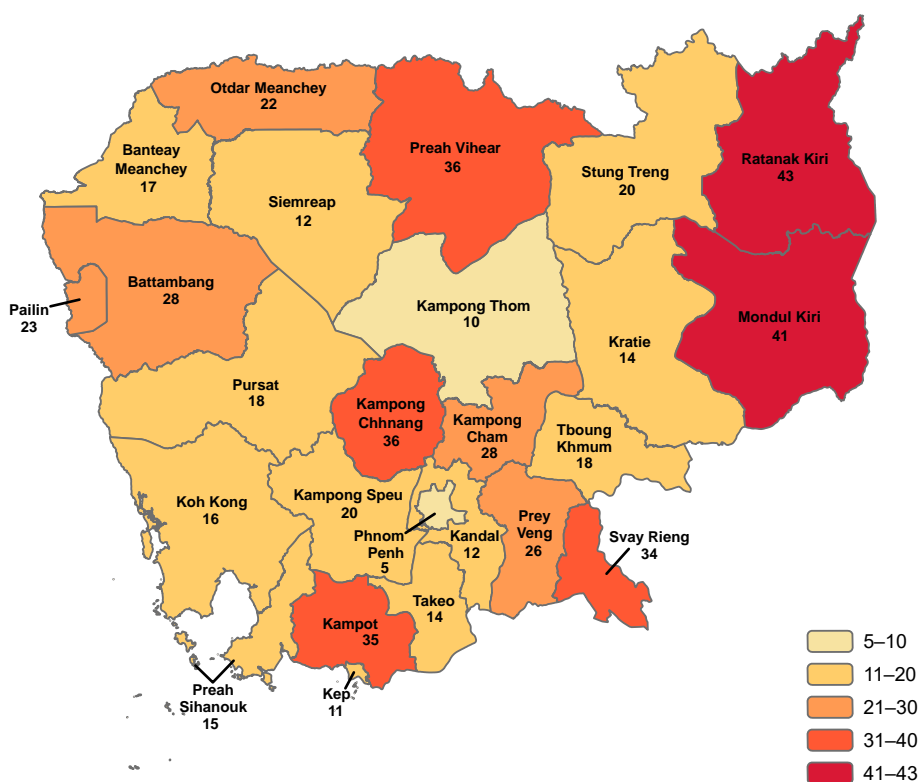
- The under-5 mortality rate increases with increasing birth order, from 16 deaths per 1,000 live births for first-order births to 34 deaths per 1,000 live births for fourth- to sixth-order births. This relationship is also observed for infant mortality.

- The infant mortality rate and the under-5 mortality rate are highest among children with birth intervals of 23 months or shorter (35 deaths per 1,000 live births and 43 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) (**Figure 8.3**).

- Early childhood mortality rates do not have a linear relationship with household wealth.

Figure 8.3 Childhood mortality by previous birth interval

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

Previous birth interval:
■ <2 years ■ 2 years ■ 3 years ■ 4+ years
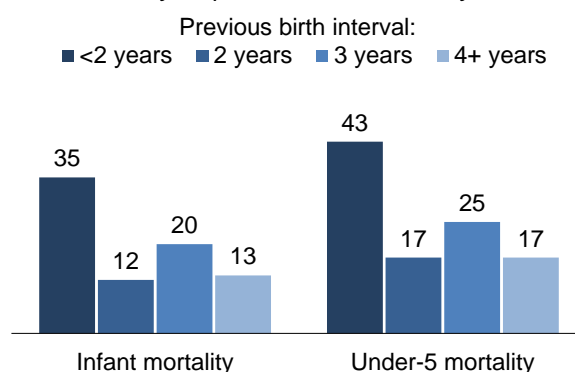
8.2   PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy losses occurring after 7 months of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration among women age 15–49 in the 5 years before the survey

The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are closely linked, and it can be difficult to determine whether a death is one or the other. The perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths and offers a better measure of the level of mortality and quality of service around delivery. During the 5 years before the survey, the perinatal mortality rate was 12 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies (**Table 8.4**).

In 2014, the Every Newborn Action Plan, a global multipartner movement to end preventable maternal and newborn deaths and stillbirths, set a target for national stillbirth rates of 12 or fewer stillbirths per 1,000 births in all countries by 2030 (WHO 2014).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The perinatal mortality rate is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (15 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies versus 8 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).

- By province, the perinatal mortality rate is highest in Ratanak Kiri (26 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).

- The perinatal mortality rate is highest for pregnancies with an interval of less than 15 months (18 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) and lowest for those with an interval of 27–38 months (7 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).

- The perinatal mortality rate declines with increasing mother's education, from 17 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies among mothers with no formal education to less than 1 death per 1,000 pregnancies among those with more than a secondary education (**Figure 8.4**).

8.3　HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOR

***Figure 8.4* Perinatal mortality by mother's education**

Deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration in the 5-year period before the survey
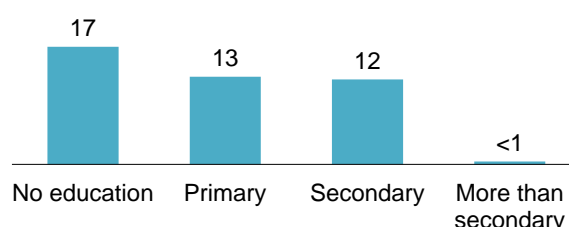
The survival of infants and children depends in part on the demographic and biological characteristics of their mothers. Typically, the probability of dying in infancy is much greater among children born to mothers who are too young (under age 18) or too old (over age 34), children born after a short birth interval (less than 24 months after the preceding birth), and children born to mothers of high parity (more than three children). **Table 8.5** shows the percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality (along with risk ratios) and the percent distribution of currently married women by their category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey.

Forty-one percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were not in any high-risk category. Thirty-two percent of births were in an unavoidable risk category, that is, first-order births to women age 18–34. Twenty percent of births were in a single high-risk category: mother's age less than 18 years (3%), mother's age more than 34 years (8%), birth interval less than 24 months (5%), and birth order greater than three (4%). Finally, 7% of births were in multiple high-risk categories.

The risk ratio denotes the relationship between risk factors and actual mortality. A risk ratio greater than one means that exposure to a particular risk factor increases risk, while a risk ratio less than one means that exposure decreases risk. Among births in a single high-risk category, the risk ratio is highest for births that occurred within 24 months of a previous birth (2.41), followed by births to mothers age 35 or older (1.96) and fourth- or higher-order births (1.60). Overall, the risk ratio is higher for births in multiple high-risk categories than for births in a single high-risk category (3.39 versus 1.92). The risk of dying is almost four times higher among children with a birth interval of less than 24 months and a birth order above three (3.92) than among children not in any high-risk category.

Overall, two thirds (66%) of currently married women have the potential for a high-risk birth, with 35% falling into a single high-risk category and 31% falling into a multiple high-risk category.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1　Early childhood mortality rates**
- **Table 8.2　Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics**
- **Table 8.3　Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics**
- **Table 8.4　Perinatal mortality**
- **Table 8.5　High-risk fertility behavior**

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
0–4	8	4	12	4	16
5–9	10	7	18	4	22
10–14	15	10	25	5	30

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Child's sex					
Male	10	6	15	4	20
Female	7	3	9	4	13
Residence					
Urban	6	2	8	3	11
Rural	10	5	15	5	20
Total	8	4	12	4	16

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Mother's age at birth					
<20	12	4	16	2	18
20–29	8	4	12	4	17
30–39	11	8	19	5	24
40–49	(9)	(16)	(25)	*	*
Birth order					
1	9	3	12	4	16
2–3	8	6	14	4	18
4–6	18	10	28	6	34
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	14	21	35	8	43
2 years	6	6	12	4	17
3 years	9	11	20	4	25
4+ years	9	4	13	3	17
Province					
Banteay Meanchey	2	7	9	(8)	(17)
Battambang	20	7	27	1	28
Kampong Cham	13	9	22	6	28
Kampong Chhnang	14	16	30	6	36
Kampong Speu	10	5	15	5	20
Kampong Thom	9	1	10	0	10
Kampot	7	10	18	(18)	(35)
Kandal	5	5	10	2	12
Koh Kong	9	6	14	1	16
Kratie	5	7	12	2	14
Mondul Kiri	13	20	33	8	41
Phnom Penh	4	1	5	0	5
Preah Vihear	12	19	31	5	36
Prey Veng	12	1	12	13	26
Pursat	(16)	(0)	(16)	(2)	(18)
Ratanak Kiri	15	24	39	4	43
Siemreap	9	2	10	1	12
Preah Sihanouk	8	5	13	1	15
Stung Treng	11	7	18	2	20
Svay Rieng	20	8	27	7	34
Takeo	2	8	10	4	14
Otdar Meanchey	12	8	20	2	22
Kep	3	6	8	3	11
Pailin	6	10	16	7	23
Tboung Khmum	6	4	10	8	18
Mother's education					
No education	17	16	33	7	40
Primary	8	5	13	4	17
Secondary	9	4	13	3	16
More than secondary	0	2	2	(2)	(5)
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	12	10	22	5	28
Second	8	6	14	3	17
Middle	12	8	19	6	25
Fourth	10	4	14	5	18
Highest	5	1	6	1	7

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250–499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death and has been suppressed.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths, number of early neonatal deaths, stillbirth rate, early neonatal mortality rate, perinatal mortality rate, and the ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths[1]	Number of early neonatal deaths[2]	Stillbirth rate[3]	Early neonatal mortality rate[4]	Perinatal mortality rate[5]	Number of pregnancies of 28+ weeks' duration[6]	Ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths
Mother's age at birth							
<20	7	4	10.4	6.1	16.4	703	1.7
20–29	17	28	4.0	6.6	10.6	4,289	0.6
30–39	16	20	5.8	7.4	13.1	2,711	0.8
40–49	1	2	5.6	6.9	12.5	244	0.8
Previous pregnancy interval in months[7]							
First pregnancy	15	16	6.0	6.3	12.2	2,463	0.9
<15	12	9	10.0	7.8	17.7	1,153	1.3
15–26	1	9	0.9	8.9	9.8	1,040	0.1
27–38	2	4	2.2	5.1	7.3	817	0.4
39+	13	16	5.1	6.5	11.6	2,475	0.8
Residence							
Urban	8	17	2.7	5.4	8.1	3,107	0.5
Rural	33	37	6.9	7.7	14.5	4,840	0.9
Province							
Banteay Meanchey	1	0	2.1	0.0	2.1	302	-
Battambang	4	8	7.4	14.1	21.4	590	0.5
Kampong Cham	0	7	0.0	15.6	15.6	458	0.0
Kampong Chhnang	0	4	0.0	12.5	12.5	285	0.0
Kampong Speu	3	3	6.4	6.6	13.0	449	1.0
Kampong Thom	4	2	11.4	4.7	16.0	384	2.5
Kampot	3	2	11.2	7.8	19.0	290	1.4
Kandal	0	2	0.0	3.7	3.7	583	0.0
Koh Kong	0	0	0.0	6.7	6.7	62	0.0
Kratie	1	0	2.8	2.3	5.0	217	1.2
Mondul Kiri	0	0	2.0	3.9	5.9	56	0.5
Phnom Penh	3	5	2.9	4.3	7.2	1,153	0.7
Preah Vihear	1	1	9.2	8.3	17.4	157	1.1
Prey Veng	9	3	17.1	6.4	23.4	534	2.7
Pursat	0	3	0.0	16.4	16.4	199	0.0
Ratanak Kiri	2	2	12.2	13.5	25.6	139	0.9
Siemreap	1	3	2.2	4.2	6.4	657	0.5
Preah Sihanouk	1	1	5.6	7.3	12.9	100	0.8
Stung Treng	0	1	0.0	7.1	7.1	99	0.0
Svay Rieng	2	4	4.8	13.1	17.9	323	0.4
Takeo	5	0	12.5	0.0	12.5	422	-
Otdar Meanchey	1	1	6.2	14.9	21.1	101	0.4
Kep	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22	-
Pailin	0	0	8.1	3.4	11.4	43	2.4
Tboung Khmum	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	322	-
Mother's education							
No education	3	11	4.0	13.0	16.9	876	0.3
Primary	19	22	6.0	6.7	12.6	3,267	0.9
Secondary	18	21	5.7	6.5	12.2	3,230	0.9
More than secondary	0	0	0.4	0.0	0.4	574	-
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	13	16	7.6	9.1	16.6	1,721	0.8
Second	10	6	6.7	4.3	11.0	1,482	1.6
Middle	5	11	3.5	7.4	10.9	1,473	0.5
Fourth	11	14	6.7	8.5	15.1	1,701	0.8
Highest	2	7	1.3	4.3	5.6	1,570	0.3
Total	42	54	5.2	6.8	12.0	7,947	0.8

Note: Respondents may choose to report the duration of their pregnancy in either weeks or months.
[1] Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0–6 days among live-born children.
[3] The number of stillbirths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000
[4] The number of early neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births, expressed per 1,000
[5] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000
[6] Includes pregnancies lasting 7 or more months when duration of pregnancy is reported in months
[7] Pregnancy interval categories correspond to birth interval categories of <24 months, 24–35 months, 36–47 months, and 48+ months assuming a pregnancy duration of 9 months.

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behavior

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	41.1	1.00	28.7[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births between age 18 and age 34	31.8	1.06	5.4
In any avoidable high-risk category	27.1	2.30	65.9
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	2.6	1.33	0.2
Mother's age >34 only	8.3	1.96	21.0
Birth interval <24 months only	5.1	2.41	9.2
Birth order >3 only	4.1	1.60	4.7
Subtotal	20.0	1.92	35.2
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.0	*	0.1
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.2	*	1.0
Age >34 and birth order >3	5.2	3.46	25.3
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.9	2.99	2.2
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.8	3.92	2.1
Subtotal	7.1	3.39	30.7
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.6	1.31	0.4
Mother's age >34	14.6	2.55	49.5
Birth interval <24 months	7.0	2.62	14.6
Birth order >3	10.9	2.76	34.3
Number of births/women	7,906	na	13,492

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable
[1] Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.
[2] Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3
[a] Includes sterilized women

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH CARE

9

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Key Findings

</div>

- **Antenatal care:** Almost all women (99%) age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider during their most recent birth. Eighty-six percent had at least four ANC visits.
- **Components of antenatal care:** Almost all women who received antenatal care for their most recent pregnancy had their blood pressure measured (99%), 88% had a blood sample taken, and 76% had a urine sample taken.
- **Delivery services:** Nearly all births in the past 2 years were delivered in a health facility (98%).
- **Postnatal care:** 85% of mothers, 77% of newborns, and 74% of both mothers and newborns had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery.

Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the infant. Antenatal care (ANC) can reduce health risks for mothers and infants through monitoring of pregnancies and screening for complications. Delivery at a health facility, with skilled medical attention and hygienic conditions, reduces the risk of complications and infections during labor and delivery. Timely postnatal care provides an opportunity to treat complications arising from delivery and teach the mother how to care for herself and her newborn.

The first part of this chapter presents information on ANC providers, number and timing of ANC visits, and various components of care. The second focuses on childbirth and provides information on place of delivery, assistance during delivery, and cesarean deliveries. The third section focuses on postnatal care and presents information on postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns and men's involvement in maternal health care. The final section covers issues that affect women's health regardless of their maternal status: whether or not women have been examined for breast or cervical cancer, problems they experience accessing health care, and the distance from their home to the nearest health facility.

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider
Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as doctors, nurses/midwives, and auxiliary midwives.
Sample: Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

Almost all women (99%) age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received ANC from a skilled provider at least once for their most recent birth (**Table 9.1**). Most women (84%) received ANC from a nurse or midwife, while 12% received care from a doctor and 2% from an auxiliary midwife.

Trends: The percentage of women in Cambodia receiving ANC from a skilled provider at least once for their most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey has risen by 3 percentage points since 2014, from 96% to 99% (**Figure 9.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- More women in urban areas (22%) than in rural areas (7%) reported receiving antenatal care from a doctor. In contrast, more rural women (89%) than their urban counterparts (76%) received ANC from nurses and midwives (**Table 9.1**).

- In Phnom Penh, nearly two in five women (37%) reported receiving ANC from a doctor, as compared with no women in Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu.

- The higher a woman's educational level, the more likely she is to receive ANC from a doctor. Thirty-eight percent of women with more than a secondary education received ANC from a doctor, as compared with 6% of women with no education.

- Women from households in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to receive ANC from a doctor (33%) than those from households in the lowest wealth quintile (3%).

Figure 9.1 **Trends in antenatal care coverage**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)

Received any ANC from skilled provider
Had 4+ ANC visits
Had ANC in first trimester

2010 CDHS   2014 CDHS   2021–22 CDHS
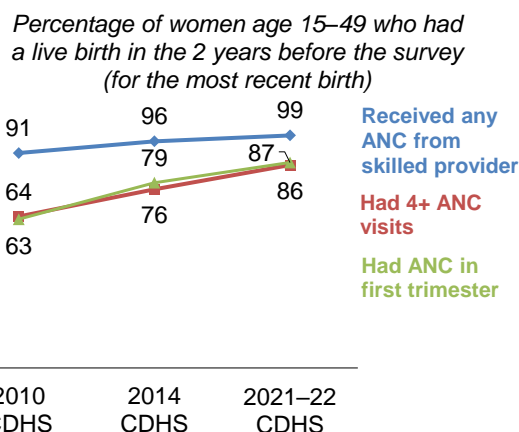
9.1.2 Timing and Number of ANC Visits

Eighty-six percent of women age 15–49 had at least four ANC visits during their last pregnancy resulting in a live birth in the last two years, while 12% of women had two or three ANC visits and 1% had one visit (**Table 9.2**). Another 1% of women received no antenatal care during their last pregnancy. Twenty-eight percent of women had eight or more ANC visits. Urban women were more likely to have at least four antenatal care visits (91%) than rural women (83%). Nearly 9 in 10 women (87%) had their first ANC visit during the first trimester of their pregnancy; 10% had their first visit during months 4–6 of their pregnancy, while 2% first received ANC in the seventh month or later. The median gestational age at which women made their first ANC visit was 2.2 months.

Trends: The percentage of women who had at least four ANC visits increased between 2014 (76%) and 2021–22 (86%). Over the same period, there was also an increase in the percentage of women who had their first ANC visit in the first trimester, from 79% to 87% (**Figure 9.1**).

9.2 COMPONENTS OF ANC

Components of antenatal care

Specific antenatal care services performed by a health care provider include measuring blood pressure, taking a urine sample, taking a blood sample, listening for the baby's heartbeat, counseling about the mother's diet, counseling about breastfeeding, and asking about vaginal bleeding.

Sample – quality of care indicator: Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey and had at least one ANC visit

Sample – population-based indicator: All women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

The ability for ANC to act as an effective intervention for identifying issues occurring during pregnancy that could adversely affect pregnancy outcomes is dictated in large part by the components of ANC services offered by the health care provider.

As a part of ANC, certain interventions and tests are recommended at each ANC contact. These include the following:

- Measuring blood pressure. Taking a woman's blood pressure at each antenatal care visit is essential to monitor for gestational hypertension or preeclampsia.

- Conducting urine and blood tests. These tests assess signs of infection or other diseases and conditions that could negatively affect a woman or her baby during or after pregnancy.

- Listening to the baby's heartbeat. This can confirm that the fetus is alive as well as reassure the mother.

- Counseling on maternal nutrition, specifically on healthy eating during pregnancy and breastfeeding. These counseling messages promote healthy weight gain during pregnancy and can help the pregnant woman breastfeed her newborn early.

- Asking about vaginal bleeding. Light bleeding or spotting is common, especially during the first few months of a pregnancy. Heavy bleeding may be a sign of something more serious; a pregnant woman experiencing heavy bleeding should visit a health care provider.

In the 2021–22 CDHS, data collected on components of ANC were tabulated in two ways. **Table 9.3.1** shows the percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who received ANC and reported receiving specified ANC services; this tabulation is a measure of the quality of the ANC services these women received. **Table 9.3.2** shows the percentage of all women with a live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years who received specified ANC services, regardless of whether they reported an ANC visit; this tabulation is a measure of coverage of these key ANC interventions among the population of women in need of them.

Among women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey and reported that they had at least one ANC visit, 99% had their blood pressure measured, 88% had a blood sample taken, and 76% had a urine sample taken. Also, the majority said that the provider listened to the baby's heartbeat (98%), provided counseling on maternal diet (91%) and on breastfeeding (83%), and asked about vaginal bleeding (80%) (**Table 9.3.1** and **Figure 9.2**). Similar results were found for all women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey (**Table 9.3.2**).

Trends: There have been increases since 2014 in the percentages of pregnant women who had their blood pressure measured (from 97% to 99%), had a urine sample taken (from 50% to 76%), and had a blood sample taken (from 79% to 88%).

Figure 9.2 Components of antenatal care

Among women who had a live birth and/or still birth in the 2 years before the survey, the percentage with selected services

Service	Percentage
Asked about vaginal bleeding	80
Counseled about breastfeeding	83
Counseled about maternal diet	91
Baby's heartbeat checked	98
Blood pressure measured	99
Urine sample taken	76
Blood sample taken	88
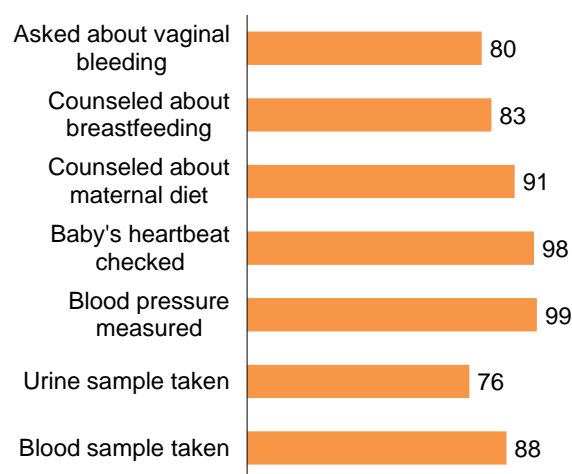
9.2.1 Food or Cash Assistance, Deworming, and Iron-containing Supplementation during Pregnancy

Food and cash assistance programs provide assistance to pregnant and lactating women to support healthy diets and address malnutrition.

During pregnancy, women have higher micronutrient needs and are at risk of micronutrient deficiencies, including iron deficiency, which is a primary cause of anemia. Severe anemia can place the mother and the baby in danger through increased risk of blood loss during labor and increased risk of preterm delivery, low birth weight, and perinatal mortality (Haider et al. 2013). To help address maternal anemia, interventions provide iron tablets or syrup (and/or iron-containing multiple micronutrient supplements) to pregnant women (WHO 2016a).

Only 16% of women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey reported that they received food or cash assistance during pregnancy to support healthy diets and address malnutrition. Overall, 98% of women took iron tablets or syrup, while 84% took intestinal parasite medications (**Table 9.4**). Nearly 9 in 10 women (88%) took iron supplements for 90–179 days during pregnancy.

9.2.2 Source of Iron-containing Supplements

Information on sources of iron-containing supplements can increase understanding of the distribution patterns of supplements.

Among women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and were given or bought iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, 91% obtained supplements from the public sector, primarily health centers (85%), and 9% obtained them from the private medical sector (**Table 9.5**).

9.3 PROTECTION AGAINST NEONATAL TETANUS

> **Protection against neonatal tetanus**
>
> The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:
> - Two tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy
> - Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth
> - Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
> - Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
> - Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth
>
> *Sample:* Women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey

Neonatal tetanus is a serious problem in areas where home deliveries without sterile procedures are common. It can also be a serious problem in areas with poor immunization coverage and unsafe childbirth and cord care practices. Tetanus injections are given to the mother to prevent neonatal tetanus. Overall, 92% of women received a sufficient number of tetanus toxoid injections to protect their most recent live birth against neonatal tetanus; however, only 67% of mothers received two or more injections during the pregnancy for their last live birth (**Table 9.6**).

Trends: The percentage of births protected against neonatal tetanus increased from 89% in 2014 to 92% in 2021–22.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women whose last birth was protected from neonatal tetanus is higher in urban areas (93%) than in rural areas (90%) (**Table 9.6**).

- By province, the percentage of women whose last birth was protected from tetanus ranges from 72% in Ratanak Kiri to 97% in Kampong Chhnang.

- The percentage of women whose last birth was protected from tetanus increases with increasing education, from 84% among those with no education to 98% among those with more than a secondary education.

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries
Deliveries that occur in a health facility.
Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

Institutional deliveries increase the chances of skilled birth attendance, as well as increasing mothers' access to essential equipment and supplies. Overall, 98% of live births and stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility (**Table 9.7**).

Trends: Health facility deliveries increased from 89% in 2014 to 98% in 2021–22, while home deliveries fell from 11% to 2% (**Figure 9.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The lower the birth order, the more likely a baby was delivered in a health facility; 99% of first-order births were delivered in a health facility, as compared with 93% of sixth- or higher-order births.

- Women in urban areas are more likely to deliver in a health facility (99%) than women in rural areas (97%).

- The percentage of women whose last birth was delivered in a health facility increases with increasing education, from 92% among those with no education to 100% among those with more than a secondary education (**Figure 9.4**).

Figure 9.3 **Trends in place of birth**

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey

Delivered in health facility: 66, 89, 98
Delivered at home: 33, 11, 2

2010 CDHS · 2014 CDHS · 2021–22 CDHS
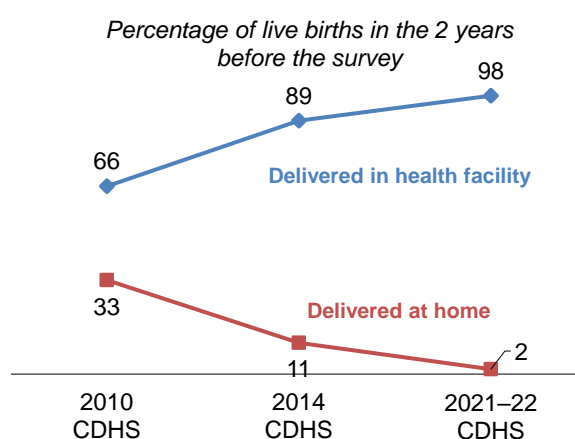
Figure 9.4 **Health facility births by mother's education**

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility

No education: 92
Primary: 98
Secondary: 99
More than secondary: 100

9.4.2 Delivery by Cesarean

Cesarean section (C-section) deliveries can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality. C-section is a surgical intervention to prevent or treat life-threatening maternal or perinatal complications. While most C-sections are performed due to medical or obstetrical indications, some women may request them in the absence of

such signs. Eighteen percent of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered via C-section (**Table 9.8**).

Trends: The C-section rate increased from 8% in 2014 to 18% in 2021–22.

Patterns by background characteristics

- C-section deliveries decrease with increasing birth order, from 20% among first-order births to 8% among sixth- and higher-order births.

- C-sections are more common in non-NGO private medical sector facilities (50%) than in public health facilities (10%).

- By residence, C-sections are more common in urban areas (24%) than rural areas (14%).

- Among the provinces, cesarean section rates range from a low of 2% in Ratanak Kiri to a high of 29% in Phnom Penh.

- Cesarean section deliveries are less common among births to women with no education (10%) than among those to women with more than a secondary education (36%).

- The percentage of births delivered via C-section increases with increasing household wealth, from 9% in the lowest wealth quintile to 34% in the highest quintile (**Figure 9.5**).

Figure 9.5 Cesarean sections by household wealth

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered by cesarean section

| 9 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 34 |
| Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest |

Poorest ⟶ Wealthiest
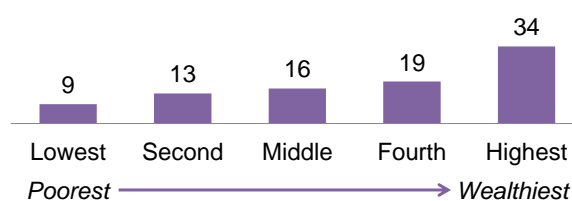
9.4.3 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery
Births delivered with the assistance of doctors, nurses/midwives, and auxiliary midwives.
Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

Obstetric care from a health professional during delivery is recognized as a critical element in managing complications that may arise during childbirth and reducing maternal and neonatal mortality. In the 2 years preceding the survey, 99% of births were delivered by a skilled provider. Sixty-eight percent of births were delivered by a nurse or midwife, 2% by an auxiliary midwife, and 29% by a doctor (**Table 9.9** and **Figure 9.6**). Seventy-seven percent of babies had skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth.

Trends: The percentage of births with skilled assistance during delivery increased from 93% in 2014 to 99% in 2021–22.

Figure 9.6 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of births in the 2 years before the survey

Nurse/midwife 68%
Doctor 29%
Auxiliary/midwife 2%
Traditional birth attendant 1%
Relative/other <1%
No one <1%
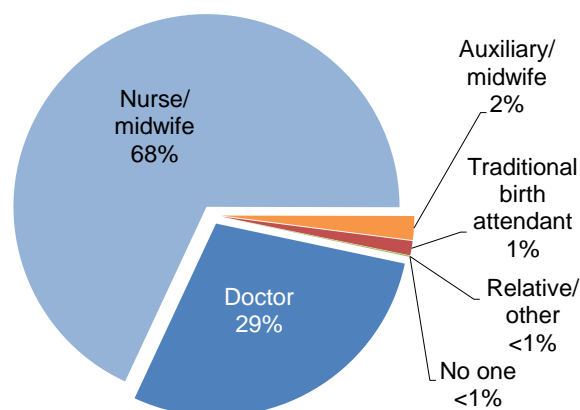
Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of deliveries attended by a skilled provider decreases with increasing birth order, from 99% among first-order and second- or third-order births to 93% among sixth- or higher-order births (**Table 9.9** and **Figure 9.7**).

- Births delivered somewhere other than a health facility are much less likely (42%) to be attended by a skilled provider than births delivered in a health facility (100%).

- The higher a woman's educational level, the more likely she is to be assisted by a skilled provider during delivery, from 93% among women with no education to 100% among woman with more than secondary education.

- Women in the highest wealth quintile are more likely (100%) to be assisted by a skilled provider during delivery than those in the lowest quintile (95%).

Figure 9.7 Skilled assistance at delivery by birth order

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered by a skilled provider
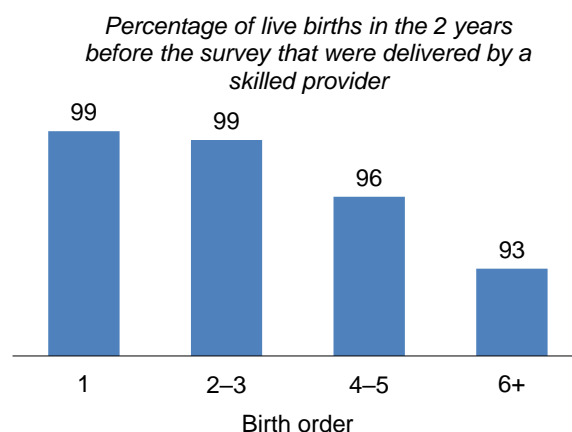
Duration of Stay at Health Facility

Fifty-four percent of women with a vaginal delivery in the 2 years preceding the survey stayed at the health facility 1–2 days after their deliveries, while 37% stayed 3 days or longer. In contrast, 85% of women with a cesarean delivery stayed 3 days or longer after their deliveries (**Table 9.10**).

9.5   POSTNATAL CARE

9.5.1   Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

The postpartum period is particularly important for women, as during this period they may develop serious, life-threatening complications such as postpartum hemorrhage. A postnatal care visit is an ideal time to educate a new mother about how to care for herself and her newborn and can help reduce mortality and morbidity among mothers and their babies.

In Cambodia, 85% of mothers received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.11** and **Figure 9.8**). Sixty percent of mothers had their first postnatal check within 4 hours, 9% had a check between 4 and 23 hours after delivery, and 16% had a check between 1 and 2 days. Only 9% of mothers did not have a postnatal health check.

Figure 9.8 Postnatal care by place of delivery

Percentage of last live births in the 2 years before the survey for which women and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth
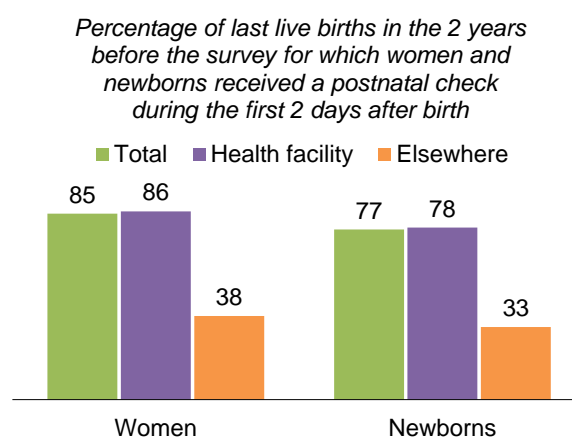
Trends: The percentage of mothers who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after their most recent birth decreased from 90% in 2014 to 85% in 2021–22.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who deliver in a health facility are more likely to receive their first postnatal check within 2 days of delivery (86%) than those who deliver elsewhere (38%).

- Urban women are more likely to receive a postnatal check within 2 days of delivery (88%) than rural women (82%).

- By province, the percentage of women receiving a postnatal check within 2 days of delivery is highest in Kampong Chhnang (99%) and lowest in Siemreap (43%).

Type of Provider

The skill level of the provider who performs the first postnatal check also has important implications for maternal and neonatal health. Eighty-one percent of women who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received their first postnatal health check during the first 2 days after delivery from a doctor or nurse/midwife, 3% received a postnatal check from an auxiliary midwife, and 16% received no postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.12**).

Content of Care

Table 9.13 presents information on components of postnatal care for the mother within 2 days after birth. Seventy-seven percent each of women had their blood pressure measured and were asked about vaginal bleeding, 57% were asked about family planning, 73% were asked whether they were able to urinate, and 75% were asked whether they had any pain. Overall, 47% of women received all five checks in the first 2 days after birth.

9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

The probability of neonatal death is particularly high during the first 48 hours after birth, making postnatal checks in this period particularly important. Seventy-seven percent of newborns in Cambodia received a postnatal check within 2 days after birth. Five percent received a postnatal check within 1 hour after delivery, and 48% received a check within 1–3 hours after delivery. Nineteen percent of newborns did not receive a postnatal health check (**Table 9.14**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Newborns delivered in a health facility were much more likely to receive a postnatal health check during the first 2 days after birth than those delivered elsewhere (78% versus 33%) (**Figure 9.8**).

- By province, the percentage of newborns who received a postnatal check within 2 days varies from a low of 34% in Preah Vihear to a high of 97% in Kep.

Type of Provider

About three in four newborns (74%) received a postnatal check within the first 2 days from a doctor or nurse/midwife, while 3% received a check from an auxiliary midwife. Twenty-three percent of newborns did not receive any postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.15**).

Content of Care

Table 9.16 presents information on components of postnatal care, including five signal functions performed within 2 days after birth. Seventy-five percent of newborns had their umbilical cord examined, 61% had their temperature measured, and 98% were weighed. Postnatal breastfeeding counseling supports exclusive breastfeeding. Face-to-face breastfeeding counseling facilitates observation of positioning and the latch of the infant and allows for tailored breastfeeding counseling and support (WHO 2018). Fifty-six percent of mothers of newborns were counseled on breastfeeding and observed breastfeeding. In addition, 62% were informed about danger signs and how to recognize if their baby needs immediate attention. Nearly half (48%) of newborns had all five signal functions performed within 2 days after birth.

9.5.3　Postnatal Health Checks for Mothers and Newborns

Among all deliveries in the 2 years preceding the survey, 85% of mothers, 77% of newborns, and 74% of both mothers and newborns received a postpartum/postnatal examination within 2 days after birth (**Table 9.17**). In 13% of deliveries, neither the mother nor the newborn received any postnatal check.

9.6　MEN'S INVOLVEMENT IN MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Table 9.18 presents information on men's involvement in maternal health care. Among men age 15–49 with a child age 0–2, 93% reported that the youngest child's mother had an antenatal check-up during the pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey. Among men who reported that the mother of their youngest child had an antenatal check-up, 95% were present during any antenatal visit. Ninety-four percent of men reported that their child was delivered in a health facility. Nearly all men (97%) who reported that their youngest child was delivered in a health facility were with the child's mother during the delivery.

9.7　BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER EXAMINATIONS

Breast cancer examination

Women were asked if a doctor or other health care provider examined their breasts to check for cancer. The examination could include either a clinical breast exam, in which health care providers use their hands to feel for lumps or other changes, or use of medical equipment to make an image of the breast tissue, such as a mammogram.

Cervical cancer examination

To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. Then the health care worker uses a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or human papillomavirus (HPV) test. Another method is visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA). In this test, the health care worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction. Women were asked if a doctor or other health care provider ever tested them for cervical cancer. Information on the type of screening test was not collected.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Only 11% of women age 15–49 reported that they had ever been examined by a doctor or other health care provider to check for breast cancer, and 15% reported that they had been tested for cervical cancer (**Table 9.19**). The percentage of women who have received breast and cervical cancer examinations generally increases with increasing education and household wealth (**Table 9.19** and **Figure 9.9**).

Figure 9.9 **Breast and cervical cancer exams by household wealth**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were ever examined by a healthcare worker for:

■ Breast cancer　■ Cervical cancer

Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
7 8	7 10	8 11	10 16	18 28

Poorest ⟶ *Wealthiest*
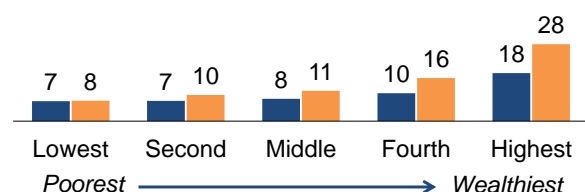
9.8   PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

> **Problems in accessing health care**
>
> Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:
> - Getting permission to go to the doctor
> - Getting money for advice or treatment
> - Distance to a health facility
> - Not wanting to go alone
>
> ***Sample:*** Women age 15–49

Sixty percent of women age 15–49 reported at least one problem in accessing health care for themselves (**Table 9.20**). The most frequently mentioned problems in accessing health care were getting money for advice or treatment (51%) and not wanting to go alone (35%). Women in rural areas were more likely to report at least one problem in accessing health care (68%) than women in urban areas (50%).

9.9   DISTANCE AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

About four in every five women reported that it takes them less than 30 minutes to travel to the nearest health facility, and 16% said that they need between 30 minutes and 1 hour to do so (**Table 9.21**). Nearly all women (94%) travel to their nearest health facility using a motorized vehicle such as a car/truck, a public bus, a motorcycle/scooter, or a boat with a motor.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on maternal and newborn health care, see the following tables:

- **Table 9.1   Antenatal care**
- **Table 9.2   Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit**
- **Table 9.3.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC**
- **Table 9.3.2 Components of antenatal care among all women**
- **Table 9.4   Food/cash assistance, deworming, and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy**
- **Table 9.5   Source of iron-containing supplements**
- **Table 9.6   Tetanus toxoid injections**
- **Table 9.7   Place of delivery**
- **Table 9.8   Cesarean section**
- **Table 9.9   Assistance during delivery**
- **Table 9.10   Duration of stay in health facility after birth**
- **Table 9.11   Timing of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 9.12   Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 9.13   Content of postnatal care for the mother**
- **Table 9.14   Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 9.15   Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 9.16   Content of postnatal care for newborns**
- **Table 9.17   Postnatal checks for mothers and newborns**
- **Table 9.18   Men's involvement in maternal health care**
- **Table 9.19   Examinations for breast and cervical cancer**
- **Table 9.20   Problems in accessing health care**
- **Table 9.21   Distance from health care facility**

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider				No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant				
				LIVE BIRTHS				
Age at birth								
<20	11.9	82.7	3.6	0.2	1.7	100.0	98.1	268
20–34	12.3	84.1	2.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	2,491
35–49	13.3	83.9	1.0	0.2	1.6	100.0	98.2	495
Birth order[2]								
1	15.9	80.9	2.5	0.1	0.7	100.0	99.3	1,093
2–3	10.8	85.5	2.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.7	1,846
4–5	10.5	85.4	1.9	0.0	2.2	100.0	97.8	269
6+	6.3	85.0	0.9	2.3	5.5	100.0	92.1	47
Residence								
Urban	21.7	75.8	1.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.1	1,252
Rural	6.6	89.1	2.8	0.1	1.4	100.0	98.5	2,003
Province								
Banteay Meanchey	0.8	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	128
Battambang	13.2	85.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	216
Kampong Cham	3.1	94.9	1.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	173
Kampong Chhnang	0.0	98.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	130
Kampong Speu	0.0	98.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	173
Kampong Thom	3.5	93.1	1.6	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	164
Kampot	29.6	63.8	4.3	1.6	0.8	100.0	97.6	130
Kandal	25.6	72.2	1.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	255
Koh Kong	3.3	90.2	0.7	0.0	5.8	100.0	94.2	28
Kratie	3.9	92.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	96.5	88
Mondul Kiri	0.5	95.9	1.1	0.0	2.4	100.0	97.6	23
Phnom Penh	36.6	61.0	1.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	462
Preah Vihear	1.8	62.0	34.2	0.6	1.4	100.0	98.0	60
Prey Veng	13.1	86.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	237
Pursat	1.0	88.9	8.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	79
Ratanak Kiri	2.9	91.3	1.4	0.0	4.4	100.0	95.6	55
Siemreap	2.2	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	246
Preah Sihanouk	25.2	73.3	0.6	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	44
Stung Treng	0.7	95.7	0.5	0.5	2.7	100.0	96.8	41
Svay Rieng	3.1	77.4	18.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	132
Takeo	13.7	83.7	0.7	0.0	1.9	100.0	98.1	187
Otdar Meanchey	1.0	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	43
Kep	1.1	96.3	2.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	9
Pailin	5.2	93.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	16
Tboung Khmum	2.5	95.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	97.8	138
Education								
No education	6.1	87.0	2.3	0.3	4.3	100.0	95.4	346
Primary	8.9	87.4	2.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.7	1,280
Secondary	13.0	83.9	2.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	99.4	1,406
More than secondary	38.4	60.1	1.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	224
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	2.6	91.6	3.2	0.3	2.3	100.0	97.4	670
Second	4.9	91.5	2.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	639
Middle	10.2	85.8	2.7	0.1	1.1	100.0	98.8	641
Fourth	12.7	84.9	1.4	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	699
Highest	33.3	64.5	2.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	605
Total	12.4	84.0	2.3	0.1	1.2	100.0	98.7	3,254
				STILLBIRTHS				
Total	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	10
			LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3]					
Total	12.4	84.0	2.3	0.1	1.2	100.0	98.7	3,262

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse/midwife, and auxiliary midwife.
[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[3] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Number of ANC visits							4+ ANC visits	Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit					Number of women	Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	Number of women with ANC
	None	1	2–3	4–7	8+	Don't know	Total		No ante-natal care	<4	4–6	7+	Total			
									LIVE BIRTHS							
Age at birth																
<20	1.7	0.6	15.4	62.6	19.8	0.0	100.0	82.3	1.7	82.5	14.5	1.3	100.0	268	2.6	264
20–34	1.1	0.9	10.1	57.5	30.3	0.2	100.0	87.8	1.1	89.3	8.0	1.7	100.0	2,491	2.1	2,464
35–49	1.6	2.8	16.5	60.2	18.9	0.0	100.0	79.1	1.6	79.3	17.1	2.1	100.0	495	2.7	487
Birth order[1]																
1	0.7	0.9	10.0	57.0	31.2	0.2	100.0	88.3	0.7	87.9	9.7	1.7	100.0	1,093	2.2	1,085
2–3	1.2	1.1	10.5	59.9	27.2	0.1	100.0	87.1	1.2	89.6	7.7	1.5	100.0	1,846	2.1	1,823
4–5	2.2	2.0	21.4	54.1	20.3	0.0	100.0	74.4	2.2	73.7	22.4	1.7	100.0	269	2.9	263
6+	5.5	3.3	31.0	49.7	10.5	0.0	100.0	60.2	5.5	55.2	30.5	8.8	100.0	47	3.7	45
Residence																
Urban	0.8	0.6	7.2	54.3	37.0	0.0	100.0	91.3	0.8	90.3	7.3	1.5	100.0	1,252	2.0	1,241
Rural	1.4	1.4	14.2	60.9	21.9	0.2	100.0	82.8	1.4	85.2	11.6	1.8	100.0	2,003	2.3	1,974
Province																
Banteay Meanchey	0.8	1.0	13.2	52.9	32.0	0.0	100.0	84.9	0.8	83.3	13.1	2.8	100.0	128	2.6	127
Battambang	1.1	0.7	4.4	49.9	43.9	0.0	100.0	93.8	1.1	87.7	11.2	0.0	100.0	216	2.2	214
Kampong Cham	0.7	0.0	5.7	59.8	33.9	0.0	100.0	93.7	0.7	87.5	10.3	1.5	100.0	173	2.3	172
Kampong Chhnang	1.2	1.1	14.9	67.7	15.1	0.0	100.0	82.8	1.2	86.6	10.4	1.7	100.0	130	2.4	129
Kampong Speu	1.4	2.1	11.0	60.1	25.4	0.0	100.0	85.5	1.4	92.9	2.8	3.0	100.0	173	1.9	170
Kampong Thom	1.7	1.2	17.3	65.0	14.8	0.0	100.0	79.8	1.7	80.7	15.6	2.0	100.0	164	2.4	161
Kampot	0.8	0.0	7.2	65.0	26.9	0.0	100.0	91.9	0.8	93.3	5.0	0.8	100.0	130	2.2	129
Kandal	0.6	2.2	10.1	51.8	35.3	0.0	100.0	87.1	0.6	84.5	14.9	0.0	100.0	255	2.4	253
Koh Kong	5.8	2.1	16.2	64.7	11.2	0.0	100.0	75.9	5.8	79.8	13.3	1.0	100.0	28	2.6	26
Kratie	3.5	10.0	19.2	66.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	67.2	3.5	76.8	13.6	6.1	100.0	88	2.7	85
Mondul Kiri	2.4	3.8	18.0	57.1	18.7	0.0	100.0	75.8	2.4	85.0	10.0	2.6	100.0	23	2.3	22
Phnom Penh	1.1	0.0	6.6	53.5	38.7	0.0	100.0	92.3	1.1	90.0	5.6	3.3	100.0	462	1.9	456
Preah Vihear	1.4	2.0	36.9	51.2	8.4	0.0	100.0	59.6	1.4	84.5	11.5	2.6	100.0	60	2.1	59
Prey Veng	0.0	0.0	13.0	71.7	14.0	1.3	100.0	85.7	0.0	85.6	13.4	1.0	100.0	237	2.1	237
Pursat	1.2	0.0	11.4	67.5	20.0	0.0	100.0	87.5	1.2	90.8	8.0	0.0	100.0	79	2.4	78
Ratanak Kiri	4.4	4.0	34.3	49.2	8.0	0.0	100.0	57.3	4.4	83.4	8.9	3.3	100.0	55	2.9	52
Siemreap	0.0	0.7	9.2	61.8	28.3	0.0	100.0	90.1	0.0	85.1	14.2	0.7	100.0	246	2.4	246
Preah Sihanouk	0.9	0.0	13.4	70.3	13.8	1.5	100.0	84.2	0.9	91.1	8.1	0.0	100.0	44	2.7	43
Stung Treng	2.7	5.2	27.2	52.2	12.7	0.0	100.0	65.0	2.7	76.9	19.2	1.2	100.0	41	2.7	40
Svay Rieng	1.1	1.3	9.1	44.4	44.2	0.0	100.0	88.6	1.1	89.0	8.7	1.3	100.0	132	2.0	131
Takeo	1.9	0.6	13.6	55.8	28.1	0.0	100.0	83.9	1.9	88.5	7.3	2.3	100.0	187	2.2	184
Otdar Meanchey	0.8	1.4	19.7	55.0	23.1	0.0	100.0	78.1	0.8	90.5	7.2	1.5	100.0	43	1.9	43
Kep	0.6	0.7	11.2	87.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	87.6	0.6	95.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	9	2.8	9
Pailin	1.1	1.4	14.3	62.9	20.3	0.0	100.0	83.2	1.1	84.9	13.0	1.0	100.0	16	2.3	16
Tboung Khmum	2.2	0.0	8.0	57.2	32.5	0.0	100.0	89.8	2.2	93.2	3.8	0.8	100.0	138	1.8	135
Education																
No education	4.3	2.9	21.3	55.2	15.9	0.4	100.0	71.1	4.3	74.6	19.0	2.1	100.0	346	2.6	331
Primary	1.2	1.7	12.8	61.1	23.0	0.2	100.0	84.1	1.2	85.9	11.0	1.9	100.0	1,280	2.4	1,264
Secondary	0.5	0.3	9.2	58.7	31.3	0.0	100.0	90.0	0.5	90.3	8.1	1.1	100.0	1,406	2.1	1,398
More than secondary	0.5	0.1	3.7	45.2	50.6	0.0	100.0	95.8	0.5	94.1	1.7	3.7	100.0	224	1.7	222
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	2.3	3.1	20.3	58.5	15.7	0.0	100.0	74.2	2.3	79.4	15.9	2.4	100.0	670	2.5	655
Second	1.2	1.0	10.6	64.7	22.0	0.5	100.0	86.7	1.2	86.3	10.4	2.0	100.0	639	2.3	631
Middle	1.1	0.6	12.8	59.8	25.7	0.0	100.0	85.5	1.1	85.3	12.4	1.2	100.0	641	2.4	634
Fourth	1.1	0.8	8.6	55.2	34.3	0.1	100.0	89.6	1.1	92.2	6.4	0.4	100.0	699	2.1	692
Highest	0.2	0.0	4.7	53.3	41.7	0.0	100.0	95.0	0.2	93.1	4.2	2.5	100.0	605	1.9	603
Total	1.2	1.1	11.5	58.3	27.7	0.1	100.0	86.1	1.2	87.2	9.9	1.7	100.0	3,254	2.2	3,216

Continued…

Table 9.2—Continued

Background characteristic	Number of ANC visits						Total	4+ ANC visits	Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit				Total	Number of women	Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	Number of women with ANC
	None	1	2–3	4–7	8+	Don't know			No ante-natal care	<4	4–6	7+				
							STILLBIRTHS									
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10	*	10
							LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]									
Total	1.2	1.1	11.5	58.4	27.7	0.1	100.0	86.1	1.2	87.2	9.9	1.7	100.0	3,262	2.2	3,223

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.3.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC

Among women age 15–49 receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counseled about maternal diet	Counseled about breast-feeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Counseled about stopping smoking, drinking, or using drugs	Weight measured	Talked with about when the baby is due or will arrive	Told to pay attention to the baby's move-ments	Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
					LIVE BIRTHS							
Age at birth												
<20	97.7	72.7	87.6	98.7	86.6	81.7	75.2	89.6	97.7	95.5	91.0	264
20–34	99.0	76.5	88.2	97.6	91.8	83.7	80.7	87.0	98.2	97.0	93.1	2,464
35–49	97.7	73.4	88.9	97.9	90.0	81.2	78.8	82.7	97.1	95.3	92.1	487
Birth order[1]												
1	98.2	77.0	87.5	97.7	90.7	82.4	78.2	88.1	97.4	96.7	93.9	1,085
2–3	99.1	75.5	88.9	97.8	91.6	83.9	81.4	86.3	98.4	96.8	92.6	1,823
4–5	97.7	73.0	87.6	97.2	90.0	81.3	77.4	81.7	97.2	94.8	89.9	263
6+	99.5	70.0	85.7	97.2	86.7	83.8	76.3	86.9	97.7	98.6	91.3	45
Residence												
Urban	98.8	80.2	91.2	97.6	90.9	81.6	83.7	87.0	98.5	97.2	93.7	1,241
Rural	98.6	72.8	86.4	97.8	91.2	84.2	77.5	86.2	97.6	96.3	92.2	1,974
Province												
Banteay Meanchey	98.6	89.5	99.1	99.4	95.1	90.6	87.3	91.1	100.0	97.5	97.1	127
Battambang	100.0	95.8	92.7	99.2	89.0	87.7	79.0	93.2	100.0	97.3	94.1	214
Kampong Cham	99.3	79.3	92.7	98.6	97.8	86.0	74.5	91.2	98.6	95.8	95.3	172
Kampong Chhnang	100.0	62.0	87.1	98.7	97.3	89.0	85.2	94.2	98.2	95.5	88.7	129
Kampong Speu	99.2	83.9	92.9	100.0	93.9	97.1	85.3	94.7	97.7	97.0	97.2	170
Kampong Thom	94.6	49.9	81.1	97.2	93.4	77.7	72.3	88.4	96.4	92.6	91.8	161
Kampot	100.0	77.1	81.9	95.5	79.8	85.4	68.8	75.8	97.5	96.9	81.1	129
Kandal	96.6	55.5	77.9	93.1	83.8	61.2	68.7	75.1	92.5	90.2	80.0	253
Koh Kong	100.0	86.6	93.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	94.9	98.7	100.0	100.0	99.5	26
Kratie	97.2	87.0	91.5	94.9	90.8	79.8	87.7	91.7	96.5	98.2	95.7	85
Mondul Kiri	99.0	69.1	72.8	98.6	81.0	81.0	81.3	82.3	96.9	93.9	90.8	22
Phnom Penh	99.1	88.7	95.7	98.9	93.3	84.0	90.4	87.3	100.0	99.5	98.7	456
Preah Vihear	98.0	66.7	75.7	91.8	83.3	83.4	66.6	73.4	96.6	95.8	83.5	59
Prey Veng	98.7	63.2	65.4	98.3	88.5	77.3	76.9	76.0	97.1	99.4	93.4	237
Pursat	98.4	92.8	98.8	100.0	95.5	98.6	88.8	97.5	100.0	100.0	97.3	78
Ratanak Kiri	96.0	72.2	79.4	97.5	80.6	75.4	78.7	80.1	94.2	93.7	83.1	52
Siemreap	100.0	94.8	97.2	99.2	94.2	93.3	88.8	95.3	100.0	99.5	98.1	246
Preah Sihanouk	98.4	75.3	83.9	97.0	95.2	89.5	82.6	94.7	98.8	100.0	94.8	43
Stung Treng	95.4	49.2	70.6	89.7	89.0	81.0	75.4	78.2	89.6	91.0	90.0	40
Svay Rieng	100.0	44.2	86.5	98.4	89.9	76.7	67.2	87.7	98.8	100.0	94.4	131
Takeo	100.0	87.0	95.9	96.9	96.2	84.3	84.0	82.6	98.7	97.1	94.6	184
Otdar Meanchey	100.0	56.8	91.6	96.0	69.2	42.3	56.4	63.9	99.2	81.4	79.0	43
Kep	100.0	98.2	100.0	98.8	98.2	97.2	97.0	98.4	100.0	100.0	98.9	9
Pailin	95.5	54.1	94.7	98.8	94.5	80.2	88.3	88.3	98.2	98.8	93.8	16
Tboung Khmum	97.5	57.1	91.7	98.4	90.4	86.7	69.4	84.5	97.1	92.5	89.9	135
Education												
No education	96.7	74.3	84.8	97.6	87.8	82.7	75.3	85.5	97.4	93.2	92.4	331
Primary	98.5	72.8	87.3	97.8	90.2	82.4	80.5	86.0	97.5	96.4	91.1	1,264
Secondary	99.1	77.0	88.8	97.7	92.3	82.8	79.2	87.2	98.4	97.3	93.7	1,398
More than secondary	100.0	86.5	95.8	97.3	93.5	91.1	87.5	86.8	98.3	98.6	96.8	222
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	97.7	71.3	85.7	97.0	92.0	86.2	76.0	88.7	96.8	95.2	91.2	655
Second	99.7	73.1	87.9	98.0	91.6	85.8	79.0	86.4	98.8	95.7	92.9	631
Middle	98.5	74.0	86.0	97.2	90.6	79.7	76.6	86.2	98.4	97.8	92.9	634
Fourth	97.7	75.7	87.8	97.7	91.4	82.4	82.3	86.4	97.1	96.0	91.6	692
Highest	100.0	85.0	94.4	98.7	89.8	81.7	85.9	84.8	98.8	98.5	95.6	603
Total	98.7	75.7	88.3	97.7	91.1	83.2	79.9	86.5	98.0	96.6	92.8	3,216
					STILLBIRTHS							
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
				LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]								
Total	98.7	75.7	88.3	97.7	91.1	83.2	80.0	86.5	98.0	96.6	92.8	3,223

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received ANC for that birth. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.3.2 Components of antenatal care among all women

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counseled about maternal diet	Counseled about breast-feeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Counseled about stopping smoking, drinking, or using drugs	Weight measured	Talked with about when the baby is due or will arrive	Told to pay attention to the baby's move-ments	Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
					LIVE BIRTHS							
Age at birth												
<20	96.1	71.5	86.2	97.1	85.1	80.3	73.9	88.1	96.0	93.9	89.5	268
20–34	97.9	75.7	87.3	96.5	90.8	82.9	79.8	86.0	97.1	96.0	92.1	2,491
35–49	96.1	72.3	87.5	96.4	88.6	79.9	77.5	81.4	95.6	93.8	90.7	495
Birth order[1]												
1	97.5	76.4	86.9	97.1	90.1	81.9	77.7	87.5	96.8	96.0	93.2	1,093
2–3	97.9	74.5	87.8	96.6	90.5	82.8	80.4	85.2	97.2	95.6	91.4	1,846
4–5	95.5	71.4	85.7	95.1	88.0	79.5	75.7	79.9	95.1	92.7	87.9	269
6+	93.9	66.1	80.9	91.8	81.9	79.2	72.1	82.0	92.3	93.2	86.3	47
Residence												
Urban	98.0	79.6	90.5	96.7	90.1	80.9	83.0	86.3	97.7	96.4	92.9	1,252
Rural	97.2	71.8	85.2	96.4	89.9	83.0	76.5	85.0	96.2	94.9	90.9	2,003
Province												
Banteay Meanchey	97.9	88.8	98.3	98.6	94.3	89.9	86.6	90.4	99.2	96.8	96.3	128
Battambang	98.9	94.7	91.7	98.1	88.0	86.7	78.1	92.1	98.9	96.2	93.1	216
Kampong Cham	98.6	78.7	92.1	97.9	97.2	85.4	74.0	90.6	98.0	95.2	94.6	173
Kampong Chhnang	98.8	61.3	86.0	97.5	96.2	87.9	84.1	93.0	97.0	94.4	87.6	130
Kampong Speu	97.8	82.7	91.7	98.6	92.6	95.8	84.1	93.5	96.3	95.7	95.8	173
Kampong Thom	93.0	49.1	79.7	95.5	91.8	76.3	71.1	86.8	94.7	91.0	90.2	164
Kampot	99.2	76.5	81.2	94.7	79.2	84.7	68.2	75.2	96.7	96.1	80.4	130
Kandal	96.0	55.2	77.5	92.6	83.3	60.8	68.3	74.7	91.9	89.7	79.5	255
Koh Kong	94.2	81.6	87.5	94.2	94.2	92.7	89.4	93.0	94.2	94.2	93.7	28
Kratie	93.7	83.9	88.2	91.6	87.5	77.0	84.6	88.4	93.0	94.7	92.3	88
Mondul Kiri	96.6	67.4	71.1	96.2	79.1	79.0	79.3	80.3	94.5	91.6	88.5	23
Phnom Penh	98.0	87.7	94.6	97.7	92.2	83.1	89.4	86.3	98.9	98.4	97.5	462
Preah Vihear	96.6	65.8	74.7	90.6	82.1	82.2	65.6	72.4	95.2	94.5	82.4	60
Prey Veng	98.7	63.2	65.4	98.3	88.5	77.3	76.9	76.0	97.1	99.4	93.4	237
Pursat	97.2	91.7	97.7	98.8	94.4	97.4	87.8	96.4	98.8	98.8	96.2	79
Ratanak Kiri	91.7	69.0	75.9	93.2	77.1	72.1	75.2	76.5	90.1	89.5	79.4	55
Siemreap	100.0	94.8	97.2	99.2	94.2	93.3	88.8	95.3	100.0	99.5	98.1	246
Preah Sihanouk	97.6	74.7	83.2	96.1	94.4	88.7	81.9	93.9	97.9	99.1	94.0	44
Stung Treng	92.9	47.9	68.7	87.3	86.6	78.9	73.4	76.2	87.3	88.6	87.6	41
Svay Rieng	98.9	43.7	85.6	97.4	89.0	75.9	66.5	86.8	97.7	98.9	93.4	132
Takeo	98.1	85.3	94.0	95.0	94.3	82.6	82.4	81.0	96.8	95.3	92.8	187
Otdar Meanchey	99.2	56.3	90.8	95.2	68.6	41.9	56.0	63.3	98.4	80.7	78.3	43
Kep	99.4	97.6	99.4	98.2	97.6	96.7	96.4	97.8	99.4	99.4	98.3	9
Pailin	94.4	53.5	93.7	97.7	93.5	79.3	87.3	87.4	97.2	97.8	92.8	16
Tboung Khmum	95.4	55.9	89.7	96.2	88.4	84.8	67.9	82.6	95.0	90.4	88.0	138
Education												
No education	92.6	71.1	81.1	93.4	84.0	79.1	72.0	81.8	93.2	89.2	88.4	346
Primary	97.3	71.9	86.2	96.6	89.1	81.4	79.6	85.0	96.3	95.2	90.0	1,280
Secondary	98.6	76.6	88.4	97.2	91.8	82.4	78.8	86.7	97.9	96.8	93.2	1,406
More than secondary	99.5	86.1	95.4	96.9	93.0	90.6	87.1	86.4	97.9	98.2	96.4	224
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	95.5	69.6	83.7	94.8	89.9	84.3	74.3	86.7	94.6	93.0	89.1	670
Second	98.4	72.2	86.8	96.8	90.4	84.7	78.0	85.4	97.6	94.6	91.8	639
Middle	97.4	73.2	85.1	96.2	89.6	78.9	75.7	85.2	97.4	96.8	91.8	641
Fourth	96.7	74.9	86.9	96.7	90.4	81.5	81.4	85.5	96.1	95.0	90.7	699
Highest	99.8	84.8	94.2	98.5	89.6	81.6	85.7	84.6	98.6	98.3	95.4	605
Total	97.5	74.8	87.2	96.5	90.0	82.2	79.0	85.5	96.8	95.5	91.7	3,254
					STILLBIRTHS							
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
				LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]								
Total	97.5	74.8	87.2	96.5	90.0	82.2	79.0	85.5	96.8	95.5	91.7	3,262

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, whether or not they received ANC for that birth. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.4 Food/cash assistance, deworming, and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentages who received food or cash assistance, took deworming medication, and took any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, and percent distribution of the number of days during which women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey took iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:			Number of days during which women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years took iron-containing supplements[1] during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:							Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Received food or cash assistance	Took deworming medication	Took any iron-containing supplements[1]	None	<60	60–89	90–179	180+	Don't know	Total	
LIVE BIRTHS											
Age at birth											
<20	12.2	75.6	98.3	1.7	2.4	5.0	88.0	2.4	0.5	100.0	268
20–34	15.8	85.0	98.0	2.0	2.6	4.7	88.1	1.6	1.0	100.0	2,491
35–49	16.9	82.0	96.6	3.4	2.7	5.6	87.1	0.6	0.6	100.0	495
Birth order[2]											
1	11.4	79.4	98.2	1.8	2.6	5.0	87.9	1.5	1.2	100.0	1,093
2–3	16.4	86.2	97.9	2.1	2.5	4.1	88.8	1.8	0.7	100.0	1,846
4–5	25.7	85.4	96.2	3.8	3.8	10.0	81.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	269
6+	31.6	83.9	91.0	9.0	0.6	0.6	89.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	47
Residence											
Urban	16.2	77.3	97.7	2.3	2.5	4.8	87.4	2.3	0.6	100.0	1,252
Rural	15.4	87.8	97.8	2.2	2.7	4.9	88.2	1.0	1.0	100.0	2,003
Province											
Banteay Meanchey	29.6	90.2	98.1	1.9	2.2	2.6	91.2	1.0	1.1	100.0	128
Battambang	27.0	88.5	99.3	0.7	1.5	4.1	92.7	0.5	0.6	100.0	216
Kampong Cham	13.6	82.0	97.4	2.6	2.4	3.3	90.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	173
Kampong Chhnang	23.1	94.0	98.6	1.4	3.5	4.5	90.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	130
Kampong Speu	8.1	92.0	97.1	2.9	3.2	5.2	87.2	0.8	0.7	100.0	173
Kampong Thom	11.1	87.8	98.3	1.7	3.7	5.0	87.9	1.1	0.6	100.0	164
Kampot	14.5	90.7	97.7	2.3	1.4	4.4	84.8	0.0	7.0	100.0	130
Kandal	14.3	80.9	95.2	4.8	6.4	5.5	75.4	8.0	0.0	100.0	255
Koh Kong	11.4	89.4	93.3	6.7	2.9	0.7	89.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	28
Kratie	14.3	87.0	96.7	3.3	0.7	8.4	86.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	88
Mondul Kiri	14.2	84.1	96.9	3.1	7.8	5.9	83.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	23
Phnom Penh	16.1	60.8	98.3	1.7	1.1	5.6	89.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	462
Preah Vihear	17.7	88.8	97.9	2.1	3.1	10.5	83.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	60
Prey Veng	14.6	85.5	99.4	0.6	0.6	5.4	90.8	1.1	1.4	100.0	237
Pursat	19.2	90.9	98.8	1.2	4.6	2.9	90.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	79
Ratanak Kiri	19.4	76.4	88.0	12.0	2.0	1.3	84.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	55
Siemreap	13.0	95.0	99.0	1.0	1.7	4.2	91.4	1.2	0.5	100.0	246
Preah Sihanouk	9.8	76.8	98.5	1.5	1.3	8.1	72.1	3.0	14.0	100.0	44
Stung Treng	22.0	80.3	95.6	4.4	12.0	10.6	69.1	3.2	0.7	100.0	41
Svay Rieng	5.8	88.0	99.4	0.6	4.1	5.5	89.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	132
Takeo	18.8	86.0	98.5	1.5	0.8	1.3	93.4	2.2	0.8	100.0	187
Otdar Meanchey	12.8	94.4	95.3	4.7	3.0	1.5	89.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	43
Kep	11.7	94.9	99.4	0.6	6.8	1.6	89.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	9
Pailin	32.8	96.5	100.0	0.0	3.4	7.9	86.1	1.7	0.9	100.0	16
Tboung Khmum	7.0	85.8	96.2	3.8	4.5	7.2	84.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	138
Education											
No education	26.0	76.9	93.3	6.7	3.8	7.1	80.4	1.2	0.8	100.0	346
Primary	19.6	88.5	97.4	2.6	3.0	5.1	88.1	0.8	0.5	100.0	1,280
Secondary	11.1	83.4	98.9	1.1	2.3	4.6	89.3	1.4	1.2	100.0	1,406
More than secondary	6.3	69.9	99.9	0.1	0.1	1.5	90.1	7.2	1.0	100.0	224
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	23.5	87.3	96.3	3.7	3.7	6.4	84.7	1.0	0.6	100.0	670
Second	16.7	87.2	98.0	2.0	2.2	4.8	89.5	0.6	0.8	100.0	639
Middle	13.9	86.2	98.6	1.4	3.6	4.4	87.3	2.0	1.2	100.0	641
Fourth	12.2	86.2	97.5	2.5	2.0	4.9	88.1	1.9	0.5	100.0	699
Highest	11.8	71.0	98.7	1.3	1.5	3.6	90.2	2.2	1.2	100.0	605
Total	15.7	83.8	97.8	2.2	2.6	4.8	87.9	1.5	0.9	100.0	3,254
STILLBIRTHS											
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3]											
Total	15.7	83.7	97.8	2.2	2.6	4.9	87.9	1.5	0.9	100.0	3,262

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Iron tablets and iron syrup
[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[3] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.5 Source of iron-containing supplements

Among women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and were given or bought iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage who obtained supplements according to source, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Source	Percentage who obtained iron-containing supplements[1] from each source:		
	Live births	Stillbirths	Live births and stillbirths[2]
Public sector	**91.0**	*	**91.1**
National hospital	2.7	*	2.6
Provincial hospital	0.8	*	0.8
Referral hospital	2.2	*	2.2
Health center	85.3	*	85.3
Health post	0.4	*	0.4
Family clinic	0.0	*	0.0
Other public sector	0.4	*	0.4
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	**8.7**	*	**8.7**
Private hospital	3.2	*	3.2
Private clinic	4.9	*	4.9
Consultation and treatment	0.2	*	0.2
General care room	0.1	*	0.1
Consultation prenatal	0.2	*	0.2
Other private medical	0.1	*	0.1
Private medical sector (NGO)	**0.9**	*	**0.9**
NGO clinic	0.9	*	0.9
Other	0.8	*	0.8
Number of women	3,185	10	3,193

Note: Supplements may have been obtained from more than one source. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 cases and has been suppressed.
NGO = Nongovernmental organization
[1] Iron tablets and iron syrup
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.6 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of women
Age at birth			
<20	81.1	90.9	268
20–34	67.0	91.8	2,491
35–49	58.6	90.2	495
Birth order[2]			
1	81.2	90.5	1,093
2–3	62.7	92.8	1,846
4–5	43.9	89.2	269
6+	29.3	73.7	47
Residence			
Urban	70.6	93.2	1,252
Rural	64.6	90.4	2,003
Province			
Banteay Meanchey	67.1	93.6	128
Battambang	47.1	89.2	216
Kampong Cham	75.1	92.2	173
Kampong Chhnang	52.9	96.9	130
Kampong Speu	76.6	94.1	173
Kampong Thom	75.5	93.3	164
Kampot	58.0	91.4	130
Kandal	62.7	85.0	255
Koh Kong	72.1	87.4	28
Kratie	62.9	90.4	88
Mondul Kiri	53.5	88.7	23
Phnom Penh	82.0	95.2	462
Preah Vihear	50.9	90.6	60
Prey Veng	74.2	90.2	237
Pursat	82.5	95.0	79
Ratanak Kiri	58.4	72.2	55
Siemreap	64.7	92.7	246
Preah Sihanouk	61.9	93.4	44
Stung Treng	28.6	87.5	41
Svay Rieng	57.0	90.1	132
Takeo	63.5	90.5	187
Otdar Meanchey	56.0	94.4	43
Kep	80.4	94.2	9
Pailin	61.3	95.9	16
Tboung Khmum	71.0	91.1	138
Education			
No education	60.3	84.0	346
Primary	64.9	91.7	1,280
Secondary	69.0	92.1	1,406
More than secondary	75.5	97.7	224
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	60.3	87.8	670
Second	65.7	91.9	639
Middle	66.4	90.8	641
Fourth	68.3	92.4	699
Highest	74.4	94.9	605
Total	66.9	91.5	3,254

[1] Includes women with two injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent birth
[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.7 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Health facility			Home	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)					
LIVE BIRTHS								
Mother's age at birth								
<20	79.8	17.0	0.0	2.6	0.6	100.0	96.8	275
20–34	78.0	19.1	0.8	1.6	0.5	100.0	97.9	2,537
35–49	76.7	20.9	0.4	1.9	0.1	100.0	98.0	510
Birth order[1]								
1	76.0	22.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	100.0	98.7	1,121
2–3	78.4	18.9	0.7	1.7	0.3	100.0	98.0	1,872
4–5	80.8	12.3	0.8	4.8	1.3	100.0	93.9	275
6+	87.6	5.5	0.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	93.0	54
Antenatal care visits[2]								
None	69.0	10.9	0.0	19.4	0.8	100.0	79.9	39
1–3	82.4	10.8	0.3	4.6	1.9	100.0	93.4	411
4+	77.2	20.8	0.7	1.1	0.2	100.0	98.8	2,801
Don't know/missing	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	4
Residence								
Urban	69.6	29.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.2	1,280
Rural	83.2	12.8	0.9	2.4	0.6	100.0	97.0	2,042
Province								
Banteay Meanchey	90.8	8.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	129
Battambang	77.5	20.0	0.0	1.4	1.1	100.0	97.5	222
Kampong Cham	78.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	179
Kampong Chhnang	95.7	3.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	132
Kampong Speu	83.4	14.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	97.7	176
Kampong Thom	76.5	7.7	6.6	9.2	0.0	100.0	90.8	166
Kampot	75.1	17.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	133
Kandal	66.7	31.3	0.0	0.8	1.1	100.0	98.1	265
Koh Kong	88.0	5.9	0.0	3.2	3.0	100.0	93.9	28
Kratie	85.6	11.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	96.9	89
Mondul Kiri	77.2	13.6	0.0	9.1	0.0	100.0	90.9	24
Phnom Penh	57.8	42.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	468
Preah Vihear	94.8	1.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	96.4	61
Prey Veng	72.0	25.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	240
Pursat	91.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	80
Ratanak Kiri	83.1	2.1	0.0	14.1	0.7	100.0	85.2	55
Siemreap	97.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	250
Preah Sihanouk	81.4	14.5	0.0	2.3	1.8	100.0	95.9	46
Stung Treng	83.1	5.5	0.0	11.4	0.0	100.0	88.6	42
Svay Rieng	91.8	5.5	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	97.2	138
Takeo	77.6	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	191
Otdar Meanchey	96.7	0.5	0.0	2.1	0.7	100.0	97.3	44
Kep	68.5	29.2	1.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	9
Pailin	91.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	16
Tboung Khmum	65.5	33.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	139
Mother's education								
No education	85.4	5.8	0.5	7.0	1.2	100.0	91.8	353
Primary	84.1	13.2	0.4	2.0	0.4	100.0	97.7	1,310
Secondary	74.8	23.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	100.0	99.2	1,434
More than secondary	50.8	47.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	225
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	89.7	3.5	0.3	5.9	0.6	100.0	93.5	689
Second	84.8	12.4	0.8	1.2	0.8	100.0	98.0	652
Middle	82.1	16.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	100.0	99.1	654
Fourth	78.1	20.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	99.3	712
Highest	53.0	45.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	615
Total	78.0	19.2	0.7	1.7	0.4	100.0	97.8	3,322
STILLBIRTHS								
Total	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	10
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3]								
Total	77.9	19.3	0.6	1.7	0.4	100.0	97.9	3,332

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 cases and has been suppressed.
NGO = Nongovernmental organization
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
[3] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.8 Cesarean section

Percentage of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered via cesarean section (C-section), according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered via C-section	Number of births
LIVE BIRTHS		
Mother's age at birth		
<20	10.5	275
20–34	18.0	2,537
35–49	21.1	510
Birth order[1]		
1	20.4	1,121
2–3	17.1	1,872
4–5	14.5	275
6+	7.9	54
Antenatal care visits[2]		
None	21.2	39
1–3	9.4	411
4+	19.1	2,801
Don't know/missing	*	4
Place of delivery		
Health facility	18.2	3,250
Public sector	10.3	2,590
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	50.2	639
Private medical sector (NGO)	(27.7)	22
Residence		
Urban	23.9	1,280
Rural	14.1	2,042
Province		
Banteay Meanchey	16.3	129
Battambang	21.5	222
Kampong Cham	15.6	179
Kampong Chhnang	9.2	132
Kampong Speu	16.2	176
Kampong Thom	6.7	166
Kampot	24.3	133
Kandal	24.5	265
Koh Kong	12.1	28
Kratie	6.3	89
Mondul Kiri	13.7	24
Phnom Penh	29.1	468
Preah Vihear	8.6	61
Prey Veng	19.0	240
Pursat	15.9	80
Ratanak Kiri	2.0	55
Siemreap	11.4	250
Preah Sihanouk	14.6	46
Stung Treng	9.3	42
Svay Rieng	9.6	138
Takeo	19.6	191
Otdar Meanchey	9.4	44
Kep	15.0	9
Pailin	12.8	16
Tboung Khmum	26.6	139
Mother's education		
No education	10.3	353
Primary	13.3	1,310
Secondary	21.0	1,434
More than secondary	36.2	225
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	8.6	689
Second	13.4	652
Middle	15.6	654
Fourth	18.7	712
Highest	34.3	615
Total	17.9	3,322
STILLBIRTHS		
Total	*	10
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3]		
Total	17.8	3,332

Note: The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in a health facility did not receive a C-section. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
NGO = Nongovernmental organization
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
[3] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.9 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage assisted by a skilled provider, and among live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| Background characteristic | Person providing assistance during delivery | | | | | | Total | Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1] | Number of live births and/or stillbirths | Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth | Number of live births |
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ other	No one					
						LIVE BIRTHS					
Mother's age at birth											
<20	20.6	73.1	3.9	2.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	97.6	275	80.6	268
20–34	28.4	68.6	1.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.8	2,537	77.1	2,491
35–49	33.9	63.3	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.0	510	72.9	495
Birth order[2]											
1	33.8	63.1	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.3	1,121	73.7	1,093
2–3	27.3	69.7	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	1,872	78.7	1,846
4–5	20.0	75.0	1.3	3.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	96.3	275	76.0	269
6+	6.9	82.6	3.5	4.6	0.0	2.4	100.0	93.0	54	77.0	47
Antenatal care visits[3]											
None	11.4	67.4	1.4	18.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	80.1	39	64.3	39
1–3	14.6	78.5	2.5	3.5	0.5	0.4	100.0	95.6	411	77.6	411
4+	31.0	66.4	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	2,801	76.8	2,801
Don't know/missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	4	*	4
Place of delivery											
Health facility	29.0	68.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3,250	77.7	3,185
Public sector	18.9	78.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	2,590	82.5	2,531
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	68.8	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	639	59.0	632
Private medical sector (NGO)	(64.3)	(35.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	22	*	21
Elsewhere	8.0	31.9	2.1	52.2	4.0	1.8	100.0	42.0	72	33.7	70
Residence											
Urban	40.3	58.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	1,280	72.8	1,252
Rural	21.3	74.1	2.7	1.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.0	2,042	79.2	2,003
Province											
Banteay Meanchey	8.6	91.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	129	77.2	128
Battambang	31.1	68.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	222	78.9	216
Kampong Cham	20.8	79.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	179	82.0	173
Kampong Chhnang	24.3	74.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	132	92.5	130
Kampong Speu	11.3	86.4	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	176	84.4	173
Kampong Thom	12.6	79.4	0.7	6.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	92.7	166	79.1	164
Kampot	40.5	51.4	7.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	133	74.4	130
Kandal	41.6	57.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	265	51.3	255
Koh Kong	8.2	86.2	1.1	3.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	95.5	28	76.3	28
Kratie	7.7	90.0	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	89	93.6	88
Mondul Kiri	13.5	79.6	0.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.9	24	84.8	23
Phnom Penh	51.9	48.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	468	75.5	462
Preah Vihear	6.3	60.4	30.8	2.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	97.4	61	79.6	60
Prey Veng	37.3	60.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	240	80.6	237
Pursat	11.2	78.5	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	80	85.1	79
Ratanak Kiri	4.5	81.9	0.7	12.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	87.1	55	70.1	55
Siemreap	37.4	62.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	250	56.1	246
Preah Sihanouk	10.8	87.7	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	98.5	46	84.5	44
Stung Treng	10.1	79.4	0.5	9.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	90.0	42	78.2	41
Svay Rieng	32.9	51.4	14.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	138	89.8	132
Takeo	23.6	75.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	191	79.3	187
Otdar Meanchey	5.0	91.9	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	44	79.4	43
Kep	6.4	92.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	9	88.4	9
Pailin	10.5	89.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	16	87.9	16
Tboung Khmum	27.2	72.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	139	85.6	138
Mother's education											
No education	18.2	72.3	2.8	5.6	0.7	0.4	100.0	93.3	353	75.6	346
Primary	22.3	74.7	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	1,310	78.8	1,280
Secondary	30.9	66.7	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	1,434	76.5	1,406
More than secondary	67.2	31.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	225	68.7	224
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	9.8	82.8	2.6	4.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	95.2	689	80.6	670
Second	19.7	76.1	3.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	652	81.0	639
Middle	24.6	73.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	654	79.7	641
Fourth	31.5	67.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	712	75.4	699
Highest	60.0	39.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	615	66.4	605
Total	28.6	68.1	2.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.7	3,322	76.8	3,254

Continued…

Table 9.9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery						Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of live births and/or stillbirths	Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth	Number of live births
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ other	No one					
STILLBIRTHS											
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	10	na	na
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[4]											
Total	28.6	68.1	2.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.7	3,332	na	na

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
NGO = Nongovernmental organization
na = not applicable
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse/midwife, and auxiliary midwife.
[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[3] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
[4] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.10 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of delivery, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Type of delivery	<6 hours	6–11 hours	12–23 hours	1–2 days	3+ days	Missing	Total	Number of women
			LIVE BIRTHS					
Vaginal birth	6.7	1.7	0.5	53.8	37.2	0.2	100.0	2,601
Cesarean section	4.5	0.8	0.0	9.2	84.8	0.6	100.0	583
			STILLBIRTHS					
Vaginal birth	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Cesarean section	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
			LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[1]					
Vaginal birth	6.7	1.7	0.5	53.8	37.2	0.2	100.0	2,608
Cesarean section	4.5	0.8	0.0	9.2	84.9	0.6	100.0	584

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth or stillbirth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[1]						No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	7–41 days	Don't know/ missing				
LIVE BIRTHS										
Age at birth										
<20	55.7	8.5	17.8	1.2	2.8	3.1	10.9	100.0	82.0	268
20–34	59.5	8.9	15.1	1.1	3.0	2.7	9.7	100.0	83.5	2,491
35–49	64.5	6.5	19.9	0.8	2.2	1.4	4.8	100.0	90.9	495
Birth order[3]										
1	60.3	8.8	16.1	0.9	2.7	2.4	8.8	100.0	85.3	1,093
2–3	58.8	8.4	17.0	1.2	3.1	2.5	9.1	100.0	84.2	1,846
4–5	67.1	7.1	10.1	1.0	1.9	2.8	10.0	100.0	84.3	269
6+	55.3	14.0	11.4	0.7	5.4	5.9	7.3	100.0	80.7	47
Place of delivery										
Health facility	60.8	8.5	16.2	1.0	2.9	2.5	8.0	100.0	85.5	3,185
Elsewhere	21.1	9.0	7.9	5.2	0.0	2.0	54.8	100.0	38.0	70
Residence										
Urban	59.7	8.1	20.0	1.0	2.3	1.6	7.4	100.0	87.8	1,252
Rural	60.1	8.8	13.6	1.2	3.2	3.1	10.0	100.0	82.4	2,003
Province										
Banteay Meanchey	62.8	16.6	12.8	1.3	1.0	1.6	3.9	100.0	92.2	128
Battambang	57.9	17.2	6.9	0.0	2.8	7.8	7.3	100.0	82.0	216
Kampong Cham	58.0	3.6	31.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	100.0	92.6	173
Kampong Chhnang	93.3	5.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	130
Kampong Speu	81.2	2.3	11.3	0.8	0.0	2.1	2.2	100.0	94.9	173
Kampong Thom	65.2	9.4	3.9	1.4	0.6	0.0	19.6	100.0	78.5	164
Kampot	56.6	11.0	4.8	0.0	3.3	16.8	7.5	100.0	72.4	130
Kandal	70.5	13.6	4.5	1.3	0.0	0.8	9.3	100.0	88.6	255
Koh Kong	81.3	8.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.4	100.0	94.2	28
Kratie	48.7	7.0	37.3	0.6	0.0	1.3	5.1	100.0	93.0	88
Mondul Kiri	69.5	4.5	10.7	0.5	0.0	0.4	14.4	100.0	84.7	23
Phnom Penh	46.7	3.1	40.4	0.5	1.5	0.3	7.4	100.0	90.3	462
Preah Vihear	36.5	13.3	18.2	1.2	4.3	3.1	23.3	100.0	68.1	60
Prey Veng	69.5	6.3	11.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	8.1	100.0	87.6	237
Pursat	60.9	15.2	8.1	0.7	2.3	2.8	10.0	100.0	84.2	79
Ratanak Kiri	17.9	12.4	16.6	0.7	0.0	28.2	24.2	100.0	46.9	55
Siemreap	36.2	3.0	4.1	0.5	25.2	2.0	29.0	100.0	43.3	246
Preah Sihanouk	73.0	11.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	3.5	100.0	88.3	44
Stung Treng	56.5	14.8	7.5	2.6	0.9	1.7	16.0	100.0	78.8	41
Svay Rieng	81.4	11.9	3.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.7	100.0	97.1	132
Takeo	80.5	9.5	7.8	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.8	100.0	97.8	187
Otdar Meanchey	36.4	11.5	29.0	3.2	1.6	0.9	17.4	100.0	77.0	43
Kep	75.7	1.8	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0	95.2	9
Pailin	34.4	11.8	22.5	1.4	16.2	4.3	9.4	100.0	68.8	16
Tboung Khmum	37.5	9.1	46.0	1.5	2.3	0.9	2.8	100.0	92.6	138
Education										
No education	49.4	6.3	21.6	1.0	4.3	1.6	15.9	100.0	77.2	346
Primary	63.0	8.5	12.8	1.4	2.6	2.1	9.6	100.0	84.4	1,280
Secondary	60.9	9.1	16.4	0.7	2.9	3.1	6.9	100.0	86.4	1,406
More than secondary	52.9	8.4	23.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	8.6	100.0	84.7	224
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	52.1	9.9	14.0	1.5	5.2	3.4	13.9	100.0	76.0	670
Second	61.8	8.0	12.6	1.2	3.8	3.4	9.2	100.0	82.4	639
Middle	66.6	9.3	12.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	7.5	100.0	88.5	641
Fourth	62.1	9.2	15.9	0.5	1.7	2.7	8.0	100.0	87.2	699
Highest	57.1	6.0	25.8	1.3	2.3	1.2	6.3	100.0	88.9	605
Total	59.9	8.5	16.0	1.1	2.9	2.5	9.0	100.0	84.5	3,254
STILLBIRTHS										
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	10
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[4]										
Total	60.0	8.5	16.0	1.1	2.9	2.5	9.0	100.0	84.5	3,262

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes women who received a check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, auxiliary midwife, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant
[2] Includes women who received a check after 41 days
[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[4] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.12 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider for the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check			No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
	Doctor/nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant			
LIVE BIRTHS						
Age at birth						
<20	77.1	4.7	0.1	18.0	100.0	268
20–34	80.2	3.1	0.2	16.5	100.0	2,491
35–49	88.2	2.5	0.1	9.1	100.0	495
Birth order[1]						
1	81.0	4.2	0.0	14.7	100.0	1,093
2–3	81.1	2.9	0.2	15.8	100.0	1,846
4–5	82.6	1.4	0.3	15.7	100.0	269
6+	79.6	0.9	0.2	19.3	100.0	47
Place of delivery						
Health facility	82.3	3.2	0.0	14.5	100.0	3,185
Elsewhere	29.7	1.3	7.0	62.0	100.0	70
Residence						
Urban	86.0	1.8	0.0	12.2	100.0	1,252
Rural	78.1	4.1	0.2	17.6	100.0	2,003
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	91.3	0.9	0.0	7.8	100.0	128
Battambang	79.4	2.7	0.0	18.0	100.0	216
Kampong Cham	88.0	4.6	0.0	7.4	100.0	173
Kampong Chhnang	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	130
Kampong Speu	94.1	0.8	0.0	5.1	100.0	173
Kampong Thom	71.2	6.5	0.8	21.5	100.0	164
Kampot	68.2	4.2	0.0	27.6	100.0	130
Kandal	87.9	0.7	0.0	11.4	100.0	255
Koh Kong	93.1	1.0	0.0	5.8	100.0	28
Kratie	92.3	0.0	0.7	7.0	100.0	88
Mondul Kiri	82.6	0.2	1.9	15.3	100.0	23
Phnom Penh	90.1	0.2	0.0	9.7	100.0	462
Preah Vihear	42.0	26.1	0.0	31.9	100.0	60
Prey Veng	87.6	0.0	0.0	12.4	100.0	237
Pursat	69.1	15.2	0.0	15.8	100.0	79
Ratanak Kiri	45.5	1.4	0.0	53.1	100.0	55
Siemreap	43.3	0.0	0.0	56.7	100.0	246
Preah Sihanouk	88.3	0.0	0.0	11.7	100.0	44
Stung Treng	77.9	0.0	0.9	21.2	100.0	41
Svay Rieng	73.9	21.6	1.6	2.9	100.0	132
Takeo	93.2	4.5	0.0	2.2	100.0	187
Otdar Meanchey	77.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	100.0	43
Kep	93.0	2.3	0.0	4.8	100.0	9
Pailin	67.3	1.5	0.0	31.2	100.0	16
Tboung Khmum	90.8	1.8	0.0	7.4	100.0	138
Education						
No education	73.5	3.4	0.3	22.8	100.0	346
Primary	81.1	3.1	0.2	15.6	100.0	1,280
Secondary	82.9	3.4	0.1	13.6	100.0	1,406
More than secondary	82.6	2.1	0.0	15.3	100.0	224
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	72.0	3.6	0.4	24.0	100.0	670
Second	77.7	4.3	0.3	17.6	100.0	639
Middle	84.9	3.6	0.0	11.5	100.0	641
Fourth	84.2	3.0	0.0	12.8	100.0	699
Highest	87.5	1.4	0.0	11.1	100.0	605
Total	81.2	3.2	0.1	15.5	100.0	3,254
STILLBIRTHS						
Total	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]						
Total	81.2	3.2	0.1	15.5	100.0	3,262

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.13 Content of postnatal care for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected checks were performed during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom, during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any health care provider:					Percentage with all five checks performed in the first 2 days after birth	Number of women
	Measured blood pressure	Discussed vaginal bleeding	Discussed family planning	Asked if able to urinate	Asked if there is any pain		
			LIVE BIRTHS				
Age at birth							
<20	70.8	72.6	54.8	70.1	72.4	42.2	268
20–34	77.6	76.9	56.7	73.4	75.7	47.5	2,491
35–49	76.9	77.3	57.6	73.1	71.9	48.3	495
Birth order[1]							
1	79.6	78.4	54.2	75.2	77.5	45.5	1,093
2–3	76.3	76.2	57.9	72.9	75.0	48.3	1,846
4–5	75.0	76.6	60.5	70.3	68.5	49.8	269
6+	52.3	51.4	45.0	45.9	41.1	29.2	47
Place of delivery							
Health facility	77.9	77.6	57.5	74.0	75.7	47.9	3,185
Public sector	75.7	75.4	57.4	72.5	73.0	47.1	2,531
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	86.9	86.2	57.2	80.0	86.3	49.8	632
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Elsewhere	33.1	33.6	23.0	29.5	37.4	17.0	70
Residence							
Urban	79.8	79.7	57.7	77.5	80.4	50.8	1,252
Rural	75.2	74.7	56.1	70.3	71.4	45.0	2,003
Province							
Banteay Meanchey	68.5	79.6	70.2	74.3	78.5	54.1	128
Battambang	83.4	88.1	58.0	77.9	81.6	48.1	216
Kampong Cham	68.8	67.5	44.2	65.3	65.8	30.9	173
Kampong Chhnang	74.2	81.6	54.9	80.3	70.8	48.5	130
Kampong Speu	68.2	65.5	53.9	64.8	66.9	51.6	173
Kampong Thom	60.8	59.3	53.8	56.9	58.3	46.5	164
Kampot	55.6	64.9	51.9	58.2	57.2	29.3	130
Kandal	68.1	70.0	40.6	57.4	68.9	31.8	255
Koh Kong	76.2	82.9	74.8	75.7	78.6	66.3	28
Kratie	92.0	85.6	69.0	77.5	83.8	63.1	88
Mondul Kiri	60.4	61.7	45.1	65.1	67.7	40.7	23
Phnom Penh	85.2	87.3	64.5	85.8	88.4	57.2	462
Preah Vihear	48.2	32.8	25.6	29.1	23.5	6.8	60
Prey Veng	83.6	82.8	46.3	78.3	85.2	37.5	237
Pursat	89.9	84.4	66.1	82.5	86.5	61.2	79
Ratanak Kiri	47.2	45.9	27.3	31.2	35.1	14.2	55
Siemreap	94.6	90.5	84.3	90.9	89.6	74.6	246
Preah Sihanouk	70.3	68.4	53.1	67.2	64.6	42.0	44
Stung Treng	69.7	72.3	54.1	61.6	66.1	42.7	41
Svay Rieng	77.8	68.4	45.6	88.7	61.2	33.3	132
Takeo	90.3	87.4	70.2	87.3	88.7	64.4	187
Otdar Meanchey	65.6	43.1	40.7	34.9	52.8	22.3	43
Kep	89.0	89.6	78.4	89.5	87.8	76.3	9
Pailin	92.9	85.4	58.9	82.8	86.1	47.3	16
Tboung Khmum	80.2	76.8	51.0	65.2	74.8	42.3	138
Mother's education							
No education	62.8	64.1	49.8	60.0	59.5	39.0	346
Primary	76.2	77.1	56.1	72.3	73.6	46.9	1,280
Secondary	78.7	77.0	57.7	74.5	77.1	47.5	1,406
More than secondary	91.9	90.9	64.6	89.0	91.6	59.7	224
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	70.0	68.7	54.0	64.1	63.5	42.8	670
Second	73.9	73.7	57.9	70.5	72.4	46.0	639
Middle	76.2	74.8	53.1	71.7	73.8	43.2	641
Fourth	77.8	78.9	54.3	75.7	77.6	46.1	699
Highest	87.7	87.7	65.1	84.1	88.0	59.0	605
Total	77.0	76.6	56.7	73.1	74.9	47.2	3,254
			STILLBIRTHS				
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
			LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]				
Total	77.0	76.6	56.7	73.0	74.9	47.2	3,262

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
NGO = Nongovernmental organization
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.14 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check[1]						No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1–3 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	5.3	42.6	8.5	21.1	2.1	2.3	18.2	100.0	77.4	268
20–34	4.8	47.5	8.0	16.6	1.9	2.4	18.9	100.0	76.8	2,491
35–49	6.1	50.7	4.0	18.6	1.3	1.4	17.9	100.0	79.4	495
Birth order[3]										
1	5.9	47.4	7.8	16.6	2.2	2.4	17.7	100.0	77.7	1,093
2–3	4.3	47.1	7.3	18.4	1.7	2.3	19.0	100.0	77.1	1,846
4–5	7.6	50.6	6.3	12.2	1.2	1.6	20.4	100.0	76.8	269
6+	2.2	51.5	9.0	14.5	0.0	3.1	19.7	100.0	77.2	47
Place of delivery										
Health facility	5.1	48.3	7.5	17.4	1.8	2.2	17.8	100.0	78.2	3,185
Elsewhere	4.3	11.8	6.0	10.9	2.8	5.0	59.3	100.0	33.0	70
Residence										
Urban	5.9	43.8	8.8	21.4	1.8	1.5	16.9	100.0	79.9	1,252
Rural	4.5	49.9	6.6	14.6	1.8	2.8	19.8	100.0	75.6	2,003
Province										
Banteay Meanchey	0.6	57.4	18.4	14.8	1.3	0.8	6.7	100.0	91.1	128
Battambang	12.2	39.8	12.8	5.6	0.4	3.9	25.4	100.0	70.3	216
Kampong Cham	0.9	47.8	3.1	30.9	1.8	0.7	14.8	100.0	82.7	173
Kampong Chhnang	4.8	87.3	3.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	3.3	100.0	96.0	130
Kampong Speu	23.5	51.3	1.5	14.6	2.5	2.1	4.4	100.0	90.9	173
Kampong Thom	15.2	51.7	6.0	2.5	0.7	0.5	23.4	100.0	75.4	164
Kampot	0.0	46.9	7.3	9.2	1.4	15.3	20.0	100.0	63.4	130
Kandal	0.8	56.3	11.0	7.7	4.5	0.8	18.9	100.0	75.8	255
Koh Kong	21.0	56.2	6.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	8.1	100.0	91.9	28
Kratie	2.1	36.6	4.9	35.0	0.0	1.3	20.1	100.0	78.6	88
Mondul Kiri	1.7	67.3	4.7	9.7	0.0	0.4	16.2	100.0	83.4	23
Phnom Penh	4.1	33.5	6.1	39.6	1.1	1.4	14.2	100.0	83.4	462
Preah Vihear	2.0	13.8	3.0	15.4	0.7	2.8	62.3	100.0	34.2	60
Prey Veng	0.0	57.1	5.9	17.3	8.8	0.6	10.4	100.0	80.2	237
Pursat	1.9	55.8	13.1	15.3	0.7	0.0	13.1	100.0	86.2	79
Ratanak Kiri	0.0	11.6	11.8	17.9	0.0	24.0	34.7	100.0	41.3	55
Siemreap	0.0	36.8	2.2	3.5	0.5	0.7	56.3	100.0	42.4	246
Preah Sihanouk	6.8	58.7	9.8	6.7	0.0	7.5	10.5	100.0	82.0	44
Stung Treng	5.9	45.3	10.2	9.7	1.2	2.5	25.0	100.0	71.2	41
Svay Rieng	16.5	50.3	9.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	18.2	100.0	81.8	132
Takeo	2.0	73.6	9.5	9.8	1.5	2.2	1.4	100.0	94.9	187
Otdar Meanchey	2.8	30.1	9.7	22.2	3.1	0.9	31.3	100.0	64.7	43
Kep	0.0	54.7	6.2	35.9	0.7	0.0	2.4	100.0	96.9	9
Pailin	2.2	21.9	16.5	29.6	2.2	1.9	25.6	100.0	70.2	16
Tboung Khmum	0.0	30.4	8.5	48.0	0.7	0.6	11.7	100.0	86.9	138
Mother's education										
No education	3.6	38.1	4.4	21.8	2.1	2.1	28.0	100.0	67.8	346
Primary	5.2	49.7	6.9	15.4	2.1	1.6	19.2	100.0	77.1	1,280
Secondary	5.5	49.4	8.1	16.8	1.5	2.7	15.9	100.0	79.8	1,406
More than secondary	3.7	38.5	11.1	23.7	1.6	3.2	18.3	100.0	77.0	224
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	4.5	41.1	7.7	14.7	1.0	2.6	28.3	100.0	68.0	670
Second	4.7	51.8	6.5	14.3	2.3	2.8	17.5	100.0	77.4	639
Middle	6.5	52.5	6.7	15.0	2.6	2.0	14.8	100.0	80.7	641
Fourth	5.2	51.5	7.6	15.2	0.8	2.1	17.6	100.0	79.5	699
Highest	4.4	40.4	8.6	27.9	2.4	1.9	14.6	100.0	81.2	605
Total	5.1	47.5	7.4	17.2	1.8	2.3	18.7	100.0	77.3	3,254

[1] Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, auxiliary midwife, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant
[2] Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life
[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.15 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check			No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Doctor/nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant			
Mother's age at birth						
<20	73.8	3.2	0.5	22.6	100.0	268
20–34	73.8	2.9	0.1	23.2	100.0	2,491
35–49	77.7	1.5	0.2	20.6	100.0	495
Birth order[1]						
1	73.9	3.7	0.1	22.3	100.0	1,093
2–3	74.5	2.4	0.2	22.9	100.0	1,846
4–5	75.5	1.0	0.3	23.2	100.0	269
6+	75.6	0.9	0.7	22.8	100.0	47
Place of delivery						
Health facility	75.5	2.7	0.0	21.8	100.0	3,185
Elsewhere	23.7	1.5	7.8	67.0	100.0	70
Residence						
Urban	78.7	1.1	0.0	20.1	100.0	1,252
Rural	71.7	3.7	0.3	24.4	100.0	2,003
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	90.3	0.9	0.0	8.9	100.0	128
Battambang	68.4	1.9	0.0	29.7	100.0	216
Kampong Cham	80.9	1.8	0.0	17.3	100.0	173
Kampong Chhnang	96.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	130
Kampong Speu	90.9	0.0	0.0	9.1	100.0	173
Kampong Thom	64.4	9.5	1.5	24.6	100.0	164
Kampot	60.5	2.9	0.0	36.6	100.0	130
Kandal	75.0	0.8	0.0	24.2	100.0	255
Koh Kong	91.9	0.0	0.0	8.1	100.0	28
Kratie	78.6	0.0	0.0	21.4	100.0	88
Mondul Kiri	81.1	0.4	1.9	16.6	100.0	23
Phnom Penh	83.4	0.0	0.0	16.6	100.0	462
Preah Vihear	23.4	10.8	0.0	65.8	100.0	60
Prey Veng	80.2	0.0	0.0	19.8	100.0	237
Pursat	60.2	26.0	0.0	13.8	100.0	79
Ratanak Kiri	39.3	2.1	0.0	58.7	100.0	55
Siemreap	42.4	0.0	0.0	57.6	100.0	246
Preah Sihanouk	81.4	0.6	0.0	18.0	100.0	44
Stung Treng	69.1	1.0	1.1	28.8	100.0	41
Svay Rieng	63.1	17.1	1.6	18.2	100.0	132
Takeo	92.7	2.2	0.0	5.1	100.0	187
Otdar Meanchey	63.6	1.2	0.0	35.3	100.0	43
Kep	91.8	5.1	0.0	3.1	100.0	9
Pailin	69.7	0.5	0.0	29.8	100.0	16
Tboung Khmum	85.1	1.8	0.0	13.1	100.0	138
Mother's education						
No education	64.3	3.4	0.2	32.2	100.0	346
Primary	73.8	2.9	0.3	22.9	100.0	1,280
Secondary	77.0	2.7	0.1	20.2	100.0	1,406
More than secondary	76.4	0.5	0.0	23.0	100.0	224
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	64.3	3.3	0.5	32.0	100.0	670
Second	73.6	3.4	0.3	22.6	100.0	639
Middle	77.5	3.2	0.0	19.3	100.0	641
Fourth	77.0	2.5	0.0	20.5	100.0	699
Highest	80.0	1.2	0.0	18.8	100.0	605
Total	74.4	2.7	0.2	22.7	100.0	3,254

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.16 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Cord examined	Temperature measured	Mother told how to recognize if the baby needs immediate medical attention	Mother counseled on breastfeeding	Mother observed breastfeeding	Mother both counseled on breastfeeding and observed breastfeeding	Weighed[1]	Percentage with five[2] signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	68.6	53.5	59.9	70.8	55.5	52.8	95.1	42.6	268
20–34	75.5	61.6	62.4	71.9	58.4	56.5	97.8	47.8	2,491
35–49	73.9	63.9	63.7	70.8	59.3	56.5	97.1	51.5	495
Birth order[3]									
1	76.8	64.5	64.9	74.9	61.5	58.8	97.5	49.8	1,093
2–3	74.2	59.9	61.9	71.6	57.5	55.8	98.0	48.2	1,846
4–5	70.8	60.0	57.7	61.2	52.0	48.9	94.0	40.7	269
6+	64.5	44.9	48.1	55.6	51.4	51.4	93.8	39.3	47
Place of delivery									
Health facility	75.5	62.1	63.2	72.4	59.1	56.9	98.5	48.6	3,185
Elsewhere	37.4	24.0	24.7	37.7	21.6	21.6	49.2	17.7	70
Residence									
Urban	78.5	69.3	67.2	71.7	61.8	59.9	99.4	56.0	1,252
Rural	72.2	56.2	59.3	71.5	56.1	53.9	96.2	42.9	2,003
Province									
Banteay Meanchey	74.0	53.4	64.4	77.3	74.2	68.4	98.3	45.6	128
Battambang	77.9	70.1	72.8	79.2	62.1	59.4	100.0	57.9	216
Kampong Cham	68.8	63.3	48.3	67.9	66.2	60.2	98.3	39.8	173
Kampong Chhnang	76.7	30.5	51.0	64.4	50.1	46.3	98.7	25.3	130
Kampong Speu	65.2	55.4	64.7	71.4	63.8	63.0	95.4	46.8	173
Kampong Thom	53.9	47.7	51.0	57.0	52.3	51.7	94.9	43.6	164
Kampot	60.5	36.8	46.3	62.4	47.9	45.1	95.9	27.6	130
Kandal	66.9	55.9	53.1	51.4	37.0	34.7	99.4	41.2	255
Koh Kong	82.5	72.0	76.7	81.8	72.0	72.0	94.1	70.5	28
Kratie	81.8	60.1	73.9	81.4	63.6	60.7	98.8	52.4	88
Mondul Kiri	61.0	50.4	55.8	62.9	52.3	50.8	90.4	45.7	23
Phnom Penh	87.9	85.4	79.0	77.1	74.3	72.9	100.0	69.0	462
Preah Vihear	30.7	16.6	36.2	51.5	21.6	20.4	98.6	13.7	60
Prey Veng	79.4	54.7	62.0	75.1	47.5	47.0	89.5	37.0	237
Pursat	85.3	77.1	73.3	84.1	76.9	74.6	96.8	61.0	79
Ratanak Kiri	30.1	10.9	43.1	32.9	21.7	21.7	83.9	8.4	55
Siemreap	91.9	83.6	90.9	93.9	79.3	78.8	100.0	77.4	246
Preah Sihanouk	63.6	56.0	57.7	65.4	51.1	48.4	96.4	42.9	44
Stung Treng	57.9	49.2	56.0	64.0	59.0	57.3	90.6	41.3	41
Svay Rieng	79.3	44.9	30.4	65.7	26.2	23.6	99.4	22.2	132
Takeo	87.5	82.9	56.3	84.1	76.7	72.9	98.8	52.1	187
Otdar Meanchey	62.7	31.1	33.0	47.5	16.7	16.7	98.6	12.9	43
Kep	86.8	78.9	86.1	83.3	72.8	71.9	98.4	74.5	9
Pailin	79.9	78.9	71.3	78.0	63.1	61.1	100.0	58.4	16
Tboung Khmum	71.9	56.6	61.8	74.6	46.5	45.7	99.0	47.3	138
Mother's education									
No education	62.8	50.9	54.5	60.0	52.4	49.8	91.7	38.8	346
Primary	73.7	59.0	61.8	71.0	55.6	53.6	97.9	46.5	1,280
Secondary	75.9	63.6	62.2	72.5	59.8	57.6	98.4	48.5	1,406
More than secondary	90.4	76.0	79.1	88.0	73.2	72.1	97.9	67.4	224
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	64.4	48.7	55.1	66.7	52.8	50.2	93.7	37.4	670
Second	71.0	56.8	60.5	71.1	57.2	54.8	96.8	43.3	639
Middle	74.6	59.7	60.0	71.4	57.0	54.6	98.6	48.1	641
Fourth	76.0	63.3	60.1	69.5	58.5	55.8	99.3	46.3	699
Highest	88.2	79.3	77.4	80.4	66.8	66.3	99.1	66.4	605
Total	74.6	61.3	62.4	71.6	58.3	56.2	97.5	48.0	3,254

[1] Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.
[2] The functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and counseling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs/how to recognize if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing. Corresponds to the definition of the five signal functions to assess the content of postnatal care for newborns described in Moran et al. 2013.
[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.17 Postnatal checks for mothers and newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom mothers age 15–49 received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for whom newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for whom both mothers and newborns received a postnatal check, and percentage for whom neither mothers nor newborns received a postnatal check, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| Background characteristic | Percentage who received a postnatal check[1] during the first 2 days after birth | | | | |
	Mother	Newborn	Both mother and newborn	Neither mother nor newborn received postnatal check[2]	Number of births
Mother's age at birth					
<20	82.0	77.4	74.8	15.4	268
20–34	83.5	76.8	73.5	13.1	2,491
35–49	90.9	79.4	77.8	7.5	495
Birth order[3]					
1	85.3	77.7	74.4	11.4	1,093
2–3	84.2	77.1	74.0	12.7	1,846
4–5	84.3	76.8	75.6	14.5	269
6+	80.7	77.2	73.9	16.0	47
Place of delivery					
Health facility	85.5	78.2	75.3	11.5	3,185
Public sector	84.2	76.8	74.0	12.9	2,531
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	90.7	84.3	80.8	5.8	632
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	*	*	*	21
Elsewhere	38.0	33.0	26.9	56.0	70
Residence					
Urban	87.8	79.9	76.9	9.2	1,252
Rural	82.4	75.6	72.6	14.5	2,003
Province					
Banteay Meanchey	92.2	91.1	87.4	4.2	128
Battambang	82.0	70.3	67.0	14.7	216
Kampong Cham	92.6	82.7	80.7	5.4	173
Kampong Chhnang	99.2	96.0	96.0	0.8	130
Kampong Speu	94.9	90.9	89.6	3.8	173
Kampong Thom	78.5	75.4	71.8	17.9	164
Kampot	72.4	63.4	55.9	20.1	130
Kandal	88.6	75.8	72.4	8.0	255
Koh Kong	94.2	91.9	91.1	5.0	28
Kratie	93.0	78.6	78.0	6.4	88
Mondul Kiri	84.7	83.4	80.0	11.9	23
Phnom Penh	90.3	83.4	79.2	5.6	462
Preah Vihear	68.1	34.2	32.8	30.5	60
Prey Veng	87.6	80.2	75.7	7.9	237
Pursat	84.2	86.2	78.9	8.4	79
Ratanak Kiri	46.9	41.3	36.7	48.5	55
Siemreap	43.3	42.4	40.8	55.0	246
Preah Sihanouk	88.3	82.0	78.4	8.1	44
Stung Treng	78.8	71.2	70.0	20.0	41
Svay Rieng	97.1	81.8	80.1	1.2	132
Takeo	97.8	94.9	92.7	0.0	187
Otdar Meanchey	77.0	64.7	64.1	22.4	43
Kep	95.2	96.9	94.6	2.5	9
Pailin	68.8	70.2	65.6	26.6	16
Tboung Khmum	92.6	86.9	85.2	5.7	138
Mother's education					
No education	77.2	67.8	66.0	21.0	346
Primary	84.4	77.1	73.7	12.3	1,280
Secondary	86.4	79.8	76.7	10.5	1,406
More than secondary	84.7	77.0	74.2	12.5	224
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	76.0	68.0	65.6	21.6	670
Second	82.4	77.4	73.6	13.9	639
Middle	88.5	80.7	77.7	8.5	641
Fourth	87.2	79.5	76.6	9.9	699
Highest	88.9	81.2	78.1	8.1	605
Total	84.5	77.3	74.2	12.5	3,254

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
NGO = Nongovernmental organization
[1] Includes checks from a doctor, nurse/midwife, auxiliary midwife, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant
[2] Includes checks after the first 2 days or by other persons
[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.18 Men's involvement in maternal health care

Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2, percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child; among men for whom the mother of the youngest child age 0–2 had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child, percentage who were present for any antenatal check-up; among men with a child age 0–2, percentage who report that their child was born in a health facility; and among men whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility, percentage who went to the health facility with the mother, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Among men age 15–49 with a child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility	
	Percentage who reported that the youngest child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during pregnancy with the child	Number of men	Percentage ever present during any antenatal check-up	Number of men	Percentage who reported that their child was born in a health facility	Number of men	Percentage who went with the child's mother to health facility	Number of men
Father's age at interview								
<20	*	15	*	15	*	15	*	13
20–34	93.7	1,199	95.4	1,123	94.8	1,199	96.9	1,137
35–49	92.0	607	92.6	558	93.1	607	97.0	565
Number of children ever fathered								
1	92.2	590	94.9	544	93.7	590	96.9	553
2–3	93.5	1,037	94.3	970	94.2	1,037	96.7	977
4–5	95.1	164	95.1	156	96.4	164	99.3	158
6+	(89.5)	30	(88.4)	27	(93.4)	30	(94.4)	28
Residence								
Urban	91.1	745	96.1	679	94.7	745	97.9	705
Rural	94.6	1,076	93.5	1,018	93.9	1,076	96.3	1,010
Province								
Banteay Meanchey	92.4	67	86.7	62	94.6	67	95.5	63
Battambang	93.4	124	97.3	116	95.3	124	97.3	118
Kampong Cham	100.0	103	92.1	103	89.9	103	97.0	92
Kampong Chhnang	90.5	53	100.0	48	100.0	53	94.8	53
Kampong Speu	91.9	111	100.0	102	96.4	111	98.9	107
Kampong Thom	92.7	77	89.9	72	91.8	77	95.3	71
Kampot	89.2	59	100.0	53	87.6	59	97.6	52
Kandal	96.3	146	95.2	141	92.1	146	100.0	135
Koh Kong	90.1	13	97.7	12	97.8	13	100.0	13
Kratie	77.3	55	98.7	43	94.4	55	97.8	52
Mondul Kiri	94.8	13	94.5	13	83.5	13	91.2	11
Phnom Penh	84.2	276	99.2	233	97.9	276	97.6	271
Preah Vihear	97.2	38	98.2	36	97.9	38	100.0	37
Prey Veng	98.7	128	98.9	126	92.4	128	99.4	118
Pursat	98.0	44	96.6	43	100.0	44	98.0	44
Ratanak Kiri	97.5	35	97.8	34	83.7	35	95.7	29
Siemreap	99.5	165	86.0	164	97.5	165	96.5	161
Preah Sihanouk	93.4	20	97.0	19	100.0	20	100.0	20
Stung Treng	90.3	23	87.0	21	86.3	23	98.7	20
Svay Rieng	100.0	64	83.7	64	97.4	64	91.1	63
Takeo	96.0	96	91.6	92	83.6	96	91.6	80
Otdar Meanchey	98.4	22	88.9	22	100.0	22	95.5	22
Kep	93.6	5	97.0	4	89.7	5	96.8	4
Pailin	97.2	8	100.0	8	100.0	8	94.0	8
Tboung Khmum	89.5	75	92.3	67	95.6	75	95.3	71
Father's education								
No education	90.7	104	94.3	95	91.4	104	94.6	96
Primary	92.4	712	92.7	658	95.0	712	97.8	676
Secondary	93.8	813	95.1	763	94.1	813	96.0	764
More than secondary	94.4	191	98.7	181	93.5	191	99.2	179
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	92.8	366	93.9	339	92.9	366	97.2	339
Second	97.0	322	91.8	313	95.5	322	95.4	308
Middle	92.1	309	94.5	285	95.9	309	96.7	297
Fourth	93.2	429	94.1	400	92.7	429	97.0	398
Highest	91.1	395	97.9	360	94.7	395	98.2	374
Total	93.2	1,820	94.5	1,696	94.2	1,820	97.0	1,715

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 9.19 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer

Percentage of women age 15–49 ever examined by a doctor or health care worker for breast cancer and percentage ever tested by a doctor or health care worker for cervical cancer, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage examined for breast cancer	Percentage tested for cervical cancer	Number of women
Age			
15–29	5.4	6.5	8,556
30–49	14.5	21.9	10,940
30–34	13.8	19.4	3,272
35–39	15.3	23.0	3,367
40–44	15.0	23.6	2,598
45–49	13.2	21.8	1,704
30–44	14.7	21.9	9,236
40–49	14.3	22.9	4,301
Number of living children			
0	3.5	4.0	5,838
1–2	13.2	19.4	8,767
3–4	14.7	21.7	4,215
5+	9.8	16.2	676
Marital status			
Never married	2.3	1.7	4,788
Married or living together	13.1	19.5	13,492
Divorced/separated/widowed	13.9	20.0	1,216
Employment (last 12 months)			
Not employed	8.1	10.5	4,913
Employed for cash	11.9	17.8	13,245
Employed not for cash	5.3	5.9	1,337
Residence			
Urban	13.0	20.0	8,239
Rural	8.6	11.6	11,257
Province			
Banteay Meanchey	12.9	18.3	763
Battambang	17.0	19.9	1,347
Kampong Cham	12.1	11.6	1,163
Kampong Chhnang	4.1	5.1	675
Kampong Speu	3.1	3.1	1,226
Kampong Thom	12.6	17.9	819
Kampot	10.3	13.9	781
Kandal	5.8	14.3	1,445
Koh Kong	5.6	4.5	140
Kratie	6.4	8.2	443
Mondul Kiri	7.5	7.3	115
Phnom Penh	17.2	28.4	3,160
Preah Vihear	5.2	6.4	332
Prey Veng	8.4	14.2	1,233
Pursat	7.0	5.7	432
Ratanak Kiri	4.4	4.4	293
Siemreap	17.6	19.9	1,548
Preah Sihanouk	6.5	10.5	243
Stung Treng	7.1	4.7	195
Svay Rieng	3.6	9.2	735
Takeo	6.0	14.5	1,162
Otdar Meanchey	3.5	6.3	242
Kep	2.6	4.6	57
Pailin	11.7	16.4	96
Tboung Khmum	8.7	9.6	851
Education			
No education	8.7	12.6	2,265
Primary	10.7	15.6	7,554
Secondary	9.9	14.0	8,278
More than secondary	15.4	23.3	1,399
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	7.3	7.5	3,393
Second	7.4	9.6	3,529
Middle	8.2	11.1	3,831
Fourth	10.2	15.8	4,266
Highest	17.6	28.2	4,477
Total	10.5	15.1	19,496

Table 9.20 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15–49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

	Problems in accessing health care					
Background characteristic	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
Age						
15–19	28.4	50.9	23.4	46.5	67.9	2,981
20–34	22.9	48.7	19.8	31.5	57.7	8,847
35–49	24.6	52.7	22.1	33.1	60.6	7,668
Number of living children						
0	25.5	48.6	20.1	39.7	62.3	5,838
1–2	23.0	49.3	20.7	31.4	57.9	8,767
3–4	25.0	53.6	22.8	32.8	61.2	4,215
5+	30.6	65.5	29.4	39.9	72.0	676
Marital status						
Never married	25.8	48.8	20.2	40.8	63.0	4,788
Married or living together	24.0	50.4	21.6	32.7	59.0	13,492
Divorced/separated/ widowed	23.5	60.3	22.1	29.1	65.6	1,216
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	26.5	50.8	20.9	38.2	63.0	4,913
Employed for cash	23.5	50.1	20.7	32.1	58.9	13,245
Employed not for cash	25.3	54.9	28.3	43.8	66.3	1,337
Residence						
Urban	17.2	42.0	14.4	26.0	50.3	8,239
Rural	29.7	56.9	26.3	40.6	67.9	11,257
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	56.6	80.2	44.5	48.5	88.4	763
Battambang	10.6	62.4	18.2	45.0	74.7	1,347
Kampong Cham	9.2	42.0	3.1	7.3	45.3	1,163
Kampong Chhnang	24.3	56.3	22.3	40.8	63.4	675
Kampong Speu	41.8	69.7	30.7	37.8	71.6	1,226
Kampong Thom	31.4	40.9	32.6	36.3	52.0	819
Kampot	27.3	73.2	48.4	64.9	86.8	781
Kandal	4.2	29.8	4.9	32.1	42.7	1,445
Koh Kong	20.4	42.8	25.3	34.4	48.8	140
Kratie	40.0	60.6	27.4	41.5	71.5	443
Mondul Kiri	63.6	79.5	31.2	51.1	92.6	115
Phnom Penh	4.4	29.8	4.4	12.4	37.4	3,160
Preah Vihear	49.0	78.8	45.4	52.6	84.5	332
Prey Veng	30.5	32.6	2.3	30.0	55.9	1,233
Pursat	49.0	74.8	24.3	31.4	81.2	432
Ratanak Kiri	17.7	69.1	41.2	46.2	81.5	293
Siemreap	38.9	60.5	39.0	45.4	67.6	1,548
Preah Sihanouk	27.2	62.1	30.6	50.8	73.1	243
Stung Treng	14.9	38.9	31.8	30.1	60.4	195
Svay Rieng	9.1	14.9	4.3	28.0	36.6	735
Takeo	37.3	65.7	31.8	43.7	74.8	1,162
Otdar Meanchey	7.9	55.9	12.5	11.7	59.4	242
Kep	1.5	48.0	2.4	17.9	50.3	57
Pailin	9.1	57.0	11.7	32.2	67.3	96
Tboung Khmum	49.5	64.0	42.6	56.8	70.2	851
Education						
No education	31.6	65.7	34.1	43.9	72.7	2,265
Primary	26.0	55.5	23.1	35.6	63.9	7,554
Secondary	22.8	45.9	18.0	33.2	57.8	8,278
More than secondary	13.8	27.7	9.8	20.2	37.6	1,399
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	35.5	70.7	39.0	48.4	79.7	3,393
Second	29.9	59.2	22.4	38.5	68.0	3,529
Middle	26.7	53.7	21.6	37.1	63.4	3,831
Fourth	20.5	45.6	17.1	30.9	56.9	4,266
Highest	13.4	30.7	10.6	21.8	40.6	4,477
Total	24.4	50.6	21.3	34.5	60.4	19,496

Table 9.21 Distance from health care facility

Percent distributions of women age 15–49 by travel time to nearest health facility and by means of transport to nearest health facility, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Travel time to nearest health facility					Means of transport to nearest health facility				Number of women
	<30 minutes	30–59 minutes	60–119 minutes	2+ hours	Total	Motorized[1]	Not motorized[2]	Other	Total	
Age										
15–19	80.6	16.1	2.7	0.7	100.0	92.7	7.2	0.1	100.0	2,981
20–34	82.1	15.0	2.4	0.5	100.0	94.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	8,847
35–49	80.9	16.1	2.6	0.5	100.0	93.0	6.9	0.1	100.0	7,668
Accessing health care										
Distance to health facility is a problem	64.0	26.6	7.3	2.1	100.0	95.3	4.7	0.1	100.0	4,146
Distance to health facility is not a problem	86.1	12.6	1.2	0.1	100.0	93.1	6.8	0.1	100.0	15,350
Means of transport to nearest health facility										
Motorized[1]	80.7	16.2	2.6	0.5	100.0	na	na	na	na	18,237
Not motorized[2]	91.7	6.7	1.4	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	1,244
Other	*	*	*	*	100.0	na	na	na	na	15
Residence										
Urban	89.4	10.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	89.9	9.9	0.1	100.0	8,239
Rural	75.5	19.6	4.0	0.8	100.0	96.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	11,257
Province										
Banteay Meanchey	75.6	21.3	2.9	0.1	100.0	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	763
Battambang	78.9	18.2	2.5	0.4	100.0	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	1,347
Kampong Cham	87.1	12.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,163
Kampong Chhnang	72.5	23.6	3.9	0.0	100.0	96.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	675
Kampong Speu	55.9	40.0	3.4	0.7	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,226
Kampong Thom	76.4	18.2	3.9	1.5	100.0	94.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	819
Kampot	83.4	14.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	97.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	781
Kandal	94.4	5.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	96.9	3.1	0.1	100.0	1,445
Koh Kong	69.2	23.1	7.2	0.5	100.0	90.1	9.9	0.0	100.0	140
Kratie	64.6	22.6	10.3	2.6	100.0	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	443
Mondul Kiri	67.2	22.8	5.7	4.3	100.0	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	115
Phnom Penh	96.7	3.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	77.0	22.7	0.3	100.0	3,160
Preah Vihear	69.4	21.8	7.1	1.7	100.0	92.7	7.1	0.2	100.0	332
Prey Veng	81.6	15.4	2.9	0.2	100.0	94.2	5.7	0.1	100.0	1,233
Pursat	67.0	26.1	6.7	0.2	100.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	432
Ratanak Kiri	41.4	37.1	17.3	4.3	100.0	94.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	293
Siemreap	88.3	8.6	1.6	1.5	100.0	94.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	1,548
Preah Sihanouk	87.7	11.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	96.6	3.3	0.1	100.0	243
Stung Treng	39.6	32.7	22.8	4.9	100.0	89.4	10.6	0.0	100.0	195
Svay Rieng	89.4	9.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	95.3	4.6	0.1	100.0	735
Takeo	84.2	15.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,162
Otdar Meanchey	73.7	20.4	5.8	0.2	100.0	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	242
Kep	81.3	17.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	97.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	57
Pailin	81.2	15.6	3.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	96
Tboung Khmum	75.2	23.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	851
Education										
No education	67.9	24.0	6.5	1.6	100.0	93.1	6.9	0.0	100.0	2,265
Primary	78.2	18.4	2.8	0.6	100.0	93.2	6.7	0.1	100.0	7,554
Secondary	85.8	12.4	1.5	0.2	100.0	93.7	6.2	0.1	100.0	8,278
More than secondary	94.4	5.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	95.1	4.7	0.2	100.0	1,399
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	60.0	28.3	9.3	2.3	100.0	94.1	5.9	0.1	100.0	3,393
Second	78.1	19.4	2.2	0.3	100.0	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	3,529
Middle	81.3	17.0	1.5	0.2	100.0	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	3,831
Fourth	86.7	12.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	91.6	8.4	0.0	100.0	4,266
Highest	95.1	4.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	89.8	9.9	0.3	100.0	4,477
Total	81.4	15.6	2.5	0.5	100.0	93.5	6.4	0.1	100.0	19,496

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable
[1] Includes car/truck, public bus, motorcycle/scooter, and boat with motor
[2] Includes animal-drawn cart, bicycle, boat without motor, and walking

CHILD HEALTH

10

Key Findings

▪ *Vaccinations:* 76% of children age 12–23 months had received all basic vaccinations by the time of the survey, and 65% were fully vaccinated according to national schedule.

▪ *Symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI):* 1% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 92% of children with symptoms of ARI.

▪ *Fever:* Advice or treatment was sought for 80% of children under age 5 who had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey.

▪ *Diarrhea:* 6% of children under age 5 had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey, and advice or treatment was sought for 69% of these children. Fifty-three percent of children with diarrhea received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), while 17% received no treatment.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and program managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Cambodia.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and care-seeking behaviors for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhea.

10.1 Child's Size and Birth Weight

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight <2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age

Sample: Live births in the 2 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, from either a written record or the mother's report

Birth weight is one of the major determinants of infant and child health and mortality. Children whose birth weight is less than 2.5 kilograms, or children reported to be "very small" or "smaller than average," are considered to have a higher than average risk of early childhood death. For births in the 2 years preceding the 2021–22 CDHS, birth weight was recorded in the questionnaire if available from either a written record or the mother's recall. Because birth weight may not be known for some babies, the mother's estimate of the baby's size at birth was also obtained.

Table 10.1 shows that 98% of births have a reported birth weight. Among those births for which the mother was able to report the baby's weight, 6% were classified as low birth weight (less than 2.5 kilograms at birth).

Table 10.1 also includes information on the mother's assessment of the baby's size at birth. In the absence of birth weight, a mother's subjective assessment of the size of the baby at birth may be useful. However,

this assessment may vary among respondents because it is based on the mother's own perception of what is small, average, or large for a baby and not on a uniform definition. Ninety-three percent of infants were considered by their mothers to be average or larger than average in size, 6% were perceived as smaller than average, and 1% were considered very small.

10.2   VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Universal immunization of children against common vaccine-preventable diseases is crucial to reducing infant and child morbidity and mortality. In Cambodia, routine childhood vaccines include bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) (tuberculosis), HepB (hepatitis B), oral polio vaccine (OPV) or inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), pentavalent or DPT-HepB-Hib (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b), pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), and measles-rubella (MR).

Information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways in the 2021–22 CDHS: from written vaccination records, including vaccination or health cards, and from verbal reports. For each child born in the 3 years before the survey, mothers were asked to show the interviewer the vaccination card or other document used for recording the child's immunizations. If the vaccination card or other document was available, the interviewer copied the dates of each vaccination received. If a vaccination was not recorded on the vaccination card or document as having been administered, the mother was asked to recall whether that particular vaccination had been given. If the mother was not able to present the vaccination card or other document for a child, she was asked to recall whether the child had received the BCG, hepatitis B birth dose, polio, DPT-HepB-Hib, pneumococcal, and measles-rubella vaccines. If she indicated that the child had received any of the multidose vaccines, she was asked the number of doses the child received.

10.2.1 Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in ensuring that a child receives all recommended vaccinations on schedule. Among children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months, 98% and 97%, respectively, ever had a vaccination card or other document on which their vaccinations were recorded (**Table 10.2**). However, not all mothers were able to produce their child's vaccination card at the time of the interview. Eighty-two percent of children age 12–23 months and 73% of children age 24–35 months had vaccination cards available at the time of the interview. **Table 10.2** also provides information on vaccination card ownership and availability by background characteristics.

10.2.2 Basic Antigen Coverage

Fully vaccinated: basic antigens

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic antigens, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of polio vaccine given as oral polio vaccine (OPV), inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), or a combination of OPV and IPV
- Three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus, given as DPT-HepB-Hib
- One dose of measles-containing vaccine given as measles-rubella (MR)

Sample: Children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months

Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the proportion of children receiving all "basic" antigens. Children are considered fully vaccinated against all basic antigens if they have received the BCG vaccine, three doses each of polio vaccine and DPT-containing vaccine, and a single dose of measles-containing vaccine. In Cambodia, the BCG vaccine is usually given at birth or at first clinic contact, while the polio and DPT-containing vaccines (the latter, given in combination with HepB and Hib as DPT-HepB-Hib) are given at approximately age 6, 10, and 14 weeks. A first measles-containing vaccine (given as measles-rubella) should be given at or soon after age 9 months.

Seventy-six percent of children age 12–23 months and 78% of children age 24–35 months are fully vaccinated against all basic antigens, with 73% of those age 12–23 months and 72% of those age 24–35 months having received them by age 12 months (**Table 10.3**).

Trends: The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received all basic vaccinations increased slightly between 2014 and 2021–22, from 73% to 76% (**Figure 10.1**). Over the same time period, the percentage receiving no vaccinations has not changed.

Figure 10.1 **Trends in childhood vaccinations**

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received all basic antigens at any time before the survey

79	73	76

All basic antigens

No vaccinations

4	3	3

2010 CDHS	2014 CDHS	2021–22 CDHS
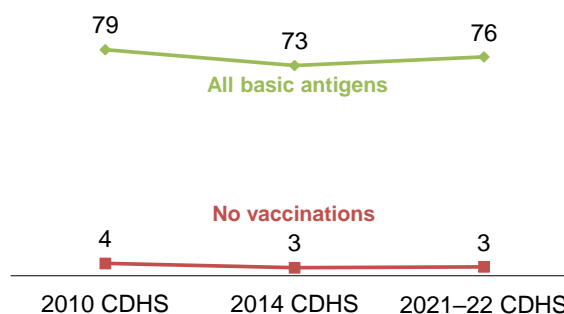
10.2.3 National Schedule Coverage

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule: age 12–23 months

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive the following:

- One dose of BCG vaccine: at birth
- Hepatitis B vaccine: at birth
- Three doses of OPV: at 6 weeks, 10 weeks, and 14 weeks after birth
- One dose of IPV: at 14 weeks after birth
- Three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib: at 6 weeks, 10 weeks, and 14 weeks after birth
- Three doses of Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV): at 6 weeks, 10 weeks, and 14 weeks after birth
- One dose of MR: at 9 months after birth

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule: age 24–35 months

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive all of the vaccinations listed above along with the following:

- A second dose of MR: at 18 months after birth

Sample: Children age 24–35 months

A second measure of vaccination coverage is the percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. In this report, a child age 12–23 months is considered to be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if the child has received all basic antigens as well as a birth dose of HepB vaccine, a dose of IPV given at the same time as a third dose of OPV, three doses of HepB and Hib (given as part of DPT-HepB-Hib), and three doses of PCV. Children age 24–35 months have received all vaccinations according to the national schedule if they have received a second dose of the MR vaccine in addition to all of the vaccinations relevant for a child age 12–23 months.

In Cambodia, only 65% of children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. This percentage drops to 55% among children age 24–35 months. Sixty-two percent of children age 12–23 months and 49% of those age 24–35 months were fully vaccinated according to the national schedule by age 12 months and by age 24 months, respectively, as recommended.

Figure 10.2 shows coverage of all age-appropriate vaccinations among children age 12–23 months. Ninety-four percent of children age 12–23 months received the BCG and HepB (birth dose) vaccines. In the case of multi-dose vaccines such as OPV, DPT-HepB-Hib, and PCV, coverage is highest for the first dose and falls for subsequent doses. For example, 95% received the first dose of OPV and 86% received the third dose. Because OPV, DPT-HepB-Hib, and PCV vaccines are often administered at the same time, their coverage rates are similar. Seventy-eight percent received a dose of IPV and 83% were vaccinated against measles-rubella. Three percent of children age 12–23 months received no vaccinations.

Figure 10.2 **Childhood vaccinations**

Percentage of children age 12–23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey
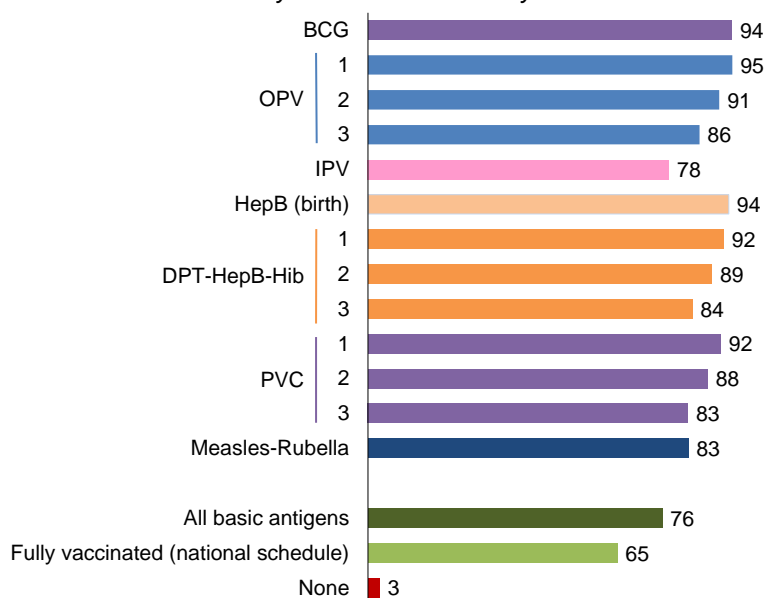
Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban children age 12–23 months are more likely to be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule than rural children (70% versus 61%) (**Figure 10.3**).

- Children of mothers with no formal education (54%) are less likely to be fully vaccinated than children of mothers with a secondary education and more than a secondary education (65% and 82%, respectively) (**Table 10.4**).

- By province, full vaccination coverage among children age 12–23 months ranges from 24% in Rattanak Kiri to 79% in Battambang (**Map 10.1**).

Figure 10.3 **Vaccination coverage by residence**

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated (according to national schedule) at any time before the survey
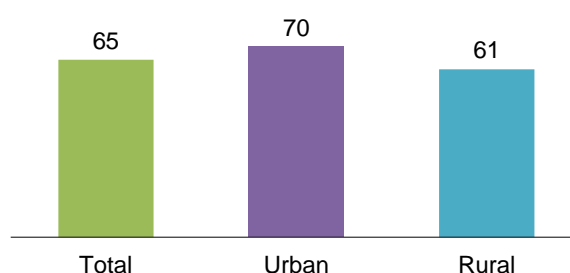
Map 10.1 Vaccination coverage by province

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated according to national schedule at any time before the survey

Otdar Meanchey
55

Banteay
Meanchey
73

Preah Vihear
61

Stung Treng
58

Ratanak Kiri
24

Siemreap
69

Battambang
79

Pailin
69

Kampong Thom
57

Mondul Kiri
52

Kratie
59

Pursat
61

Kampong
Chhnang
75

Kampong
Cham
67

Tboung
Khmum
67

Koh Kong
32

Kampong Speu
58

Phnom
Penh
67

Kandal
74

Prey
Veng
61

Svay Rieng
69

Takeo
73

Kampot
45

Preah
Sihanouk
48

Kep
67

	24–30%
	31–50%
	51–60%
	61–70%
	71–79%
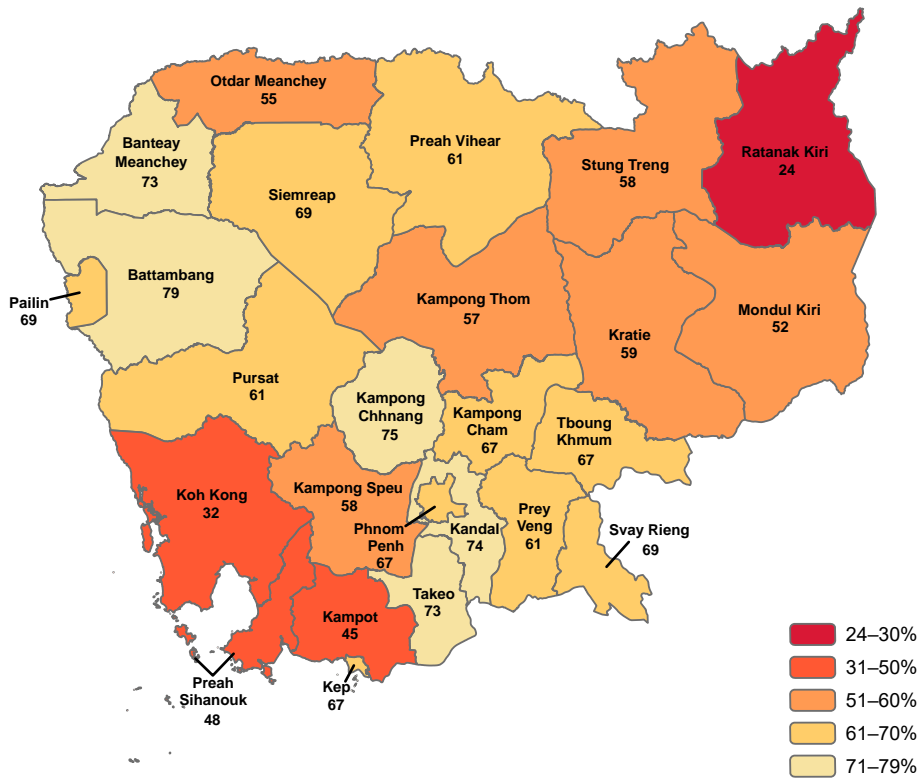
Source of Vaccinations

Table 10.5 shows that nearly all children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months received vaccinations from public medical sector sources (99% each).

10.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) AND CARE-SEEKING BEHAVIOR

Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is among the leading causes of childhood morbidity and mortality in Cambodia and throughout the world. Pneumonia is the most serious outcome of ARI in young children. Early diagnosis and treatment with antibiotics can prevent a large proportion of deaths caused by pneumonia. Cambodia is engaging in substantial efforts to reduce pneumonia morbidity and mortality. Integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) has been implemented by the Ministry of Health to address common childhood illnesses. The prevalence of ARI symptoms was estimated by asking mothers whether their children under age 5 had been ill with short or rapid breathing or difficulty breathing that was chest-related in the 2 weeks preceding the survey.

Care seeking for symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)
Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Table 10.6 shows that only 1% of children under age 5 had ARI symptoms in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 92% of children with ARI symptoms, and advice or treatment was sought the same or next day for 59% of these children.

Source of Advice or Treatment for Symptoms of ARI

Among 69% of children with symptoms of ARI, advice or treatment was sought from private medical sector facilities (primarily in the form of private clinics); only 21% were taken to public medical sector facilities (primarily public health centers) for advice or treatment (**Table 10.7**). Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought, 75% were taken to a private medical sector facility and only 23% to a public sector facility.

10.4   FEVER AND CARE-SEEKING BEHAVIOR

Fever is a major manifestation of different acute infections in children in Cambodia and can occur year-round. Delays in diagnosis and treatment of those infections may contribute to high levels of morbidity and mortality in young children.

> **Care seeking for fever**
> Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.
> *Sample:* Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Table 10.8 shows the percentage of children under age 5 with a fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey and the percentage receiving various treatments, by selected background characteristics. Among children under age 5, 13% had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Four in every five children with fever (80%) were taken for advice or treatment. Advice or treatment was sought the same or next day for 66% of children with fever, and 41% were treated with antibiotic drugs (**Table 10.8**).

Trends: The percentage of children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought declined from 88% in 2014 to 80% in 2021–22.

Source of Advice or Treatment for Fever

Among children with a fever, 59% were taken to private medical sector facilities (mostly private clinics) for advice or treatment, while only 17% were taken to public medical sector facilities (mostly public health centers) (**Table 10.9**). Among children with a fever for whom advice or treatment was sought, 73% were taken to a private medical sector facility and only 21% to a public sector facility.

10.5   DIARRHEAL DISEASE

Diarrheal disease remains an important cause of mortality and morbidity among young children in Cambodia. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and supplemental zinc, combined with continued feeding, are the recommended interventions for treating diarrhea. ORT can be provided as increased fluids (especially increased breastfeeding), as fluid prepared from a packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or as government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF). Zinc has been shown to reduce the severity and duration of diarrhea, and it is recommended that all children with diarrhea receive a 5-day course of zinc.

10.5.1 Diarrhea and Care-seeking Behavior

> **Care seeking for diarrhea**
> Children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought.
> *Sample:* Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Table 10.10 shows the percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea during the 2 weeks preceding the survey and the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, by selected background characteristics. Among children under age 5, 6% had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Sixty-nine percent of children with diarrhea were taken for advice or treatment.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children age 6–11 months were more likely than younger children and older children to have had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (12% versus 3%–9%) (**Figure 10.4**).

- The prevalence of diarrhea is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (7% versus 5%). However, children in urban areas are more likely to be taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment than children in rural areas (77% versus 65%).

- Children in households that use surface water as a source of drinking water are more likely to have had diarrhea than children in households that use improved sources of drinking water (10% versus 6%).

Figure 10.4 **Diarrhea prevalence by age**

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey
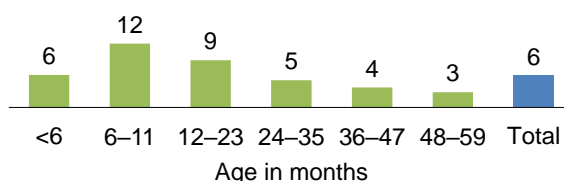
10.5.2 Feeding Practices

Appropriate feeding practices

Children with diarrhea are given more liquids than usual and as much food or more than usual.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

To reduce dehydration and minimize the effects of diarrhea on nutritional status, caregivers are encouraged to continue normal feeding or increase feeding of children with diarrhea and to increase the amount of fluids given.

Only 28% of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey were given more liquids than usual, as recommended. Forty-nine percent were given the same amount of liquids, 22% were given less liquids than usual, and 1% were given no liquids at all. Nonbreastfeeding children (28%) were slightly more likely than breastfeeding children (25%) to receive more liquid than usual (**Table 10.11**).

Four in five (79%) children with diarrhea were fed according to the recommended practice of giving the same amount of food (53%) or more food (26%). Sixteen percent of children were given less food than usual, while 2% of children received no food at all (**Table 10.11** and **Figure 10.5**).

Figure 10.5 **Feeding practices during diarrhea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey
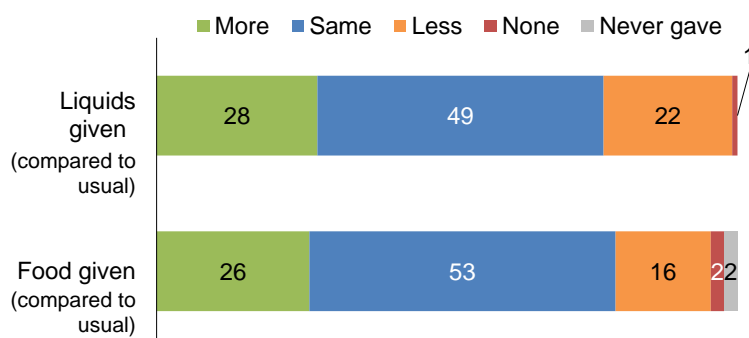
10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy, Zinc, Continued Feeding, and Other Treatments

Oral rehydration therapy

Children with diarrhea are given increased fluids, a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Table 10.12 shows that 53% of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey received ORT. Thirteen percent of children with diarrhea were given zinc, 10% received both ORS and zinc, and 9% received ORS, zinc, and continued feeding. Three percent of children received antibiotics, while 49% were given a home remedy or other treatment. Seventeen percent of children received no treatment at all (**Figure 10.6**).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea who received zinc increased from 5% in 2014 to 13% in 2021–22. The proportion of children with diarrhea who received no treatment was nearly unchanged (18% in 2014 versus 17% in 2021–22).

Figure 10.6 Treatment of diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Advice or treatment sought	69
Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS liquid	29
Zinc	13
ORS and zinc	10
ORS and continued feeding	25
ORS, zinc and continued feeding	9
ORS or increased fluids	46
Recommended home fluids (RHF)	20
ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	53
ORT and continued feeding	49
Antibiotic	3
Intravenous solution	<1
Home remedy/other	49
No treatment	17

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children with diarrhea who received zinc is higher in rural areas (14%) than in urban areas (9%).

- The proportion of children with diarrhea who received ORT is lower among those whose mothers have no formal education (45%) than among those whose mothers have primary education (56%) or secondary education (54%).

- The proportion of children with diarrhea who received ORT does not have a clear association with household wealth.

Source of Advice or Treatment for Diarrhea

Among children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought, the majority (66%) were taken to a private provider, most commonly a private clinic (30%) or a general care room (18%). About one-quarter (26%) were taken to public medical providers, mostly public health centers (21%) (**Table 10.13**).

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight by source of information (written record or mother's report), and among live births in the 2 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth based on mother's estimate | | | | | Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight according to: | | | | Among births with a reported birth weight[1] | |
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know	Total	Written record	Mother's report	Either	Number of births	Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth											
<20	1.4	8.2	90.0	0.5	100.0	47.3	47.7	95.1	275	8.4	261
20–34	1.1	5.6	93.2	0.1	100.0	46.7	51.0	97.8	2,537	6.0	2,480
35–49	0.8	6.2	92.9	0.1	100.0	50.7	46.5	97.2	510	4.5	496
Birth order											
1	1.8	7.2	90.9	0.1	100.0	46.9	50.6	97.5	1,121	8.1	1,093
2–3	0.7	5.1	94.1	0.1	100.0	48.2	49.8	98.0	1,872	4.6	1,834
4–5	0.8	5.0	93.8	0.3	100.0	44.0	50.2	94.2	275	5.4	259
6+	1.8	9.8	88.4	0.0	100.0	48.3	46.2	94.6	54	8.6	51
Mother's smoking status											
Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco	3.9	3.6	91.8	0.6	100.0	30.0	63.0	93.0	46	5.6	43
Does not smoke	1.1	5.9	92.9	0.1	100.0	47.7	49.9	97.5	3,275	5.9	3,194
Residence											
Urban	1.2	4.7	94.1	0.0	100.0	51.2	48.2	99.4	1,280	4.0	1,272
Rural	1.0	6.6	92.1	0.2	100.0	45.0	51.2	96.3	2,042	7.2	1,965
Province											
Banteay Meanchey	0.0	9.5	90.5	0.0	100.0	47.2	51.1	98.3	129	2.6	126
Battambang	1.6	10.0	88.5	0.0	100.0	25.7	74.3	100.0	222	8.0	222
Kampong Cham	0.0	0.6	99.4	0.0	100.0	51.2	47.1	98.4	179	1.4	176
Kampong Chhnang	0.0	2.4	97.6	0.0	100.0	34.9	63.8	98.7	132	3.3	130
Kampong Speu	1.5	5.2	93.3	0.0	100.0	70.3	25.2	95.5	176	2.4	168
Kampong Thom	0.5	5.5	93.3	0.6	100.0	59.6	35.4	95.0	166	7.6	158
Kampot	0.8	8.9	90.3	0.0	100.0	86.4	9.7	96.0	133	6.6	128
Kandal	1.6	8.6	89.8	0.0	100.0	68.5	30.9	99.4	265	5.9	263
Koh Kong	1.3	11.7	85.6	1.4	100.0	34.7	59.1	93.8	28	6.5	27
Kratie	0.0	6.3	93.7	0.0	100.0	61.0	37.8	98.8	89	9.5	88
Mondul Kiri	1.0	10.1	88.9	0.0	100.0	61.7	29.0	90.7	24	10.7	21
Phnom Penh	0.9	1.6	97.5	0.0	100.0	46.1	53.9	100.0	468	1.5	468
Preah Vihear	2.8	5.1	91.5	0.7	100.0	19.6	79.1	98.6	61	7.3	60
Prey Veng	0.4	8.6	91.0	0.0	100.0	2.4	86.8	89.3	240	9.6	214
Pursat	1.1	3.4	95.5	0.0	100.0	65.6	31.2	96.8	80	5.5	78
Ratanak Kiri	6.8	10.7	81.5	0.9	100.0	4.9	78.7	83.6	55	14.8	46
Siemreap	0.0	2.8	97.2	0.0	100.0	50.2	49.8	100.0	250	7.0	250
Preah Sihanouk	1.9	2.1	96.0	0.0	100.0	17.0	79.5	96.5	46	8.9	44
Stung Treng	5.8	9.3	84.9	0.0	100.0	57.9	32.8	90.8	42	10.2	38
Svay Rieng	1.5	19.2	79.3	0.0	100.0	65.6	33.3	98.8	138	9.4	136
Takeo	2.8	3.5	93.0	0.7	100.0	29.1	69.6	98.8	191	7.9	189
Otdar Meanchey	1.4	2.0	96.6	0.0	100.0	39.9	58.7	98.6	44	5.8	43
Kep	0.0	4.7	94.6	0.7	100.0	15.2	83.3	98.4	9	5.8	9
Pailin	1.3	7.1	91.6	0.0	100.0	72.3	27.7	100.0	16	12.9	16
Tboung Khmum	0.0	3.9	96.1	0.0	100.0	70.7	28.3	99.0	139	8.0	138
Mother's education											
No education	1.8	5.2	92.7	0.3	100.0	44.2	47.6	91.9	353	3.8	325
Primary	1.0	7.0	91.8	0.2	100.0	48.3	49.5	97.8	1,310	7.4	1,282
Secondary	1.2	5.1	93.7	0.0	100.0	48.1	50.3	98.4	1,434	5.2	1,411
More than secondary	0.0	5.4	94.6	0.0	100.0	42.7	55.2	97.9	225	4.8	220
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	1.9	7.0	90.8	0.3	100.0	44.3	49.4	93.8	689	8.0	646
Second	1.0	6.1	92.7	0.2	100.0	47.9	48.8	96.7	652	6.3	630
Middle	0.6	5.7	93.6	0.0	100.0	47.0	51.5	98.5	654	6.3	644
Fourth	1.0	6.8	92.2	0.0	100.0	48.6	50.7	99.3	712	5.8	707
Highest	1.0	3.5	95.5	0.0	100.0	49.4	49.7	99.1	615	3.2	610
Total	1.1	5.9	92.9	0.1	100.0	47.4	50.0	97.5	3,322	5.9	3,237

[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table 10.2 Possession and observation of vaccination cards according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

	Children age 12–23 months			Children age 24–35 months		
Background characteristic	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children
Sex						
Male	98.0	81.9	852	98.4	74.7	728
Female	98.5	82.1	789	96.5	72.0	766
Birth order						
1	99.0	80.6	571	98.4	72.9	516
2–3	98.1	83.9	920	97.6	73.9	822
4–5	96.5	75.6	127	93.0	75.4	126
6+	(90.3)	(76.7)	24	(95.5)	(55.8)	29
Residence						
Urban	98.4	77.4	692	99.0	70.7	609
Rural	98.0	85.4	949	96.4	75.1	885
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	100.0	75.8	59	(94.6)	(78.3)	46
Battambang	98.5	98.5	103	96.4	82.1	129
Kampong Cham	98.7	97.1	91	100.0	86.4	101
Kampong Chhnang	100.0	73.4	58	(98.1)	(71.5)	43
Kampong Speu	95.6	86.8	87	98.9	69.8	104
Kampong Thom	94.9	79.6	84	89.8	75.5	63
Kampot	100.0	83.1	68	(97.3)	(82.4)	40
Kandal	97.5	81.7	124	100.0	88.9	108
Koh Kong	96.1	73.6	16	97.6	62.6	12
Kratie	100.0	80.1	39	98.9	64.1	44
Mondul Kiri	96.7	82.5	10	91.7	70.1	10
Phnom Penh	98.0	68.6	274	100.0	64.9	235
Preah Vihear	98.4	74.8	25	98.7	77.6	31
Prey Veng	98.8	90.1	116	96.8	60.9	98
Pursat	(89.2)	(81.8)	32	(91.5)	(70.8)	37
Ratanak Kiri	91.2	54.9	26	77.1	44.2	23
Siemreap	99.4	84.0	130	98.3	71.8	112
Preah Sihanouk	100.0	65.6	24	(98.2)	(58.4)	13
Stung Treng	100.0	88.6	22	97.4	80.1	20
Svay Rieng	100.0	96.8	65	100.0	78.2	60
Takeo	100.0	84.4	83	100.0	70.8	77
Otdar Meanchey	99.0	84.5	24	(97.7)	(74.2)	13
Kep	100.0	70.0	5	(98.2)	(59.9)	3
Pailin	93.6	78.2	9	97.5	71.3	7
Tboung Khmum	100.0	86.2	67	92.2	75.3	65
Mother's education						
No education	97.4	81.6	180	91.4	67.0	149
Primary	97.5	84.5	649	98.4	76.0	637
Secondary	99.1	79.4	694	97.6	73.5	591
More than secondary	98.4	84.6	118	99.1	65.6	117
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	96.6	83.3	345	93.4	71.9	333
Second	98.9	85.0	292	97.6	79.0	271
Middle	99.3	88.2	305	98.7	74.5	240
Fourth	97.4	80.9	356	99.5	78.0	319
Highest	99.1	74.0	344	98.4	64.6	331
Total	98.2	82.0	1,641	97.4	73.3	1,494

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Vaccine	Children age 12–23 months				Children age 24–35 months			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age[2,3]	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age[3,4]
	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)		Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)	
BCG	79.6	14.8	94.4	94.0	70.8	23.1	93.8	92.6
HepB (birth dose)[5]	79.2	14.5	93.6	93.0	69.2	22.9	92.1	90.8
Within 1 day of birth	68.0	13.6	81.7	na	57.9	21.7	79.6	na
After 1 day of birth	12.0	0.0	12.0	na	12.6	0.0	12.6	na
DPT-HepB-Hib								
1	78.5	13.8	92.3	92.0	70.9	22.2	93.1	92.6
2	76.7	12.5	89.2	88.7	69.0	19.5	88.5	88.0
3	73.8	10.3	84.1	83.6	66.6	17.6	84.2	83.0
Polio								
OPV 1	80.0	14.5	94.5	94.3	72.1	22.4	94.5	94.0
OPV 2	77.9	13.2	91.1	90.7	70.3	20.1	90.4	89.8
OPV 3	75.1	10.9	86.0	85.6	68.5	18.6	87.1	86.1
IPV	64.5	13.7	78.1	77.8	58.3	21.5	79.9	78.3
Pneumococcal								
1	79.1	12.5	91.5	91.1	70.6	21.6	92.2	91.7
2	77.0	11.1	88.1	87.6	69.6	18.1	87.7	87.2
3	74.0	9.0	83.0	82.5	67.6	16.8	84.4	82.8
Measles-rubella								
1	70.2	12.9	83.1	80.4	66.7	20.4	87.2	81.6
2	na	na	na	na	56.1	16.1	72.1	69.5
Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[6]	66.9	9.5	76.4	73.2	62.5	15.3	77.8	72.2
Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule)[7]	56.9	7.8	64.7	61.6	43.4	11.5	55.0	49.4
No vaccinations	0.2	2.9	3.1	na	0.0	3.4	3.4	na
Number of children	1,346	295	1,641	1,641	1,095	399	1,494	1,494

na = not applicable
BCG = Bacillus Calmette-Guérin; DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus; HepB = Hepatitis B; Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b; IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine; OPV = Oral polio vaccine
[1] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record
[2] Received by age 12 months
[3] For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.
[4] Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except measles-rubella 2, which should be received by age 24 months
[5] Children are considered to have received HepB (birth dose) if it was recorded on their card or reported by their mother, regardless of timing.
[6] BCG, three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, three doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of measles-rubella
[7] For children age 12–23 months: BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, three doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and one dose of measles-rubella vaccine. For children age 24–35 months: BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, three doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and two doses of measles-rubella vaccine.

Table 10.4 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage fully vaccinated (basic antigens), percentage fully vaccinated according to national schedule, and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

																		Children age 12–23 months:			**Children age 24–35 months:**
Background characteristic	BCG	HepB (birth dose)[1]	DPT-HepB-Hib 1	2	3	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	IPV	Pneumococcal 1	2	3	MR 1	Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[2]	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[3]	No vaccinations	Number of children	MR 2	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[4]	Number of children
Sex																				
Male	94.5	93.3	92.4	89.3	83.7	94.6	91.5	86.1	77.2	92.5	88.9	82.9	83.2	75.5	63.6	3.0	852	70.6	56.6	728
Female	94.3	93.9	92.3	89.0	84.5	94.5	90.7	85.9	79.2	90.4	87.1	83.1	83.0	77.3	65.9	3.2	789	73.6	53.4	766
Birth order																				
1	95.4	92.3	92.0	88.8	81.8	94.7	91.5	85.1	78.6	90.8	87.4	80.7	83.0	75.9	64.0	2.7	571	80.6	58.0	516
2–3	94.5	94.9	93.7	91.1	87.4	95.6	92.7	88.5	80.7	93.6	90.4	86.4	85.7	78.7	68.0	2.7	920	71.0	56.0	822
4–5	92.1	92.9	90.7	85.7	79.1	92.8	85.7	80.2	68.4	86.1	82.7	77.8	72.6	69.7	53.1	5.0	127	50.3	42.9	126
6+	(80.9)	(80.8)	(54.8)	(42.8)	(36.3)	(59.5)	(47.7)	(40.9)	(22.7)	(59.5)	(43.0)	(36.3)	(38.8)	(33.6)	(16.9)	(18.7)	24	(49.7)	(24.6)	29
Vaccination card[5]																				
Seen	97.0	96.5	95.7	93.5	90.0	97.6	95.0	91.6	78.6	96.4	93.9	90.2	85.6	81.6	69.4	0.2	1,346	76.5	59.3	1,095
Not seen or no longer has	85.2	82.8	80.1	71.6	60.0	83.4	76.1	63.7	78.7	72.9	64.3	52.9	75.3	55.5	45.3	13.5	265	63.3	46.2	361
Never had	(59.1)	(59.1)	(48.8)	(48.8)	(31.9)	(57.4)	(48.8)	(31.9)	(52.3)	(36.4)	(36.4)	(26.8)	(38.8)	(27.3)	(26.5)	(40.9)	29	30.8	15.4	38
Residence																				
Urban	95.5	95.0	94.0	90.6	85.6	95.4	92.0	87.5	84.0	93.1	89.7	84.7	87.8	79.3	69.5	2.3	692	76.3	58.1	609
Rural	93.7	92.6	91.2	88.1	82.9	93.9	90.4	84.9	73.9	90.3	86.8	81.8	79.7	74.3	61.2	3.7	949	69.3	52.8	885
Province																				
Banteay Meanchey	97.6	97.6	90.1	90.1	87.6	90.1	88.0	84.2	78.9	90.1	84.5	82.0	87.6	84.2	73.3	2.4	59	(85.3)	(80.7)	46
Battambang	100.0	93.9	100.0	98.6	95.6	100.0	98.6	95.6	90.9	98.4	97.0	95.6	88.7	88.7	79.4	0.0	103	77.7	63.9	129
Kampong Cham	100.0	100.0	95.8	94.8	93.5	97.0	94.8	93.5	75.4	95.8	94.8	91.8	85.9	85.9	66.5	0.0	91	87.2	49.1	101
Kampong Chhnang	99.0	99.0	99.0	96.7	91.9	99.0	96.7	91.9	90.5	96.7	96.7	91.9	81.2	81.2	75.1	1.0	58	(57.7)	(51.2)	43
Kampong Speu	97.3	94.3	94.3	87.1	84.2	98.6	91.4	88.5	72.3	92.7	82.8	77.0	81.0	76.9	57.8	1.4	87	72.5	48.4	104
Kampong Thom	90.8	87.7	86.3	81.0	76.9	89.6	81.0	75.7	70.9	82.8	76.4	74.9	76.0	66.6	56.6	6.2	84	60.5	48.9	63
Kampot	91.0	92.3	70.3	70.3	65.3	89.5	88.7	82.0	66.7	76.4	74.8	68.8	84.2	61.7	44.5	7.7	68	(66.4)	(36.3)	40
Kandal	98.7	98.7	95.1	95.1	87.4	96.9	96.9	89.2	82.4	96.9	95.2	88.8	92.2	84.3	74.2	1.3	124	87.5	77.8	108
Koh Kong	84.3	87.0	79.1	70.1	60.8	82.7	70.3	63.6	55.6	74.8	66.8	57.5	67.3	49.0	32.1	7.8	16	45.2	33.8	12
Kratie	93.5	97.2	97.1	91.4	79.5	97.1	90.3	80.9	75.1	85.2	81.1	71.7	75.1	72.4	58.5	0.0	39	69.0	58.8	44
Mondul Kiri	94.6	83.4	89.1	84.1	77.2	92.6	90.4	82.9	72.3	92.6	90.4	82.9	71.0	63.8	52.2	4.5	10	66.4	41.2	10
Phnom Penh	94.7	93.0	93.8	89.2	81.5	94.2	89.5	83.1	85.5	92.7	89.5	83.1	85.4	75.3	66.5	3.2	274	71.4	51.9	235
Preah Vihear	90.3	88.1	86.5	86.5	84.8	87.6	87.6	84.8	78.6	86.5	86.5	84.8	70.2	69.1	60.6	9.7	25	68.1	58.1	31
Prey Veng	96.6	91.5	98.8	95.5	92.1	98.8	95.5	92.1	69.6	96.6	94.2	89.2	78.5	78.5	60.6	1.2	116	71.6	52.5	98
Pursat	(83.3)	(88.0)	(88.0)	(79.6)	(73.4)	(88.0)	(79.6)	(73.4)	(78.4)	(85.7)	(77.3)	(73.4)	(68.8)	(62.5)	(61.3)	(12.0)	32	(63.3)	(51.9)	37
Ratanak Kiri	62.3	60.6	46.1	43.4	33.4	63.9	60.2	45.6	39.2	58.2	55.5	42.1	52.6	33.4	24.4	32.0	26	30.8	18.7	23
Siemreap	85.8	94.5	98.0	97.0	92.2	98.0	98.0	92.2	80.8	94.6	93.6	88.8	92.4	81.3	68.5	1.1	130	76.5	58.9	112
Preah Sihanouk	88.1	82.6	78.6	78.6	77.7	85.4	83.2	82.2	63.4	71.0	69.4	68.5	70.0	63.3	47.6	10.0	24	(43.2)	(27.7)	13
Stung Treng	93.2	86.7	90.3	87.6	81.6	91.4	87.6	81.6	78.8	91.2	87.6	82.6	71.6	64.7	58.4	4.6	22	61.7	49.9	20
Svay Rieng	100.0	100.0	97.1	89.0	83.5	97.1	89.0	83.5	74.2	95.5	85.8	80.3	83.1	81.2	68.7	0.0	65	60.0	52.6	60
Takeo	100.0	94.6	93.5	88.3	83.5	95.1	90.2	85.8	82.2	93.2	86.7	80.3	80.8	77.4	72.5	0.0	83	65.8	54.2	77
Otdar Meanchey	86.2	98.7	84.9	84.9	82.1	98.6	97.1	94.0	85.4	97.6	96.1	90.9	89.1	63.4	55.2	0.0	24	(84.5)	(56.0)	13
Kep	98.9	98.9	96.8	84.7	84.7	96.8	86.9	84.9	86.4	95.1	87.6	83.6	86.5	74.7	67.4	1.1	5	(71.1)	(49.0)	3
Pailin	84.0	82.8	81.3	81.3	77.7	81.3	81.3	77.7	69.9	81.3	81.3	77.7	76.6	76.6	68.8	16.0	9	70.4	56.2	7
Tboung Khmum	96.0	96.0	92.7	90.9	85.6	92.7	92.7	89.2	75.6	92.7	90.9	85.8	85.9	80.5	67.0	4.0	67	78.0	55.2	65

Continued…

Table 10.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic																			

Children age 12–23 months: ... Children age 24–35 months:

Background characteristic	BCG	HepB (birth dose)[1]	DPT-HepB-Hib 1	DPT-HepB-Hib 2	DPT-HepB-Hib 3	Polio OPV 1	Polio OPV 2	Polio OPV 3	Polio IPV	Pneumococcal 1	Pneumococcal 2	Pneumococcal 3	MR 1	Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[2]	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[3]	No vaccinations	Number of children	MR 2	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[4]	Number of children
Mother's education																				
No education	91.9	91.4	86.7	80.8	73.7	91.2	83.8	76.5	69.1	86.6	82.1	73.6	70.0	64.5	53.5	4.9	180	53.9	44.6	149
Primary	94.4	93.9	92.8	90.5	84.3	95.4	91.9	84.9	78.3	92.8	89.1	81.9	82.1	75.2	64.1	2.9	649	68.7	49.6	637
Secondary	95.5	93.6	93.2	89.4	85.3	94.6	91.6	88.3	78.5	91.0	87.4	84.8	85.8	78.9	65.3	2.7	694	79.2	61.6	591
More than secondary	91.9	95.5	93.3	93.3	91.2	95.0	95.0	92.9	88.9	95.0	95.0	92.9	92.7	86.2	82.2	3.3	118	78.1	63.9	117
Wealth quintile																				
Lowest	90.0	89.3	86.3	82.5	74.5	90.9	86.0	77.0	67.3	87.4	83.2	74.5	71.6	65.2	53.9	6.0	345	60.3	46.9	333
Second	95.1	94.5	92.1	88.9	85.0	95.1	92.1	87.9	75.6	90.6	87.6	84.9	82.5	76.0	63.2	2.9	292	76.1	56.7	271
Middle	95.9	93.8	94.4	90.4	87.4	95.2	91.5	88.4	76.7	92.4	87.6	83.2	84.6	81.7	65.7	3.0	305	72.8	51.3	240
Fourth	97.9	97.5	95.1	92.5	87.4	96.3	93.3	89.4	85.3	92.5	89.7	85.6	86.2	79.9	71.4	1.1	356	77.0	62.2	319
Highest	93.4	93.0	93.9	91.7	86.5	95.3	92.7	87.7	85.1	94.6	92.1	87.1	90.6	79.6	69.2	2.4	344	75.7	57.4	331
Total	94.4	93.6	92.3	89.2	84.1	94.5	91.1	86.0	78.1	91.5	88.1	83.0	83.1	76.4	64.7	3.1	1,641	72.1	55.0	1,494

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
BCG = Bacillus Calmette-Guérin; DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus; HepB = Hepatitis B; Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b; OPV = Oral polio vaccine; IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine; MR = Measles-rubella
[1] Children are considered to have received HepB (birth dose) if it was recorded on their card or reported by their mother, regardless of timing.
[2] BCG, three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, three doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of measles-rubella
[3] BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, three doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and one dose of measles-rubella vaccine
[4] BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, three doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and two doses of measles-rubella vaccine
[5] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.5 Source of vaccinations

Among children who received at least one vaccination, percent distribution of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received at least one vaccination by source of most vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| Background characteristic | Children age 12–23 months who received at least one vaccination | | | | | Children age 24–35 months who received at least one vaccination | | | | |
| | Source of most vaccinations | | | | | Source of most vaccinations | | | | |
	Public medical sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)	Total	Number of children	Public medical sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)	Total	Number of children
Sex										
Male	98.4	1.5	0.1	100.0	826	98.3	1.6	0.1	100.0	707
Female	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	764	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	737
Birth order										
1	97.3	2.6	0.1	100.0	556	98.9	0.9	0.2	100.0	498
2–3	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	895	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	800
4–5	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	120	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	120
6+	*	*	*	100.0	19	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Vaccination card[1]										
Seen	99.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	1,344	99.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	1,095
Not seen or no longer has	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	230	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	330
Never had	*	*	*	100.0	16	*	*	*	100.0	19
Residence										
Urban	97.7	2.2	0.1	100.0	677	97.0	2.9	0.1	100.0	596
Rural	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	914	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	848
Province										
Banteay Meanchey	97.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	58	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Battambang	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	103	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	126
Kampong Cham	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	101
Kampong Chhnang	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	43
Kampong Speu	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	102
Kampong Thom	97.9	1.0	1.0	100.0	79	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	60
Kampot	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	63	(97.9)	(0.0)	(2.1)	100.0	40
Kandal	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	122	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	108
Koh Kong	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	10
Kratie	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	39	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44
Mondul Kiri	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9
Phnom Penh	96.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	265	93.7	6.3	0.0	100.0	231
Preah Vihear	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	29
Prey Veng	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	114	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96
Pursat	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Ratanak Kiri	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	18	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	13
Siemreap	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	129	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	111
Preah Sihanouk	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	22	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	11
Stung Treng	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18
Svay Rieng	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	60
Takeo	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	83	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	77
Otdar Meanchey	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	24	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	12
Kep	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	3
Pailin	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	7	(97.3)	(2.7)	(0.0)	100.0	6
Tboung Khmum	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	65	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57
Mother's education										
No education	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	171	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	133
Primary	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	630	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	620
Secondary	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	675	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	578
More than secondary	91.9	7.4	0.7	100.0	114	91.1	8.2	0.7	100.0	113
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	324	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	310
Second	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	283	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	267
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	296	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	233
Fourth	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	352	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	314
Highest	94.5	5.2	0.2	100.0	335	94.1	5.7	0.3	100.0	320
Total	98.7	1.3	0.1	100.0	1,590	98.6	1.3	0.1	100.0	1,444

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
NGO = Nongovernmental organization
[1] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[2]	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	1.3	824	*	*	11
6–11	0.8	825	*	*	7
12–23	1.9	1,641	(86.2)	(52.8)	32
24–35	1.2	1,494	(96.6)	(64.6)	18
36–47	1.1	1,539	*	*	17
48–59	0.9	1,469	*	*	14
Sex					
Male	1.4	3,955	91.3	58.5	56
Female	1.1	3,837	92.6	60.1	42
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	5.0	133	*	*	7
Does not smoke	1.2	7,659	92.2	63.2	91
Cooking fuels and technologies					
Clean fuel and technology[3]	1.1	4,073	97.3	64.7	46
Solid fuel[4]	1.4	3,715	87.1	54.4	52
No food cooked in household	*	5	*	*	0
Residence					
Urban	0.4	3,071	*	*	14
Rural	1.8	4,722	91.7	59.8	85
Mother's education					
No education	1.9	846	(84.0)	(33.9)	16
Primary	1.5	3,202	94.9	61.6	46
Secondary	1.1	3,173	(91.2)	(66.6)	35
More than secondary	0.1	571	*	*	1
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	2.0	1,675	81.3	42.4	34
Second	1.3	1,450	*	*	19
Middle	1.5	1,446	*	*	21
Fourth	1.1	1,665	*	*	18
Highest	0.4	1,557	*	*	5
Total	1.3	7,793	91.9	59.2	98

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.
[2] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, nongovernmental organization (NGO) medical sector, and other
[3] Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol
[4] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust

Table 10.7 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source: | |
Source	Among children with symptoms of ARI[1]	Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]
Public sector	**20.8**	**22.6**
National hospital	3.4	3.7
Provincial hospital	0.2	0.2
Referral hospital	0.6	0.7
Health center	17.4	18.9
Health post	0.1	0.1
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	**68.8**	**74.9**
Private hospital	3.6	3.9
Private clinic	49.5	53.9
Consultation and treatment	3.8	4.1
General care room	10.1	10.9
Other private medical	1.9	2.1
Private medical sector (NGO)	0.0	0.0
Other	4.6	5.0
Number of children	98	90

Note: Advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI may have been sought from more than one source.
NGO = Nongovernmental organization
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Table 10.8 Children with fever and care seeking for fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[1]	Percentage who took antibiotics	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	9.3	824	66.4	51.7	35.6	76
6–11	16.8	825	83.1	68.3	40.5	138
12–23	14.2	1,641	81.2	68.7	45.2	234
24–35	12.0	1,494	84.3	67.0	43.1	180
36–47	12.1	1,539	77.6	67.2	40.9	187
48–59	11.0	1,469	78.6	62.1	32.8	161
Sex						
Male	13.4	3,955	79.4	66.6	41.7	532
Female	11.6	3,837	80.2	64.4	39.1	444
Residence						
Urban	9.2	3,071	80.6	69.1	44.1	284
Rural	14.7	4,722	79.4	64.2	39.1	692
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	17.3	298	(65.6)	(56.6)	(42.8)	52
Battambang	25.7	572	69.0	54.9	41.9	147
Kampong Cham	11.4	446	(81.4)	(64.8)	(43.3)	51
Kampong Chhnang	13.3	279	(85.4)	(70.6)	(50.5)	37
Kampong Speu	7.8	442	(85.9)	(63.1)	(23.7)	35
Kampong Thom	9.2	378	(72.1)	(63.4)	(45.1)	35
Kampot	10.2	279	(91.5)	(73.6)	(11.5)	28
Kandal	13.5	579	(82.6)	(74.9)	(36.7)	78
Koh Kong	4.7	61	*	*	*	3
Kratie	9.4	215	(54.3)	(43.2)	(23.7)	20
Mondul Kiri	22.2	54	93.1	76.7	31.1	12
Phnom Penh	6.2	1,142	*	*	*	71
Preah Vihear	10.3	150	(54.0)	(40.9)	(22.7)	15
Prey Veng	25.8	516	86.1	76.5	52.7	133
Pursat	13.3	194	(75.4)	(60.4)	(33.6)	26
Ratanak Kiri	28.6	133	80.7	38.5	8.5	38
Siemreap	5.9	649	(67.4)	(39.6)	(35.4)	38
Preah Sihanouk	4.6	98	*	*	*	4
Stung Treng	7.6	98	(96.8)	(65.0)	(18.6)	8
Svay Rieng	6.3	317	*	*	*	20
Takeo	18.4	412	94.3	78.5	63.5	76
Otdar Meanchey	8.3	98	*	*	*	8
Kep	15.4	22	(84.3)	(69.5)	(33.1)	3
Pailin	28.1	42	65.6	55.3	18.8	12
Tboung Khmum	8.4	318	*	*	*	27
Mother's education						
No education	14.1	846	71.9	50.4	26.8	119
Primary	14.0	3,202	80.3	63.5	39.8	448
Secondary	11.9	3,173	82.2	72.5	46.3	376
More than secondary	5.8	571	(73.8)	(70.7)	(34.0)	33
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	13.7	1,675	76.9	61.6	35.4	230
Second	18.4	1,450	81.2	64.7	42.6	267
Middle	13.4	1,446	74.6	56.6	41.9	193
Fourth	11.7	1,665	83.7	73.3	37.0	195
Highest	5.8	1,557	85.2	81.2	52.1	91
Total	12.5	7,793	79.8	65.6	40.5	976

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, nongovernmental organization (NGO) medical sector, and other

Table 10.9 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source: | |
Source	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Public sector	**16.8**	**21.0**
National hospital	0.9	1.1
Provincial hospital	0.3	0.3
Referral hospital	0.9	1.1
Health center	13.8	17.3
Health post	0.1	0.1
Family clinic	0.3	0.4
Public mobile clinic	0.2	0.3
Other public sector	0.5	0.6
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	**58.5**	**73.4**
Private hospital	2.3	2.9
Private clinic	29.0	36.4
Consultation and treatment	10.9	13.7
General care room	13.5	16.9
Consultation for prenatal	0.3	0.4
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0
Other private medical	2.9	3.7
Private medical sector (NGO)	**0.2**	**0.2**
Other	6.2	7.8
Number of children	976	779

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhea may have been sought from more than one source.
NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 10.10 Children with diarrhea and care seeking for diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhea:	
			Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Number of children with diarrhea
Age in months				
<6	6.2	824	53.5	51
6–11	12.2	825	74.3	101
12–23	9.0	1,641	68.7	147
24–35	5.2	1,494	71.7	78
36–47	3.8	1,539	56.0	58
48–59	2.9	1,469	84.0	43
Sex				
Male	6.3	3,955	70.2	251
Female	5.9	3,837	66.8	227
Source of drinking water[2]				
Improved	5.8	7,054	67.6	409
Unimproved	8.1	300	(75.2)	24
Surface	10.0	438	74.5	44
Type of toilet facility[3]				
Improved sanitation facility	6.1	6,833	69.5	415
Unimproved facility	5.1	118	*	6
Open defecation	6.7	842	63.7	56
Residence				
Urban	4.5	3,071	76.9	137
Rural	7.2	4,722	65.2	340
Province				
Banteay Meanchey	7.8	298	*	23
Battambang	10.0	572	(52.4)	57
Kampong Cham	6.0	446	*	27
Kampong Chhnang	7.4	279	*	21
Kampong Speu	3.2	442	*	14
Kampong Thom	9.2	378	(65.9)	35
Kampot	5.2	279	*	14
Kandal	7.6	579	*	44
Koh Kong	2.7	61	*	2
Kratie	9.0	215	(41.9)	19
Mondul Kiri	13.2	54	72.5	7
Phnom Penh	2.5	1,142	*	28
Preah Vihear	6.7	150	(75.7)	10
Prey Veng	7.7	516	(60.9)	40
Pursat	7.6	194	*	15
Ratanak Kiri	12.7	133	(85.3)	17
Siemreap	2.8	649	*	18
Preah Sihanouk	7.3	98	*	7
Stung Treng	10.8	98	(46.3)	11
Svay Rieng	3.5	317	*	11
Takeo	8.0	412	*	33
Otdar Meanchey	0.7	98	*	1
Kep	3.7	22	*	1
Pailin	8.2	42	*	3
Tboung Khmum	6.0	318	*	19
Mother's education				
No education	6.3	846	70.3	53
Primary	7.5	3,202	70.3	241
Secondary	5.2	3,173	68.2	164
More than secondary	3.3	571	*	19
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	8.2	1,675	60.8	137
Second	8.3	1,450	66.6	121
Middle	5.1	1,446	77.2	74
Fourth	5.1	1,665	76.6	85
Highest	3.9	1,557	(68.3)	60
Total	6.1	7,793	68.6	477

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhea may have been sought from more than one source. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, nongovernmental organization (NGO) medical sector, and other
[2] See Table 16.1.1 for definition of categories.
[3] See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

Table 10.11 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total	
Age in months																
<6	18.9	51.1	4.9	14.6	8.2	2.4	100.0	15.4	48.7	8.5	0.9	2.5	21.6	2.4	100.0	51
6–11	29.4	50.5	7.6	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	34.1	49.1	10.9	4.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	101
12–23	29.4	48.5	12.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	27.8	55.2	12.4	3.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	147
24–35	21.0	54.2	13.8	10.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	23.2	52.7	15.0	3.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	78
36–47	22.3	54.0	7.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.8	57.1	15.5	3.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	58
48–59	46.4	29.9	19.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.5	49.6	18.6	3.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43
Sex																
Male	27.0	47.5	10.1	13.8	1.0	0.5	100.0	26.9	48.7	14.5	3.6	3.2	2.6	0.5	100.0	251
Female	28.2	50.9	11.5	8.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	25.4	56.7	11.4	3.0	1.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	227
Breastfeeding status[1]																
Breastfeeding	25.1	54.0	11.0	7.1	2.2	0.6	100.0	25.9	49.3	12.5	3.7	3.2	4.7	0.6	100.0	201
Not breastfeeding	27.5	46.7	9.7	16.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	27.8	55.5	11.4	3.0	1.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	176
Residence																
Urban	29.0	45.9	8.6	15.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	31.6	51.0	12.8	1.5	0.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	137
Rural	27.0	50.4	11.6	9.6	1.0	0.4	100.0	24.0	53.2	13.1	4.1	2.9	2.4	0.4	100.0	340
Mother's education																
No education	18.6	57.8	8.0	14.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	20.0	59.4	16.8	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	53
Primary	24.4	50.7	13.2	10.0	1.3	0.5	100.0	23.2	55.2	13.6	3.3	1.7	2.5	0.5	100.0	241
Secondary	35.2	44.3	7.9	12.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	34.0	44.2	11.8	4.4	3.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	164
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	25.0	49.6	15.1	8.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	26.2	49.6	14.7	3.8	3.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	137
Second	30.3	48.6	8.0	11.7	0.3	1.0	100.0	30.5	48.3	12.5	4.3	1.1	2.3	1.0	100.0	121
Middle	22.3	57.2	11.6	7.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	13.2	65.5	11.5	1.4	6.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	74
Fourth	22.8	54.7	9.3	12.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	24.5	58.7	8.2	3.8	1.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	85
Highest	(41.0)	(31.3)	(7.5)	(20.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(36.0)	(43.0)	(19.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	60
Total	27.6	49.1	10.8	11.3	0.9	0.3	100.0	26.2	52.5	13.0	3.3	2.3	2.3	0.3	100.0	477

Note: It is recommended that children be given more liquids to drink during diarrhea and that food not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Breastfeeding status captured for children age 0–35 months only.

Table 10.12 Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding, and other treatments for diarrhea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or prepackaged ORS fluid; zinc; ORS and zinc; ORS and continued feeding; ORS, zinc, and continued feeding; ORS or increased fluids; recommended homemade fluids (RHF); oral rehydration therapy (ORT); ORT and continued feeding; and other treatments, and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS liquid	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS and continued feeding[1]	ORS, zinc, and continued feeding[1]	ORS or increased fluids	Recommended home fluids (RHF)	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	ORT and continued feeding[1]	Antibiotic	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ other	Don't know	Percentage given no treatment	Number of children with diarrhea
Age in months															
<6	14.6	0.1	0.0	13.1	0.0	30.9	0.2	31.1	26.4	0.0	0.0	50.1	1.5	32.4	51
6–11	26.9	13.4	10.1	25.1	9.2	45.9	11.6	51.3	47.2	1.6	0.0	46.8	1.4	18.5	101
12–23	25.8	15.2	11.6	22.6	11.2	41.2	19.6	48.4	44.3	3.6	0.6	50.0	0.3	19.7	147
24–35	39.5	18.6	12.3	32.3	12.3	51.6	31.9	65.9	57.3	2.5	0.0	41.7	0.6	13.4	78
36–47	33.1	4.6	2.6	31.3	2.6	47.1	18.7	53.7	51.9	8.7	0.0	49.6	0.0	7.6	58
48–59	33.2	17.3	16.7	27.9	14.6	66.0	40.7	78.4	73.1	3.3	0.0	59.6	0.0	8.2	43
Sex															
Male	29.5	11.3	8.9	25.2	8.2	45.5	18.2	53.9	47.8	1.4	0.4	51.3	0.3	16.1	251
Female	27.6	14.2	10.2	25.3	9.9	46.0	21.2	52.8	49.6	5.3	0.0	46.0	1.0	18.7	227
Residence															
Urban	21.7	8.9	6.9	20.2	6.6	44.2	22.5	54.8	52.8	7.3	0.0	55.2	0.3	14.8	137
Rural	31.4	14.2	10.6	27.3	10.0	46.4	18.5	52.8	47.0	1.6	0.3	46.2	0.8	18.3	340
Mother's education															
No education	36.4	15.6	11.4	34.9	10.8	41.0	15.5	44.8	43.3	0.7	0.0	53.0	1.1	25.7	53
Primary	27.1	12.7	9.1	25.1	8.4	43.7	24.3	56.1	51.8	3.1	0.4	48.1	0.1	14.6	241
Secondary	30.5	12.9	10.6	24.1	10.3	51.8	15.0	54.1	47.4	1.4	0.0	50.0	1.3	18.6	164
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	30.3	13.5	9.2	25.5	7.9	43.0	17.6	50.1	44.0	3.4	0.0	47.5	0.5	16.3	137
Second	32.5	13.3	9.7	31.1	9.6	50.8	17.9	58.9	54.6	0.8	0.0	45.0	0.6	21.2	121
Middle	28.0	12.2	8.7	21.8	8.7	43.7	23.0	50.8	43.4	0.3	0.0	45.9	1.9	23.5	74
Fourth	25.0	14.6	14.0	22.1	13.5	37.5	21.3	51.0	48.2	3.2	1.1	53.1	0.3	14.2	85
Highest	(23.0)	(7.1)	(4.5)	(21.4)	(4.5)	(55.9)	(20.9)	(56.1)	(54.5)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(56.9)	(0.0)	(8.7)	60
Total	28.6	12.7	9.5	25.2	9.0	45.7	19.6	53.4	48.7	3.2	0.2	48.8	0.7	17.3	477

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhea episode.

Table 10.13 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children with diarrhea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhea who were given zinc tablets or syrup, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:			
	Among children with diarrhea	Among children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought	Among children with diarrhea who received ORS[1]	Among children with diarrhea who were given zinc
Public sector	**18.0**	**26.2**	**39.4**	**47.1**
National hospital	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6
Provincial hospital	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0
Referral hospital	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.0
Health center	14.7	21.4	33.1	39.9
Health post	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0
Family clinic	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.0
Other public sector	1.3	2.0	2.4	6.6
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	**45.1**	**65.8**	**45.5**	**37.9**
Private hospital	3.9	5.7	5.9	7.0
Private clinic	20.2	29.5	24.0	15.7
Consultation and treatment	5.7	8.3	6.8	7.5
General care room	12.1	17.6	8.8	7.8
Private mobile clinic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other private medical	3.1	4.5	0.0	0.0
Private medical sector (NGO)	**0.4**	**0.5**	**1.2**	**0.0**
NGO clinic	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.0
Other	7.2	10.4	4.3	7.9
Number of children	477	327	137	60

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhea may have been sought from more than one source.
NGO = Nongovernmental organization
ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Fluids from an ORS packet or prepackaged ORS fluid

11

Key Findings

- **Nutritional status of children:** 22% of children under age 5 are stunted, 10% are wasted, 16% are underweight, and 4% are overweight.

- **Breastfeeding:** Among children age 0–23 months, 54% were breastfeed within 1 hour of birth and 50% were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth; 50% of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed.

- **Complementary feeding:** 49% of children age 6–23 months received meals with the minimum recommended diversity the previous day, 82% received meals at the minimum frequency, 42% were fed a minimum acceptable diet, 28% were given sweet beverages, and 21% were given unhealthy foods.

- **Coverage of iron-containing supplementation, vitamin A, and deworming:** During the 12 months before the survey, 15% of children age 6–59 months were given iron-containing supplements. During the 6 months before the survey, 40% of children age 6–59 months were given vitamin A supplements and 47% of children age 12–59 months were given deworming medication.

- **Nutritional status of women:** 4% of women age 20–49 and 14% of young women age 15–19 are of short stature. In addition, 7% of women age 20–49 and 29% of women age 15–19 are thin. The prevalence of overweight or obesity is 33% among women age 20–49 and 6% among women age 15–19.

- **Women's dietary practices:** 57% of women consumed food from at least five of 10 specified food groups (minimum dietary diversity) the previous day, 63% consumed sweet beverages, and 33% consumed unhealthy foods.

- **Salt iodization:** 49% of households have iodized salt.

Nutrition is the foundation for the health and development of children and adults. This chapter reports on nutritional status among children and adults, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, and women's dietary practices. In addition, the chapter presents data on key nutrition interventions including infant and young child feeding counseling, child growth monitoring, micronutrient supplementation, deworming for children, and the presence of iodine in household cooking salt. Chapter 9 presents information on nutritional interventions provided during the antenatal period such as maternal nutrition counseling, breastfeeding counseling, food or cash assistance, deworming, iron-containing

supplementation and sources of the supplements, and postnatal breastfeeding counseling and observation. Chapter 10 presents information on child feeding practices during diarrhea.

11.1   NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Anthropometry is commonly used to measure child nutritional status. The anthropometric measurements are used to report on child growth indicators. The distribution of height and weight among children under age 5 was compared with the WHO Child Growth Standards reference population (WHO 2006). The distribution of a well-nourished population will be similar to that of the reference population, while the distribution of a poorly nourished population will not. The indices height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age can be expressed in standard deviation units (z scores) from the median of the reference population. Values that are greater than two standard deviations below the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards are used to define malnutrition.

Stunting, or low height-for-age, is a measure of growth faltering. Stunting is a marker of children's exposure to a deficient growth environment and reflects the overall well-being of a population (Perumal et al. 2018). Suboptimal nutrition can contribute to stunting, while other causes include recurrent infection and chronic diseases; many of the causes of stunting are complex and unknown (WHO 2014a).

Wasting, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition. It represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness or infection that results in weight loss.

Underweight, or low weight-for-age, is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. It reflects children who are stunted, wasted, or both.

Overweight, or high weight-for-height, results from an imbalance between energy consumed (too much) and energy expended (too little).

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of growth faltering. Children whose height-for-age z score is below minus two standard deviations (−2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted). Children whose z score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes acute undernutrition. Children whose z score is below minus two standard deviations (−2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted). Children whose z score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height that takes into account both wasting and stunting. Children whose weight-for-age z score is below minus two standard deviations (−2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose z score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the *z* scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics that represent the nutritional status of children in a population. The mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cutoff point. A mean *z* score of less than 0 (a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests a downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away mean *z* scores are from 0, the higher the prevalence of malnutrition.

Child Growth Measures of Malnutrition

Information on anthropometry training, standardization, and data collection methodology can be found in Chapter 1. The 2021–22 CDHS identified a total of 4,443 children under age 5 who were eligible for height and weight measurements (**Appendix Table C.8**). During measurements, 1% of children had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 5% of children were not minimally dressed or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (**Appendix Table C.10**). Valid height-for-age measurements were obtained for 95% of eligible children, valid weight-for-height measurements were obtained for 96% of eligible children, and valid weight-for-age measurements were obtained for 98% of eligible children (**Appendix Table C.8**). **Appendix Table C.8** provides additional information on the completeness and quality of anthropometry data for children.

Data collection included remeasurement of children as described in Chapter 1. The calculation of final *z* scores was based on the first measurement among children randomly selected for remeasurement, while the calculation of final *z* scores was based on the second measurement among children flagged for remeasurement. Remeasurement completion rates were 100% among both those randomly selected and those flagged for remeasurement. **Appendix Table C.9** provides additional information on remeasurement data (WHO 2019).

Overall, 22% of Cambodian children under age 5 are stunted, with 6% being severely stunted; 10% are wasted, with 2% severely wasted; and 16% are underweight, with 3% severely underweight. The prevalence of overweight among children is 4% (**Table 11.1**).

Trends: Figure 11.1 shows that there have been improvements in nutritional status of children in the last 22 years. The percentage of stunted children fell consistently from 50% in 2000 to 22% in 2021–22. The percentage of children wasted declined from 17% in 2000 to 8% in 2005, increased to 11% in 2010, and remained unchanged at 10% in 2014 and 2021–22. Underweight declined from 39% in 2000 to 16% in 2021–22.

Figure 11.1 Trends in child growth measures

Percentage of children under age 5 who are malnourished
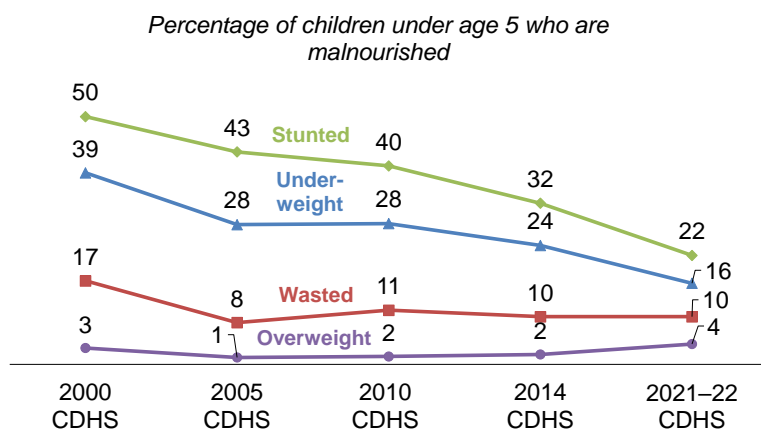
Patterns by background characteristics

▪ The prevalence of stunting and underweight is higher among boys (25% and 18%, respectively) than girls (19% and 15%, respectively).

▪ Among children reported to be small at birth, 37% are stunted and 28% are underweight. In contrast, among children reported to be average or larger at birth, 20% are stunted and 14% are underweight. The prevalence of wasting is similar among children born smaller and those born average or larger (12% and 10%), while the prevalence of overweight is higher among children born average or larger than children born smaller (5% versus 2%).

▪ Thirty percent of children whose mothers are thin are stunted, 29% are underweight, and 20% are wasted.

▪ The percentage of children who are undernourished is lower among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education than among those whose mothers have no education (17% versus 28% for stunting, 6% versus 17% for wasting, and 7% versus 29% for underweight). Conversely, the percentage of children who are overweight is higher among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education among those whose mothers have no education (7% versus 3%).

▪ The prevalence of stunting is highest among children in Ratanak Kiri (39%) and lowest among children in Phnom Penh and Kandal (15% each) (**Map 11.1**).[1]

Map 11.1 Stunting in children by province

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted

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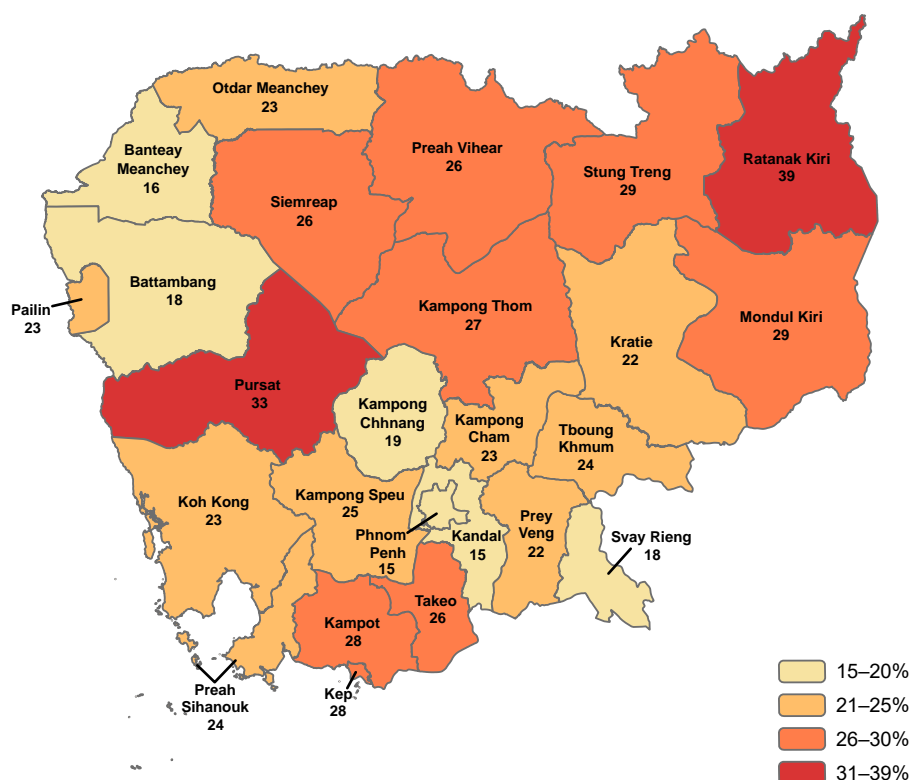
[1] COVID-19 restrictions prevented training practice with children and standardization. Subnational estimates should be interpreted with caution for Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Koh Kong, Pursat, Ratanak Kiri, Siemreap, Svay Rieng, Takeo, Kep, and Tboung Khmum.

- The percentage of children who are stunted and underweight is higher in rural areas (25% and 19%, respectively) than in urban areas (17% and 12%, respectively). The opposite is true for the percentage of children who are overweight (6% in urban areas and 3% in rural areas).

- The percentage of children who are stunted declines with increasing wealth, from 31% in the lowest wealth quintile to 12% in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 11.2**).

11.2 GROWTH MONITORING AND PROMOTION

Figure 11.2 Stunting in children by household wealth

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted

| Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest |
| 31 | 23 | 23 | 18 | 12 |

Poorest ⟶ Wealthiest
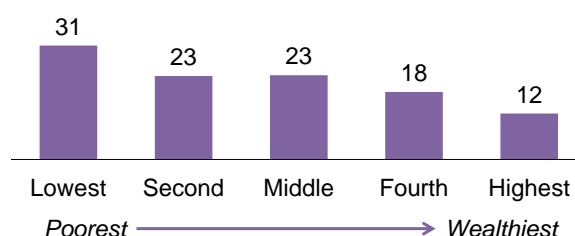
Growth monitoring and promotion programs include monitoring children's nutritional status through physical growth measurements and using this information to provide caregivers with counseling and referrals of children whose growth appears abnormal (WHO 2013; WHO 2017a). An important component of growth monitoring is regular measurement of children's weight, length/height, and/or mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC).

> **Weight measured in the last 3 months**
> Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight measured in the last 3 months.
> **Weight and height measured in the last 3 months**
> Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight and height measured in the last 3 months.
> **Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) measured in the last 3 months**
> Percentage of children under age 5 who had their MUAC measured in the last 3 months.
> **Weight, height, and MUAC measured in the last 3 months**
> Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight, height, and MUAC measured in the last 3 months.
> *Sample:* Children under age 5

Among Cambodian children under age 5, 20% had weight measurements taken, 8% had height measurements taken, and 6% had MUAC measurement taken in the last 3 months. Overall, 8% of children had weight and height measurements taken and 5% had weight, height, and MUAC measurements taken (**Table 11.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children who had measurements taken for weight, height, and MUAC were higher among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education (29%, 14%, and 8%, respectively) than among those whose mothers have no education (17%, 9%, and 5%, respectively).

- The percentage of children who had weight and height measurements taken is highest in Stung Treng (34%) and Kratie (33%) and lowest in Kep, Sihanouk, and Prey Veng (1% each).

- The percentage of children who had MUAC measurements taken is highest in Kratie (31%), followed by Preah Vihear (18%) and Siemreap and Stung Treng (14% each).

11.3 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices are critical to the health and survival of young children. Recommended IYCF practices include early initiation of breastfeeding (within the first hour after birth), exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth, exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding for 2 years or more, and introduction of safe, appropriate, and adequate complementary foods at age 6 months. This section reports on IYCF indicators for children under age 2 (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

11.3.1 Ever Breastfed, Early Initiation of Breastfeeding, and Exclusive Breastfeeding for the First 2 Days after Birth

Breastfeeding supports children's growth and development and also benefits mothers' health. Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of birth is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from infections. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, especially through skin-to-skin contact, which facilitates the production of breast milk. Feeding newborns anything other than breast milk in the first 2 days after birth can delay early initiation of breastfeeding and interrupt exclusive breastfeeding and is not recommended unless medically indicated (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Ever breastfed
Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were ever breastfed.
Early initiation of breastfeeding
Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth.
Exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth
Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth.
Sample: Children age 0–23 months

Table 11.3 shows that among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey, 82% were breastfed at some point. Fifty-four percent of children were breastfed within 1 hour of birth and 50% were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of early breastfeeding is higher among women who received counseling during antenatal care than among those who did not receive counseling or didn't know (56% versus 42%). It is also higher among women who were observed breastfeeding during postnatal care than among those who were not observed or didn't know (57% versus 49%).

- The percentage of children exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth is higher among those whose mothers received counseling during antenatal care than among those whose mothers did not receive counseling or didn't know (52% versus 42%).

- Early initiation of breastfeeding is higher among women who were assisted by health personnel at delivery (54%) than among those assisted by a traditional birth attendant (35%). Conversely, exclusive breastfeeding during the first 2 days after birth is higher among women who were assisted by a traditional birth attendant (83%) than among those assisted by health personnel (50%).

- By place of birth, early initiation of breastfeeding is higher among children born at a health facility (54%) than those born at home (50%). However, the opposite is true for children exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth (86% among home births and 50% among health facility births).

- Both early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding during the first 2 days after birth are higher among women who had vaginal births (60% and 57%, respectively) than among those who had cesarean sections (25% and 22%, respectively).

- The prevalence of early breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding during the first 2 days after birth generally declines with increasing mother's education and household wealth.

11.3.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding and Mixed Milk Feeding

In the first 6 months, children should be exclusively breastfed; that is, they should be given nothing but breast milk. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months lowers the risk of infections that can lead to diarrhea and respiratory illnesses and provides all of the nutrients and liquid an infant requires for optimal growth and development. Mixed milk feeding, in which children are fed both breast milk and formula or animal milk within the first 6 months, has the adverse effect of reducing breast milk output because the production of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling. Mixed feeding under age 6 months also can increase children's risk of diarrhea, alter their intestinal microflora, and lead to early cessation of breastfeeding (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

> **Exclusive breastfeeding**
> Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day.
> *Sample:* Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

> **Mixed milk feeding**
> Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula or animal milk during the previous day.
> *Sample:* Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

Table 11.5 and **Figure 11.3** show feeding practices among children in the first 6 months. At age 0–1 month, 60% of children are exclusively breastfed as per WHO recommendations; 40% of children are not being fed according to recommended guidelines, with 20% not breastfed and 15% receiving breast milk and formula and/or animal milk. By age 2–3 months, there is a small decline in the percentage of children exclusively breastfed, with 45% of children receiving liquids or foods other

Figure 11.3 **Infant feeding practices by age**

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months

than breast milk. By age 4–5 months, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed declines to 36%. Twenty-five percent of children are not breastfed, while 39% are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk, with solid, semisolid, or soft foods accounting for the highest percentage (16%) (**Table 11.5** and **Figure 11.3**).
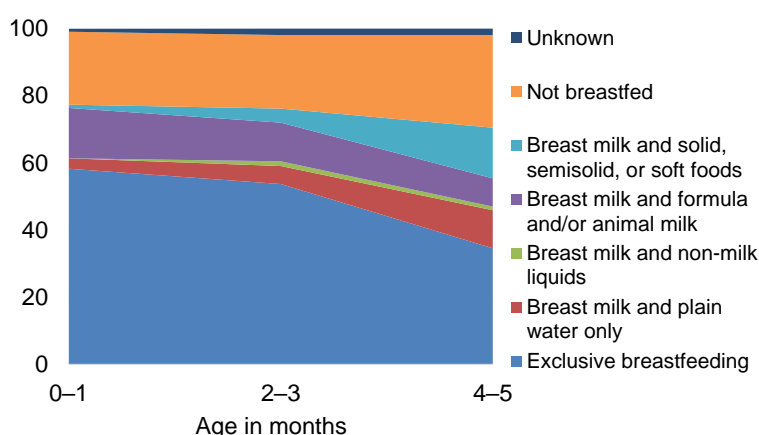
Trends: Exclusive breastfeeding among children under age 6 months increased substantially from 11% in 2000 to 65% in 2014 before declining to 50% in 2021–22.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Exclusive breastfeeding is higher in rural areas (58%) than in urban areas (35%) (**Table 11.4**).

- By province, exclusive breastfeeding ranges from a high of 77% in Preah Vihear to a low of 26% in Takeo.

- Exclusive breastfeeding generally declines with increasing mother's education and household wealth.

11.3.3 Continued Breastfeeding and Bottle Feeding

Breastfeeding should continue for the first 2 years or beyond because breast milk lowers children's risk of illness, promotes their recovery during illness, and remains an important source of nutrients for healthy growth and development. Longer durations of breastfeeding have many health benefits for mothers, including reducing risks of certain breast and ovarian cancers and diabetes. The nipple on a feeding bottle is susceptible to contamination and increases the risk of disease among children (WHO and UNICEF 2021). Thus, bottle feeding is not recommended for children under age 2.

> **Continued breastfeeding**
> Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day.
> *Sample:* Children age 12–23 months

> **Bottle feeding**
> Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day.
> *Sample:* Children age 0–23 months

Among Cambodian children age 12–23 months, 40% are currently breastfeeding. More than half of children age 0–23 months are bottle fed (53%) (**Table 11.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Continued breastfeeding among children age 12–23 months is higher in rural than urban areas (50% versus 28%) and declines with increasing mother's education and wealth.

- Bottle feeding is higher in urban areas than rural areas (69% versus 43%) and increases with increasing mother's education and wealth.

- By province, continued breastfeeding is highest in Ratanak Kiri (79%) and lowest in Phnom Penh (21%). Bottle feeding is highest in Takeo (73%) and lowest in Preah Vihear and Stung Treng (18% each).

11.3.4 Introduction of Complementary Foods

After the first 6 months, breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to meet all of the nutritional needs of an infant. After 6 months, appropriate complementary foods should be introduced while breastfeeding is continued to until age 2 or older. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to complementing breastfeeding with family foods is when children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. During this time, it is important that children receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods (WHO 2003; WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods

Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–8 months living with their mother

According to the 2021–22 CDHS results, 88% of children were introduced to solid, semisolid, or soft foods at age 6–8 months (**Table 11.10**).

11.3.5 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency, Minimum Acceptable Diet, and Egg and/or Flesh Food Consumption

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet, which means that they are fed meals with appropriate frequency and a variety of foods to meet their energy and nutrient needs. The minimum acceptable diet indicator is a combination of minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency for breastfeeding children and the same combination along with minimum milk feeding frequency for nonbreastfed children.

Minimum dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Consumption of food from at least five groups means that the child has a higher likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food such as grains, roots, or tubers. The five groups should come from a list of eight food groups: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for meeting energy requirements. Breastfed children age 6–8 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least twice a day. Breastfed children age 9–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least three times a day. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods or milk feeds at least four times a day and if at least one of the feeds is a solid, semisolid, or soft food.

Minimum milk feeding frequency is a proxy for meeting the nutrient needs of nonbreastfed children. Milk and milk products are important sources of nutrients. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency if they receive at least two feeds of milk and/or milk products each day.

Egg and/or flesh food consumption by breastfed and nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months increases energy, protein, and nutrient intake. Eggs, meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats are important sources of nutrients that support healthy child growth (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum of five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day. The eight food groups are as follows: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day.

Minimum milk feeding frequency

Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day.

Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day. This indicator is a composite of children fed with a minimum dietary diversity and a minimum meal frequency, with the additional requirement that nonbreastfed children are fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Egg and/or flesh food consumption

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Table 11.8 and **Figure 11.4** present the percentages of children age 6–23 months meeting the minimum standard with respect to IYCF feeding practices. Overall, 49% of children received the minimum number of food groups the previous day (49% of breastfed children and 48% of nonbreastfed children). Eighty-two percent of children were fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age (82% of breastfed children and 81% of nonbreastfed children). Among nonbreastfed children, 76%

Figure 11.4 IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet by breastfeeding status

Percentage of children age 6–23 months meeting feeding practice recommendations

received the minimum number of milk feeds the previous day. Overall, 42% of children were fed a minimum acceptable diet the previous day (42% of both breastfed and nonbreastfed children) (**Table 11.8**).
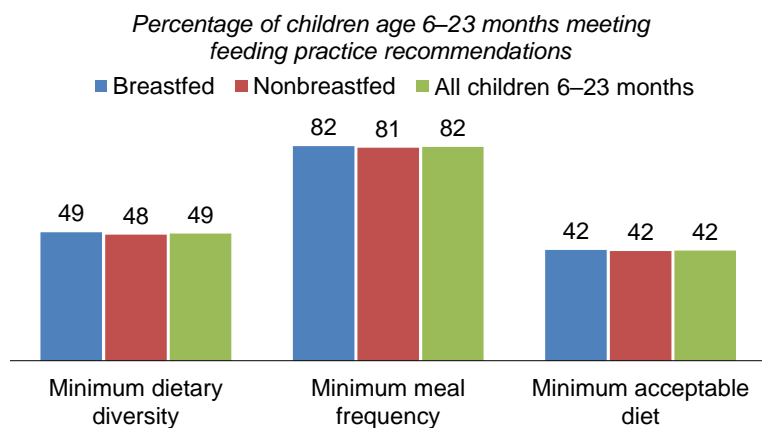
In terms of egg and/or flesh food consumption, 83% of Cambodian children age 6–23 months were given eggs and/or flesh foods the previous day (**Table 11.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ Minimum dietary diversity, minimum acceptable diet, and egg and/or flesh food consumption generally improve with increasing age.

- The percentages of children who are fed with a minimum dietary diversity, who are fed a minimum acceptable diet, and who consume eggs and/or flesh food are higher in urban areas (60%, 54%, and 88%, respectively) than in rural areas (42%, 35%, and 80%, respectively).

- Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, minimum milk feeding frequency, and minimum acceptable diet all improve with increasing mother's education.

- Egg and/or flesh food consumption generally increases with increasing household wealth.

- By province, the percentage of children fed a minimum acceptable diet is highest in Phnom Penh (72%) and lowest in Tboung Khmum (11%). Egg and/or flesh food consumption is also highest in Phnom Penh (96%) and lowest in Tboung Khmum (58%).

11.3.6 Sweet Beverage Consumption, Unhealthy Food Consumption, and Lack of Vegetable or Fruit Consumption among Children

Unhealthy infant and young child feeding practices should be avoided because they can replace nutritious foods that provide important nutrients for children and promote unhealthy weight gain. For infants and young children, consumption of sweet foods and beverages increases the risk of dental caries and obesity in childhood. In addition, too much salt in the diet increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases, and unhealthy fats and refined carbohydrates contribute to unhealthy weight gain. Children consuming diets low in vegetables and fruits have reduced nutrient intakes, which can negatively impact healthy growth and development; low vegetable and fruit consumption is also associated with noncommunicable diseases later in life. The indicator definition below for unhealthy food consumption describes "sentinel unhealthy foods," which are foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by infants and young children (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

> **Sweet beverage consumption**
> Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day.
> **Unhealthy food consumption**
> Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.
> **No vegetable or fruit consumption**
> Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day.
> *Sample:* Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Table 11.9 shows the percentage of children age 6–23 months with unhealthy feeding practices. More than a quarter of children (28%) were given a sweet beverage, 21% were fed unhealthy foods, and 29% were not given any vegetables or fruits the previous day.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Sweet beverage and unhealthy food consumption increase with increasing age. The opposite is true for lack of vegetable/fruit consumption, which declines with increasing age.

- Children in rural areas (35%) are more likely than those in urban areas (19%) to receive no vegetables or fruits. There are virtually no differences between urban and rural areas with respect to sweet beverage and unhealthy food consumption (**Figure 11.5**).

- Sweet beverage consumption is highest in Kampot (42%) and lowest in Tboung Khmum (14%); unhealthy food consumption is highest in Pailin (49%) and lowest in Kampong Cham (4%); and lack of vegetable/fruit consumption is highest in Tboung Khmum (65%) and lowest in Phnom Penh (9%).

Figure 11.5 Unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months by residence

Percentage of children age 6–23 months

■ Total ■ Urban ■ Rural

Consumed sweet beverages the day before the survey: 28, 30, 28
Consumed unhealthy foods the day before the survey: 21, 22, 21
Consumed zero vegetables or fruits the day before the survey: 29, 19, 35
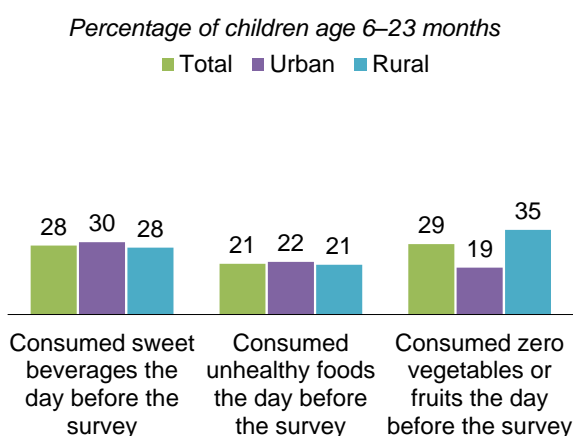
11.3.7 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Indicators

Table 11.10 summarizes 16 of WHO-UNICEF IYCF indicators.

11.4 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING COUNSELING

IYCF counseling helps support appropriate breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices (WHO 2003; WHO 2018). Counseling is an interactive process that helps empower mothers and caregivers to follow the recommended IYCF practices. Counseling can take place in health facilities or the community and is delivered by trained health providers, community health workers, and others in the community.

> **Mothers who received IYCF counseling in the last 6 months**
> Percentage of mothers with children age 6–23 months who received IYCF counseling in the last 6 months from a health care provider or community health worker.
> **Sample:** Women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them

Six percent of women with a child age 6–23 months received counseling on how to feed their child in the last 6 months (**Table 11.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Receipt of IYCF counseling declines with increasing age, from 8% among women age 15–19 to 5% among women age 40–49.

- Women in rural areas (8%) are more likely than those in urban areas (3%) to receive IYCF counseling.

- Receipt of IYCF counseling declines with increasing education and wealth.

11.5 Micronutrient Supplementation and Deworming among Children

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrient deficiency can be caused by a lack of consumption of foods that supply vitamins and minerals, as well as by infections and genetic abnormalities. Strategies to prevent or address micronutrient deficiency include agricultural approaches such as biofortification, food-based approaches that can be complemented with food fortification, and, for specific life stages and population groups, direct micronutrient supplementation (USAID 2019).

Iron is a micronutrient that plays an important role in numerous biological systems. Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anemia. Interventions targeting iron deficiency and anemia include periodically giving children iron tablets or syrup and/or iron-containing micronutrient powders (WHO 2011a; WHO 2016a; WHO 2016b).

Vitamin A is a micronutrient that supports the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage, increase the severity of infections such as those causing measles, and slow recovery from illness. Vitamin A supplementation programs help reduce vitamin A deficiency and mortality in children (WHO 2011b).

Soil-transmitted helminth infections can cause internal bleeding, inflammation, impaired nutrient absorption, diarrhea, vomiting, and loss of appetite. Deworming programs help reduce the burden of helminth infections (WHO 2017b).

Iron tablets or syrup
Percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given iron tablets or syrup in the last 12 months.
Multiple micronutrient powders
Percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given multiple micronutrient powders in the last 12 months.
Iron-containing supplements
Percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months, including tablets, syrup, or micronutrient powders.
Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Vitamin A supplements
Percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months.
Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Deworming medication
Percentage of children age 12–59 months who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months.
Sample: Children age 12–59 months

The 2021–22 CDHS collected information on iron-containing supplementation, vitamin A supplementation, and deworming (**Table 11.12**). Overall, 15% of children age 6–59 months were given iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months, including iron tablets or syrup (14%) and multiple micronutrient powders (4%). Forty percent of children age 6–59 months were given vitamin A supplements and 47% of children age 12–59 months were given deworming medication in the last 6 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children given iron-containing supplements generally increases with increasing household wealth.

- The proportion of children given vitamin A supplements increases from 33% among those whose mothers have no education to 43% among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education. The pattern is similar for iron-containing supplements and deworming medication.

- The proportion of children given deworming medication is lowest among those whose mothers are age 15–19 (36%) and highest among those whose mothers are age 40–49 (48%).

11.6 ADULTS' NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Chronic energy deficiency is caused by eating too little or having an unbalanced diet that lacks adequate nutrients. Women of reproductive age (age 15–49) are especially vulnerable to chronic energy deficiency and malnutrition due to low dietary intakes, inequitable distribution of food within the household, improper food storage and preparation, dietary taboos, infectious diseases, and inadequate care practices. Chronic energy deficiency leads to low productivity among adults and greater morbidity and mortality (WHO 1995). In addition, undernutrition among women is a major risk factor for adverse birth outcomes. Overweight and obesity have adverse health outcomes as well. Overweight and obesity are major risk factors for several chronic diseases, including diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and cancer.

Body mass index (BMI) is the ratio of weight relative to height squared; it is used to measure nutritional status among adults age 20–49. BMI values are independent of age and sex. Adult women age 20–49 whose height is less than 145 centimeters are characterized as being of short stature.

BMI-for-age, the ratio of weight relative to height for different age groups, is used to measure nutritional status among children and adolescents age 5–19 (WHO 2007). BMI-for-age is sex and age specific. The reason is that adolescents are still growing and the timing of peak growth velocity differs in boys and girls. In the DHS surveys, BMI-for-age is reported among adolescents age 15–19. Similarly, short stature among adolescent women (age 15–19) is assessed according to low height-for-age.

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in meters squared (kg/m^2).

Adult status	BMI
Too thin for height	Less than 18.5
Normal	Between 18.5 and 24.9
Overweight	Between 25.0 and 29.9
Obese	Greater than or equal to 30.0

Sample: Women age 20–49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

BMI-for-age

BMI-for-age is measured in z score standard deviations (SD)

Adolescent status	BMI-for-age
Too thin for height	Less than −1 SD
Normal	Between −1 SD and +1 SD
Overweight	Between +1 SD and +2 SD
Obese	Greater than +2 SD

Sample: Women age 15–19 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

Short stature

Percentage of women age 20–49 with height under 145 cm.

Sample: Women age 20–49

Percentage of women age 15–19 with height-for-age z score less than −2 SD.

Sample: Women age 15–19

Height and weight data were collected for 99% of eligible women age 15–49 (**Appendix Table C.6**). During measurements, 3% of women had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 2% of women were not wearing lightweight clothing or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (**Appendix Table C.11**).

Among women age 20–49, data on height and weight were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status: height and BMI. Overall, 4% of women are shorter than 145 cm. A total of 7% of women are thin, with 5% mildly thin and 2% moderately or severely thin. Thirty-three percent of women are overweight or obese, with 26% being overweight and 6% being obese (**Table 11.13.1** and **Figure 11.6**).

Among adolescent women age 15–19, data on height, weight, and age were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status: height-for-age and BMI-for-age. Overall, 14% of young women have a height-for-age z score below −2 SD. Twenty-nine

Figure 11.6 **Nutritional status of adolescent and adult women**

Percent distribution of women age 15–19 and 20–49 by nutritional status

percent of young women are thin, with 24% being mildly thin and 4% being moderately or severely thin. In addition, 6% of young women are overweight or obese, including 4% who are overweight and 2% who are obese (**Table 11.13.2** and **Figure 11.6**).
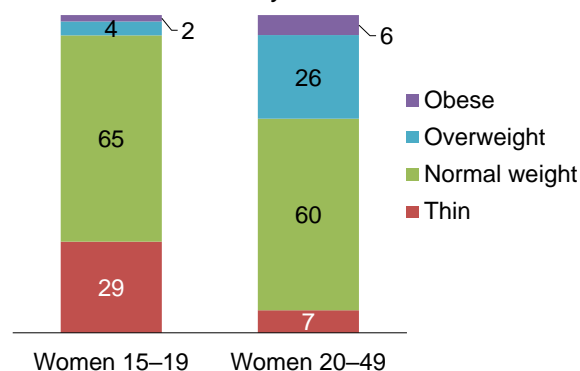
Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 20–49 with short stature is higher among older women than younger women (5% and 3%, respectively). On the other hand, younger women are more likely to be thin (13%) than older women (4%).

- Among women age 20–49, short stature decreases with increasing education, from 6% among women with no education to less than 1% among those with more than a secondary education. The opposite is true for thinness; the proportion of women who are thin increases from 5% among women with no education to 18% among women with more than a secondary education.

- Among women age 20–49, overweight/obesity decreases with increasing education, from 39% among women with no education to 15% among those with more than a secondary education. In contrast, overweight/obesity generally increases with increasing household wealth, from 26% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 35% among women in the highest quintile.

- The proportion of thin women age 20–49 is highest in Kampong Chhnang (17%) and lowest in Ratanak Kiri (1%). Overweight/obesity is highest in Kampong Cham (39%) and lowest in Ratanak Kiri (12%).

- Among young women age 15–19, short stature declines with increasing education and household wealth. Thirty-three percent of women with no education are of short stature, as compared with 6% of women with more than a secondary education. Similarly, 27% of women in the highest wealth quintile are of short stature, compared with 8% of those in the lowest wealth quintile.

- Overweight among young women is higher in rural areas than urban areas (5% versus 3%), but obesity is higher in urban areas (4% versus 1%).

- Among young women, thinness increases with increasing education, from 14% among those with no education to 36% among those with more than a secondary education.

11.7 WOMEN'S DIETARY PRACTICES

Dietary practices that support a healthy diet include eating a variety of different foods and food groups and limiting consumption of sugary beverages and unhealthy foods. Eating a variety of unprocessed foods helps women consume the appropriate amount of essential vitamins and minerals. A healthy diet also protects against overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases.

Minimum dietary diversity for women is an indicator of diet diversity validated for nonpregnant women age 15–49. The indicator is based on 10 food groups: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits. Women who consumed at least five of the 10 possible food groups in the 24 hours before the survey were classified as having minimally adequate dietary diversity. Deficiencies in micronutrients such as iron, iodine, vitamin A, folate, and zinc can have devastating consequences for the human body. Women, particularly those of childbearing age, are especially vulnerable due to their greater needs for essential vitamins and minerals. Having minimally adequate dietary diversity is important for micronutrient adequacy (FAO 2021).

Unhealthy foods and sweet beverages should be limited because they are associated with overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases (Askari et al. 2020). Overweight and obesity among women can affect reproductive health and increase complications in pregnancy (Mitchell and Shaw 2015). The indicator for unhealthy food consumption describes "sentinel unhealthy foods," which are fried foods or foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by women (FAO 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity for women

Percentage of women who consumed foods from at least five out of 10 defined food groups during the previous day. The 10 food groups are as follows: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Sweet beverage consumption

Percentage of women who consumed sweet beverages during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Unhealthy food consumption

Percentage of women who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

The 2021–22 CDHS is the first CDHS survey to collect data on foods and liquids consumed in the previous day by women age 15–49. **Table 11.14** shows that commonly consumed foods are foods made from grains (99%); meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats (97%); dark green leafy vegetables (65%); other vegetables (55%); and other fruits (51%). Consumption of beans, peas, and lentils (11%); nuts and seeds (7%); and insects and other small protein foods (5%) is low. **Table 11.15** shows that 57% of women consumed foods from at least five of the 10 possible food groups (minimum dietary diversity) the previous day, 63% consumed sweet beverages, and 33% consumed unhealthy foods.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women achieving minimum dietary diversity is higher in urban areas (68%) than in rural areas (50%) and increases with increasing education and household wealth (**Figure 11.7**).

- Sweet beverage consumption is higher in urban areas (70%) than rural areas (58%); declines with age, from 67% among women age 15–19 to 58% among women age 40–49; and generally increases with increasing education.

- Unhealthy food consumption declines with age, from 43% among women age 15–19 to 25% among women age 40–49, and increases with increasing education, from 27% among women with no education to 44% among women with more than a secondary education.

Figure 11.7 Minimum dietary diversity among women by household wealth

Percentage of women age 15-49 achieving minimum dietary diversity the day before the survey

Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
44	48	53	61	76

Poorest ⟶ *Wealthiest*

- The percentage of women achieving minimum dietary diversity is highest in Preah Sihanouk (80%) and lowest in Tboung Khmum (29%), the percentage consuming sweet beverages is highest in Kampong Speu and Phnom Penh (76% each) and lowest in Preah Vihear (33%), and the percentage consuming unhealthy foods is highest in Pailin (49%) and lowest in Tboung Khmum (13%).

11.8 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLDS

Iodine is a micronutrient that plays an important role in thyroid function, which is critical for reproductive function, growth, and development. It is recommended that household salt be fortified with iodine. Sufficient iodine prevents goiter, brain damage, and other thyroid-related health problems (WHO 2014b).

> **Household salt iodization**
> Percentage of households with iodized salt.
> *Sample:* Households in which salt was tested for iodine content

In Cambodia, salt is fortified with potassium iodide or potassium iodate. The 2021–22 CDHS tested for the presence of iodine in household salt using a rapid test kit.

Table 11.16 shows that 49% of households have iodized salt, a decrease from 2010 (83%) and 2014 (69%). The proportion of households with iodized salt is higher in urban (64%) than rural (39%) areas and is lowest in Kep (19%) and Kampong Cham (22%) and highest in Mondul Kiri (77%), Phnom Penh (73%), and Koh Kong (73%). The proportion of households with iodized salt increases with increasing household wealth, from 30% in the lowest wealth quintile to 75% in the highest wealth quintile.

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For more information on nutrition of children and adults, see the following tables:

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- **Table 11.2**   **Child growth monitoring**
- **Table 11.3**   **Early breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.4**   **Breastfeeding status according to age**
- **Table 11.5**   **Infant feeding practices by age**
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- **Table 11.7**   **Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview**
- **Table 11.8**   **Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children**
- **Table 11.9**   **Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months**
- **Table 11.10**   **Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators**
- **Table 11.11**   **Infant and young child feeding counseling**
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- **Table 11.13.1 Nutritional status of women age 20–49**
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- **Table 11.14**   **Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview**
- **Table 11.15**   **Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women**
- **Table 11.16**   **Presence of iodized salt in household**

Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age			
	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Mean z score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean z score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Mean z score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months													
<6	4.0	13.1	−0.3	337	7.1	16.4	7.5	−0.4	331	2.4	11.6	−0.6	379
6–11	3.5	13.9	−0.5	430	2.1	10.8	4.4	−0.4	431	2.1	11.0	−0.7	434
12–23	6.6	27.0	−1.2	883	1.8	6.8	4.3	−0.3	887	2.5	13.1	−0.8	896
24–35	6.9	23.9	−1.2	795	1.9	9.5	4.1	−0.5	798	2.9	19.5	−1.0	802
36–47	6.8	22.0	−1.2	841	1.5	9.5	3.7	−0.5	842	2.9	17.6	−1.0	846
48–59	4.8	22.1	−1.1	868	2.5	9.5	2.9	−0.6	870	4.2	20.1	−1.1	876
0–23	5.3	20.8	−0.9	1,650	2.9	9.8	5.0	−0.3	1,649	2.4	12.3	−0.7	1,709
24–59	6.1	22.7	−1.2	2,503	2.0	9.5	3.6	−0.6	2,510	3.3	19.1	−1.1	2,524
Sex													
Male	6.9	24.5	−1.1	2,111	2.7	10.9	4.7	−0.5	2,114	3.2	18.0	−1.0	2,157
Female	4.6	19.2	−1.0	2,042	2.0	8.2	3.5	−0.5	2,045	2.8	14.6	−0.9	2,077
Birth interval in months[3]													
First birth[4]	5.6	21.0	−1.0	1,071	1.8	7.7	5.4	−0.4	1,069	2.6	15.0	−0.9	1,096
<24	5.5	24.2	−1.1	542	2.4	12.0	4.8	−0.5	545	3.0	16.5	−1.0	551
24–47	5.1	21.3	−1.0	859	2.0	9.2	4.3	−0.4	856	2.4	15.7	−0.9	873
48+	5.3	20.9	−1.0	1,192	3.2	11.5	2.9	−0.6	1,186	3.7	18.3	−1.0	1,218
Size at birth[3,5]													
Very small	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	13
Small	12.7	37.0	−1.7	120	3.2	11.8	2.3	−0.7	120	9.7	28.3	−1.4	127
Average or larger	5.0	20.4	−0.9	2,066	2.7	9.9	5.0	−0.4	2,063	2.1	13.8	−0.8	2,120
Don't know	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	7
Mother's interview status													
Interviewed	5.4	21.5	−1.0	3,665	2.4	9.9	4.2	−0.5	3,656	3.0	16.4	−0.9	3,737
Not interviewed but in household	5.8	24.6	−1.0	71	0.9	5.4	1.2	−0.3	73	6.3	17.8	−0.9	75
Not interviewed and not in the household[6]	9.6	24.9	−1.2	417	2.0	7.8	3.6	−0.4	430	2.4	15.0	−1.0	422
Mother's age[3]													
<20	9.4	25.8	−1.3	307	2.1	7.3	5.4	−0.4	310	3.5	19.4	−1.1	314
20–34	4.9	21.2	−1.0	2,828	2.2	9.8	4.3	−0.5	2,817	2.8	15.6	−0.9	2,880
35–49	5.3	20.9	−1.1	530	3.6	11.8	3.2	−0.6	529	3.5	19.3	−1.0	543
Mother's nutritional status[7]													
Thin	10.3	30.3	−1.4	242	4.0	19.6	4.6	−0.8	239	5.1	29.4	−1.4	248
Normal	5.4	20.9	−1.0	2,152	2.1	10.1	3.7	−0.5	2,155	3.1	16.6	−1.0	2,188
Overweight/obese	4.5	20.1	−0.9	947	2.3	6.8	4.4	−0.3	941	2.5	13.5	−0.8	965
Residence													
Urban	5.1	16.8	−0.8	1,482	1.6	8.4	5.8	−0.3	1,479	2.2	12.2	−0.7	1,504
Rural	6.2	24.7	−1.2	2,672	2.7	10.3	3.2	−0.6	2,681	3.4	18.6	−1.1	2,729
Province													
Banteay Meanchey	1.1	15.6	−0.8	176	3.4	8.8	3.4	−0.6	178	1.4	12.5	−1.0	180
Battambang	1.9	17.6	−1.1	307	0.4	9.3	1.9	−0.5	308	0.9	15.4	−1.0	317
Kampong Cham	4.0	22.8	−1.1	252	5.5	6.6	1.7	−0.6	249	4.4	18.0	−1.0	255
Kampong Chhnang	4.3	19.1	−0.9	154	8.7	30.3	1.4	−1.4	153	10.8	35.1	−1.5	157
Kampong Speu	7.9	24.9	−1.1	234	3.4	11.0	9.3	−0.3	234	4.6	17.7	−0.9	240
Kampong Thom	10.3	26.5	−1.2	195	1.1	8.9	2.5	−0.4	199	2.9	15.4	−1.0	198
Kampot	5.7	28.4	−1.2	155	3.6	9.6	4.3	−0.4	154	2.4	16.4	−0.9	160
Kandal	2.0	15.0	−0.8	311	3.9	10.3	2.8	−0.5	312	3.9	14.1	−0.8	312
Koh Kong	9.0	22.5	−1.0	33	3.8	10.2	9.6	−0.2	33	1.6	12.4	−0.7	34
Kratie	5.9	21.8	−1.3	97	0.0	2.6	5.4	−0.4	97	1.8	15.5	−1.0	112
Mondul Kiri	7.5	29.4	−1.4	27	1.9	13.6	1.9	−0.7	26	2.9	22.7	−1.3	27
Phnom Penh	5.1	15.3	−0.8	494	0.0	6.1	5.8	−0.1	493	0.4	9.7	−0.5	498
Preah Vihear	5.7	26.3	−1.4	80	0.0	7.4	4.1	−0.6	81	1.3	17.1	−1.2	81
Prey Veng	5.0	22.1	−1.1	317	1.3	7.3	2.5	−0.4	321	2.1	12.9	−0.9	319
Pursat	11.6	32.9	−1.3	107	1.4	8.9	4.3	−0.3	106	2.4	18.0	−1.0	110
Ratanak Kiri	19.0	39.1	−1.5	62	6.5	14.9	8.7	−0.5	61	13.2	28.5	−1.3	64
Siemreap	7.3	25.7	−1.1	313	2.0	12.8	0.5	−0.9	310	4.6	24.5	−1.3	316
Preah Sihanouk	12.1	24.2	−1.1	52	0.0	6.1	8.5	−0.1	51	2.1	14.3	−0.8	52
Stung Treng	3.7	29.1	−1.3	53	0.4	7.5	0.3	−0.7	53	2.0	22.4	−1.2	53
Svay Rieng	3.9	17.9	−0.9	185	2.9	10.4	5.0	−0.6	184	2.2	15.2	−0.9	187
Takeo	8.8	25.9	−1.2	264	1.0	5.9	7.1	−0.2	267	2.7	13.6	−0.8	270
Otdar Meanchey	6.3	23.4	−1.0	60	2.1	7.2	7.2	−0.4	60	0.9	9.8	−0.9	61
Kep	14.9	27.7	−0.9	10	8.4	21.8	9.0	−0.3	10	2.8	13.6	−0.7	11
Pailin	6.0	22.6	−1.0	21	3.3	6.8	3.2	−0.5	21	4.5	13.5	−0.9	21
Tboung Khmum	7.1	24.1	−0.9	192	3.5	12.8	6.5	−0.5	197	2.5	17.5	−1.0	198

Continued...

Table 11.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age			
	Percent-age below −3 SD	Percent-age below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below −3 SD	Percent-age below −2 SD[2]	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below −3 SD	Percent-age below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children
Mother's education[8]													
No education	8.6	27.9	−1.2	386	5.2	16.7	3.1	−0.8	392	6.6	28.6	−1.4	397
Primary	5.4	25.3	−1.1	1,559	2.4	11.0	2.2	−0.6	1,551	3.5	19.2	−1.1	1,581
Secondary	4.3	17.0	−0.9	1,547	1.9	7.5	6.0	−0.3	1,548	1.7	12.3	−0.7	1,586
More than secondary	7.5	17.0	−1.0	243	0.5	6.3	7.4	−0.1	237	3.2	6.8	−0.7	247
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	9.1	30.7	−1.4	958	3.5	12.4	2.9	−0.7	960	5.8	24.1	−1.3	980
Second	4.9	22.5	−1.1	840	2.5	9.9	2.9	−0.6	850	2.0	17.6	−1.0	860
Middle	4.5	22.7	−1.1	863	2.2	7.6	3.5	−0.4	866	2.1	14.5	−0.9	874
Fourth	4.7	18.2	−0.9	791	1.6	9.8	5.3	−0.4	789	3.0	15.2	−0.8	812
Highest	5.2	12.4	−0.6	701	1.6	7.8	6.8	−0.1	695	1.1	7.4	−0.5	707
Total	5.8	21.9	−1.0	4,153	2.4	9.6	4.1	−0.5	4,160	3.0	16.3	−0.9	4,234

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.
[2] Includes children who are below −3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth standards population median
[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed
[4] First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.
[5] Information available only for children age 0–35 months
[6] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[7] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status was defined using body mass index (BMI) for mothers age 20–49 and BMI-for-age for mothers age 15–19 (as presented in Tables 11.13.1 and 11.13.2).
[8] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire. Excludes one missing case.

Table 11.2 Child growth monitoring

Percentage of children under age 5 who had selected measurements performed by a health care provider in the 3 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Weight	Height	Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC)	Weight and height	Weight, height, and MUAC	Number of children
Age in months						
<6	31.3	7.8	4.4	7.6	4.2	824
6–11	34.3	8.5	5.2	8.2	4.3	825
12–23	21.6	9.1	5.5	8.9	5.2	1,641
24–35	17.4	9.0	6.6	8.8	6.4	1,494
36–47	14.6	8.0	5.8	7.9	5.5	1,539
48–59	11.9	7.5	5.5	7.0	5.4	1,469
0–23	27.2	8.6	5.2	8.4	4.7	3,290
24–59	14.7	8.2	6.0	7.9	5.8	4,503
Sex						
Male	19.9	8.0	5.3	7.7	4.9	3,955
Female	20.0	8.7	6.0	8.5	5.7	3,837
Mother's age						
15–19	17.0	8.3	6.1	8.3	5.8	684
20–29	20.6	9.3	6.1	9.0	5.8	4,216
30–39	20.0	6.9	5.0	6.7	4.8	2,654
40–49	16.2	7.5	2.5	7.4	1.5	238
Residence						
Urban	20.6	7.0	4.2	6.8	3.8	3,071
Rural	19.5	9.2	6.6	9.0	6.3	4,722
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	59.0	19.5	5.5	19.5	5.5	298
Battambang	13.6	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.4	572
Kampong Cham	7.7	3.3	1.9	3.3	1.3	446
Kampong Chhnang	31.9	7.1	4.3	7.1	3.8	279
Kampong Speu	5.3	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.1	442
Kampong Thom	26.2	13.1	9.5	12.2	7.4	378
Kampot	10.0	7.4	6.5	7.0	6.1	279
Kandal	11.7	4.0	1.9	3.6	1.6	579
Koh Kong	12.6	9.5	8.2	8.5	8.0	61
Kratie	40.7	32.6	30.7	32.6	30.7	215
Mondul Kiri	33.8	18.8	4.9	18.6	4.6	54
Phnom Penh	25.8	9.1	4.6	8.7	4.3	1,142
Preah Vihear	29.7	21.0	17.7	20.8	17.1	150
Prey Veng	13.9	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	516
Pursat	13.0	6.4	5.5	6.4	5.5	194
Ratanak Kiri	9.6	10.4	9.0	8.8	7.7	133
Siemreap	16.5	15.0	14.1	15.0	13.9	649
Preah Sihanouk	3.0	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	98
Stung Treng	37.6	34.4	14.4	34.2	14.2	98
Svay Rieng	9.1	1.8	0.7	1.5	0.4	317
Takeo	41.1	6.6	4.3	6.6	4.3	412
Otdar Meanchey	24.0	2.8	1.4	2.5	0.7	98
Kep	18.4	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	22
Pailin	37.7	9.1	3.8	9.1	2.9	42
Tboung Khmum	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.0	318
Mother's education						
No education	16.9	8.7	5.3	8.4	5.0	846
Primary	19.3	8.1	5.8	7.8	5.4	3,202
Secondary	19.8	7.6	5.2	7.4	5.1	3,173
More than secondary	28.8	13.5	7.6	13.5	6.6	571
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	19.4	11.7	8.9	11.4	8.4	1,675
Second	23.0	10.0	7.2	9.6	6.6	1,450
Middle	17.2	6.0	3.6	6.0	3.6	1,446
Fourth	17.9	4.9	3.8	4.8	3.6	1,665
Highest	22.4	8.9	4.4	8.6	4.2	1,557
Total	20.0	8.3	5.6	8.1	5.3	7,793

Note: "Height" refers to length (recumbent measurement) or height (standing measurement).

Table 11.3 Early breastfeeding

Table 11.3 Early breastfeeding

Percentage of children under age 2 who were ever breastfed, percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and percentage who were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:			
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of children under age 2
Sex				
Male	82.7	54.0	51.6	1,731
Female	80.9	54.0	49.2	1,591
Breastfeeding counseling during ANC[2]				
Counseled	82.3	56.0	51.9	2,675
Not counseled/don't know	78.9	41.6	42.4	539
Did not receive ANC	84.5	65.1	54.8	106
Assistance at delivery				
Health personnel[3]	81.7	54.2	50.0	3,279
Traditional birth attendant	90.2	35.4	83.4	38
Other	*	*	*	3
No one	*	*	*	2
Place of delivery				
Health facility	81.6	54.1	49.8	3,250
At home	94.5	49.6	85.6	58
Other	*	*	*	13
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	84.8	60.3	56.6	2,729
Cesarean section	68.4	24.8	22.3	593
Breastfeeding counseling during PNC[2,4]				
Counseled	82.2	55.1	50.3	2,331
Not counseled/don't know	81.1	50.7	51.3	924
Breastfeeding observation during PNC[2,4]				
Observed	83.1	57.3	50.9	1,897
Not observed/don't know	80.2	49.0	50.0	1,357
Residence				
Urban	75.9	49.5	40.3	1,280
Rural	85.6	56.8	56.8	2,042
Province				
Banteay Meanchey	91.2	64.8	63.9	129
Battambang	88.5	57.8	65.0	222
Kampong Cham	79.0	61.5	45.9	179
Kampong Chhnang	95.3	79.2	57.1	132
Kampong Speu	70.2	45.3	43.7	176
Kampong Thom	84.6	42.4	55.1	166
Kampot	84.6	47.7	51.7	133
Kandal	74.3	37.4	25.7	265
Koh Kong	84.0	64.0	72.2	28
Kratie	80.1	65.7	66.6	89
Mondul Kiri	94.0	65.9	64.6	24
Phnom Penh	74.4	51.7	38.0	468
Preah Vihear	89.3	42.4	71.2	61
Prey Veng	82.4	43.0	40.7	240
Pursat	80.5	66.2	61.2	80
Ratanak Kiri	91.9	82.3	80.2	55
Siemreap	81.7	56.2	60.9	250
Preah Sihanouk	80.8	50.7	49.8	46
Stung Treng	95.0	61.1	79.8	42
Svay Rieng	86.8	45.7	51.7	138
Takeo	75.9	47.6	29.1	191
Otdar Meanchey	95.7	80.1	88.4	44
Kep	90.7	56.9	63.1	9
Pailin	82.5	55.4	56.6	16
Tboung Khmum	88.0	72.1	64.8	139
Mother's education				
No education	80.8	53.7	63.5	353
Primary	85.0	58.9	55.0	1,310
Secondary	80.6	52.7	47.1	1,434
More than secondary	72.9	34.1	24.7	225

Continued...

Table 11.3—Continued

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:			
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of children under age 2
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	89.3	62.2	71.0	689
Second	85.9	57.4	56.8	652
Middle	81.1	55.6	44.9	654
Fourth	80.6	48.8	43.8	712
Highest	71.5	45.4	34.3	615
Total	81.8	54.0	50.4	3,322

Note: Table is based on children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
ANC = Antenatal care
PNC = Postnatal care
[1] Children given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink during the first 2 days after delivery
[2] Information available for the most recent live birth only
[3] Doctor, nurse/midwife, or auxiliary midwife
[4] Women were asked about counseling on breastfeeding by any health care provider in the first 2 days after their most recent live birth regardless of where they gave birth.

Table 11.4 Breastfeeding status according to age

Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, percentage exclusively breastfeeding and percentage receiving mixed milk feeding; among all children age 12–23 months, percentage currently breastfeeding; and among all children age 0–23 months, percentage using a bottle with a nipple, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother:			Among all children age 12–23 months:		Among all children age 0–23 months:	
	Percentage exclusively breastfeeding	Percentage receiving mixed milk feeding[1]	Number of children	Percentage currently breastfeeding[2]	Number of children	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of children
Age in months							
0–1	59.7	16.2	259	na	na	32.8	259
2–3	55.1	12.5	284	na	na	31.9	288
4–5	36.0	11.3	266	na	na	47.3	276
6–11	na	na	na	na	na	58.9	825
12–15	na	na	na	56.0	526	56.5	526
16–19	na	na	na	39.1	561	58.9	561
20–23	na	na	na	26.9	554	58.4	554
Sex							
Male	50.5	12.1	421	40.1	852	52.5	1,709
Female	50.1	14.6	388	40.7	789	53.6	1,581
Residence							
Urban	35.1	18.0	271	27.5	692	68.6	1,273
Rural	57.9	10.9	538	49.8	949	43.3	2,016
Province							
Banteay Meanchey	(56.2)	(6.8)	30	53.7	59	45.0	129
Battambang	(60.8)	(19.2)	58	42.9	103	43.6	214
Kampong Cham	(48.1)	(7.4)	43	46.2	91	51.8	178
Kampong Chhnang	(39.9)	(20.1)	39	33.2	58	53.8	131
Kampong Speu	*	*	33	41.0	87	60.5	174
Kampong Thom	(53.5)	(6.7)	35	51.3	84	40.8	165
Kampot	(54.8)	(15.5)	30	48.3	68	54.2	132
Kandal	(29.4)	(21.4)	74	25.2	124	63.9	265
Koh Kong	(59.7)	(6.1)	6	42.6	16	50.0	28
Kratie	(69.5)	(9.8)	29	49.6	39	37.8	88
Mondul Kiri	(65.7)	(10.9)	6	69.3	10	36.1	23
Phnom Penh	(30.2)	(19.4)	77	21.1	274	82.4	468
Preah Vihear	77.0	8.0	20	62.0	25	18.4	59
Prey Veng	(55.0)	(12.2)	67	49.8	116	52.6	239
Pursat	*	*	21	(37.4)	32	36.5	78
Ratanak Kiri	(52.4)	(0.0)	10	79.2	26	35.6	54
Siemreap	(72.7)	(6.3)	67	36.9	130	26.0	247
Preah Sihanouk	(43.7)	(3.4)	13	32.9	24	62.2	45
Stung Treng	(77.5)	(0.0)	9	65.2	22	18.2	41
Svay Rieng	(68.7)	(16.3)	31	29.6	65	64.6	134
Takeo	(25.8)	(23.2)	58	48.9	83	72.7	190
Otdar Meanchey	(61.9)	(3.2)	11	54.4	24	33.2	44
Kep	(64.4)	(11.7)	2	47.4	5	61.9	9
Pailin	(55.3)	(3.7)	3	52.5	9	43.6	16
Tboung Khmum	(64.3)	(0.0)	37	54.0	67	30.0	139
Mother's education							
No education	58.6	3.6	71	44.0	180	46.5	348
Primary	53.7	11.2	303	43.9	649	44.6	1,297
Secondary	48.9	15.4	380	38.8	694	58.3	1,420
More than secondary	(30.2)	(22.9)	54	25.1	118	78.6	225
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	63.2	7.1	160	57.6	345	32.8	678
Second	60.3	13.6	191	50.8	292	40.9	644
Middle	41.3	13.2	169	43.8	305	53.7	648
Fourth	48.6	15.9	169	32.2	356	63.2	707
Highest	32.3	17.5	120	19.8	344	76.0	614
Total	50.3	13.3	809	40.4	1,641	53.1	3,290

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable
[1] Received breast milk; fresh, packaged, or powdered animal milk; or infant formula. Excludes yogurt drinks because they are generally not fed as a substitute for breast milk. Excludes soy and nut milks.
[2] Corresponds to the IYCF indicator "continued breastfeeding"

Table 11.5 Infant feeding practices by age

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother by feeding category, according to age in months, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Age in months	Breast milk only (exclusively breastfed)	Breast milk and plain water only	Breast milk and non-milk liquids[1]	Breast milk and formula and/or animal milk[2]	Breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods[3]	Not breastfed	Unknown[4]	Total	Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother
0–1	59.7	3.1	0.0	15.4	1.0	19.9	0.9	100.0	259
2–3	55.1	5.5	1.4	10.8	4.3	20.9	2.1	100.0	284
4–5	36.0	11.8	1.1	8.6	15.7	24.7	2.0	100.0	266
0–5	50.3	6.8	0.9	11.5	7.0	21.8	1.7	100.0	809

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). The categories of breast milk only; breast milk and plain water only; breast milk and non-milk liquids; breast milk and formula and/or animal milk; breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods; and not breastfed are hierarchical and mutually exclusive. Thus, children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive breast milk and formula and/or animal milk and who do not receive any solid, semisolid, or soft foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. When combined with children whose feeding category is classified as unknown due to "don't know" responses, the percentages in each row add to 100%.
[1] Non-milk liquids include fruit juice or fruit-flavored drinks, chocolate-flavored drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, energy drinks, clear broth or soup, tea, coffee, herbal drinks, soy milk, nut milk, and other liquids.
[2] Animal milk here includes liquid yogurt but does not include solid yogurt. Note that animal milk in Table 11.4 excludes liquid yogurt and solid yogurt.
[3] Solid, semisolid, or soft foods includes solid yogurt but not liquid yogurt.
[4] Not classified elsewhere due to "don't know" responses

Table 11.6 Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Age in months	Plain water	Infant formula[1]	Fresh, powdered, and packaged animal milk		Yogurt drinks		Soy milk and nut milks		Fruit juice and fruit-flavored drinks	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, and energy drinks	Tea, coffee, and herbal drinks		Clear broth and clear soup	Other liquids		Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
			Any	Sweet/ flavored	Any	Sweet/ flavored	Any	Sweet/ flavored			Any	Sweet/ flavored		Any	Sweet/ flavored	
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN																
0–1	12.2	17.4	7.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	207
2–3	22.1	14.5	7.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	225
4–5	41.2	11.9	7.5	2.0	0.7	0.7	1.6	0.9	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	200
6–8	85.9	17.7	9.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.8	4.6	0.7	1.9	0.0	4.4	6.2	2.0	299
9–11	90.5	13.6	15.3	2.9	0.1	0.0	2.2	1.4	7.0	3.5	0.4	0.0	3.5	6.4	0.6	274
12–17	94.3	15.4	24.9	9.7	2.3	1.5	6.2	2.8	16.5	3.5	0.8	0.7	5.3	10.1	2.6	403
18–23	94.3	25.0	32.9	13.2	1.8	0.7	12.8	4.6	26.1	12.3	2.8	2.4	4.1	11.9	2.0	247
0–5	24.9	14.6	7.3	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	632
6–11	88.1	15.7	12.4	2.9	0.1	0.0	2.0	1.1	5.8	2.0	1.2	0.0	4.0	6.3	1.3	573
12–23	94.3	19.1	28.0	11.0	2.1	1.2	8.7	3.5	20.1	6.8	1.5	1.3	4.8	10.8	2.4	650
6–23	91.4	17.5	20.7	7.2	1.2	0.6	5.6	2.4	13.4	4.6	1.4	0.7	4.4	8.7	1.9	1,222
Total	68.7	16.5	16.1	5.3	0.8	0.5	3.8	1.6	9.1	3.1	0.9	0.5	3.3	5.8	1.3	1,855
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN																
0–1	(44.3)	(69.5)	(22.8)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	52
2–3	(66.1)	(86.7)	(27.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	59
4–5	82.3	79.0	33.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66
6–8	94.3	82.3	36.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.8	0.1	108
9–11	95.6	81.3	35.4	3.8	2.7	2.7	6.6	1.2	7.4	2.8	0.4	0.0	2.2	6.9	0.2	124
12–17	97.4	65.9	42.1	10.8	1.8	0.7	9.2	5.4	14.3	3.9	0.2	0.0	6.6	12.0	2.8	353
18–23	94.5	46.6	52.8	13.2	2.6	1.0	10.7	5.4	19.2	8.8	2.1	1.7	5.8	8.3	1.6	514
0–5	65.8	78.8	28.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	177
6–11	95.0	81.8	35.8	5.4	1.4	1.4	3.5	0.6	5.8	1.5	0.2	0.0	1.6	5.0	0.2	232
12–23	95.7	54.5	48.4	12.2	2.3	0.9	10.1	5.4	17.2	6.8	1.3	1.0	6.2	9.8	2.1	867
6–23	95.5	60.2	45.8	10.8	2.1	1.0	8.7	4.4	14.8	5.7	1.1	0.8	5.2	8.8	1.7	1,099
Total	91.4	62.8	43.3	9.8	1.8	0.8	7.5	3.8	12.8	4.9	0.9	0.7	4.5	7.6	1.5	1,275

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Infant formula includes France Bebe, Dumex, Similax, and Nutrilatt.

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

					Solid or semisolid foods									
Age in months	Foods made from grains[1]	White/ pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains[2]	Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, and seeds[3]	Cheese and yogurt[4]	Meat, fish, poultry, organ meats[5]	Eggs	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vege-tables[6]	Other fruits and vege-tables[7]	Insects and other small protein foods[8]	Red palm oil	Sweet foods such as choco-lates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, popsicles	Fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, french fries, fried dough	Other solid, semi-solid, and soft food	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0–1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	207
2–3	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.1	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	225
4–5	20.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.2	5.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.6	200
6–8	86.5	16.7	0.5	0.4	48.8	31.4	47.7	28.5	0.0	0.0	6.9	1.8	5.7	299
9–11	93.8	12.0	0.8	1.0	66.4	34.9	46.7	33.8	0.4	0.0	11.3	3.3	9.0	274
12–17	92.5	15.9	2.1	0.3	83.7	46.3	55.0	57.0	0.9	0.0	20.2	12.2	12.3	403
18–23	94.6	11.5	2.5	2.1	91.1	38.3	54.2	55.1	1.8	0.0	19.8	13.8	13.0	247
0–5	8.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.8	2.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	632
6–11	90.0	14.5	0.7	0.7	57.3	33.1	47.2	31.0	0.2	0.0	9.0	2.5	7.3	573
12–23	93.3	14.2	2.2	1.9	86.5	43.2	54.7	56.3	1.3	0.0	20.0	12.8	12.5	650
6–23	91.8	14.3	1.5	1.3	72.8	38.5	51.2	44.5	0.8	0.0	14.9	8.0	10.1	1,222
Total	63.2	9.7	1.0	0.9	48.7	26.0	34.6	29.8	0.5	0.0	9.9	5.4	6.9	1,855
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0–1	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	52
2–3	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	59
4–5	17.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	7.9	16.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66
6–8	88.0	14.5	4.9	4.4	58.2	35.6	54.7	37.1	0.3	0.0	3.5	4.5	12.8	108
9–11	89.5	33.4	3.5	2.6	77.3	48.8	58.3	52.3	0.2	0.0	8.2	4.0	9.7	124
12–17	94.6	24.5	1.5	4.7	86.7	43.2	65.9	55.8	1.5	0.0	14.5	7.0	9.0	353
18–23	95.4	17.6	2.8	2.0	89.0	49.9	58.4	59.4	0.3	0.0	23.6	11.7	12.1	514
0–5	8.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.9	6.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	177
6–11	88.8	24.6	4.2	3.4	68.4	42.6	56.6	45.2	0.3	0.0	6.0	4.2	11.2	232
12–23	95.1	20.4	2.3	3.1	88.1	47.2	61.4	58.0	0.8	0.0	19.9	9.8	10.9	867
6–23	93.8	21.3	2.7	3.2	83.9	46.2	60.4	55.3	0.7	0.0	16.9	8.6	10.9	1,099
Total	81.9	18.4	2.3	2.7	72.8	40.2	52.9	48.0	0.6	0.0	14.6	7.4	9.4	1,275

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes bread, rice, noodles, pasta, bobor (porridge) krub kroeung or other porridge, rice pancakes (num banh chhev), glass noodles (kuy teav), bread, and rice noodles (num banhchok)

[2] Includes white potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, white or purple sweet potatoes (damlong chvea), taro, and other local potatoes (e.g., damlong prey, damlong daikla)

[3] Includes sandek, sunflower seeds, pumpkin seeds, and watermelon seeds

[4] Includes hard and soft cheeses

[5] Includes liver, kidney, heart, lung, blood, sausages, hot dogs, frankfurters, ham, bacon, salami, canned meat, beef, buffalo pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck, frog, eel, shrimp, fish (fresh, dried, canned fermented), and shellfish

[6] Includes pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside; ripe mangoes; ripe papayas; dark green leafy vegetables such as

[7] Includes ivy gourd leaves (slek bas), moringa leaves (slek m'rom), green amaranth (slek pty), morning glory, bok choy (speytteu), mustard greens, pumpkin leaf, sweet leaf bush (slek ngob), cassava leaves, spinach, tree spinach (chaya), kale, and wild greens (slek prech); tomato; eggplant; cauliflower (pakakhatna); winter melon (tra lach); long beans; mushrooms; and other vegetables

[8] Includes crickets, bug bacon, snails, spiders, termites, and grasshoppers

Table 11.8 Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Among youngest breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:				Among youngest nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:					Among all youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:			
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[7]	Minimum acceptable diet[8]	Number of all children age 6–23 months
Age in months													
6–11	35.2	82.2	32.1	573	86.7	46.6	85.1	45.7	232	38.5	83.0	36.0	804
6–8	32.6	85.2	32.0	299	86.1	42.4	82.3	42.0	108	35.2	84.5	34.7	407
9–11	38.1	78.9	32.1	274	87.2	50.3	87.4	48.9	124	41.9	81.5	37.3	398
12–17	59.8	80.9	50.4	403	77.9	49.6	83.0	44.9	353	55.0	81.9	47.8	756
18–23	63.6	83.5	52.8	247	70.1	47.9	78.3	37.8	514	53.0	80.0	42.7	761
Sex													
Male	51.4	82.5	45.3	638	72.7	46.0	80.2	38.5	552	48.9	81.4	42.1	1,190
Female	46.5	81.5	39.0	584	79.5	50.4	82.4	45.1	547	48.3	81.9	41.9	1,131
Residence													
Urban	66.7	85.0	59.1	327	86.0	56.4	89.1	51.6	555	60.3	87.6	54.4	883
Rural	42.6	80.9	36.1	895	66.0	39.8	73.3	31.7	544	41.5	78.0	34.5	1,439
Province													
Banteay Meanchey	56.5	78.8	52.1	61	(57.6)	(33.6)	(66.6)	(33.6)	35	48.1	74.4	45.3	97
Battambang	57.0	78.0	51.0	86	(71.6)	(55.1)	(78.5)	(44.7)	66	56.2	78.2	48.2	152
Kampong Cham	39.5	86.7	33.4	78	(79.3)	(34.8)	(76.7)	(26.9)	50	37.6	82.7	30.9	128
Kampong Chhnang	(43.9)	(96.4)	(42.2)	44	79.0	59.2	91.4	54.2	45	51.6	93.8	48.2	89
Kampong Speu	49.1	73.9	31.7	65	80.7	36.5	75.1	30.8	68	42.7	74.5	31.2	134
Kampong Thom	55.1	85.2	43.2	82	(60.2)	(52.7)	(72.7)	(41.3)	47	54.2	80.6	42.5	129
Kampot	48.5	85.7	39.8	57	(73.9)	(51.6)	(75.2)	(44.7)	40	49.8	81.4	41.8	97
Kandal	(53.5)	(89.3)	(53.5)	76	87.2	55.6	94.0	48.2	105	54.7	92.0	50.4	181
Koh Kong	(45.8)	(68.3)	(35.8)	10	61.4	34.8	59.7	24.8	10	40.4	64.0	30.3	21
Kratie	51.0	83.7	46.0	39	(55.0)	(56.3)	(81.8)	(44.5)	20	52.8	83.1	45.5	58
Mondul Kiri	68.3	94.0	65.1	12	(82.8)	(50.8)	(93.3)	(49.6)	4	63.7	93.8	61.1	16
Phnom Penh	(86.2)	(82.2)	(74.9)	88	97.1	73.6	100.0	70.8	216	77.3	94.8	71.9	304
Preah Vihear	35.1	85.7	31.4	27	(26.1)	(13.5)	(67.9)	(7.1)	11	28.7	80.4	24.2	38
Prey Veng	46.0	82.3	40.2	97	(84.8)	(35.6)	(85.4)	(33.5)	73	41.6	83.6	37.4	170
Pursat	(41.5)	(67.9)	(27.3)	30	(44.9)	(32.4)	(72.2)	(27.6)	26	37.3	69.9	27.5	55
Ratanak Kiri	36.1	54.6	25.1	34	*	*	*	*	9	33.0	52.8	23.6	43
Siemreap	45.5	90.7	39.0	91	(34.1)	(38.2)	(42.7)	(19.0)	82	42.1	68.0	29.6	173
Preah Sihanouk	(43.4)	(86.1)	(43.4)	12	93.6	47.4	88.1	44.0	17	45.7	87.2	43.8	30
Stung Treng	61.5	90.3	57.5	23	(45.8)	(49.2)	(68.9)	(32.9)	9	58.2	84.6	50.9	32
Svay Rieng	(22.5)	(70.2)	(19.1)	41	81.5	37.4	83.8	33.1	56	31.1	78.0	27.2	97
Takeo	52.8	90.9	48.9	75	(92.1)	(35.9)	(87.7)	(35.9)	52	45.9	89.6	43.6	127
Otdar Meanchey	35.9	93.9	35.9	19	(45.6)	(14.0)	(85.3)	(7.3)	12	27.7	90.6	25.1	31
Kep	(29.6)	(61.8)	(25.5)	3	(76.2)	(18.7)	(81.7)	(16.0)	3	24.6	70.8	21.3	6
Pailin	58.6	84.8	49.3	8	(63.4)	(64.4)	(83.8)	(44.6)	4	60.7	84.4	47.6	12
Tboung Khmum	16.7	63.1	11.3	62	(68.7)	(16.7)	(63.6)	(10.3)	38	16.7	63.3	11.0	100
Mother's education													
No education	45.1	73.2	35.4	158	64.1	28.9	74.4	22.8	97	38.9	73.6	30.6	255
Primary	45.1	83.8	39.2	532	71.1	42.2	76.3	36.4	406	43.9	80.6	38.0	938
Secondary	53.5	84.0	47.3	484	79.4	53.2	83.2	46.0	485	53.3	83.6	46.7	968
More than secondary	60.9	71.4	48.5	48	90.5	65.1	97.0	59.2	111	63.8	89.2	56.0	159
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	44.2	82.2	37.9	348	40.8	32.1	52.8	21.2	154	40.5	73.2	32.8	502
Second	48.8	83.7	42.2	271	65.1	40.6	73.5	30.7	167	45.7	79.8	37.8	438
Middle	40.4	83.1	36.6	264	77.3	42.9	84.8	37.2	202	41.5	83.8	36.9	466
Fourth	51.7	78.6	41.3	226	84.1	49.1	85.1	41.9	262	50.3	82.1	41.7	488
Highest	79.3	81.9	71.1	114	91.9	62.7	93.9	60.5	314	67.1	90.7	63.3	428
Total	49.1	82.0	42.3	1,222	76.1	48.2	81.3	41.8	1,099	48.6	81.7	42.0	2,321

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from five or more of the following eight food groups: a. breast milk; b. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; c. beans, peas, lentils, nuts, and seeds; d. dairy products (tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; infant formula; yogurt; cheese); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; h. other fruits and vegetables.
[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food at least twice a day for infants age 6–8 months and at least three times a day for children age 9–23 months.
[3] For breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is being fed a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1) and a minimum meal frequency (footnote 2).
[4] For nonbreastfed children, minimum milk feeding frequency is two or more feedings of infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; and liquid or solid yogurt.
[5] For nonbreastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid, semisolid, or soft feed.
[6] For nonbreastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is being fed a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), a minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4), and a minimum meal frequency (footnote 5).
[7] Minimum meal frequency is receiving the minimum recommended number of feeds per day according to age and breastfeeding status as defined in footnotes 2 and 5.
[8] Minimum acceptable diet is being fed a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), a minimum meal frequency (footnotes 2 and 5), and a minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4).

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who consumed eggs and/or flesh food, and percentage who experienced each various specified unhealthy feeding practice, during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Eggs and/or flesh food[1]	Unhealthy feeding practices:			Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother
		Sweet beverage[2]	Unhealthy food[3]	No vegetables or fruit[4]	
Age in months					
6–11	67.6	12.5	9.7	40.2	804
6–8	58.0	10.5	6.8	44.0	407
9–11	77.4	14.5	12.7	36.4	398
12–17	89.0	31.1	23.7	23.5	756
18–23	92.9	42.6	30.0	22.5	761
Sex					
Male	83.5	29.8	21.2	28.6	1,190
Female	82.3	27.0	20.6	29.4	1,131
Breastfeeding status					
Breastfeeding	78.1	24.9	19.7	34.1	1,222
Not breastfeeding	88.1	32.4	22.3	23.3	1,099
Residence					
Urban	88.0	29.8	21.7	19.3	883
Rural	79.8	27.6	20.5	34.9	1,439
Province					
Banteay Meanchey	78.3	33.8	37.8	20.0	97
Battambang	78.0	39.8	32.7	19.1	152
Kampong Cham	76.1	22.4	4.4	45.7	128
Kampong Chhnang	91.4	25.0	24.8	27.4	89
Kampong Speu	87.3	39.8	9.9	30.9	134
Kampong Thom	89.2	32.4	37.0	25.5	129
Kampot	83.2	42.4	9.6	29.7	97
Kandal	77.1	24.1	21.9	25.3	181
Koh Kong	68.3	18.8	33.8	44.3	21
Kratie	88.7	23.4	25.0	30.7	58
Mondul Kiri	91.4	27.9	36.3	13.7	16
Phnom Penh	95.5	29.8	21.6	8.8	304
Preah Vihear	80.4	20.6	21.5	34.5	38
Prey Veng	85.3	22.2	14.2	22.3	170
Pursat	75.9	22.5	20.2	36.5	55
Ratanak Kiri	64.2	19.5	21.2	49.9	43
Siemreap	87.3	23.6	20.0	31.1	173
Preah Sihanouk	66.9	29.4	12.7	32.8	30
Stung Treng	89.7	36.3	43.2	19.3	32
Svay Rieng	79.3	23.7	21.9	51.5	97
Takeo	81.8	34.6	14.7	32.4	127
Otdar Meanchey	90.8	27.8	39.8	38.0	31
Kep	66.6	38.4	12.8	51.9	6
Pailin	92.9	24.0	49.3	17.3	12
Tboung Khmum	58.0	14.4	4.6	65.1	100
Mother's education					
No education	78.9	24.3	20.8	31.9	255
Primary	81.8	31.3	21.9	34.6	938
Secondary	84.8	26.6	19.7	24.7	968
More than secondary	84.2	29.1	22.5	17.3	159
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	81.5	28.1	24.7	33.1	502
Second	84.1	32.4	19.5	34.7	438
Middle	77.0	30.5	20.1	35.9	466
Fourth	83.8	24.2	19.6	25.3	488
Highest	88.7	27.3	20.4	14.9	428
Total	82.9	28.4	20.9	29.0	2,321

[1] Eggs and/or flesh food include meat, fish, poultry, organ meats, and eggs.
[2] Sweet beverages include sweet/flavored milk and yogurt drinks, sweet/flavored soy milks or nut milks, fruit juice and fruit-flavored drinks, chocolate-flavored drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.
[3] Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types that include sweet foods such as cake, dessert soup, cookies, sweet popcorn, candy (skar krop), chocolate, or ice cream and fried and salty foods such as chips, french fries, and dried noodles such as Mama.
[4] Vegetables or fruits include dark green, leafy vegetables such as ivy gourd leaves (slek bas), moringa leaves (slek m'rom), green amaranth (slek pty), morning glory, bok choy (speytteu), mustard greens, pumpkin leaves or sweet leaf bush (slek ngob), cassava leaves, spinach, tree spinach (chaya), kale, or wild greens (slek prech); pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside; ripe mangoes; ripe papayas; passion fruits; and other fruits and vegetables including bananas, oranges, watermelon, rambutan, durian, other fruit, tomatoes, eggplant, cauliflower (pakakhatna), winter melon (tra lach), long beans, mushrooms, or other vegetables.

Table 11.10 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

IYCF #	IYCF abbreviation	DHS-8 Table #	Indicator	Indicator definition and denominator	Value
1	EvBF	11.3	Ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	81.8
				Number of children born in the last 2 years	3,322
2	EIBF	11.3	Early initiation of breastfeeding[1]	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	54.0
				Number of children born in the last 2 years	3,322
3	EBF2D	11.3	Exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1]	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth	50.4
				Number of children born in the last 2 years	3,322
4	EBF	11.4	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day	50.3
				Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with the mother	809
5	MixMF	11.4	Mixed milk feeding under 6 months	Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day	13.3
				Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with the mother	809
6	CBF	11.4	Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day	40.4
				Number of children age 12–23 months	1,641
7	ISSSF	–	Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods 6–8 months	Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semisolid or soft foods during the previous day	88.4
				Number of youngest children age 6–8 months living with the mother	407
8	MDD	11.8	Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed foods and beverages from at least 5 out of 8 defined food groups during the previous day	48.6
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	2,321
9	MMF	11.8	Minimum meal frequency 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (but also including milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	81.7
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	2,321
10	MMFF	11.8	Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children 6–23 months	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day	76.1
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother who were not breastfed	1,099
11	MAD	11.8	Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day	42.0
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	2,321
12	EFF	11.9	Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed egg and/or flesh food during the previous day	82.9
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	2,321
13	SWB	11.9	Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day	28.4
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	2,321
14	UFC	11.9	Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day	20.9
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	2,321
15	ZVF	11.9	Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day	28.7
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	2,321
16	BoF	11.4	Bottle feeding 0–23 months	Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day	53.1
				Number of children age 0–23 months	3,290

[1] Includes children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview

Table 11.11 Infant and young child feeding counseling

Among women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them, percentage who talked with a health care provider or community health worker about how or what to feed their child in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Counseled in last 6 months about how or what to feed their child	Number of women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them
Child's age in months		
6–11	6.5	804
12–23	6.1	1,517
Child's sex		
Male	5.2	1,190
Female	7.3	1,131
Age		
15–19	7.9	100
20–29	6.2	1,193
30–39	6.2	920
40–49	5.1	108
Residence		
Urban	2.7	883
Rural	8.4	1,439
Province		
Banteay Meanchey	19.3	97
Battambang	1.1	152
Kampong Cham	7.0	128
Kampong Chhnang	2.0	89
Kampong Speu	5.9	134
Kampong Thom	25.3	129
Kampot	1.8	97
Kandal	1.9	181
Koh Kong	3.0	21
Kratie	2.4	58
Mondul Kiri	5.6	16
Phnom Penh	2.6	304
Preah Vihear	31.7	38
Prey Veng	1.1	170
Pursat	0.7	55
Ratanak Kiri	6.2	43
Siemreap	9.4	173
Preah Sihanouk	1.9	30
Stung Treng	27.8	32
Svay Rieng	0.0	97
Takeo	7.6	127
Otdar Meanchey	11.2	31
Kep	0.6	6
Pailin	2.9	12
Tboung Khmum	1.1	100
Education		
No education	7.8	255
Primary	6.3	938
Secondary	6.4	968
More than secondary	2.1	159
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	10.9	502
Second	8.6	438
Middle	5.2	466
Fourth	4.5	488
Highest	1.4	428
Total	6.2	2,321

Table 11.12 Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children

Among children age 6–59 months, percentages who were given iron tablets or syrup, micronutrient powders, and iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months and percentage who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months, and among children age 12–59 months, percentage who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Among children age 6–59 months:					Among children age 12–59 months:	
	Percentage given iron tablets or syrup in last 12 months[1]	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powders in last 12 months[1,2]	Percentage given iron-containing supplements in last 12 months[1,3]	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months[4]	Number of children	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[1,5]	Number of children
Age in months							
6–8	11.9	2.9	12.9	31.0	410	na	na
9–11	14.6	4.7	16.6	49.2	415	na	na
12–17	12.8	4.0	13.6	46.4	802	32.0	802
18–23	14.6	3.2	15.7	45.4	839	40.5	839
24–35	14.7	6.7	16.6	44.6	1,494	53.3	1,494
36–47	14.5	4.5	15.3	35.6	1,539	51.7	1,539
48–59	12.3	3.1	13.0	31.9	1,469	47.6	1,469
6–23	13.6	3.7	14.7	44.0	2,466	36.4	1,641
24–59	13.9	4.7	15.0	37.4	4,503	50.9	4,503
Sex							
Male	12.4	3.9	13.6	39.4	3,526	46.6	3,098
Female	15.2	4.8	16.2	40.0	3,443	47.4	3,046
Breastfeeding status[6]							
Breastfeeding	15.5	4.5	16.4	44.4	1,418	44.0	846
Not breastfeeding	12.8	4.7	14.3	42.3	2,852	44.5	2,599
Mother's age							
15–19	12.6	3.2	13.4	38.5	154	35.7	102
20–29	13.4	4.1	14.6	38.9	3,114	47.1	2,683
30–39	14.4	4.8	15.4	40.9	3,195	47.2	2,887
40–49	12.2	3.8	14.0	37.1	506	47.7	471
Residence							
Urban	14.7	4.9	15.5	38.2	2,789	45.9	2,490
Rural	13.2	4.0	14.5	40.7	4,180	47.8	3,654
Province							
Banteay Meanchey	29.7	12.0	34.6	63.0	268	66.9	229
Battambang	15.5	4.3	16.3	47.5	515	53.7	461
Kampong Cham	9.4	1.8	11.2	37.3	403	48.5	359
Kampong Chhnang	9.8	1.2	10.6	27.1	238	35.5	206
Kampong Speu	6.1	1.1	6.1	20.9	408	25.7	355
Kampong Thom	16.6	2.9	17.5	27.4	343	38.6	297
Kampot	28.7	5.8	28.7	29.8	248	22.4	215
Kandal	6.9	2.8	8.2	44.8	503	53.3	438
Koh Kong	19.4	3.7	20.1	28.1	55	26.9	48
Kratie	7.6	2.5	8.7	61.7	185	67.9	165
Mondul Kiri	5.6	0.8	6.4	42.1	48	49.6	41
Phnom Penh	22.7	8.5	23.7	34.9	1,057	44.4	949
Preah Vihear	7.5	2.7	9.1	41.5	130	54.0	116
Prey Veng	5.5	0.0	5.5	21.1	449	29.2	394
Pursat	23.7	13.7	26.2	50.7	173	50.8	149
Ratanak Kiri	11.0	1.9	12.2	20.9	123	29.5	105
Siemreap	12.6	7.0	13.3	67.0	583	71.5	533
Preah Sihanouk	7.1	10.8	14.9	19.7	85	36.1	77
Stung Treng	8.2	1.1	9.3	56.2	89	54.5	79
Svay Rieng	3.7	1.0	4.8	20.1	286	27.7	248
Takeo	20.4	3.1	21.2	62.8	354	66.4	304
Otdar Meanchey	2.8	0.8	3.6	22.9	87	53.3	78
Kep	0.9	0.4	1.4	13.4	20	30.8	18
Pailin	6.0	2.7	8.4	55.5	38	62.5	34
Tboung Khmum	7.3	1.2	7.7	35.0	281	45.1	246
Mother's education							
No education	13.9	5.9	15.2	32.8	775	39.9	677
Primary	12.1	2.7	12.7	38.4	2,896	45.9	2,554
Secondary	13.6	4.7	14.9	42.4	2,782	49.5	2,447
More than secondary	24.0	9.6	26.8	43.2	516	50.6	465
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	10.3	2.3	11.1	39.0	1,515	47.2	1,342
Second	14.1	5.3	15.6	41.4	1,259	47.2	1,098
Middle	14.8	3.3	15.7	39.5	1,277	45.4	1,103
Fourth	11.6	4.0	12.3	39.1	1,490	50.3	1,313
Highest	18.6	7.1	20.2	39.8	1,428	44.7	1,287
Total	13.8	4.4	14.9	39.7	6,969	47.0	6,144

na = Not applicable
[1] Based on mother's recall
[2] The local micronutrient powder is REMAQS.
[3] Includes tablets, syrup, and micronutrient powders
[4] Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)
[5] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis.
[6] Information available for children age 0–35 months only

Table 11.13.1 Nutritional status of women age 20–49

Among women age 20–49, percentage with height below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Short stature — Height below 145 cm	Short stature — Number of women	Body mass index[1] — Mean body mass index (BMI)	18.5–24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0–18.4 (mildly thin)	<17 (moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0–29.9 (over-weight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women
Age											
20–29	3.0	2,753	22.1	69.3	13.2	9.3	3.9	17.4	13.6	3.8	2,493
30–39	3.8	3,370	23.9	60.9	4.5	3.8	0.8	34.5	28.9	5.7	3,163
40–49	5.2	2,181	24.9	48.8	3.9	3.0	0.9	47.3	37.1	10.2	2,155
Residence											
Urban	3.2	3,581	23.7	59.0	6.9	5.3	1.6	34.1	26.2	7.9	3,397
Rural	4.4	4,723	23.5	61.2	7.3	5.3	2.0	31.5	26.3	5.1	4,415
Province											
Banteay Meanchey	5.3	305	23.6	60.5	9.0	7.1	1.9	30.5	20.8	9.7	287
Battambang	3.7	570	23.6	58.5	7.7	5.6	2.1	33.8	26.6	7.2	530
Kampong Cham	3.3	490	24.2	56.9	4.2	3.1	1.1	38.9	34.2	4.7	470
Kampong Chhnang	5.5	290	21.7	65.7	17.1	10.6	6.5	17.2	16.2	1.0	276
Kampong Speu	3.9	520	23.5	61.8	7.0	5.9	1.1	31.3	26.3	5.0	491
Kampong Thom	4.0	347	23.7	56.8	6.6	5.3	1.3	36.6	30.6	6.0	322
Kampot	5.7	334	23.5	55.7	10.4	8.2	2.2	33.9	28.4	5.5	314
Kandal	2.3	600	24.1	54.0	8.5	6.3	2.2	37.4	28.4	9.0	554
Koh Kong	4.6	63	23.6	64.2	6.5	6.2	0.3	29.3	21.6	7.7	56
Kratie	4.8	194	23.4	60.5	8.4	6.1	2.3	31.1	23.8	7.3	179
Mondul Kiri	6.6	48	23.5	66.5	5.0	4.6	0.5	28.5	23.5	5.0	44
Phnom Penh	2.5	1,410	23.6	59.5	6.6	5.0	1.6	33.9	25.3	8.5	1,354
Preah Vihear	6.8	134	23.3	64.6	5.9	4.4	1.5	29.5	24.4	5.2	127
Prey Veng	3.0	500	23.6	62.1	7.2	5.2	2.0	30.7	26.1	4.6	468
Pursat	5.2	201	23.5	60.2	5.4	3.6	1.8	34.4	31.5	2.9	188
Ratanak Kiri	8.8	117	22.7	87.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	11.6	10.3	1.3	108
Siemreap	5.4	662	23.8	60.5	5.9	4.4	1.6	33.5	27.4	6.2	629
Preah Sihanouk	2.9	107	23.8	56.4	7.5	5.2	2.2	36.1	30.8	5.3	99
Stung Treng	10.5	80	22.9	66.0	7.9	5.6	2.3	26.1	20.2	5.9	74
Svay Rieng	4.2	328	24.1	57.9	4.6	3.3	1.3	37.5	30.2	7.3	298
Takeo	2.3	478	23.1	65.5	6.7	5.0	1.7	27.7	24.4	3.3	446
Otdar Meanchey	5.3	104	23.4	69.3	4.2	3.1	1.2	26.5	20.1	6.4	97
Kep	1.4	24	23.2	63.1	7.2	6.2	1.0	29.7	26.6	3.1	23
Pailin	6.4	38	24.2	60.3	3.2	2.9	0.3	36.6	29.2	7.3	36
Tboung Khmum	3.0	361	23.8	59.0	6.9	5.2	1.7	34.1	25.8	8.3	340
Education											
No education	6.0	1,110	24.3	55.8	4.7	3.6	1.1	39.4	31.6	7.8	1,066
Primary	4.9	3,530	24.0	57.5	6.1	4.6	1.5	36.4	29.4	7.0	3,339
Secondary	2.7	2,997	23.3	63.7	6.9	5.4	1.4	29.4	23.9	5.6	2,784
More than secondary	0.3	667	21.5	67.5	17.8	11.5	6.4	14.7	11.1	3.5	622
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	6.9	1,443	23.1	65.3	8.4	5.9	2.5	26.3	21.8	4.6	1,328
Second	3.9	1,509	23.5	59.6	8.2	6.0	2.2	32.3	26.6	5.7	1,414
Middle	3.6	1,634	23.5	61.3	6.7	5.2	1.5	32.0	26.5	5.6	1,532
Fourth	4.1	1,752	23.9	58.4	6.0	4.6	1.4	35.6	28.6	7.1	1,654
Highest	1.7	1,965	23.8	58.1	6.8	5.1	1.7	35.1	27.1	8.1	1,884
Total	3.9	8,304	23.6	60.3	7.1	5.3	1.8	32.6	26.3	6.3	7,811

Note: Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m^2).
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 11.13.2 Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19

Among women age 15–19, percentage with height-for-age below −2 standard deviations (SD), mean body mass index (BMI)-for-age z score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Short stature Height-for-age below −2 SD	Number of women	Mean BMI-for-age z score	−1 SD to +1 SD (total normal)	Below −1 SD (total thin)[2]	Below −1 SD to −2 SD (mildly thin)	Below −2 SD (moderately or severely thin)	Above +1 SD (total overweight or obese)[3]	Above +1 SD to +2 SD (overweight)	Above +2 SD (obese)	Number of women
Residence											
Urban	11.6	604	−0.3	67.6	25.4	21.6	3.9	7.0	3.3	3.7	585
Rural	15.9	926	−0.5	63.2	30.8	26.1	4.7	6.0	5.1	0.9	894
Province											
Banteay Meanchey	8.7	77	−0.6	60.0	32.8	24.9	7.8	7.2	4.3	2.9	73
Battambang	19.5	115	−0.5	75.3	21.6	14.3	7.4	3.1	3.1	0.0	110
Kampong Cham	3.2	85	−0.1	73.2	19.2	15.5	3.6	7.7	7.7	0.0	83
Kampong Chhnang	15.2	54	−1.1	38.0	60.8	45.1	15.8	1.1	1.1	0.0	51
Kampong Speu	18.4	105	−0.6	65.7	31.3	27.6	3.7	3.0	3.0	0.0	103
Kampong Thom	8.6	66	−0.6	64.8	32.0	30.5	1.5	3.2	3.2	0.0	66
Kampot	13.0	68	−0.7	55.9	39.5	34.4	5.1	4.6	2.9	1.7	66
Kandal	5.9	113	−0.2	63.2	25.7	25.7	0.0	11.1	3.1	8.0	113
Koh Kong	13.1	11	0.3	(64.8)	(26.3)	(20.3)	(6.0)	(8.9)	(6.6)	(2.3)	10
Kratie	20.4	33	−0.6	60.5	34.4	30.9	3.5	5.1	3.4	1.8	30
Mondul Kiri	21.6	10	−0.1	73.9	14.3	14.3	0.0	11.8	9.4	2.3	10
Phnom Penh	13.5	221	−0.3	67.3	23.8	17.3	6.4	8.9	3.5	5.4	210
Preah Vihear	26.5	27	−0.4	74.3	22.5	18.6	3.9	3.3	3.3	0.0	25
Prey Veng	15.7	98	−0.6	57.8	37.0	33.1	3.8	5.2	5.2	0.0	96
Pursat	(25.8)	31	0.3	(70.9)	(18.5)	(13.1)	(5.4)	(10.7)	(10.7)	(0.0)	30
Ratanak Kiri	70.9	27	−0.1	89.8	5.7	4.7	1.0	4.5	4.5	0.0	27
Siemreap	11.2	107	−0.3	68.2	25.1	25.1	0.0	6.7	4.6	2.1	103
Preah Sihanouk	17.2	16	0.6	(69.2)	(29.2)	(25.7)	(3.6)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(0.0)	15
Stung Treng	19.4	19	−0.4	70.6	23.8	19.4	4.3	5.6	5.6	0.0	17
Svay Rieng	14.3	52	−0.4	69.7	20.6	15.3	5.3	9.8	9.8	0.0	51
Takeo	10.1	97	−0.7	55.7	39.9	38.6	1.2	4.4	1.5	2.8	97
Otdar Meanchey	(14.5)	16	0.4	(64.9)	(26.5)	(24.1)	(2.4)	(8.7)	(8.7)	(0.0)	16
Kep	7.9	4	−0.7	68.0	30.1	27.2	2.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	4
Pailin	13.3	9	−0.3	67.6	23.2	22.4	0.9	9.2	9.2	0.0	9
Tboung Khmum	9.7	69	−0.5	62.8	27.5	20.7	6.7	9.8	9.8	0.0	63
Education											
No education	33.5	32	−0.1	76.1	14.2	14.2	0.0	9.7	9.7	0.0	29
Primary	17.9	282	−0.3	66.5	22.3	17.2	5.1	11.2	6.3	4.9	260
Secondary	13.0	1,176	−0.5	64.3	30.2	25.9	4.3	5.5	4.0	1.5	1,149
More than secondary	(6.1)	40	0.7	(64.5)	(35.5)	(30.8)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	26.5	268	−0.4	70.7	24.5	21.8	2.7	4.8	4.3	0.5	251
Second	13.1	339	−0.5	67.5	26.1	22.4	3.7	6.3	5.3	1.1	333
Middle	12.5	280	−0.5	59.1	33.1	29.4	3.7	7.8	5.9	1.8	264
Fourth	13.3	348	−0.4	62.4	28.7	23.0	5.7	8.9	5.3	3.6	338
Highest	6.7	295	−0.4	65.1	31.1	25.5	5.6	3.8	1.1	2.6	295
Total	14.2	1,530	−0.4	64.9	28.7	24.3	4.4	6.4	4.4	2.0	1,479

Note: Height-for-age and body mass index (BMI)-for-age are expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent women age 15–19. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months
[2] Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are below −2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median
[3] Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

Table 11.14 Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of women age 15–49 by type of foods and liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Foods made from grains[1]	White/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains[2]	Beans, peas, lentils[3]	Nuts and seeds[4]	Milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products	Meat, fish, poultry, organ meats[5]	Eggs	Dark green leafy vegetables[6]	Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables[7]	Other vegetables[8]	Other fruits[9]	Insects and other small protein foods[10]	Sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, popsicles	Fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, french fries, fried dough	Fruit juice and fruit-flavored drinks	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, and energy drinks	Number of women
Age																	
15–19	98.9	19.1	8.8	5.8	29.0	96.5	41.9	60.5	35.0	51.3	46.6	4.6	27.1	26.7	26.8	48.9	2,981
20–29	98.6	23.5	12.0	7.4	32.6	96.7	42.1	64.9	41.1	55.1	51.1	5.1	21.7	19.5	30.9	40.8	5,575
30–39	98.8	23.2	12.0	6.3	28.8	97.3	41.7	68.0	40.4	56.0	52.6	4.7	20.7	17.1	31.6	38.0	6,639
40–49	98.8	20.8	10.4	6.6	25.2	97.3	39.0	64.4	38.9	55.0	50.8	3.7	16.8	12.3	29.0	32.6	4,301
Maternity status																	
Pregnant	99.0	25.4	13.5	6.7	36.6	96.4	40.8	68.1	43.5	53.3	59.4	5.7	23.3	15.2	41.5	25.2	828
Not pregnant[12]	98.8	22.0	11.0	6.6	28.8	97.0	41.3	65.0	39.3	54.9	50.5	4.5	21.0	18.4	29.6	39.9	18,668
Residence																	
Urban	99.1	26.6	14.6	9.8	37.2	97.5	43.5	69.0	47.0	60.6	58.9	5.3	22.1	20.1	34.9	43.6	8,239
Rural	98.6	18.9	8.6	4.3	23.2	96.6	39.6	62.4	33.9	50.6	45.0	4.1	20.3	16.9	26.5	36.1	11,257
Province																	
Banteay Meanchey	99.5	20.9	12.6	9.0	30.9	96.2	39.9	72.9	42.1	57.0	56.4	6.7	25.1	20.1	22.6	36.5	763
Battambang	99.2	20.9	12.1	9.0	37.4	97.9	45.1	66.5	42.0	50.9	55.3	7.4	31.6	24.9	31.1	29.5	1,347
Kampong Cham	99.8	17.8	10.4	4.3	29.5	98.9	47.7	59.9	30.3	40.8	46.2	4.6	19.3	17.8	37.0	26.2	1,163
Kampong Chhnang	99.1	27.7	13.5	3.6	27.1	99.6	45.5	83.2	33.1	56.9	41.3	5.7	29.5	30.8	23.4	37.3	675
Kampong Speu	98.5	22.4	4.2	3.6	19.7	90.3	38.4	65.5	46.2	49.5	52.9	3.6	6.4	9.3	44.5	46.5	1,226
Kampong Thom	99.2	21.1	20.5	8.3	24.2	99.6	43.7	63.5	36.9	59.1	56.2	5.2	34.5	24.6	33.0	42.8	819
Kampot	98.4	22.7	10.3	5.4	27.5	91.9	53.4	58.0	36.7	48.4	31.0	2.4	11.0	20.4	20.5	49.8	781
Kandal	99.0	26.8	8.0	3.6	30.8	96.4	34.3	52.9	45.4	68.7	59.0	1.6	20.4	16.3	27.6	39.8	1,445
Koh Kong	99.6	9.0	4.3	4.7	34.2	94.7	43.8	56.4	31.1	44.0	47.2	0.7	14.9	18.3	25.3	15.5	140
Kratie	99.0	16.2	6.5	2.8	34.1	97.6	53.5	63.8	41.1	55.8	63.2	2.9	30.6	18.5	28.5	52.5	443
Mondul Kiri	99.9	18.3	9.5	2.8	19.9	94.8	36.6	61.8	40.1	53.7	56.5	3.1	17.5	20.9	12.4	45.8	115
Phnom Penh	99.3	35.0	22.8	15.1	45.6	98.5	50.0	81.2	53.1	65.2	65.0	8.3	28.3	22.8	40.8	48.0	3,160
Preah Vihear	99.3	12.3	6.4	1.6	9.3	95.5	27.4	44.2	28.6	44.8	32.2	4.4	11.0	15.8	11.1	23.6	332
Prey Veng	99.4	13.4	3.3	2.3	19.5	99.3	30.4	62.5	29.2	55.0	53.1	2.5	20.2	9.8	29.6	38.8	1,233
Pursat	97.8	20.6	9.1	3.9	21.2	95.0	54.4	70.8	43.9	55.6	42.0	4.6	14.4	30.2	29.6	45.5	432
Ratanak Kiri	99.3	15.3	5.6	2.0	10.2	89.8	16.5	66.1	27.7	50.1	25.0	4.0	5.8	9.5	6.3	32.9	293
Siemreap	99.7	19.9	5.6	5.4	23.2	99.2	39.8	61.7	36.9	51.8	60.4	1.6	21.7	16.0	24.5	27.6	1,548
Preah Sihanouk	98.1	48.0	29.6	26.6	53.4	92.8	55.4	75.1	65.3	52.2	50.1	18.6	23.4	31.4	42.1	38.3	243
Stung Treng	99.7	24.9	13.8	5.3	27.4	96.8	37.5	63.8	49.4	57.5	54.1	12.0	16.5	28.3	25.4	37.2	195
Svay Rieng	99.3	8.3	3.3	0.8	15.1	96.6	29.8	54.1	23.4	47.0	36.4	0.5	18.6	8.7	32.2	49.9	735
Takeo	99.6	15.8	11.2	5.7	30.9	98.1	34.4	57.4	33.7	48.4	30.3	2.5	16.2	10.8	17.8	48.5	1,162
Otdar Meanchey	99.1	23.5	7.9	4.2	15.6	93.9	36.1	62.5	47.7	63.2	38.3	6.9	23.3	29.6	16.5	36.8	242
Kep	99.6	5.5	4.2	4.5	57.9	98.5	43.7	64.8	31.5	53.1	65.6	0.7	15.0	27.0	27.4	34.2	57
Pailin	96.6	21.0	11.6	6.8	36.6	98.1	58.7	75.7	46.6	56.9	57.7	3.1	29.4	28.9	30.2	40.2	96
Tboung Khmum	89.3	13.8	3.6	1.0	16.2	96.5	28.7	53.0	20.5	48.4	31.8	2.0	5.7	8.2	27.8	22.5	851

Continued...

Table 11.14—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Foods made from grains[1]	White/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains[2]	Beans, peas, lentils[3]	Nuts and seeds[4]	Milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products	Meat, fish, poultry, organ meats[5]	Eggs	Dark green leafy vege-tables[6]	Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vege-tables[7]	Other vege-tables[8]	Other fruits[9]	Insects and other small protein foods[10]	Sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, popsicles	Fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, french fries, fried dough	Fruit juice and fruit-flavored drinks	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, and energy drinks	Number of women
Education																	
No education	98.3	18.2	8.4	3.9	17.0	95.4	35.5	62.2	33.9	48.2	41.0	4.0	15.9	14.8	22.2	34.4	2,265
Primary	98.9	20.3	10.5	5.4	23.4	96.8	38.4	64.1	36.6	53.2	49.2	4.6	19.0	15.5	30.0	38.6	7,554
Secondary	98.8	23.8	12.1	7.7	33.7	97.3	44.1	65.7	41.3	56.5	53.0	4.4	23.5	20.5	31.1	42.3	8,278
More than secondary	99.0	28.4	13.9	10.7	52.4	98.6	49.4	72.7	52.8	63.8	63.0	6.2	26.0	25.0	37.3	32.4	1,399
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	98.4	18.3	8.6	3.0	15.0	95.2	34.7	62.7	31.8	46.9	40.4	4.1	18.1	17.5	21.5	32.7	3,393
Second	98.3	18.7	7.7	3.6	20.4	96.9	39.4	61.4	32.0	50.3	44.9	4.4	20.6	15.9	27.1	35.9	3,529
Middle	98.8	19.5	7.8	5.1	25.8	97.0	40.0	61.7	36.0	51.5	47.5	4.1	19.4	18.0	30.7	42.3	3,831
Fourth	98.8	22.3	12.7	6.8	30.6	97.0	43.0	64.7	41.3	59.1	53.8	3.9	20.5	16.7	31.6	44.7	4,266
Highest	99.4	29.8	17.2	12.7	48.0	98.4	47.0	73.4	52.4	63.1	63.5	6.0	25.7	22.2	36.8	39.0	4,477
Total	98.8	22.1	11.2	6.6	29.1	97.0	41.2	65.2	39.5	54.8	50.9	4.6	21.1	18.2	30.1	39.2	19,496

[1] Includes rice, Khmer rice pancakes (num banh chhev), glass noodles (kuy teav), bread, Khmer noodles (num banhchok), porridge, and corn
[2] Includes white potatoes (damlong barain), cassava (damlong cheu), white or purple sweet potatoes (damlong chvea), cassava noodles (damlong mi), taro, local potatoes (damlong daikla), and green bananas
[3] Includes soybeans, mung beans (sandek bay), pigeon peas (angkoy bean), red mung beans (sandek krohom), and soy milk
[4] Includes sandek, sunflower seeds, pumpkin seeds, and watermelon seeds
[5] Includes liver, kidney, heart, lung, blood, sausages, ham, beef, buffalo, pork, frogs, wild animals, chicken, duck, fish (trey), seafood, eel, small shrimp (kompers), canned fish, and fermented fish (prahok)
[6] Includes ivy gourd leaves (slek bas), moringa leaves (slek m'rom), green amaranth (slek pty), morning glory, bok choy (speytteu), mustard greens, and pumpkin leaves
[7] Includes carrots, pumpkin, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside; ripe mangoes; ripe papayas; passion fruit; sweet leaf bush (slek ngob); cassava leaves; spinach; tree spinach (chaya); kale; and wild greens (slek prech).
[8] Includes tomato, eggplant, cauliflower (pakakhatna), winter melon (tra lach), long beans, mushrooms and other vegetables
[9] Includes bananas, oranges, watermelon, rambutan, durian, and other fruit
[10] Includes crickets, bug bacon, snails, spiders, termites, and grasshoppers
[11] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.15 Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women

Percentage of women age 15–49 consuming sweet beverages, percentage consuming unhealthy foods, and percentage achieving minimum dietary diversity, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Sweet beverage consumption[2]	Unhealthy food consumption[3]	Number of women
Age				
15–19	52.7	67.4	43.4	2,981
20–29	59.8	64.7	34.1	5,575
30–39	58.7	61.9	32.4	6,639
40–49	55.1	57.5	25.3	4,301
Maternity status				
Pregnant	59.7	59.6	32.2	828
Not pregnant[4]	57.2	62.7	33.0	18,668
Residence				
Urban	67.6	69.5	35.0	8,239
Rural	49.8	57.5	31.5	11,257
Province				
Banteay Meanchey	62.1	55.7	37.3	763
Battambang	62.8	56.4	45.7	1,347
Kampong Cham	48.6	53.7	32.6	1,163
Kampong Chhnang	62.1	57.2	45.4	675
Kampong Speu	55.8	75.1	13.6	1,226
Kampong Thom	61.8	65.5	45.3	819
Kampot	50.1	65.7	27.5	781
Kandal	60.4	66.2	31.6	1,445
Koh Kong	49.8	48.0	28.6	140
Kratie	63.4	70.4	41.5	443
Mondul Kiri	56.3	56.5	33.3	115
Phnom Penh	78.9	76.2	42.4	3,160
Preah Vihear	31.6	32.6	22.8	332
Prey Veng	49.8	65.0	26.8	1,233
Pursat	56.9	64.9	40.7	432
Ratanak Kiri	30.9	40.3	14.3	293
Siemreap	57.2	50.8	31.7	1,548
Preah Sihanouk	79.9	64.4	40.5	243
Stung Treng	62.0	56.6	37.4	195
Svay Rieng	36.7	72.4	25.6	735
Takeo	43.3	64.9	23.4	1,162
Otdar Meanchey	51.8	49.3	45.4	242
Kep	67.8	57.0	39.9	57
Pailin	70.3	61.0	48.5	96
Tboung Khmum	29.2	42.8	13.0	851
Education				
No education	45.0	52.7	26.8	2,265
Primary	52.8	61.6	29.5	7,554
Secondary	61.2	65.8	36.1	8,278
More than secondary	79.0	64.3	43.6	1,399
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	43.5	49.8	29.8	3,393
Second	48.1	57.2	31.3	3,529
Middle	52.6	66.1	31.7	3,831
Fourth	61.0	67.5	31.4	4,266
Highest	75.6	68.7	39.4	4,477
Total	57.3	62.6	33.0	19,496

[1] Minimum dietary diversity for women is defined as consuming foods from five or more of the following 10 food groups: a. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; b. pulses (beans, peas, lentils); c. nuts and seeds; d. dairy (milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products); e. meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats; f. eggs; g. dark green leafy vegetables; h. other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; i. other vegetables; j. other fruits.
[2] Sweet beverages include fruit juice, fruit drinks, sugarcane juice (tuk ampov), fruit shakes, Coca Cola, Fanta, Sprite, Pepsi, Bacchus, M-150, sweet tea, sweetened coffee, frappes, chocolate frappes, green tea, and other sweetened liquids.
[3] Unhealthy foods include sweet foods such as cake, dessert soup, cookies, sweet popcorn, candy (skar krop), chocolate, or ice cream and fried and salty foods such as chips, french fries, and dried noodles such as Mama.
[4] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.16 Presence of iodized salt in household

Among all households, percentage with salt tested for iodine content and percentage with no salt in the household, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Among all households, percentage			Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With no salt in the household	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence					
Urban	99.5	0.5	8,066	63.9	8,023
Rural	99.4	0.6	12,740	39.2	12,666
Province					
Banteay Meanchey	100.0	0.0	893	52.1	893
Battambang	99.1	0.9	1,439	36.5	1,426
Kampong Cham	100.0	0.0	1,369	22.2	1,369
Kampong Chhnang	100.0	0.0	722	34.0	722
Kampong Speu	100.0	0.0	1,216	45.4	1,216
Kampong Thom	98.4	1.6	924	42.8	909
Kampot	98.8	1.2	861	26.9	851
Kandal	99.7	0.3	1,507	54.0	1,502
Koh Kong	100.0	0.0	161	73.0	161
Kratie	100.0	0.0	554	55.0	554
Mondul Kiri	99.7	0.3	110	76.6	109
Phnom Penh	99.2	0.8	2,953	73.3	2,930
Preah Vihear	99.5	0.5	327	62.4	326
Prey Veng	99.5	0.5	1,354	45.1	1,347
Pursat	99.7	0.3	652	49.6	650
Ratanak Kiri	99.3	0.7	327	38.1	325
Siemreap	98.9	1.0	1,569	61.2	1,552
Preah Sihanouk	99.9	0.1	266	67.0	266
Stung Treng	99.5	0.5	193	70.8	192
Svay Rieng	100.0	0.0	809	48.2	809
Takeo	99.6	0.4	1,203	51.2	1,198
Otdar Meanchey	100.0	0.0	274	36.7	274
Kep	99.5	0.5	57	18.7	57
Pailin	99.0	1.0	110	39.1	109
Tboung Khmum	98.6	1.4	954	24.8	940
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	99.3	0.7	4,418	30.2	4,387
Second	99.2	0.8	4,003	36.1	3,973
Middle	99.6	0.4	4,116	44.2	4,100
Fourth	99.3	0.7	4,265	59.3	4,235
Highest	99.8	0.2	4,005	75.1	3,995
Total	99.4	0.6	20,806	48.7	20,689

Note: Salt was tested for the presence of potassium (iodate/iodide).

CHILD DISCIPLINE

12

Key Findings

- *Nonviolent discipline:* 23% of children age 1–14 experienced nonviolent discipline during the month preceding the interview.

- *Psychological aggression:* About three in every five children (59%) experienced some form of psychological aggression.

- *Physical punishment:* 43% of children experienced physical punishment, and 5% experienced severe physical punishment.

- *Violent discipline:* Overall, 66% of children age 1–14 experienced some type of violent discipline.

- *Belief in the need for physical punishment:* 27% of adult respondents believe that a child needs physical punishment to be raised or educated properly.

Information obtained in the 2021–22 CDHS allows for an assessment of several key aspects of the welfare of Cambodia's children, including a module on child discipline. These data will help parents and caretakers implement effective disciplinary techniques that make for happy, healthy, and well-behaved children.

12.1 SUB-CLASS AND FORMS OF DISCIPLINARY PRACTICES

Nonviolent disciplinary approaches
Include one or more of the following: (1) taking away privileges, forbidding something the child liked, or not allowing the child to leave the house; (2) explaining that the child's behavior was wrong; or (3) giving the child something else to do.
Sample: De jure children age 1–14

Psychological aggression
Includes one or both of the following: (1) shouting, yelling, or screaming at the child or (2) calling the child dumb, lazy, or a similar term.
Sample: De jure children age 1–14

Physical punishment
Includes one or more of the following: (1) shaking the child; (2) spanking, hitting, or slapping the child on the bottom with a bare hand; (3) hitting the child on the bottom or other part of the body with a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other similar hard object; (4) hitting the child on the hand, arm, or leg.
Sample: De jure children age 1–14

> **Severe physical punishment**
> Includes one or both of the following: (1) hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, or ears or (2) beating the child, that is, hitting the child over and over as hard as one can
> **Sample:** De jure children age 1–14

The manner in which parents and caretakers discipline children can have long-term consequences for their physical and psychological development and well-being. The 2021–22 CDHS Household Questionnaire included questions from the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) module on how children in the household are usually disciplined. The questions were asked about one randomly selected child age 1–14 in each household. The respondent to the Household Questionnaire (the household head or other household member) was asked a series of separate questions about disciplinary practices that may have been used with the child during the month before the survey. **Table 12.1** shows the distribution of the 14,196 children age 1–14 selected for the child discipline module by selected background characteristics. The sample was evenly divided between boys and girls (50% each). Thirty-six percent of the children were from urban areas and 65% from rural areas. By province, the largest proportion of children (14%) resided in Phnom Penh, while the smallest proportions resided in Koh Kong, Mondul Kiri, Kep, and Pailin (less than 1% each). Among 14% of children, the mother was not at home during the interview, and among 3% of children the mother was deceased or living elsewhere.

Table 12.2 shows the percentages of children who experienced different types of disciplinary practices during the month prior to the interview. Sixty-three percent of children had privileges taken away; 80% were told why their behavior was wrong; 20% were given something else to do; 53% were shouted, yelled, or screamed at; and 27% were called dumb, lazy, or other names. With respect to physical punishment, 26% of children were spanked, hit, or slapped on the bottom with a bare hand; 17% were hit with a hard object (belt, stick, or hairbrush); 11% were shaken; and 23% of children were hit or slapped on the hand, arm, or leg. Finally, in terms of severe physical punishment, 4% were hit or slapped on the face, head, or ears and 1% were beaten up.

Table 12.3 groups different forms of disciplinary practices into four sub-classes. Twenty-three percent of children age 1–14 experienced only nonviolent discipline, 59% experienced psychological aggression, 43% experienced physical punishment, and 5% experienced severe physical punishment. Overall, 66% of children age 1–14 experienced at least one form of violent discipline.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The use of nonviolent discipline methods increases with increasing household wealth, from 18% in the lowest wealth quintile to 35% in the highest wealth quintile. In contrast, the use of violent discipline methods decreases with increasing wealth, from 74% in the lowest wealth quintile to 55% in the highest quintile (**Table 12.3**).

- The use of nonviolent discipline methods is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (29% versus 20%). Conversely, the use of violent discipline methods is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (71% versus 58%).

- By province, the proportion of children age 1–14 who experienced nonviolent discipline is highest in Phnom Penh (44%) and lowest in Preah Vihear (8%), while the proportion who experienced violent discipline is highest in Kratie (88%) and lowest in Kampong Speu (13%).

- Children of mothers with no education or with only a preschool education are more likely to experience violent discipline (70%) than children of mothers with more than a secondary education (56%).

12.2   BELIEF IN PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT

Belief in physical punishment
Belief that a child needs physical punishment to be raised or educated properly.
Sample: Adult respondents to the Household Questionnaire

Among adults who responded to child discipline questions, more than one quarter (27%) believe that a child needs physical punishment to be raised or educated properly (**Table 12.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ A higher percentage of respondents over age 40 (29%) than respondents less than age 40 (24%–26%) believe that a child needs to be physically punished.

▪ Female respondents are slightly more likely than male respondents to believe that children need to be physically punished (28% versus 25%).

▪ The proportion of respondents who believe in using a disciplinary method to physically punish children is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (29% versus 23%).

▪ By province, the proportion of respondents who believe in using physical punishment to properly educate children ranges from less than 1% in Kampong Speu and Koh Kong to 53% in Mondul Kiri.

▪ Respondents with more than a secondary education are less likely to believe in physical punishment (20%) than those with no education (29%) and those with a primary education (28%).

▪ The proportion of respondents who believe in using physical punishment to educate children declines with increasing household wealth, from 30% among those in the lowest and second wealth quintiles to 21% among those in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 12.4**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on child discipline, see the following tables:

▪ **Table 12.1   Child discipline sample**
▪ **Table 12.2   Forms of disciplinary practices**
▪ **Table 12.3   Sub-class of discipline**
▪ **Table 12.4   Attitudes toward physical punishment**

Table 12.1 Child discipline sample

Table 12.1 Child discipline sample

Percent distribution of de jure children age 1–14 selected for the child discipline module, by selected background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age			
1–2	13.6	1,928	2,021
3–4	14.0	1,990	2,021
5–9	35.9	5,090	4,932
10–14	36.5	5,188	5,222
Sex			
Male	50.2	7,132	7,130
Female	49.8	7,064	7,066
Residence			
Urban	35.5	5,047	4,565
Rural	64.5	9,149	9,631
Province			
Banteay Meanchey	5.0	706	599
Battambang	7.8	1,102	612
Kampong Cham	7.1	1,013	611
Kampong Chhnang	3.5	491	521
Kampong Speu	5.4	763	585
Kampong Thom	4.7	666	616
Kampot	3.9	547	577
Kandal	7.0	988	600
Koh Kong	0.7	106	488
Kratie	2.3	332	507
Mondul Kiri	0.6	92	576
Phnom Penh	11.4	1,622	555
Preah Vihear	1.8	250	595
Prey Veng	7.3	1,042	693
Pursat	2.9	409	473
Ratanak Kiri	1.7	240	548
Siemreap	9.1	1,286	679
Preah Sihanouk	1.2	170	481
Stung Treng	1.1	162	610
Svay Rieng	3.7	522	562
Takeo	5.3	746	585
Otdar Meanchey	1.4	194	564
Kep	0.3	38	485
Pailin	0.6	79	515
Tboung Khmum	4.4	631	559
Mother's education			
No education/preschool	13.9	1,977	2,351
Primary	39.0	5,537	5,549
Secondary	26.8	3,807	3,650
Higher	3.7	526	425
Don't know	0.2	30	27
Mother is dead/don't know	2.7	387	367
Mother not at home	13.6	1,933	1,827
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	22.6	3,215	4,136
Second	20.2	2,872	2,719
Middle	19.8	2,816	2,797
Fourth	19.3	2,733	2,582
Highest	18.0	2,559	1,962
Total	100.0	14,196	14,196

Table 12.2 Forms of disciplinary practices

Percentage of children age 1–14 by form of disciplinary practices experienced during the month preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

	Child discipline method										
	Nonviolent discipline			Violent discipline							
				Psychological aggression		Physical punishment				Severe physical punishment		
Background characteristic	Privileges taken away	Told why behavior was wrong	Given something else to do	Shouted, yelled, screamed at	Called dumb, lazy, or other names	Spanked, hit, or slapped on bottom with bare hand	Hit with hard object (belt, stick, hairbrush)	Shaken	Hit or slapped on hand, arm, or leg	Hit or slapped on face, head, ears	Beaten up	Number of children age 1–14
Age												
1–2	52.5	66.7	5.6	37.7	10.6	26.2	10.1	9.4	18.9	2.0	0.7	1,928
3–4	62.9	78.4	8.9	51.9	18.5	32.5	21.0	10.2	29.8	2.5	0.8	1,990
5–9	67.6	83.4	19.6	59.2	29.1	31.5	20.4	12.7	27.6	5.0	1.4	5,090
10–14	62.1	83.2	28.9	54.3	34.1	18.8	14.7	9.5	17.9	3.7	1.2	5,188
Sex												
Male	63.8	81.0	19.2	55.2	27.1	28.5	18.1	11.6	24.9	3.8	1.3	7,132
Female	62.0	79.8	20.0	51.6	26.7	24.0	15.9	9.8	21.5	3.8	1.0	7,064
Residence												
Urban	59.4	78.6	15.2	45.3	19.4	24.3	16.3	8.6	20.5	3.7	1.1	5,047
Rural	64.8	81.3	22.0	57.9	31.1	27.4	17.4	11.9	24.7	3.8	1.2	9,149
Province												
Banteay Meanchey	82.0	86.0	43.2	64.9	28.2	26.1	15.9	11.9	16.2	2.5	1.1	706
Battambang	76.3	85.5	27.5	58.4	41.6	23.8	15.3	7.1	15.8	2.9	0.5	1,102
Kampong Cham	58.8	73.7	19.3	52.5	26.1	18.5	8.7	10.7	14.4	2.8	0.6	1,013
Kampong Chhnang	56.7	83.9	5.2	55.3	31.4	29.7	13.3	8.7	18.7	5.5	1.6	491
Kampong Speu	28.3	44.4	2.1	8.9	4.7	3.6	0.1	1.4	2.0	0.6	0.2	763
Kampong Thom	92.5	88.7	15.7	66.0	38.0	42.2	29.9	15.7	37.4	11.3	2.8	666
Kampot	84.4	83.2	53.5	70.8	29.5	41.1	8.3	31.8	20.0	7.7	0.7	547
Kandal	70.7	65.2	18.7	64.7	26.7	31.2	35.1	17.3	18.4	5.9	0.8	988
Koh Kong	41.9	53.6	15.5	40.3	5.5	18.3	3.9	0.4	17.0	0.1	0.4	106
Kratie	72.2	94.5	8.4	74.7	50.3	48.1	19.9	16.6	33.2	3.0	1.6	332
Mondul Kiri	76.2	85.6	49.8	66.7	41.6	39.2	15.4	13.0	40.7	7.1	3.2	92
Phnom Penh	54.5	86.5	5.3	32.6	10.8	19.5	8.4	3.5	19.9	3.5	1.1	1,622
Preah Vihear	64.3	78.5	36.4	69.7	60.4	27.7	16.8	12.6	21.8	7.1	1.3	250
Prey Veng	36.6	88.0	3.6	59.1	27.3	9.3	12.9	3.6	18.5	0.5	1.0	1,042
Pursat	71.5	79.5	39.3	68.1	37.3	51.0	23.0	23.8	42.3	8.2	4.3	409
Ratanak Kiri	86.2	88.4	9.7	64.5	33.5	22.4	13.6	3.5	36.7	3.3	1.7	240
Siemreap	63.9	88.5	28.4	67.3	21.6	50.3	32.6	16.3	49.7	2.1	1.1	1,286
Preah Sihanouk	48.5	61.5	13.3	39.7	30.9	15.3	8.7	3.5	12.0	1.1	0.2	170
Stung Treng	79.2	93.4	43.7	58.2	46.0	30.7	20.2	14.0	26.3	9.4	5.1	162
Svay Rieng	43.0	77.5	30.9	37.3	31.5	7.9	17.8	1.2	11.8	1.8	0.2	522
Takeo	56.4	80.1	15.7	45.5	26.4	23.9	16.3	20.0	32.7	3.6	0.9	746
Otdar Meanchey	73.3	73.1	15.7	41.7	14.8	15.0	17.9	1.8	13.1	3.3	1.1	194
Kep	65.0	90.4	18.3	53.6	26.7	32.4	3.0	21.0	24.5	4.8	0.8	38
Pailin	69.0	85.6	29.0	70.6	22.5	40.2	14.3	8.8	29.2	3.9	1.1	79
Tboung Khmum	73.3	84.2	11.2	51.8	23.9	21.2	22.1	5.8	24.0	3.6	1.3	631
Mother's education												
No education/ preschool	66.8	80.7	22.6	58.0	30.7	29.9	19.7	13.9	28.6	5.8	1.6	1,977
Primary	63.1	79.6	19.9	56.0	28.2	26.9	18.7	10.8	23.7	3.9	1.4	5,537
Secondary	61.2	79.2	16.3	49.3	23.1	26.4	15.7	9.8	21.4	3.2	1.0	3,807
Higher	65.2	85.9	13.8	38.8	17.2	23.6	16.8	3.5	29.1	2.9	0.2	526
Don't know	(34.6)	(90.3)	(8.0)	(45.4)	(19.3)	(22.3)	(8.2)	(19.8)	(22.9)	(2.6)	(0.0)	30
Mother is dead/ don't know	66.0	85.0	23.2	52.6	33.3	25.8	9.1	12.9	16.3	2.2	0.9	387
Mother not at home	60.9	81.9	23.2	53.8	28.5	21.3	14.1	10.5	19.7	3.3	0.8	1,933
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	68.1	82.0	23.2	62.2	32.6	29.6	18.7	12.1	26.7	4.5	1.5	3,215
Second	63.1	79.5	20.4	58.0	30.3	29.0	16.7	13.2	25.9	4.8	1.3	2,872
Middle	62.0	77.9	20.6	54.1	30.3	25.0	17.9	11.6	21.5	3.4	1.1	2,816
Fourth	60.0	77.9	18.6	49.4	23.4	22.7	16.3	9.9	20.0	3.5	1.4	2,733
Highest	60.1	84.7	14.2	41.0	16.1	24.2	15.0	6.1	21.2	2.4	0.4	2,559
Total	62.9	80.4	19.6	53.4	26.9	26.3	17.0	10.7	23.2	3.8	1.2	14,196

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 12.3 Sub-class of discipline

Percentage of children age 1–14 by sub-class of discipline experienced during the month preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 1–14 who experienced:					Number of children age 1–14
	Only nonviolent discipline[1]	Psychological aggression[2]	Any physical punishment[3]	Severe physical punishment[4]	Any violent discipline method[5]	
Age						
1–2	29.8	39.6	36.8	2.6	49.3	1,928
3–4	22.7	55.4	52.0	3.2	66.5	1,990
5–9	19.2	64.0	50.1	5.8	72.2	5,090
10–14	24.5	62.6	34.0	4.5	66.9	5,188
Sex						
Male	22.4	60.4	45.4	4.7	67.8	7,132
Female	23.8	57.5	39.9	4.4	64.9	7,064
Residence						
Urban	28.9	49.7	39.1	4.3	58.3	5,047
Rural	19.9	64.1	44.6	4.7	70.8	9,149
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	19.8	71.1	42.8	2.9	78.5	706
Battambang	23.3	69.4	38.4	3.3	74.8	1,102
Kampong Cham	20.3	57.3	32.5	3.3	60.8	1,013
Kampong Chhnang	25.7	59.8	39.6	6.3	65.1	491
Kampong Speu	39.4	10.3	6.0	0.7	12.5	763
Kampong Thom	16.3	72.0	60.2	12.8	81.5	666
Kampot	16.1	73.0	54.9	8.0	77.3	547
Kandal	15.1	68.4	53.4	6.3	76.5	988
Koh Kong	20.9	40.8	24.2	0.5	44.2	106
Kratie	10.8	80.7	65.7	4.4	87.6	332
Mondul Kiri	13.5	71.9	56.0	8.9	78.2	92
Phnom Penh	43.5	35.3	31.8	4.4	45.9	1,622
Preah Vihear	7.9	79.7	46.6	8.4	84.0	250
Prey Veng	22.3	64.7	29.4	1.4	69.7	1,042
Pursat	10.3	74.8	68.2	10.8	87.0	409
Ratanak Kiri	20.0	69.8	51.8	4.7	78.5	240
Siemreap	10.5	73.8	66.1	2.5	83.8	1,286
Preah Sihanouk	23.2	48.1	26.8	1.1	52.5	170
Stung Treng	23.7	67.9	49.7	12.9	73.6	162
Svay Rieng	28.1	49.8	31.1	1.8	58.3	522
Takeo	21.0	51.9	49.7	4.3	64.8	746
Otdar Meanchey	33.1	46.2	33.9	4.2	54.8	194
Kep	24.3	59.2	47.8	5.5	73.2	38
Pailin	18.2	73.4	48.4	4.6	78.9	79
Tboung Khmum	28.5	54.5	42.1	4.5	61.3	631
Mother's education						
No education/preschool	20.9	62.7	47.6	6.9	70.4	1,977
Primary	20.5	61.3	44.0	4.8	68.5	5,537
Secondary	25.8	54.4	41.7	3.7	62.3	3,807
Higher	34.3	44.1	42.0	2.9	55.9	526
Don't know	(35.1)	(53.0)	(44.2)	(2.6)	(63.8)	30
Mother is dead/don't know	24.8	62.4	36.7	2.8	69.3	387
Mother not at home	23.7	60.7	37.0	3.9	66.7	1,933
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	18.4	67.4	47.1	5.6	73.7	3,215
Second	18.5	63.9	46.1	5.8	71.9	2,872
Middle	20.9	60.7	41.9	4.0	66.8	2,816
Fourth	24.8	54.9	40.6	4.3	62.6	2,733
Highest	34.8	45.1	36.2	2.6	54.5	2,559
Total	23.1	59.0	42.7	4.5	66.4	14,196

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Took away privileges, forbade something the child liked, or did not allow the child to leave the house; explained why the child's behavior was wrong; or gave the child something else to do
[2] Shouted, yelled, or screamed at the child or called the child dumb, lazy, or other names
[3] Shook; spanked, hit, or slapped on the bottom with bare hand; hit on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object; hit or slapped on the face, head, or ears; or hit or slapped on the hand, arm, or leg
[4] Hit or slapped on the face, head, or ears or beat up
[5] Shouted, yelled, or screamed at the child; called the child dumb, lazy, or other names; shook; spanked, hit, or slapped on the bottom with bare hand; hit on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object; hit or slapped on the face, head, or ears; hit or slapped on the hand, arm, or leg; or beat up

Table 12.4 Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of respondents who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents
Age		
<18	24.2	175
18–24	24.6	523
25–29	23.6	1,299
30–39	26.3	5,377
40–49	28.9	3,016
50+	28.7	3,804
Don't know	*	1
Sex		
Male	25.4	4,179
Female	27.9	10,017
Residence		
Urban	23.2	5,047
Rural	29.3	9,149
Province		
Banteay Meanchey	18.0	706
Battambang	26.2	1,102
Kampong Cham	30.2	1,013
Kampong Chhnang	11.4	491
Kampong Speu	0.9	763
Kampong Thom	13.7	666
Kampot	49.0	547
Kandal	43.4	988
Koh Kong	0.5	106
Kratie	49.8	332
Mondul Kiri	52.6	92
Phnom Penh	15.4	1,622
Preah Vihear	49.1	250
Prey Veng	17.8	1,042
Pursat	8.5	409
Ratanak Kiri	33.0	240
Siemreap	46.0	1,286
Preah Sihanouk	13.5	170
Stung Treng	28.1	162
Svay Rieng	27.2	522
Takeo	36.5	746
Otdar Meanchey	23.9	194
Kep	5.3	38
Pailin	16.7	79
Tboung Khmum	40.8	631
Education		
No education/preschool	29.0	2,738
Primary	28.2	6,790
Secondary	25.1	4,114
Higher	19.9	530
Don't know	*	24
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	29.7	3,215
Second	30.3	2,872
Middle	27.6	2,816
Fourth	26.2	2,733
Highest	20.9	2,559
Total	27.1	14,196

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR RELATED TO HIV AND AIDS

13

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Key Findings

- **Discriminatory attitudes:** About one quarter of women and men (26% each) age 15–49 express discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV.
- **Using preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP) to prevent getting HIV:** 88% of women and 64% of men age 15–49 have heard of PrEP approve of using it to prevent HIV infection.
- **Sex with nonmarital or noncohabiting partners:** Less than 1% of women and 4% of men reported having sex with a person who neither was their partner nor lived with them in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- **Condom use:** 47% of women and 76% of men reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse with a nonmarital or noncohabiting partner.
- **Coverage of HIV testing:** 47% of women and 28% of men age 15–49 have ever been tested for HIV and received the test results.

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Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is one of the most serious public health and development challenges facing the world today. AIDS is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) when left untreated. HIV weakens the immune system, making the body susceptible to secondary infections and opportunistic diseases. Without treatment, HIV infection leads to AIDS, which is invariably fatal. The predominant mode of HIV transmission is sexual contact. Other modes of transmission include unsafe injections, use of tainted blood supplies during blood transfusions, and mother-to-child transmission (in which the mother passes HIV to her child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding).

This chapter provides data on levels of and trends in knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors related to HIV and AIDS, including knowledge of HIV prevention methods, stigma and discrimination, sexual behavior, self-reported HIV testing, and prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

13.1 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT MEDICINES TO TREAT OR PREVENT HIV

Antiretroviral medicines, or ARVs, are a powerful tool in the fight against HIV. ARVs are taken by people living with HIV to keep them healthy by preventing the virus from progressing to AIDS. By taking ARVs, individuals living with HIV also greatly reduce the risk of passing the virus on to others. Women living with HIV who take ARVs during pregnancy and breastfeeding reduce the chances of passing the virus on to their children. In addition, people who are HIV negative can take ARVs to reduce their chances of acquiring HIV. When taken daily by people at high risk of being exposed to HIV, this is called preexposure prophylaxis, or PrEP. When taken within 72 hours after a single high-risk exposure and then daily for one month, this is call postexposure prophylaxis, or PEP. Knowledge about and positive attitudes towards these treatment and prevention measures helps to promote their use.

The 2021–22 CDHS asked women and men age 15–49 whether they had heard of HIV or AIDS and a number of questions about whether and how HIV can be avoided. Overall, general awareness of HIV or AIDS among the population is nearly universal, with 96% of women and 97% of men having heard of HIV or AIDS.

Table 13.1 shows that women tend to have greater knowledge of and more favorable attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission than men. Sixty-four percent of women age 15–49 have heard of ARVs that treat HIV, 58% know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, and 19% have heard of PrEP. The corresponding percentages among men are 28%, 40%, and 8% (**Figure 13.1**). Sixteen percent of women and 17% of men reported knowing about medicine to be taken within 72 hours after a possible exposure to HIV to reduce the chance of getting infected. Among those who have heard of PrEP, nearly 9 in every 10 women (88%) and 64% of men approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV.

Trends: The percentage of women who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs decreased slightly from 62% in 2014 to 58% in 2021–22. Among men, the percentage decreased from 54% to 40% during the same period (**Figure 13.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to approve of people who take PrEP to prevent HIV infection (93% versus 84%). In contrast, rural men are more likely than their urban counterparts to approve of PrEP use (69% versus 57%).

Figure 13.1 **Knowledge of medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who:
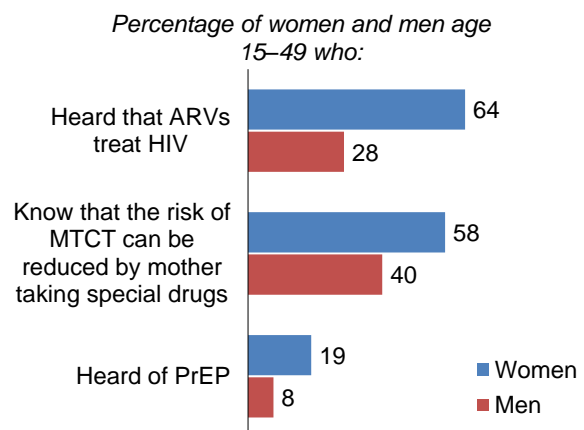
Figure 13.2 **Trends in knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs

- Among women, the percentage who approve of taking PrEP for HIV prevention increases with increasing education, from 83% among those with no formal education to 93% among those with more than a secondary education. In contrast, the percentage decreases with increasing education among men (**Table 13.1**).

13.2 DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programs targeting HIV prevention and control.

Table 13.2 shows that about one in four women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS (26% each) have discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There are differences by residence in discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV; only 18% of women and 20% of men in urban areas have discriminatory attitudes, as compared with 32% of women and 31% of men in rural areas.

- Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV decrease with increasing education among both women and men; 35% of women and 41% of men with no education have discriminatory attitudes, compared with 10% of women and 11% men with more than a secondary education (**Figure 13.3**).

Figure 13.3 **Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by education**

Percentage among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV

■ Women ■ Men

	No education	Primary	Secondary	More than secondary
Women	35	28	25	10
Men	41	33	22	11

- Similarly, the percentage of respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV decreases with increasing wealth, from 41% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 16% among those in the highest wealth quintile and from 42% among men in the lowest quintile to 18% among those in the highest quintile.

13.3 MULTIPLE SEXUAL PARTNERS

Table 13.3.1 shows that less than 1% of women age 15–49 had two or more sexual partners or had intercourse with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among women who had two or more sexual partners in the 12 months before the survey, 8% reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Neary half (47%) of women who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them used a

Figure 13.4 **Sex and condom use with noncohabiting partners**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49

■ Women ■ Men

	Had sex in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband/wife nor lived with them (non-cohabiting partner)	Among those who had sex with a non-cohabiting partner, percentage who used a condom during last sex with a non-cohabiting partner
Women	<1	47
Men	4	76

condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner. **Table 13.3.2** shows that 2% of men age 15–49 reported having two or more sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey, and 4% had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them. Among men with two or more sexual partners, 32% using a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Seventy-six percent of men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them used a condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Figure 13.4**).

Mean numbers of lifetime sexual partners: women (1.2) and men (4.1).

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ Men living in urban areas reported a higher number of lifetime sexual partners than those living in rural areas (5.9 versus 2.8).

▪ The mean number of lifetime sexual partners among men increases with increasing education, from 2.7 among those with no formal education to 6.2 among those with more than a secondary education.

▪ Men's mean number of lifetime sexual partners also increases with increasing wealth, from 2.3 among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 8.0 among those in the highest wealth quintile.

13.4 COVERAGE OF HIV TESTING SERVICES

HIV testing programs diagnose people living with HIV so that they can be linked to care and access antiretroviral therapy (ART). In addition, knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals reduce risk so that they can remain disease free.

13.4.1 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

Table 13.4 presents information on self-reported HIV testing during pregnancy or delivery among women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey. Sixty-six percent of women received an HIV test and the results during antenatal care (ANC). Seventy-three percent of women had an HIV test during an ANC visit or labor and received the test results.

13.4.2 Experience with Prior HIV Testing

Tables 13.5.1 and **13.5.2** show 47% of women have ever been tested for HIV and received the results, as compared with 28% of men. Only small percentages of women (less than 1%) and men (2%) have been tested but did not receive the test results. Seven percent of women and 2% of men were tested for HIV and received the results in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Figure 13.5**).

Eighteen percent each of women and men reported having been tested only once during their lifetime, and 15% of women and 6% of men report having been tested twice (**Table 13.6**).

Figure 13.5 **HIV testing**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49
■ Women ■ Men
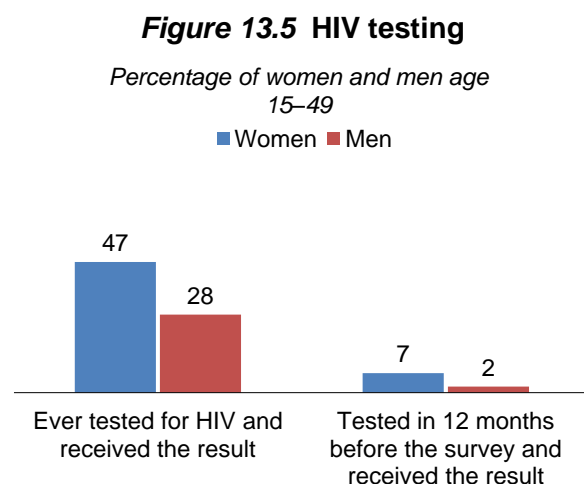
Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 who have been tested for HIV and received the results increased from 41% in 2014 to 47% in 2021–22. Among men, this percentage declined from 35% to 28% during the same period (**Figure 13.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A larger percentage of urban women (55%) and men (36%) have been tested for HIV and received the results than their rural counterparts (41% and 22%, respectively).

- By province, the percentage of women who have been tested for HIV and received the results is lowest in Ratanak Kiri (11%) and highest in Pailin (70%). Among men, the percentage is lowest in Kratie (8%) and highest in Pailin (57%).

- The percentage of both women and men who have been tested and received the results increases with increasing wealth, from 39% and 16% among women and men, respectively, in the lowest wealth quintile to 57% and 43% among women and men in the highest quintile (**Figure 13.7**).

Knowledge and Coverage of Self-testing

Only 4% of women and 5% of men age 15–49 have heard of HIV self-test kits, and less than 1% each have ever used a self-test kit (**Table 13.7**).

Figure 13.6 **Trends in HIV testing**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results

	2010 CDHS	2014 CDHS	2021–22 CDHS
Women	24	41	47
Men	23	35	28
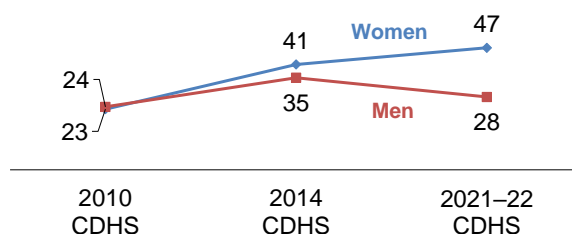
Figure 13.7 **HIV testing by household wealth**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received results

Women: Lowest 39, Second 41, Middle 44, Fourth 51, Highest 57
Men: Lowest 16, Second 19, Middle 24, Fourth 33, Highest 43

■ Lowest ■ Second ■ Middle ■ Fourth ■ Highest

Poorest ──────────→ Wealthiest

13.5 DISCLOSURE, SHAME, AND STIGMA AMONG HIV-POSITIVE RESPONDENTS

Internalized and experienced stigma adversely impact the physical and mental health and well-being of people living with HIV and are structural drivers of the HIV epidemic. In the 2021–22 CDHS, respondents who had ever been tested for HIV were asked to report the result of their most recent test. Those who reported having a HIV positive test result were asked a series of questions about their experience living with HIV, including a question on internalized stigma and questions on experience of stigma in community and health care settings. An indicator reflecting experience of stigma in a community setting was calculated from the three questions included on this topic.

All of these indicators are based on the population of people who were aware that they had HIV and who chose to disclose their positive HIV status during the interview. It is important to keep in mind that this group may exclude some respondents who know they have HIV, and results should be interpreted with caution.

Only small numbers of women (55 unweighted cases) (**Table 13.8**) and men (11 unweighted cases, data not shown) reported being HIV positive. Among women who reported being HIV positive, 71% have disclosed their positive HIV status to someone, and 37% felt shame because of their positive status. About one in four women living with HIV reported that people talk badly about them because of their HIV status (24%) or that someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission (25%), and 13% reported that they had been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their status. Overall, 32% of HIV-positive women reported experiencing stigma in a community setting (**Figure 13.8**).

Figure 13.8 **Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV**

Percentage among women age 15–49 who reported their last HIV test as HIV-positive

13.6 MALE CIRCUMCISION
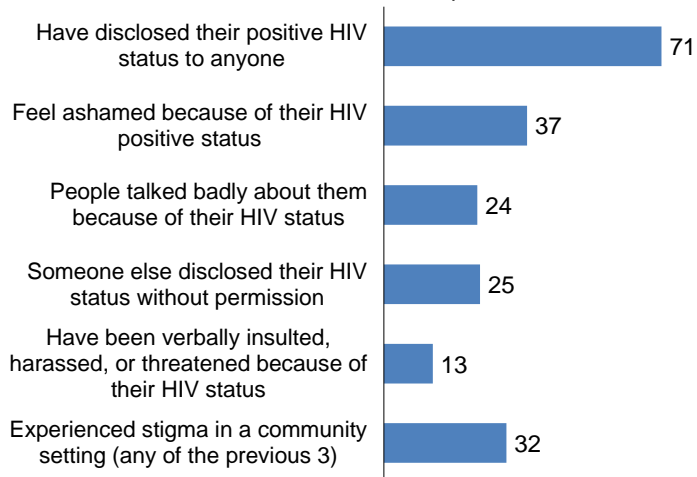
All men were asked whether they were circumcised. If they said they were circumcised, they were asked both whether they had been traditionally circumcised and whether they had been medically circumcised, as well as the age at which each procedure had occurred. In some settings, traditional circumcision may leave enough of the foreskin intact that it is possible to perform a medical circumcision afterward, making it possible for a man to have been circumcised both traditionally and medically.

Only 2% of Cambodian men age 15–49 have been circumcised (**Table 13.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ By religion, an overwhelming majority of Moslem men (94%) are circumcised. In contrast, only 2% of Christians and less than 1% of Buddhists are circumcised.

- By province, the percentage of circumcised men is highest in Kampong Chhnang (10%) and lowest in Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Ratanak Kiri, and Otdar Meanchey, where less than 0.1% of men reported having been circumcised.

13.7 SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who have ever had sex were asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who have ever had sex

STIs have been found to increase susceptibility to HIV infection (CDC 2014). Overall, 18% of women and 5% of men age 15–49 reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 13.10**). The most often reported were a bad-smelling/abnormal genital discharge among women (14%) and an abnormal discharge from the penis among men (2%).

13.8 HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV/AIDS-related knowledge among young people age 15–24 and also assesses the extent to which young people engage in behaviors that may place them at risk of contracting HIV.

13.8.1 Knowledge about HIV Prevention

Knowledge about HIV prevention

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of contracting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15–24

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial to enabling people to avoid HIV infection. This is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviors. **Figure 13.9** shows the percentages of women and men age 15–24 with specified knowledge about HIV prevention. Twenty-three percent of young women and 27% of young men have comprehensive knowledge about HIV (**Table 13.11.1** and **Table 13.11.2**).

Figure 13.9 **Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people**

Percentage of women and men age 15–24 with specified knowledge

HIV risk is reduced by using a condom — Women 74, Men 83

HIV risk is reduced by having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners — Women 75, Men 79

A healthy-looking person can have HIV — Women 48, Men 46

HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites — Women 63, Men 66

A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV — Women 67, Men 69

Knows all of the above — Women 23, Men 27
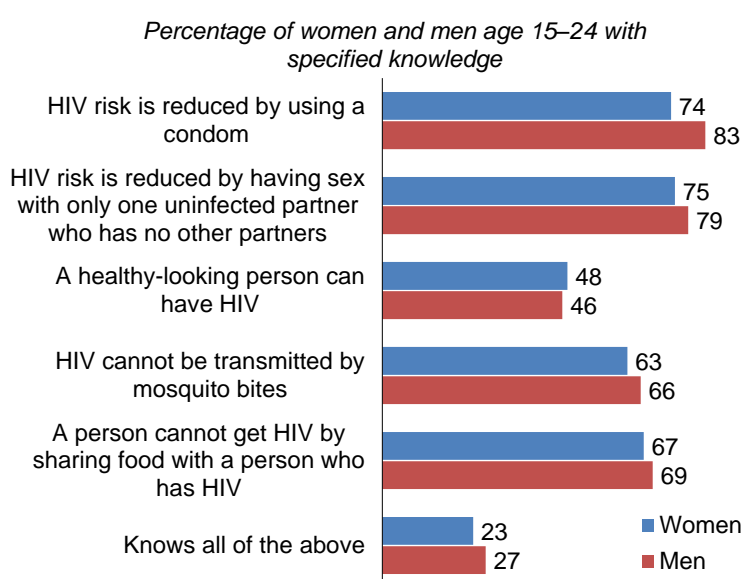
■ Women
■ Men

▪ Young women and young men in urban areas (32% and 31%, respectively) are more likely than their counterparts in rural areas (18% and 23%, respectively) to have comprehensive knowledge about HIV.

▪ By province, the percentage of young women with comprehensive knowledge about HIV ranges from a high of 52% in Kep to a low of less than 0.1% in Ratanak Kiri. Among men, this percentage is lowest in Kampong Thom and Mondul Kiri (2% each) and highest in Pailin (80%).

▪ The percentage of young women and men with comprehensive knowledge about HIV increases with increasing education. Nine percent of young women with no formal education have comprehensive knowledge, as compared with 41% of those with more than a secondary education. The corresponding percentages among young men are 8% and 49%.

▪ Comprehensive knowledge about HIV for both young women and young men generally increases with increasing household wealth.

13.8.2 First Sex

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who initiate sex later. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks. **Table 13.12** shows that less than 1% each of young women and young men age 15–24 had sex before age 15. Seventeen percent of young women and 5% of young men age 18–24 report that they had sex before age 18.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ More young women in rural areas reported having sex before age 18 than their urban counterparts (19% versus 13%). This difference is not observed among men.

▪ The percentage of young women who reported having sex before age 18 decreases with increasing education, from 51% among those with no education to less than 1% among those with more than a secondary education. The same pattern is observed among young men. The percentage of young women and men who report having sex before age 15 also decreases with increasing education.

13.8.3 Premarital Sex

The 2021–22 CDHS collected information on patterns of sexual activity among never-married young women and men age 15–24. **Table 13.13** shows that among never-married young people, nearly all young women (more than 99%) and 92% of young men have never had sexual intercourse.

13.8.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Individuals who have multiple sexual partners increase their risk of contracting HIV, because each new relationship introduces another pathway for HIV transmission.

Table 13.14.1 shows that less than 1% of women age 15–24 reported having two or more sexual partners or having sexual intercourse with a partner who neither was their husband nor lived with them in the 12 months preceding the survey.

One percent of men age 15–24 reported having two or more sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 13.14.2**). Four percent of young men reported having sexual intercourse with a partner who neither was their wife nor lived with them, and among these men 68% reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse with such a partner.

13.8.5 Recent HIV Testing

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than adults because many young people lack experience in accessing health services for themselves and because there are often barriers to young people obtaining services. Overall, among young people age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, 20% of women and 6% of men were tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and received the results of their last test (**Table 13.15**).

Trends: HIV testing among young women and men decreased from 25% and 18% in 2014 to 20% and 6% in 2021–22, respectively.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behavior, see the following tables:

Table 13.1 Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) that treat HIV, percentage who know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, percentage who have heard of preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP), and percentage who know about medicine to be taken within 72 hours to reduce the chance of getting infected, and among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of PrEP, percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of ARVs that treat HIV	Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs	Percentage who have heard of PrEP	Percentage who know about medicine to be taken within 72 hours to reduce the chance of getting infected	Number of respondents	Percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV	Number of respondents who have heard of PrEP
			WOMEN				
Age							
15–24	50.3	43.9	14.1	10.5	5,570	87.7	784
15–19	46.8	37.0	12.4	9.6	2,981	85.4	368
20–24	54.4	51.8	16.0	11.5	2,589	89.7	415
25–29	69.9	60.9	19.1	17.1	2,986	91.3	569
30–39	70.8	65.9	20.6	17.9	6,639	89.0	1,370
40–49	68.2	63.3	21.4	17.0	4,301	86.5	918
Marital status							
Never married	53.2	43.2	14.5	11.8	4,788	87.9	692
Ever had sex	69.0	48.7	24.8	24.0	89	*	22
Never had sex	52.9	43.1	14.3	11.6	4,699	87.9	670
Married/living together	68.2	63.7	20.3	16.7	13,492	88.3	2,733
Divorced/separated/ widowed	63.9	57.9	17.7	16.6	1,216	91.3	216
Residence							
Urban	65.5	61.8	20.3	18.8	8,239	93.2	1,676
Rural	63.3	55.7	17.5	13.0	11,257	84.4	1,965
Education							
No education	57.6	50.5	17.6	12.8	2,265	83.0	399
Primary	63.4	59.2	18.6	14.5	7,554	86.8	1,402
Secondary	64.1	57.8	17.7	15.2	8,278	90.2	1,468
More than secondary	80.2	68.8	26.6	26.4	1,399	93.3	372
Total	64.2	58.3	18.7	15.5	19,496	88.4	3,641
			MEN				
Age							
15–24	20.3	25.7	5.3	11.9	2,785	60.1	146
15–19	17.3	20.9	3.6	9.4	1,559	56.0	57
20–24	24.1	31.9	7.3	15.1	1,226	62.8	90
25–29	30.3	41.6	9.7	19.6	1,299	56.6	126
30–39	31.3	46.2	7.7	20.7	2,849	69.9	220
40–49	34.6	49.0	8.7	18.9	1,893	64.9	165
Marital status							
Never married	21.0	28.1	6.1	13.9	3,078	64.4	187
Ever had sex	26.3	37.6	8.9	19.5	518	75.3	46
Never had sex	19.9	26.2	5.5	12.8	2,560	60.8	140
Married/living together	32.7	46.1	8.3	19.1	5,497	64.0	454
Divorced/separated/ widowed	25.2	39.5	6.9	23.3	250	*	17
Residence							
Urban	22.8	39.3	7.4	21.3	3,762	56.7	278
Rural	32.6	39.9	7.5	14.5	5,063	69.3	379
Education							
No education	24.2	29.0	6.5	8.4	514	(71.7)	33
Primary	25.9	34.3	6.7	12.9	3,220	65.6	217
Secondary	29.0	41.4	6.8	18.3	4,273	63.5	290
More than secondary	37.8	58.3	14.3	36.0	819	59.7	117
Total	28.4	39.7	7.5	17.4	8,825	63.9	658

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.2 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

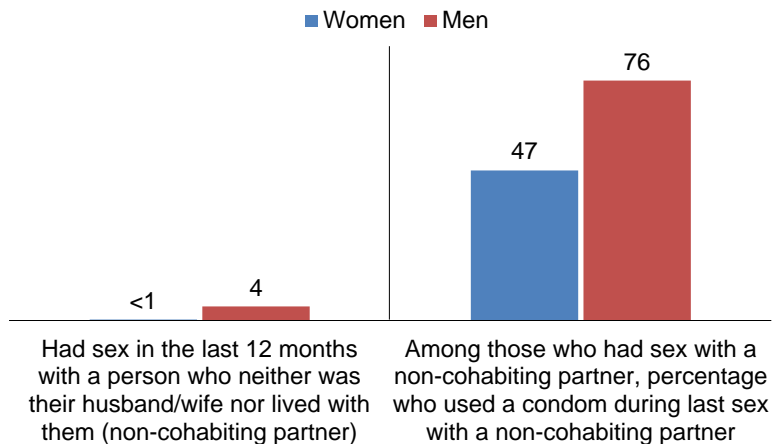| Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age								
15–24	19.0	35.3	36.8	5,248	17.9	38.0	39.9	2,630
15–19	21.2	39.4	41.1	2,779	20.1	40.7	42.9	1,449
20–24	16.5	30.7	32.0	2,469	15.3	34.7	36.2	1,181
25–29	11.3	21.2	22.1	2,904	11.9	21.3	22.8	1,276
30–39	9.0	17.3	18.3	6,456	8.0	16.0	17.1	2,813
40–49	13.4	24.2	25.9	4,130	9.0	20.5	22.3	1,876
Marital status								
Never married	16.7	31.6	32.9	4,493	15.5	32.4	34.2	2,912
Ever had sex	6.9	21.4	21.8	80	9.0	20.9	22.7	507
Never had sex	16.8	31.8	33.1	4,414	16.8	34.8	36.6	2,405
Married/living together	12.0	22.3	23.5	13,094	9.8	20.3	21.8	5,436
Divorced/separated/ widowed	11.8	21.8	23.4	1,151	13.4	23.4	24.3	246
Residence								
Urban	9.4	17.0	18.0	8,048	7.8	18.6	19.8	3,702
Rural	15.9	30.1	31.6	10,690	14.9	29.0	30.8	4,892
Region								
Banteay Meanchey	18.7	26.8	29.3	728	12.8	17.5	19.5	316
Battambang	11.0	33.5	34.6	1,274	11.2	31.8	32.2	614
Kampong Cham	13.9	30.4	31.6	1,052	13.4	27.1	30.3	518
Kampong Chhnang	9.5	21.5	21.9	671	15.8	26.4	28.1	258
Kampong Speu	7.4	11.7	12.4	1,201	1.4	5.4	5.7	501
Kampong Thom	19.4	31.9	33.5	767	21.9	39.3	41.5	357
Kampot	17.5	28.1	32.4	766	6.5	11.8	13.2	310
Kandal	8.5	26.0	27.0	1,338	15.5	20.3	24.1	664
Koh Kong	21.8	21.6	23.1	133	15.9	19.8	20.2	58
Kratie	9.7	34.6	35.1	424	17.3	35.4	36.7	204
Mondul Kiri	18.8	43.5	44.3	100	23.5	31.7	35.0	47
Phnom Penh	12.6	16.5	17.6	3,137	6.0	21.4	21.6	1,477
Preah Vihear	39.1	55.2	55.9	315	27.9	49.8	50.7	146
Prey Veng	9.9	29.2	30.4	1,211	4.1	5.8	7.2	613
Pursat	16.0	23.5	26.7	414	7.8	22.6	22.9	191
Ratanak Kiri	52.5	55.3	56.4	265	49.4	61.5	63.7	149
Siemreap	7.2	15.2	15.8	1,525	12.8	33.9	37.3	735
Preah Sihanouk	19.4	25.9	31.5	237	12.5	30.6	31.1	111
Stung Treng	32.8	52.2	53.9	167	29.4	39.2	41.4	77
Svay Rieng	17.5	32.6	33.0	688	14.0	34.0	34.3	305
Takeo	3.6	10.9	11.4	1,154	10.7	16.6	18.3	449
Otdar Meanchey	13.1	27.7	28.9	237	9.6	12.9	14.0	108
Kep	5.4	8.0	9.3	55	3.2	11.9	12.1	25
Pailin	9.3	23.3	24.9	92	1.6	1.5	2.3	41
Tboung Khmum	17.8	28.4	30.1	786	18.0	44.4	46.8	319
Education								
No education	22.8	33.1	34.9	2,052	25.7	38.2	41.0	485
Primary	14.4	26.0	27.5	7,201	16.5	31.1	32.8	3,098
Secondary	11.0	23.6	24.7	8,094	8.6	20.7	22.3	4,197
More than secondary	4.6	9.2	9.9	1,391	2.6	10.8	11.0	814
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	24.2	39.4	40.9	3,112	23.8	40.2	42.0	1,512
Second	13.6	28.6	29.9	3,342	13.4	27.0	28.9	1,522
Middle	12.3	25.1	26.7	3,680	11.2	22.2	24.7	1,643
Fourth	9.8	19.3	20.7	4,175	8.7	19.3	20.6	1,943
Highest	8.9	15.3	16.1	4,430	5.1	17.5	18.2	1,975
Total	13.1	24.5	25.8	18,738	11.8	24.5	26.1	8,594

[1] Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 13.3.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women

Among all women age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them; among women having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	All women			Women who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Women who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Age									
15–24	0.1	0.3	5,570	*	8	*	16	1.3	1,867
15–19	0.1	0.4	2,981	*	4	*	11	1.5	362
20–24	0.2	0.2	2,589	*	4	*	5	1.2	1,505
25–29	0.2	0.3	2,986	*	7	*	10	1.1	2,548
30–39	0.2	0.3	6,639	*	14	*	22	1.3	6,237
40–49	0.4	0.1	4,301	*	15	*	6	1.2	4,132
Marital status									
Never married	0.0	0.2	4,788	*	1	*	11	1.4	89
Married/living together	0.3	0.2	13,492	(0.0)	40	(39.9)	21	1.2	13,482
Divorced/separated/ widowed	0.2	1.9	1,216	*	3	*	23	1.3	1,213
Residence									
Urban	0.2	0.5	8,239	*	19	(58.5)	41	1.3	6,026
Rural	0.2	0.1	11,257	(0.0)	25	*	14	1.2	8,757
Region									
Banteay Meanchey	0.2	0.0	763	*	2	*	0	1.5	540
Battambang	0.0	0.5	1,347	*	0	*	6	1.1	997
Kampong Cham	0.0	0.1	1,163	*	0	*	2	1.2	915
Kampong Chhnang	0.7	0.0	675	*	5	*	0	1.1	504
Kampong Speu	0.6	0.0	1,226	*	7	*	0	1.2	928
Kampong Thom	0.3	0.4	819	*	3	*	3	1.2	656
Kampot	0.7	0.1	781	*	5	*	1	1.3	584
Kandal	0.0	0.1	1,445	*	0	*	2	1.6	1,079
Koh Kong	0.2	1.9	140	*	0	*	3	1.1	108
Kratie	0.0	0.0	443	*	0	*	0	1.1	356
Mondul Kiri	0.1	0.0	115	*	0	*	0	1.1	89
Phnom Penh	0.3	0.8	3,160	*	8	*	24	1.4	2,242
Preah Vihear	0.0	0.1	332	*	0	*	0	1.1	266
Prey Veng	0.0	0.3	1,233	*	0	*	3	1.1	966
Pursat	0.6	0.3	432	*	3	*	1	1.0	335
Ratanak Kiri	0.3	0.1	293	*	1	*	0	1.1	239
Siemreap	0.0	0.1	1,548	*	0	*	1	1.1	1,230
Preah Sihanouk	0.5	0.3	243	*	1	*	1	1.5	187
Stung Treng	0.0	0.2	195	*	0	*	0	1.2	158
Svay Rieng	0.1	0.1	735	*	1	*	1	1.1	584
Takeo	0.3	0.1	1,162	*	4	*	2	1.3	838
Otdar Meanchey	1.7	1.2	242	*	4	*	3	2.1	194
Kep	0.0	0.2	57	*	0	*	0	1.2	43
Pailin	0.6	0.6	96	*	1	*	1	1.2	76
Tboung Khmum	0.0	0.0	851	*	0	*	0	1.1	668
Education									
No education	0.4	0.2	2,265	*	8	*	4	1.2	2,112
Primary	0.3	0.3	7,554	*	21	*	25	1.3	6,687
Secondary	0.2	0.2	8,278	*	14	(19.9)	19	1.2	5,227
More than secondary	0.0	0.5	1,399	*	0	*	7	1.1	758
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.2	0.0	3,393	*	8	*	1	1.2	2,770
Second	0.3	0.0	3,529	*	9	*	0	1.2	2,669
Middle	0.3	0.2	3,831	*	12	*	8	1.2	2,916
Fourth	0.1	0.5	4,266	*	3	*	21	1.2	3,225
Highest	0.3	0.5	4,477	*	11	*	24	1.4	3,204
Total	0.2	0.3	19,496	7.9	44	47.3	55	1.2	14,783

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.3.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them; among men having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	All men			Men who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Age									
15–24	1.1	4.0	2,785	(34.0)	30	68.3	111	2.5	653
15–19	0.7	2.6	1,559	*	11	(72.2)	40	2.6	91
20–24	1.6	5.8	1,226	*	19	66.1	71	2.4	563
25–29	2.6	6.7	1,299	(27.1)	34	71.1	86	2.8	1,008
30–39	2.6	5.0	2,849	43.0	75	85.4	143	4.2	2,697
40–49	2.2	2.6	1,893	(15.5)	41	71.8	49	5.3	1,876
Marital status									
Never married	1.5	6.9	3,078	(62.8)	46	72.6	211	5.8	510
Married/living together	2.1	2.0	5,497	12.4	114	83.0	110	4.0	5,481
Divorced/separated/ widowed	7.7	27.5	250	*	19	73.2	69	4.0	243
Residence									
Urban	2.6	6.1	3,762	41.0	99	82.2	230	5.9	2,610
Rural	1.6	3.2	5,063	21.5	81	66.2	160	2.8	3,625
Region									
Banteay Meanchey	1.1	2.6	327	*	4	*	8	4.0	224
Battambang	2.5	5.4	636	*	16	*	34	6.1	424
Kampong Cham	0.6	1.4	533	*	3	*	8	1.9	371
Kampong Chhnang	2.8	8.5	259	*	7	(85.2)	22	3.7	208
Kampong Speu	1.9	4.1	532	*	10	*	22	2.8	377
Kampong Thom	1.0	3.2	376	*	4	*	12	2.2	259
Kampot	3.1	3.4	322	*	10	*	11	2.0	222
Kandal	3.7	8.3	678	*	25	(82.4)	56	4.1	480
Koh Kong	0.8	0.8	60	*	0	*	0	1.8	42
Kratie	0.7	1.0	216	*	2	*	2	4.9	149
Mondul Kiri	0.7	1.4	50	*	0	*	1	2.8	38
Phnom Penh	2.2	5.5	1,490	*	33	(90.6)	82	6.5	979
Preah Vihear	2.0	3.5	149	*	3	*	5	2.3	111
Prey Veng	0.8	1.7	615	*	5	*	10	1.9	418
Pursat	1.0	1.4	219	*	2	*	3	1.9	144
Ratanak Kiri	3.6	3.1	149	*	5	*	5	1.9	109
Siemreap	0.7	4.4	749	*	5	*	33	7.9	569
Preah Sihanouk	0.3	9.0	113	*	0	(82.7)	10	3.3	84
Stung Treng	1.3	2.5	81	*	1	*	2	2.8	65
Svay Rieng	4.7	7.8	311	*	15	(50.8)	24	3.3	231
Takeo	4.1	4.4	453	*	19	*	20	3.0	359
Otdar Meanchey	0.6	3.2	109	*	1	*	3	2.9	82
Kep	5.1	8.1	26	*	1	(81.2)	2	3.6	18
Pailin	3.6	8.0	41	*	1	*	3	3.7	33
Tboung Khmum	1.8	3.1	331	*	6	*	10	2.8	237
Education									
No education	0.7	3.2	514	*	4	*	16	2.7	451
Primary	2.2	3.7	3,220	21.7	71	74.3	118	3.3	2,563
Secondary	1.8	4.8	4,273	36.4	76	72.3	206	4.7	2,658
More than secondary	3.4	6.1	819	(51.9)	28	87.7	50	6.2	563
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.5	2.6	1,594	(21.4)	23	(61.5)	42	2.3	1,175
Second	1.4	3.7	1,585	(38.7)	23	69.8	58	2.7	1,073
Middle	2.1	4.0	1,674	(36.4)	36	86.3	67	2.9	1,174
Fourth	1.9	5.5	1,978	(15.9)	38	71.6	109	3.9	1,435
Highest	3.0	5.7	1,994	42.1	59	81.4	115	8.0	1,378
Total	2.0	4.4	8,825	32.2	179	75.6	390	4.1	6,235

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.4 Pregnant women tested for HIV

Among all women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labor for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:		Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labor and who:[1]		Number of women who gave birth in the last 2 years[2]
	Received results	Did not receive results	Received results	Did not receive results	
Age					
15–24	61.6	0.3	67.5	0.3	896
15–19	57.7	0.8	66.2	0.8	164
20–24	62.5	0.2	67.8	0.2	732
25–29	68.7	0.5	75.9	0.4	939
30–39	67.1	0.7	74.8	0.6	1,269
40–49	60.4	0.1	71.9	0.1	150
Marital status					
Never married	*	*	*	*	7
Married/living together	65.8	0.5	73.1	0.5	3,116
Divorced/separated/ widowed	65.3	0.0	71.3	0.0	131
Residence					
Urban	70.3	0.1	80.9	0.1	1,252
Rural	62.9	0.7	68.0	0.6	2,003
Region					
Banteay Meanchey	83.2	0.7	89.3	0.7	128
Battambang	86.3	0.0	86.3	0.0	216
Kampong Cham	73.2	0.7	80.7	0.0	173
Kampong Chhnang	82.0	0.0	85.2	0.0	130
Kampong Speu	57.6	1.4	64.6	0.7	173
Kampong Thom	62.6	1.5	66.5	1.5	164
Kampot	70.7	1.9	73.9	1.9	130
Kandal	78.7	0.5	81.3	0.0	255
Koh Kong	67.2	0.0	75.7	0.0	28
Kratie	77.4	0.0	82.0	0.7	88
Mondul Kiri	32.1	1.4	41.6	1.4	23
Phnom Penh	66.8	0.0	86.1	0.0	462
Preah Vihear	34.9	0.0	40.9	0.0	60
Prey Veng	46.2	2.0	52.6	2.0	237
Pursat	67.1	0.0	73.4	0.0	79
Ratanak Kiri	18.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	55
Siemreap	46.3	0.0	46.9	0.0	246
Preah Sihanouk	55.3	0.0	69.7	0.0	44
Stung Treng	60.7	1.2	63.1	1.2	41
Svay Rieng	70.1	0.0	79.5	0.7	132
Takeo	68.3	0.0	77.0	0.0	187
Otdar Meanchey	69.7	0.0	73.1	0.0	43
Kep	68.9	0.0	73.6	0.0	9
Pailin	69.8	0.7	86.7	1.6	16
Tboung Khmum	67.2	0.0	79.5	0.0	138
Education					
No education	51.6	0.1	58.3	0.1	346
Primary	64.4	0.6	71.5	0.5	1,280
Secondary	68.7	0.5	75.9	0.5	1,406
More than secondary	76.1	0.0	86.0	0.0	224
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	57.0	0.5	61.9	0.5	670
Second	66.8	0.8	71.4	0.9	639
Middle	65.0	0.5	70.7	0.3	641
Fourth	69.8	0.6	78.0	0.2	699
Highest	70.3	0.1	83.5	0.3	605
Total	65.7	0.5	73.0	0.4	3,254

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Women were asked whether they received an HIV test during labor only if they gave birth in a health facility.
[2] Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the past 2 years.

Table 13.5.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test				Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]	Total			
Age							
15–24	23.7	0.3	76.0	100.0	24.0	7.3	5,570
15–19	8.5	0.2	91.4	100.0	8.6	3.9	2,981
20–24	41.3	0.4	58.2	100.0	41.8	11.1	2,589
25–29	65.1	0.6	34.3	100.0	65.7	12.6	2,986
30–39	63.9	0.5	35.6	100.0	64.4	7.4	6,639
40–49	38.1	0.4	61.5	100.0	38.5	2.3	4,301
Marital status							
Never married	6.8	0.1	93.1	100.0	6.9	1.3	4,788
Ever had sex	35.8	0.0	64.2	100.0	35.8	3.0	89
Never had sex	6.3	0.1	93.6	100.0	6.4	1.2	4,699
Married/living together	60.5	0.6	38.9	100.0	61.1	9.4	13,492
Divorced/separated/ widowed	53.7	0.3	46.0	100.0	54.0	3.6	1,216
Residence							
Urban	54.9	0.2	44.9	100.0	55.1	7.3	8,239
Rural	41.1	0.6	58.3	100.0	41.7	6.8	11,257
Region							
Banteay Meanchey	48.6	0.5	50.9	100.0	49.1	6.4	763
Battambang	57.4	0.2	42.3	100.0	57.7	9.9	1,347
Kampong Cham	36.8	0.1	63.1	100.0	36.9	7.2	1,163
Kampong Chhnang	43.5	0.3	56.2	100.0	43.8	7.1	675
Kampong Speu	44.4	0.2	55.4	100.0	44.6	6.5	1,226
Kampong Thom	42.9	0.6	56.4	100.0	43.6	6.0	819
Kampot	38.1	0.8	61.1	100.0	38.9	5.4	781
Kandal	52.1	0.5	47.5	100.0	52.5	9.0	1,445
Koh Kong	51.2	0.2	48.6	100.0	51.4	9.3	140
Kratie	47.1	0.7	52.2	100.0	47.8	8.3	443
Mondul Kiri	27.8	0.5	71.7	100.0	28.3	4.2	115
Phnom Penh	60.3	0.0	39.7	100.0	60.3	6.7	3,160
Preah Vihear	31.6	0.8	67.6	100.0	32.4	7.1	332
Prey Veng	36.0	1.9	62.1	100.0	37.9	5.8	1,233
Pursat	45.3	0.3	54.4	100.0	45.6	8.5	432
Ratanak Kiri	11.2	0.8	88.1	100.0	11.9	2.5	293
Siemreap	49.7	0.4	49.9	100.0	50.1	6.6	1,548
Preah Sihanouk	50.9	0.1	49.0	100.0	51.0	5.6	243
Stung Treng	40.3	0.1	59.6	100.0	40.4	7.0	195
Svay Rieng	43.0	0.8	56.2	100.0	43.8	7.3	735
Takeo	45.0	0.6	54.5	100.0	45.5	6.7	1,162
Otdar Meanchey	44.4	0.7	54.8	100.0	45.2	6.9	242
Kep	47.8	0.0	52.2	100.0	47.8	6.8	57
Pailin	70.2	1.5	28.3	100.0	71.7	10.6	96
Tboung Khmum	38.5	0.0	61.5	100.0	38.5	6.5	851
Education							
No education	37.3	0.4	62.3	100.0	37.7	4.7	2,265
Primary	49.6	0.5	49.9	100.0	50.1	6.9	7,554
Secondary	46.6	0.5	52.9	100.0	47.1	7.5	8,278
More than secondary	50.0	0.1	49.8	100.0	50.2	8.8	1,399
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	38.5	0.6	61.0	100.0	39.0	7.2	3,393
Second	41.1	0.6	58.3	100.0	41.7	7.0	3,529
Middle	43.6	0.5	55.9	100.0	44.1	6.6	3,831
Fourth	51.2	0.4	48.5	100.0	51.5	7.4	4,266
Highest	56.7	0.2	43.1	100.0	56.9	6.9	4,477
Total	46.9	0.4	52.6	100.0	47.4	7.0	19,496

[1] Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 13.5.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test				Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]	Total			
Age							
15–24	8.3	0.9	90.8	100.0	9.2	2.0	2,785
15–19	1.6	0.2	98.2	100.0	1.8	0.8	1,559
20–24	16.8	1.8	81.3	100.0	18.7	3.4	1,226
25–29	34.0	2.4	63.5	100.0	36.5	3.4	1,299
30–39	43.7	3.3	53.0	100.0	47.0	2.4	2,849
40–49	29.4	2.9	67.7	100.0	32.3	1.3	1,893
Marital status							
Never married	7.2	0.8	92.0	100.0	8.0	2.2	3,078
Ever had sex	22.5	3.2	74.3	100.0	25.7	6.5	518
Never had sex	4.1	0.3	95.6	100.0	4.4	1.3	2,560
Married/living together	39.0	3.2	57.8	100.0	42.2	2.0	5,497
Divorced/separated/ widowed	42.8	3.1	54.1	100.0	45.9	5.2	250
Residence							
Urban	35.7	3.2	61.1	100.0	38.9	3.2	3,762
Rural	22.3	1.7	76.0	100.0	24.0	1.4	5,063
Region							
Banteay Meanchey	32.4	1.0	66.6	100.0	33.4	2.6	327
Battambang	31.4	0.3	68.3	100.0	31.7	2.8	636
Kampong Cham	26.0	0.0	74.0	100.0	26.0	0.7	533
Kampong Chhnang	28.1	0.6	71.3	100.0	28.7	2.5	259
Kampong Speu	23.9	0.0	76.1	100.0	23.9	2.0	532
Kampong Thom	23.2	0.2	76.5	100.0	23.5	1.5	376
Kampot	23.2	0.7	76.1	100.0	23.9	2.4	322
Kandal	28.7	1.1	70.1	100.0	29.9	2.2	678
Koh Kong	25.9	11.8	62.2	100.0	37.8	2.6	60
Kratie	7.6	9.7	82.7	100.0	17.3	0.0	216
Mondul Kiri	19.0	1.1	80.0	100.0	20.0	1.1	50
Phnom Penh	41.9	1.8	56.4	100.0	43.6	3.8	1,490
Preah Vihear	22.7	0.5	76.8	100.0	23.2	2.3	149
Prey Veng	18.1	0.9	81.1	100.0	18.9	1.4	615
Pursat	22.2	0.8	77.0	100.0	23.0	0.9	219
Ratanak Kiri	10.8	1.6	87.5	100.0	12.5	1.5	149
Siemreap	19.7	15.6	64.7	100.0	35.3	1.8	749
Preah Sihanouk	43.6	0.7	55.6	100.0	44.4	1.8	113
Stung Treng	16.4	2.2	81.4	100.0	18.6	1.1	81
Svay Rieng	28.5	0.8	70.6	100.0	29.4	2.4	311
Takeo	36.3	0.3	63.4	100.0	36.6	2.2	453
Otdar Meanchey	29.0	0.3	70.7	100.0	29.3	1.6	109
Kep	21.9	0.8	77.3	100.0	22.7	3.5	26
Pailin	56.9	0.0	43.1	100.0	56.9	6.4	41
Tboung Khmum	22.3	0.0	77.7	100.0	22.3	0.8	331
Education							
No education	12.9	1.9	85.2	100.0	14.8	0.4	514
Primary	22.6	1.8	75.6	100.0	24.4	1.2	3,220
Secondary	29.9	2.3	67.8	100.0	32.2	2.1	4,273
More than secondary	49.3	4.9	45.8	100.0	54.2	7.1	819
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	15.8	1.8	82.4	100.0	17.6	1.0	1,594
Second	19.2	1.5	79.3	100.0	20.7	1.3	1,585
Middle	24.3	1.1	74.6	100.0	25.4	1.1	1,674
Fourth	32.9	3.0	64.2	100.0	35.8	1.9	1,978
Highest	43.1	3.9	53.0	100.0	47.0	5.0	1,994
Total	28.0	2.3	69.6	100.0	30.4	2.2	8,825

[1] Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 13.6 Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by number of times they have been tested for HIV in their lifetime, according to age, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Age	Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime						Never tested	Total	Number of respondents
	1	2	3	4	5	6+			
					WOMEN				
15–24	13.7	7.7	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	76.0	100.0	5,570
15–19	5.9	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	91.4	100.0	2,981
20–24	22.6	13.9	3.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	58.2	100.0	2,589
25–29	24.9	24.3	11.2	2.8	1.5	0.9	34.3	100.0	2,986
30–39	19.9	20.0	14.6	5.2	3.0	1.7	35.6	100.0	6,639
40–49	14.3	8.9	8.6	2.8	1.8	2.1	61.5	100.0	4,301
Total	17.7	14.7	9.1	2.9	1.7	1.2	52.6	100.0	19,496
					MEN				
15–24	6.0	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	90.8	100.0	2,785
15–19	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.2	100.0	1,559
20–24	11.8	4.0	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	81.3	100.0	1,226
25–29	23.1	7.7	4.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	63.5	100.0	1,299
30–39	28.2	9.7	5.3	1.7	0.9	1.2	53.0	100.0	2,849
40–49	18.1	5.8	4.9	0.7	1.0	1.9	67.7	100.0	1,893
Total	18.3	6.1	3.6	0.9	0.6	0.8	69.6	100.0	8,825

Table 13.7 Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever heard of HIV self-test kits, and percentage who have ever used an HIV self-test kit, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Ever heard of HIV self-test kits	Ever used an HIV self-test kit	Number of women	Ever heard of HIV self-test kits	Ever used an HIV self-test kit	Number of men
Age						
15–19	3.4	0.1	2,981	3.2	0.1	1,559
20–24	3.7	0.1	2,589	3.9	0.1	1,226
25–29	5.3	0.7	2,986	5.4	0.6	1,299
30–34	5.6	0.8	3,272	5.0	0.2	1,432
35–39	4.4	0.2	3,367	6.1	0.7	1,416
40–44	3.4	0.3	2,598	4.8	0.1	1,191
45–49	3.5	0.2	1,704	5.1	0.1	702
Residence						
Urban	5.7	0.4	8,239	5.3	0.5	3,762
Rural	3.3	0.3	11,257	4.3	0.1	5,063
Education						
No education	2.2	0.3	2,265	2.5	0.0	514
Primary	3.4	0.2	7,554	3.5	0.1	3,220
Secondary	4.5	0.2	8,278	4.8	0.2	4,273
More than secondary	10.9	2.2	1,399	10.7	1.7	819
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.4	0.1	3,393	2.9	0.1	1,594
Second	2.7	0.3	3,529	3.5	0.0	1,585
Middle	3.4	0.4	3,831	4.0	0.2	1,674
Fourth	4.4	0.2	4,266	5.5	0.1	1,978
Highest	7.7	0.7	4,477	7.1	1.0	1,994
Total	4.3	0.4	19,496	4.8	0.3	8,825

Table 13.8 Disclosure, shame, and stigma among women living with HIV

Among women age 15–49 who tested HIV positive in the survey and reported the result of their last HIV test as HIV positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in community and health care settings in the last 12 months due to their HIV status, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

			Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12 months among women living with HIV:				Experience of stigma in a health care setting in the last 12 months among women living with HIV:		
	Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone	Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status	People talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission	Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status	Experienced stigma in a community setting[1]	Health care workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status	Number of self-reported HIV-positive women
Total	71.3	36.8	24.0	24.7	12.6	31.5	1.6	6.6	49

[1] Any three of the five types of stigma

Table 13.9 Male circumcision

Percentage of men age 15–49 who report having been circumcised, by type of circumcision, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage traditionally or medically circumcised[1]	Percentage traditionally circumcised only	Percentage medically circumcised only	Percentage both traditionally and medically circumcised	Percentage not circumcised or who don't know circumcision status	Number of men
Age						
15–19	2.4	0.6	0.6	1.3	97.6	1,559
20–24	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.9	97.9	1,226
25–29	2.7	0.7	0.4	1.6	97.3	1,299
30–34	2.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	97.6	1,432
35–39	2.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	97.8	1,416
40–44	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.9	98.2	1,191
45–49	3.6	1.7	1.5	0.2	96.4	702
Religion						
Buddhist	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	99.6	8,590
Moslem	93.8	32.4	14.4	46.3	6.2	183
Christian	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	98.1	47
Residence						
Urban	2.0	0.2	0.9	0.8	98.0	3,762
Rural	2.7	1.0	0.5	1.1	97.3	5,063
Region						
Banteay Meanchey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	327
Battambang	3.8	1.6	0.6	1.6	96.2	636
Kampong Cham	9.3	3.8	2.2	3.4	90.7	533
Kampong Chhnang	9.8	5.3	1.4	3.1	90.2	259
Kampong Speu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	532
Kampong Thom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	376
Kampot	4.9	0.3	2.5	2.0	95.1	322
Kandal	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	99.5	678
Koh Kong	7.2	4.1	2.9	0.0	92.8	60
Kratie	4.1	0.5	0.0	3.7	95.9	216
Mondul Kiri	4.0	2.5	0.4	1.1	96.0	50
Phnom Penh	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	98.7	1,490
Preah Vihear	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.7	98.6	149
Prey Veng	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.8	615
Pursat	3.8	1.7	0.3	1.8	96.2	219
Ratanak Kiri	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	149
Siemreap	3.6	0.0	0.8	2.8	96.4	749
Preah Sihanouk	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	98.9	113
Stung Treng	6.7	1.3	0.6	4.9	93.3	81
Svay Rieng	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	99.7	311
Takeo	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	99.5	453
Otdar Meanchey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	109
Kep	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	99.6	26
Pailin	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	99.5	41
Tboung Khmum	2.9	1.3	0.6	0.6	97.1	331
Education						
No education	1.9	1.3	0.1	0.6	98.1	514
Primary	2.6	0.9	0.5	1.2	97.4	3,220
Secondary	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.9	98.0	4,273
More than secondary	3.6	0.3	2.1	1.1	96.4	819
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	98.8	1,594
Second	3.3	1.0	0.9	1.5	96.7	1,585
Middle	2.7	1.0	0.5	1.2	97.3	1,674
Fourth	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	98.3	1,978
Highest	3.0	0.4	1.3	1.4	97.0	1,994
Total	2.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	97.6	8,825

[1] Includes all men who report that they are circumcised

Table 13.10 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among women and men age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

	Women					Men				
	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:					Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				
Background characteristic	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual inter-course	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual inter-course
Age										
15–24	3.8	16.8	3.1	19.7	1,867	1.5	4.8	1.8	7.0	653
15–19	3.5	19.3	3.6	23.1	362	1.3	5.6	1.3	7.3	91
20–24	3.9	16.2	3.0	18.8	1,505	1.6	4.6	1.9	7.0	563
25–29	5.6	14.9	3.7	19.1	2,548	0.9	2.8	1.5	4.4	1,015
30–39	6.6	14.6	4.0	19.3	6,241	1.3	2.5	1.6	4.7	2,703
40–49	5.5	11.9	3.1	15.6	4,136	2.2	1.3	1.1	3.9	1,884
Marital status										
Never married	5.4	7.2	2.5	11.6	89	1.4	5.7	2.7	8.3	518
Married/living together	5.8	14.1	3.7	18.3	13,490	1.5	2.0	1.3	4.2	5,493
Divorced/separated/widowed	5.5	15.1	2.7	18.7	1,213	2.8	5.0	2.9	8.3	243
Circumcision status										
Traditionally or medically circumcised[1]	na	na	na	na	na	2.5	1.8	1.5	4.0	148
Traditionally circumcised only	na	na	na	na	na	0.3	0.0	1.5	1.7	46
Medically circumcised only	na	na	na	na	na	(3.5)	(3.5)	(1.8)	(5.4)	44
Both traditionally and medically circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	1.8	0.0	1.3	3.0	58
Other[2]	na	na	na	na	na	*	*	*	*	1
Not circumcised or don't know	na	na	na	na	na	1.5	2.4	1.5	4.7	6,106
Residence										
Urban	6.0	11.3	2.0	15.3	6,032	1.2	2.2	0.9	4.1	2,627
Rural	5.6	16.2	4.6	20.3	8,760	1.8	2.5	1.8	5.1	3,628
Region										
Banteay Meanchey	8.0	21.6	5.2	26.9	540	0.3	4.5	1.8	4.8	227
Battambang	6.1	26.5	17.2	33.0	997	0.6	2.6	3.1	4.5	424
Kampong Cham	5.9	10.5	1.1	13.7	917	0.6	7.6	0.6	7.6	371
Kampong Chhnang	20.8	6.6	0.4	22.3	504	1.5	0.9	9.7	10.9	209
Kampong Speu	10.3	3.6	1.4	12.3	928	0.4	1.6	0.3	2.3	380
Kampong Thom	5.9	17.9	3.8	22.4	656	0.0	1.3	0.5	1.8	259
Kampot	6.3	15.2	8.8	18.9	584	1.9	1.5	2.5	4.8	222
Kandal	7.2	14.3	3.0	17.6	1,079	2.4	0.6	0.3	2.7	480
Koh Kong	5.0	9.5	1.6	13.3	108	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	42
Kratie	3.2	22.4	3.6	26.4	356	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.5	149
Mondul Kiri	15.1	19.0	8.5	25.3	89	2.5	2.6	0.0	4.4	39
Phnom Penh	3.0	8.8	0.6	11.4	2,245	0.8	3.1	0.9	4.8	985
Preah Vihear	1.6	16.3	1.8	17.5	266	1.8	0.8	2.3	3.8	112
Prey Veng	2.8	9.1	3.4	10.9	966	6.6	1.1	1.5	8.8	418
Pursat	5.4	20.2	2.0	25.9	335	0.6	1.4	0.0	2.0	145
Ratanak Kiri	3.8	24.2	5.7	25.7	240	0.8	1.7	2.0	3.6	109
Siemreap	3.0	19.2	1.1	20.7	1,230	0.7	1.2	0.6	2.5	572
Preah Sihanouk	18.1	19.8	4.9	26.8	188	0.4	3.1	3.9	7.5	84
Stung Treng	4.9	13.3	5.0	18.6	158	1.7	0.3	0.3	2.4	65
Svay Rieng	3.0	10.0	3.5	12.0	585	1.4	2.0	2.0	3.3	231
Takeo	6.6	17.4	1.7	21.9	840	3.3	1.8	0.4	4.7	362
Otdar Meanchey	2.1	4.5	7.1	9.2	194	1.8	2.2	1.7	3.8	82
Kep	3.7	9.3	0.2	12.5	44	0.5	1.0	1.6	3.1	18
Pailin	6.1	18.0	4.0	20.3	76	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	33
Tboung Khmum	3.1	16.0	2.8	17.5	668	2.0	8.7	2.4	9.2	237
Education										
No education	6.0	15.5	4.1	19.5	2,115	0.8	1.6	1.0	2.9	451
Primary	5.8	14.8	4.0	18.8	6,692	1.7	2.4	1.4	4.8	2,574
Secondary	5.5	13.7	3.0	17.9	5,227	1.5	2.8	1.7	5.1	2,662
More than secondary	6.9	8.3	2.2	12.9	758	1.5	1.3	1.0	3.4	567
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	5.9	18.4	5.7	22.9	2,771	1.1	2.5	2.0	4.9	1,175
Second	5.7	16.5	4.3	20.9	2,671	2.1	2.0	2.0	4.7	1,077
Middle	6.6	14.1	3.4	18.4	2,917	1.6	3.0	0.7	4.7	1,176
Fourth	5.6	13.2	3.0	16.8	3,228	2.0	3.3	1.7	6.3	1,443
Highest	5.1	9.6	1.9	13.5	3,205	0.9	1.2	0.9	2.7	1,384
Total	5.8	14.2	3.6	18.3	14,792	1.5	2.4	1.5	4.7	6,255

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable
[1] Includes all men who report that they are circumcised
[2] Includes men who report that they are (1) medically circumcised but don't know whether they are traditionally circumcised, (2) traditionally circumcised but don't know whether they are medically circumcised, or (3) circumcised but don't know the type of circumcision

Table 13.11.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women

Percentages of young women age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having only one uninfected partner who has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

	Percentage who know:						
	People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by:						
Background characteristic	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of women
Age							
15–19	70.7	71.2	45.2	60.7	63.1	20.1	2,981
15–17	67.6	68.7	43.2	57.9	60.9	18.0	1,993
18–19	77.0	76.3	49.1	66.5	67.4	24.4	989
20–24	77.9	79.6	50.2	65.4	71.7	27.0	2,589
20–22	76.5	78.2	50.9	64.7	70.3	27.6	1,729
23–24	80.6	82.4	49.0	66.8	74.5	25.9	860
Marital status							
Never married	73.1	73.8	48.4	65.0	66.7	23.7	3,714
Ever had sex	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Never had sex	73.2	73.8	48.5	65.0	66.7	23.8	3,701
Ever married	76.0	77.8	45.8	58.6	67.8	22.5	1,856
Residence							
Urban	78.3	79.2	57.8	70.2	72.6	31.8	2,272
Rural	71.1	72.3	40.5	57.9	63.3	17.5	3,298
Region							
Banteay Meanchey	80.2	79.9	29.4	76.5	70.1	14.9	245
Battambang	71.0	65.0	44.3	46.5	58.5	15.9	417
Kampong Cham	70.4	68.6	36.9	57.5	70.5	16.6	284
Kampong Chhnang	82.6	83.3	71.5	67.9	72.0	39.1	182
Kampong Speu	76.4	70.1	70.3	72.3	73.5	42.7	358
Kampong Thom	70.7	77.0	16.3	41.3	57.3	4.9	224
Kampot	67.9	66.0	38.0	72.2	72.8	15.0	230
Kandal	51.5	56.3	37.6	46.5	59.4	11.0	448
Koh Kong	58.7	59.0	37.5	40.3	48.4	19.7	42
Kratie	85.8	81.2	33.8	72.8	65.7	15.1	132
Mondul Kiri	73.0	73.2	66.4	55.6	62.9	35.5	40
Phnom Penh	89.9	88.3	72.7	79.5	77.7	45.3	843
Preah Vihear	76.4	78.1	60.5	41.4	46.2	22.0	111
Prey Veng	81.1	85.2	54.8	70.6	81.1	32.0	337
Pursat	64.7	65.0	42.4	54.1	63.7	18.6	111
Ratanak Kiri	37.3	48.4	2.8	63.3	60.5	0.0	104
Siemreap	79.8	82.7	23.2	58.3	60.4	7.4	415
Preah Sihanouk	59.3	72.3	52.9	57.3	72.1	22.6	64
Stung Treng	65.8	72.1	31.9	35.2	44.2	11.1	67
Svay Rieng	77.2	71.8	46.1	53.9	63.9	16.4	205
Takeo	82.5	92.3	66.7	68.3	62.9	31.9	353
Otdar Meanchey	40.1	47.7	22.3	83.5	89.4	9.1	70
Kep	85.3	81.5	73.1	80.1	82.7	51.8	16
Pailin	77.6	77.3	52.0	56.6	60.5	23.7	29
Tboung Khmum	59.1	66.4	35.3	62.7	60.4	13.6	245
Education							
No education	44.9	50.3	23.4	42.4	51.0	8.9	152
Primary	61.1	65.1	35.8	50.5	53.7	15.5	1,204
Secondary	77.6	77.3	50.1	65.2	70.2	24.2	3,735
More than secondary	88.6	91.1	64.4	82.7	81.4	40.6	480
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	63.6	67.0	34.8	51.6	56.4	13.6	971
Second	72.7	71.3	40.5	56.6	64.9	18.4	1,059
Middle	74.5	75.9	43.9	61.1	66.4	20.1	1,130
Fourth	74.1	77.2	53.2	65.6	70.2	26.2	1,192
Highest	83.1	82.2	61.5	76.3	75.1	35.5	1,219
Total 15–24	74.1	75.1	47.5	62.9	67.1	23.3	5,570

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 13.11.2 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men

Percentages of young men age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having only one uninfected partner who has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| | Percentage who know: | | | | | | |
| | People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by: | | | | | | |
Background characteristic	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of men
Age							
15–19	80.0	75.3	42.6	62.6	67.3	23.5	1,559
15–17	75.8	71.3	40.9	58.6	63.3	20.4	1,052
18–19	88.6	83.4	46.3	70.8	75.4	30.0	508
20–24	86.5	82.6	50.7	71.0	72.2	30.3	1,226
20–22	86.4	81.9	49.4	69.1	69.4	27.9	752
23–24	86.6	83.7	52.8	74.0	76.7	34.2	473
Marital status							
Never married	81.5	77.0	46.0	66.8	69.7	26.3	2,318
Ever had sex	91.0	83.5	49.5	67.4	76.9	27.9	192
Never had sex	80.7	76.4	45.6	66.7	69.0	26.1	2,125
Ever married	89.6	85.8	47.4	63.7	68.2	27.7	467
Residence							
Urban	82.2	79.8	52.0	78.0	71.7	31.2	1,158
Rural	83.4	77.5	42.1	57.9	67.8	23.1	1,627
Region							
Banteay Meanchey	59.7	49.7	10.5	61.0	63.4	4.9	100
Battambang	85.4	73.5	46.4	48.5	67.3	16.0	226
Kampong Cham	90.3	87.0	30.3	59.6	79.5	20.5	170
Kampong Chhnang	91.9	91.9	76.2	62.6	79.1	43.0	67
Kampong Speu	78.9	69.8	52.3	68.9	70.3	38.4	178
Kampong Thom	81.6	58.1	18.4	29.0	59.7	2.0	131
Kampot	83.1	74.3	47.2	73.5	75.2	28.0	107
Kandal	66.7	58.2	53.7	69.3	75.0	24.1	189
Koh Kong	85.0	77.7	30.7	80.9	86.3	17.8	19
Kratie	74.4	54.6	37.4	57.2	60.0	21.1	70
Mondul Kiri	78.1	61.7	5.0	48.2	48.6	1.9	13
Phnom Penh	83.4	87.0	61.4	91.2	68.0	35.4	470
Preah Vihear	95.0	91.7	42.6	54.6	68.8	12.3	48
Prey Veng	92.3	97.6	81.3	91.4	91.4	69.9	208
Pursat	67.6	67.5	8.5	58.7	65.4	5.8	64
Ratanak Kiri	91.6	91.6	78.0	40.9	47.5	24.8	54
Siemreap	89.0	83.6	23.0	50.9	55.2	15.1	250
Preah Sihanouk	75.4	76.9	33.8	49.3	64.3	17.5	37
Stung Treng	65.9	67.1	45.3	50.7	54.4	16.4	23
Svay Rieng	85.9	82.7	54.1	62.7	59.8	25.9	102
Takeo	84.9	90.9	27.0	70.7	83.2	14.5	115
Otdar Meanchey	89.7	84.4	39.5	76.2	79.9	30.9	31
Kep	79.7	58.0	31.3	65.2	70.9	19.0	9
Pailin	95.7	99.2	89.5	90.2	93.3	79.6	12
Tboung Khmum	86.5	82.4	52.6	57.4	61.3	23.4	94
Education							
No education	63.9	52.9	27.8	34.4	44.7	8.1	59
Primary	72.3	68.5	34.1	50.1	58.5	15.2	736
Secondary	87.2	82.1	48.7	71.0	73.2	29.1	1,776
More than secondary	88.9	89.4	71.9	91.7	82.6	48.9	213
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	77.1	71.1	34.9	45.2	58.5	14.1	504
Second	80.6	75.4	41.3	58.6	68.2	23.0	550
Middle	86.2	78.5	46.5	66.0	72.9	28.7	547
Fourth	82.9	78.5	49.1	74.1	72.1	27.1	583
Highest	86.8	87.4	57.1	83.5	74.0	37.6	601
Total 15–24	82.9	78.5	46.2	66.3	69.4	26.5	2,785

[1] Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 13.12 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Women age 15–24		Women age 18–24		Men age 15–24		Men age 18–24	
	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of men	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of men
Age								
15–19	1.0	2,981	na	na	0.1	1,559	na	na
15–17	1.0	1,993	na	na	0.1	1,052	na	na
18–19	1.0	989	16.4	989	0.0	508	3.9	508
20–24	0.8	2,589	16.6	2,589	0.7	1,226	5.2	1,226
20–22	0.9	1,729	16.2	1,729	0.3	752	5.4	752
23–24	0.7	860	17.3	860	1.3	473	5.0	473
Residence								
Urban	0.6	2,272	13.1	1,551	0.4	1,158	5.2	734
Rural	1.2	3,298	19.2	2,027	0.3	1,627	4.5	999
Education								
No education	5.0	152	50.9	125	4.3	59	7.5	50
Primary	2.4	1,204	30.4	861	0.4	736	6.0	453
Secondary	0.4	3,735	12.5	2,119	0.2	1,776	5.0	1,017
More than secondary	0.0	480	0.1	473	0.0	213	1.0	213
Total	0.9	5,570	16.5	3,578	0.4	2,785	4.8	1,733

na = not applicable

Table 13.13 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15–24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Women age 15–24		Men age 15–24	
	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married men
Age				
15–19	99.6	2,629	96.2	1,522
15–17	100.0	1,887	98.1	1,041
18–19	98.8	742	92.2	481
20–24	99.7	1,085	83.1	796
20–22	99.7	856	85.1	552
23–24	99.7	230	78.5	243
Residence				
Urban	99.4	1,640	90.8	988
Rural	99.8	2,074	92.4	1,330
Education				
No education	91.3	53	(91.8)	40
Primary	99.1	542	91.1	562
Secondary	99.9	2,697	92.0	1,522
More than secondary	100.0	422	91.1	194
Total	99.6	3,714	91.7	2,318

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 13.14.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Women

Among all young women age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Women age 15–24		
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them	Number of women
Age			
15–19	0.1	0.4	2,981
15–17	0.1	0.1	1,993
18–19	0.2	0.9	989
20–24	0.2	0.2	2,589
20–22	0.1	0.0	1,729
23–24	0.3	0.6	860
Marital status			
Never married	0.0	0.1	3,714
Ever married	0.4	0.7	1,856
Residence			
Urban	0.2	0.4	2,272
Rural	0.1	0.2	3,298
Education			
No education	0.2	0.5	152
Primary	0.3	0.4	1,204
Secondary	0.1	0.3	3,735
More than secondary	0.0	0.0	480
Total 15–24	0.1	0.3	5,570

Table 13.14.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Men

Among all young men age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them; among young men having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; and among young men who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Men age 15–24			Men age 15–24 who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Men age 15–24 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men
Age							
15–19	0.7	2.6	1,559	*	11	(72.2)	40
15–17	0.4	1.7	1,052	*	4	*	18
18–19	1.3	4.4	508	*	6	(65.4)	22
20–24	1.6	5.8	1,226	*	19	66.1	71
20–22	1.7	6.7	752	*	13	52.5	51
23–24	1.3	4.3	473	*	6	*	20
Marital status							
Never married	0.8	4.0	2,318	*	17	68.7	93
Ever married	2.6	3.9	467	*	12	*	18
Residence							
Urban	1.3	5.3	1,158	*	15	76.1	61
Rural	0.9	3.1	1,627	*	15	58.8	50
Education							
No education	0.0	1.7	59	*	0	*	1
Primary	1.3	4.0	736	*	9	(60.8)	30
Secondary	1.1	4.1	1,776	*	19	67.8	73
More than secondary	0.6	3.4	213	*	1	*	7
Total 15–24	1.1	4.0	2,785	(34.0)	30	68.3	111

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.15 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Women age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months:		Men age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months:	
	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
Age				
15–19	26.4	340	6.7	70
15–17	21.2	103	*	26
18–19	28.6	237	10.8	44
20–24	18.5	1,360	5.4	469
20–22	20.0	793	6.5	234
23–24	16.5	567	4.2	235
Marital status				
Never married	*	4	4.4	96
Ever married	20.2	1,696	5.8	443
Total 15–24	20.1	1,700	5.5	539

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

14

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Key Findings

- **Experience of violence:** 10% of women age 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15 and 3% have ever experienced sexual violence by anyone, including less than 1% who have experienced sexual violence by a non-intimate partner.

- **Intimate partner violence:** 21% of women who have ever had an intimate partner have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, and 13% experienced such violence in the 12 months prior to the survey.

- **Trends in spousal violence:** The percentage of ever-married women who have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence declined from 29% in 2014 to 21% in 2021–22.

- **Violence by any intimate partner in the last 12 months:** 13% of women who have had one or more husbands/intimate partners experienced one or more forms of intimate partner violence in the last 12 months by any husband/intimate partner.

- **Injuries due to spousal violence:** 43% of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner have sustained injuries.

- **Help seeking:** 53% of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have never sought help or told anyone about the violence.

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Gender-based violence against women has been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006). Gender-based violence has been defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. This chapter focuses on domestic violence, a form of gender-based violence.

A common form of gender-based violence is intimate partner violence, which refers to behavior within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual, or psychological harm, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse, and controlling behaviors. This definition covers violence by both current and former spouses and partners (WHO 2017).

Historically, The DHS Program has collected detailed information only on intimate partner violence experienced by ever-married women, defined as women who are currently married or living with a man as if married and women who were formerly married or lived with a man as if married. More recently, the questionnaire module used to capture intimate partner violence in a DHS survey has been revised to also capture intimate partner violence experienced by never-married women who reported that they currently or formerly had an intimate partner. In the 2021–22 CDHS, the revised version of the domestic violence

questionnaire module was used for the first time, and therefore indicators of intimate partner violence are reported for women who have ever had a husband or other intimate partner. In the context of the revised questionnaire module and this report, the term "boyfriend" excludes anyone reported as an intimate partner.

The 2021–22 CDHS implemented the module of questions on domestic violence in accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence (WHO 2001). Thus, only one eligible woman per household was randomly selected for an interview and the module was not implemented if privacy could not be obtained. These restrictions resulted in a total of 7,344 women being successfully interviewed and about 4% of eligible women not being interviewed due to privacy concerns. Specially constructed weights were used to adjust for the selection of only one woman per household and to ensure that the domestic violence subsample was nationally representative.

14.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

Terminology for this chapter

Husband: a man with whom a woman is married or living with as if married.

Intimate partner: a man with whom a never-married woman is in a relationship that involves physical and/or emotional intimacy and for which the relationship is or has the expectation of being longer lasting. As defined for the purposes of this chapter, an intimate partner is not a husband or a man a woman is living with and is also not a boyfriend with whom her relationship is casual or a man with whom she has a one-time encounter.

Husband/intimate partner: the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

Boyfriend: a man with whom a woman has a casual relationship and who she did not mention as an intimate partner.

In the 2021–22 CDHS, information was obtained from women age 15–49 on their experience of violence committed by any perpetrator, including current and former husbands or other intimate partners. To capture intimate partner violence, ever-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands/live-in partners, and, if applicable, never-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former intimate partners. More specifically, intimate partner violence was measured by asking women if their current or former husband/intimate partner ever did the following to them:

>   *Physical violence:* push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; try to choke you or burn you on purpose; or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon

>   *Sexual violence:* physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to, physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to, or force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to

>   *Emotional violence:* say or do something to humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition to the questions on different forms of intimate partner violence, information was also obtained from all women about physical violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner

since the respondent was age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. Similarly, women were asked about experiences of sexual violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner by asking if at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to. Additionally, women who had ever been pregnant were asked about their experience of physical violence during any pregnancy.

14.2 WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Physical violence by any perpetrator
Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.
Sample: Women age 15–49

Ten percent of women age 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 4% experienced physical violence in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 14.1**).

Trends: The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 has decreased by half since 2014, from 20% to 10%. Over the same period, the percentage of women experiencing physical violence in the last 12 months has dropped from 8% to 4%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Experience of physical violence increases with increasing age, from 4% among women age 15–19 to 17% among women age 40–49 (**Table 14.1**).

Figure 14.1 **Women's experience of violence by marital status**

■ Never married, never had an intimate partner   ■ Never married, ever had an intimate partner   ■ Married or living together   ■ Divorced/ separated/ widowed

- The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 is lower among those who have never been married (2%) than among those who are currently married (12%) and those who are divorced, separated, or widowed (26%) (**Figure 14.1**).

	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15	Percentage who have ever experienced sexual violence
Never married, never had an intimate partner	2	<1
Never married, ever had an intimate partner	4	3
Married or living together	12	3
Divorced/separated/widowed	26	8

- By province, women's experience of physical violence ranges from a high of 24% in Mondul Kiri to a low of 4% in Koh Kong.

- Experience of physical violence generally declines with increasing education and household wealth. For example, the percentage of women who have experienced physical violence is 15% among those in the lowest wealth quintile and 6% among those in the highest quintile.

14.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Table 14.2 shows perpetrators of physical violence as reported by women who have experienced physical violence since they were age 15. The most commonly reported perpetrators among ever-married/partnered women are current husbands/intimate partners (58%) and former husbands/intimate partners (28%).

Very few women who had never been married and never had an intimate partner reported being victims of physical violence since age 15; nonetheless, the data suggest that family members (parents/stepparents and siblings) are the most frequent perpetrators of physical violence for this group of women.

14.2.2 Experience of Physical Violence during Pregnancy

Physical violence during pregnancy
Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) during any pregnancy.
Sample: Women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant

Among women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant, 1% have experienced physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) during any pregnancy (**Table 14.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ Women with five or more children are more likely to report physical violence during pregnancy than women who have less than five children (**Figure 14.2**).

▪ The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence during pregnancy is higher among those with no formal education (3%) than among those in any other education category (less than 2%).

Figure 14.2 **Experience of physical violence during pregnancy by number of living children**

Percentage who experienced physical violence when pregnant among women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant
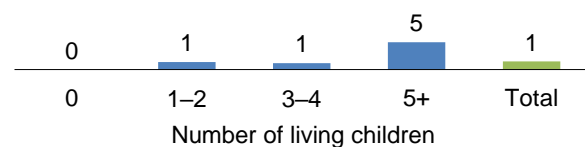
14.3   EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence by any perpetrator
Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.
Sample: Women age 15–49

14.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Three percent of women age 15–49 have ever experienced sexual violence, and 2% experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 14.4**).

Trends: The percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence declined from 6% in 2014 to 3% in 2021–22.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ The percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence increases with age. Less than 1% of women age 15–19 report ever experiencing sexual violence, as compared with 5% of women age 40–49.

▪ Divorced/separated/widowed women are more likely to have experienced sexual violence (8%) than women who are married/living with a partner (3%), women who have never been married but have

had an intimate partner (3%), and women who have never been married and never had an intimate partner (less than 1%) (**Figure 14.1**).

▪ By province, the percentage of women who have experienced sexual violence ranges from a high of 10% in Preah Vihear to a low of less than 1% in Pursat and Otdar Meanchey.

▪ Experience of sexual violence generally decreases with increasing education and household wealth.

14.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Table 14.5 shows that the most common perpetrators of sexual violence reported by women who have ever been married or lived with a partner or who have never been married but have had an intimate partner are current husbands/intimate partners (70%) and former husbands/intimate partners (26%). Six percent of women also mention in-laws as perpetrators of sexual violence.

14.3.3 Experience of Sexual Violence by a Non-intimate Partner

Table 14.6 shows that very few women (less than 1%) reported ever having experienced any sexual violence by a non-intimate partner. Sexual violence by a non-intimate partner is highest (3%) among women in Pailin province and among never-married women who have ever had an intimate partner. In all other categories of women, the percentage who have experienced sexual violence by a non-intimate partner is 1% or less. No women reported experiencing sexual violence by a non-intimate partner in the 12 months prior to the survey.

14.3.4 Age at First Experience of Sexual Violence

Among all women, about 2 in 1,000 experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator before age 15, and 5 in 1,000 experienced sexual violence by age 18. When perpetrators were restricted to non-intimate partners, 2 in 1,000 women reported experiencing sexual violence from such a partner by age 18 (**Table 14.7**).

14.4 EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Women may experience a combination of different forms of violence. Overall, 11% of women age 15–49 have experienced physical or sexual violence or both. Eight percent of women have experienced only physical violence, 1% have experienced only sexual violence, and 2% have experienced both physical and sexual violence (**Table 14.8**).

14.5 FORMS OF CONTROLLING BEHAVIORS AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Controlling behavior
Percentage of women whose current or most recent husband or intimate partner demonstrates one or more of the five specified controlling behaviors.
Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Intimate partner violence
Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner, ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.
Sample: Women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner

14.5.1 Prevalence of Controlling Behaviors and Intimate Partner Violence

Controlling Behaviors

Attempts by husbands or intimate partners to closely control and monitor their wives'/intimate partners' behavior are important warning signs and correlates of violence in a relationship. Because the concentration of behaviors is more significant than the display of any single behavior, the proportion of women whose husbands/intimate partners display at least three such behaviors is also an important indicator.

Twenty-four percent of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner reported that their husband/intimate partner demonstrated at least one of the specified behaviors and 5% reported that he demonstrated at least three of the specified controlling behaviors. Women were most likely to report that their husband/partner is jealous or angry if they talk to other men (22%) and that he wrongly accuses them of being unfaithful (11%) (**Table 14.9** and **Figure 14.3**).

Patterns of controlling behaviors by background characteristics

Figure 14.3 **Forms of controlling behaviors**

Percentage women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have expererienced specific types of controlling behaviors

- By province, the percentage of women reporting that their husband/intimate partner displays three or more of the specified behaviors is highest in Kampong Chhnang (10%) and lowest in Koh Kong (1%) (**Table 14.10**).

- Two percent of women who have never been married but currently have an intimate partner report that their partner demonstrates three or more controlling behaviors, as compared with 4% of women who are currently married or living with a man as if married and 11% of women who are divorced, separated, or widowed.

- The percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner demonstrates controlling behaviors tends to decline with women's education and household wealth.

- Women who are afraid of their husband/intimate partner are more likely to experience controlling behaviors than women who are not afraid of their husband/intimate partner. About one in three (34%) women who are afraid of their husband/intimate partner most of the time reported experiencing at least three forms of controlling behaviors, compared with 3% of women who are never afraid of their husband/intimate partner.

Violence by Current or Most Recent Husband/Intimate Partner

Twenty-one percent of women who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner have ever experienced emotional, sexual, or physical violence from their current or most recent husband or intimate partner, and 13% experienced such violence in the last 12 months (**Table 14.9** and **Figure 14.4**).

The most common acts of intimate partner physical violence experienced by women are being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them and being slapped (6% each). Three percent of women reported having their arm twisted or hair pulled, and 2% each reported being kicked, dragged, or beaten up and being punched by their husband/intimate partner with his fist or with something else that could hurt them. One percent each of women said that their husband/intimate partner had attacked them with a knife, gun, or other weapon and had tried to choke or burn them on purpose.

Figure 14.4 **Forms of intimate partner violence**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced specfic acts of violence by their husband/intimate partner

Three percent of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner reported experiencing sexual violence from their current or most recent husband/intimate partner. Women most commonly reported that their husband/intimate partner used physical force to have sexual intercourse with them when they did not want to (2%). One percent each of women reported that their husband/intimate partner physically forced them to perform other sexual acts they did not want to and forced them with threats or in other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to.

Nineteen percent of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner reported experiencing emotional violence from their current or most recent husband/intimate partner. Women were most likely to report that their husband/intimate partner insulted them or made them feel bad about themselves (16%) and said or did something to humiliate them in front of others (8%). Six percent of women said that their husband/intimate partner threatened to hurt or harm them or someone close to them.

Women who had been married or cohabited with a man more than once and never-married women who had had more than one intimate partner were also asked about their experience of physical, sexual, or emotional violence by any previous husband or intimate partner. When violence by any husband/intimate partner is included in the estimate of the prevalence of physical, sexual, or emotional intimate partner violence among women who have ever had one or more husbands or intimate partners, the prevalence increases slightly to 22% (**Table 14.9**).
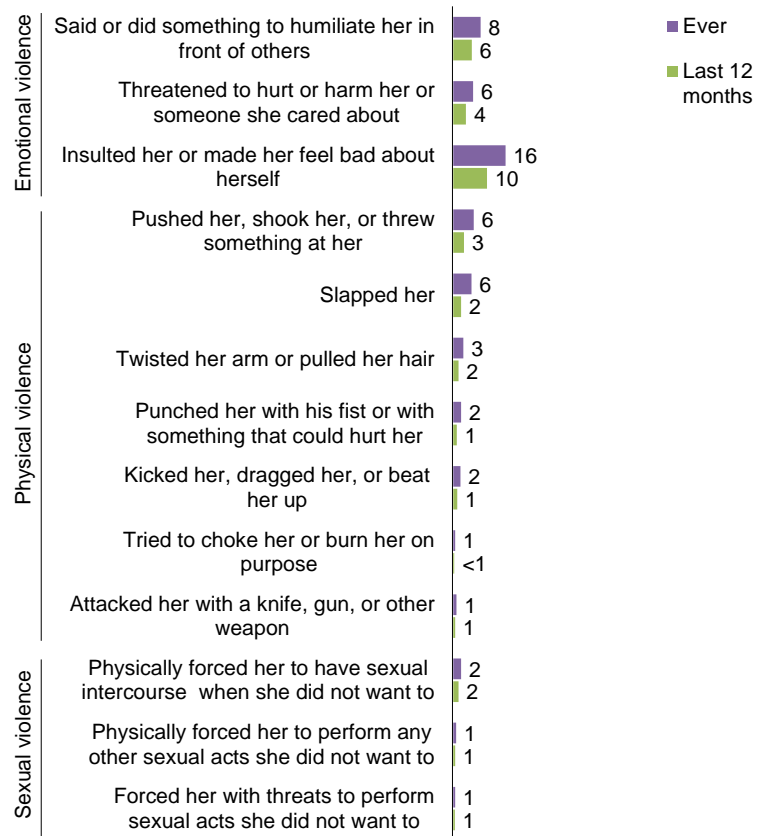
Trends: Among ever-married women, the prevalence of all forms of violence by their current or most recent husband/partner is lower in 2021–22 than in 2014. Overall, the prevalence of spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence perpetrated by women's current or most recent husband/partner declined from 29% in 2014 to 21% in 2021–22 (**Table 14.11**).

Patterns of intimate partner violence perpetrated by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner by background characteristics

▪ The percentage of women who have ever experienced one or more forms of intimate partner violence generally increases with age (**Table 14.11**).

▪ Women in rural areas are more likely than their urban counterparts (23% versus 17%) to have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner.

▪ By province, the percentage of ever-married women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent intimate partner is lowest in Koh Kong (6%) and highest in Mondul Kiri (45%) (**Map 14.1**).

▪ Thirty-eight percent of divorced/separated/widowed women have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent intimate partner, as compared with 20% of currently married/partnered women and 8% of never-married women who currently have an intimate partner.

▪ The percentage of women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent intimate partner generally decreases with increasing education and household wealth.

Map 14.1 Intimate partner violence by province

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their husband/intimate partner
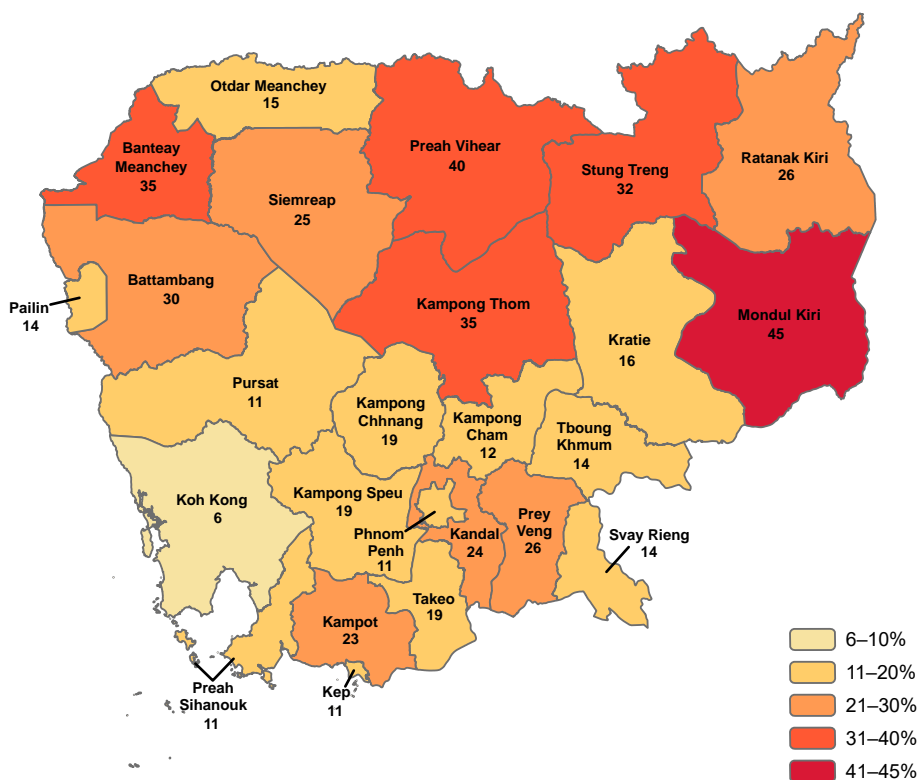
Patterns of intimate partner violence perpetrated by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

- Women are much more likely to experience intimate partner violence if their husband/intimate partner drinks alcohol. Fifty percent of women whose husbands/intimate partners drink alcohol and are often drunk and 17% of women whose husbands/intimate partners drink alcohol and are sometimes drunk have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional intimate partner violence, as compared with 9% of women whose husbands/intimate partners do not drink alcohol (**Table 14.12** and **Figure 14.5**).

Figure 14.5 **Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption**

Percentage of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their husband/ intimate partner
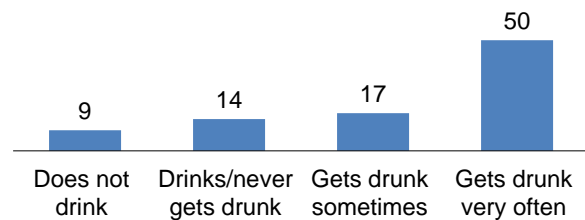
- The percentage of women who have experienced intimate partner violence declines with increasing husband's/intimate partner's education, from 33% among women whose husbands/intimate partners have no education to 8% among women whose husbands/intimate partners have more than a secondary education.

- Women's experience of intimate partner violence increases sharply with the number of marital control behaviors exhibited by their husbands/intimate partners. Twelve percent of women whose husbands/intimate partners exhibit no controlling behaviors have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional intimate partner violence, compared with 75% of women whose husbands/intimate partners exhibit three or four controlling behaviors.

- Intergenerational effects of intimate partner violence are evident in Cambodia. Women who report that their fathers beat their mothers are more likely (33%) to have themselves experienced physical, sexual, or emotional intimate partner violence than women who report that their fathers did not beat their mothers (18%).

- Women who are afraid of their husbands/intimate partners most of the time are much more likely to have experienced intimate partner violence (76%) than women who are never afraid of their husbands/intimate partners (15%).

14.5.2 Intimate partner violence in the last 12 months perpetrated by any husband/intimate partner

Intimate partner violence by any partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of women who experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by any husband or intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. These indicators correspond to SDG 5.2.1.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Thirteen percent of women who have ever had one or more husbands/intimate partners experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence in the 12 months before the survey from any husband/intimate partner, including 4% who experienced physical intimate partner violence, 2% who experienced sexual intimate partner violence, and 12% who experienced emotional intimate partner violence (**Table 14.13**).

Patterns of intimate partner violence by any husband/intimate partner by background characteristics

▪ The likelihood of violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months increases with women's age; 9% of women age 15–19 reported experiencing physical, sexual, or emotional violence by any husband/intimate partner, as compared with 17% of women age 40–49.

▪ Sixteen percent of women in rural areas reported experiencing any form of intimate partner violence in the last 12 months from any husband/intimate partner, compared with 9% of women in urban areas.

▪ Women's likelihood of experiencing intimate partner violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months declines sharply with increasing education and household wealth. The percentage of women who experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence from any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months decreases from 20% among those with no education to 3% among those with more than a secondary education. Similarly, the percentage of women who experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence from any husband/intimate partner decreases from 22% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 6% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

14.6   INJURIES TO WOMEN DUE TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Injuries due to intimate partner violence
Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from intimate partner violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.
Sample: Women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner

Forty-three percent of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner reported that they sustained injuries as a result of the violence, and 46% of women who experienced such violence in the last 12 months reported an injury (**Table 14.14**).

The most commonly reported injuries were cuts, bruises, or aches (41%), followed by eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns (16%) and deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (4%). The different types of injuries were even more common among women who had experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence in the last 12 months.

14.7   VIOLENCE INITIATED BY WOMEN AGAINST HUSBANDS OR INTIMATE PARTNERS

Initiation of physical violence by women
Percentage of women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current or most recent husband or intimate partner at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.
Sample: Women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Six percent of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner have ever committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them. Four percent of women reported having committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner in the 12 months prior to the survey (**Table 14.15** and **Table 14.16**).

Trends: The percentage of ever-married women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner decreased from 9% in 2014 to 6% in 2021–22.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ Women who have experienced physical intimate partner violence are much more likely to commit physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner than those who have never experienced physical intimate partner violence (39% versus 3%).

▪ The distribution by background characteristics of women who have committed physical violence against their husbands/intimate partners follows a pattern similar to women's own experience of such violence (see **Tables 14.11** and **14.12**). This is not surprising given that the vast majority of women who commit acts of physical violence against their husbands/intimate partners are those who have themselves experienced intimate partner violence.

14.8 HELP SEEKING AMONG WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE

Women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone tend not to seek help or tell anyone about the violence. Only 31% of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence sought help, and 16% did not seek help but did tell someone about the violence. More than half of women (53%) who experienced any physical or sexual violence neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence (**Table 14.17**).

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ Women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence are more likely to have sought help (54%) than women who have experienced only physical violence (26%) or only sexual violence (25%) (**Figure 14.6**).

▪ Women age 15–19 who have experienced physical or sexual violence are much less likely (10%) than older women (29%–41%) to seek help.

▪ Help seeking varies inconsistently with education and household wealth.

Figure 14.6 Help seeking by type of violence experienced

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help
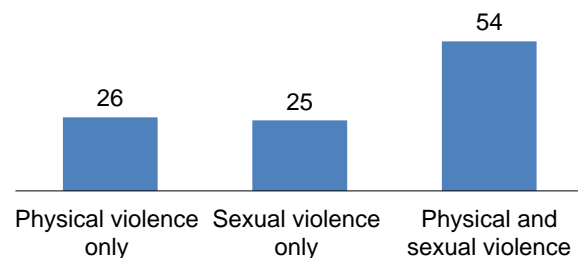
Sources for Help

Women who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help are most likely to ask for help from their own family (59%), followed by the police (21%), village/commune chief (20%), neighbors (14%), and their husband's/partner's family (11%) (**Table 14.18**).

14.9 INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The 2021–22 CDHS included two additional questions designed to provide a better understanding of the effects on women's experience of intimate partner violence of the COVID-19 pandemic, which began in most of the world in early 2020. The first question asked women who had experienced any physical or sexual intimate partner violence from any husband/intimate partner when the violence began in relation to the pandemic, and the second question asked them whether their husband's/intimate partner's violent behaviors became worse, became better, or remained the same after the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Fifty-four percent of women who had experienced physical or sexual violence from any husband/intimate partner reported that the violence began before the pandemic, while 36% reported that some of the violence began before and some after the pandemic started and 10% reported that the violence began during the pandemic (**Table 14.19**). Furthermore, 76% of women said that their husband's/intimate

partner's violent behaviors became better after the start of the pandemic, 19% said that they remained the same, and 6% said that they became worse. While there is limited variation in these proportions by most background characteristics, women age 20–24 and 25–29 were more likely (87% and 83%, respectively) to say that the violence became better after the start of the pandemic than women age 30–39 (73%) and 40–49 (74%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on domestic violence, see the following tables:

Table 14.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15 and percentage who experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who experienced physical violence in the last 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Age					
15–19	3.6	0.4	1.2	1.6	1,127
20–24	4.3	0.6	1.7	2.3	1,014
25–29	10.1	1.1	2.7	3.8	1,130
30–39	11.4	1.2	3.5	4.7	2,453
40–49	16.6	2.5	3.4	6.0	1,619
Religion					
Buddhist	10.2	1.2	2.7	4.0	7,146
Moslem	2.3	0.9	0.9	1.7	134
Christian	31.6	0.8	16.1	16.9	46
No religion	*	*	*	*	19
Residence					
Urban	8.8	0.7	1.9	2.6	3,101
Rural	11.2	1.7	3.4	5.1	4,243
Province					
Banteay Meanchey	19.4	3.2	5.1	8.3	284
Battambang	18.2	1.4	3.7	5.1	499
Kampong Cham	6.0	0.2	1.5	1.8	435
Kampong Chhnang	8.7	2.9	1.4	4.3	260
Kampong Speu	8.8	1.8	1.5	3.3	457
Kampong Thom	13.7	1.8	4.8	6.6	305
Kampot	9.1	1.6	2.3	4.3	290
Kandal	7.5	1.3	1.6	2.9	569
Koh Kong	3.5	0.0	2.9	2.9	52
Kratie	11.7	0.9	8.7	9.6	167
Mondul Kiri	24.1	1.8	11.0	13.0	42
Phnom Penh	8.8	0.4	1.9	2.3	1,174
Preah Vihear	21.0	0.8	4.3	5.1	132
Prey Veng	7.5	0.5	2.0	2.5	470
Pursat	5.0	1.0	1.8	2.8	142
Ratanak Kiri	6.6	1.6	4.8	6.4	114
Siemreap	11.5	3.0	4.0	7.0	583
Preah Sihanouk	7.6	0.5	1.1	1.6	93
Stung Treng	19.5	2.1	5.6	7.7	74
Svay Rieng	9.5	0.7	3.1	3.8	275
Takeo	8.1	0.4	1.1	1.6	451
Otdar Meanchey	5.7	0.6	1.2	1.8	96
Kep	6.8	0.9	3.4	4.3	22
Pailin	16.2	0.4	3.4	3.8	37
Tboung Khmum	8.0	1.2	3.1	4.3	319
Marital status					
Never married	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	1,830
Never had intimate partner	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	1,564
Ever had intimate partner	4.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	267
Ever married	12.8	1.6	3.5	5.2	5,514
Married/living together	11.5	1.5	3.4	4.9	5,042
Divorced/separated/widowed	26.1	2.8	5.2	8.3	472
Education					
No education	19.6	4.1	4.0	8.2	849
Primary	13.0	1.5	4.0	5.5	2,806
Secondary	6.4	0.5	1.7	2.2	3,181
More than secondary	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	509
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	15.4	3.5	4.9	8.3	1,280
Second	10.4	1.2	3.6	4.8	1,279
Middle	11.4	1.5	2.2	3.8	1,442
Fourth	9.0	0.6	2.3	3.0	1,655
Highest	6.2	0.0	1.4	1.4	1,689
Total	10.2	1.3	2.8	4.0	7,344

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. For women who were married or living together with a partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their husband and for never-married women who had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their intimate partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.
[2] Includes women for whom frequency in the last 12 months is not known

Table 14.2 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, by the respondent's partnership status, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

	Partnership status		
Person	Ever married/ ever had intimate partner	Never married/ never had intimate partner	Total
Current husband/intimate partner	57.8	na	55.3
Former husband/intimate partner	28.2	na	26.9
Current boyfriend	1.4	(1.2)	1.4
Former boyfriend	0.2	(0.0)	0.2
Father/stepfather	7.9	(30.6)	8.9
Mother/stepmother	7.8	(32.0)	8.8
Sister/brother	3.1	(25.9)	4.1
Daughter/son	0.3	(1.7)	0.3
Other relative	2.1	(13.8)	2.6
Other in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Teacher	0.0	(2.6)	0.1
Schoolmate/classmate	0.2	(8.1)	0.6
Employer/someone at work	0.6	(0.0)	0.6
Police/soldier	0.4	(0.0)	0.3
Other	0.4	(0.0)	0.4
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	715	32	748

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = not applicable

Table 14.3 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15–19	0.0	106
20–24	0.4	514
25–29	3.0	904
30–39	1.0	2,209
40–49	1.5	1,491
Religion		
Buddhist	1.4	5,089
Moslem	0.3	98
Christian	11.2	28
No religion	*	9
Residence		
Urban	1.6	2,051
Rural	1.3	3,173
Province		
Banteay Meanchey	2.4	201
Battambang	3.2	344
Kampong Cham	0.8	329
Kampong Chhnang	1.2	203
Kampong Speu	0.9	351
Kampong Thom	2.3	228
Kampot	2.2	202
Kandal	0.4	373
Koh Kong	0.0	37
Kratie	0.8	129
Mondul Kiri	3.9	32
Phnom Penh	3.1	713
Preah Vihear	2.4	101
Prey Veng	0.4	349
Pursat	0.0	103
Ratanak Kiri	0.3	92
Siemreap	0.3	437
Preah Sihanouk	0.8	70
Stung Treng	3.0	59
Svay Rieng	1.4	203
Takeo	0.3	311
Otdar Meanchey	0.4	76
Kep	0.4	17
Pailin	3.1	27
Tboung Khmum	0.5	235
Marital status		
Never married	*	17
Never had intimate partner	*	13
Ever had intimate partner	*	4
Ever married	1.4	5,207
Married/living together	1.0	4,792
Divorced/separated/widowed	5.8	414
Number of living children		
0	0.0	143
1–2	1.3	3,271
3–4	1.1	1,533
5+	4.7	276
Education		
No education	3.2	757
Primary	0.9	2,395
Secondary	1.5	1,844
More than secondary	0.0	228
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	1.6	994
Second	1.7	944
Middle	1.3	1,047
Fourth	0.7	1,152
Highest	1.7	1,086
Total	1.4	5,224

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator and percentage who experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator:		Number of women
	Ever[1]	In the last 12 months	
Age			
15–19	0.2	0.2	1,127
20–24	1.6	0.5	1,014
25–29	2.4	1.0	1,130
30–39	3.5	1.9	2,453
40–49	5.3	2.7	1,619
Religion			
Buddhist	3.0	1.5	7,146
Moslem	0.2	0.0	134
Christian	7.0	0.8	46
No religion	*	*	19
Residence			
Urban	3.0	1.1	3,101
Rural	3.0	1.7	4,243
Province			
Banteay Meanchey	4.8	3.3	284
Battambang	5.3	2.8	499
Kampong Cham	2.5	0.7	435
Kampong Chhnang	1.9	1.4	260
Kampong Speu	2.3	1.4	457
Kampong Thom	5.1	3.3	305
Kampot	3.7	2.5	290
Kandal	2.3	1.0	569
Koh Kong	1.2	1.2	52
Kratie	2.3	2.3	167
Mondul Kiri	3.7	1.8	42
Phnom Penh	3.6	0.6	1,174
Preah Vihear	9.8	4.3	132
Prey Veng	1.3	1.1	470
Pursat	0.6	0.6	142
Ratanak Kiri	1.1	0.6	114
Siemreap	2.4	1.9	583
Preah Sihanouk	3.5	1.3	93
Stung Treng	8.4	4.4	74
Svay Rieng	1.7	0.9	275
Takeo	1.1	0.7	451
Otdar Meanchey	0.0	0.0	96
Kep	1.2	1.0	22
Pailin	5.3	0.7	37
Tboung Khmum	2.2	1.1	319
Marital status			
Never married	0.4	0.0	1,830
Never had intimate partner	0.1	0.0	1,564
Ever had intimate partner	2.7	0.0	267
Ever married	3.8	2.0	5,514
Married/living together	3.4	1.9	5,042
Divorced/separated/widowed	7.9	2.7	472
Employment			
Employed for cash	3.3	1.7	5,024
Employed not for cash	2.7	1.3	536
Not employed	2.2	1.0	1,784
Education			
No education	5.1	3.6	849
Primary	3.8	1.7	2,806
Secondary	2.1	0.9	3,181
More than secondary	0.4	0.4	509
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	4.7	2.9	1,280
Second	3.2	1.7	1,279
Middle	2.4	1.4	1,442
Fourth	2.8	1.1	1,655
Highest	2.1	0.7	1,689
Total	3.0	1.5	7,344

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes experience of sexual violence in the last 12 months

Table 14.5 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's partnership status, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| | Partnership status | | |
| | Ever married/ ever had intimate partner | Never married/ never had intimate partner | Total |
Person			
Current husband/intimate partner	69.5	na	69.2
Former husband/intimate partner	25.9	na	25.8
Current/former boyfriend	1.2	*	1.3
Brother/stepbrother	0.6	*	0.6
In-law	5.7	na	5.9
Own friend/acquaintance	0.1	*	0.1
Schoolmate/classmate	1.3	*	1.3
Police/soldier	0.4	*	0.4
Priest/religious leader	1.8	*	1.7
Other	0.3	*	0.4
Number of women who have experienced sexual violence	217	1	218

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable

Table 14.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner, and percentage who experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone other than a husband/intimate partner		Number of women
	Ever[1]	In the last 12 months	
Age			
15–19	0.1	0.0	1,127
20–24	0.7	0.0	1,014
25–29	0.2	0.0	1,130
30–39	0.2	0.0	2,453
40–49	0.6	0.0	1,619
Religion			
Buddhist	0.4	0.0	7,146
Moslem	0.0	0.0	134
Christian	0.0	0.0	46
No religion	*	*	19
Residence			
Urban	0.6	0.0	3,101
Rural	0.1	0.0	4,243
Province			
Banteay Meanchey	0.0	0.0	284
Battambang	0.0	0.0	499
Kampong Cham	0.0	0.0	435
Kampong Chhnang	0.0	0.0	260
Kampong Speu	0.0	0.0	457
Kampong Thom	0.3	0.0	305
Kampot	0.7	0.0	290
Kandal	0.8	0.0	569
Koh Kong	0.9	0.9	52
Kratie	0.0	0.0	167
Mondul Kiri	0.0	0.0	42
Phnom Penh	1.2	0.0	1,174
Preah Vihear	0.9	0.0	132
Prey Veng	0.0	0.0	470
Pursat	0.0	0.0	142
Ratanak Kiri	0.2	0.0	114
Siemreap	0.0	0.0	583
Preah Sihanouk	0.2	0.0	93
Stung Treng	0.0	0.0	74
Svay Rieng	0.1	0.0	275
Takeo	0.0	0.0	451
Otdar Meanchey	0.0	0.0	96
Kep	0.0	0.0	22
Pailin	3.3	0.0	37
Tboung Khmum	0.0	0.0	319
Marital status			
Never married	0.4	0.0	1,830
Never had intimate partner	0.1	0.0	1,564
Ever had intimate partner	2.6	0.0	267
Ever married	0.3	0.0	5,514
Married/living together	0.3	0.0	5,042
Divorced/separated/widowed	0.1	0.0	472
Education			
No education	0.3	0.0	849
Primary	0.6	0.0	2,806
Secondary	0.2	0.0	3,181
More than secondary	0.0	0.0	509
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	0.1	0.0	1,280
Second	0.4	0.0	1,279
Middle	0.1	0.0	1,442
Fourth	0.3	0.0	1,655
Highest	0.7	0.0	1,689
Total	0.3	0.0	7,344

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes experience of violence in the last 12 months

Table 14.7 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, according to current age and type of perpetrator, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age:					Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
	10	12	15	18	22		
Age							
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.1	na	na	99.8	1,127
20–24	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	na	98.4	1,014
25–29	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	97.6	1,130
30–39	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.2	96.5	2,453
40–49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	94.7	1,619
18–29	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	na	98.2	2,541
Total	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	97.0	7,344
Type of perpetrator							
Any husband/intimate partner[1]	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	96.2	5,780
Any non-intimate partner[2]	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	99.5	7,344

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.
na = not applicable
[1] Includes only ever-married women and never-married women who have ever had an intimate partner
[2] Includes all women

Table 14.8 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15–19	3.5	0.2	0.0	3.7	1,127
15–17	2.4	0.1	0.1	2.5	731
18–19	5.6	0.3	0.0	6.0	397
20–24	3.7	1.0	0.6	5.3	1,014
25–29	8.9	1.1	1.3	11.2	1,130
30–39	9.4	1.5	2.1	12.9	2,453
40–49	12.5	1.2	4.1	17.8	1,619
Total	8.3	1.1	1.9	11.3	7,344

Table 14.9 Forms of controlling behaviors and intimate partner violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced controlling behaviors and various forms of intimate partner violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey perpetrated by a husband or intimate partner, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Type of controlling behavior or violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the last 12 months	Frequency in the last 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
Controlling behavior				
Any controlling behavior	24.4	17.4	4.7	12.7
Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	21.7	15.2	3.5	11.7
Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	11.2	7.5	2.5	5.0
Does not permit her to meet her female friends	4.7	3.4	1.2	2.2
Tries to limit her contact with her family	2.6	1.8	0.8	1.1
Insists on knowing where she is at all times	4.1	2.9	1.1	1.8
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	8.7	4.4	1.5	2.9
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	6.3	3.3	1.0	2.3
Slapped her	5.6	2.4	0.6	1.8
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	3.1	1.6	0.4	1.2
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	2.4	1.1	0.3	0.8
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.7
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
Attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	2.6	1.9	0.7	1.2
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	2.4	1.6	0.6	1.1
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	18.7	12.2	3.0	9.2
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	8.4	5.7	1.6	4.1
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	6.1	3.9	1.4	2.5
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	16.1	10.4	2.6	7.8
At least three forms of controlling behaviors	4.7	3.5	2.4	1.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	9.9	5.3	1.8	3.5
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence	20.7	13.2	3.3	9.9
Intimate partner violence perpetrated by any current or previous husband or intimate partner				
Physical violence	10.2	4.4	na	na
Sexual violence	3.4	1.9	na	na
Emotional violence	20.1	12.2	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	11.6	5.4	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	22.4	13.2	na	na
Number of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner	5,780	5,780	5,780	5,780

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
na = not available

Table 14.10 Controlling behaviors of husband/intimate partner by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner whose husband/intimate partner has ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Does not trust her with money	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviors	Displays none of the specific behaviors	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age									
15–19	37.2	19.6	10.4	3.0	4.6	0.0	5.9	57.4	218
20–24	24.8	8.5	4.9	1.9	2.4	0.0	2.6	72.0	704
25–29	23.5	12.4	5.5	3.1	5.3	0.0	6.3	74.0	1,002
30–39	19.4	10.6	4.0	2.1	3.8	0.0	4.4	78.3	2,313
40–49	20.4	11.2	4.4	3.4	4.3	0.0	4.9	76.6	1,543
Religion									
Buddhist	21.5	11.1	4.6	2.6	3.9	0.0	4.6	75.9	5,635
Moslem	25.4	12.3	3.7	2.9	8.2	0.0	5.4	69.7	100
Christian	40.5	7.8	11.7	15.3	3.9	0.0	5.4	58.2	32
No religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Residence									
Urban	22.5	11.1	4.0	2.2	3.9	0.0	4.6	75.4	2,378
Rural	21.2	11.2	5.2	3.0	4.1	0.0	4.8	75.7	3,402
Province									
Banteay Meanchey	36.3	22.1	9.5	5.1	6.8	0.0	8.5	57.1	235
Battambang	26.4	13.4	6.2	3.5	6.1	0.0	6.6	70.5	378
Kampong Cham	20.3	12.1	4.8	3.4	4.7	0.0	5.4	75.6	352
Kampong Chhnang	38.6	17.7	6.2	1.8	11.6	0.0	9.5	60.4	213
Kampong Speu	21.6	10.5	6.5	5.0	5.4	0.0	7.2	76.6	362
Kampong Thom	19.1	14.9	6.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	6.6	78.6	242
Kampot	22.5	10.1	6.9	5.1	3.3	0.0	5.4	74.2	218
Kandal	20.3	12.4	3.7	0.9	3.3	0.0	3.8	77.1	423
Koh Kong	26.9	3.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	73.1	41
Kratie	22.4	11.2	6.6	1.2	3.4	0.0	5.2	76.4	138
Mondul Kiri	30.6	17.7	3.6	3.3	8.5	0.0	7.6	64.6	34
Phnom Penh	20.9	9.5	2.6	1.5	3.5	0.0	4.0	78.0	904
Preah Vihear	28.7	16.9	5.8	3.2	5.1	0.0	4.5	66.8	108
Prey Veng	16.3	4.9	2.4	1.7	1.3	0.0	2.0	80.4	366
Pursat	20.0	6.7	2.7	12.7	4.7	0.0	3.3	69.1	111
Ratanak Kiri	11.7	4.1	3.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.8	86.5	96
Siemreap	17.5	12.7	7.3	2.6	3.7	0.0	4.3	78.4	482
Preah Sihanouk	19.3	6.3	2.6	2.1	3.2	0.0	3.3	78.8	75
Stung Treng	27.2	18.0	11.7	6.7	8.2	0.0	9.4	67.5	66
Svay Rieng	20.1	8.8	2.1	1.9	3.5	0.0	2.7	78.5	217
Takeo	15.2	9.9	4.2	2.3	3.0	0.0	3.5	83.4	344
Otdar Meanchey	31.5	5.4	1.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.4	67.2	77
Kep	14.6	8.3	2.5	1.4	1.9	0.0	3.1	83.1	18
Pailin	12.6	4.8	4.5	1.2	1.3	0.0	2.9	84.7	29
Tboung Khmum	19.6	7.3	2.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.8	78.9	252
Marital status									
Never married	40.2	21.5	4.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	1.8	54.9	267
Currently has intimate partner	39.2	19.4	4.2	0.7	1.4	0.0	2.0	58.2	210
Had intimate partner	(43.8)	(29.3)	(3.2)	(2.2)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(42.5)	56
Ever married	20.8	10.7	4.7	2.7	4.2	0.0	4.8	76.6	5,514
Married/living together	20.0	9.7	4.2	2.4	3.8	0.0	4.3	77.6	5,042
Divorced/separated/ widowed	29.8	20.9	10.5	6.1	8.6	0.0	10.9	66.0	472
Education									
No education	22.4	16.2	5.8	3.8	6.9	0.0	7.3	74.4	786
Primary	21.9	11.5	4.7	3.1	4.1	0.0	4.9	75.2	2,536
Secondary	21.1	8.8	4.8	2.0	3.1	0.0	3.7	76.4	2,113
More than secondary	23.0	11.6	1.7	0.6	3.2	0.0	3.1	76.1	345
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	24.6	15.6	6.7	4.2	5.4	0.0	7.3	72.1	1,050
Second	20.8	12.8	4.3	2.7	4.9	0.0	4.8	75.6	1,022
Middle	21.0	10.0	5.1	3.1	3.8	0.0	4.7	76.2	1,125
Fourth	22.2	10.6	4.1	1.7	3.8	0.0	3.7	75.4	1,276
Highest	20.3	7.8	3.7	1.8	2.8	0.0	3.5	78.0	1,307
Woman afraid of husband/ intimate partner									
Afraid most of the time	52.9	44.3	24.0	19.4	25.7	0.0	34.2	39.1	108
Sometimes afraid	24.5	12.3	5.7	3.8	5.1	0.0	5.6	72.2	2,283
Never afraid	18.9	9.4	3.4	1.3	2.7	0.0	3.2	79.0	3,389
Total	21.7	11.2	4.7	2.6	4.1	0.0	4.7	75.6	5,780

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.11 Intimate partner violence by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who have ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age								
15–19	13.0	4.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	5.4	15.1	218
20–24	11.0	4.0	1.4	0.6	0.6	4.8	12.1	704
25–29	17.5	8.1	1.7	0.9	0.9	9.0	19.0	1,002
30–39	18.4	8.5	2.7	1.4	1.4	9.7	20.4	2,313
40–49	24.3	12.2	3.9	2.6	2.5	13.5	26.9	1,543
Religion								
Buddhist	18.8	8.7	2.6	1.5	1.5	9.8	20.7	5,635
Moslem	8.1	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.6	8.1	100
Christian	17.6	19.7	10.0	0.3	0.3	29.4	40.4	32
No religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Residence								
Urban	16.0	6.7	2.2	1.3	1.3	7.6	17.3	2,378
Rural	20.6	10.1	2.9	1.6	1.6	11.4	23.1	3,402
Province								
Banteay Meanchey	31.3	18.2	4.6	2.7	2.7	20.2	34.9	235
Battambang	24.9	16.1	6.3	2.6	2.6	19.8	30.4	378
Kampong Cham	7.7	5.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	5.8	11.5	352
Kampong Chhnang	19.2	6.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	6.7	19.2	213
Kampong Speu	16.6	9.5	2.6	2.1	2.1	10.1	19.1	362
Kampong Thom	32.4	12.1	5.0	2.7	2.7	14.4	35.1	242
Kampot	20.8	6.4	4.0	1.4	0.6	9.0	23.0	218
Kandal	23.9	6.2	2.0	1.6	1.6	6.5	23.9	423
Koh Kong	5.4	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.8	6.2	41
Kratie	13.7	9.1	2.8	1.7	1.7	10.2	15.9	138
Mondul Kiri	42.7	19.0	3.6	3.2	3.2	19.4	45.2	34
Phnom Penh	10.3	5.1	1.3	0.6	0.6	5.8	11.0	904
Preah Vihear	38.1	20.2	8.5	6.4	6.4	22.4	40.0	108
Prey Veng	25.0	7.2	1.7	0.3	0.3	8.6	26.3	366
Pursat	10.8	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.6	10.8	111
Ratanak Kiri	24.7	6.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	7.1	25.7	96
Siemreap	21.5	12.0	2.9	1.4	1.4	13.5	24.6	482
Preah Sihanouk	10.3	3.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	4.0	10.8	75
Stung Treng	29.3	12.5	7.5	3.7	3.7	16.3	31.5	66
Svay Rieng	10.9	8.3	2.1	1.6	1.6	8.8	13.6	217
Takeo	18.4	7.4	1.2	0.6	0.6	8.0	19.3	344
Otdar Meanchey	15.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	15.4	77
Kep	8.0	7.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	7.7	11.0	18
Pailin	11.3	9.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	9.5	14.2	29
Tboung Khmum	11.1	7.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	7.3	14.0	252
Marital status								
Never married	5.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.3	267
Currently has intimate partner	7.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	8.0	210
Had intimate partner	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	56
Ever married	19.3	9.1	2.7	1.6	1.5	10.3	21.4	5,514
Married/living together	17.9	8.1	2.3	1.3	1.3	9.1	19.9	5,042
Divorced/separated/ widowed	34.3	19.4	7.3	3.8	3.8	22.9	37.5	472
Employment								
Employed for cash	19.3	9.3	2.7	1.6	1.6	10.3	21.4	4,244
Employed not for cash	19.0	10.9	3.3	2.6	2.6	11.6	21.1	385
Not employed	16.4	6.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	7.5	18.1	1,151
Education								
No education	27.6	16.3	4.8	4.1	4.1	17.0	30.4	786
Primary	21.2	9.6	2.8	1.3	1.3	11.1	23.6	2,536
Secondary	13.9	6.1	1.8	0.9	0.9	7.0	15.4	2,113
More than secondary	8.8	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	9.8	345
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	26.5	14.3	4.7	3.2	3.2	15.9	29.0	1,050
Second	19.7	9.1	2.7	1.1	1.1	10.7	21.8	1,022
Middle	19.5	11.1	2.9	1.6	1.5	12.3	23.4	1,125
Fourth	16.4	6.9	2.1	1.3	1.3	7.7	17.9	1,276
Highest	13.2	3.7	1.1	0.5	0.5	4.3	13.5	1,307
Total	18.7	8.7	2.6	1.5	1.5	9.9	20.7	5,780

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to the husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who have ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	7.8	4.0	1.3	0.6	0.6	4.7	9.2	1,018
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	13.6	3.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	5.7	14.2	179
Is sometimes drunk	15.0	5.6	1.2	0.4	0.4	6.3	16.9	3,650
Is often drunk	46.0	27.4	9.6	6.9	6.7	30.0	49.5	933
Husband's education[1]								
No education	30.1	14.2	4.6	3.3	3.3	15.5	32.9	452
Primary	20.3	10.2	2.6	1.6	1.5	11.2	22.9	1,992
Secondary	15.1	5.9	1.5	0.9	0.9	6.5	16.4	2,141
More than secondary	7.3	3.4	1.8	0.6	0.6	4.5	8.2	382
Don't know/missing	15.1	5.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	11.0	21.0	74
Spousal education difference[1]								
Husband better educated	17.5	7.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	8.4	19.3	2,491
Wife better educated	18.2	8.6	2.6	1.3	1.2	9.9	20.4	1,479
Both equally educated	13.8	5.9	2.0	1.2	1.2	6.7	15.3	763
Neither educated	34.4	18.4	5.3	4.1	4.1	19.6	36.2	228
Don't know/missing	18.6	5.5	6.2	0.8	0.8	10.9	24.0	81
Spousal age difference[1]								
Wife older	18.5	8.4	2.1	1.1	1.1	9.4	20.1	895
Wife is same age	17.2	8.9	3.6	2.7	2.7	9.8	19.6	452
Wife 1–4 years younger	16.8	8.3	2.2	1.2	1.2	9.3	19.2	2,023
Wife 5–9 years younger	19.6	7.5	2.1	1.0	0.9	8.6	21.1	1,177
Wife 10 or more years younger	17.9	7.9	2.2	1.8	1.8	8.3	19.6	495
Number of decisions in which women participate[2]								
0	17.0	6.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.1	18.7	234
1	24.7	15.1	3.6	2.7	2.7	16.0	27.1	380
2	17.4	7.6	2.3	1.3	1.3	8.6	19.3	4,427
Number of controlling behaviors displayed by husband/intimate partner[3]								
0	10.0	3.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	4.6	11.6	4,368
1–2	39.4	17.1	5.3	2.9	2.9	19.4	42.2	1,140
3–4	69.1	50.2	16.3	13.8	13.8	52.6	74.8	229
5	(90.2)	(56.2)	(39.4)	(37.0)	(37.0)	(58.5)	(90.2)	43
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]								
0	15.5	6.3	2.1	1.3	1.2	7.1	16.7	3,426
1	21.4	9.8	2.4	1.2	1.2	11.0	22.8	1,479
2	26.7	16.2	4.4	1.8	1.8	18.8	32.7	672
3	27.0	16.4	7.8	5.6	5.6	18.5	32.4	203
Woman's father beat mother								
Yes	29.7	16.6	4.4	2.6	2.4	18.4	32.6	857
No	16.2	7.1	2.2	1.2	1.2	8.1	18.0	4,676
Don't know	28.0	11.4	3.3	1.9	1.9	12.9	29.9	248
Woman afraid of husband/ intimate partner								
Afraid most of the time	75.0	63.3	23.4	20.3	20.3	66.4	75.8	108
Sometimes afraid	23.5	10.9	3.1	1.6	1.6	12.4	26.6	2,283
Never afraid	13.7	5.5	1.6	0.8	0.8	6.3	15.0	3,389
Total	18.7	8.7	2.6	1.5	1.5	9.9	20.7	5,780

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes only currently married women
[2] According to the woman's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for list of decisions.
[3] According to the woman's report. See Table 14.9 for list of behaviors.
[4] According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9.1 for list of reasons.

Table 14.13 Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who have ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age								
15–19	6.8	3.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	4.2	9.0	218
20–24	8.6	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	2.9	9.3	704
25–29	11.4	3.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	4.1	11.8	1,002
30–39	11.9	4.7	2.0	0.9	0.9	5.8	13.1	2,313
40–49	15.7	5.7	2.9	1.7	1.7	6.8	16.6	1,543
Residence								
Urban	8.9	2.9	1.5	0.7	0.7	3.7	9.4	2,378
Rural	14.6	5.5	2.2	1.1	1.1	6.6	15.8	3,402
Province								
Banteay Meanchey	19.4	9.7	3.9	2.4	2.4	11.3	21.2	235
Battambang	11.6	5.3	3.7	1.0	1.0	8.1	14.5	378
Kampong Cham	6.1	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	2.8	7.5	352
Kampong Chhnang	14.9	4.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.9	14.9	213
Kampong Speu	10.3	3.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	4.2	11.7	362
Kampong Thom	24.0	6.9	4.1	1.7	1.7	9.3	25.5	242
Kampot	19.8	5.5	3.3	1.4	1.4	7.3	20.8	218
Kandal	15.3	3.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	3.9	15.6	423
Koh Kong	5.4	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.8	6.2	41
Kratie	13.7	8.7	2.8	1.7	1.7	9.8	15.9	138
Mondul Kiri	33.0	12.4	2.2	1.8	1.5	12.8	34.7	34
Phnom Penh	3.9	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	2.3	3.9	904
Preah Vihear	27.0	6.2	5.3	2.5	2.5	9.0	27.0	108
Prey Veng	13.0	2.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.9	13.0	366
Pursat	10.8	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.6	10.8	111
Ratanak Kiri	24.4	6.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	7.1	25.7	96
Siemreap	16.1	8.0	2.2	1.4	1.4	8.9	17.6	482
Preah Sihanouk	7.4	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.1	2.5	7.7	75
Stung Treng	22.9	6.6	4.9	2.0	2.0	9.5	24.4	66
Svay Rieng	8.5	3.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	4.2	9.0	217
Takeo	10.9	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	11.8	344
Otdar Meanchey	6.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	7.0	77
Kep	5.9	5.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	5.7	8.9	18
Pailin	6.6	3.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.9	7.3	29
Tboung Khmum	7.2	5.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	5.5	9.3	252
Marital status								
Never married	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	267
Currently has intimate partner	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.8	210
Had intimate partner	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	56
Ever married	12.8	4.6	2.0	1.0	1.0	5.6	13.8	5,514
Married/living together	12.8	4.4	1.9	1.0	1.0	5.3	13.7	5,042
Divorced/separated/widowed	12.8	7.5	2.7	1.1	1.1	9.1	14.2	472
Education								
No education	19.3	8.1	3.9	3.3	3.3	8.6	19.9	786
Primary	14.3	5.5	1.9	0.8	0.8	6.6	15.5	2,536
Secondary	8.8	2.5	1.3	0.4	0.4	3.4	9.7	2,113
More than secondary	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.7	345
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	20.7	9.2	3.5	2.1	2.1	10.7	22.2	1,050
Second	13.5	5.2	2.1	0.9	0.9	6.4	14.9	1,022
Middle	12.1	4.5	1.8	1.0	1.0	5.2	13.4	1,125
Fourth	11.1	3.1	1.4	0.6	0.6	3.9	11.8	1,276
Highest	5.7	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.9	5.8	1,307
Total	12.2	4.4	1.9	0.9	0.9	5.4	13.2	5,780

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Any husband/intimate partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands for ever-married women and all current, most recent, or former intimate partners for never-married women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 14.14 Injuries to women due to intimate partner violence

Among women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to type of violence, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of women who have experienced specified type of violence
Physical violence[1]					
Ever[2]	45.2	18.4	4.5	47.8	504
Last 12 months	49.0	24.2	6.2	52.1	255
Sexual violence					
Ever[2]	36.4	19.0	4.2	39.2	151
Last 12 months	36.0	20.0	3.5	39.9	107
Physical or sexual violence[1]					
Ever[2]	40.5	16.3	4.0	42.8	569
Last 12 months	43.0	20.2	5.1	45.6	308

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
[1] Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy
[2] Includes in the last 12 months

Table 14.15 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by women's background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the last 12 months, according to women's own experience of intimate partner violence and background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/ intimate partner		Number of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Last 12 months	
Women's experience of physical intimate partner violence			
Ever[1]	38.5	21.5	504[1]
In the last 12 months	41.9	35.8	255
Never	3.0	2.1	5,276
Age			
15–19	3.3	3.0	218
20–24	4.4	3.8	704
25–29	6.0	3.2	1,002
30–39	5.9	4.0	2,313
40–49	7.5	4.0	1,543
Religion			
Buddhist	6.0	3.8	5,635
Moslem	2.8	2.8	100
Christian	17.4	5.6	32
No religion	*	*	14
Residence			
Urban	6.3	3.4	2,378
Rural	5.9	4.1	3,402
Province			
Banteay Meanchey	9.0	7.0	235
Battambang	11.4	6.4	378
Kampong Cham	0.0	0.0	352
Kampong Chhnang	4.5	2.5	213
Kampong Speu	3.1	2.5	362
Kampong Thom	9.2	6.0	242
Kampot	6.9	4.7	218
Kandal	3.9	2.7	423
Koh Kong	0.4	0.4	41
Kratie	1.2	0.8	138
Mondul Kiri	12.0	9.6	34
Phnom Penh	8.3	3.7	904
Preah Vihear	12.4	6.4	108
Prey Veng	1.7	0.6	366
Pursat	1.9	0.4	111
Ratanak Kiri	4.1	4.1	96
Siemreap	12.1	9.1	482
Preah Sihanouk	3.2	2.7	75
Stung Treng	12.9	8.8	66
Svay Rieng	5.6	3.4	217
Takeo	3.4	2.5	344
Otdar Meanchey	1.5	0.8	77
Kep	2.2	1.4	18
Pailin	4.3	0.7	29
Tboung Khmum	4.1	2.9	252
Marital status			
Never married	3.7	3.7	267
Currently has intimate partner	4.8	4.8	210
Had intimate partner	(0.0)	(0.0)	56
Ever married	6.2	3.8	5,514
Married/living together	6.2	3.8	5,042
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.2	3.3	472
Employment			
Employed for cash	6.3	3.7	4,244
Employed not for cash	7.2	5.3	385
Not employed	4.9	3.8	1,151
Education			
No education	10.4	7.3	786
Primary	5.8	3.7	2,536
Secondary	4.8	2.8	2,113
More than secondary	6.2	2.9	345

Continued...

Table 14.15—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Last 12 months	
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	8.9	6.7	1,050
Second	4.9	3.6	1,022
Middle	4.6	2.5	1,125
Fourth	6.9	4.1	1,276
Highest	5.1	2.4	1,307
Total	6.1	3.8	5,780

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes in the last 12 months

Table 14.16 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the last 12 months, according to their husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Last 12 months	
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	3.5	2.2	1,018
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	5.3	4.8	179
Is sometimes drunk	4.0	2.5	3,650
Is often drunk	17.1	10.5	933
Husband's education[2]			
No education	8.9	6.6	452
Primary	7.1	4.4	1,992
Secondary	4.7	3.0	2,141
More than secondary	4.4	2.0	382
Don't know/missing	15.6	6.1	74
Spousal education difference[2]			
Husband better educated	6.2	4.0	2,491
Wife better educated	5.7	3.0	1,479
Both equally educated	4.1	2.5	763
Neither educated	12.1	10.9	228
Don't know/missing	15.1	5.6	81
Spousal age difference[2]			
Wife older	6.6	5.0	895
Wife is same age	7.5	4.5	452
Wife 1–4 years younger	6.3	3.6	2,023
Wife 5–9 years younger	4.0	2.8	1,177
Wife 10 or more years younger	8.7	4.5	495
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]			
0	6.0	3.3	234
1	11.3	9.4	380
2	5.7	3.4	4,427
Number of controlling behaviors displayed by husband/intimate partner[4]			
0	3.2	2.0	4,368
1–2	10.4	6.2	1,140
3–4	34.7	22.6	229
5	(24.9)	(18.8)	43
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[5]			
0	4.5	2.9	3,426
1	7.7	4.4	1,479
2	9.5	5.6	672
3	9.1	8.5	203
Woman's father beat mother			
Yes	12.0	7.3	857
No	5.0	3.2	4,676
Don't know	5.0	3.4	248
Woman afraid of husband/intimate partner			
Afraid most of the time	13.6	4.9	108
Sometimes afraid	5.6	3.9	2,283
Never afraid	6.1	3.7	3,389
Total	6.1	3.8	5,780

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes in the last 12 months
[2] Includes only currently married women
[3] According to the woman's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for list of decisions.
[4] According to the woman's report. See Table 14.9 for list of behaviors.
[5] According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9.1 for list of reasons.

Table 14.17 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behavior, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Type of violence/ background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Don't know	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence experienced						
Physical only	26.4	17.2	56.3	0.0	100.0	609
Sexual only	25.3	12.1	62.6	0.0	100.0	79
Both physical and sexual	53.7	13.4	32.9	0.0	100.0	139
Age						
15–19	9.5	9.2	81.3	0.0	100.0	42
20–24	41.3	6.9	51.8	0.0	100.0	54
25–29	34.8	9.7	55.6	0.0	100.0	127
30–39	32.3	15.9	51.7	0.0	100.0	316
40–49	28.8	21.9	49.3	0.0	100.0	288
Residence						
Urban	36.3	14.6	49.1	0.0	100.0	305
Rural	27.7	17.0	55.3	0.0	100.0	522
Marital status						
Never married	(15.2)	(11.5)	(73.3)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Never had intimate partner	(8.5)	(16.8)	(74.7)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Ever had intimate partner	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Ever married	31.9	16.4	51.7	0.0	100.0	778
Married/living together	31.6	17.6	50.8	0.0	100.0	640
Divorced/separated/widowed	33.1	11.0	55.9	0.0	100.0	139
Employment						
Employed for cash	32.6	15.5	51.9	0.0	100.0	606
Employed not for cash	30.7	22.4	46.9	0.0	100.0	63
Not employed	24.5	15.9	59.6	0.0	100.0	159
Education						
No education	31.3	17.1	51.6	0.0	100.0	171
Primary	28.1	15.8	56.1	0.0	100.0	409
Secondary	36.5	15.5	48.0	0.0	100.0	233
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	31.4	11.8	56.7	0.0	100.0	214
Second	29.0	16.2	54.7	0.0	100.0	155
Middle	24.9	20.2	54.9	0.0	100.0	176
Fourth	32.2	13.5	54.2	0.0	100.0	164
Highest	39.5	21.2	39.3	0.0	100.0	117
Total	30.9	16.1	53.0	0.0	100.0	827

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.18 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, according to the type of violence that women reported, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Source	Type of violence experienced			Physical or sexual violence
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	
Own family	54.5	*	66.2	59.1
Husband/intimate partner's family	9.6	*	13.4	10.6
Current/former husband/intimate partner	0.9	*	0.4	0.7
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	1.4	0.4
Friend	6.7	*	3.5	5.4
Neighbor	14.4	*	17.1	14.1
Religious leader	1.3	*	0.4	1.0
Police	23.4	*	19.2	20.5
Lawyer	0.0	*	0.1	0.0
Social work organization	3.2	*	0.0	2.0
Village/commune chief	20.9	*	20.1	19.8
Other	1.8	*	3.0	3.3
Number of women who have sought help	161	20	74	256

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.19 Intimate partner violence behaviors and the COVID-19 pandemic

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by any husband/intimate partner by when these behaviors began relative to the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and by whether the behaviors became worse, became better, or remained the same after the start of the pandemic, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	When husband's/intimate partner's behaviors began				Husband's/intimate partner's behaviors after the start of the pandemic period				Number of women who have experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence
	Before the pandemic	During the pandemic	Some before and some after the pandemic started	Total	Became worse	Became better	Remained the same	Total	
Age									
15–19	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	12
20–24	34.2	19.6	46.2	100.0	2.9	86.9	10.1	100.0	37
25–29	51.6	11.1	37.3	100.0	6.1	83.3	10.5	100.0	110
30–39	54.8	9.3	35.9	100.0	6.9	73.1	20.0	100.0	267
40–49	58.0	8.6	33.4	100.0	4.2	73.8	21.9	100.0	246
Religion									
Buddhist	53.5	10.0	36.6	100.0	5.6	75.3	19.1	100.0	654
Moslem	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	3
Christian	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	9
No religion	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	5
Residence									
Urban	54.7	8.2	37.1	100.0	4.2	76.3	19.4	100.0	220
Rural	53.5	11.1	35.4	100.0	6.3	75.3	18.4	100.0	451
Province									
Banteay Meanchey	39.4	10.0	50.6	100.0	1.9	73.7	24.3	100.0	60
Battambang	59.4	18.4	22.2	100.0	10.7	85.2	4.1	100.0	83
Kampong Cham	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	31
Kampong Chhnang	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	20
Kampong Speu	(69.3)	(0.0)	(30.7)	100.0	(5.3)	(75.2)	(19.5)	100.0	40
Kampong Thom	(56.1)	(15.0)	(28.9)	100.0	(0.0)	(82.6)	(17.4)	100.0	40
Kampot	(57.3)	(15.0)	(27.7)	100.0	(35.2)	(35.9)	(28.9)	100.0	25
Kandal	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	30
Koh Kong	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	2
Kratie	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	16
Mondul Kiri	45.9	6.8	47.4	100.0	0.0	86.1	13.9	100.0	8
Phnom Penh	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	70
Preah Vihear	64.5	25.2	10.3	100.0	3.1	72.6	24.3	100.0	29
Prey Veng	(61.0)	(9.3)	(29.7)	100.0	(13.5)	(72.4)	(14.1)	100.0	35
Pursat	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	4
Ratanak Kiri	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	7
Siemreap	(43.1)	(3.4)	(53.5)	100.0	(0.0)	(85.1)	(14.9)	100.0	69
Preah Sihanouk	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	5
Stung Treng	70.4	23.4	6.2	100.0	1.5	88.4	10.1	100.0	13
Svay Rieng	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	21
Takeo	(59.2)	(14.6)	(26.2)	100.0	(6.4)	(74.1)	(19.4)	100.0	30
Otdar Meanchey	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	5
Kep	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	2
Pailin	(57.3)	(4.3)	(38.4)	100.0	(0.0)	(90.2)	(9.8)	100.0	3
Tboung Khmum	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	24
Marital status									
Ever had intimate partner	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	2
Married/living together	51.3	11.0	37.7	100.0	5.7	73.1	21.2	100.0	544
Divorced/separated/widowed	66.3	6.7	27.1	100.0	5.5	85.9	8.6	100.0	125
Education									
No education	53.3	8.8	37.9	100.0	4.6	72.2	23.2	100.0	153
Primary	53.8	14.0	32.3	100.0	6.8	78.3	15.0	100.0	335
Secondary	55.6	4.3	40.1	100.0	4.7	73.7	21.6	100.0	177
More than secondary	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	7
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	45.5	16.2	38.2	100.0	5.4	75.1	19.4	100.0	189
Second	53.2	12.0	34.8	100.0	8.9	74.0	17.1	100.0	134
Middle	62.1	6.2	31.6	100.0	5.5	84.1	10.4	100.0	150
Fourth	62.5	6.4	31.1	100.0	5.7	72.5	21.8	100.0	128
Highest	(44.6)	(5.7)	(49.8)	100.0	(0.4)	(67.3)	(32.3)	100.0	71
Total	53.9	10.2	35.9	100.0	5.6	75.6	18.7	100.0	671

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

15

Key Findings

- **Women's control over their cash earnings:** 97% of currently married women age 15–49 who receive cash earnings for their employment participate in making decisions about the use of their earnings, and 63% make these decisions mainly alone.

- **Ownership of a house and land:** House and land ownership is higher among women than men but has declined since 2014.

- **Bank accounts and mobile phones:** 22% of women age 15–49 have and use a bank account for financial transactions; 85% own a mobile phone, including 78% who own a smartphone; and 29% have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the 12 months preceding the survey.

- **Women's participation in decision making:** Overall, 88% of currently married women age 15–49 participate either alone or jointly with their partner in decisions regarding their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their family and relatives.

- **Attitudes toward wife beating:** 37% of women and 16% of men agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under one or more specified circumstances. Both of these percentages have decreased since 2014.

- **Negotiating sexual relations:** 91% of currently married women can say no their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and 81% can ask their husband to use a condom.

- **Informed decision making about sexual and reproductive health:** 80% of currently married women can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, participate in making decisions about the use of family planning, and participate in making decisions about their own health care.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in Cambodia using indicators that measure different dimensions of empowerment. Wherever relevant, comparable indicators for men are also presented. The indicators discussed are employment and control over earnings, ownership of assets (including houses, land, and mobile phones), use of bank accounts and mobile money services, participation in household decision making, attitudes toward wife beating, negotiation of safe sex, and participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health.

15.1 MARRIED WOMEN'S AND MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Employment
Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.
Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

Earning cash for employment
Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labor in cash or in-kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in-kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.
Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

Seventy-nine percent of currently married women age 15–49 were employed in the 12 months before the survey, as compared with nearly all currently married men (**Table 15.1**). Employed women are somewhat more likely than employed men to be paid only in cash for their work (85% versus 82%). Five percent of women and 2% of men who were employed in the last 12 months were not paid for their work.

Trends: The percentage of currently married women employed in the 12 months before the survey decreased by 2 percentage points between 2014 and 2021–22, from 81% to 79%. However, the percentage of currently married men employed in the 12 months before the survey remained unchanged at almost 100% during the same period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among currently married women, the percentage employed increases from 64% among those age 15–19 to 81% among those age 35–39 and then drops to 75% among those age 45–49 (**Figure 15.1**).

- The percentage of employed married women who earn cash does not vary extensively by age but is highest among women age 25–29 (95%) and lowest among women age 45–49 (86%).

Figure 15.1 Employment by age

Percentage of currently married women and men who were employed at any time in the 12 months before the survey
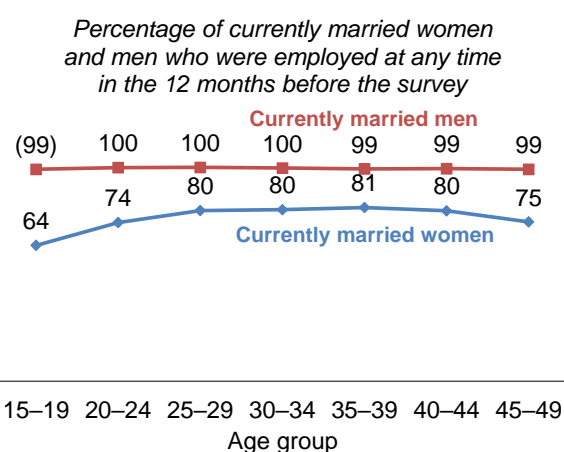
Figures in parentheses are based on fewer than 50 cases.

15.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Control over one's own cash earnings
Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse about how their own earnings will be used.
Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

Women have direct access to economic resources when they are employed for cash. However, this access may not be empowering for women unless they also control how their earnings are used. Overall, 63% of women reported that they mainly decide how to use their cash earnings, while 35% reported that they make such decisions jointly with their husband and 3% said that their husband is the main decision maker on how to use their earnings (**Table 15.2.1** and **Figure 15.2**).

Sixteen percent of women who earn cash earn more than their husbands, 39% earn less than their husbands, and 44% earn about the same as their husbands (**Table 15.2.1**).

***Figure 15.2* Control over women's earnings**

Percent distribution of currently married women who were employed in the last 12 months and earned cash

Wife and husband jointly 35%
Mainly husband 3%
Mainly wife 63%

Trends: The percentage of married women who decide mainly alone on the use of their cash earnings decreased from 74% in 2014 to 63% in 2021–22. However, during the same period, the percentage of women who make such decisions jointly with their husbands increased from 25% to 35%; thus, women's participation in deciding how their earnings are used remained almost unchanged between 2014 (98%) and 2021–22 (97%). In this same period, the percentage of women with cash earnings who earn more than their husbands remained unchanged at 16%, but the percentage who earn about the same as their husbands increased from 35% to 44%.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ The percentage of women whose husband mainly makes decisions about the use of their earnings ranges from less than 0.1% in Kampong Cham, Svay Rieng, Kep, and Tboung Khmum to 17% in Otdar Meanchey.

▪ The percentage of women who report that their husband mainly makes decisions regarding their earnings declines with increasing education and household wealth.

▪ The percentage of women who earn less than their husband generally declines with age, from 54% among those age 15–19 to 31% among those age 45–49 (**Table 15.2.1**).

▪ Rural women with cash earnings are more likely than their urban counterparts to earn less than their husband (43% versus 33%).

▪ The percentage of women who earn less than their husband generally declines with increasing education and household wealth. For example, 49% of women in the lowest wealth quintile earn less than their husband, as compared with 33% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

15.3   CONTROL OVER MEN'S EARNINGS

Married men with cash earnings were asked about who makes decisions regarding how their earnings are used. Among currently married men age 15–49 who receive cash earnings, 48% reported that they make decisions about the use of their earnings jointly with their wives, 46% said that their wives mainly make these decisions, and only 6% said that they mainly make these decisions on their own (**Table 15.2.2**).

Currently married women whose husbands had earnings were also asked about control over their husbands' earnings. Overall, 52% of women said that they themselves mainly decide how their husband's earnings are used, 43% said that these decisions are made jointly with their husband, and 6% said that their
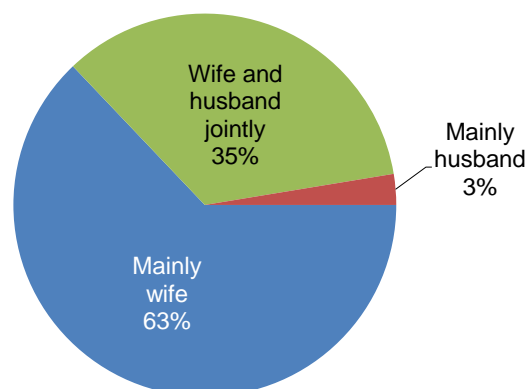
husband makes these decisions mainly by himself. Thus, women are more likely than men to say that the wife mainly makes decisions about the use of the husband's earnings.

15.4 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

15.4.1 Ownership of a House or Land and Documentation of Ownership

Ownership of a house or land
Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with their spouse, someone else, or both their spouse and someone else.
Documentation of ownership of a house or land
Respondents whose name is on the title/deed or other government-recognized document.
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Ownership and control of assets such as land and housing provide multiple benefits to individuals and households, including a secure place to live, livelihoods, protection during emergencies, and collateral. The 2021–22 CDHS collected information on women's and men's ownership of assets, including whether the assets are owned alone or jointly with someone else. Overall, house and land ownership is higher among women than men: 49% of women and 41% of men

Figure 15.3 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who own a house, land, a mobile phone, a smartphone, and who have and use a bank account:

own a house, and 38% of women and 33% of men own land (**Tables 15.3.1** and **15.3.2** and **Figure 15.3**). Similarly, women are more likely than men to own a house alone (8% versus 3%) or land alone (7% versus 3%).
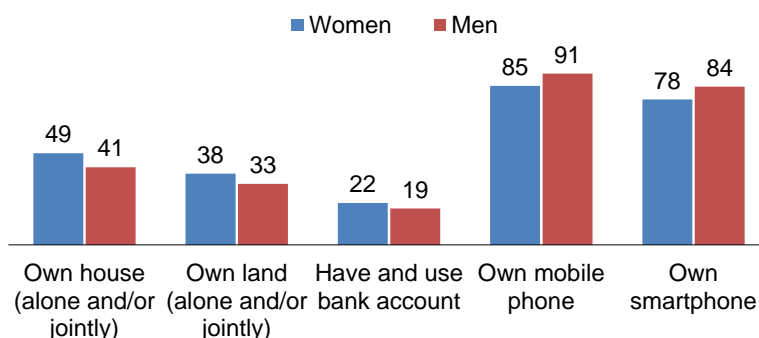
Documentation of ownership of assets is important for security of tenure and to leverage or liquidate assets. Twenty-one percent of women and 29% of men age 15–49 who own a house do not possess a title/deed for the house, and 18% of women and 28% of men who own land do not possess a title/deed for the land (**Tables 15.4.1**, **15.4.2**, **15.5.1**, and **15.5.2**). Notably, however, among both women and men who own a house or land and have a title/deed, the majority have their names on the document of ownership.

Trends: House and land ownership has declined over time among both women and men. The percentages of women who do not own a house or land increased from 39% and 46%, respectively, in 2014 to 51% and 62% in 2021–22. Similarly, the percentage of men who do not own a house increased from 49% to 59%, while the percentage who do not own land increased from 49% to 68%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among both women and men, home and land ownership increases sharply with age.

- The percentage of women and men who own a house or land is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. However, women and men in rural areas who own either asset are less likely to have a title/deed for the property they own than their urban counterparts.

- House and land ownership varies greatly across provinces among both women and men. For example, the percentage of women who do not own land ranges from 39% in Ratanak Kiri to 91% in Phnom Penh, and the percentage among men ranges from 31% in Svay Rieng to 91% in Phnom Penh.

- The percentages of women and men who do not own land are lower among those with no formal education (49% and 50%, respectively) than among those with more than a secondary education (79% each).

- In general, house and land ownership among both women and men decreases with increasing education and household wealth. However, among women and men who own a house or land, the likelihood that their name is on the title/deed generally increases with increasing education and household wealth.

15.4.2 Ownership and Use of Mobile Phones and Bank Accounts

Use of bank accounts or mobile money services
Respondents who have and use a bank account or who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the 12 months before the survey.
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Twenty-two percent of women age 15–49 have and use a bank account for financial transactions, and 20% deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months. These percentages are lower among men: 19% have and use a bank account for financial transactions and 18% have deposited or withdrawn money from their account in the last 12 months (**Tables 15.6.1** and **15.6.2**).

Eighty-five percent of women own a mobile phone, including 78% who own a smartphone. Only 22% of women have used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months. Among men, 91% own a mobile phone, including 84% who own a smartphone, and 23% have used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months (**Figure 15.3**).

Overall, less than one-third of women (29%) and men (27%) have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the 12 months before the survey.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Bank account ownership and use is higher among women and men in urban areas than in rural areas, as is ownership of mobile phones and smartphones and use of mobile phones for financial transactions.

- The percentages of women and men who have and use a bank account for financial transactions, who own a mobile phone or smartphone, and who have used a mobile phone for financial transactions the last 12 months increase sharply with increasing education and household wealth.

- The percentage of respondents who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the 12 months before the survey increases with increasing education, from 11% among women with no education to 84% among those with more than a secondary education and from 8% among men with no education to 81% among those with more than a secondary education.

15.5 PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) their own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to their family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

Men are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their wife in both of the following areas: (1) their own health care and (2) major household purchases.

Sample: Currently married men age 15–49

A much higher percentage of currently married women age 15–49 make decisions mainly alone about their own health care (44%) than decisions regarding major household purchases (16%) and visits to their family or relatives (21%), although more than 9 of 10 women participate alone or jointly with their husbands in each of the three separate decisions (**Table 15.7**, **Table 15.8.1**, and **Figure 15.4**). Overall, 88% of women participate in all three specified decisions either alone or jointly with their husbands; only 5% do not participate in any of the three decisions (**Table 15.8.1** and **Figure 15.4**).

Among currently married men age 15–49, 75% participate alone or jointly with their wives in decisions regarding their own health care and 80% participate in decisions regarding major household purchases. Only 69% participate in both decisions (**Table 15.8.2**).

Figure 15.4 Women's participation in decision making

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 participating in specific decisions

Woman's own health care	92
Major household purchases	92
Visits to family or relatives	93
Participate in all 3 decisions	88
Participate in none of these decisions	5

Trends: The percentage of currently married women who participate in all three specified decisions alone or jointly with their husbands has increased only slightly over time, from 86% in 2014 to 88% in 2021–22.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who are employed but do not earn cash are less likely to participate in all three specified decisions (74%) than women who are not employed (90%) and those who are employed for cash (89%) (**Table 15.8.1**).

- By province, the percentage of women who participate in all three specified decisions is highest in Tboung Khmum (99%) and lowest in Kampong Thom (62%).

15.6 ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING

Attitudes toward wife beating

Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer "yes" in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Women's and men's acceptance of husbands beating their wives for any reason is an indication of lower status of women, and widespread socialization of such gender roles disempowers women. In Cambodia, a greater percentage of women (37%) than men (16%) age 15–49 agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one of the specified reasons (**Table 15.9.1**, **Table 15.9.2**, and **Figure 15.5**). Only 3% of women agree with all five specified reasons as justifications for a husband beating his wife.

Figure 15.5 **Attitudes towards wife beating**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons
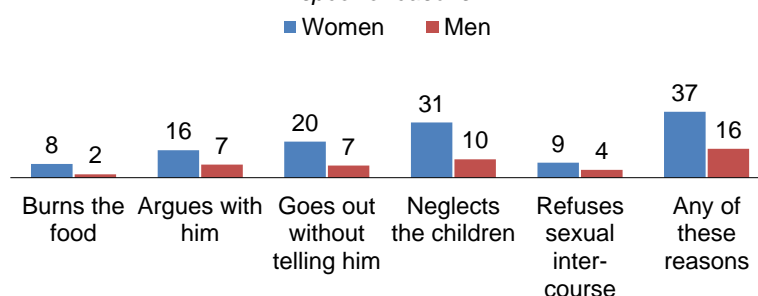
Of the specified justifications, women are most likely to agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she neglects the children (31%), goes out without telling him (20%), or argues with him (16%) (**Figure 15.5**).

Trends: The percentage of respondents who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one of the specified reasons declined between 2014 and 2021–22, from 50% to 37% among women and from 26% to 16% among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ The percentage of women who agree with at least one specified reason for wife beating increases with the number of living children, from 31% among those without any living children to 53% among those with five or more living children.

▪ Women in rural areas are more likely than those in in urban areas (45% versus 27%) to justify wife beating.

▪ By province, the percentage of women who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason is highest in Battambang (63%) and lowest in Kampong Speu and Koh Kong (7% each).

▪ The percentage of women who justify wife beating decreases sharply with increasing education and household wealth. For example, 50% of women with no education justify wife beating, as compared with 15% of women with more than a secondary education.

15.7 NEGOTIATING SEXUAL RELATIONS

To assess attitudes toward wives negotiating safer sexual relations with their husbands, women and men age 15–49 were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women and asking that he use a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

Women are less likely than men to believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women (75% versus 82%). Similarly, a lower percentage of women (81%) than men (89%) believe that women are justified in asking their husband to use a condom when they know that he has an STI (**Table 15.10**).

To assess the ability of women to actually negotiate safer sexual relations with their husband, currently married women age 15–49 were asked whether they could say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and whether they could ask their husband to use a condom.

Ninety-one percent of women reported that they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, while a lower percentage (81%) said that they can ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 15.11**). Notably, women are less likely to report that they can ask their husband to use a condom than to say no to sexual intercourse in almost all cases.

15.8 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING REGARDING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Informed decision making on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health

Women are considered to make their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health if (1) they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, (2) they make decisions about the use of family planning alone or jointly with their husband, and (3) they make decisions about their own health care alone or jointly with their husband.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

Table 15.12 presents information on the percentage of women who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse (**Table 15.11**), the percentage who participate alone or jointly with their husband in making decisions about the use of family planning (**Table 7.17**), and the percentage who participate alone or jointly with their husband in making decisions about their own health care (**Table 15.8.1**). Overall, 80% of women reported making their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health. This percentage varies slightly by background characteristics. Notably, however, it increases consistently with increasing education, from 74% among women with no education to 87% among women with more than a secondary education (**Figure 15.6**).

Figure 15.6 **Informed decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health by education**

Percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care

No education	Primary	Secondary	More than secondary
74	79	83	87
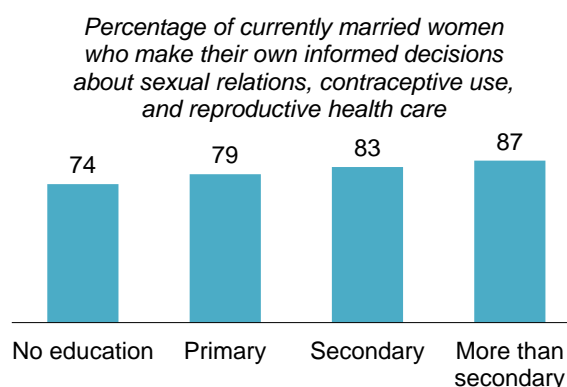
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Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15–49 who were employed at any time in the last 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the last 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| Age | Among currently married respondents: | | Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the last 12 months, by type of earnings | | | | | Number of respondents |
	Percentage employed in last 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	
			WOMEN					
15–19	63.5	335	82.9	6.6	3.3	7.2	100.0	213
20–24	74.2	1,384	87.4	4.5	2.2	5.8	100.0	1,027
25–29	79.8	2,365	89.5	5.0	2.0	3.5	100.0	1,887
30–34	80.2	2,840	87.4	5.9	2.5	4.2	100.0	2,279
35–39	81.2	2,902	85.1	7.2	3.6	4.1	100.0	2,358
40–44	79.7	2,262	80.6	9.8	4.7	4.9	100.0	1,803
45–49	74.5	1,404	75.6	10.5	8.2	5.7	100.0	1,046
Total	78.7	13,492	84.9	7.0	3.6	4.5	100.0	10,613
			MEN					
15–19	(99.1)	28	(79.7)	(13.0)	(0.9)	(6.3)	100.0	28
20–24	99.9	406	84.0	9.6	4.0	2.4	100.0	405
25–29	100.0	818	85.7	8.7	3.6	2.1	100.0	818
30–34	99.7	1,147	87.3	8.5	2.5	1.6	100.0	1,143
35–39	99.3	1,287	83.6	9.7	5.1	1.6	100.0	1,278
40–44	99.4	1,129	81.3	12.2	4.6	1.9	100.0	1,122
45–49	99.1	683	68.0	18.5	9.1	4.5	100.0	677
Total	99.5	5,497	82.3	10.9	4.6	2.2	100.0	5,471

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| Background characteristic | Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used: | | | | Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings: | | | | | | Number of women |
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know	Total	
Age											
15–19	67.7	29.7	2.6	100.0	10.0	54.3	33.6	0.4	1.6	100.0	190
20–24	59.3	37.4	3.3	100.0	13.0	46.9	39.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	944
25–29	64.9	31.9	3.2	100.0	14.0	42.8	42.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	1,785
30–34	61.9	36.2	1.9	100.0	15.8	39.0	44.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	2,127
35–39	62.3	35.1	2.6	100.0	18.3	34.9	45.3	1.2	0.3	100.0	2,176
40–44	64.6	33.1	2.3	100.0	17.4	36.5	44.8	1.1	0.3	100.0	1,630
45–49	62.8	34.4	2.8	100.0	20.6	30.5	47.8	0.8	0.4	100.0	900
Number of living children											
0	63.1	33.4	3.5	100.0	14.7	41.3	43.2	0.2	0.7	100.0	738
1–2	62.5	34.8	2.7	100.0	15.7	38.7	44.7	0.6	0.3	100.0	5,803
3–4	64.3	33.4	2.3	100.0	18.1	37.5	43.3	1.0	0.1	100.0	2,819
5+	58.2	39.2	2.6	100.0	16.1	40.9	40.7	1.5	0.9	100.0	392
Residence											
Urban	61.4	36.6	2.0	100.0	17.6	32.9	48.1	1.1	0.3	100.0	4,378
Rural	64.1	32.7	3.1	100.0	15.3	43.3	40.6	0.4	0.3	100.0	5,374
Province											
Banteay Meanchey	57.9	40.1	2.0	100.0	16.6	44.8	36.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	361
Battambang	81.4	17.2	1.4	100.0	10.7	56.3	31.6	0.6	0.8	100.0	674
Kampong Cham	34.5	65.5	0.0	100.0	19.0	32.0	47.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	476
Kampong Chhnang	73.6	24.8	1.7	100.0	18.6	35.7	44.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	370
Kampong Speu	88.6	4.6	6.8	100.0	26.7	27.3	45.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	642
Kampong Thom	50.4	33.8	15.8	100.0	16.8	55.7	27.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	359
Kampot	80.4	11.1	8.5	100.0	17.9	48.9	32.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	387
Kandal	52.9	45.8	1.3	100.0	15.8	36.5	46.8	0.3	0.6	100.0	800
Koh Kong	9.8	85.7	4.5	100.0	10.0	14.9	74.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	63
Kratie	92.2	6.3	1.6	100.0	8.3	48.9	42.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	227
Mondul Kiri	89.9	9.5	0.6	100.0	14.0	53.6	32.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	62
Phnom Penh	58.4	40.9	0.7	100.0	13.9	30.8	53.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	1,656
Preah Vihear	50.6	47.6	1.9	100.0	8.0	60.7	30.4	0.6	0.2	100.0	180
Prey Veng	86.3	12.8	0.9	100.0	16.8	36.2	46.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	506
Pursat	45.8	53.2	1.0	100.0	15.6	26.6	55.8	1.5	0.4	100.0	190
Ratanak Kiri	40.3	56.5	3.2	100.0	10.3	22.1	66.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	103
Siemreap	47.2	51.9	0.9	100.0	13.6	45.9	39.6	0.0	0.9	100.0	841
Preah Sihanouk	91.1	1.8	7.2	100.0	34.1	36.4	28.1	0.4	1.0	100.0	132
Stung Treng	80.0	18.9	1.1	100.0	8.3	57.5	33.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	120
Svay Rieng	46.0	53.8	0.2	100.0	22.4	30.5	46.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	381
Takeo	71.4	27.1	1.5	100.0	23.2	30.7	45.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	573
Otdar Meanchey	48.0	35.4	16.6	100.0	7.4	51.1	41.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	155
Kep	52.9	46.9	0.2	100.0	20.0	34.1	43.7	2.1	0.0	100.0	24
Pailin	63.2	33.0	3.8	100.0	11.8	44.9	42.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	52
Tboung Khmum	59.2	40.5	0.3	100.0	14.6	35.7	49.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	418
Education											
No education	60.9	35.5	3.6	100.0	13.6	41.0	43.2	1.7	0.5	100.0	1,208
Primary	64.4	33.0	2.6	100.0	16.8	38.0	44.2	0.7	0.3	100.0	4,271
Secondary	62.3	35.3	2.5	100.0	16.2	39.4	43.5	0.5	0.4	100.0	3,645
More than secondary	60.6	37.5	1.9	100.0	19.1	34.1	46.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	628
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	62.3	33.5	4.2	100.0	11.1	49.3	38.8	0.5	0.3	100.0	1,560
Second	67.2	29.8	3.0	100.0	17.7	44.2	37.0	0.7	0.4	100.0	1,591
Middle	66.0	31.5	2.5	100.0	17.7	38.4	42.9	0.8	0.3	100.0	1,867
Fourth	62.4	34.9	2.6	100.0	17.8	33.4	47.5	0.9	0.3	100.0	2,297
Highest	58.6	39.9	1.5	100.0	16.4	33.3	49.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	2,438
Total	62.9	34.5	2.6	100.0	16.3	38.6	44.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	9,752

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15–49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15–49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Men					Women				
	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:				
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Total	Number of women
Age										
15–19	(42.7)	(57.3)	(0.0)	100.0	26	52.2	43.8	3.9	100.0	334
20–24	43.9	50.3	5.8	100.0	380	48.5	44.9	6.6	100.0	1,380
25–29	44.6	49.2	6.2	100.0	771	52.1	41.7	6.1	100.0	2,359
30–34	43.2	51.4	5.3	100.0	1,096	50.7	43.3	6.0	100.0	2,832
35–39	47.9	46.8	5.4	100.0	1,192	50.6	43.8	5.6	100.0	2,874
40–44	47.0	46.3	6.7	100.0	1,050	53.4	41.2	5.5	100.0	2,243
45–49	50.8	45.8	3.5	100.0	585	54.4	40.1	5.4	100.0	1,396
Number of living children										
0	43.4	47.1	9.5	100.0	452	48.0	46.0	6.0	100.0	962
1–2	45.0	49.3	5.7	100.0	3,046	51.7	42.8	5.6	100.0	7,898
3–4	49.4	46.2	4.3	100.0	1,381	52.6	41.2	6.2	100.0	3,935
5+	48.0	48.9	3.0	100.0	220	49.6	44.8	5.6	100.0	624
Residence										
Urban	46.5	46.7	6.8	100.0	2,166	46.1	48.0	5.9	100.0	5,355
Rural	46.0	49.4	4.6	100.0	2,933	55.2	39.1	5.7	100.0	8,064
Province										
Banteay Meanchey	76.7	18.6	4.6	100.0	184	50.5	47.9	1.6	100.0	490
Battambang	62.6	28.6	8.7	100.0	365	72.6	22.2	5.1	100.0	909
Kampong Cham	45.9	53.6	0.6	100.0	275	35.4	63.5	1.1	100.0	848
Kampong Chhnang	51.7	40.8	7.5	100.0	174	60.1	37.5	2.4	100.0	450
Kampong Speu	1.5	97.2	1.3	100.0	345	68.1	9.9	22.0	100.0	838
Kampong Thom	16.5	81.0	2.5	100.0	212	45.2	32.0	22.9	100.0	619
Kampot	49.9	44.5	5.6	100.0	189	65.3	21.3	13.4	100.0	532
Kandal	68.5	27.3	4.2	100.0	379	37.1	59.5	3.4	100.0	964
Koh Kong	5.1	93.3	1.6	100.0	37	10.8	84.7	4.6	100.0	98
Kratie	56.6	36.9	6.5	100.0	138	79.2	16.4	4.3	100.0	323
Mondul Kiri	27.0	68.6	4.4	100.0	22	61.8	36.5	1.7	100.0	83
Phnom Penh	55.1	34.5	10.3	100.0	793	36.4	59.9	3.8	100.0	1,962
Preah Vihear	26.1	72.5	1.3	100.0	97	46.1	50.1	3.7	100.0	248
Prey Veng	69.1	21.9	9.0	100.0	283	80.4	17.7	2.0	100.0	891
Pursat	31.9	64.9	3.2	100.0	135	38.5	59.3	2.2	100.0	320
Ratanak Kiri	33.7	64.3	2.0	100.0	87	25.7	68.6	5.7	100.0	230
Siemreap	40.2	57.2	2.5	100.0	455	40.9	56.1	3.0	100.0	1,117
Preah Sihanouk	31.1	60.7	8.2	100.0	67	75.3	5.7	19.0	100.0	170
Stung Treng	7.4	91.6	1.0	100.0	59	59.5	37.5	3.0	100.0	145
Svay Rieng	8.9	80.4	10.7	100.0	191	34.9	64.1	1.1	100.0	534
Takeo	77.5	21.1	1.4	100.0	302	67.1	30.5	2.4	100.0	760
Otdar Meanchey	1.3	97.3	1.4	100.0	73	31.3	51.9	16.8	100.0	177
Kep	59.7	38.2	2.1	100.0	14	37.1	61.7	1.3	100.0	39
Pailin	24.7	75.0	0.3	100.0	28	56.2	39.0	4.8	100.0	71
Tboung Khmum	42.8	45.8	11.3	100.0	198	60.9	38.5	0.7	100.0	601
Education										
No education	48.6	48.3	3.2	100.0	369	50.6	41.7	7.7	100.0	1,872
Primary	46.2	48.3	5.5	100.0	2,127	52.9	41.7	5.4	100.0	6,047
Secondary	45.9	48.7	5.4	100.0	2,147	50.7	43.6	5.7	100.0	4,802
More than secondary	45.8	45.7	8.6	100.0	457	48.7	46.9	4.4	100.0	698
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	43.5	53.7	2.9	100.0	968	52.8	40.7	6.5	100.0	2,522
Second	45.8	49.4	4.9	100.0	816	57.1	37.3	5.6	100.0	2,429
Middle	44.4	50.1	5.5	100.0	946	55.1	38.6	6.3	100.0	2,639
Fourth	51.2	43.6	5.2	100.0	1,235	50.5	43.4	6.1	100.0	2,900
Highest	45.0	46.3	8.7	100.0	1,135	43.8	51.7	4.5	100.0	2,929
Total	46.2	48.2	5.5	100.0	5,099	51.6	42.6	5.8	100.0	13,419

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 15.3.1 House and land ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by house ownership and land ownership, according to current marital status, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Ownership status	Never married	Married/living together	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Total
	HOUSE OWNERSHIP				
Alone	3.1	6.8	29.3	46.1	7.7
Jointly with husband only	na	53.5	0.0	0.0	37.0
Jointly with someone else only	1.3	0.3	8.0	10.6	1.1
Jointly with husband and someone else	na	4.0	0.0	0.3	2.8
Both alone and jointly	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
Does not own	94.6	35.3	62.1	42.7	51.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,788	13,492	815	400	19,496
	LAND OWNERSHIP				
Alone	3.2	7.1	22.3	32.5	7.3
Jointly with husband only	na	39.7	0.0	0.0	27.5
Jointly with someone else only	1.0	0.1	4.1	7.2	0.6
Jointly with husband and someone else	na	3.3	0.0	0.4	2.3
Both alone and jointly	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Does not own	95.1	49.7	73.2	59.6	62.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,788	13,492	815	400	19,496

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.
na = not applicable

Table 15.3.2 House and land ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by house ownership and land ownership, according to current marital status, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Ownership status	Never married	Married/living together	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Total
	HOUSE OWNERSHIP				
Alone	1.4	3.7	11.4	(47.0)	3.2
Jointly with wife only	na	52.1	0.0	(0.0)	32.5
Jointly with someone else only	7.3	2.5	4.6	(0.3)	4.2
Jointly with wife and someone else	na	2.0	0.0	(0.0)	1.2
Both alone and jointly	0.7	0.0	0.7	(4.5)	0.3
Does not own	90.6	39.7	83.3	(48.2)	58.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	3,078	5,497	219	31	8,825
	LAND OWNERSHIP				
Alone	1.7	3.8	11.7	(54.7)	3.4
Jointly with wife only	na	41.3	0.0	(0.0)	25.8
Jointly with someone else only	2.5	2.1	3.4	(0.0)	2.3
Jointly with wife and someone else	na	1.5	0.0	(0.0)	1.0
Both alone and jointly	0.2	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1
Does not own	95.6	51.2	84.9	(45.3)	67.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	3,078	5,497	219	31	8,825

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = not applicable

Table 15.4.1 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of a house, and among women who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title/deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house: Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of women	House has a title/deed:[1] Woman's name is on title/deed[1]	Woman's name is not on title/deed[1]	Does not have a title/deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of women who own a house[4]
Age												
15–19	0.7	1.8	0.4	97.1	100.0	2,981	59.7	2.2	32.4	5.6	100.0	88
20–24	2.7	14.9	0.4	82.0	100.0	2,589	60.9	0.7	36.8	1.6	100.0	467
25–29	5.5	34.8	0.2	59.5	100.0	2,986	69.1	1.8	27.9	1.2	100.0	1,210
30–34	7.6	50.3	0.2	42.0	100.0	3,272	77.3	0.5	21.1	1.0	100.0	1,899
35–39	9.7	59.6	0.3	30.3	100.0	3,367	77.4	1.0	20.8	0.8	100.0	2,345
40–44	14.3	65.0	0.5	20.2	100.0	2,598	81.8	0.5	16.9	0.7	100.0	2,073
45–49	16.9	67.5	0.4	15.2	100.0	1,704	83.0	1.2	15.2	0.6	100.0	1,445
Residence												
Urban	7.4	32.7	0.2	59.7	100.0	8,239	84.4	0.8	13.7	1.1	100.0	3,321
Rural	7.8	46.9	0.4	44.9	100.0	11,257	73.3	1.0	24.9	0.8	100.0	6,205
Province												
Banteay Meanchey	5.7	38.3	1.5	54.5	100.0	763	78.3	1.0	20.7	0.0	100.0	347
Battambang	5.4	40.5	0.2	53.9	100.0	1,347	41.6	1.1	56.8	0.5	100.0	621
Kampong Cham	5.1	41.5	0.0	53.4	100.0	1,163	80.1	3.3	15.0	1.6	100.0	542
Kampong Chhnang	6.9	52.8	0.0	40.4	100.0	675	96.4	0.0	2.8	0.8	100.0	402
Kampong Speu	9.4	50.1	0.1	40.4	100.0	1,226	86.3	0.5	12.3	0.8	100.0	731
Kampong Thom	12.5	47.5	0.3	39.7	100.0	819	75.8	0.5	23.7	0.0	100.0	494
Kampot	15.6	39.8	0.4	44.2	100.0	781	71.8	0.9	25.9	1.5	100.0	436
Kandal	8.5	38.0	0.0	53.4	100.0	1,445	82.7	0.5	15.2	1.6	100.0	673
Koh Kong	4.1	46.8	0.0	49.2	100.0	140	89.9	0.3	9.2	0.7	100.0	71
Kratie	7.7	40.7	0.0	51.6	100.0	443	63.7	0.2	36.1	0.0	100.0	214
Mondul Kiri	5.1	47.7	0.0	47.2	100.0	115	68.4	1.0	23.9	6.6	100.0	61
Phnom Penh	5.3	20.5	0.1	74.1	100.0	3,160	88.1	1.4	9.7	0.9	100.0	818
Preah Vihear	4.7	60.2	0.2	34.8	100.0	332	75.6	3.8	20.5	0.1	100.0	216
Prey Veng	7.5	44.4	0.0	48.1	100.0	1,233	83.9	1.0	15.1	0.0	100.0	640
Pursat	6.7	61.1	0.0	32.2	100.0	432	88.1	0.6	11.0	0.3	100.0	293
Ratanak Kiri	3.4	55.7	1.0	40.0	100.0	293	22.5	1.4	74.2	2.0	100.0	176
Siemreap	11.5	42.4	0.1	46.0	100.0	1,548	82.1	0.0	17.9	0.0	100.0	835
Preah Sihanouk	5.0	38.8	0.0	56.2	100.0	243	56.7	4.9	18.5	19.9	100.0	107
Stung Treng	7.8	45.0	0.2	47.0	100.0	195	62.9	1.8	34.6	0.7	100.0	104
Svay Rieng	7.0	50.8	0.4	41.8	100.0	735	61.1	0.0	38.9	0.0	100.0	428
Takeo	10.8	46.3	1.2	41.7	100.0	1,162	81.2	0.6	16.7	1.5	100.0	678
Otdar Meanchey	4.0	58.8	0.2	37.0	100.0	242	79.1	1.5	19.4	0.0	100.0	153
Kep	8.6	54.4	1.8	35.3	100.0	57	55.6	1.2	42.5	0.7	100.0	37
Pailin	17.1	33.8	0.3	48.8	100.0	96	91.6	0.7	7.1	0.6	100.0	49
Tboung Khmum	3.8	41.4	2.1	52.8	100.0	851	87.8	0.6	11.3	0.3	100.0	402
Education												
No education	10.2	58.2	0.6	31.0	100.0	2,265	71.9	1.1	25.7	1.2	100.0	1,562
Primary	9.3	51.3	0.2	39.2	100.0	7,554	76.6	0.6	22.0	0.8	100.0	4,595
Secondary	5.9	29.9	0.3	63.9	100.0	8,278	79.9	1.3	17.9	0.9	100.0	2,990
More than secondary	5.0	21.5	0.6	72.9	100.0	1,399	84.6	0.8	12.8	1.8	100.0	380
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	9.2	48.6	0.5	41.7	100.0	3,393	63.8	1.1	34.4	0.7	100.0	1,978
Second	7.2	43.1	0.3	49.5	100.0	3,529	77.0	0.9	20.9	1.2	100.0	1,784
Middle	8.3	42.9	0.6	48.3	100.0	3,831	76.9	0.9	21.1	1.1	100.0	1,982
Fourth	6.9	37.1	0.1	55.8	100.0	4,266	81.1	0.8	17.2	0.9	100.0	1,884
Highest	7.1	35.1	0.2	57.6	100.0	4,477	87.5	0.9	10.7	0.9	100.0	1,899
Total	7.7	40.9	0.3	51.1	100.0	19,496	77.2	0.9	21.0	0.9	100.0	9,527

[1] Title/deed or other government-recognized document
[2] Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else
[3] Includes women who have a house with a title/deed or other government-recognized document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognized document for the house
[4] Includes women who own a house alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.4.2 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of a house, and among men who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title/deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| Background characteristic | Percentage who own a house: | | | | | | House has a title/deed:[1] | | | | | Number of men who own a house[4] |
	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of men	Man's name is on title/deed[1]	Man's name is not on title/deed[1]	Does not have a title/deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	
Age												
15–19	0.2	5.2	0.6	93.9	100.0	1,559	4.1	6.3	55.8	33.8	100.0	95
20–24	1.3	13.3	0.3	85.2	100.0	1,226	28.4	5.8	42.6	23.2	100.0	182
25–29	2.7	25.5	0.4	71.4	100.0	1,299	49.6	5.2	39.0	6.2	100.0	371
30–34	3.6	38.5	0.4	57.4	100.0	1,432	63.3	4.5	30.9	1.3	100.0	610
35–39	5.6	58.5	0.0	35.9	100.0	1,416	69.2	4.3	26.2	0.4	100.0	908
40–44	5.7	68.9	0.0	25.4	100.0	1,191	74.6	1.5	23.4	0.5	100.0	889
45–49	4.7	80.9	0.2	14.2	100.0	702	72.9	2.4	24.6	0.0	100.0	602
Residence												
Urban	3.7	28.6	0.2	67.5	100.0	3,762	67.1	3.6	21.6	7.7	100.0	1,222
Rural	2.9	44.8	0.4	51.9	100.0	5,063	63.1	3.5	32.6	0.8	100.0	2,434
Province												
Banteay Meanchey	0.9	33.6	0.3	65.3	100.0	327	61.2	4.8	33.9	0.0	100.0	114
Battambang	4.9	26.7	0.0	68.4	100.0	636	90.9	1.4	7.7	0.0	100.0	201
Kampong Cham	1.0	40.1	0.0	58.9	100.0	533	66.5	1.8	31.7	0.0	100.0	219
Kampong Chhnang	1.0	59.3	0.7	39.0	100.0	259	41.1	4.1	53.7	1.1	100.0	158
Kampong Speu	3.1	40.4	0.0	56.4	100.0	532	98.2	0.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	232
Kampong Thom	1.4	43.9	0.0	54.7	100.0	376	54.8	1.7	43.5	0.0	100.0	170
Kampot	5.9	39.1	0.0	55.1	100.0	322	68.7	6.4	24.9	0.0	100.0	144
Kandal	6.4	57.0	0.2	36.4	100.0	678	46.7	9.5	19.2	24.6	100.0	431
Koh Kong	4.7	40.2	0.0	55.1	100.0	60	93.8	0.7	5.4	0.0	100.0	27
Kratie	7.8	35.8	0.0	56.3	100.0	216	55.2	12.8	32.0	0.0	100.0	94
Mondul Kiri	1.5	48.2	0.0	50.3	100.0	50	69.0	0.4	30.6	0.0	100.0	25
Phnom Penh	4.1	11.2	0.0	84.7	100.0	1,490	59.9	1.2	36.8	2.1	100.0	228
Preah Vihear	1.8	54.4	0.0	43.8	100.0	149	52.6	2.9	44.5	0.0	100.0	84
Prey Veng	1.1	37.3	0.2	61.4	100.0	615	90.5	1.1	8.4	0.0	100.0	238
Pursat	2.3	52.0	0.6	45.2	100.0	219	79.8	9.5	10.7	0.0	100.0	120
Ratanak Kiri	1.6	57.9	0.2	40.2	100.0	149	35.7	5.6	58.8	0.0	100.0	89
Siemreap	3.6	39.2	0.6	56.7	100.0	749	55.8	1.3	42.9	0.0	100.0	324
Preah Sihanouk	4.4	35.2	0.0	60.5	100.0	113	71.3	4.2	24.5	0.0	100.0	45
Stung Treng	0.9	57.9	0.0	41.3	100.0	81	24.6	2.2	73.2	0.0	100.0	48
Svay Rieng	1.0	73.5	4.2	21.3	100.0	311	57.7	2.0	40.3	0.0	100.0	245
Takeo	1.5	41.8	0.0	56.7	100.0	453	71.4	2.1	26.5	0.0	100.0	196
Otdar Meanchey	4.1	48.8	0.0	47.0	100.0	109	86.0	0.4	13.5	0.0	100.0	58
Kep	6.8	44.1	0.0	49.1	100.0	26	69.2	1.3	26.3	3.2	100.0	13
Pailin	11.3	30.3	0.2	58.2	100.0	41	83.8	0.0	14.2	2.0	100.0	17
Tboung Khmum	2.4	38.4	0.0	59.2	100.0	331	54.4	2.6	43.1	0.0	100.0	135
Education												
No education	3.6	60.9	0.1	35.4	100.0	514	56.8	2.1	38.8	2.3	100.0	332
Primary	3.2	47.6	0.3	48.9	100.0	3,220	65.8	3.0	29.7	1.4	100.0	1,647
Secondary	3.2	30.4	0.3	66.0	100.0	4,273	64.5	4.3	26.2	5.0	100.0	1,452
More than secondary	3.3	24.2	0.0	72.5	100.0	819	64.7	4.6	26.4	4.3	100.0	225
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	3.4	47.9	0.1	48.6	100.0	1,594	55.2	3.1	41.2	0.5	100.0	819
Second	1.9	40.3	0.1	57.7	100.0	1,585	63.5	4.7	29.0	2.8	100.0	670
Middle	2.9	41.1	0.4	55.7	100.0	1,674	64.3	3.4	27.8	4.4	100.0	742
Fourth	3.6	36.0	0.2	60.3	100.0	1,978	71.5	4.3	19.7	4.5	100.0	785
Highest	4.2	27.2	0.6	67.9	100.0	1,994	68.7	2.0	25.7	3.5	100.0	639
Total	3.2	37.9	0.3	58.6	100.0	8,825	64.4	3.6	28.9	3.1	100.0	3,656

[1] Title/deed or other government-recognized document
[2] Jointly with wife, someone else, or both wife and someone else
[3] Includes men who have a house with a title/deed or other government-recognized document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognized document for the house
[4] Includes men who own a house alone, jointly with their wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.1 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of land, and among women who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title/deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage who own land: Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of women	Land has a title/deed:[1] Woman's name is on title/deed[1]	Woman's name is not on title/deed[1]	Does not have a title/deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of women who own land[4]
Age												
15–19	0.9	1.7	0.2	97.2	100.0	2,981	57.7	4.0	36.6	1.7	100.0	84
20–24	4.0	13.8	0.3	81.9	100.0	2,589	64.9	2.2	32.4	0.5	100.0	468
25–29	6.3	27.5	0.2	66.0	100.0	2,986	73.5	1.4	24.5	0.6	100.0	1,014
30–34	8.7	36.0	0.2	55.0	100.0	3,272	81.1	1.3	17.1	0.5	100.0	1,473
35–39	9.5	41.7	0.3	48.5	100.0	3,367	82.1	0.9	16.6	0.4	100.0	1,733
40–44	11.5	47.9	0.5	40.1	100.0	2,598	85.1	1.2	13.4	0.4	100.0	1,556
45–49	11.7	51.1	0.2	37.0	100.0	1,704	85.6	1.9	12.2	0.3	100.0	1,073
Residence												
Urban	5.3	18.0	0.1	76.5	100.0	8,239	90.9	1.0	7.5	0.6	100.0	1,936
Rural	8.7	39.5	0.4	51.5	100.0	11,257	76.8	1.5	21.3	0.4	100.0	5,465
Province												
Banteay Meanchey	6.8	25.9	0.4	66.9	100.0	763	90.1	0.4	9.4	0.0	100.0	253
Battambang	11.2	35.5	0.3	53.0	100.0	1,347	72.7	3.1	23.9	0.3	100.0	633
Kampong Cham	3.1	26.8	0.0	70.0	100.0	1,163	83.8	3.1	13.0	0.0	100.0	348
Kampong Chhnang	6.7	42.4	0.0	50.9	100.0	675	96.6	0.3	2.7	0.4	100.0	332
Kampong Speu	7.6	44.5	0.1	47.7	100.0	1,226	88.6	0.9	10.1	0.4	100.0	641
Kampong Thom	13.7	41.6	0.4	44.3	100.0	819	78.8	1.0	20.3	0.0	100.0	456
Kampot	15.4	34.5	0.5	49.7	100.0	781	78.2	1.4	19.6	0.8	100.0	393
Kandal	3.0	19.7	0.1	77.2	100.0	1,445	94.5	0.4	3.2	1.8	100.0	330
Koh Kong	0.6	16.1	0.0	83.4	100.0	140	79.7	0.5	19.8	0.0	100.0	23
Kratie	7.6	38.0	0.0	54.4	100.0	443	66.0	0.9	33.2	0.0	100.0	202
Mondul Kiri	2.4	34.8	0.0	62.8	100.0	115	73.5	0.2	24.6	1.7	100.0	43
Phnom Penh	3.2	6.0	0.0	90.8	100.0	3,160	92.0	0.0	7.2	0.8	100.0	290
Preah Vihear	4.6	54.9	0.1	40.4	100.0	332	59.3	1.1	39.3	0.3	100.0	198
Prey Veng	8.0	41.0	0.1	50.8	100.0	1,233	84.1	2.3	13.6	0.0	100.0	606
Pursat	7.6	49.9	0.0	42.6	100.0	432	90.8	1.2	8.0	0.0	100.0	248
Ratanak Kiri	3.1	57.4	0.9	38.6	100.0	293	23.4	0.0	74.7	1.9	100.0	180
Siemreap	8.9	32.7	0.1	58.4	100.0	1,548	78.3	0.0	21.7	0.0	100.0	644
Preah Sihanouk	2.0	17.0	0.0	81.0	100.0	243	68.9	5.9	14.9	10.2	100.0	46
Stung Treng	3.6	45.0	0.5	50.9	100.0	195	54.6	2.4	42.3	0.8	100.0	96
Svay Rieng	18.8	30.9	0.1	50.1	100.0	735	80.1	0.7	19.2	0.0	100.0	367
Takeo	12.4	40.2	0.8	46.7	100.0	1,162	82.2	2.2	14.7	0.9	100.0	619
Otdar Meanchey	3.8	49.2	0.4	46.6	100.0	242	72.8	0.7	26.1	0.4	100.0	129
Kep	8.1	45.3	1.1	45.4	100.0	57	59.5	1.4	39.1	0.0	100.0	31
Pailin	8.8	17.8	0.2	73.3	100.0	96	89.7	1.5	8.8	0.0	100.0	25
Tboung Khmum	2.4	27.1	1.9	68.6	100.0	851	89.5	2.7	7.8	0.0	100.0	267
Education												
No education	8.0	42.9	0.4	48.8	100.0	2,265	73.6	1.3	24.4	0.6	100.0	1,161
Primary	9.1	38.9	0.3	51.8	100.0	7,554	81.0	1.4	17.2	0.4	100.0	3,643
Secondary	5.9	21.8	0.2	72.2	100.0	8,278	82.8	1.5	15.2	0.5	100.0	2,304
More than secondary	4.8	15.7	0.5	79.1	100.0	1,399	83.4	0.2	16.4	0.0	100.0	293
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	8.4	40.2	0.4	51.0	100.0	3,393	66.0	1.3	32.2	0.4	100.0	1,662
Second	8.2	35.2	0.3	56.3	100.0	3,529	80.3	1.1	18.0	0.6	100.0	1,544
Middle	8.9	34.2	0.5	56.4	100.0	3,831	83.0	2.1	14.3	0.6	100.0	1,669
Fourth	6.9	27.1	0.2	65.8	100.0	4,266	85.7	1.5	12.6	0.2	100.0	1,457
Highest	4.7	19.1	0.1	76.1	100.0	4,477	92.3	0.4	6.8	0.5	100.0	1,069
Total	7.3	30.4	0.3	62.0	100.0	19,496	80.5	1.4	17.7	0.5	100.0	7,401

[1] Title/deed or other government-recognized document
[2] Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else
[3] Includes women who have land with a title/deed or other government-recognized document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognized document for the land
[4] Includes women who own land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.2 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of land, and among men who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title/deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage who own land:						Land has a title/deed:[1]					
	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of men	Man's name is on title/deed[1]	Man's name is not on title/deed[1]	Does not have a title/deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of men who own land[4]
Age												
15–19	0.2	2.5	0.3	96.9	100.0	1,559	7.5	9.6	77.0	5.9	100.0	48
20–24	2.0	9.5	0.0	88.5	100.0	1,226	37.9	8.0	54.0	0.1	100.0	141
25–29	4.7	20.3	0.1	74.8	100.0	1,299	62.7	4.6	32.6	0.0	100.0	327
30–34	4.7	31.2	0.0	64.1	100.0	1,432	64.8	5.3	29.8	0.2	100.0	514
35–39	4.4	45.7	0.0	49.9	100.0	1,416	74.3	1.8	23.9	0.0	100.0	709
40–44	4.7	51.2	0.0	44.0	100.0	1,191	73.9	2.3	23.9	0.0	100.0	667
45–49	4.3	61.8	0.0	33.9	100.0	702	77.4	1.7	20.9	0.0	100.0	464
Residence												
Urban	2.9	15.4	0.0	81.6	100.0	3,762	76.9	3.1	19.9	0.2	100.0	691
Rural	3.9	39.0	0.1	57.0	100.0	5,063	66.2	3.4	30.3	0.1	100.0	2,178
Province												
Banteay Meanchey	3.0	25.9	0.0	71.1	100.0	327	59.8	5.2	35.0	0.0	100.0	95
Battambang	6.3	23.7	0.0	69.9	100.0	636	91.8	1.7	6.5	0.0	100.0	191
Kampong Cham	1.1	29.6	0.0	69.3	100.0	533	65.6	0.0	34.4	0.0	100.0	164
Kampong Chhnang	3.5	59.7	1.8	35.1	100.0	259	62.7	11.7	25.2	0.5	100.0	168
Kampong Speu	3.2	38.2	0.0	58.5	100.0	532	98.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	221
Kampong Thom	4.6	39.1	0.0	56.3	100.0	376	52.8	0.8	46.4	0.0	100.0	164
Kampot	7.0	30.7	0.0	62.3	100.0	322	81.4	5.6	12.9	0.0	100.0	121
Kandal	2.5	10.6	0.2	86.6	100.0	678	55.6	9.2	32.0	3.1	100.0	91
Koh Kong	3.4	15.3	0.0	81.3	100.0	60	86.6	2.4	11.0	0.0	100.0	11
Kratie	2.2	37.1	0.2	60.5	100.0	216	62.2	9.8	28.0	0.0	100.0	85
Mondul Kiri	1.4	40.2	0.0	58.4	100.0	50	54.6	1.0	44.4	0.0	100.0	21
Phnom Penh	3.2	6.0	0.0	90.8	100.0	1,490	(70.1)	(2.2)	(27.7)	(0.0)	100.0	136
Preah Vihear	1.6	47.5	0.0	50.9	100.0	149	33.4	2.4	64.2	0.0	100.0	73
Prey Veng	1.9	36.1	0.0	62.0	100.0	615	94.1	3.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	234
Pursat	3.0	46.3	0.0	50.7	100.0	219	79.9	5.6	14.5	0.0	100.0	108
Ratanak Kiri	0.8	60.9	0.0	38.3	100.0	149	42.0	3.8	54.2	0.0	100.0	92
Siemreap	4.5	29.8	0.0	65.7	100.0	749	42.6	1.0	56.4	0.0	100.0	257
Preah Sihanouk	4.6	12.6	0.0	82.8	100.0	113	76.3	9.4	14.3	0.0	100.0	19
Stung Treng	5.0	53.6	0.0	41.4	100.0	81	33.8	4.0	62.3	0.0	100.0	47
Svay Rieng	3.4	65.2	0.3	31.1	100.0	311	64.7	0.9	34.3	0.0	100.0	214
Takeo	4.1	34.0	0.0	62.0	100.0	453	75.3	3.1	21.6	0.0	100.0	172
Otdar Meanchey	3.4	41.9	0.0	54.7	100.0	109	61.7	1.8	36.5	0.0	100.0	49
Kep	3.1	39.7	1.3	55.9	100.0	26	93.1	0.7	6.2	0.0	100.0	12
Pailin	10.0	16.9	0.0	73.1	100.0	41	92.2	1.3	4.8	1.6	100.0	11
Tboung Khmum	1.9	31.8	0.0	66.3	100.0	331	68.2	2.0	29.8	0.0	100.0	111
Education												
No education	3.6	46.2	0.0	50.2	100.0	514	59.7	1.4	38.6	0.3	100.0	256
Primary	3.9	37.5	0.0	58.6	100.0	3,220	68.0	3.1	28.9	0.0	100.0	1,334
Secondary	2.8	23.0	0.1	74.0	100.0	4,273	70.3	4.3	25.1	0.3	100.0	1,110
More than secondary	4.9	15.7	0.2	79.3	100.0	819	78.7	1.2	20.0	0.0	100.0	170
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	4.2	40.7	0.0	55.0	100.0	1,594	57.3	3.6	39.1	0.0	100.0	717
Second	3.1	33.4	0.1	63.3	100.0	1,585	68.1	3.2	28.7	0.0	100.0	581
Middle	3.1	32.1	0.3	64.6	100.0	1,674	67.7	3.4	28.7	0.1	100.0	593
Fourth	3.6	25.6	0.1	70.7	100.0	1,978	77.0	3.3	19.7	0.0	100.0	579
Highest	3.2	16.8	0.0	80.0	100.0	1,994	79.9	2.8	16.5	0.8	100.0	398
Total	3.4	29.0	0.1	67.5	100.0	8,825	68.8	3.3	27.8	0.1	100.0	2,869

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Title/deed or other government-recognized document
[2] Jointly with wife, someone else, or both wife and someone else
[3] Includes men who have land with a title/deed or other government-recognized document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognized document for the land
[4] Includes men who own land alone, jointly with their wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.6.1 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of women who have and use a bank account and percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own bank account in the last 12 months; and percentage of women who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership:			Bank account ownership and use:		Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone	Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1]	Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months		
Age							
15–19	89.7	88.5	15.2	8.2	7.1	18.0	2,981
20–24	92.1	89.7	29.3	31.5	28.7	39.3	2,589
25–29	91.4	86.2	31.6	33.7	30.6	41.8	2,986
30–34	87.5	81.9	26.0	29.9	25.8	36.1	3,272
35–39	83.2	72.8	19.1	21.1	18.6	27.8	3,367
40–44	74.0	61.2	15.5	15.8	14.1	22.1	2,598
45–49	68.5	49.6	9.1	10.9	9.5	14.5	1,704
Residence							
Urban	92.4	87.7	30.2	34.5	30.9	40.8	8,239
Rural	79.3	70.0	15.2	13.4	11.7	21.1	11,257
Province							
Banteay Meanchey	87.2	84.2	30.2	21.8	18.8	35.5	763
Battambang	80.6	75.8	17.7	20.2	17.6	25.1	1,347
Kampong Cham	77.7	65.9	13.6	21.0	19.8	24.0	1,163
Kampong Chhnang	84.2	70.7	23.5	11.3	9.7	26.3	675
Kampong Speu	83.0	78.3	13.7	27.6	23.7	31.4	1,226
Kampong Thom	81.3	72.1	19.8	13.7	11.5	25.5	819
Kampot	87.0	79.2	43.8	21.8	19.1	47.6	781
Kandal	88.4	80.6	32.3	26.6	24.6	41.9	1,445
Koh Kong	87.9	79.5	55.6	24.8	24.6	60.9	140
Kratie	79.6	67.8	12.6	14.7	9.9	21.6	443
Mondul Kiri	77.4	70.5	17.4	16.0	13.9	21.7	115
Phnom Penh	96.8	93.3	32.3	39.9	34.8	41.4	3,160
Preah Vihear	69.6	61.9	19.6	9.9	8.5	21.8	332
Prey Veng	79.0	69.7	11.0	13.3	12.5	16.6	1,233
Pursat	87.6	79.1	16.1	11.9	10.1	21.3	432
Ratanak Kiri	55.9	46.7	9.2	7.8	6.9	10.8	293
Siemreap	84.0	76.3	18.2	19.6	18.7	24.9	1,548
Preah Sihanouk	90.9	86.1	27.3	21.7	18.1	34.1	243
Stung Treng	68.8	61.1	9.1	14.8	12.3	16.2	195
Svay Rieng	82.9	74.0	15.5	26.3	25.2	32.1	735
Takeo	85.3	75.6	15.9	20.3	18.5	22.4	1,162
Otdar Meanchey	86.9	78.0	11.5	12.2	10.6	16.1	242
Kep	85.6	77.6	20.3	16.7	15.2	22.5	57
Pailin	89.5	82.4	21.6	20.5	15.5	27.0	96
Tboung Khmum	83.0	74.3	10.2	7.8	6.1	13.4	851
Education							
No education	61.8	47.3	7.3	5.6	4.6	10.6	2,265
Primary	79.5	68.7	12.3	13.2	11.2	19.5	7,554
Secondary	93.5	89.9	25.5	25.4	22.6	34.4	8,278
More than secondary	99.8	99.8	72.0	80.2	74.7	83.9	1,399
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	66.4	53.2	6.2	3.3	2.4	8.6	3,393
Second	77.7	67.5	11.6	10.2	8.7	17.8	3,529
Middle	84.7	76.3	16.4	15.6	13.7	24.3	3,831
Fourth	91.9	87.0	22.4	23.9	21.0	32.5	4,266
Highest	97.7	95.6	44.7	50.6	46.0	55.9	4,477
Total	84.8	77.5	21.6	22.3	19.8	29.4	19,496

[1] Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 15.6.2 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of men who have and use a bank account and percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own bank account in the last 12 months; and percentage of men who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership:			Bank account ownership and use:		Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone	Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1]	Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months		
Age							
15–19	88.9	87.3	11.0	6.2	5.2	12.2	1,559
20–24	91.4	88.0	25.4	20.2	18.1	28.8	1,226
25–29	94.0	88.7	27.6	23.6	22.4	31.5	1,299
30–34	94.1	87.7	31.4	26.7	24.9	36.4	1,432
35–39	92.5	83.8	25.2	22.3	21.0	29.8	1,416
40–44	89.5	76.2	22.3	20.4	18.9	27.6	1,191
45–49	86.4	71.5	20.7	16.8	15.3	25.3	702
Residence							
Urban	94.8	90.7	30.7	29.6	28.1	34.9	3,762
Rural	88.7	79.6	17.8	11.8	10.3	21.5	5,063
Province							
Banteay Meanchey	91.1	85.5	12.4	16.2	14.4	17.2	327
Battambang	90.0	82.3	13.8	16.3	13.0	20.5	636
Kampong Cham	90.1	83.7	8.3	7.1	6.1	10.5	533
Kampong Chhnang	89.5	76.1	39.2	20.4	19.9	46.0	259
Kampong Speu	87.3	80.7	16.8	13.3	12.2	18.3	532
Kampong Thom	90.6	81.8	23.6	11.7	11.1	26.6	376
Kampot	92.7	85.9	31.8	18.4	16.9	34.6	322
Kandal	92.1	79.0	12.1	14.9	13.3	17.7	678
Koh Kong	97.2	91.6	53.4	20.6	18.8	56.3	60
Kratie	90.6	76.7	18.7	6.2	5.7	19.9	216
Mondul Kiri	87.1	76.0	27.7	17.4	14.6	35.6	50
Phnom Penh	96.9	95.8	40.9	36.1	35.4	41.2	1,490
Preah Vihear	82.7	71.4	24.0	11.4	11.4	25.9	149
Prey Veng	92.4	85.1	36.8	14.5	11.7	38.2	615
Pursat	94.7	88.7	5.2	9.5	8.6	10.0	219
Ratanak Kiri	81.9	65.4	8.9	12.6	11.7	16.6	149
Siemreap	89.4	81.7	19.9	24.9	22.7	26.3	749
Preah Sihanouk	91.4	90.0	41.1	29.5	26.5	48.5	113
Stung Treng	82.6	74.4	9.2	14.7	12.2	15.6	81
Svay Rieng	90.4	84.3	15.3	24.8	24.0	26.7	311
Takeo	93.5	87.5	27.0	20.6	19.8	32.3	453
Otdar Meanchey	84.4	78.5	9.2	10.6	8.9	12.3	109
Kep	91.2	84.6	29.9	22.4	19.2	34.4	26
Pailin	94.8	91.7	30.9	20.0	19.0	32.0	41
Tboung Khmum	86.1	79.2	11.2	12.9	10.5	15.8	331
Education							
No education	73.2	53.7	5.6	3.1	2.0	8.0	514
Primary	87.2	77.0	11.5	6.5	5.7	14.4	3,220
Secondary	94.9	90.6	24.4	20.2	18.2	28.9	4,273
More than secondary	99.9	99.8	75.2	76.2	74.3	81.2	819
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	80.6	66.1	9.3	3.0	2.3	10.6	1,594
Second	87.7	77.5	12.1	6.7	5.5	15.3	1,585
Middle	91.6	84.3	16.5	10.7	9.1	19.7	1,674
Fourth	95.7	92.0	22.5	20.5	18.5	28.3	1,978
Highest	98.2	96.9	50.0	48.8	47.0	55.2	1,994
Total	91.3	84.3	23.3	19.4	17.9	27.2	8,825

[1] Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 15.7 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number
			WOMEN				
Own health care	43.9	47.6	8.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,492
Major household purchases	16.2	75.7	7.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	13,492
Visits to her family or relatives	21.2	72.1	6.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	13,492
			MEN				
Own health care	24.6	59.1	16.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,497
Major household purchases	19.6	76.4	3.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	5,497
Visits to her family or relatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 15.8.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15–19	92.4	91.8	93.5	87.1	3.6	335
20–24	90.7	90.4	92.1	85.8	5.4	1,384
25–29	91.4	92.2	93.5	87.9	4.3	2,365
30–34	91.1	92.2	93.5	87.2	4.3	2,840
35–39	91.5	91.7	92.9	87.6	4.6	2,902
40–44	92.5	92.2	93.4	89.0	4.6	2,262
45–49	92.0	92.8	93.6	88.8	4.5	1,404
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	94.1	93.5	95.0	89.6	2.5	2,880
Employed for cash	91.7	92.9	94.1	88.5	4.0	9,752
Employed not for cash	81.1	76.3	78.3	73.8	16.8	861
Number of living children						
0	91.7	93.0	93.8	88.3	3.7	963
1–2	91.7	92.2	93.3	88.0	4.4	7,933
3–4	91.0	91.2	92.9	87.2	5.0	3,966
5+	92.8	92.3	93.5	87.9	3.6	630
Residence						
Urban	90.3	93.0	94.0	87.3	4.4	5,404
Rural	92.4	91.2	92.7	88.0	4.6	8,088
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	94.7	95.4	96.9	90.5	0.9	497
Battambang	98.1	93.4	96.5	91.7	0.4	913
Kampong Cham	98.9	98.7	99.1	97.2	0.0	848
Kampong Chhnang	98.1	99.0	98.3	97.9	0.8	456
Kampong Speu	69.6	66.1	66.1	64.6	29.6	839
Kampong Thom	69.7	62.0	63.0	62.0	30.0	619
Kampot	79.2	76.5	82.5	70.9	12.1	537
Kandal	98.5	97.5	98.3	96.1	0.2	967
Koh Kong	95.8	95.5	96.6	94.5	3.1	98
Kratie	97.2	92.5	94.5	90.1	2.3	323
Mondul Kiri	99.3	97.7	99.2	97.2	0.0	83
Phnom Penh	88.2	98.6	99.7	87.0	0.2	1,994
Preah Vihear	83.5	90.9	96.7	76.3	1.0	249
Prey Veng	98.6	99.2	99.1	97.5	0.0	892
Pursat	88.4	93.9	94.2	82.9	2.0	324
Ratanak Kiri	92.7	83.6	92.5	78.2	2.4	230
Siemreap	97.6	98.7	99.1	96.0	0.1	1,117
Preah Sihanouk	79.8	74.9	73.6	65.2	13.6	171
Stung Treng	78.0	93.7	95.3	72.7	1.0	147
Svay Rieng	99.1	95.2	98.9	93.5	0.1	537
Takeo	97.4	95.3	94.9	93.4	1.4	761
Otdar Meanchey	82.8	79.8	83.4	78.2	15.0	177
Kep	99.4	98.6	98.7	98.2	0.4	40
Pailin	95.7	94.8	96.3	90.6	1.1	71
Tboung Khmum	99.7	99.5	99.3	98.7	0.1	602
Education						
No education	91.1	89.2	91.4	86.0	5.8	1,893
Primary	91.6	91.7	92.7	87.7	4.8	6,080
Secondary	91.5	93.0	94.2	88.3	4.0	4,821
More than secondary	92.0	94.5	95.9	89.0	2.4	698
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	90.7	90.3	91.6	85.7	5.3	2,532
Second	93.0	91.1	92.4	88.5	4.7	2,441
Middle	92.5	90.4	92.1	88.3	5.4	2,655
Fourth	90.5	91.6	93.0	87.4	5.2	2,921
Highest	91.2	95.8	96.7	88.9	2.1	2,944
Total	91.5	92.0	93.2	87.8	4.5	13,492

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.8.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Specific decisions		Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
	Man's own health care	Making major household purchases			
Age					
15–19	(79.2)	(78.6)	(73.5)	(15.7)	28
20–24	73.5	81.4	67.9	13.0	406
25–29	78.6	81.8	71.6	11.2	818
30–34	77.2	82.0	70.0	10.9	1,147
35–39	73.7	79.3	67.7	14.7	1,287
40–44	76.9	79.4	69.8	13.5	1,129
45–49	69.6	76.3	62.3	16.4	683
Employment (last 12 months)					
Not employed	(78.7)	(81.9)	(73.5)	(12.9)	26
Employed for cash	76.1	80.6	69.4	12.7	5,099
Employed not for cash	64.9	72.6	57.4	20.0	371
Number of living children					
0	77.9	80.3	71.9	13.8	476
1–2	76.5	81.5	70.0	12.0	3,255
3–4	72.4	77.6	65.1	15.1	1,519
5+	73.0	74.6	64.6	17.0	246
Residence					
Urban	78.5	84.8	72.1	8.8	2,219
Rural	73.1	76.8	66.2	16.2	3,278
Province					
Banteay Meanchey	73.6	54.1	35.3	7.6	196
Battambang	66.4	67.0	51.4	18.0	365
Kampong Cham	60.9	60.9	60.9	39.1	332
Kampong Chhnang	73.9	91.6	71.8	6.4	183
Kampong Speu	98.9	98.9	98.5	0.7	347
Kampong Thom	88.9	94.5	88.4	5.0	235
Kampot	55.4	72.8	53.8	25.7	203
Kandal	73.0	74.5	59.5	12.0	404
Koh Kong	95.7	88.6	88.0	3.6	38
Kratie	52.8	12.5	10.9	45.6	142
Mondul Kiri	90.7	86.5	83.7	6.6	36
Phnom Penh	76.0	94.4	72.5	2.1	799
Preah Vihear	89.6	95.9	87.9	2.5	103
Prey Veng	62.6	91.7	58.9	4.6	381
Pursat	73.8	77.3	69.8	18.8	135
Ratanak Kiri	64.9	55.4	55.4	35.1	101
Siemreap	93.9	92.3	90.9	4.7	493
Preah Sihanouk	77.3	64.3	58.6	17.0	69
Stung Treng	97.3	95.5	94.3	1.5	60
Svay Rieng	93.4	92.7	88.4	2.2	205
Takeo	54.3	54.1	52.5	44.1	336
Otdar Meanchey	98.7	98.7	98.2	0.8	76
Kep	45.6	44.1	41.8	52.1	16
Pailin	75.6	76.4	75.6	23.6	28
Tboung Khmum	73.6	87.6	70.4	9.2	214
Education					
No education	73.3	76.2	65.5	15.9	412
Primary	73.1	77.8	66.0	15.1	2,336
Secondary	76.7	81.4	69.8	11.7	2,288
More than secondary	81.4	87.7	78.0	8.9	461
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	75.3	74.3	66.2	16.5	1,065
Second	70.6	75.0	63.8	18.1	946
Middle	72.8	78.3	65.7	14.7	1,043
Fourth	76.3	82.5	69.8	11.1	1,274
Highest	80.2	88.2	75.8	7.3	1,169
Total	75.3	80.0	68.6	13.2	5,497

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 15.9.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
Age							
15–19	14.0	27.5	13.1	6.8	7.7	32.6	2,981
20–24	16.3	27.4	13.2	6.0	7.6	33.3	2,589
25–29	15.5	26.4	12.7	6.8	6.3	31.7	2,996
30–34	18.8	28.0	12.7	6.7	6.2	34.2	3,272
35–39	21.8	33.2	16.7	8.7	7.7	39.2	3,367
40–44	29.4	39.7	21.0	12.3	9.9	46.6	2,598
45–49	31.6	40.4	23.1	15.0	11.3	46.8	1,704
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	20.0	32.3	15.8	8.8	8.0	38.3	4,913
Employed for cash	19.8	30.4	14.9	8.2	7.4	36.2	13,245
Employed not for cash	26.2	34.1	21.0	9.5	11.8	41.4	1,337
Number of living children							
0	12.8	25.7	11.6	5.8	6.7	30.9	5,838
1–2	20.3	30.6	15.1	8.0	7.0	36.6	8,767
3–4	28.0	37.3	19.9	11.5	9.9	44.2	4,215
5+	36.2	45.4	27.4	18.3	15.0	53.1	676
Marital status							
Never married	12.9	25.4	11.6	5.5	6.9	30.2	4,788
Married or living together	23.1	33.2	17.1	9.4	8.2	39.5	13,492
Divorced/separated/ widowed	17.9	30.7	14.0	9.3	7.6	36.8	1,216
Residence							
Urban	12.3	22.5	10.2	4.8	4.5	26.6	8,239
Rural	26.1	37.4	19.4	11.1	10.3	44.8	11,257
Province							
Banteay Meanchey	35.1	50.6	21.5	17.3	9.7	56.5	763
Battambang	37.5	50.1	29.7	17.6	19.3	62.5	1,347
Kampong Cham	33.3	46.2	24.3	13.6	8.6	54.1	1,163
Kampong Chhnang	7.2	19.1	9.1	8.7	5.5	24.3	675
Kampong Speu	3.7	2.9	1.2	1.2	3.8	7.4	1,226
Kampong Thom	48.5	51.5	37.0	15.0	22.1	58.2	819
Kampot	28.1	36.8	28.8	15.8	14.9	46.8	781
Kandal	13.7	25.3	11.2	7.3	6.0	30.8	1,445
Koh Kong	2.9	5.7	2.0	1.6	1.7	7.0	140
Kratie	27.9	33.7	16.5	10.0	7.7	44.1	443
Mondul Kiri	25.7	38.8	17.8	12.6	15.7	48.8	115
Phnom Penh	5.6	17.8	7.1	2.9	2.3	20.5	3,160
Preah Vihear	28.1	40.4	29.5	24.8	9.2	51.9	332
Prey Veng	20.1	43.1	11.2	6.2	3.0	50.4	1,233
Pursat	20.2	25.5	18.4	9.3	10.3	34.7	432
Ratanak Kiri	14.7	18.6	16.6	11.8	9.7	29.2	293
Siemreap	31.7	47.9	26.6	10.0	13.1	53.2	1,548
Preah Sihanouk	16.7	23.6	12.8	3.0	4.4	29.3	243
Stung Treng	10.4	17.8	9.7	5.5	8.2	25.5	195
Svay Rieng	18.0	25.4	11.4	5.9	4.3	30.2	735
Takeo	22.7	37.3	5.5	2.9	2.0	38.8	1,162
Otdar Meanchey	24.9	32.8	25.5	8.8	17.4	43.1	242
Kep	9.5	12.1	7.0	5.3	1.5	16.0	57
Pailin	15.6	26.3	13.1	5.1	4.9	34.1	96
Tboung Khmum	6.0	7.9	4.5	3.5	3.1	9.7	851
Education							
No education	32.0	41.6	24.7	15.2	14.9	49.7	2,265
Primary	25.3	35.9	18.6	10.5	9.2	42.9	7,554
Secondary	15.3	27.0	12.2	5.8	5.7	32.1	8,278
More than secondary	3.9	12.4	3.6	2.1	1.8	14.9	1,399
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	29.9	40.4	25.0	14.5	14.4	48.9	3,393
Second	27.0	37.8	18.1	11.0	9.7	45.0	3,529
Middle	21.6	32.5	16.1	8.6	7.8	39.6	3,831
Fourth	17.4	28.0	12.8	6.5	6.2	32.7	4,266
Highest	9.3	20.6	8.4	3.6	3.0	24.0	4,477
Total	20.3	31.1	15.5	8.5	7.8	37.1	19,496

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.9.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
Age							
15–19	5.6	11.3	7.7	4.0	1.8	16.8	1,559
20–24	5.4	9.1	5.7	3.5	2.2	14.5	1,226
25–29	6.9	8.4	6.7	3.1	2.2	14.2	1,299
30–34	5.7	9.6	6.2	4.6	2.0	15.1	1,432
35–39	7.5	10.6	7.5	4.1	1.5	16.4	1,416
40–44	8.4	10.7	10.6	6.2	1.6	18.2	1,191
45–49	10.7	14.7	8.6	5.8	2.5	21.0	702
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	4.3	9.5	5.4	1.2	1.1	12.5	821
Employed for cash	7.1	10.2	7.6	4.9	2.0	16.5	7,272
Employed not for cash	7.4	12.7	8.5	2.9	1.6	18.6	732
Number of living children							
0	5.4	9.2	6.2	3.4	1.7	14.3	3,621
1–2	6.9	10.3	7.2	4.4	2.1	16.3	3,414
3–4	9.4	12.8	10.2	6.0	1.8	19.9	1,543
5+	11.4	12.7	10.8	8.1	4.1	22.3	247
Marital status							
Never married	5.1	9.1	6.2	3.3	1.7	14.3	3,078
Married or living together	7.7	10.9	8.0	4.9	2.0	17.2	5,497
Divorced/separated/ widowed	9.2	14.4	11.1	7.3	2.4	19.7	250
Residence							
Urban	6.1	7.9	5.1	1.7	0.9	11.5	3,762
Rural	7.4	12.2	9.2	6.3	2.7	19.9	5,063
Province							
Banteay Meanchey	14.3	19.4	10.1	4.0	2.9	24.0	327
Battambang	1.6	2.8	1.9	0.7	0.9	3.8	636
Kampong Cham	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	533
Kampong Chhnang	7.4	15.6	8.6	3.0	0.6	20.0	259
Kampong Speu	27.6	25.9	13.7	13.7	12.5	46.5	532
Kampong Thom	5.9	10.4	4.8	2.6	2.9	14.8	376
Kampot	20.6	22.9	17.5	6.4	1.5	27.9	322
Kandal	2.6	3.0	8.5	1.3	0.9	11.2	678
Koh Kong	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	60
Kratie	9.4	17.6	44.8	60.4	5.0	68.2	216
Mondul Kiri	13.3	26.5	15.2	9.4	3.6	33.6	50
Phnom Penh	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.0	1.8	1,490
Preah Vihear	11.2	26.2	13.8	6.4	7.3	30.8	149
Prey Veng	3.3	5.5	1.9	0.7	0.3	8.3	615
Pursat	13.6	19.7	9.3	0.7	2.9	26.3	219
Ratanak Kiri	4.3	7.0	14.4	0.4	0.5	16.5	149
Siemreap	5.6	11.0	8.0	3.4	1.2	14.9	749
Preah Sihanouk	13.3	27.9	8.2	3.1	1.3	33.0	113
Stung Treng	2.5	4.9	4.8	1.8	0.7	10.2	81
Svay Rieng	7.1	15.1	7.3	2.8	1.4	17.2	311
Takeo	7.9	9.8	5.1	1.6	0.2	16.2	453
Otdar Meanchey	1.6	4.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	4.3	109
Kep	14.1	14.0	10.2	5.3	1.8	21.1	26
Pailin	4.1	2.5	3.0	0.4	0.6	6.0	41
Tboung Khmum	14.5	34.3	19.6	13.1	4.3	43.3	331
Education							
No education	9.7	16.1	12.5	6.1	3.8	24.8	514
Primary	8.9	12.9	10.2	6.3	3.0	21.1	3,220
Secondary	5.7	9.2	5.7	3.4	1.2	13.8	4,273
More than secondary	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.7	0.0	4.6	819
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	7.9	14.7	12.5	10.1	4.8	26.5	1,594
Second	8.6	13.6	8.6	5.2	1.9	19.2	1,585
Middle	9.4	12.7	9.2	4.8	2.5	19.5	1,674
Fourth	6.6	9.0	5.9	2.4	0.8	13.1	1,978
Highest	2.8	3.8	2.6	0.8	0.3	6.3	1,994
Total	6.9	10.4	7.4	4.4	1.9	16.3	8,825

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 15.10 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

	Women			Men		
	Woman is justified in:			Woman is justified in:		
Background characteristic	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of men
Age						
15–24	68.8	74.2	5,570	75.5	85.3	2,785
15–19	63.8	69.5	2,981	72.1	83.3	1,559
20–24	74.5	79.6	2,589	79.8	87.7	1,226
25–29	77.3	84.5	2,986	83.4	92.3	1,299
30–39	77.8	84.7	6,639	84.7	90.8	2,849
40–49	78.5	81.7	4,301	86.8	91.5	1,893
Marital status						
Never married	64.3	72.6	4,788	73.7	84.9	3,078
Ever had sex	63.0	71.0	89	75.8	90.4	518
Never had sex	64.3	72.7	4,699	73.2	83.7	2,560
Married or living together	79.1	83.9	13,492	87.1	91.9	5,497
Divorced/separated/ widowed	77.4	81.7	1,216	75.0	89.9	250
Residence						
Urban	73.0	85.0	8,239	83.6	89.2	3,762
Rural	77.1	78.1	11,257	80.9	89.6	5,063
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	85.5	87.6	763	60.0	72.7	327
Battambang	80.5	93.1	1,347	80.6	91.6	636
Kampong Cham	74.9	71.2	1,163	81.7	95.9	533
Kampong Chhnang	86.3	87.1	675	71.8	94.8	259
Kampong Speu	50.0	74.2	1,226	89.8	88.9	532
Kampong Thom	80.4	71.9	819	84.2	84.8	376
Kampot	58.3	43.0	781	86.8	89.8	322
Kandal	76.9	70.9	1,445	64.8	66.9	678
Koh Kong	65.1	61.5	140	94.3	92.1	60
Kratie	80.1	88.8	443	86.2	80.6	216
Mondul Kiri	83.0	81.0	115	76.8	82.4	50
Phnom Penh	70.6	95.0	3,160	90.4	95.1	1,490
Preah Vihear	65.0	83.8	332	83.2	94.1	149
Prey Veng	78.5	82.4	1,233	90.9	94.4	615
Pursat	85.9	78.8	432	64.0	88.1	219
Ratanak Kiri	35.1	26.1	293	94.6	82.3	149
Siemreap	87.0	90.4	1,548	91.4	95.9	749
Preah Sihanouk	79.3	80.8	243	73.8	91.8	113
Stung Treng	83.0	87.6	195	70.6	72.4	81
Svay Rieng	80.6	90.8	735	77.3	98.0	311
Takeo	73.9	72.9	1,162	85.5	86.2	453
Otdar Meanchey	87.9	74.1	242	67.1	95.6	109
Kep	59.5	65.9	57	75.2	79.1	26
Pailin	83.8	89.0	96	93.7	89.7	41
Tboung Khmum	87.6	85.3	851	67.3	96.0	331
Education						
No education	73.2	74.2	2,265	79.1	82.0	514
Primary	76.5	80.4	7,554	81.8	88.4	3,220
Secondary	74.5	81.9	8,278	81.4	90.1	4,273
More than secondary	77.4	90.5	1,399	88.4	94.6	819
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	73.9	74.8	3,393	81.0	86.7	1,594
Second	76.7	78.8	3,529	78.7	88.1	1,585
Middle	76.2	78.4	3,831	79.7	89.6	1,674
Fourth	73.3	82.0	4,266	82.5	88.4	1,978
Highest	76.5	88.8	4,477	87.0	93.6	1,994
Total	75.3	81.0	19,496	82.0	89.4	8,825

Table 15.11 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Age			
15–24	88.5	76.1	1,719
15–19	87.2	67.4	335
20–24	88.8	78.2	1,384
25–29	92.4	81.3	2,365
30–39	91.8	83.0	5,743
40–49	89.8	77.9	3,666
Residence			
Urban	93.1	83.2	5,404
Rural	89.5	78.6	8,088
Province			
Banteay Meanchey	93.1	95.4	497
Battambang	92.8	76.5	913
Kampong Cham	85.0	81.9	848
Kampong Chhnang	97.2	88.6	456
Kampong Speu	75.8	63.6	839
Kampong Thom	87.9	89.6	619
Kampot	88.4	87.0	537
Kandal	89.2	70.2	967
Koh Kong	82.7	37.0	98
Kratie	94.1	69.0	323
Mondul Kiri	92.3	82.8	83
Phnom Penh	98.8	92.4	1,994
Preah Vihear	84.4	67.5	249
Prey Veng	91.3	70.4	892
Pursat	90.2	87.2	324
Ratanak Kiri	60.6	39.1	230
Siemreap	93.5	82.8	1,117
Preah Sihanouk	95.1	87.6	171
Stung Treng	94.8	88.0	147
Svay Rieng	90.5	82.3	537
Takeo	92.7	69.6	761
Otdar Meanchey	96.2	94.5	177
Kep	93.9	80.1	40
Pailin	95.0	88.1	71
Tboung Khmum	96.3	95.1	602
Education			
No education	85.1	72.3	1,893
Primary	89.6	78.5	6,080
Secondary	94.1	84.5	4,821
More than secondary	96.7	92.3	698
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	86.3	73.9	2,532
Second	89.7	78.2	2,441
Middle	90.3	77.9	2,655
Fourth	91.5	81.0	2,921
Highest	96.1	89.7	2,944
Total	91.0	80.5	13,492

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.12 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care[1]	Number of currently married women
Age		
15–19	76.1	335
20–24	77.6	1,384
25–29	81.5	2,365
30–34	81.8	2,840
35–39	80.6	2,902
40–44	80.9	2,262
45–49	77.7	1,404
Employment (last 12 months)		
Not employed	81.4	2,880
Employed for cash	81.3	9,752
Employed not for cash	65.3	861
Residence		
Urban	81.4	5,404
Rural	79.6	8,088
Province		
Banteay Meanchey	87.0	497
Battambang	87.2	913
Kampong Cham	83.6	848
Kampong Chhnang	91.4	456
Kampong Speu	50.2	839
Kampong Thom	52.8	619
Kampot	64.1	537
Kandal	83.2	967
Koh Kong	76.6	98
Kratie	79.0	323
Mondul Kiri	89.3	83
Phnom Penh	84.6	1,994
Preah Vihear	72.0	249
Prey Veng	86.5	892
Pursat	79.0	324
Ratanak Kiri	52.6	230
Siemreap	87.0	1,117
Preah Sihanouk	69.1	171
Stung Treng	71.4	147
Svay Rieng	89.2	537
Takeo	90.3	761
Otdar Meanchey	76.7	177
Kep	92.0	40
Pailin	86.0	71
Tboung Khmum	95.0	602
Education		
No education	74.0	1,893
Primary	79.3	6,080
Secondary	83.2	4,821
More than secondary	86.6	698
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	74.7	2,532
Second	81.1	2,441
Middle	80.3	2,655
Fourth	79.8	2,921
Highest	85.1	2,944
Total	80.3	13,492

[1] Percentages of currently married women who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and health care are presented in Table 15.11, Table 7.17, and Table 15.8.1, respectively.

HOUSEHOLD WATER AND SANITATION

16

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Key Findings

- **Drinking water:** 89% of the household population has access to at least basic drinking water service during the dry season, and 92% has access during the rainy season. Two percent of the population has limited drinking water service during the dry season and 1% during the rainy season.

- **Availability of drinking water:** 89% of the population has sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed, and proportions are high in both urban and rural areas.

- **Treatment of drinking water:** 68% of the population lives in households that use an appropriate water treatment method. Appropriate treatment is slightly more common among those in urban areas (70%) than rural areas (66%).

- **Sanitation:** 80% of the household population has access to at least basic sanitation service. There is a marked difference in access between urban (90%) and rural populations (74%).

- **Management of excreta:** 85% of the household population uses facilities that are connected to a sewer, with excreta safely disposed of on-site, or with excreta removed for treatment off-site.

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The extent to which households have access and use of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and engage in hygienic practices has profound implications for the health, safety, and overall well-being of the population. This chapter presents information on source of drinking water, type of sanitation facility, disposal of excreta (including disposal of young children's stools), handwashing, and menstrual hygiene.

16.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES, AVAILABILITY, AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water
Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, water delivered via a tanker truck or a cart with a small tank, and bottled water.
Sample: Households and de jure population

Cambodia has experienced a dramatic increase in access to drinking water services in the last few decades. Despite this progress, 10% of households do not yet have access to an improved source of drinking water in the dry season (including 5% that use surface water). The percentage of households without access to an improved source of drinking water drops to 7% during the rainy season due to increased use of rainwater for drinking. The main sources of drinking water in the dry season are water piped into the household's dwelling/yard/plot (26%), bottled water (25%), tube wells or boreholes (21%), and rainwater (9%). In the rainy season, households rely mostly on water piped into the dwelling/yard/plot (25%), followed by bottled water (22%), tube wells or boreholes (20%), and rainwater (19%) (**Tables 16.1.1** and **16.1.2**).

In the dry season, 84% of households have water on their premises or have water delivered to their dwelling (93% in urban areas and 78% in rural area). In the rainy season, this percentage drops to 77% (88% in urban areas and 70% in rural area). In both seasons, only 1% of households that do not have water on the premises spend more than 30 minutes (round trip) to obtain drinking water (**Tables 16.1.1** and **16.1.2**).

Trends: From 2014 to 2021–22, the percentage of households using an improved source of drinking water increased from 65% to 91% during the dry season and from 84% to 93% during the rainy season.

16.1.1 Drinking Water Service Ladder

Drinking water service ladder

Safely managed

Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on the premises, available when needed, and free from fecal and priority chemical contamination.

Basic

Drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less.

Limited

Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes.

Unimproved

Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.

Surface water

Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal.

Sample: De jure population

Building off the classification of drinking water sources as improved or unimproved, the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has devised a five-rung drinking water service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (WHO/UNICEF 2018). The CDHS captured information on four of the five rungs. Because the survey did not include testing drinking water for fecal or chemical contamination, safely managed and basic drinking water services cannot be distinguished and are grouped together in **Tables 16.2.1** and **16.2.2** as "at least basic service."

Eighty-nine percent of the Cambodian population has access to at least basic drinking water service during the dry season, and 92% has access during the rainy season. Two percent of the population has limited drinking water service during the dry season and 1% during the rainy season (**Figure 16.1**).

Figure 16.1 Household population drinking water service by residence
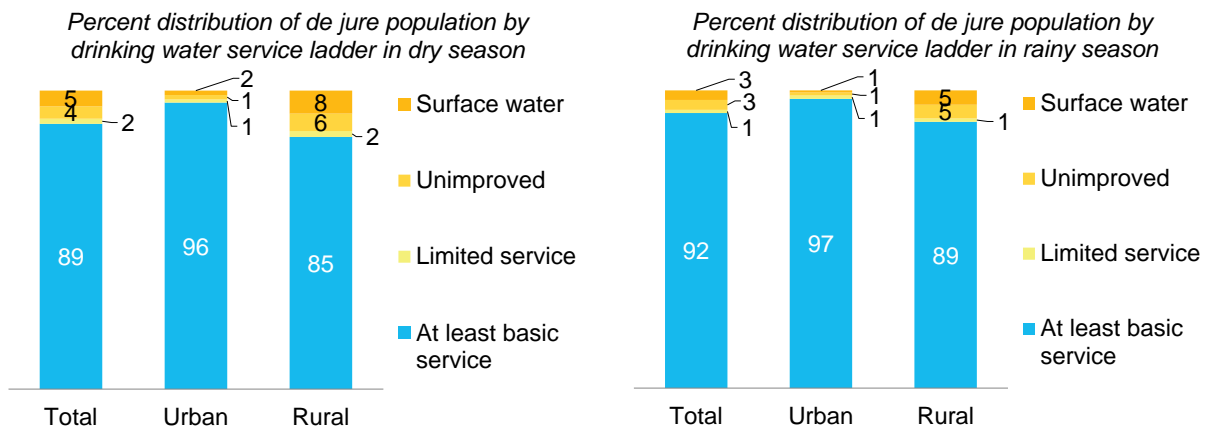
Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder in dry season

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder in rainy season

Legend (both charts):
- Surface water
- Unimproved
- Limited service
- At least basic service

Patterns by background characteristics

- Access to at least basic drinking water service is substantially higher among the urban population than the rural population (96% versus 85% during the dry season and 97% versus 89% during the rainy season).

- The percentage of the population with access to at least basic drinking water service varies across the 25 provinces (**Maps 16.1.1** and **16.1.2**); the percentage is lowest in Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng (53% each in the dry season and 57% and 69%, respectively, in the rainy season) and highest in Syay Rieng (100% in both the dry and rainy seasons) (**Tables 16.2.1** and **16.2.2**).

Map 16.1.1 At least basic drinking water service by province, dry season

Percentage of household population with at least basic drinking water service

Legend:
- 53–70%
- 71–80%
- 81–90%
- 91–100%
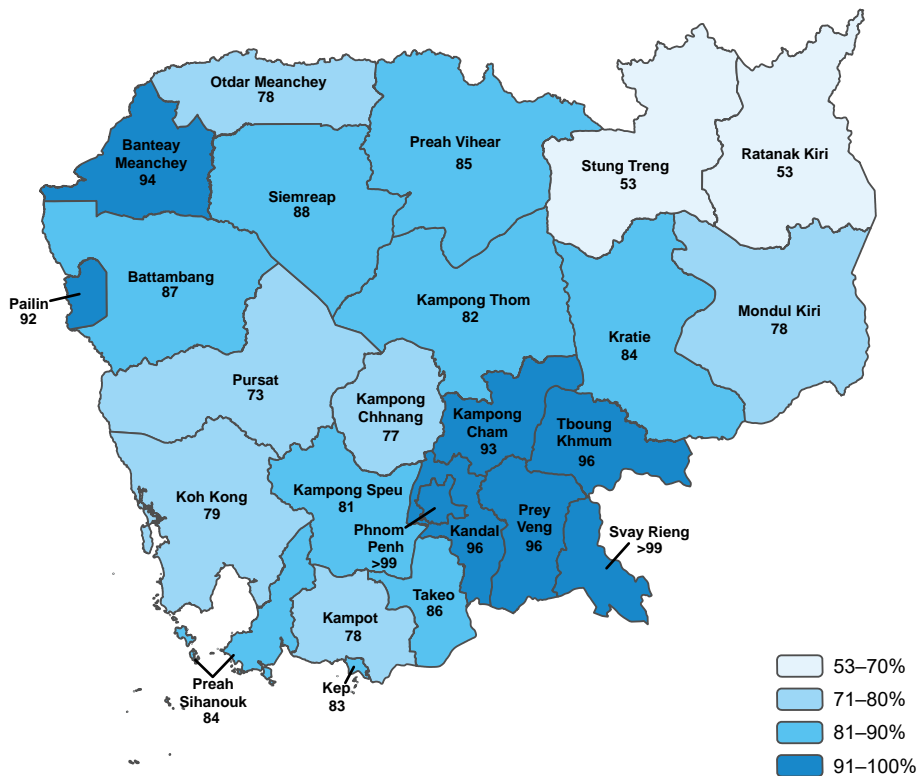
Map 16.1.2 At least basic drinking water service by province, rainy season

Percentage of household population with at least basic drinking water service
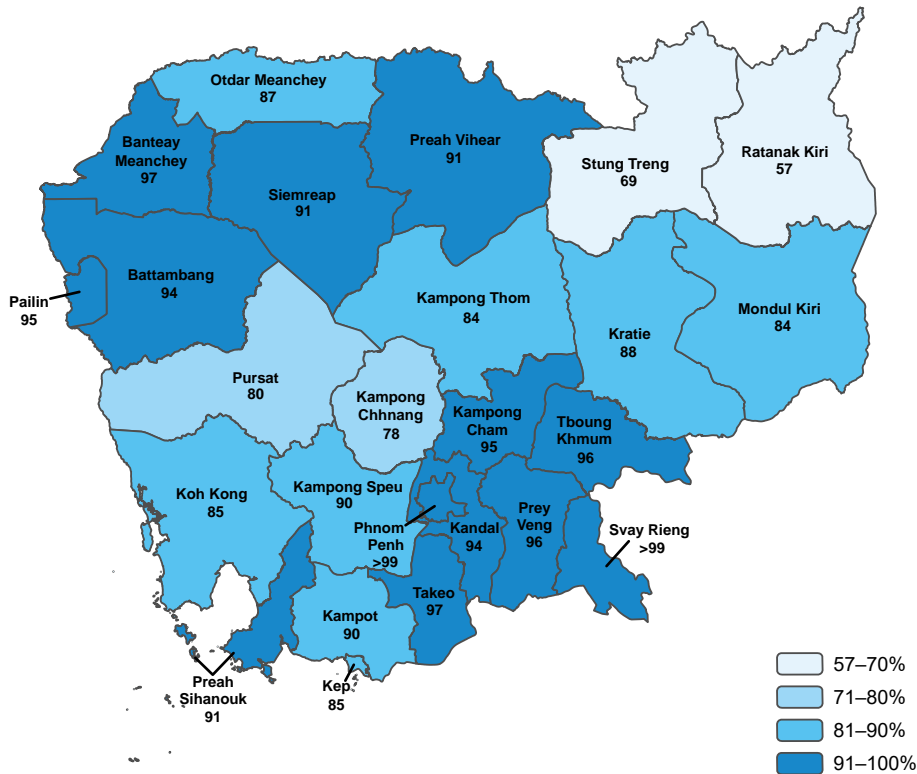
- The percentage of the population with access to at least basic drinking water service increases with increasing household wealth in both the dry and rainy seasons.

16.1.2 Person Collecting Drinking Water

In Cambodia, 16% of the population lives in households that do not have water on their premises during the dry season. The person who most commonly collects water is an adult male age 15 or older (47%), followed by an adult female age 15 or older (35%) and a person not in the household (15%) (**Table 16.3** and **Figure 16.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural residents are more likely than urban residents to not have drinking water on the premises (21% versus 7%).

- By province, the percentage of the population without water on the premises ranges from less than 1% in Phnom Penh to 60% in Stung Treng.

Figure 16.2 Person collecting drinking water

Among the de jure household population without drinking water on premises, percent distribution by the person who collects drinking water
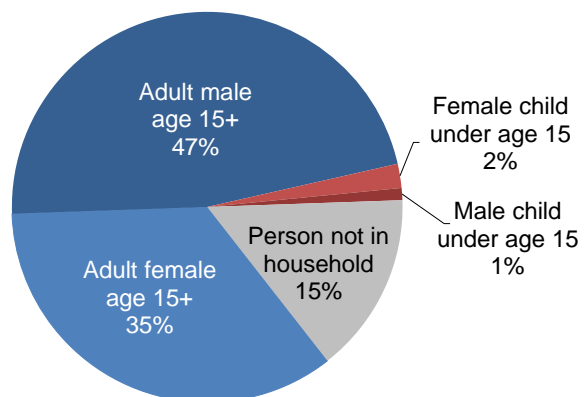
- The percentage of household residents without drinking water on the premises declines dramatically with increasing household wealth, from 38% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 2% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

16.1.3 Availability of Drinking Water

Availability of sufficient drinking water
Percentage of the population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month.
Sample: De jure population

Eighty-nine percent of the population reported having sufficient quantities of drinking water in the month prior to the survey (**Table 16.4**). This proportion varies little by residence or household wealth (**Figure 16.3**). By province, the percentage of the population with sufficient quantities of water varies from a low of 65% in Pursat to a high of 97% in Kampong Chhnang.

Figure 16.3 Availability of sufficient quantities of drinking water by residence

Percentage of household population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month

Total	Urban	Rural
89	89	90

16.1.4 Treatment of Drinking Water

Clean water is a basic human need. Only about two-thirds of households (68%) reported using an appropriate method to treat their water prior to drinking. Treatment is slightly less common in rural areas (66%) than urban areas (70%). Boiling water and using a ceramic, sand, or other filter are the most common types of water treatment (55% and 20%, respectively) (**Table 16.5**).
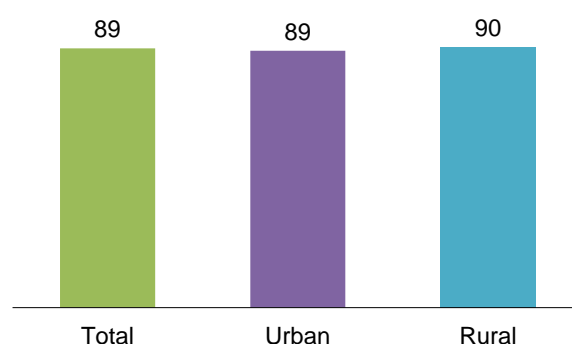
16.2 SANITATION

Improved sanitation facility
Includes flush/pour flush toilets that flush water and waste to a piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine, or unknown destination; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets.
Sample: Households and de jure population

Eighty-eight percent of households use improved toilet facilities, including 96% in urban areas and 84% in rural areas (**Table 16.6**). However, 10% of households continue to practice open defecation (15% in rural areas and 3% in urban areas). Flush/pour flush toilets that flush water and waste to a septic tank are the most common type of sanitation facility in Cambodia (69%). Seventeen percent of households use flush/pour flush toilets that flush water and waste to a piped sewer system (39% of urban households and 3% of rural households).

Trends: Access to improved toilet facilities has increased markedly over time, from 55% in 2014 to 88% in 2021–22.

16.2.1 Sanitation Service Ladder

> **Sanitation service ladder**
>
> **Safely managed**
>
> Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated off-site.
>
> **Basic**
>
> Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.
>
> **Limited**
>
> Use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.
>
> **Unimproved**
>
> Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, or bucket latrines.
>
> **Open defecation**
>
> Disposal of human feces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches, or other open spaces or with solid waste.
>
> **Sample:** De jure population

The JMP has devised a five-rung sanitation service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving SDG targets related to sanitation. The CDHS captured information about all five rungs. However, for those households whose excreta were taken off-site, it is not possible to know if they were treated appropriately, and therefore safely managed and basic sanitation services are grouped together in **Table 16.7** as "at least basic service."

The 2021–22 CDHS results show that 8 of 10 persons in the household population have at least basic sanitation service.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Access to at least basic sanitation service is higher in the urban population (90%) than in the rural population (74%) (**Figure 16.4**).

- Access to at least basic sanitation service varies widely across provinces, from a low of 42% in Ratanak Kiri to a high of 95% in Phnom Penh.

- The percentage of the household population with at least basic sanitation service increases with increasing household wealth, from 42% in the lowest wealth quintile to 99% in the highest quintile.

Figure 16.4 Household population sanitation service by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by sanitation service ladder

- Open defecation is still common in Ratanak Kiri (48%), Stung Treng (42%), and Mondul Kiri (38%).
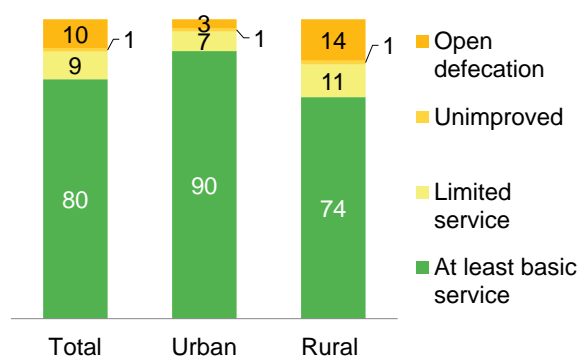
16.2.2 Removal and Disposal of Excreta

Disposal of excreta from on-site facilities

Excreta safely disposed of in situ

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is buried in a covered pit, waste is never emptied, and it is unknown if waste is ever emptied.

Excreta disposed of unsafely

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water bodies, or other locations.

Excreta removed for treatment

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or is removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location.

Sample: De jure population with on-site sanitation facilities (septic tanks, pit latrines, and composting toilets)

Information on the removal and disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities is essential for assessing the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services.

Among the household population using improved on-site sanitation facilities, 1% have had their waste removed by a service provider to a treatment plant, 9% have the waste removed by a service provider but do not know the removal location, and. 86% have never emptied their septic tank or latrine.

Overall, for 88% of the population with on-site sanitation facilities, excreta was safely disposed of in situ, for 3%, excreta was disposed of unsafely, and for 10%, excreta was removed for treatment (**Table 16.8**).

Table 16.9 shows the percent distribution of the de jure population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities. Among household residents, 16% have facilities connected to a sewer, 66% safely dispose of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities in situ, and 4% have excreta removed for treatment off-site (**Figure 16.5**). Overall, 85% of the household population has access to facilities that are connected to a sewer, has excreta safely disposed of on-site, or has excreta removed for treatment off-site. Fifteen percent lack appropriate management of household excreta including 10% that engage in open defecation and 5%.

Figure 16.5 Appropriate management of household excreta

Percent distribution of household population by management of household excreta
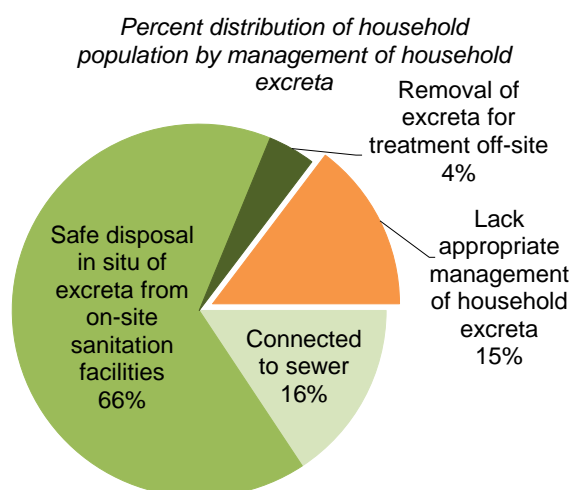
Note: Figures do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ Appropriate management of excreta (household is connected to a sewer, has excreta safely disposed of on-site, or has excreta removed for treatment off-site) is lower among the rural population (80%) than the urban population (93%) (**Figure 16.6**).

▪ The percentage of the population that safely manages excreta from household sanitation facilities varies widely across provinces, from a low of 52% in Ratanak Kiri to a high of 96% in Phnom Penh.

▪ The percentage of the population that safely manages excreta from household sanitation facilities increases with increasing household wealth, rising from 56% in the lowest wealth quintile to 96% in the highest.

Figure 16.6 **Appropriate management of household excreta by residence**

Percentage of household population connected to sewer or using improved on-site sanitation facilities with safe disposal of excreta on site or removal of excreta for off-site treatment

Total	Urban	Rural
85	93	80
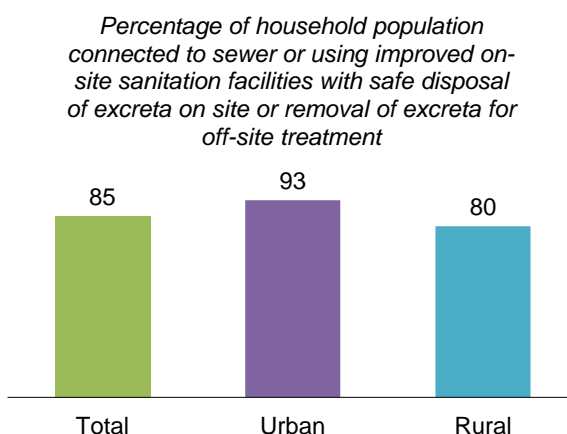
16.3   DISPOSAL OF CHILDREN'S STOOLS

> **Appropriate disposal of children's stools**
> The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or the child used a toilet or latrine.
> *Sample:* Youngest children under age 2 living with their mother

Appropriate disposal of children's stools is important to prevent the spread of disease. Only 30% of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother had their last stools disposed of appropriately (**Table 16.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ Children's stools are somewhat more likely to be disposed of appropriately in urban households (36%) than in rural households (27%).

▪ The percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately generally increases with increasing mother's education; 26% of children of mothers with no education have their stools disposed of appropriately, as compared with 37% of children of mothers with more than a secondary education.

▪ The percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately ranges from 4% in Preah Sihanouk to 57% in Banteay Meanchey.

▪ Forty-one percent of children from households in the highest wealth quintile have their stools disposed appropriately, compared with only 16% of children from households in the lowest wealth quintile.

16.4 HANDWASHING

Handwashing facilities
Basic
Availability of a handwashing facility on the premises with soap and water.
Limited
Availability of a handwashing facility on the premises without soap and water.
Sample: De jure population for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in dwelling, yard, or plot; excludes the de jure population for whom permission to see the facility was not granted

Handwashing is an important step in monitoring hygiene and preventing the spread of disease. Rather than asking direct questions on the practice of handwashing, which can be subject to overreporting, interviewers asked to see the place where members of the household most often washed their hands. A place for washing hands was observed for 88% of the de jure population (78% in a fixed location and 10% mobile) (**Table 16.11**). At the time of observation, 99% of households had water available at the handwashing place and 94% had soap or a cleansing agent (**Table 16.11**).

According to the definitions of handwashing facilities developed by the JMP, 84% of the population has a basic handwashing facility and 6% has a limited handwashing facility.

16.5 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

Appropriate menstrual hygiene materials
Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool.
Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year

Privacy and use of appropriate menstrual hygiene materials
Percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation.
Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year who were home during their last menstrual period

Among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, 66% used disposable sanitary pads, 32% used reusable sanitary pads, 3% used underwear only, 1% used nothing, and 1% used cloth to absorb blood from their most recent menstrual period for hygienic protection (**Table 16.12**). Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their last menstrual period, 92% used appropriate materials and were able to wash and change in privacy.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ The percentage of women who used appropriate materials to absorb blood during their most recent menstrual period and were able to wash and change in privacy is higher in urban areas (95%) than in rural areas (90%).

▪ Use of appropriate materials during the last menstrual period and the ability to wash and change in privacy increase with increasing education, from 82% among women with no formal education to 97% among those with more than a secondary education (**Figure 16.7**).

▪ There is a positive association between using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials and being able to wash and change in privacy and household wealth (**Table 16.12**).

Figure 16.7 **Menstrual hygiene by education**

Percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during last menstruation
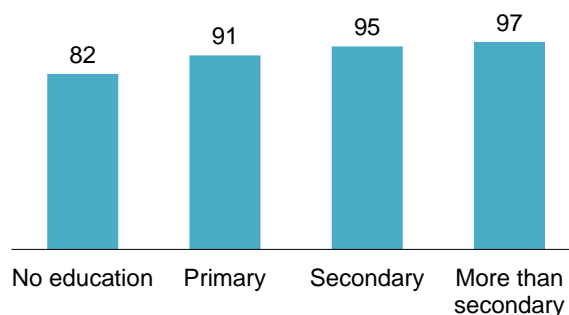
LIST OF TABLES

For more information on household water and sanitation characteristics, see the following tables:

Table 16.1.1 Household drinking water: Dry season

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water during the dry season, according to residence, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	**97.1**	**86.2**	**90.5**	**97.1**	**86.5**	**90.6**
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	45.7	13.3	25.9	45.5	13.5	25.7
Piped to neighbor	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public tap/standpipe	4.6	0.4	2.0	4.7	0.4	2.0
Tube well or borehole	10.8	27.9	21.3	11.1	28.4	21.8
Protected dug well	1.6	5.7	4.1	1.6	5.8	4.2
Protected spring	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3
Rainwater	6.0	10.5	8.7	6.0	9.9	8.4
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	2.3	4.0	3.3	2.3	3.8	3.2
Bottled water	25.8	23.8	24.6	25.6	24.0	24.6
Unimproved source	**1.4**	**6.0**	**4.2**	**1.4**	**5.8**	**4.1**
Unprotected dug well	0.8	4.8	3.2	0.8	4.5	3.1
Unprotected spring	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5
Other	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Surface water	**1.4**	**7.7**	**5.3**	**1.5**	**7.7**	**5.3**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises[1]	92.7	78.3	83.9	92.7	79.0	84.2
30 minutes or less	5.9	18.9	13.9	6.0	18.2	13.5
More than 30 minutes	0.7	1.6	1.3	0.7	1.7	1.3
Don't know	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	8,066	12,740	20,806	32,837	52,986	85,822

[1] Includes water piped to a neighbor and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.1.2 Household drinking water: Rainy season

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water during the rainy season, according to residence, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	**98.3**	**90.3**	**93.4**	**98.2**	**90.6**	**93.5**
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	44.7	12.6	25.0	44.5	12.7	24.9
Piped to neighbor	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Public tap/standpipe	4.7	0.3	2.0	4.8	0.3	2.0
Tube well or borehole	10.2	25.7	19.7	10.5	26.3	20.2
Protected dug well	1.4	5.4	3.8	1.4	5.4	3.9
Protected spring	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Rainwater	11.6	23.6	19.0	11.8	23.0	18.7
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.6
Bottled water	24.0	20.2	21.7	23.7	20.4	21.7
Unimproved source	**1.0**	**4.9**	**3.4**	**1.0**	**4.6**	**3.3**
Unprotected dug well	0.6	3.8	2.6	0.6	3.6	2.5
Unprotected spring	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4
Other	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Surface water	**0.7**	**4.8**	**3.2**	**0.7**	**4.8**	**3.2**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises[1]	95.3	84.8	88.9	95.3	85.4	89.2
30 minutes or less	4.1	13.7	10.0	4.1	13.1	9.6
More than 30 minutes	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7
Don't know	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	8,066	12,740	20,806	32,837	52,986	85,822

[1] Includes water piped to a neighbor and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.2.1 Drinking water service ladder: Dry season

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder during the dry season, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	At least basic service[1]	Limited service[2]	Unimproved[3]	Surface water	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	96.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	100.0	32,837
Rural	84.5	2.0	5.8	7.7	100.0	52,986
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	94.1	1.0	0.7	4.1	100.0	3,794
Battambang	87.3	2.8	2.5	7.3	100.0	6,251
Kampong Cham	93.4	0.4	4.4	1.8	100.0	5,919
Kampong Chhnang	77.2	2.2	18.4	2.2	100.0	2,829
Kampong Speu	80.7	7.6	3.9	7.7	100.0	4,830
Kampong Thom	82.3	0.3	14.5	2.9	100.0	3,888
Kampot	78.3	2.0	11.4	8.3	100.0	3,464
Kandal	95.9	0.3	0.5	3.4	100.0	6,208
Koh Kong	78.6	0.2	17.4	3.9	100.0	629
Kratie	84.0	1.3	6.3	8.4	100.0	2,050
Mondul Kiri	77.9	1.1	3.4	17.6	100.0	486
Phnom Penh	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	11,735
Preah Vihear	85.3	0.7	9.6	4.4	100.0	1,421
Prey Veng	95.5	0.0	0.7	3.7	100.0	6,341
Pursat	72.6	5.5	7.2	14.7	100.0	2,364
Ratanak Kiri	53.3	3.7	11.6	31.4	100.0	1,265
Siemreap	87.6	0.1	4.2	8.0	100.0	6,737
Preah Sihanouk	83.7	11.1	4.0	1.2	100.0	1,025
Stung Treng	52.7	2.7	3.3	41.3	100.0	874
Svay Rieng	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,223
Takeo	86.4	3.6	1.3	8.7	100.0	4,911
Otdar Meanchey	77.9	7.1	2.0	13.0	100.0	1,059
Kep	83.4	2.4	10.0	4.3	100.0	232
Pailin	92.0	5.3	0.2	2.4	100.0	432
Tboung Khmum	96.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	3,855
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	68.2	3.3	11.0	17.5	100.0	17,163
Second	89.7	2.0	4.0	4.2	100.0	17,170
Middle	91.7	1.8	3.2	3.4	100.0	17,159
Fourth	96.1	1.0	1.6	1.4	100.0	17,165
Highest	98.9	0.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	17,166
Total	88.9	1.7	4.1	5.3	100.0	85,822

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).
[1] Drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.
[2] Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown.
[3] Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

Table 16.2.2 Drinking water service ladder: Rainy season

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder during the rainy season, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	At least basic service[1]	Limited service[2]	Unimproved[3]	Surface water	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	97.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	100.0	32,837
Rural	89.6	1.0	4.6	4.8	100.0	52,986
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	97.5	0.7	0.6	1.2	100.0	3,794
Battambang	94.1	0.7	2.0	3.2	100.0	6,251
Kampong Cham	94.8	0.1	3.8	1.3	100.0	5,919
Kampong Chhnang	78.7	2.1	16.9	2.3	100.0	2,829
Kampong Speu	90.2	3.5	2.4	3.9	100.0	4,830
Kampong Thom	84.3	0.3	12.6	2.7	100.0	3,888
Kampot	90.5	1.0	5.6	2.9	100.0	3,464
Kandal	95.7	0.3	0.3	3.7	100.0	6,208
Koh Kong	86.8	0.1	11.7	1.5	100.0	629
Kratie	89.2	0.8	5.2	4.8	100.0	2,050
Mondul Kiri	83.8	0.6	2.3	13.3	100.0	486
Phnom Penh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,735
Preah Vihear	90.9	0.3	6.3	2.5	100.0	1,421
Prey Veng	96.8	0.0	0.7	2.5	100.0	6,341
Pursat	79.2	4.3	5.4	11.0	100.0	2,364
Ratanak Kiri	57.0	2.7	11.6	28.8	100.0	1,265
Siemreap	90.7	0.1	4.0	5.3	100.0	6,737
Preah Sihanouk	91.6	5.2	2.3	0.9	100.0	1,025
Stung Treng	68.6	1.5	2.9	27.0	100.0	874
Svay Rieng	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,223
Takeo	96.7	0.8	0.7	1.7	100.0	4,911
Otdar Meanchey	87.7	2.7	1.6	7.9	100.0	1,059
Kep	84.6	2.4	9.9	3.0	100.0	232
Pailin	94.9	3.1	0.2	1.7	100.0	432
Tboung Khmum	96.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	3,855
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	78.6	1.5	8.9	11.0	100.0	17,163
Second	93.0	1.1	3.2	2.6	100.0	17,170
Middle	95.0	0.8	2.5	1.8	100.0	17,159
Fourth	97.6	0.6	1.2	0.7	100.0	17,165
Highest	99.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	17,166
Total	92.7	0.8	3.3	3.2	100.0	85,822

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).
[1] Drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.
[2] Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown.
[3] Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

Table 16.3 Person collecting drinking water

Percentage of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises by the person who usually collects drinking water used in the household, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| Background characteristic | Percentage of de jure population without drinking water on premises[1] | Number of persons | Person who usually collects drinking water | | | | | Total | Number of persons without drinking water on premises[1] |
			Adult female age 15 or older	Adult male age 15 or older	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Person not in household		
Residence									
Urban	7.3	32,837	27.5	46.3	0.6	1.0	24.5	100.0	2,412
Rural	21.0	52,986	37.2	47.2	1.6	1.2	12.7	100.0	11,150
Province									
Banteay Meanchey	12.7	3,794	42.2	53.0	1.5	0.0	3.3	100.0	481
Battambang	14.7	6,251	40.3	49.2	1.1	1.3	8.1	100.0	919
Kampong Cham	9.6	5,919	45.8	33.1	1.9	6.4	12.8	100.0	571
Kampong Chhnang	18.4	2,829	31.6	43.6	1.7	1.6	21.5	100.0	519
Kampong Speu	36.7	4,830	30.1	32.2	0.6	0.4	36.7	100.0	1,772
Kampong Thom	12.0	3,888	40.1	51.5	1.4	1.6	5.4	100.0	466
Kampot	20.6	3,464	37.3	44.6	0.3	0.4	17.4	100.0	712
Kandal	5.2	6,208	25.2	62.2	0.0	0.0	12.6	100.0	322
Koh Kong	16.1	629	34.3	64.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	100.0	101
Kratie	30.1	2,050	34.5	60.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	100.0	617
Mondul Kiri	32.4	486	20.6	73.1	2.8	1.3	2.2	100.0	157
Phnom Penh	0.4	11,735	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	51
Preah Vihear	36.1	1,421	41.2	48.0	2.2	0.4	8.2	100.0	513
Prey Veng	7.2	6,341	45.1	38.5	2.1	1.8	12.5	100.0	455
Pursat	28.6	2,364	30.1	55.0	0.0	0.0	14.9	100.0	675
Ratanak Kiri	54.1	1,265	56.0	33.9	2.5	0.3	7.3	100.0	684
Siemreap	18.4	6,737	41.7	51.6	0.0	2.3	4.4	100.0	1,242
Preah Sihanouk	25.3	1,025	27.5	48.2	0.2	1.0	23.1	100.0	259
Stung Treng	60.1	874	29.9	62.0	1.8	2.1	4.2	100.0	525
Svay Rieng	4.2	3,223	40.3	54.3	4.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	136
Takeo	19.7	4,911	30.7	44.8	0.7	0.0	23.9	100.0	966
Otdar Meanchey	51.4	1,059	16.7	37.5	0.5	0.7	44.5	100.0	544
Kep	18.6	232	29.4	59.9	0.0	0.0	10.7	100.0	43
Pailin	17.3	432	38.0	48.4	1.6	0.8	11.2	100.0	75
Tboung Khmum	19.5	3,855	30.3	58.9	8.2	2.1	0.5	100.0	753
Source of drinking water[2]									
Improved	11.7	77,726	36.5	42.3	1.7	1.4	18.1	100.0	9,131
Unimproved	43.2	3,512	37.8	52.3	1.0	1.3	7.6	100.0	1,517
Surface	63.6	4,584	30.9	59.2	1.0	0.3	8.5	100.0	2,913
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	38.3	17,163	38.0	46.1	2.3	1.1	12.4	100.0	6,581
Second	17.1	17,170	34.9	46.5	1.0	1.3	16.3	100.0	2,932
Middle	14.0	17,159	34.2	46.7	0.3	1.4	17.4	100.0	2,405
Fourth	7.4	17,165	28.6	51.7	0.7	0.9	18.2	100.0	1,267
Highest	2.2	17,166	25.9	55.4	0.0	0.0	18.7	100.0	377
Total	15.8	85,822	35.4	47.1	1.5	1.2	14.8	100.0	13,562

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Excludes water piped to a neighbor and those reporting a round trip collection time of zero minutes
[2] During the dry season

Table 16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of de jure population with sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of persons
Residence		
Urban	88.6	32,837
Rural	89.9	52,986
Province		
Banteay Meanchey	87.3	3,794
Battambang	89.6	6,251
Kampong Cham	93.1	5,919
Kampong Chhnang	96.5	2,829
Kampong Speu	83.0	4,830
Kampong Thom	90.9	3,888
Kampot	77.4	3,464
Kandal	92.9	6,208
Koh Kong	86.2	629
Kratie	95.2	2,050
Mondul Kiri	81.5	486
Phnom Penh	85.7	11,735
Preah Vihear	91.5	1,421
Prey Veng	95.2	6,341
Pursat	64.9	2,364
Ratanak Kiri	89.4	1,265
Siemreap	93.8	6,737
Preah Sihanouk	90.9	1,025
Stung Treng	82.5	874
Svay Rieng	92.4	3,223
Takeo	90.1	4,911
Otdar Meanchey	92.1	1,059
Kep	90.6	232
Pailin	91.5	432
Tboung Khmum	94.6	3,855
Source of drinking water		
Improved	89.5	77,726
Unimproved	88.3	3,512
Surface	87.3	4,584
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)		
Water on premises[2]	89.8	72,260
30 minutes or less	88.1	11,611
More than 30 minutes	90.1	1,098
Don't know	66.9	854
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	87.9	17,163
Second	89.4	17,170
Middle	90.3	17,159
Fourth	90.3	17,165
Highest	88.9	17,166
Total	89.4	85,822

[1] Defined as having sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month
[2] Includes water piped to a neighbor and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.5 Treatment of household drinking water

Percentage of de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Boiled	Bleach/ chlorine added	Strained through cloth	Ceramic, sand, or other filter	Solar disinfection	Let stand and settle	Other	Don't know	No treatment	Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[1]	Number of persons
Residence											
Urban	60.3	0.2	0.6	15.1	0.3	3.9	0.0	0.1	27.6	70.2	32,837
Rural	51.5	0.3	1.2	22.5	0.2	8.0	0.0	0.0	29.8	66.3	52,986
Province											
Banteay Meanchey	46.8	0.2	11.2	8.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	41.5	52.8	3,794
Battambang	60.6	0.2	0.7	16.8	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	31.8	67.5	6,251
Kampong Cham	52.3	0.0	0.3	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	38.0	61.9	5,919
Kampong Chhnang	49.5	0.1	0.0	35.8	0.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	28.1	69.3	2,829
Kampong Speu	68.0	0.1	1.1	4.6	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	26.4	72.1	4,830
Kampong Thom	40.4	0.6	1.5	54.0	0.2	4.4	0.2	0.0	26.0	72.5	3,888
Kampot	63.2	0.2	0.6	9.9	0.1	16.3	0.0	0.0	24.9	69.7	3,464
Kandal	70.1	0.2	0.1	5.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	25.7	74.1	6,208
Koh Kong	54.8	0.0	3.0	10.9	0.2	3.5	0.1	0.0	33.9	62.4	629
Kratie	60.4	0.5	0.6	21.8	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	28.4	70.2	2,050
Mondul Kiri	74.4	6.5	0.0	4.0	0.1	39.7	0.0	0.1	18.6	76.9	486
Phnom Penh	67.7	0.0	0.2	12.1	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.1	24.2	75.3	11,735
Preah Vihear	38.7	0.0	0.2	6.0	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	57.0	42.8	1,421
Prey Veng	49.5	0.2	0.1	24.4	0.4	17.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	67.4	6,341
Pursat	63.5	1.3	1.1	21.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	23.8	75.2	2,364
Ratanak Kiri	51.9	0.0	1.8	5.9	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.2	36.8	54.6	1,265
Siemreap	24.9	0.0	0.4	56.5	0.4	7.3	0.0	0.0	21.9	70.9	6,737
Preah Sihanouk	55.7	0.1	0.3	4.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	40.1	59.2	1,025
Stung Treng	64.1	0.0	0.9	12.9	3.2	7.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	74.5	874
Svay Rieng	43.9	0.0	0.1	37.2	0.1	54.9	0.0	0.0	13.5	65.8	3,223
Takeo	71.6	0.3	0.7	9.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	22.6	76.7	4,911
Otdar Meanchey	53.6	1.1	1.1	18.9	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	32.7	66.6	1,059
Kep	71.9	0.3	1.2	4.1	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	24.1	74.9	232
Pailin	43.1	0.9	1.5	7.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	50.6	48.6	432
Tboung Khmum	31.3	0.0	0.8	13.7	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.1	57.0	42.3	3,855
Source of drinking water											
Improved	54.3	0.2	1.0	19.4	0.2	6.3	0.0	0.0	29.5	67.3	77,726
Unimproved	48.7	0.3	0.5	29.0	0.0	3.9	0.2	0.0	30.5	67.6	3,512
Surface	67.9	0.6	1.8	16.2	0.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	18.6	76.8	4,584
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	50.1	0.4	1.2	20.9	0.1	7.0	0.0	0.0	31.9	64.3	17,163
Second	54.9	0.2	1.9	22.6	0.2	7.5	0.0	0.0	26.4	69.6	17,170
Middle	54.8	0.2	0.9	19.7	0.2	7.2	0.0	0.1	28.9	67.9	17,159
Fourth	54.9	0.2	0.6	14.6	0.1	6.4	0.0	0.1	32.6	64.2	17,165
Highest	59.6	0.1	0.3	20.5	0.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	25.1	73.1	17,166
Total	54.8	0.2	1.0	19.7	0.2	6.4	0.0	0.0	29.0	67.8	85,822

Note: Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.
[1] Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 16.6 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, and percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, according to residence, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation facility	**95.6**	**83.7**	**88.3**	**96.0**	**84.9**	**89.2**
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	38.5	2.7	16.6	37.1	2.5	15.7
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	55.9	77.1	68.9	57.6	78.7	70.6
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	1.2	3.5	2.6	1.2	3.3	2.5
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Composting toilet	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unimproved sanitation facility	**1.2**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.2**
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Bucket	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Open defecation (no facility/bush/ field)	**3.2**	**14.8**	**10.3**	**2.9**	**13.8**	**9.6**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	8,066	12,740	20,806	32,837	52,986	85,822
Location of toilet facility						
In own dwelling	67.0	30.7	45.9	66.3	30.9	45.5
In own yard/plot	30.6	62.8	49.4	31.6	63.6	50.4
Elsewhere	2.4	6.4	4.8	2.1	5.5	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility	7,806	10,859	18,665	31,895	45,685	77,579

Table 16.7 Sanitation service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation service, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	At least basic service[1]	Limited service[2]	Unimproved[3]	Open defecation	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	89.5	6.5	1.2	2.9	100.0	32,837
Rural	74.0	10.9	1.3	13.8	100.0	52,986
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	82.2	6.2	0.4	11.2	100.0	3,794
Battambang	83.6	10.0	0.2	6.1	100.0	6,251
Kampong Cham	78.1	5.4	3.1	13.3	100.0	5,919
Kampong Chhnang	65.0	12.8	3.0	19.1	100.0	2,829
Kampong Speu	76.3	10.7	0.1	12.8	100.0	4,830
Kampong Thom	74.5	17.6	0.3	7.6	100.0	3,888
Kampot	78.6	10.3	3.0	8.2	100.0	3,464
Kandal	85.7	10.0	1.7	2.6	100.0	6,208
Koh Kong	68.9	4.4	12.2	14.5	100.0	629
Kratie	65.2	5.4	1.5	27.9	100.0	2,050
Mondul Kiri	52.3	8.8	1.1	37.8	100.0	486
Phnom Penh	95.4	3.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	11,735
Preah Vihear	61.7	8.7	1.9	27.7	100.0	1,421
Prey Veng	87.1	9.1	0.4	3.4	100.0	6,341
Pursat	78.3	10.8	0.5	10.4	100.0	2,364
Ratanak Kiri	42.4	9.6	0.5	47.5	100.0	1,265
Siemreap	78.8	8.6	1.8	10.8	100.0	6,737
Preah Sihanouk	83.1	6.3	3.8	6.7	100.0	1,025
Stung Treng	47.2	10.3	0.3	42.2	100.0	874
Svay Rieng	78.8	18.0	0.4	2.8	100.0	3,223
Takeo	81.1	11.8	0.1	7.0	100.0	4,911
Otdar Meanchey	72.8	8.9	0.3	18.0	100.0	1,059
Kep	85.5	6.9	1.2	6.4	100.0	232
Pailin	79.0	9.5	0.9	10.7	100.0	432
Tboung Khmum	71.6	12.0	1.1	15.3	100.0	3,855
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	41.9	16.2	2.6	39.3	100.0	17,163
Second	82.7	10.8	1.0	5.5	100.0	17,170
Middle	83.0	12.5	1.7	2.8	100.0	17,159
Fourth	93.5	5.6	0.6	0.4	100.0	17,165
Highest	98.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	17,166
Total	79.9	9.2	1.2	9.6	100.0	85,822

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).
[1] Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately.
[2] Defined as use of improved facilities shared by two or more households
[3] Use of flush/pour flush toilet not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine; pit latrine without a slab/open pit; hanging toilets/latrine; or bucket

Percent distribution of de jure population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, and percentage of on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was safely disposed of in situ, percentage of on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was disposed of unsafely, and percentage of on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was removed for treatment, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Removed by a service provider to treatment plant	Removed by a service provider, don't know where	Buried in a covered pit	Emptied to uncovered pit, open ground, water body, or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where waste was taken	Never emptied	Don't know if ever emptied	Total	Excreta was safely disposed of in situ[1]	Excreta was disposed of unsafely[2]	Excreta was removed for treatment[3]	Number of persons with improved on-site sanitation facilities
Sanitation facility type													
Flush to septic tank	0.5	8.9	1.2	2.3	0.3	0.2	86.1	0.4	100.0	87.7	2.6	9.6	60,620
Latrines and other improved facilities	0.3	4.7	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	90.0	2.6	100.0	94.0	0.9	5.1	2,347
Flush to pit latrine	0.3	5.1	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.1	90.5	1.5	100.0	93.5	1.0	5.5	2,148
Ventilated improved pit latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.5	44.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	65
Pit latrine with slab	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.9	0.5	100.0	98.4	0.0	1.6	108
Composting toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	27
Residence													
Urban	0.7	12.6	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	83.1	0.7	100.0	84.9	1.6	13.5	19,311
Rural	0.4	7.1	1.2	2.7	0.3	0.2	87.7	0.4	100.0	89.3	3.0	7.7	43,657
Province													
Banteay Meanchey	0.0	22.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.4	75.8	0.2	100.0	76.1	1.3	22.6	3,110
Battambang	0.0	22.5	1.9	6.7	0.4	0.6	67.9	0.1	100.0	69.8	7.1	23.1	5,606
Kampong Cham	0.0	6.2	3.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	88.3	0.3	100.0	91.6	2.1	6.3	4,925
Kampong Chhnang	0.0	5.2	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	92.3	0.0	100.0	94.4	0.4	5.2	2,196
Kampong Speu	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	98.2	0.2	100.0	98.9	0.0	1.1	2,879
Kampong Thom	0.0	6.1	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	91.0	0.1	100.0	93.3	0.5	6.2	3,493
Kampot	0.2	9.0	0.4	3.4	0.6	0.2	85.9	0.3	100.0	86.6	4.0	9.4	2,934
Kandal	1.3	7.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	88.8	1.2	100.0	90.8	0.4	8.8	5,764
Koh Kong	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	97.7	0.3	100.0	98.4	0.6	1.0	449
Kratie	0.6	2.0	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	96.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	1.1	2.6	1,440
Mondul Kiri	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	94.0	0.9	100.0	94.9	0.2	4.9	247
Phnom Penh	0.9	30.3	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	64.2	2.5	100.0	67.8	1.1	31.1	2,254
Preah Vihear	0.2	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	96.6	0.3	100.0	97.0	0.0	3.0	994
Prey Veng	0.4	6.6	1.2	3.7	0.0	0.4	87.6	0.0	100.0	88.8	3.7	7.4	6,065
Pursat	1.8	4.4	0.3	6.1	3.5	1.3	82.3	0.4	100.0	83.0	9.6	7.5	1,688
Ratanak Kiri	0.2	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	87.9	8.6	100.0	96.7	0.0	3.3	645
Siemreap	1.0	5.8	1.9	2.2	0.2	0.0	88.1	0.9	100.0	90.9	2.4	6.8	5,235
Preah Sihanouk	0.5	2.6	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	92.7	1.5	100.0	95.7	1.1	3.2	873
Stung Treng	0.0	3.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.4	93.5	0.3	100.0	94.4	1.7	3.9	467
Svay Rieng	0.1	1.3	0.9	1.9	0.4	0.0	95.4	0.0	100.0	96.3	2.4	1.4	3,114
Takeo	1.6	9.9	0.5	3.5	0.1	0.1	84.0	0.1	100.0	84.7	3.6	11.7	4,128
Otdar Meanchey	0.0	7.8	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.3	90.7	0.0	100.0	91.3	0.6	8.1	825
Kep	0.8	5.8	1.8	3.5	0.5	0.2	87.2	0.3	100.0	89.3	4.0	6.7	177
Pailin	0.5	12.7	0.2	2.0	0.5	0.3	83.5	0.2	100.0	83.9	2.5	13.5	259
Tboung Khmum	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.2	94.0	0.5	100.0	94.4	3.0	2.6	3,199
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	0.1	3.3	0.7	2.4	0.6	0.1	91.9	1.0	100.0	93.6	2.9	3.5	9,623
Second	0.5	7.8	1.4	2.6	0.3	0.2	86.8	0.3	100.0	88.6	2.9	8.5	15,439
Middle	0.5	7.8	1.5	2.9	0.3	0.3	86.2	0.6	100.0	88.2	3.2	8.6	15,388
Fourth	0.4	9.5	0.9	1.9	0.2	0.2	86.5	0.5	100.0	87.9	2.1	10.0	13,721
Highest	0.9	17.0	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	79.1	0.3	100.0	80.5	1.3	18.2	8,797
Total	0.5	8.8	1.2	2.3	0.3	0.2	86.3	0.5	100.0	88.0	2.6	9.5	62,967

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.
[1] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was buried in a covered pit, never emptied, and don't know if ever emptied
[2] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water body, or other locations
[3] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or was removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location

Table 16.9 Management of household excreta

Percent distribution of de jure population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| Background characteristic | Connected to sewer | Using improved on-site sanitation facilities | | | Using improved sanitation facilities, on-site status unknown | Using unimproved sanitation facilities | Practicing open defecation | Total | Percentage connected to sewer, with safe disposal on-site, or with removal for treatment off-site | Number of persons |
		Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site						
Residence										
Urban	37.1	51.1	3.3	4.4	0.1	1.2	2.9	100.0	92.5	32,837
Rural	2.5	74.4	4.6	3.3	0.0	1.3	13.8	100.0	80.3	52,986
Province										
Banteay Meanchey	6.4	62.4	7.3	12.2	0.0	0.4	11.2	100.0	81.1	3,794
Battambang	4.0	63.6	11.9	14.2	0.0	0.2	6.1	100.0	81.7	6,251
Kampong Cham	0.3	78.7	3.4	1.1	0.0	3.1	13.3	100.0	80.2	5,919
Kampong Chhnang	0.2	75.4	1.5	0.7	0.0	3.0	19.1	100.0	76.3	2,829
Kampong Speu	27.4	59.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	12.8	100.0	87.1	4,830
Kampong Thom	2.2	84.8	3.2	1.9	0.1	0.3	7.6	100.0	88.8	3,888
Kampot	4.2	74.3	6.9	3.5	0.0	3.0	8.2	100.0	82.0	3,464
Kandal	2.8	87.7	1.5	3.7	0.0	1.7	2.6	100.0	94.2	6,208
Koh Kong	1.9	70.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	12.2	14.5	100.0	72.9	629
Kratie	0.4	68.0	1.3	0.9	0.0	1.5	27.9	100.0	69.3	2,050
Mondul Kiri	10.1	49.1	0.4	1.4	0.0	1.1	37.8	100.0	60.7	486
Phnom Penh	79.6	13.3	3.1	2.9	0.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	95.7	11,735
Preah Vihear	0.5	67.8	0.3	1.8	0.0	1.9	27.7	100.0	70.1	1,421
Prey Veng	0.6	86.6	5.0	4.0	0.0	0.4	3.4	100.0	91.2	6,341
Pursat	17.7	59.4	8.3	3.7	0.0	0.5	10.4	100.0	80.8	2,364
Ratanak Kiri	0.8	50.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	47.5	100.0	51.7	1,265
Siemreap	9.7	70.8	3.5	3.3	0.0	1.8	10.8	100.0	83.9	6,737
Preah Sihanouk	3.6	82.0	2.3	0.9	0.7	3.8	6.7	100.0	86.4	1,025
Stung Treng	4.1	50.7	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.3	42.2	100.0	55.7	874
Svay Rieng	0.2	93.2	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	2.8	100.0	93.7	3,223
Takeo	8.8	71.5	7.7	4.8	0.0	0.1	7.0	100.0	85.1	4,911
Otdar Meanchey	3.7	72.9	2.2	2.8	0.0	0.3	18.0	100.0	79.5	1,059
Kep	16.2	69.3	5.4	1.5	0.0	1.2	6.4	100.0	87.0	232
Pailin	28.4	51.0	4.8	4.3	0.0	0.9	10.7	100.0	83.7	432
Tboung Khmum	0.5	79.0	2.5	1.5	0.0	1.1	15.3	100.0	81.1	3,855
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.0	52.7	2.4	1.0	0.0	2.6	39.3	100.0	55.7	17,163
Second	3.5	80.7	4.9	4.3	0.0	1.0	5.5	100.0	88.5	17,170
Middle	5.8	80.3	5.4	4.0	0.0	1.7	2.8	100.0	90.1	17,159
Fourth	19.1	71.4	4.3	4.2	0.0	0.6	0.4	100.0	94.8	17,165
Highest	48.3	42.4	3.7	5.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	95.9	17,166
Total	15.7	65.5	4.1	3.7	0.0	1.2	9.6	100.0	85.0	85,822

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

Table 16.10 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last fecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other	Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately[1]	Number of children
Age of child in months										
0–1	1.4	19.8	34.6	5.2	29.9	9.1	0.0	100.0	21.2	259
2–3	0.9	21.0	36.6	4.2	26.8	10.2	0.3	100.0	21.9	284
4–5	0.8	22.8	30.9	5.1	25.7	14.8	0.0	100.0	23.5	266
6–8	1.0	20.0	32.6	5.5	29.7	11.2	0.0	100.0	21.0	407
9–11	5.8	24.5	25.6	3.8	27.6	12.2	0.5	100.0	30.3	398
12–17	7.7	26.1	27.7	4.4	21.2	12.8	0.0	100.0	33.7	756
18–23	8.7	31.9	28.4	3.4	16.1	11.4	0.1	100.0	40.7	761
6–23	6.5	26.7	28.4	4.2	22.1	12.0	0.1	100.0	33.2	2,321
Type of toilet facility[2]										
Improved sanitation facility	5.7	27.4	27.9	4.0	25.4	9.5	0.1	100.0	33.1	2,768
Unimproved facility	3.3	26.1	22.1	11.0	22.2	15.2	0.0	100.0	29.5	40
Open defecation	0.6	6.3	47.5	6.8	7.2	31.5	0.1	100.0	6.9	322
Residence										
Urban	4.6	31.1	14.4	2.7	41.5	5.7	0.0	100.0	35.8	1,153
Rural	5.4	21.8	38.9	5.3	13.0	15.4	0.2	100.0	27.2	1,977
Province										
Banteay Meanchey	31.8	25.4	28.4	2.2	7.2	5.0	0.0	100.0	57.2	127
Battambang	3.0	27.8	42.8	2.5	17.2	6.7	0.0	100.0	30.8	210
Kampong Cham	2.1	43.0	35.8	3.6	3.1	12.6	0.0	100.0	45.1	171
Kampong Chhnang	6.7	4.3	48.9	2.9	14.9	21.6	0.7	100.0	11.1	128
Kampong Speu	1.6	26.3	59.7	0.7	6.5	5.3	0.0	100.0	27.8	167
Kampong Thom	9.3	6.5	41.7	0.8	23.3	18.3	0.0	100.0	15.8	164
Kampot	0.9	7.2	21.5	2.2	27.6	40.6	0.0	100.0	8.1	127
Kandal	2.6	20.6	8.3	6.9	45.5	16.1	0.0	100.0	23.2	255
Koh Kong	11.7	22.3	7.0	17.0	37.4	4.5	0.0	100.0	34.0	27
Kratie	3.4	6.3	45.8	9.5	14.6	19.1	1.3	100.0	9.7	88
Mondul Kiri	7.6	13.3	25.4	3.8	19.7	30.2	0.0	100.0	21.0	22
Phnom Penh	0.3	46.7	0.7	1.1	50.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	47.0	381
Preah Vihear	0.9	9.3	41.4	1.4	14.7	31.7	0.5	100.0	10.2	58
Prey Veng	10.5	23.5	37.4	9.3	8.0	11.4	0.0	100.0	34.0	237
Pursat	6.9	22.9	36.1	11.9	6.2	16.1	0.0	100.0	29.8	76
Ratanak Kiri	5.0	8.7	15.2	0.7	10.3	60.0	0.0	100.0	13.7	53
Siemreap	0.6	23.4	45.8	2.3	26.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	24.0	240
Preah Sihanouk	0.8	2.7	7.9	1.8	75.0	11.7	0.0	100.0	3.6	43
Stung Treng	4.8	13.6	32.6	4.9	22.4	21.7	0.0	100.0	18.4	41
Svay Rieng	6.7	15.0	47.4	6.7	16.6	7.3	0.3	100.0	21.7	128
Takeo	6.5	40.3	6.1	13.4	26.6	7.0	0.0	100.0	46.8	185
Otdar Meanchey	5.2	12.0	62.3	0.8	14.1	5.6	0.0	100.0	17.2	42
Kep	2.6	40.0	6.0	7.1	41.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	42.6	8
Pailin	9.3	21.9	22.6	2.0	34.9	9.3	0.0	100.0	31.2	15
Tboung Khmum	3.5	44.1	30.3	1.9	12.7	6.7	0.9	100.0	47.6	137
Mother's education										
No education	4.1	21.7	32.3	7.2	12.4	22.2	0.1	100.0	25.8	326
Primary	4.2	21.2	34.4	5.7	20.0	14.5	0.1	100.0	25.4	1,242
Secondary	6.1	28.8	28.3	2.8	25.4	8.5	0.1	100.0	34.9	1,349
More than secondary	6.1	31.3	10.2	1.9	48.8	1.6	0.2	100.0	37.3	214
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.9	13.4	47.7	5.4	5.7	24.9	0.0	100.0	16.3	662
Second	7.7	24.1	38.2	5.4	12.5	11.8	0.2	100.0	31.9	629
Middle	5.3	27.6	29.3	5.0	21.1	11.6	0.2	100.0	32.9	635
Fourth	5.3	26.2	23.5	4.4	33.4	7.0	0.1	100.0	31.6	657
Highest	4.3	36.9	7.1	1.1	48.4	2.1	0.1	100.0	41.2	548
Total	5.1	25.2	29.9	4.3	23.5	11.8	0.1	100.0	30.4	3,130

[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine or if the fecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine.
[2] See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

Table 16.11 Handwashing

Percentage of the de jure population for whom the place most often used for washing hands was observed, by whether the location was fixed or mobile, and total percentage of the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed; among the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed, percentage with water available, percentage with soap available, and percentage with a cleansing agent other than soap available; percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility; and percentage with a limited handwashing facility, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage of de jure population for whom place for washing hands was observed:			Number of persons	Place for handwashing observed and:			Number of persons for whom place for hand-washing was observed	Percentage of de jure population with a basic hand-washing facility[3]	Percentage of de jure population with a limited hand-washing facility[4]	Number of persons for whom a place for hand-washing was observed or with no place for hand-washing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Place for hand-washing was a fixed place	Place for hand-washing was mobile	Total		Water available	Soap available[1]	Cleansing agent other than soap available[2]				
Residence											
Urban	87.6	4.9	92.6	32,837	99.8	96.8	0.1	30,392	90.0	3.0	32,658
Rural	72.7	12.9	85.5	52,986	99.0	92.2	0.2	45,321	80.1	7.0	52,064
Province											
Banteay Meanchey	87.0	12.6	99.6	3,794	99.7	95.7	0.2	3,777	95.3	4.3	3,794
Battambang	76.7	4.7	81.4	6,251	100.0	95.9	0.3	5,088	78.2	3.3	6,244
Kampong Cham	73.3	1.6	74.9	5,919	99.5	92.9	0.0	4,432	70.0	5.3	5,887
Kampong Chhnang	66.1	32.5	98.6	2,829	100.0	93.8	0.0	2,790	92.6	6.1	2,827
Kampong Speu	86.8	0.6	87.4	4,830	99.1	90.1	0.0	4,221	78.4	9.1	4,823
Kampong Thom	75.3	10.1	85.4	3,888	99.7	97.6	0.4	3,322	83.5	2.2	3,876
Kampot	58.0	21.5	79.6	3,464	89.9	79.6	0.2	2,756	71.1	19.1	3,057
Kandal	70.9	6.6	77.5	6,208	98.8	88.9	0.1	4,812	68.8	8.9	6,194
Koh Kong	98.9	0.8	99.7	629	99.9	96.0	0.9	627	95.7	4.0	629
Kratie	49.0	27.5	76.5	2,050	99.9	96.7	0.0	1,569	74.0	2.5	2,050
Mondul Kiri	99.6	0.1	99.6	486	99.2	93.4	0.1	484	92.3	7.3	486
Phnom Penh	99.4	0.5	99.9	11,735	100.0	99.7	0.1	11,723	99.6	0.4	11,723
Preah Vihear	79.2	1.2	80.4	1,421	97.2	89.9	0.0	1,142	70.7	9.9	1,419
Prey Veng	73.4	13.4	86.7	6,341	100.0	98.9	0.8	5,500	85.9	1.0	6,329
Pursat	30.4	33.9	64.3	2,364	99.4	97.4	0.2	1,521	74.5	2.3	1,981
Ratanak Kiri	73.8	8.4	82.2	1,265	98.9	90.6	0.1	1,040	75.5	8.1	1,243
Siemreap	77.4	17.2	94.6	6,737	99.9	90.5	0.0	6,374	85.9	9.2	6,707
Preah Sihanouk	75.6	1.2	76.8	1,025	100.0	99.7	0.0	787	76.9	0.2	1,021
Stung Treng	49.5	20.2	69.7	874	98.8	93.0	0.4	609	67.7	5.9	828
Svay Rieng	99.5	0.2	99.7	3,223	100.0	95.6	0.0	3,212	95.4	4.4	3,221
Takeo	74.5	21.0	95.6	4,911	99.7	95.4	0.0	4,693	91.4	4.7	4,882
Otdar Meanchey	99.9	0.1	100.0	1,059	99.9	93.9	0.2	1,059	93.8	6.2	1,059
Kep	35.1	19.3	54.4	232	99.5	98.8	0.0	126	69.5	1.2	179
Pailin	77.5	19.5	97.0	432	99.5	95.7	0.4	418	94.1	4.7	424
Tboung Khmum	90.0	4.1	94.1	3,855	100.0	86.5	0.0	3,629	81.7	12.7	3,843
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	67.9	14.5	82.5	17,163	98.6	87.9	0.2	14,151	73.6	10.5	16,813
Second	73.4	11.6	85.1	17,170	99.3	93.0	0.2	14,605	80.1	6.2	16,930
Middle	75.2	11.6	86.9	17,159	99.0	93.0	0.1	14,908	81.7	6.4	16,917
Fourth	82.7	8.3	91.0	17,165	99.5	96.6	0.1	15,618	88.9	3.2	16,955
Highest	92.7	3.0	95.7	17,166	100.0	98.9	0.1	16,430	95.0	1.0	17,107
Total	78.4	9.8	88.2	85,822	99.3	94.1	0.1	75,713	83.9	5.5	84,722

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form.
[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.
[3] The availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
[4] The availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and/or water

Table 16.12 Menstrual hygiene

Among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period, and among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their last menstrual period, percentage who were able to wash and change in privacy while at home and percentage who were able to both wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| Background characteristic | Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used the specified materials to collect or absorb blood from most recent menstrual period | | | | | | | | | Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their last menstrual period | | |
	Reusable sanitary pads	Disposable sanitary pads	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Cloth	Underwear only	Other	Nothing	Number of women	Percentage able to wash and change in privacy	Percentage able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during last menstrua-tion[1]	Number of women
Age												
15–19	34.2	67.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	2,861	96.4	95.7	2,757
20–24	33.7	67.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.5	2,345	94.1	92.7	2,220
25–29	33.2	67.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.8	2,674	95.2	93.3	2,554
30–34	31.8	67.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.1	0.0	1.0	2,983	96.3	92.9	2,868
35–39	32.3	66.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.3	0.0	1.6	3,055	96.6	92.5	2,945
40–44	30.7	63.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	6.3	0.0	3.0	2,357	97.6	89.4	2,263
45–49	29.6	59.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	8.8	0.2	3.9	1,300	97.1	86.0	1,276
Residence												
Urban	26.7	74.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	7,722	96.4	95.3	7,280
Rural	36.9	59.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	5.0	0.0	2.2	9,852	95.9	90.1	9,602
Province												
Banteay Meanchey	66.0	30.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.6	685	93.6	90.9	684
Battambang	6.5	89.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.9	0.1	0.9	1,227	97.1	94.7	1,224
Kampong Cham	25.1	82.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	1,028	92.6	92.3	979
Kampong Chhnang	34.8	79.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.5	596	91.2	86.7	587
Kampong Speu	85.9	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.1	1,069	92.7	90.6	845
Kampong Thom	58.5	54.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.2	0.0	0.6	709	99.2	92.4	696
Kampot	56.2	44.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	671	98.1	98.1	659
Kandal	1.0	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	1,319	99.0	98.1	1,138
Koh Kong	0.7	98.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	128	93.9	93.0	128
Kratie	56.0	38.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.1	0.0	0.9	365	99.2	94.5	365
Mondul Kiri	60.8	30.0	0.1	0.1	3.7	7.4	0.0	0.6	101	100.0	94.1	101
Phnom Penh	4.5	96.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	3,023	98.9	98.6	3,016
Preah Vihear	27.1	53.9	0.0	0.0	5.0	21.0	0.0	1.2	284	97.6	84.2	255
Prey Veng	38.4	53.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	5.4	0.0	3.7	1,066	98.8	91.0	1,026
Pursat	36.5	59.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	8.3	0.0	1.6	387	95.8	91.9	385
Ratanak Kiri	24.7	47.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	13.2	0.0	14.5	259	78.7	62.2	240
Siemreap	34.0	56.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	7.7	0.0	1.1	1,425	99.2	91.5	1,423
Preah Sihanouk	51.6	47.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	229	99.5	98.8	228
Stung Treng	5.2	78.7	0.0	0.0	8.0	14.5	0.0	1.2	172	96.2	85.0	170
Svay Rieng	86.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	5.9	670	85.9	73.2	668
Takeo	49.9	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	1,044	89.5	88.2	961
Otdar Meanchey	46.0	44.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.8	0.0	3.9	219	99.7	91.4	219
Kep	73.6	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	49	98.8	98.6	49
Pailin	31.2	65.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.3	0.0	2.0	88	98.7	96.3	85
Tboung Khmum	0.8	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	3.9	760	98.2	93.1	751
Education												
No education	33.3	54.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	10.1	0.0	5.2	1,944	95.0	82.3	1,892
Primary	33.6	63.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.4	0.0	1.7	6,614	96.1	91.0	6,326
Secondary	32.5	69.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.3	7,663	96.2	95.2	7,349
More than secondary	25.0	77.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	1,353	97.6	97.3	1,314
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	33.7	55.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	9.6	0.0	3.4	2,890	95.1	85.0	2,800
Second	38.8	59.6	0.1	0.0	1.3	4.0	0.0	2.0	3,107	95.3	90.0	2,985
Middle	40.3	59.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.5	0.0	1.3	3,411	95.7	92.4	3,235
Fourth	32.6	67.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.6	3,898	96.4	94.7	3,701
Highest	20.4	81.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	4,267	97.4	96.8	4,160
Total	32.4	66.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.2	0.0	1.4	17,574	96.1	92.3	16,881

[1] Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool

DISABILITY

17

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Key Findings

- **Disability by domain:** 21% of household members age 5 or above have some level of difficulty in at least one functional domain, and 4% have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain.

- **Disability by age:** The proportion of household members who have some difficulty in at least one domain generally rises with increasing age. For instance, less than 2% of household members in the age groups below 40 years have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain, as compared with 20% of those age 60 and above.

- **Disability by marital status:** 20% each of women and men who are widowed have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain compared to 6% or less among women and 10% or less among men in other marital status categories.

- **Disability by residence:** 7% of rural women and 6% of rural men have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain compared to 4% of urban women and 3% of urban men.

- **Disability by education and household wealth:** The percentages of men and women who have some difficulty or have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain generally decline with increasing education and household wealth.

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The 2021–22 CDHS included The DHS Program's disability module, a series of questions based on the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) questions, which in turn are based on the framework of the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health. The questions address six core functional domains—seeing, hearing, communication, cognition, walking, and self-care—and provide basic necessary information on disability comparable to that being collected worldwide via the WG disability tools.

In Cambodia, the percentage of the population living with disabilities is one of the highest in the world. In 2009, the government of Cambodia promulgated the Law on the Protection and the Promotion of the Rights of People with Disabilities, which provides for the right of people with disabilities to be employed without discrimination in the public and private sectors. It requires companies employing more than a certain number of full-time workers to employ full-time a proportional number of disabled people. It further requires that reasonable accommodations be made at the workplace.

17.1 DISABILITY BY DOMAIN AND AGE

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all household members and visitors on whether they had no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or no ability at all in the

specified domain. The results, based on 74,341 people, are presented in **Table 17.1** for the de facto household population age 5 and older.

> **Functional domains**
> Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.
> ***Sample:*** De facto household population age 5 and above

Overall, 21% of de facto household members age 5 and older have some level of difficulty in at least one domain. Four percent either have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain. Difficulty seeing was more commonly reported than other difficulties.

The percentage of people who have some level of difficulty in at least one domain rises sharply after age 50. Forty-seven percent of people age 50–59 and 57% of those age 60 or older have some level of difficulty in at least one domain. The percentage of people who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain increases steadily with increasing age.

17.2 DISABILITY AMONG ADULTS BY OTHER BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

> **Functional domains**
> Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.
> ***Sample:*** De facto household population age 15 or above

Tables 17.2.1 and **17.2.2** present disability data for de facto household members age 15 and older by background characteristics. Sixty-six percent of women and 72% of men have no difficulty in any domain. Twenty-four percent of women and 19% of men have difficulty seeing, the most prominent type of difficulty in the population. The next most common difficulty reported is difficulty remembering or concentrating (20% of women and 14% of men). Overall, 28% of women and 23% of men have some difficulty in at least one domain.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The data show that widowed women and widowed men are more likely to have difficulty in any domain than other women and men. Fifty percent of widowed women and 43% of widowed men have some difficulty in at least one domain, whereas 20% each of widowed women and widowed men have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain (**Tables 17.2.1** and **17.2.2**).

- By province, the percentages of women and men who have some difficulty in at least one domain are highest in Banteay Meanchey (47% and 41%, respectively) and lowest in Kampong Speu (5% and 6%, respectively).

- The percentage of women who have some difficulty in at least one domain decreases with increasing education, from 43% among those with no education to 12% among those with more than a secondary education.

- A smaller percentage of women in the highest wealth quintile have some difficulty in at least one domain (22%) compared to women in the lowest wealth quintile (34%) (**Table 17.2.1**).

- Similar to the case with women, the percentage of men who have some difficulty in at least one domain generally decreases with increasing education and wealth (**Table 17.2.2**).

- The proportions of women and men who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all are 6% and 5%, respectively. It is noteworthy that these proportions have an inverse relationship with education and household wealth (**Tables 17.2.1** and **17.2.2**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on disability, see the following tables:

Table 17.1 Disability by domain and age

Percent distribution of the de facto household population age 5 and over by degree of difficulty in functioning according to domain, and percent distribution by highest degree of difficulty in functioning in at least one domain by age, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Domain and age	Degree of difficulty						A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all	Number of persons
	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Don't know	Total		
Domain								
Difficulty seeing	83.3	15.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.7	74,341
Difficulty hearing	93.1	5.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.0	74,341
Difficulty communicating	96.1	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.8	74,341
Difficulty remembering or concentrating	86.6	11.9	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.4	74,341
Difficulty walking or climbing steps	90.1	8.1	1.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.8	74,341
Difficulty washing all over or dressing	96.4	3.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.7	74,341
Difficulty in at least one domain[1,2]								
5–9	92.7	6.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	0.8	8,864
10–14	95.8	3.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	1.0	9,107
15–19	94.5	4.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	1.3	6,369
20–29	90.9	7.6	0.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	1.4	11,227
30–39	84.3	14.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	1.5	13,031
40–49	68.1	29.2	2.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	2.6	8,616
50–59	47.4	46.7	5.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	5.9	8,284
60+	22.6	57.3	17.5	2.6	0.1	100.0	20.1	8,840
Age 15 and over	69.2	25.6	4.4	0.8	0.1	100.0	5.2	56,366
Total	75.2	20.6	3.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	4.2	74,341

[1] If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.
[2] Excludes 4 cases for which age is unknown

Table 17.2.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women

Percentage of de facto female household members age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, and by highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Domain						Difficulty in at least one domain[1]				A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain	Number of women
		Seeing	Hearing	Commu-nicating	Remem-bering or concen-trating	Walking or climbing steps	Washing all over or dressing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all		
Marital status[2]													
Never married	84.5	8.7	5.4	4.4	9.1	5.1	2.9	11.1	2.6	1.7	4.4	2.9	5,480
Married/living together	68.7	21.5	7.2	3.1	17.0	11.6	2.7	27.9	3.0	0.3	3.3	1.0	19,612
Divorced or separated	63.8	25.7	7.6	3.7	20.7	13.6	3.3	30.4	5.2	0.6	5.8	1.1	1,140
Widowed	30.7	55.6	30.2	14.8	46.0	43.3	15.4	49.8	17.0	2.6	19.6	9.3	3,945
Residence													
Urban	73.5	18.8	7.1	3.9	13.8	11.5	3.7	22.0	3.7	0.7	4.4	1.6	12,007
Rural	61.7	27.1	11.7	5.6	23.2	16.7	5.0	31.7	5.6	1.0	6.5	2.9	18,172
Region													
Banteay Meanchey	48.9	34.1	10.9	4.3	34.1	25.6	3.9	46.8	3.7	0.6	4.3	1.8	1,295
Battambang	49.1	32.6	12.4	2.5	35.6	18.7	5.0	38.2	11.4	1.2	12.6	4.5	2,146
Kampong Cham	69.0	19.8	12.7	11.0	23.2	17.0	6.8	24.5	5.2	1.	6.4	3.8	1,998
Kampong Chhnang	59.2	32.8	9.7	3.7	19.7	23.6	3.0	33.4	6.7	0.6	7.3	2.8	1,035
Kampong Speu	92.1	5.2	4.3	3.1	3.5	4.7	2.7	5.4	1.9	0.6	2.6	1.6	1,786
Kampong Thom	51.9	34.9	11.7	5.7	28.6	22.3	4.7	39.5	7.4	1.1	8.5	4.1	1,279
Kampot	70.9	22.9	14.2	12.6	13.5	12.5	8.0	23.6	4.4	1.1	5.5	2.7	1,256
Kandal	78.6	16.4	7.8	3.1	9.2	8.9	3.2	17.8	2.7	0.9	3.6	1.5	2,266
Koh Kong	75.2	22.2	7.4	3.6	8.0	7.3	4.1	20.6	3.7	0.5	4.3	2.0	218
Kratie	71.6	17.7	5.4	3.1	19.5	10.1	1.9	24.8	2.7	0.9	3.6	1.6	712
Mondul Kiri	58.3	23.7	10.6	8.9	28.1	18.7	4.0	32.3	8.9	0.5	9.4	4.1	148
Phnom Penh	76.8	16.7	5.7	4.4	10.4	11.4	3.8	19.5	3.1	0.7	3.7	1.3	4,366
Preah Vihear	65.0	28.0	6.3	2.2	10.6	13.3	2.5	28.8	5.5	0.6	6.1	2.2	453
Prey Veng	61.7	29.9	10.4	3.5	21.6	11.7	5.8	32.4	5.1	0.8	5.9	2.1	2,149
Pursat	54.0	29.6	15.6	9.6	24.8	25.0	9.1	37.6	7.0	1.3	8.3	3.8	791
Ratanak Kiri	70.3	21.9	14.2	8.1	15.0	9.7	3.7	23.4	5.0	1.3	6.3	2.6	404
Siemreap	63.8	27.1	10.1	4.1	17.7	10.5	4.7	33.1	2.7	0.4	3.1	0.8	2,209
Preah Sihanouk	60.1	26.8	11.5	3.6	24.9	19.1	6.4	34.0	5.4	0.5	5.9	2.0	359
Stung Treng	57.4	26.2	10.8	8.0	27.1	15.8	2.1	32.2	8.7	1.8	10.5	4.4	277
Svay Rieng	67.9	22.6	7.1	3.5	20.8	16.6	2.2	25.2	5.4	1.4	6.8	3.5	1,154
Takeo	68.7	24.4	11.4	6.1	17.0	11.9	6.3	26.3	3.8	0.8	4.6	2.2	1,900
Otdar Meanchey	80.0	14.5	4.8	1.8	11.8	6.7	1.8	17.5	1.7	0.8	2.4	1.5	360
Kep	62.2	24.0	12.7	6.0	24.6	23.3	5.7	30.6	6.9	0.3	7.2	2.8	83
Pailin	50.5	35.5	15.6	6.9	34.4	25.1	4.0	39.0	9.8	0.7	10.5	4.3	139
Tboung Khmum	47.4	33.3	17.5	2.0	39.8	26.0	2.0	45.0	6.7	0.9	7.6	3.4	1,395
Education													
No education	42.7	42.4	23.1	12.5	37.1	31.6	11.2	42.6	12.0	2.7	14.7	7.4	6,689
Primary	64.2	25.5	8.9	3.9	20.1	14.2	3.6	31.2	4.1	0.5	4.6	1.4	12,301
Secondary	82.8	10.7	3.1	1.6	8.6	5.0	1.3	15.7	1.2	0.2	1.4	0.4	9,567
More than secondary	87.5	8.7	1.7	0.5	4.4	2.4	0.8	11.7	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.0	1,508
Don't know	47.2	42.5	20.0	9.3	35.1	30.0	17.1	37.6	12.2	2.9	15.2	10.3	114
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	57.2	30.5	14.5	6.9	26.7	19.7	5.7	34.4	7.3	1.1	8.4	3.6	5,642
Second	60.2	28.7	12.2	5.7	23.8	17.7	5.3	33.3	5.3	1.1	6.4	2.9	5,982
Middle	66.6	24.0	9.7	4.8	20.2	14.8	4.5	27.8	4.7	0.9	5.6	2.4	6,082
Fourth	72.3	19.3	8.0	4.0	15.4	11.6	3.7	22.8	4.1	0.7	4.8	1.9	6,132
Highest	74.6	17.3	5.6	3.3	12.3	9.9	3.1	21.8	2.9	0.6	3.5	1.3	6,342
Total	66.4	23.8	9.9	4.9	19.5	14.6	4.5	27.8	4.8	0.9	5.7	2.4	30,179

[1] If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.
[2] Excludes 3 cases for which marital status is missing

Table 17.2.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men

Percentage of de facto male household members age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, and by highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Domain						Difficulty in at least one domain[1]				A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain	Number of men
		Seeing	Hearing	Commu-nicating	Remem-bering or concen-trating	Walking or climbing steps	Washing all over or dressing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all		
Marital status[2]													
Never married	92.3	3.0	1.9	2.7	4.0	2.1	1.7	4.8	1.7	1.1	2.8	1.5	6,653
Married/living together	66.5	23.8	8.3	3.8	16.2	11.9	3.3	28.9	4.1	0.5	4.6	1.3	18,359
Divorced or separated	72.2	15.7	7.3	7.3	16.4	10.9	4.6	17.6	9.0	1.2	10.2	2.7	434
Widowed	37.0	47.6	27.6	18.3	40.6	37.9	14.5	43.2	16.0	3.8	19.9	8.7	744
Residence													
Urban	78.2	15.1	5.0	3.2	9.7	8.0	2.6	18.4	2.8	0.5	3.3	1.1	10,632
Rural	68.3	21.8	8.7	4.5	16.6	11.6	3.6	26.1	4.6	0.9	5.5	2.0	15,560
Region													
Banteay Meanchey	54.5	28.2	10.0	4.5	28.3	18.8	3.6	40.7	4.3	0.5	4.8	1.5	1,075
Battambang	54.8	28.2	10.6	2.6	27.7	13.5	3.3	34.8	8.8	1.4	10.3	2.9	1,924
Kampong Cham	78.4	12.4	7.5	6.4	14.5	10.5	3.7	17.3	3.5	0.8	4.3	2.4	1,713
Kampong Chhnang	62.2	28.7	6.1	4.3	12.4	17.8	2.3	31.7	5.4	0.7	6.1	2.4	823
Kampong Speu	92.1	5.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	3.8	1.9	5.8	1.8	0.3	2.1	0.7	1,482
Kampong Thom	59.1	26.9	10.0	5.5	23.4	17.0	5.1	33.8	5.8	1.3	7.1	3.0	1,140
Kampot	77.8	17.6	10.5	10.0	11.1	9.2	5.3	17.0	4.0	1.2	5.2	2.3	1,018
Kandal	81.6	14.5	5.6	2.3	6.3	6.0	1.8	15.9	1.4	1.0	2.4	1.3	1,999
Koh Kong	78.5	19.5	5.0	3.1	5.3	3.5	1.6	18.8	2.2	0.4	2.7	1.3	204
Kratie	78.9	13.5	3.7	2.2	12.5	4.7	1.6	18.9	1.8	0.4	2.2	1.1	685
Mondul Kiri	60.7	24.4	9.1	5.1	22.0	12.9	2.3	31.0	7.0	0.8	7.8	2.7	141
Phnom Penh	82.1	12.2	4.1	3.4	7.2	7.3	2.6	15.3	2.4	0.3	2.7	0.6	4,035
Preah Vihear	70.2	23.6	5.5	1.2	7.0	9.0	1.0	24.7	4.6	0.4	5.0	1.3	413
Prey Veng	70.9	21.4	6.3	3.1	14.9	7.0	3.5	24.0	4.2	0.8	5.1	1.5	1,769
Pursat	62.4	24.7	12.1	7.3	18.0	19.4	6.6	31.5	5.5	0.5	6.1	2.8	745
Ratanak Kiri	72.1	20.4	10.8	6.4	11.1	7.6	3.6	22.8	4.2	0.8	5.0	1.6	408
Siemreap	70.0	23.5	7.2	4.3	10.8	9.5	4.7	26.1	3.7	0.1	3.9	0.6	1,932
Preah Sihanouk	61.7	24.5	9.9	3.1	18.5	15.3	4.9	33.0	4.4	0.7	5.1	2.7	332
Stung Treng	63.1	20.8	10.3	6.6	19.8	12.8	2.4	28.3	7.2	1.4	8.6	3.1	255
Svay Rieng	78.6	15.0	4.4	2.0	10.5	9.4	1.4	17.6	2.8	0.9	3.8	1.2	947
Takeo	73.0	20.9	9.3	5.3	11.1	8.2	4.4	21.4	3.6	1.2	4.9	2.2	1,488
Otdar Meanchey	82.3	11.2	2.7	1.2	9.1	5.6	1.5	14.4	2.8	0.6	3.3	1.0	329
Kep	66.9	20.7	10.2	4.2	19.3	17.4	4.3	27.7	4.6	0.9	5.4	2.5	76
Pailin	55.6	30.4	11.6	4.8	24.1	21.0	3.1	37.8	5.9	0.7	6.6	2.0	132
Tboung Khmum	56.1	26.8	11.0	2.0	29.9	16.0	2.2	37.3	5.2	1.4	6.6	1.8	1,126
Education													
No education	54.4	32.2	17.4	12.2	27.7	20.2	8.9	32.9	9.0	3.7	12.7	6.4	3,082
Primary	66.7	22.8	8.5	4.2	16.8	12.8	3.5	27.9	4.9	0.5	5.4	1.6	9,932
Secondary	80.4	13.3	4.0	1.9	8.7	6.0	1.6	17.4	1.9	0.2	2.1	0.4	11,024
More than secondary	86.5	9.7	1.6	1.0	4.1	2.9	1.1	12.3	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.1	1,923
Don't know	49.9	36.6	13.5	6.8	24.4	20.0	9.9	33.6	9.4	3.6	13.1	7.3	231
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	66.6	22.3	9.5	5.3	17.8	12.8	4.1	26.1	6.0	1.2	7.2	2.7	4,906
Second	67.1	23.0	9.8	5.6	17.5	13.0	4.1	26.9	5.0	0.9	5.9	2.3	5,094
Middle	72.0	19.9	7.5	3.6	14.1	9.8	3.1	23.4	3.7	0.8	4.6	1.4	5,115
Fourth	76.7	15.6	5.5	3.3	11.4	8.9	2.7	20.0	2.8	0.5	3.3	1.1	5,425
Highest	78.0	15.2	4.2	2.4	9.1	6.8	2.2	19.2	2.3	0.4	2.7	0.7	5,651
Total	72.3	19.1	7.2	4.0	13.8	10.2	3.2	23.0	3.9	0.7	4.7	1.6	26,191

[1] If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.
[2] Excludes one case for which marital status is unknown.

ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY

18

Key Findings

- **Adult mortality:** The adult mortality rate is 1.30 deaths per 1,000 population among women and 2.81 deaths per 1,000 population among men.
- **Lifetime risk of maternal death:** The lifetime risk of maternal death indicates that 1 in 250 women in Cambodia will die from maternal causes.
- **Maternal mortality ratio:** The maternal mortality ratio for the 7-year period before the 2021–22 CDHS is estimated at 154 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.
- **Pregnancy-related mortality ratio:** The estimated pregnancy-related mortality ratio for the 7-year period preceding the 2021–22 CDHS is 163 deaths per 100,000 live births.

Adult and maternal mortality indicators can be used to assess the health status of a population. In most developing countries, reproductive health is a major concern, and there is a need for reliable data on maternal deaths.

WHO explains the problem of maternal mortality using a delay model that includes delays in seeking health care, delays in reaching health facilities, and poor health services in facilities. This model has been associated with human, health system, and socioeconomic factors such as poverty, poor emergency obstetric services, and fatalistic beliefs. These problems have contributed to a high incidence of infectious diseases, postpartum hemorrhage, hypertensive disorders, unsafe abortions, and prolonged labor, which have led to high adult and maternal mortality. The United Nations' Sustainable Goals (SDG) target, SDG 3.1, is to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030.

Estimation of mortality rates requires complete and accurate data on adult and maternal deaths. In the 2021–22 CDHS, data were collected from all female respondents on the survival of their sisters and brothers to obtain an estimate of adult mortality. Questions were included to determine if any of the sisters' deaths were maternity related, which permits an estimation of maternal mortality—a key indicator of maternal health and well-being.

This chapter presents information on the levels of and trends in adult and maternal mortality in Cambodia. The chapter includes a summary measure ($_{35}q_{15}$) that represents the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50—that is, between the 15th and 50th birthdays.

18.1 DATA

The 2021–22 CDHS collected information on sibling history by asking each female respondent to list all children born to her biological mother, starting with the first born. The respondent was then asked whether each of these siblings was still alive. For living siblings, the interviewer asked the current age of each sibling. For deceased siblings, age at death and number of years since death were recorded. When a respondent could not provide precise information on age at death or years since death, approximate but quantitative answers were accepted.

For sisters who died at age 12 or older, three questions were asked to determine whether the death was pregnancy related: "Was [NAME OF SISTER] pregnant when she died?" and, if the response was negative, "Did she die during childbirth?" and, if not, "Did she die within 2 months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?" For sisters who died within 2 months after the end of pregnancy or childbirth, the timing of her death was further refined by asking "How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did [NAME OF SISTER] die?" For every sister and brother who had died, the respondent was asked whether the sibling had died from an act of violence or an accident. Estimates of maternal mortality are based on those deaths that occurred during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within the 42 days after the end of pregnancy or childbirth and that did not occur by accident or violence; however, other incidental deaths, such as those caused by infectious or chronic disease, were not identified and were therefore not excluded from the estimates of maternal mortality.

A total of 76,527 siblings were recorded in the adult mortality section of the 2021–22 CDHS (data not shown). Current age (used to estimate exposure to death) was reported for all surviving siblings. Data on age at death and years since death were obtained for all dead siblings. Data capture via CAPI may have aided the completeness of data on siblings because in the CAPI system, interviewers are required to populate all relevant fields in order to progress through the interview. The sex ratio for enumerated siblings (the ratio of brothers to sisters multiplied by 100) is 105.6 (see **Table C.16** in Appendix C).

18.2   DIRECT ESTIMATES OF ADULT MORTALITY

Adult mortality rate
The number of adult deaths per 1,000 population age 15–49. Adult mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated as follows: the number of deaths to a respondent's siblings in each age group is divided by the number of person-years of exposure to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of siblings (brothers or sisters) reported as having died within the 7 years preceding the survey. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead siblings based on their current age (living siblings) or age at death and years since death (dead siblings).
Sample: Siblings (both living and dead) who were age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by sex and 5-year age groups

Evaluating the plausibility and stability of overall adult mortality is one way to assess the quality of the data used to estimate maternal mortality. If estimated rates of overall adult mortality are implausible, rates based on a subset of deaths (maternal deaths in particular) may have serious problems.

The reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents' brothers and sisters are used to make direct estimates of adult mortality. Because of differentials in exposure to the risk of dying, this report presents age- and sex-specific death rates.

To ensure a sufficiently large number of adult deaths to generate a robust estimate, the rates are calculated for the 7-year period before the survey (roughly late 2014 and early 2015 to late 2021 and early 2022). Nevertheless, age-specific mortality rates obtained in this manner are subject to considerable sampling variation. Use of this 7-year period is a compromise between the desire for the most recent data and the need to minimize the level of sampling error.

Table 18.1 and Figure 18.1 show age-specific mortality rates among women and men age 15–49 for the 7 years before the 2021–22 CDHS. Mortality is lower among women (1.30 deaths per 1,000 population) than among men (2.81 deaths per 1,000 population). Among both women and men, mortality rates generally increase with increasing age. Mortality rates are higher for men than for women in all age groups (**Figure 18.1**).

18.3 TRENDS IN ADULT MORTALITY

Table 18.2 shows the probability of a woman or man age 15 dying by age 50 ($_{35}q_{15}$) if the person experienced the age-specific death rates shown in

Figure 18.1 Adult mortality rates by age

Deaths per 1,000 population

Table 18.1 – that is, the death rates observed in the 7 years preceding the survey. According to the 2021–22 CDHS, 48 of every 1,000 women age 15 and 102 of every 1,000 men age 15 would be expected to die before age 50.

Table 18.2 also presents the $_{35}q_{15}$ from previous CDHS surveys. A comparison of the 2000 CDHS to the 2021–22 CDHS shows the probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 decreased by 62% among women (from 124 to 48 per 1,000) and by 37% among men (from 163 to 102 per 1,000).

18.4 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality rate

The number of maternal deaths per 1,000 women age 15–49. Maternal mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey during either pregnancy or delivery, or in the 42 days following the delivery or termination of a pregnancy, by their age group at the time of death; deaths due to accidents or violence are excluded. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups

Maternal mortality ratio

The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The maternal mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardized maternal mortality rate for women age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.
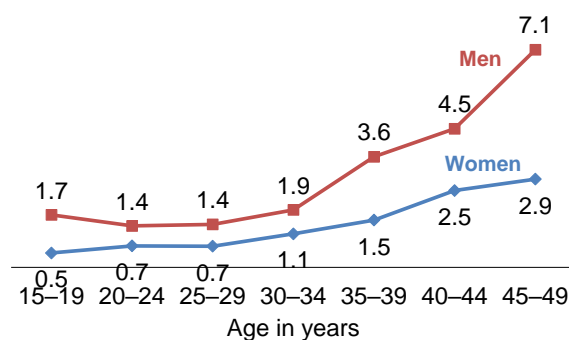
Maternal deaths are a subset of all female deaths; they are defined as any deaths that occur during pregnancy or childbirth or within 42 days after the birth or termination of a pregnancy. Maternal deaths do not include deaths due to accidents or violence. Two methods are generally used to estimate maternal mortality in developing countries: the indirect sisterhood method (Graham et al. 1989) and a direct variant of the sisterhood method (Rutenberg and Sullivan 1991; Stanton et al. 1997). In the 2021–22 CDHS, the direct method of estimating maternal mortality was used.

Table 18.3 presents age-specific direct estimates of maternal mortality from the reported survivorship of sisters for the 7-year period prior to the 2021–22 CDHS. These rates were calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths by woman-years of exposure. To remove the effect of truncation bias (the lower boundary for eligibility among women interviewed in the survey is 15 years, and the upper boundary is 49 years), the overall rate for women age 15–49 was standardized by the age distribution of survey respondents.

▪ The rate of mortality associated with pregnancy and childbearing in Cambodia is 0.12 maternal deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure.

▪ The estimated age-specific mortality rate is highest among women age 35–39 (0.36).

▪ Maternal deaths represent 11% of all deaths among women age 15–49 during the 7-year period preceding the survey.

▪ The maternal mortality ratio for the 7-year period before the 2021–22 CDHS is estimated at 154 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births; that is, for every 1,000 births in Cambodia, an average of about 1.5 women die during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within 42 days of the end of a pregnancy from causes other than accidents or violence (**Table 18.4**). The confidence interval surrounding the maternal mortality ratio is 69–239.

▪ At current fertility and mortality rates, about 0.4% of women would be expected to die of maternal-related causes during their reproductive lifetime (i.e., a lifetime risk of 1 in 250).

18.5 TRENDS IN PREGNANCY-RELATED MORTALITY

Pregnancy-related mortality rate

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 1,000 women age 15–49. Pregnancy-related mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of pregnancy-related deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey during either pregnancy or delivery, or in the 2 months following the delivery or termination of a pregnancy, by their age group at the time of death. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups

Pregnancy-related mortality ratio

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births. The pregnancy-related mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardized pregnancy-related mortality rate for women age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

To allow comparisons with estimates from the 2005 CDHS and 2010 CDHS surveys, the 2021–22 CDHS defines a pregnancy-related death as the death of a woman during pregnancy or childbirth or within 2 months of the delivery or termination of a pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death. Estimates of pregnancy-related mortality are therefore based solely on the timing of the death in relation to the pregnancy. Note that this definition varies from the WHO definition of a pregnancy-related death, which limits the window to 42 days and excludes deaths caused by accidents or incidental causes. What the

2021–22 CDHS defines as a pregnancy-related death had been labeled a maternal death in the 2000 CDHS and 2005 CDHS surveys. Estimates of pregnancy-related deaths from the 2010 CDHS and the 2014 CDHS are not comparable to those from the current survey.

The estimated pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) for the 7-year period preceding the 2021–22 CDHS is 163 deaths per 100,000 live births; that is, for every 1,000 births in Cambodia, about 1.6 women die during pregnancy or within 2 months of the end of a pregnancy from any cause including accidents and violence (**Table C.17**, in Appendix C). The confidence interval surrounding the pregnancy-related mortality ratio is 77–248.

Overall, there is a downward trend in the PRMR since 2000. According to the 2000 CDHS, the PRMR was 437 deaths per 100,000 live births (confidence interval: 325–549). According to the 2005 CDHS, the PRMR was 472 deaths per 100,000 live births (confidence interval: 338–605). The reference period between the 2000 CDHS and 2005 CDHS overlapped, and the confidence intervals overlap indicating there is no significant difference in the PRMR between these two surveys. However, the confidence intervals surrounding the 2000 CDHS and the 2005 CDHS estimates do not overlap with the 2021–22 CDHS PRMR, meaning that there is significant difference in the PRMR between the earlier surveys and the 2021–22 CDHS (**Figure 18.2**).

Figure 18.2 Trends in pregnancy-related mortality ratios with confidence intervals

Pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births

1993–2000	1998-2005	2015–22
(7 years preceding the 2000 CDHS)	(7 years preceding the 2005 CDHS)	(7 years preceding the 2021–22 CDHS)
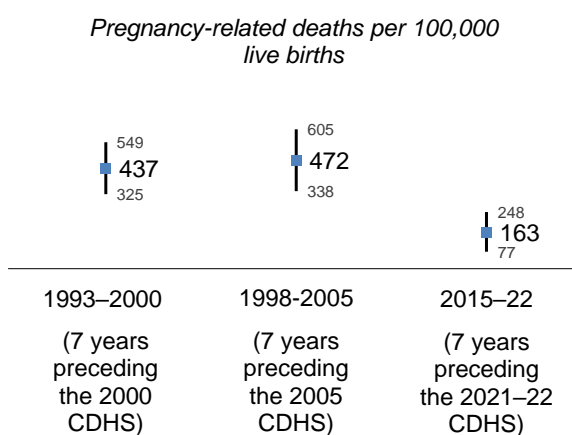
Note: Given that the estimates of maternal mortality in this survey are based on only 27 maternal deaths, the government of Cambodia wishes to consider more sensitive methods of estimating maternal mortality. Thus, future CDHS surveys may consider excluding this module.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on adult and maternal mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 18.1   Adult mortality rates**
- **Table 18.2   Adult mortality probabilities**
- **Table 18.3   Maternal mortality**
- **Table 18.4   Maternal mortality ratio**
- **Table C.16   Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings**
- **Table C.17 Pregnancy-related mortality trend**

Table 18.1 Adult mortality rates

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Age	Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rate[1]
FEMALE			
15–19	11	22,512	0.47
20–24	23	33,117	0.70
25–29	28	40,426	0.69
30–34	45	41,147	1.09
35–39	52	33,741	1.54
40–44	52	20,685	2.50
45–49	41	14,429	2.87
Total 15–49	252	206,057	1.30[a]
MALE			
15–19	41	24,089	1.71
20–24	48	35,569	1.35
25–29	60	42,992	1.40
30–34	79	42,179	1.87
35–39	122	33,820	3.60
40–44	92	20,384	4.51
45–49	96	13,549	7.08
Total 15–49	538	212,579	2.81[a]

[1] Expressed per 1,000 population
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Table 18.2 Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 for women and men during the 7 years preceding the various surveys, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Survey	Female $_{35}q_{15}$[1]	Male $_{35}q_{15}$[1]
2021–22 CDHS	48	102
2014 CDHS	75	129
2010 CDHS	94	147
2005 CDHS	115	185
2000 CDHS	124	163

[1] The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 persons at age 15

Table 18.3 Maternal mortality

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Age	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Maternal deaths[1]	Exposure years	Maternal mortality rate[2]
15–19	0.0	0	22,512	0.00
20–24	12.2	3	33,117	0.09
25–29	2.5	1	40,426	0.02
30–34	21.3	10	41,147	0.23
35–39	23.0	12	33,741	0.36
40–44	0.0	0	20,685	0.00
45–49	4.2	2	14,429	0.12
Total 15–49	10.7	27	206,057	0.12[a]

[1] A maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause except accidents or violence.
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Table 18.4 Maternal mortality ratio

Total fertility rate, general fertility rate, maternal mortality ratio, and lifetime risk of maternal death for the 7 years preceding the survey, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Total fertility rate (TFR)	2.7
General fertility rate (GFR)[1]	81
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)[2]	154 (CI: 69–239)
Lifetime risk of maternal death[3]	0.004

CI: Confidence interval
[1] Age-adjusted rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–49
[2] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate (shown in Table 18.3) times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate
[3] Calculated as $1 - (1 - MMR)^{TFR}$, where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey

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SAMPLE DESIGN

Appendix **A**

A.1   INTRODUCTION

The 2021–22 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (2021–22 CDHS) is the fifth of its kind following the ones conducted in 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2014. The 2021–22 CDHS incorporated a nationally representative sample of 21,270 households selected from 709 sample clusters. All women age 15–49 who were usual members of a sampled household or slept in the household the night before the survey were eligible for the survey. The survey was expected to result in about 22,400 completed interviews with women age 15–49. As with the previous surveys, the 2021–22 CDHS was designed to provide reliable information on fertility and childhood mortality, family planning, maternal and child health, knowledge and behavior regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), disability, child discipline, and domestic violence. It was also designed to collect information on basic living conditions of the household population such as use of electricity as the primary source of lighting, sources of improved drinking water, and use of improved sanitation facilities.

Apart from the female survey, a male survey was conducted at the same time in a subsample consisting of one out of two (50%) households selected for the female survey. All men age 15–49 who were usual members of a sampled household or slept in the household the night before the survey were eligible for individual male surveys. As with previous surveys, the male survey collected information on family planning and knowledge and behavior regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. Also, in this subsample, one eligible woman per household was selected randomly from all eligible women in the household to complete a domestic violence survey. In the other half (50%) of the households that were not selected for the male survey, all women age 15–49 and all children under age 5 had height and weight measurements taken to determine their nutritional status.

The survey was designed to provide representative results for all survey indicators for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 25 provinces.

A.2   SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame used for the 2021–22 CDHS was a list of all enumeration areas (EAs) created for the Cambodia General Population Census conducted in 2019 (2019 CGPC), which covered the entire country. The frame file was provided by the Cambodia National Institute of Statistics (NIS), which has 36,852 EAs completely covering the country. An EA is either a village or part of a large village; it is linked to information about its administrative affiliation and its locality, number of residential households, and type of residence (urban or rural). A cartographic map delimitating EA boundaries was also created at the time of the 2019 CGPC. Cambodia has 25 provinces, with each province subdivided into districts, each district subdivided into communes, and each commune subdivided into villages. **Table A.1** shows the distribution of households by province and by type of residence. In Cambodia, 37.5% of residential households are in urban areas and 62.5% are in rural areas. The largest province is Phnom Penh, accounting for 14.1% of the households in the country; the smallest province is Kep, which represents only 0.3% of households. **Table A.2** presents the distribution of EAs and their average size in terms of number of households by province and residence type. Among the 36,852 EAs, 12,893 are in urban areas and 23,959 are in rural areas. The average EA sizes (number of residential households) is 103 households in urban areas and 93 households in rural areas, with an overall average of 96 households per EA.

Table A.1 Households

Distribution of residential households by province and by type of residence, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

	Residence type			Percentage	
Province	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Household
Banteay Meanchey	68,661	120,949	189,610	36.2	5.3
Battambang	45,565	181,715	227,280	20.0	6.4
Kampong Cham	30,389	186,869	217,258	14.0	6.1
Kampong Chhnang	28,524	97,814	126,338	22.6	3.6
Kampong Speu	114,387	81,512	195,899	58.4	5.5
Kampong Thom	16,120	144,749	160,869	10.0	4.5
Kampot	13,261	130,174	143,435	9.2	4.0
Kandal	171,248	95,028	266,276	64.3	7.5
Koh Kong	12,359	15,673	28,032	44.1	0.8
Kratie	9,299	76,925	86,224	10.8	2.4
Mondul Kiri	7,500	12,909	20,409	36.7	0.6
Phnom Penh	499,521	0	499,521	100.0	14.1
Preah Vihear	5,650	51,088	56,738	10.0	1.6
Prey Veng	17,058	250,000	267,058	6.4	7.5
Pursat	17,625	86,241	103,866	17.0	2.9
Ratanak Kiri	6,877	42,864	49,741	13.8	1.4
Siemreap	67,852	156,868	224,720	30.2	6.3
Preah Sihanouk	34,060	13,328	47,388	71.9	1.3
Stung Treng	9,764	26,078	35,842	27.2	1.0
Svay Rieng	37,292	95,286	132,578	28.1	3.7
Takeo	62,877	145,924	208,801	30.1	5.9
Otdar Meanchey	19,826	41,060	60,886	32.6	1.7
Kep	7,718	1,895	9,613	80.3	0.3
Pailin	13,050	4,128	17,178	76.0	0.5
Tboung Khmum	15,678	163,391	179,069	8.8	5.0
Cambodia	**1,332,161**	**2,222,468**	**3,554,629**	**37.5**	**100.0**

Source: Cambodia General Population Census 2019

Table A.2 Enumeration areas

Distribution of EAs and their average size in number of households by province and by type of residence, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

	Residence type			Average EA size		
Province	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Banteay Meanchey	536	1,093	1,629	128	111	116
Battambang	497	2,075	2,572	92	88	88
Kampong Cham	327	2,154	2,481	93	87	88
Kampong Chhnang	291	1,080	1,371	98	91	92
Kampong Speu	1,215	886	2,101	94	92	93
Kampong Thom	166	1,586	1,752	97	91	92
Kampot	137	1,327	1,464	97	98	98
Kandal	1,798	987	2,785	95	96	96
Koh Kong	111	179	290	111	88	97
Kratie	95	799	894	98	96	96
Mondul Kiri	67	117	184	112	110	111
Phnom Penh	4,601		4,601	109		109
Preah Vihear	54	490	544	105	104	104
Prey Veng	170	2,680	2,850	100	93	94
Pursat	201	970	1,171	88	89	89
Ratanak Kiri	60	397	457	115	108	109
Siemreap	647	1,704	2,351	105	92	96
Preah Sihanouk	288	110	398	118	121	119
Stung Treng	81	253	334	121	103	107
Svay Rieng	371	1,106	1,477	101	86	90
Takeo	640	1,649	2,289	98	88	91
Otdar Meanchey	195	428	623	102	96	98
Kep	67	18	85	115	105	113
Pailin	115	47	162	113	88	106
Tboung Khmum	163	1,824	1,987	96	90	90
Cambodia	**12,893**	**23,959**	**36,852**	**103**	**93**	**96**

Source: Cambodia General Population Census 2019

A.3   Sampling Methodology and Sampling Procedure

The sample for the 2021–22 CDHS was a stratified sample selected in two stages. Stratification was achieved by separating each province into urban and rural areas. As a result, the 25 provinces were stratified into 49 sampling strata in total because the capital city of Phnom Penh is completely urban. Samples were selected independently in every stratum via a two-stage random selection procedure, according to the sample allocation shown in **Table A.3**. Implicit stratification with proportional allocation was achieved at each of the lower-level administrative units by sorting the sampling frame before sample selection within each of the 49 sampling strata and by using a probability proportional to size selection procedure at the first stage of sampling.

Because of the large number of provinces and the relatively low fertility rate in most of the provinces, a power allocation with small adjustment was used to ensure comparable survey precision provinces. Phnom Penh was allocated a relatively larger sample size because of its low fertility rate and because it is the largest province in terms of population. The allocated sample size was then converted to number of households and number of EAs by taking nonresponse into account, by using the average number of eligible women age 15–49 per household, and by using a fixed sample take of 30 households in each urban and rural cluster. **Table A.3** shows the sample allocation in terms of number of clusters and number of households by province and by type of residence. In total, 709 EAs were selected, 241 from urban areas and 468 from rural areas. With a fixed sample take of 30 households per cluster, the total sample size was 21,270 households, 7,230 from urban areas and 14,040 from rural areas.

In the first stage, the 709 sample EAs were selected with probability proportional to EA size according to the sample allocation given in **Table A.3**. The EA size is the number of households residing in the EA. After the sample selection of EAs and before the main survey, a household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected EAs, and the resulting lists of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. Some of the selected EAs were large in size. To reduce the task of household listing, selected EAs that had more than 200 households were segmented; only one segment was selected randomly to include in the survey, with a selection probability proportional to segment size. Household listing was conducted only in the selected segment. Thus, a 2021–22 CDHS cluster is either an EA or a segment of a large EA.

In the second selection stage, a fixed number of 30 households were selected from each cluster via equal probability systematic sampling. The sample households for the 2021–22 CDHS were preselected in the central office before the main survey. During the main survey, the interviewers were asked to interview only the preselected households; to prevent bias, no replacement was allowed for unfound or nonresponding households. All women age 15–49 in the selected households were eligible for the female individual survey, and all men age 15–49 in the households selected for the male survey were eligible for the male individual survey.

Table A.4 shows the expected number of interviews with women and men by province and by type of residence. The expected numbers of completed interviews with women were 8,807 and 14,076 for urban and rural areas, respectively, with a total of 22,883 interviews. For the male survey, conducted in one in every two households selected for the female survey, the expected numbers of completed interviews with men were 3,690 and 5,951 for urban and rural areas, respectively, with the total of 9,641 interviews.

Table A.3 Sample allocation of EAs and households

Sample allocation of EAs and households by province and by type of residence, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Province	Allocation of clusters			Allocation of households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Banteay Meanchey	10	20	30	300	600	900
Battambang	7	23	30	210	690	900
Kampong Cham	5	25	30	150	750	900
Kampong Chhnang	7	21	28	210	630	840
Kampong Speu	17	13	30	510	390	900
Kampong Thom	4	25	29	120	750	870
Kampot	4	25	29	120	750	870
Kandal	18	13	31	540	390	930
Koh Kong	10	16	26	300	480	780
Kratie	4	24	28	120	720	840
Mondul Kiri	8	18	26	240	540	780
Phnom Penh	33	0	33	990	0	990
Preah Vihear	4	23	27	120	690	810
Prey Veng	4	27	31	120	810	930
Pursat	5	22	27	150	660	810
Ratanak Kiri	4	23	27	120	690	810
Siemreap	9	21	30	270	630	900
Preah Sihanouk	17	9	26	510	270	780
Stung Treng	7	19	26	210	570	780
Svay Rieng	8	20	28	240	600	840
Takeo	9	21	30	270	630	900
Otdar Meanchey	8	19	27	240	570	810
Kep	18	7	25	540	210	750
Pailin	17	8	25	510	240	750
Tboung Khmum	4	26	30	120	780	900
Cambodia	**241**	**468**	**709**	**7,230**	**14,040**	**21,270**

Table A.4 Sample allocation of completed interviews with women and men

Sample allocation of expected numbers of interviews with women and men by province and by type of residence, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Province	Women age 15–49			Men age 15–49		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Banteay Meanchey	366	602	968	153	254	407
Battambang	256	692	948	107	292	399
Kampong Cham	183	752	935	76	318	394
Kampong Chhnang	256	631	887	107	267	374
Kampong Speu	621	391	1,012	260	165	425
Kampong Thom	146	752	898	62	318	380
Kampot	146	752	898	62	318	380
Kandal	657	391	1,048	275	165	440
Koh Kong	366	481	847	153	203	356
Kratie	146	722	868	62	306	368
Mondul Kiri	293	541	834	122	229	351
Phnom Penh	1,205	0	1,205	505	0	505
Preah Vihear	146	692	838	62	292	354
Prey Veng	146	812	958	62	344	406
Pursat	183	662	845	76	280	356
Ratanak Kiri	146	692	838	62	292	354
Siemreap	329	631	960	138	267	405
Preah Sihanouk	621	271	892	260	115	375
Stung Treng	256	571	827	107	242	349
Svay Rieng	293	602	895	122	254	376
Takeo	329	631	960	138	267	405
Otdar Meanchey	293	571	864	122	242	364
Kep	657	211	868	275	89	364
Pailin	621	241	862	260	102	362
Tboung Khmum	146	782	928	62	330	392
Cambodia	**8,807**	**14,076**	**22,883**	**3,690**	**5,951**	**9,641**

Note: The male survey was conducted in 50% of the households selected for the female survey.

The number of expected interviews were calculated based on facts obtained from the 2014 CDHS: there were an average of 1.30 and 1.06 women age 15–49 in each urban and rural household, respectively, with small variations across provinces; the household gross response rate was 96.8% for both urban and rural areas; the individual response rate for women was 97.6% in both urban and rural areas; there were on average 1.13 and 0.93 men age 15–49 in each urban and rural household, respectively, with small

variations across provinces; and the individual response rate for men was 94.6% in both urban and rural areas.

A.4 SAMPLING PROBABILITIES

Due to the nonproportional allocation of the sample to the different provinces and to their urban and rural areas, along with possible differences in response rates, sampling weights are required for any analysis using the 2021–22 CDHS data to ensure the actual representativeness of the survey results at national level and as well as the provincial level. Since the 2021–22 CDHS sample was a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. The following notations were used:

P_{1hi}: first-stage sampling probability of the ith cluster in stratum h

P_{2hi}: second-stage sampling probability within the ith cluster (household selection)

Let n_h be the number of clusters selected in stratum h, M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the ith cluster, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum. The probability of selecting the ith cluster in the 2021–22 CDHS sample is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{n_h \, M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let s_{hi} be the proportion of households in the selected segment relative to the total number of households in EA i in stratum h if the EA is segmented; otherwise, $s_{hi} = 1$. Then the probability of selecting cluster i in stratum h in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \, M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}} \times s_{hi}$$

Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster i in stratum h, and let m_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{m_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h is therefore the product of the two-stage selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The sampling weight for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

Sampling weights were adjusted for household nonresponse as well as for individual nonresponse to calculate the survey weights. A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to facilitate the calculation of survey weights. Several sets of survey weights were calculated:

- one set for all households and for the women's individual survey
- one set for households selected for the male survey and for the male individual survey
- one set for women selected for the domestic violence survey

The differences between the household weights and the individual weights are introduced by individual nonresponse. The domestic violence weight takes the number of eligible women in the household into account because of the selection of only one woman per household. The final survey weights were normalized so that the total number of unweighted cases was equal to the total number of weighted cases at the national level. The normalized weights are relative weights which are valid for estimating means, proportions, and ratios, but not valid for estimating population totals and for pooled data.

Sampling errors were calculated for selected indicators for the national sample, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 25 provinces.

A.5   SURVEY RESULTS

Table A.5 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women age 15–49 by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women, and overall women response rates, according to residence and province (unweighted), Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Result	Urban	Rural	Banteay Meanchey	Battambang	Kampong Cham	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Speu	Kampong Thom	Kampot	Kandal	Koh Kong	Kratie	Mondul Kiri	Phnom Penh	Preah Vihear	Prey Veng	Pursat	Ratanak Kiri	Siemreap	Preah Sihanouk	Stung Treng	Svay Rieng	Takeo	Otdar Meanchey	Kep	Pailin	Tboung Khmum	Total
Selected households																												
Completed (C)	97.6	97.9	90.2	99.1	97.0	94.6	96.6	99.0	99.4	97.7	98.3	98.9	99.1	98.8	99.1	99.6	99.6	98.8	99.1	96.0	99.7	99.5	99.2	97.0	97.7	99.6	92.3	97.8
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.5	0.3	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.4	0.3	6.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household absent (HA)	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.9	2.0	3.9	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	2.6	1.6	0.1	6.9	1.1
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Other (O)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	7,230	14,040	900	900	900	840	900	870	870	930	780	840	780	990	810	930	810	810	900	780	780	840	900	810	750	750	900	21,270
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	99.0	99.3	90.2	100.0	99.0	99.6	98.9	99.3	100.0	98.4	100.0	100.0	99.7	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.4	99.2
Eligible women																												
Completed (EWC)	98.2	98.3	96.3	97.6	97.6	99.9	98.3	97.0	98.8	99.1	99.0	98.4	98.9	98.0	99.8	96.5	92.1	99.3	97.9	98.0	98.8	98.9	98.5	99.6	99.3	98.5	98.3	98.2
Not at home (EWNH)	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.5	5.9	0.1	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EWR)	0.7	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.4
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.6
Other (EWO)	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	7,163	12,682	712	866	761	770	905	794	815	895	688	681	836	1,095	848	879	547	735	917	715	819	793	879	715	751	666	763	19,845
Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2]	98.2	98.3	96.3	97.6	97.6	99.9	98.3	97.0	98.8	99.1	99.0	98.4	98.9	98.0	99.8	96.5	92.1	99.3	97.9	98.0	98.8	98.9	98.5	99.6	99.3	98.5	98.3	98.2
Overall women response rate (OWRR)[3]	97.2	97.6	86.9	97.6	96.6	99.5	97.2	96.3	98.8	97.5	99.0	98.4	98.7	96.9	99.8	96.5	92.1	98.3	97.9	97.8	98.8	98.9	98.5	99.6	99.3	98.2	97.7	97.5

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC).

[3] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table A.6 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men age 15–49 by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men, and overall men response rates, according to residence and province (unweighted), Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Result	Residence		Region																										Total
	Urban	Rural	Banteay Meanchey	Battam-bang	Kampong Cham	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Speu	Kampong Thom	Kampot	Kandal	Koh Kong	Kratie	Mondul Kiri	Phnom Penh	Preah Vihear	Prey Veng	Pursat	Ratanak Kiri	Siemreap	Preah Sihanouk	Stung Treng	Svay Rieng	Takeo	Otdar Meanchey	Kep	Pailin	Tboung Khmum	
Selected households																													
Completed (C)	97.7	97.7	90.7	99.1	96.7	93.6	96.9	98.4	99.8	97.6	97.7	98.3	98.7	98.8	98.8	99.6	99.8	98.3	98.9	95.4	99.5	99.3	99.1	96.5	98.7	99.2	93.1	97.7
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.6	0.5	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household absent (HA)	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.9	2.7	5.0	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.4	2.7	1.1	0.3	6.7	1.3
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other (O)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	3,615	7,020	450	450	450	420	450	435	435	465	390	420	390	495	405	465	405	405	450	390	390	420	450	405	375	375	450	10,635
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	99.1	99.3	90.7	100.0	99.3	99.7	99.1	98.8	100.0	97.8	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0	99.2
Eligible men																													
Completed (EMC)	97.8	96.9	99.0	96.7	97.7	99.4	97.3	92.3	98.5	99.3	99.0	99.7	87.8	98.8	99.7	97.8	92.2	98.4	93.4	96.2	95.1	99.1	98.6	100.0	99.1	99.3	95.8	97.2
Not at home (EMNH)	1.1	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	7.8	0.3	5.9	1.5	4.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.9	1.5
Postponed (EMP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EMR)	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	5.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.5
Other (EMO)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	3,237	5,842	312	426	351	308	405	366	344	422	312	338	378	519	383	446	281	378	437	338	350	340	350	333	349	304	309	9,079
Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[2]	97.8	96.9	99.0	96.7	97.7	99.4	97.3	92.3	98.5	99.3	99.0	99.7	87.8	98.8	99.7	97.8	92.2	98.4	93.4	96.2	95.1	99.1	98.6	100.0	99.1	99.3	95.8	97.2
Overall men response rate (OMRR)[3]	96.9	96.2	89.8	96.7	97.1	99.1	96.4	91.3	98.5	97.1	99.0	99.7	87.6	97.8	99.7	97.8	92.2	97.2	93.4	95.9	95.1	99.1	98.6	100.0	99.1	98.8	95.8	96.5

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC).

[3] The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS *Appendix* **B**

T he estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are errors that were made during data collection and data processing such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions by either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2021–22 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to eliminate completely and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2021–22 CDHS is only one of many possible samples that could have been selected from the same population, using exactly the same design. Each of those samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2021–22 CDHS sample was the result of a multistage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for the 2021–22 CDHS was an SAS program. This program used the Taylor linearization method for estimate variances for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^{H} \left[\left(1 - f_h\right) \frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi} \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H;
           m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the hth stratum;
           y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the ith cluster in the hth stratum;
           x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the ith cluster in the hth stratum; and
           f_h is the sampling fraction of PSU in the hth stratum.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2021–22 CDHS, there were 709 non-empty clusters. Hence, 709 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 709 clusters,
$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 708 clusters (ith cluster excluded), and
k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the program computes the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design, such as multistage or cluster selection. The program also computes the relative standard error and the confidence limits for the estimates.

Sampling errors for the 2021–22 CDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 25 provinces. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table B.1. Tables B.2 to B.29 present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits (R±2SE) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 1.684 and its standard error is 0.016. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, that is, $1.684 \pm 2 \times 0.016$. There is a high probability (95%) that the true mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49 is between 1.652 and 1.716.

For the total sample, the value of the design effect (DEFT), averaged over all variables for the women's survey, is 1.5. This means that, due to multistage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.5 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

<u>Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Cambodia DHS 2021–22</u>

Variable	Estimate	Base population
	HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION	
Electricity primary source of lighting	Proportion	De jure household population
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking	Proportion	De jure household population
Births registered with civil authority	Proportion	De jure household population under 5
Improved drinking water source	Proportion	De jure household population
At least basic drinking water service	Proportion	De jure household population
Water available when needed	Proportion	De jure household population
Improved sanitation facility	Proportion	De jure household population
At least basic sanitation service	Proportion	De jure household population
Using open defecation	Proportion	De jure household population
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	Proportion	De jure household population for whom handwashing place was observed or with no on-site place for handwashing
	WOMEN	
Urban residence	Proportion	Women 15–49
No education	Proportion	Women 15–49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Women 15–49
Literacy	Proportion	Women 15–49
Use of the internet in last 12 months	Proportion	Women 15–49
Current tobacco use	Proportion	Women 15–49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	Women 15–49
Married before age 15	Proportion	Women 20–49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49
Age-specific fertility rate (15–19)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing at age 15–19 in the 3 years preceding the survey
Total fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing
Currently pregnant	Proportion	Women 15–49
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	Mean	Women 40–49
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49	Mean	Women 15–49
Mean number of living children born to women age 15–49	Mean	Women 15–49
Median birth interval	Median	Non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey
Mean age at menarche	Mean	Women 15–49
First birth before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women 15–49 with numeric responses
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using any modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using male condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using any traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to method failure	Rate	Women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to any reason	Rate	Women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method	Rate	Women 15–49
Unmet need for spacing	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Unmet need for limiting	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Unmet need total	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Demand satisfied by modern methods	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Participation in decision making about family planning	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	Proportion	Women 15–49
Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Postneonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-5 mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Perinatal mortality rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
Stillbirth rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
Early neonatal rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
In any avoidable high-risk category	Proportion	Children born in the 5 years preceding the survey to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
Received ANC from a skilled provider	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
4+ ANC visits	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
8+ ANC visits	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Took any iron-containing supplements	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Continued…

Table B.1—*Continued*

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Delivered in a health facility	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Delivered by a skilled provider	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Delivered by C-section	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	Proportion	Most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Any problem accessing health care	Proportion	Women 15–49
Ever had vaccination card	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received MCV (12–23 months)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received MCV (24–35 months)	Proportion	Children 24–35 months
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	Proportion	Children 24–35 months
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhea in last 2 weeks
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhea in last 2 weeks
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	Proportion	Youngest children 6–23 months living with their mother
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	Women 20–49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	Proportion	Women 20–49 who were measured
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	Proportion	Women 15–49
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	Proportion	Child under 5
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Women 15–49 with nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	Proportion	Women 15–49
Employed in last 12 months	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49 employed in last 12 months
Mobile phone ownership	Proportion	Women 15–49
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	Proportion	Women 15–49
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	Proportion	Women 15–49
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	Proportion	All women 15–49
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	Proportion	All women 15–49
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	Proportion	All women 15–50
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49

MEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	Men 15–49
No education	Proportion	Men 15–49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Men 15–49
Literacy	Proportion	Men 15–49
Use of the internet in last 12 months	Proportion	Men 15–49
Current tobacco use	Proportion	Men 15–49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	Men 15–49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Men 20–49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15–49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15–49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Men 15–49 with numeric responses
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Men 15–49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Men 15–49 with nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	Proportion	Men 15–49
Male circumcision	Proportion	Men 15–49
Mobile phone ownership	Proportion	Men 15–49
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	Proportion	Men 15–49
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	Proportion	Men 15–49

[1] Mortality rates are calculated for the 5 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples and for the 10 years before the survey for the provincial samples.

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.914	0.007	85,466	85,822	3.499	0.008	0.899	0.928
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking	0.500	0.009	85,466	85,822	2.459	0.019	0.481	0.519
Births registered with civil authority	0.917	0.005	8,840	8,720	1.443	0.005	0.907	0.926
Improved drinking water source	0.906	0.006	85,466	85,822	2.573	0.006	0.894	0.917
At least basic drinking water service	0.799	0.008	85,466	85,822	2.720	0.010	0.783	0.816
Water available when needed	0.894	0.005	85,466	85,822	2.223	0.006	0.883	0.904
Improved sanitation facility	0.892	0.006	85,466	85,822	2.524	0.006	0.880	0.903
At least basic sanitation service	0.799	0.007	85,466	85,822	2.273	0.008	0.786	0.813
Using open defecation	0.096	0.005	85,466	85,822	2.471	0.056	0.085	0.107
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.839	0.004	83,456	84,722	1.570	0.005	0.830	0.848
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.423	0.010	19,496	19,496	2.860	0.024	0.402	0.443
No education	0.116	0.004	19,496	19,496	1.873	0.037	0.108	0.125
Secondary education or higher	0.496	0.008	19,496	19,496	2.369	0.017	0.479	0.513
Literacy	0.805	0.006	19,496	19,496	1.942	0.007	0.793	0.816
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.637	0.006	19,496	19,496	1.876	0.010	0.624	0.650
Current tobacco use	0.022	0.001	19,496	19,496	1.408	0.067	0.019	0.025
Currently married/in union	0.692	0.005	19,496	19,496	1.502	0.007	0.682	0.702
Married before age 15	0.031	0.002	16,397	16,515	1.249	0.055	0.027	0.034
Married before age 18	0.186	0.004	16,397	16,515	1.455	0.024	0.177	0.195
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.160	0.004	16,397	16,515	1.549	0.028	0.151	0.168
Age-specific fertility rate (15–19)	48.010	3.048	8,728	8,424	1.276	0.063	41.914	54.106
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.745	0.055	55,282	55,364	1.402	0.020	2.636	2.855
Currently pregnant	0.042	0.002	19,496	19,496	1.315	0.045	0.039	0.046
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.951	0.035	4,228	4,301	1.384	0.012	2.881	3.021
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49	1.684	0.016	19,496	19,496	1.454	0.009	1.652	1.716
Mean number of living children born to women age 15–49	1.619	0.015	19,496	19,496	1.483	0.009	1.589	1.650
Median birth interval	54.116	0.883	5,306	5,099	1.542	0.016	52.349	55.883
Mean age at menarche	15.101	0.020	19,108	19,143	1.534	0.001	15.062	15.141
First birth before age 18	0.074	0.003	16,397	16,515	1.383	0.038	0.068	0.079
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.168	0.004	13,755	13,492	1.291	0.024	0.160	0.176
Want no more children	0.532	0.007	13,755	13,492	1.674	0.013	0.518	0.547
Ideal number of children	2.771	0.014	19,427	19,422	1.612	0.005	2.744	2.799
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.449	0.048	55,282	55,364	1.302	0.019	2.353	2.544
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.619	0.007	13,755	13,492	1.620	0.011	0.606	0.633
Currently using any modern method	0.447	0.007	13,755	13,492	1.638	0.016	0.433	0.461
Currently using pill	0.255	0.006	13,755	13,492	1.672	0.024	0.242	0.267
Currently using injectables	0.061	0.003	13,755	13,492	1.415	0.047	0.055	0.067
Currently using implants	0.021	0.002	13,755	13,492	1.348	0.078	0.018	0.024
Currently using male condoms	0.017	0.002	13,755	13,492	1.623	0.105	0.013	0.021
Currently using any traditional method	0.172	0.006	13,755	13,492	1.720	0.032	0.161	0.184
12-month discontinuation rate due to any reason	27.716	0.869	8,792	8,693	1.709	0.031	25.978	29.455
12-month discontinuation rate due to method failure	2.988	0.387	8,792	8,693	2.009	0.130	2.214	3.762
12-month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method	6.462	0.416	8,792	8,693	1.338	0.064	5.630	7.294
Unmet need for spacing	0.047	0.002	13,755	13,492	1.354	0.052	0.043	0.052
Unmet need for limiting	0.068	0.003	13,755	13,492	1.476	0.047	0.061	0.074
Unmet need total	0.115	0.004	13,755	13,492	1.475	0.035	0.107	0.123
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.608	0.008	10,062	9,912	1.653	0.013	0.592	0.624
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.932	0.003	12,875	12,677	1.444	0.003	0.926	0.939
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.272	0.006	19,496	19,496	1.890	0.022	0.260	0.284
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	8.255	1.301	8,182	7,949	1.244	0.158	5.652	10.857
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	4.136	0.860	8,154	7,934	1.153	0.208	2.416	5.856
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	12.391	1.556	8,184	7,950	1.208	0.126	9.279	15.503
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	4.096	0.802	7,970	7,700	1.076	0.196	2.492	5.700
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	16.436	1.734	8,199	7,963	1.179	0.106	12.967	19.904
Perinatal mortality rate	12.020	1.538	8,192	7,948	1.190	0.128	8.943	15.096
Stillbirth rate	5.233	1.056	8,192	7,948	1.191	0.202	3.122	7.345
Early neonatal rate	6.822	1.177	8,153	7,906	1.265	0.173	4.469	9.176
In any avoidable high-risk category	0.271	0.007	8,153	7,906	1.351	0.026	0.257	0.285
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.987	0.002	3,386	3,254	1.159	0.002	0.983	0.992
4+ ANC visits	0.861	0.008	3,386	3,254	1.334	0.009	0.845	0.876
8+ ANC visits	0.277	0.012	3,386	3,254	1.529	0.042	0.254	0.301
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.978	0.004	3,386	3,254	1.412	0.004	0.971	0.985
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.915	0.007	3,386	3,254	1.360	0.007	0.902	0.928
Delivered in a health facility	0.978	0.003	3,456	3,322	1.335	0.003	0.972	0.985
Delivered by a skilled provider	0.987	0.003	3,456	3,322	1.373	0.003	0.982	0.992
Delivered by C-section	0.179	0.010	3,456	3,322	1.523	0.057	0.158	0.199
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.845	0.009	3,386	3,254	1.477	0.011	0.827	0.863
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.773	0.011	3,386	3,254	1.465	0.014	0.752	0.794

Continued…

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
Any problem accessing health care	0.604	0.007	19,496	19,496	1.998	0.012	0.590	0.618
Ever had vaccination card	0.982	0.005	1,687	1,641	1.427	0.005	0.973	0.991
Received BCG vaccination	0.944	0.007	1,687	1,641	1.226	0.007	0.930	0.958
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.841	0.012	1,687	1,641	1.363	0.015	0.816	0.866
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.830	0.013	1,687	1,641	1.417	0.016	0.804	0.857
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.831	0.013	1,687	1,641	1.407	0.016	0.805	0.857
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.647	0.017	1,687	1,641	1.480	0.027	0.612	0.682
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.721	0.017	1,473	1,494	1.474	0.024	0.687	0.755
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.550	0.019	1,473	1,494	1.444	0.034	0.513	0.587
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.686	0.025	551	477	1.153	0.036	0.636	0.736
Treated with ORS	0.286	0.026	551	477	1.250	0.090	0.234	0.338
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.058	0.004	4,238	4,153	1.205	0.077	0.049	0.067
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.219	0.009	4,238	4,153	1.345	0.041	0.201	0.237
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.096	0.006	4,241	4,160	1.380	0.067	0.083	0.109
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.041	0.004	4,241	4,160	1.338	0.104	0.033	0.050
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.163	0.007	4,333	4,234	1.260	0.045	0.148	0.178
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.503	0.021	855	809	1.217	0.041	0.461	0.545
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.486	0.014	2,448	2,321	1.339	0.028	0.459	0.514
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.071	0.004	7,674	7,811	1.354	0.055	0.063	0.079
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.326	0.007	7,674	7,811	1.396	0.023	0.311	0.341
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.573	0.007	19,496	19,496	1.973	0.012	0.559	0.587
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.125	0.005	8,025	7,793	1.297	0.040	0.115	0.135
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.258	0.006	18,545	18,738	1.785	0.022	0.246	0.269
Condom use at last sex	0.473	0.091	56	55	1.346	0.193	0.290	0.655
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.070	0.003	19,496	19,496	1.530	0.040	0.065	0.076
Employed in last 12 months	0.787	0.006	13,755	13,492	1.809	0.008	0.774	0.799
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.045	0.003	10,759	10,613	1.440	0.064	0.040	0.051
Mobile phone ownership	0.848	0.005	19,496	19,496	1.801	0.005	0.839	0.858
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.294	0.009	19,496	19,496	2.731	0.030	0.277	0.312
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.878	0.004	13,755	13,492	1.598	0.005	0.869	0.887
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.371	0.007	19,496	19,496	1.886	0.018	0.358	0.384
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.803	0.005	13,755	13,492	1.507	0.006	0.793	0.813
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.102	0.005	7,344	7,344	1.483	0.051	0.091	0.112
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.030	0.003	7,344	7,344	1.451	0.097	0.024	0.035
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.003	0.001	7,344	7,344	1.539	0.303	0.001	0.006
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.116	0.006	6,204	5,780	1.538	0.054	0.104	0.129
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.224	0.008	6,204	5,780	1.474	0.035	0.209	0.240
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.132	0.006	6,204	5,780	1.359	0.044	0.120	0.144
MEN								
Urban residence	0.426	0.012	8,825	8,825	2.360	0.029	0.401	0.451
No education	0.058	0.004	8,825	8,825	1.659	0.071	0.050	0.067
Secondary education or higher	0.577	0.009	8,825	8,825	1.740	0.016	0.559	0.595
Literacy	0.863	0.006	8,825	8,825	1.751	0.007	0.850	0.876
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.764	0.008	8,825	8,825	1.732	0.010	0.748	0.779
Current tobacco use	0.216	0.007	8,825	8,825	1.532	0.031	0.203	0.230
Currently married/in union	0.623	0.008	8,825	8,825	1.460	0.012	0.608	0.638
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.065	0.004	7,282	7,266	1.322	0.059	0.057	0.073
Want no more children	0.574	0.010	5,682	5,497	1.599	0.018	0.553	0.595
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.195	0.007	5,682	5,497	1.357	0.037	0.181	0.210
Ideal number of children	2.776	0.020	8,785	8,794	1.570	0.007	2.735	2.817
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.261	0.007	8,566	8,594	1.559	0.028	0.246	0.276
Condom use at last sex	0.756	0.027	373	390	1.193	0.035	0.703	0.809
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.022	0.002	8,825	8,825	1.312	0.094	0.018	0.026
Male circumcision	0.024	0.007	8,825	8,825	4.081	0.278	0.011	0.037
Mobile phone ownership	0.913	0.005	8,825	8,825	1.597	0.005	0.903	0.923
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.272	0.009	8,825	8,825	1.898	0.033	0.254	0.290
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.163	0.006	8,825	8,825	1.573	0.038	0.150	0.175

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.984	0.004	28,690	32,837	2.469	0.004	0.975	0.992
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking	0.778	0.012	28,690	32,837	2.244	0.016	0.753	0.803
Births registered with civil authority	0.933	0.007	2,811	3,145	1.349	0.007	0.919	0.947
Improved drinking water source	0.971	0.004	28,690	32,837	1.639	0.004	0.964	0.978
At least basic drinking water service	0.915	0.008	28,690	32,837	2.224	0.009	0.899	0.931
Water available when needed	0.886	0.012	28,690	32,837	2.856	0.013	0.862	0.910
Improved sanitation facility	0.960	0.005	28,690	32,837	2.097	0.005	0.949	0.970
At least basic sanitation service	0.895	0.008	28,690	32,837	2.045	0.009	0.879	0.910
Using open defecation	0.029	0.003	28,690	32,837	1.538	0.111	0.022	0.035
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.900	0.006	27,994	32,658	1.556	0.007	0.888	0.912
WOMEN								
No education	0.071	0.005	7,033	8,239	1.651	0.071	0.061	0.081
Secondary education or higher	0.592	0.015	7,033	8,239	2.641	0.026	0.561	0.623
Literacy	0.876	0.007	7,033	8,239	1.703	0.008	0.862	0.889
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.720	0.011	7,033	8,239	2.140	0.016	0.697	0.743
Current tobacco use	0.008	0.001	7,033	8,239	1.284	0.169	0.005	0.011
Age-specific fertility rate (15–19)	38.702	5.302	3,145	3,517	1.409	0.137	28.099	49.305
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.424	0.095	20,078	23,587	1.571	0.039	2.235	2.614
Currently pregnant	0.039	0.003	7,033	8,239	1.433	0.085	0.032	0.046
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.710	0.053	1,438	1,639	1.388	0.020	2.603	2.817
Median birth interval	53.720	1.752	1,724	1,948	1.652	0.033	50.215	57.225
Want no more children	0.534	0.014	4,678	5,404	1.987	0.027	0.505	0.563
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.161	0.076	20,078	23,587	1.385	0.035	2.008	2.313
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.659	0.013	4,678	5,404	1.804	0.019	0.634	0.684
Currently using any modern method	0.414	0.014	4,678	5,404	1.880	0.033	0.387	0.441
Currently using pill	0.232	0.012	4,678	5,404	1.920	0.051	0.208	0.256
Currently using injectables	0.030	0.003	4,678	5,404	1.288	0.107	0.024	0.036
Currently using implants	0.019	0.003	4,678	5,404	1.280	0.135	0.014	0.024
Currently using male condoms	0.027	0.004	4,678	5,404	1.633	0.145	0.019	0.034
Currently using any traditional method	0.244	0.011	4,678	5,404	1.774	0.046	0.222	0.267
Unmet need for spacing	0.040	0.004	4,678	5,404	1.467	0.104	0.032	0.049
Unmet need for limiting	0.056	0.006	4,678	5,404	1.683	0.101	0.045	0.067
Unmet need total	0.096	0.007	4,678	5,404	1.696	0.076	0.082	0.111
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.549	0.016	3,518	4,081	1.857	0.028	0.518	0.580
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.936	0.005	4,381	5,087	1.407	0.006	0.926	0.946
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.195	0.009	7,033	8,239	1.801	0.044	0.178	0.212
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	5.817	1.993	2,736	3,119	1.354	0.343	1.831	9.804
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	2.109	1.031	2,732	3,132	1.154	0.489	0.047	4.171
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	7.926	2.217	2,737	3,119	1.293	0.280	3.492	12.360
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	3.278	1.145	2,695	3,075	0.998	0.349	0.989	5.568
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	11.179	2.448	2,743	3,125	1.195	0.219	6.284	16.074
Perinatal mortality rate	8.074	2.393	2,736	3,109	1.381	0.296	3.288	12.861
Stillbirth rate	2.706	1.494	2,736	3,109	1.482	0.552	0.000	5.694
Early neonatal rate	5.386	1.958	2,729	3,098	1.379	0.364	1.470	9.302
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.991	0.004	1,118	1,252	1.347	0.004	0.984	0.999
4+ ANC visits	0.913	0.012	1,118	1,252	1.382	0.013	0.889	0.936
8+ ANC visits	0.370	0.023	1,118	1,252	1.560	0.061	0.325	0.415
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.977	0.008	1,118	1,252	1.723	0.008	0.961	0.992
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.932	0.012	1,118	1,252	1.586	0.013	0.908	0.956
Delivered in a health facility	0.992	0.002	1,147	1,280	0.940	0.002	0.987	0.997
Delivered by a skilled provider	0.998	0.001	1,147	1,280	0.903	0.001	0.996	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.239	0.021	1,147	1,280	1.656	0.090	0.196	0.282
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.878	0.016	1,118	1,252	1.634	0.018	0.846	0.910
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.799	0.020	1,118	1,252	1.629	0.024	0.760	0.838
Any problem accessing health care	0.503	0.010	7,033	8,239	1.644	0.020	0.483	0.522
Ever had vaccination card	0.984	0.009	594	692	1.678	0.009	0.967	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.955	0.011	594	692	1.280	0.011	0.933	0.976
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.856	0.019	594	692	1.309	0.022	0.818	0.895
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.847	0.020	594	692	1.324	0.023	0.807	0.887
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.878	0.017	594	692	1.284	0.020	0.844	0.912
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.695	0.029	594	692	1.519	0.041	0.638	0.753
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.763	0.031	501	609	1.690	0.041	0.700	0.826
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.581	0.034	501	609	1.567	0.058	0.513	0.648
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.769	0.049	139	137	1.263	0.064	0.671	0.868
Treated with ORS	0.217	0.047	139	137	1.255	0.219	0.122	0.312
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.051	0.008	1,350	1,482	1.318	0.158	0.035	0.068
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.168	0.018	1,350	1,482	1.633	0.105	0.133	0.203
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.084	0.013	1,348	1,479	1.716	0.158	0.058	0.111
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.058	0.009	1,348	1,479	1.363	0.161	0.039	0.076
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.122	0.013	1,374	1,504	1.411	0.108	0.096	0.149

Continued…

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.351	0.041	263	271	1.398	0.118	0.268	0.434
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.603	0.025	808	883	1.442	0.041	0.553	0.652
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.069	0.007	2,834	3,397	1.479	0.101	0.055	0.083
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.341	0.013	2,834	3,397	1.512	0.039	0.314	0.367
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.676	0.011	7,033	8,239	1.982	0.016	0.653	0.698
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.092	0.008	2,699	3,071	1.423	0.090	0.076	0.109
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.180	0.008	6,821	8,048	1.767	0.046	0.164	0.197
Condom use at last sex	0.585	0.110	35	41	1.294	0.189	0.364	0.806
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.073	0.005	7,033	8,239	1.762	0.075	0.062	0.084
Employed in last 12 months	0.835	0.010	4,678	5,404	1.827	0.012	0.815	0.855
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.010	0.002	3,762	4,514	1.284	0.205	0.006	0.015
Mobile phone ownership	0.924	0.006	7,033	8,239	1.820	0.006	0.913	0.936
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.408	0.018	7,033	8,239	3.002	0.043	0.373	0.443
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.873	0.008	4,678	5,404	1.654	0.009	0.857	0.890
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.266	0.010	7,033	8,239	1.923	0.038	0.246	0.286
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.814	0.009	4,678	5,404	1.517	0.011	0.797	0.831
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.088	0.008	2,529	3,101	1.471	0.094	0.071	0.104
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.030	0.005	2,529	3,101	1.599	0.182	0.019	0.040
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.006	0.002	2,529	3,101	1.550	0.389	0.001	0.011
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.093	0.010	2,098	2,378	1.645	0.112	0.072	0.114
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.187	0.013	2,098	2,378	1.494	0.068	0.162	0.213
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.094	0.009	2,098	2,378	1.411	0.095	0.076	0.113
MEN								
No education	0.025	0.004	3,166	3,762	1.486	0.166	0.017	0.033
Secondary education or higher	0.698	0.013	3,166	3,762	1.652	0.019	0.671	0.725
Literacy	0.911	0.009	3,166	3,762	1.823	0.010	0.892	0.929
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.873	0.010	3,166	3,762	1.697	0.011	0.853	0.893
Current tobacco use	0.150	0.010	3,166	3,762	1.650	0.070	0.129	0.171
Want no more children	0.616	0.020	1,930	2,219	1.807	0.033	0.576	0.656
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.198	0.011	3,095	3,702	1.567	0.057	0.176	0.221
Condom use at last sex	0.822	0.037	203	230	1.373	0.045	0.748	0.896
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.032	0.004	3,166	3,762	1.322	0.129	0.024	0.040
Male circumcision	0.020	0.007	3,166	3,762	2.721	0.339	0.006	0.034
Mobile phone ownership	0.948	0.006	3,166	3,762	1.459	0.006	0.936	0.959
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.349	0.018	3,166	3,762	2.088	0.051	0.314	0.384
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.115	0.008	3,166	3,762	1.470	0.073	0.098	0.131

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.870	0.011	56,776	52,986	3.699	0.013	0.847	0.893
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking	0.328	0.009	56,776	52,986	2.020	0.027	0.310	0.345
Births registered with civil authority	0.907	0.006	6,029	5,575	1.470	0.007	0.895	0.919
Improved drinking water source	0.865	0.009	56,776	52,986	2.745	0.010	0.848	0.882
At least basic drinking water service	0.728	0.012	56,776	52,986	2.834	0.016	0.704	0.751
Water available when needed	0.899	0.004	56,776	52,986	1.392	0.004	0.891	0.906
Improved sanitation facility	0.849	0.008	56,776	52,986	2.618	0.010	0.832	0.866
At least basic sanitation service	0.740	0.009	56,776	52,986	2.290	0.012	0.722	0.758
Using open defecation	0.138	0.008	56,776	52,986	2.633	0.060	0.121	0.154
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.801	0.005	55,462	52,064	1.433	0.007	0.790	0.811
WOMEN								
No education	0.149	0.006	12,463	11,257	2.004	0.043	0.136	0.162
Secondary education or higher	0.426	0.009	12,463	11,257	2.007	0.021	0.408	0.444
Literacy	0.752	0.008	12,463	11,257	2.044	0.011	0.737	0.768
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.576	0.008	12,463	11,257	1.708	0.013	0.561	0.591
Current tobacco use	0.032	0.002	12,463	11,257	1.453	0.071	0.028	0.037
Age-specific fertility rate (15–19)	54.682	3.572	5,583	4,907	1.157	0.065	47.539	61.825
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.995	0.056	35,204	31,777	1.253	0.019	2.883	3.108
Currently pregnant	0.045	0.002	12,463	11,257	1.193	0.049	0.041	0.049
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.099	0.044	2,790	2,662	1.329	0.014	3.012	3.186
Median birth interval	54.570	0.971	3,582	3,150	1.417	0.018	52.629	56.511
Want no more children	0.531	0.007	9,077	8,088	1.314	0.013	0.518	0.545
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.673	0.054	35,204	31,777	1.238	0.020	2.565	2.781
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.593	0.007	9,077	8,088	1.369	0.012	0.579	0.607
Currently using any modern method	0.469	0.007	9,077	8,088	1.380	0.015	0.454	0.483
Currently using pill	0.270	0.007	9,077	8,088	1.428	0.025	0.256	0.283
Currently using injectables	0.082	0.004	9,077	8,088	1.445	0.051	0.073	0.090
Currently using implants	0.023	0.002	9,077	8,088	1.379	0.095	0.018	0.027
Currently using male condoms	0.011	0.001	9,077	8,088	1.277	0.129	0.008	0.013
Currently using any traditional method	0.124	0.004	9,077	8,088	1.290	0.036	0.116	0.133
Unmet need for spacing	0.052	0.003	9,077	8,088	1.272	0.057	0.046	0.058
Unmet need for limiting	0.076	0.004	9,077	8,088	1.285	0.047	0.068	0.083
Unmet need total	0.128	0.004	9,077	8,088	1.265	0.035	0.119	0.137
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.650	0.008	6,544	5,831	1.361	0.012	0.634	0.666
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.930	0.004	8,494	7,590	1.453	0.004	0.922	0.938
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.328	0.008	12,463	11,257	1.860	0.024	0.312	0.343
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	9.836	1.724	5,446	4,831	1.225	0.175	6.388	13.285
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	5.478	1.246	5,422	4,802	1.183	0.227	2.986	7.969
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	15.314	2.119	5,447	4,831	1.207	0.138	11.075	19.553
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	4.644	1.092	5,275	4,626	1.127	0.235	2.460	6.829
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	19.887	2.348	5,456	4,838	1.196	0.118	15.191	24.583
Perinatal mortality rate	14.555	2.012	5,456	4,839	1.142	0.138	10.530	18.579
Stillbirth rate	6.857	1.435	5,456	4,839	1.140	0.209	3.988	9.726
Early neonatal rate	7.748	1.477	5,424	4,807	1.219	0.191	4.794	10.702
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.985	0.003	2,268	2,003	1.075	0.003	0.979	0.990
4+ ANC visits	0.828	0.010	2,268	2,003	1.316	0.013	0.807	0.849
8+ ANC visits	0.219	0.012	2,268	2,003	1.331	0.053	0.196	0.243
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.978	0.003	2,268	2,003	1.037	0.003	0.972	0.985
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.904	0.008	2,268	2,003	1.218	0.008	0.889	0.919
Delivered in a health facility	0.970	0.005	2,309	2,042	1.439	0.005	0.959	0.980
Delivered by a skilled provider	0.980	0.004	2,309	2,042	1.454	0.004	0.972	0.989
Delivered by C-section	0.141	0.010	2,309	2,042	1.284	0.068	0.122	0.160
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.824	0.011	2,268	2,003	1.390	0.013	0.802	0.847
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.756	0.012	2,268	2,003	1.343	0.016	0.732	0.781
Any problem accessing health care	0.679	0.009	12,463	11,257	2.032	0.013	0.662	0.696
Ever had vaccination card	0.980	0.005	1,093	949	1.197	0.005	0.970	0.991
Received BCG vaccination	0.937	0.009	1,093	949	1.186	0.010	0.919	0.955
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.829	0.016	1,093	949	1.385	0.020	0.797	0.862
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.818	0.018	1,093	949	1.466	0.022	0.783	0.853
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.797	0.018	1,093	949	1.469	0.023	0.760	0.834
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.612	0.021	1,093	949	1.410	0.035	0.569	0.654
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.693	0.020	972	885	1.329	0.028	0.654	0.732
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.528	0.022	972	885	1.349	0.041	0.485	0.571
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.652	0.028	412	340	1.128	0.043	0.596	0.708
Treated with ORS	0.314	0.030	412	340	1.243	0.095	0.254	0.374
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.062	0.005	2,888	2,672	1.148	0.086	0.051	0.072
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.247	0.010	2,888	2,672	1.172	0.039	0.228	0.267
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.103	0.007	2,893	2,681	1.172	0.066	0.089	0.116
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.032	0.004	2,893	2,681	1.300	0.137	0.023	0.041
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.186	0.009	2,959	2,729	1.178	0.047	0.168	0.203

Continued…

Table B.4—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	R+2SE
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.579	0.024	592	538	1.165	0.041	0.532	0.627
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.415	0.015	1,640	1,439	1.259	0.037	0.385	0.446
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.073	0.004	4,840	4,415	1.194	0.061	0.064	0.082
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.315	0.008	4,840	4,415	1.217	0.026	0.299	0.331
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.498	0.007	12,463	11,257	1.608	0.014	0.484	0.513
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.147	0.006	5,326	4,722	1.203	0.042	0.134	0.159
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.316	0.007	11,724	10,690	1.705	0.023	0.301	0.330
Condom use at last sex	0.149	0.004	21	14	0.047	0.025	0.141	0.156
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.068	0.003	12,463	11,257	1.210	0.040	0.063	0.074
Employed in last 12 months	0.754	0.008	9,077	8,088	1.706	0.010	0.739	0.769
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.071	0.005	6,997	6,099	1.488	0.064	0.062	0.081
Mobile phone ownership	0.793	0.006	12,463	11,257	1.620	0.007	0.781	0.805
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.211	0.007	12,463	11,257	1.945	0.034	0.197	0.225
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.880	0.005	9,077	8,088	1.520	0.006	0.870	0.891
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.448	0.007	12,463	11,257	1.635	0.016	0.433	0.462
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.796	0.006	9,077	8,088	1.471	0.008	0.784	0.809
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.112	0.007	4,815	4,243	1.490	0.060	0.099	0.126
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.030	0.003	4,815	4,243	1.239	0.102	0.024	0.036
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.001	0.000	4,815	4,243	0.888	0.331	0.001	0.002
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.133	0.008	4,106	3,402	1.444	0.058	0.117	0.148
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.250	0.010	4,106	3,402	1.442	0.039	0.231	0.270
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.158	0.007	4,106	3,402	1.310	0.047	0.143	0.173
MEN								
No education	0.083	0.006	5,659	5,063	1.676	0.074	0.071	0.095
Secondary education or higher	0.487	0.011	5,659	5,063	1.666	0.023	0.465	0.509
Literacy	0.827	0.008	5,659	5,063	1.621	0.010	0.811	0.843
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.682	0.009	5,659	5,063	1.467	0.013	0.664	0.700
Current tobacco use	0.265	0.008	5,659	5,063	1.357	0.030	0.249	0.281
Want no more children	0.546	0.010	3,752	3,278	1.288	0.019	0.525	0.567
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.308	0.010	5,471	4,892	1.554	0.031	0.289	0.328
Condom use at last sex	0.662	0.039	170	160	1.066	0.059	0.584	0.739
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.014	0.002	5,659	5,063	1.123	0.125	0.010	0.018
Male circumcision	0.027	0.010	5,659	5,063	4.852	0.390	0.006	0.048
Mobile phone ownership	0.887	0.007	5,659	5,063	1.601	0.008	0.874	0.901
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.215	0.008	5,659	5,063	1.495	0.038	0.199	0.231
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.199	0.008	5,659	5,063	1.539	0.041	0.182	0.215

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Banteay Meanchey sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.895	0.017	341	377	0.971	0.019	0.860	0.929
At least basic drinking water service	0.847	0.029	3,453	3,794	1.977	0.034	0.790	0.904
Water available when needed	0.873	0.012	3,453	3,794	0.946	0.013	0.850	0.896
At least basic sanitation service	0.822	0.022	3,453	3,794	1.548	0.027	0.777	0.867
Using open defecation	0.112	0.019	3,453	3,794	1.582	0.172	0.074	0.151
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.953	0.009	3,453	3,794	1.174	0.010	0.934	0.972
WOMEN								
No education	0.146	0.023	686	763	1.707	0.158	0.100	0.192
Secondary education or higher	0.469	0.032	686	763	1.678	0.068	0.405	0.533
Literacy	0.788	0.026	686	763	1.683	0.033	0.736	0.841
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.715	0.025	686	763	1.434	0.035	0.666	0.765
Current tobacco use	0.057	0.014	686	763	1.523	0.236	0.030	0.084
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.590	0.193	1,904	2,119	1.111	0.075	2.203	2.977
Currently pregnant	0.044	0.010	686	763	1.331	0.236	0.024	0.065
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.912	0.218	137	149	1.308	0.075	2.477	3.348
Median birth interval	57.137	3.548	184	210	1.096	0.062	50.042	64.233
Want no more children	0.640	0.026	449	497	1.157	0.041	0.587	0.692
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.286	0.177	1,904	2,119	1.118	0.077	1.932	2.640
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.622	0.032	449	497	1.374	0.051	0.559	0.685
Currently using any modern method	0.562	0.036	449	497	1.545	0.065	0.489	0.634
Currently using pill	0.332	0.024	449	497	1.078	0.072	0.284	0.380
Currently using injectables	0.114	0.016	449	497	1.088	0.143	0.082	0.147
Currently using implants	0.030	0.007	449	497	0.836	0.224	0.017	0.044
Currently using male condoms	0.014	0.005	449	497	0.970	0.385	0.003	0.025
Currently using any traditional method	0.060	0.016	449	497	1.431	0.268	0.028	0.092
Unmet need for spacing	0.036	0.008	449	497	0.951	0.231	0.019	0.053
Unmet need for limiting	0.109	0.019	449	497	1.289	0.175	0.071	0.147
Unmet need total	0.145	0.022	449	497	1.342	0.154	0.100	0.190
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.733	0.034	341	381	1.442	0.047	0.664	0.802
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.976	0.007	419	463	1.006	0.008	0.962	0.991
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.118	0.012	686	763	0.974	0.102	0.094	0.142
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.994	2.002	519	582	1.015	1.004	0.000	5.997
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.476	4.349	519	582	0.990	0.582	0.000	16.175
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.470	4.697	519	582	0.978	0.496	0.076	18.864
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.099	5.147	512	572	1.066	0.636	0.000	18.393
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	17.492	8.431	522	584	1.250	0.482	0.629	34.354
Perinatal mortality rate	2.107	2.116	270	302	0.762	1.005	0.000	6.340
Stillbirth rate	2.107	2.116	270	302	0.762	1.005	0.000	6.340
Early neonatal rate	0.000	0.000	269	301	na	na	0.000	0.000
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.992	0.008	115	128	0.928	0.008	0.977	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.849	0.032	115	128	0.944	0.037	0.786	0.913
8+ ANC visits	0.320	0.041	115	128	0.935	0.128	0.238	0.402
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.981	0.014	115	128	1.065	0.014	0.953	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.936	0.022	115	128	0.952	0.023	0.893	0.980
Delivered in a health facility	0.992	0.008	116	129	0.934	0.008	0.977	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider	1.000	0.000	116	129	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.163	0.031	116	129	0.892	0.188	0.102	0.225
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.922	0.031	115	128	1.245	0.034	0.859	0.984
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.911	0.025	115	128	0.928	0.027	0.862	0.961
Any problem accessing health care	0.884	0.016	686	763	1.347	0.019	0.851	0.917
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	53	59	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.976	0.023	53	59	1.100	0.024	0.930	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.876	0.055	53	59	1.225	0.063	0.765	0.987
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.820	0.063	53	59	1.206	0.077	0.693	0.947
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.876	0.055	53	59	1.225	0.063	0.765	0.987
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.733	0.064	53	59	1.054	0.087	0.605	0.861
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.853	0.054	40	46	0.993	0.064	0.744	0.962
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.807	0.057	40	46	0.930	0.070	0.693	0.921
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.567	0.113	21	23	1.009	0.199	0.342	0.792
Treated with ORS	0.484	0.141	21	23	1.235	0.291	0.202	0.765
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.011	0.008	161	176	0.944	0.716	0.000	0.026
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.156	0.039	161	176	1.302	0.250	0.078	0.234
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.088	0.021	162	178	0.958	0.240	0.046	0.130
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.034	0.025	162	178	1.423	0.719	0.000	0.083
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.125	0.029	164	180	1.056	0.233	0.067	0.183
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.562	0.087	28	30	0.910	0.154	0.389	0.735
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.481	0.048	86	97	0.879	0.099	0.386	0.576
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.090	0.017	255	287	0.953	0.189	0.056	0.124
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.305	0.032	255	287	1.124	0.106	0.240	0.369
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.621	0.033	686	763	1.759	0.053	0.555	0.686

Continued…

Table B.5—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.173	0.024	266	298	0.925	0.136	0.126	0.220
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.293	0.026	656	728	1.446	0.088	0.241	0.344
Condom use at last sex	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.064	0.011	686	763	1.155	0.168	0.043	0.086
Employed in last 12 months	0.749	0.025	449	497	1.196	0.033	0.700	0.798
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.016	0.008	338	372	1.166	0.499	0.000	0.032
Mobile phone ownership	0.872	0.019	686	763	1.475	0.022	0.835	0.910
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.355	0.036	686	763	1.962	0.101	0.283	0.427
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.905	0.018	449	497	1.304	0.020	0.868	0.941
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.565	0.025	686	763	1.324	0.044	0.515	0.615
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.870	0.016	449	497	1.011	0.018	0.838	0.902
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.194	0.038	265	284	1.541	0.194	0.119	0.269
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.048	0.017	265	284	1.324	0.364	0.013	0.083
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.000	0.000	265	284	na	na	0.000	0.000
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.256	0.041	226	235	1.419	0.162	0.173	0.339
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.212	0.033	226	235	1.219	0.157	0.145	0.278
MEN								
No education	0.118	0.022	309	327	1.186	0.185	0.074	0.162
Secondary education or higher	0.483	0.042	309	327	1.457	0.086	0.400	0.566
Literacy	0.844	0.026	309	327	1.236	0.030	0.792	0.895
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.836	0.024	309	327	1.119	0.028	0.789	0.883
Current tobacco use	0.277	0.033	309	327	1.290	0.119	0.211	0.343
Want no more children	0.595	0.035	184	196	0.959	0.058	0.525	0.664
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.195	0.026	299	316	1.147	0.135	0.142	0.247
Condom use at last sex	0.631	0.155	9	8	0.919	0.246	0.320	0.942
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.026	0.008	309	327	0.928	0.324	0.009	0.043
Male circumcision	0.000	0.000	309	327	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.911	0.016	309	327	1.016	0.018	0.878	0.944
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.172	0.034	309	327	1.559	0.195	0.105	0.240
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.240	0.024	309	327	1.001	0.102	0.191	0.288

na = not applicable

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Battambang sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.924	0.016	408	671	1.186	0.018	0.892	0.957
At least basic drinking water service	0.790	0.029	3,894	6,251	1.941	0.036	0.733	0.847
Water available when needed	0.896	0.014	3,894	6,251	1.230	0.016	0.867	0.924
At least basic sanitation service	0.836	0.016	3,894	6,251	1.249	0.019	0.804	0.868
Using open defecation	0.061	0.014	3,894	6,251	1.742	0.233	0.033	0.090
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.782	0.024	3,887	6,244	1.584	0.031	0.733	0.830
WOMEN								
No education	0.087	0.016	845	1,347	1.683	0.188	0.054	0.119
Secondary education or higher	0.532	0.029	845	1,347	1.691	0.055	0.473	0.590
Literacy	0.854	0.022	845	1,347	1.787	0.025	0.811	0.898
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.640	0.021	845	1,347	1.271	0.033	0.598	0.682
Current tobacco use	0.014	0.005	845	1,347	1.328	0.378	0.004	0.025
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.912	0.171	2,383	3,804	0.858	0.059	2.570	3.254
Currently pregnant	0.053	0.008	845	1,347	1.102	0.161	0.036	0.069
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.300	0.151	162	257	1.090	0.046	2.998	3.602
Median birth interval	52.309	2.205	247	396	1.088	0.042	47.900	56.719
Want no more children	0.500	0.025	567	913	1.208	0.051	0.449	0.551
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.545	0.129	2,383	3,804	0.794	0.051	2.287	2.802
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.655	0.022	567	913	1.116	0.034	0.610	0.700
Currently using any modern method	0.511	0.024	567	913	1.164	0.048	0.462	0.560
Currently using pill	0.236	0.017	567	913	0.957	0.072	0.202	0.270
Currently using injectables	0.064	0.013	567	913	1.294	0.208	0.037	0.091
Currently using implants	0.024	0.007	567	913	1.007	0.267	0.011	0.038
Currently using male condoms	0.028	0.006	567	913	0.880	0.218	0.016	0.040
Currently using any traditional method	0.144	0.017	567	913	1.139	0.117	0.110	0.177
Unmet need for spacing	0.062	0.009	567	913	0.918	0.150	0.043	0.081
Unmet need for limiting	0.057	0.010	567	913	1.007	0.172	0.037	0.077
Unmet need total	0.119	0.013	567	913	0.980	0.112	0.092	0.146
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.661	0.028	442	707	1.258	0.043	0.604	0.718
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.955	0.008	524	844	0.897	0.008	0.939	0.972
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.229	0.018	845	1,347	1.213	0.077	0.194	0.265
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	19.909	4.934	690	1,112	0.875	0.248	10.041	29.777
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.210	3.561	686	1,106	0.846	0.494	0.088	14.332
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	27.119	6.551	690	1,112	0.912	0.242	14.017	40.221
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	0.953	0.955	665	1,071	na	1.002	0.000	2.862
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	28.046	6.729	690	1,112	0.912	0.240	14.587	41.505
Perinatal mortality rate	21.379	7.043	366	590	0.946	0.329	7.292	35.465
Stillbirth rate	7.410	4.057	366	590	0.918	0.548	0.000	15.524
Early neonatal rate	14.073	6.641	363	586	1.081	0.472	0.791	27.355
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.989	0.008	135	216	0.870	0.008	0.973	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.938	0.021	135	216	1.031	0.023	0.895	0.981
8+ ANC visits	0.439	0.046	135	216	1.072	0.105	0.347	0.531
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.993	0.007	135	216	0.949	0.007	0.980	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.892	0.029	135	216	1.080	0.033	0.834	0.950
Delivered in a health facility	0.975	0.012	139	222	0.903	0.012	0.951	0.999
Delivered by a skilled provider	1.000	0.000	139	222	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.215	0.047	139	222	1.309	0.219	0.120	0.309
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.820	0.039	135	216	1.177	0.048	0.742	0.899
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.703	0.044	135	216	1.118	0.063	0.615	0.791
Any problem accessing health care	0.747	0.019	845	1,347	1.257	0.025	0.709	0.784
Ever had vaccination card	0.985	0.015	63	103	0.982	0.015	0.955	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	63	103	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.956	0.031	63	103	1.225	0.033	0.893	1.000
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.956	0.031	63	103	1.225	0.033	0.893	1.000
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.887	0.050	63	103	1.251	0.056	0.787	0.986
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.794	0.058	63	103	1.141	0.073	0.679	0.910
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.777	0.053	77	129	1.143	0.069	0.670	0.883
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.639	0.057	77	129	1.034	0.089	0.526	0.753
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.524	0.068	34	57	0.802	0.129	0.389	0.660
Treated with ORS	0.178	0.066	34	57	1.061	0.374	0.045	0.311
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.019	0.010	186	307	0.986	0.511	0.000	0.039
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.176	0.027	186	307	0.979	0.155	0.121	0.231
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.093	0.017	187	308	0.834	0.187	0.059	0.128
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.019	0.013	187	308	1.262	0.650	0.000	0.045
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.154	0.026	192	317	0.958	0.166	0.103	0.205
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.608	0.083	35	58	0.991	0.137	0.442	0.774
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.562	0.058	96	152	1.129	0.102	0.447	0.677
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.077	0.015	327	530	1.038	0.198	0.046	0.107
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.338	0.025	327	530	0.962	0.074	0.288	0.388
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.628	0.019	845	1,347	1.122	0.030	0.590	0.665

Continued…

Table B.6—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.257	0.025	354	572	0.999	0.096	0.207	0.306
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.346	0.021	798	1,274	1.226	0.060	0.304	0.387
Condom use at last sex	0.000	0.000	4	6	na	na	0.000	0.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.099	0.009	845	1,347	0.917	0.095	0.080	0.118
Employed in last 12 months	0.741	0.019	567	913	1.041	0.026	0.703	0.780
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.004	0.003	420	677	0.933	0.681	0.000	0.011
Mobile phone ownership	0.806	0.019	845	1,347	1.364	0.023	0.769	0.843
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.251	0.027	845	1,347	1.801	0.107	0.197	0.304
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.917	0.012	567	913	0.995	0.013	0.894	0.940
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.625	0.019	845	1,347	1.133	0.030	0.587	0.663
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.872	0.010	567	913	0.719	0.012	0.852	0.892
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.182	0.029	312	499	1.318	0.158	0.125	0.240
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.053	0.017	312	499	1.342	0.323	0.019	0.087
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.000	0.000	312	499	na	na	0.000	0.000
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.220	0.036	255	378	1.396	0.165	0.147	0.293
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.145	0.027	255	378	1.207	0.184	0.092	0.199
MEN								
No education	0.028	0.008	412	636	0.938	0.274	0.013	0.043
Secondary education or higher	0.552	0.032	412	636	1.319	0.059	0.488	0.617
Literacy	0.924	0.015	412	636	1.180	0.017	0.894	0.955
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.780	0.017	412	636	0.814	0.021	0.746	0.813
Current tobacco use	0.194	0.024	412	636	1.223	0.123	0.146	0.242
Want no more children	0.558	0.037	232	365	1.127	0.066	0.484	0.631
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.322	0.026	397	614	1.094	0.080	0.271	0.374
Condom use at last sex	0.645	0.099	23	34	0.971	0.153	0.447	0.843
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.028	0.009	412	636	1.117	0.322	0.010	0.047
Male circumcision	0.038	0.032	412	636	3.331	0.839	0.000	0.101
Mobile phone ownership	0.900	0.016	412	636	1.071	0.018	0.868	0.932
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.205	0.018	412	636	0.921	0.089	0.168	0.242
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.038	0.013	412	636	1.407	0.348	0.012	0.065

na = not applicable

Table B.7 Sampling errors: Kampong Cham sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.985	0.007	348	547	1.013	0.007	0.972	0.998
At least basic drinking water service	0.867	0.028	3,751	5,919	2.187	0.032	0.811	0.923
Water available when needed	0.931	0.010	3,751	5,919	1.064	0.011	0.911	0.951
At least basic sanitation service	0.781	0.027	3,751	5,919	1.796	0.034	0.728	0.835
Using open defecation	0.133	0.023	3,751	5,919	1.845	0.172	0.087	0.179
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.700	0.019	3,739	5,887	1.152	0.028	0.661	0.738
WOMEN								
No education	0.124	0.023	743	1,163	1.922	0.188	0.077	0.170
Secondary education or higher	0.414	0.036	743	1,163	1.988	0.087	0.342	0.486
Literacy	0.771	0.027	743	1,163	1.777	0.036	0.716	0.826
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.625	0.028	743	1,163	1.546	0.044	0.569	0.680
Current tobacco use	0.004	0.003	743	1,163	1.354	0.797	0.000	0.010
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.977	0.251	2,122	3,320	1.052	0.084	2.474	3.480
Currently pregnant	0.042	0.008	743	1,163	1.095	0.191	0.026	0.059
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.118	0.118	230	356	1.051	0.038	2.882	3.354
Median birth interval	56.836	3.717	193	315	1.137	0.065	49.402	64.271
Want no more children	0.698	0.027	541	848	1.370	0.039	0.643	0.752
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.814	0.242	2,122	3,320	1.107	0.086	2.330	3.298
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.464	0.027	541	848	1.246	0.058	0.410	0.517
Currently using any modern method	0.389	0.026	541	848	1.233	0.067	0.337	0.441
Currently using pill	0.170	0.017	541	848	1.034	0.098	0.137	0.204
Currently using injectables	0.080	0.015	541	848	1.271	0.185	0.051	0.110
Currently using implants	0.022	0.006	541	848	0.981	0.284	0.009	0.034
Currently using male condoms	0.015	0.006	541	848	1.041	0.358	0.004	0.026
Currently using any traditional method	0.075	0.014	541	848	1.248	0.189	0.046	0.103
Unmet need for spacing	0.038	0.009	541	848	1.049	0.228	0.021	0.055
Unmet need for limiting	0.119	0.016	541	848	1.119	0.131	0.088	0.151
Unmet need total	0.157	0.018	541	848	1.154	0.115	0.121	0.193
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.627	0.032	341	526	1.229	0.052	0.562	0.692
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.990	0.005	511	798	1.121	0.005	0.980	1.000
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.413	0.028	743	1,163	1.567	0.069	0.357	0.470
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.134	4.211	605	969	0.900	0.321	4.712	21.557
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.045	6.960	604	966	1.685	0.770	0.000	22.965
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	22.179	7.061	606	971	1.080	0.318	8.056	36.302
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	6.132	2.826	605	980	0.938	0.461	0.481	11.784
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	28.176	7.398	608	973	1.017	0.263	13.379	42.972
Perinatal mortality rate	15.575	7.768	289	458	1.072	0.499	0.039	31.111
Stillbirth rate	0.000	0.000	289	458	na	na	0.000	0.000
Early neonatal rate	15.575	7.768	289	458	1.072	0.499	0.039	31.111
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.993	0.007	117	173	0.888	0.007	0.980	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.937	0.025	117	173	1.109	0.027	0.886	0.987
8+ ANC visits	0.339	0.043	117	173	0.990	0.128	0.252	0.425
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.974	0.013	117	173	0.907	0.014	0.948	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.922	0.028	117	173	1.131	0.031	0.865	0.978
Delivered in a health facility	0.983	0.011	119	179	0.940	0.012	0.961	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider	1.000	0.000	119	179	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.156	0.038	119	179	1.109	0.244	0.080	0.232
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.926	0.026	117	173	1.053	0.028	0.875	0.977
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.827	0.038	117	173	1.070	0.045	0.752	0.902
Any problem accessing health care	0.453	0.033	743	1,163	1.792	0.072	0.388	0.519
Ever had vaccination card	0.987	0.013	60	91	0.876	0.013	0.962	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	60	91	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.935	0.031	60	91	0.967	0.033	0.873	0.998
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.918	0.041	60	91	1.125	0.044	0.837	1.000
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.859	0.059	60	91	1.282	0.068	0.742	0.977
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.665	0.079	60	91	1.273	0.119	0.507	0.823
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.872	0.054	64	101	1.190	0.061	0.765	0.979
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.491	0.089	64	101	1.407	0.181	0.313	0.669
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.713	0.128	17	27	1.165	0.180	0.456	0.969
Treated with ORS	0.406	0.158	17	27	1.326	0.390	0.090	0.723
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.040	0.017	160	252	1.122	0.433	0.005	0.075
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.228	0.033	160	252	0.998	0.147	0.161	0.295
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.066	0.024	159	249	1.222	0.361	0.018	0.114
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.017	0.010	159	249	0.946	0.564	0.000	0.037
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.180	0.035	162	255	1.120	0.196	0.109	0.250
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.481	0.103	27	43	1.049	0.214	0.275	0.687
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.376	0.052	89	128	1.009	0.138	0.272	0.481
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.042	0.010	298	470	0.865	0.239	0.022	0.062
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.389	0.026	298	470	0.921	0.067	0.338	0.441
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.486	0.020	743	1,163	1.077	0.041	0.447	0.526

Continued…

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.114	0.019	283	446	0.952	0.168	0.076	0.152
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.316	0.032	677	1,052	1.779	0.101	0.252	0.379
Condom use at last sex	0.000	na	1	2	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.072	0.008	743	1,163	0.841	0.110	0.056	0.088
Employed in last 12 months	0.626	0.037	541	848	1.789	0.060	0.552	0.701
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.002	0.002	341	531	0.863	1.008	0.000	0.006
Mobile phone ownership	0.777	0.020	743	1,163	1.284	0.025	0.737	0.816
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.240	0.036	743	1,163	2.278	0.149	0.168	0.312
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.972	0.007	541	848	0.966	0.007	0.958	0.985
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.541	0.020	743	1,163	1.107	0.037	0.501	0.582
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.836	0.019	541	848	1.180	0.022	0.798	0.874
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.060	0.016	286	435	1.133	0.265	0.028	0.092
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.025	0.009	286	435	0.979	0.362	0.007	0.043
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.000	0.000	286	435	na	na	0.000	0.000
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.088	0.024	248	352	1.305	0.268	0.041	0.135
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.075	0.020	248	352	1.218	0.273	0.034	0.115
MEN								
No education	0.045	0.012	343	533	1.101	0.274	0.020	0.070
Secondary education or higher	0.483	0.040	343	533	1.479	0.083	0.403	0.563
Literacy	0.821	0.023	343	533	1.129	0.028	0.774	0.868
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.365	0.023	343	533	0.878	0.063	0.319	0.410
Current tobacco use	0.257	0.026	343	533	1.089	0.100	0.205	0.308
Want no more children	0.643	0.037	217	332	1.146	0.058	0.568	0.717
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.303	0.037	334	518	1.476	0.123	0.229	0.378
Condom use at last sex	0.704	0.264	6	8	1.226	0.375	0.176	1.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.007	0.004	343	533	0.943	0.609	0.000	0.015
Male circumcision	0.093	0.083	343	533	5.088	0.890	0.000	0.260
Mobile phone ownership	0.901	0.019	343	533	1.185	0.021	0.863	0.940
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.105	0.019	343	533	1.136	0.179	0.068	0.143
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.006	0.004	343	533	1.006	0.724	0.000	0.014

na = not applicable

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Kampong Chhnang sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.887	0.026	347	320	1.402	0.029	0.835	0.939
At least basic drinking water service	0.693	0.052	3,101	2,829	2.882	0.075	0.589	0.796
Water available when needed	0.965	0.008	3,101	2,829	1.145	0.009	0.948	0.981
At least basic sanitation service	0.650	0.042	3,101	2,829	2.251	0.064	0.566	0.734
Using open defecation	0.191	0.040	3,101	2,829	2.628	0.212	0.110	0.272
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.926	0.013	3,099	2,827	1.293	0.014	0.900	0.952
WOMEN								
No education	0.145	0.019	769	675	1.493	0.131	0.107	0.183
Secondary education or higher	0.470	0.025	769	675	1.378	0.053	0.420	0.519
Literacy	0.779	0.025	769	675	1.653	0.032	0.729	0.828
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.683	0.033	769	675	1.970	0.049	0.617	0.749
Current tobacco use	0.010	0.003	769	675	0.935	0.332	0.003	0.017
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.805	0.187	2,182	1,915	1.023	0.067	2.431	3.179
Currently pregnant	0.055	0.009	769	675	1.124	0.168	0.037	0.074
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.716	0.238	160	141	1.509	0.064	3.241	4.191
Median birth interval	46.911	5.104	203	180	1.660	0.109	36.703	57.120
Want no more children	0.537	0.021	521	456	0.981	0.040	0.494	0.580
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.605	0.172	2,182	1,915	0.992	0.066	2.260	2.950
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.619	0.024	521	456	1.109	0.038	0.572	0.666
Currently using any modern method	0.437	0.028	521	456	1.303	0.065	0.380	0.493
Currently using pill	0.258	0.022	521	456	1.156	0.086	0.214	0.302
Currently using injectables	0.098	0.018	521	456	1.400	0.186	0.061	0.134
Currently using implants	0.006	0.004	521	456	1.273	0.700	0.000	0.015
Currently using male condoms	0.003	0.002	521	456	0.858	0.672	0.000	0.007
Currently using any traditional method	0.182	0.016	521	456	0.963	0.089	0.150	0.215
Unmet need for spacing	0.063	0.014	521	456	1.324	0.224	0.035	0.091
Unmet need for limiting	0.051	0.009	521	456	0.891	0.169	0.033	0.068
Unmet need total	0.114	0.017	521	456	1.187	0.145	0.081	0.147
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.596	0.031	380	334	1.249	0.053	0.533	0.659
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.934	0.021	480	419	1.827	0.022	0.892	0.975
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.368	0.026	769	675	1.503	0.071	0.316	0.421
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.495	5.675	637	558	1.128	0.392	3.145	25.844
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	15.682	10.170	635	557	1.739	0.649	0.000	36.023
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	30.177	11.751	638	560	1.476	0.389	6.675	53.678
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	6.499	3.666	610	535	1.134	0.564	0.000	13.831
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	36.479	11.397	638	560	1.354	0.312	13.686	59.273
Perinatal mortality rate	12.506	6.978	323	285	1.137	0.558	0.000	26.462
Stillbirth rate	0.000	0.000	323	285	na	na	0.000	0.000
Early neonatal rate	12.506	6.978	323	285	1.137	0.558	0.000	26.462
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.988	0.009	146	130	0.999	0.009	0.970	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.828	0.039	146	130	1.252	0.047	0.750	0.907
8+ ANC visits	0.151	0.036	146	130	1.194	0.235	0.080	0.222
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.986	0.010	146	130	1.009	0.010	0.966	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.969	0.013	146	130	0.938	0.014	0.943	0.996
Delivered in a health facility	0.992	0.008	148	132	1.096	0.008	0.976	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider	0.992	0.008	148	132	1.096	0.008	0.976	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.092	0.025	148	132	1.051	0.270	0.042	0.141
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.992	0.008	146	130	1.081	0.008	0.976	1.000
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.960	0.026	146	130	1.575	0.027	0.909	1.000
Any problem accessing health care	0.634	0.033	769	675	1.886	0.052	0.568	0.700
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	64	58	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.990	0.010	64	58	0.824	0.010	0.971	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.919	0.050	64	58	1.485	0.054	0.820	1.000
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.919	0.050	64	58	1.485	0.054	0.820	1.000
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.812	0.074	64	58	1.536	0.091	0.665	0.960
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.751	0.079	64	58	1.485	0.105	0.593	0.909
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.577	0.070	49	43	0.985	0.121	0.438	0.717
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.512	0.076	49	43	1.056	0.148	0.361	0.664
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.930	0.055	20	21	1.047	0.059	0.819	1.000
Treated with ORS	0.354	0.100	20	21	1.092	0.283	0.153	0.554
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.043	0.015	171	154	0.961	0.343	0.014	0.073
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.191	0.025	171	154	0.780	0.129	0.141	0.240
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.303	0.035	169	153	0.933	0.114	0.234	0.372
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.014	0.010	169	153	1.081	0.698	0.000	0.034
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.351	0.031	174	157	0.835	0.090	0.288	0.414
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.399	0.095	44	39	1.267	0.239	0.208	0.589
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.516	0.063	99	89	1.235	0.121	0.391	0.642
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.171	0.022	315	276	1.042	0.129	0.127	0.216
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.172	0.017	315	276	0.815	0.101	0.137	0.207
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.621	0.025	769	675	1.399	0.039	0.572	0.670

Continued…

Table B.8—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.133	0.024	316	279	1.233	0.183	0.084	0.182
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.219	0.029	764	671	1.936	0.132	0.161	0.278
Condom use at last sex	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.071	0.010	769	675	1.122	0.147	0.050	0.091
Employed in last 12 months	0.881	0.019	521	456	1.347	0.022	0.842	0.919
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.009	0.006	460	402	1.296	0.630	0.000	0.021
Mobile phone ownership	0.842	0.018	769	675	1.345	0.021	0.807	0.877
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.263	0.030	769	675	1.873	0.113	0.204	0.323
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.979	0.019	521	456	3.008	0.020	0.940	1.000
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.243	0.023	769	675	1.497	0.095	0.197	0.290
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.914	0.025	521	456	2.029	0.027	0.864	0.964
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.087	0.019	295	260	1.140	0.215	0.050	0.125
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.019	0.012	295	260	1.461	0.609	0.000	0.043
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.000	0.000	295	260	na	na	0.000	0.000
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.092	0.022	253	213	1.215	0.240	0.048	0.137
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.149	0.025	253	213	1.124	0.169	0.099	0.200
MEN								
No education	0.100	0.023	306	259	1.364	0.235	0.053	0.147
Secondary education or higher	0.501	0.031	306	259	1.097	0.063	0.438	0.563
Literacy	0.845	0.022	306	259	1.049	0.026	0.802	0.888
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.722	0.030	306	259	1.161	0.041	0.663	0.782
Current tobacco use	0.227	0.028	306	259	1.175	0.124	0.171	0.284
Want no more children	0.454	0.047	214	183	1.364	0.103	0.361	0.547
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.281	0.021	305	258	0.815	0.075	0.239	0.323
Condom use at last sex	0.852	0.070	28	22	1.026	0.082	0.711	0.992
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.025	0.010	306	259	1.076	0.384	0.006	0.044
Male circumcision	0.098	0.051	306	259	2.981	0.525	0.000	0.201
Mobile phone ownership	0.895	0.017	306	259	0.941	0.018	0.862	0.928
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.460	0.043	306	259	1.509	0.094	0.373	0.546
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.200	0.027	306	259	1.193	0.137	0.145	0.254

na = not applicable

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.924	0.021	331	458	1.305	0.023	0.882	0.965
At least basic drinking water service	0.612	0.045	3,468	4,830	2.532	0.074	0.521	0.703
Water available when needed	0.830	0.014	3,468	4,830	1.020	0.017	0.802	0.858
At least basic sanitation service	0.763	0.028	3,468	4,830	1.865	0.037	0.707	0.819
Using open defecation	0.128	0.025	3,468	4,830	2.158	0.199	0.077	0.179
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.784	0.017	3,462	4,823	1.098	0.021	0.751	0.818
WOMEN								
No education	0.119	0.013	890	1,226	1.185	0.108	0.093	0.144
Secondary education or higher	0.439	0.029	890	1,226	1.724	0.065	0.382	0.497
Literacy	0.803	0.020	890	1,226	1.473	0.024	0.764	0.842
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.640	0.031	890	1,226	1.908	0.048	0.579	0.702
Current tobacco use	0.021	0.005	890	1,226	1.087	0.249	0.010	0.031
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.454	0.134	2,554	3,514	0.881	0.055	2.186	2.722
Currently pregnant	0.049	0.007	890	1,226	0.985	0.145	0.035	0.064
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.205	0.121	195	264	0.990	0.038	2.962	3.448
Median birth interval	61.597	2.835	201	276	1.196	0.046	55.927	67.267
Want no more children	0.618	0.026	613	839	1.346	0.043	0.566	0.671
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.314	0.132	2,554	3,514	0.916	0.057	2.049	2.578
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.618	0.023	613	839	1.171	0.037	0.572	0.664
Currently using any modern method	0.453	0.026	613	839	1.290	0.057	0.401	0.504
Currently using pill	0.350	0.027	613	839	1.403	0.077	0.296	0.404
Currently using injectables	0.039	0.012	613	839	1.494	0.299	0.016	0.063
Currently using implants	0.007	0.003	613	839	1.021	0.496	0.000	0.014
Currently using male condoms	0.005	0.003	613	839	1.000	0.552	0.000	0.011
Currently using any traditional method	0.166	0.017	613	839	1.098	0.100	0.133	0.199
Unmet need for spacing	0.026	0.006	613	839	0.968	0.238	0.014	0.039
Unmet need for limiting	0.068	0.012	613	839	1.173	0.176	0.044	0.092
Unmet need total	0.094	0.014	613	839	1.205	0.151	0.066	0.123
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.635	0.030	437	598	1.314	0.048	0.574	0.696
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.792	0.017	571	780	0.978	0.021	0.759	0.826
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.259	0.022	890	1,226	1.476	0.084	0.216	0.303
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.184	3.315	664	908	0.865	0.325	3.555	16.814
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	4.967	2.832	659	901	1.050	0.570	0.000	10.631
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	15.151	4.846	664	908	1.039	0.320	5.459	24.843
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	4.536	3.429	660	904	1.004	0.756	0.000	11.394
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	19.618	5.776	664	908	1.015	0.294	8.066	31.170
Perinatal mortality rate	12.953	7.727	328	449	1.243	0.597	0.000	28.407
Stillbirth rate	6.395	6.529	328	449	1.476	1.021	0.000	19.452
Early neonatal rate	6.600	4.473	326	446	1.003	0.678	0.000	15.547
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.986	0.009	128	173	0.902	0.009	0.968	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.855	0.038	128	173	1.220	0.045	0.778	0.931
8+ ANC visits	0.254	0.045	128	173	1.168	0.178	0.164	0.344
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.971	0.013	128	173	0.881	0.013	0.945	0.997
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.941	0.024	128	173	1.147	0.026	0.893	0.989
Delivered in a health facility	0.977	0.016	130	176	1.218	0.016	0.945	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider	0.984	0.015	130	176	1.394	0.016	0.953	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.162	0.032	130	176	0.994	0.200	0.097	0.227
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.949	0.024	128	173	1.212	0.025	0.901	0.996
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.909	0.028	128	173	1.089	0.031	0.854	0.965
Any problem accessing health care	0.716	0.022	890	1,226	1.431	0.030	0.673	0.760
Ever had vaccination card	0.956	0.023	65	87	0.874	0.024	0.911	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.973	0.027	65	87	1.307	0.027	0.920	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.842	0.048	65	87	1.057	0.058	0.745	0.938
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.770	0.058	65	87	1.091	0.075	0.655	0.885
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.810	0.050	65	87	1.018	0.062	0.710	0.910
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.578	0.075	65	87	1.213	0.130	0.428	0.729
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.725	0.065	75	104	1.273	0.090	0.594	0.855
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.484	0.071	75	104	1.242	0.147	0.342	0.627
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.753	0.080	12	14	0.599	0.106	0.593	0.912
Treated with ORS	0.258	0.140	12	14	1.034	0.542	0.000	0.537
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.079	0.023	170	234	1.134	0.295	0.033	0.126
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.249	0.043	170	234	1.231	0.173	0.163	0.335
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.110	0.024	170	234	0.997	0.216	0.063	0.158
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.093	0.022	170	234	0.929	0.235	0.049	0.136
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.177	0.030	174	240	1.023	0.169	0.117	0.236
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.332	0.100	24	33	1.016	0.301	0.132	0.532
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.427	0.058	100	134	1.157	0.135	0.312	0.542
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.070	0.015	359	491	1.127	0.219	0.039	0.100
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.313	0.030	359	491	1.202	0.094	0.254	0.372
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.558	0.030	890	1,226	1.774	0.053	0.499	0.618

Table B.9—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.078	0.016	323	442	1.029	0.203	0.047	0.110
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.124	0.016	871	1,201	1.450	0.131	0.092	0.157
Condom use at last sex	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.065	0.009	890	1,226	1.105	0.140	0.047	0.083
Employed in last 12 months	0.917	0.012	613	839	1.098	0.013	0.893	0.942
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.002	0.002	562	770	1.005	1.001	0.000	0.005
Mobile phone ownership	0.830	0.018	890	1,226	1.432	0.022	0.794	0.866
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.314	0.035	890	1,226	2.237	0.111	0.244	0.383
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.646	0.017	613	839	0.869	0.026	0.613	0.680
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.074	0.012	890	1,226	1.359	0.162	0.050	0.098
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.502	0.020	613	839	1.007	0.041	0.462	0.543
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.088	0.019	333	457	1.246	0.220	0.050	0.127
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.023	0.008	333	457	0.962	0.345	0.007	0.039
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.000	0.000	333	457	na	na	0.000	0.000
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.110	0.023	282	362	1.217	0.207	0.064	0.155
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.117	0.022	282	362	1.128	0.185	0.074	0.160
MEN								
No education	0.050	0.014	394	532	1.276	0.280	0.022	0.078
Secondary education or higher	0.513	0.042	394	532	1.662	0.082	0.429	0.597
Literacy	0.871	0.023	394	532	1.339	0.026	0.826	0.916
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.777	0.029	394	532	1.394	0.038	0.719	0.836
Current tobacco use	0.149	0.022	394	532	1.221	0.147	0.105	0.193
Want no more children	0.591	0.036	256	347	1.178	0.061	0.518	0.663
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.057	0.017	370	501	1.413	0.300	0.023	0.091
Condom use at last sex	0.630	0.071	16	22	0.579	0.112	0.489	0.771
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.020	0.006	394	532	0.923	0.328	0.007	0.033
Male circumcision	0.000	0.000	394	532	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.873	0.018	394	532	1.047	0.020	0.838	0.908
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.183	0.028	394	532	1.416	0.151	0.128	0.239
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.465	0.038	394	532	1.514	0.082	0.388	0.541

na = not applicable

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Kampong Thom sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.845	0.032	395	421	1.619	0.038	0.780	0.910
At least basic drinking water service	0.744	0.039	3,645	3,888	2.454	0.052	0.666	0.821
Water available when needed	0.909	0.017	3,645	3,888	1.602	0.019	0.875	0.944
At least basic sanitation service	0.745	0.036	3,645	3,888	2.326	0.048	0.673	0.817
Using open defecation	0.076	0.029	3,645	3,888	3.080	0.388	0.017	0.134
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.835	0.015	3,632	3,876	1.147	0.018	0.805	0.866
WOMEN								
No education	0.207	0.033	770	819	2.274	0.161	0.140	0.274
Secondary education or higher	0.357	0.031	770	819	1.818	0.088	0.294	0.420
Literacy	0.690	0.037	770	819	2.205	0.053	0.617	0.764
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.715	0.026	770	819	1.567	0.036	0.664	0.766
Current tobacco use	0.026	0.008	770	819	1.383	0.305	0.010	0.042
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.207	0.191	2,179	2,320	0.966	0.060	2.824	3.589
Currently pregnant	0.044	0.007	770	819	0.876	0.146	0.031	0.057
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.894	0.136	191	204	1.272	0.047	2.623	3.165
Median birth interval	53.676	2.794	251	268	1.500	0.052	48.088	59.265
Want no more children	0.421	0.025	581	619	1.212	0.059	0.371	0.471
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.960	0.162	2,179	2,320	0.850	0.082	1.637	2.283
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.598	0.022	581	619	1.073	0.037	0.554	0.642
Currently using any modern method	0.466	0.020	581	619	0.969	0.043	0.426	0.506
Currently using pill	0.211	0.017	581	619	1.002	0.080	0.177	0.245
Currently using injectables	0.104	0.019	581	619	1.514	0.185	0.065	0.142
Currently using implants	0.034	0.008	581	619	1.082	0.241	0.017	0.050
Currently using male condoms	0.010	0.003	581	619	0.680	0.288	0.004	0.015
Currently using any traditional method	0.132	0.013	581	619	0.948	0.101	0.106	0.159
Unmet need for spacing	0.057	0.009	581	619	0.965	0.163	0.038	0.075
Unmet need for limiting	0.072	0.012	581	619	1.078	0.161	0.049	0.095
Unmet need total	0.129	0.012	581	619	0.897	0.097	0.104	0.154
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.640	0.019	424	450	0.807	0.029	0.603	0.678
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.778	0.024	548	584	1.363	0.031	0.729	0.826
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.308	0.024	770	819	1.434	0.078	0.260	0.356
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.813	3.436	692	740	1.024	0.390	1.941	15.685
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.103	1.107	695	744	0.880	1.003	0.000	3.317
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.916	3.525	692	740	0.971	0.356	2.865	16.967
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	0.000	0.000	691	740	na	na	0.000	0.000
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.916	3.525	692	740	0.971	0.356	2.865	16.967
Perinatal mortality rate	15.966	6.900	361	384	1.064	0.432	2.165	29.767
Stillbirth rate	11.352	6.306	361	384	1.145	0.555	0.000	23.963
Early neonatal rate	4.666	3.302	357	380	0.919	0.708	0.000	11.270
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.983	0.013	154	164	1.211	0.013	0.957	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.798	0.048	154	164	1.474	0.060	0.702	0.894
8+ ANC visits	0.148	0.039	154	164	1.339	0.261	0.071	0.225
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.983	0.013	154	164	1.211	0.013	0.957	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.933	0.024	154	164	1.174	0.026	0.885	0.980
Delivered in a health facility	0.908	0.045	157	166	1.913	0.049	0.819	0.997
Delivered by a skilled provider	0.927	0.037	157	166	1.764	0.040	0.853	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.067	0.020	157	166	0.991	0.296	0.027	0.107
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.785	0.048	154	164	1.436	0.061	0.689	0.881
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.754	0.058	154	164	1.665	0.077	0.637	0.870
Any problem accessing health care	0.520	0.019	770	819	1.077	0.037	0.481	0.558
Ever had vaccination card	0.949	0.022	79	84	0.868	0.023	0.905	0.992
Received BCG vaccination	0.908	0.038	79	84	1.070	0.042	0.831	0.984
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.769	0.081	79	84	1.637	0.105	0.608	0.931
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.749	0.080	79	84	1.587	0.107	0.588	0.909
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.760	0.084	79	84	1.682	0.110	0.593	0.928
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.566	0.076	79	84	1.346	0.135	0.413	0.719
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.605	0.079	59	63	1.240	0.131	0.447	0.763
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.489	0.083	59	63	1.275	0.170	0.323	0.655
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.659	0.083	33	35	0.978	0.126	0.494	0.825
Treated with ORS	0.158	0.078	33	35	1.219	0.497	0.001	0.314
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.103	0.022	182	195	0.931	0.215	0.059	0.147
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.265	0.030	182	195	0.842	0.113	0.205	0.325
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.089	0.023	185	199	1.065	0.261	0.043	0.136
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.025	0.013	185	199	1.128	0.510	0.000	0.051
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.154	0.021	184	198	0.737	0.136	0.112	0.196
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.535	0.102	33	35	1.146	0.190	0.332	0.739
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.542	0.048	121	129	1.066	0.089	0.445	0.639
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.066	0.014	304	322	1.002	0.217	0.037	0.094
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.366	0.032	304	322	1.173	0.089	0.301	0.431
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.618	0.030	770	819	1.718	0.049	0.558	0.678

Continued...

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.092	0.018	355	378	1.116	0.199	0.055	0.129
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.335	0.034	724	767	1.956	0.103	0.266	0.404
Condom use at last sex	0.250	na	4	3	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.060	0.006	770	819	0.680	0.097	0.049	0.072
Employed in last 12 months	0.791	0.020	581	619	1.183	0.025	0.751	0.831
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.259	0.024	456	490	1.157	0.092	0.212	0.307
Mobile phone ownership	0.813	0.020	770	819	1.436	0.025	0.773	0.854
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.255	0.031	770	819	1.944	0.120	0.194	0.316
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.620	0.020	581	619	0.978	0.032	0.581	0.660
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.582	0.020	770	819	1.105	0.034	0.542	0.621
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.528	0.019	581	619	0.938	0.037	0.489	0.566
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.137	0.022	299	305	1.116	0.162	0.092	0.181
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.051	0.013	299	305	1.038	0.259	0.025	0.077
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.003	0.003	299	305	0.979	1.013	0.000	0.009
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.164	0.026	254	242	1.124	0.160	0.111	0.216
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.255	0.033	254	242	1.197	0.129	0.189	0.320
MEN								
No education	0.155	0.032	338	376	1.605	0.204	0.092	0.219
Secondary education or higher	0.385	0.038	338	376	1.414	0.097	0.310	0.460
Literacy	0.748	0.038	338	376	1.605	0.051	0.672	0.824
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.831	0.024	338	376	1.174	0.029	0.783	0.879
Current tobacco use	0.324	0.030	338	376	1.179	0.093	0.264	0.385
Want no more children	0.577	0.032	211	235	0.932	0.055	0.513	0.640
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.415	0.038	320	357	1.367	0.091	0.339	0.490
Condom use at last sex	0.557	0.177	10	12	1.060	0.317	0.204	0.911
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.015	0.006	338	376	0.950	0.417	0.003	0.028
Male circumcision	0.000	0.000	338	376	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.906	0.017	338	376	1.080	0.019	0.872	0.940
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.266	0.027	338	376	1.135	0.103	0.211	0.321
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.148	0.026	338	376	1.340	0.176	0.096	0.199

na = not applicable

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Kampot sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.891	0.024	345	341	1.199	0.026	0.844	0.938
At least basic drinking water service	0.707	0.027	3,483	3,464	1.632	0.038	0.653	0.761
Water available when needed	0.774	0.021	3,483	3,464	1.364	0.027	0.731	0.816
At least basic sanitation service	0.786	0.022	3,483	3,464	1.541	0.029	0.741	0.831
Using open defecation	0.082	0.015	3,483	3,464	1.633	0.189	0.051	0.113
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.711	0.019	3,080	3,057	1.075	0.026	0.673	0.748
WOMEN								
No education	0.116	0.021	805	781	1.825	0.178	0.074	0.157
Secondary education or higher	0.536	0.029	805	781	1.640	0.054	0.478	0.593
Literacy	0.790	0.025	805	781	1.771	0.032	0.739	0.841
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.757	0.020	805	781	1.335	0.027	0.716	0.797
Current tobacco use	0.022	0.009	805	781	1.718	0.407	0.004	0.039
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.533	0.133	2,278	2,209	0.875	0.053	2.266	2.800
Currently pregnant	0.037	0.009	805	781	1.281	0.229	0.020	0.055
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.883	0.113	181	176	1.096	0.039	2.658	3.108
Median birth interval	56.143	2.932	195	187	1.096	0.052	50.279	62.006
Want no more children	0.458	0.024	549	537	1.142	0.053	0.409	0.506
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.414	0.124	2,278	2,209	0.839	0.051	2.167	2.662
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.663	0.022	549	537	1.074	0.033	0.619	0.706
Currently using any modern method	0.509	0.022	549	537	1.024	0.043	0.465	0.553
Currently using pill	0.285	0.021	549	537	1.082	0.073	0.243	0.327
Currently using injectables	0.085	0.014	549	537	1.210	0.169	0.056	0.114
Currently using implants	0.020	0.007	549	537	1.243	0.371	0.005	0.035
Currently using male condoms	0.017	0.005	549	537	0.950	0.305	0.007	0.028
Currently using any traditional method	0.154	0.019	549	537	1.238	0.124	0.116	0.192
Unmet need for spacing	0.023	0.007	549	537	1.057	0.293	0.010	0.037
Unmet need for limiting	0.031	0.008	549	537	1.095	0.260	0.015	0.048
Unmet need total	0.055	0.010	549	537	1.008	0.179	0.035	0.074
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.710	0.028	396	385	1.213	0.039	0.654	0.765
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.818	0.033	520	508	1.940	0.040	0.752	0.884
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.587	0.023	805	781	1.331	0.039	0.541	0.633
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.281	3.592	569	552	1.005	0.493	0.098	14.465
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.319	5.932	566	550	1.027	0.575	0.000	22.183
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	17.601	6.438	569	552	0.951	0.366	4.725	30.476
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	17.851	6.235	551	534	1.114	0.349	5.382	30.320
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	35.138	8.524	570	553	0.977	0.243	18.090	52.186
Perinatal mortality rate	19.002	9.201	299	290	0.996	0.484	0.599	37.404
Stillbirth rate	11.243	8.092	299	290	1.034	0.720	0.000	27.427
Early neonatal rate	7.847	5.417	296	287	1.057	0.690	0.000	18.681
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.976	0.012	133	130	0.939	0.013	0.951	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.919	0.027	133	130	1.122	0.029	0.866	0.973
8+ ANC visits	0.269	0.047	133	130	1.211	0.174	0.175	0.363
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.977	0.013	133	130	0.979	0.013	0.951	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.914	0.021	133	130	0.858	0.023	0.872	0.956
Delivered in a health facility	1.000	0.000	137	133	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider	0.992	0.008	137	133	1.028	0.008	0.977	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.243	0.043	137	133	1.129	0.179	0.156	0.330
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.724	0.047	133	130	1.203	0.065	0.630	0.818
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.634	0.044	133	130	1.044	0.069	0.546	0.722
Any problem accessing health care	0.868	0.021	805	781	1.720	0.024	0.826	0.909
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	70	68	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.910	0.032	70	68	0.933	0.035	0.846	0.974
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.653	0.060	70	68	1.050	0.092	0.533	0.773
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.688	0.050	70	68	0.909	0.073	0.587	0.788
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.842	0.050	70	68	1.134	0.059	0.743	0.941
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.445	0.056	70	68	0.941	0.126	0.333	0.557
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.664	0.074	42	40	1.008	0.112	0.516	0.812
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.363	0.081	42	40	1.081	0.223	0.201	0.525
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.721	0.112	15	14	0.961	0.156	0.497	0.946
Treated with ORS	0.488	0.144	15	14	1.101	0.294	0.200	0.775
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.057	0.016	156	155	0.905	0.289	0.024	0.089
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.284	0.027	156	155	0.767	0.097	0.229	0.339
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.096	0.022	155	154	0.947	0.231	0.051	0.140
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.043	0.019	155	154	1.133	0.434	0.006	0.080
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.164	0.029	161	160	0.963	0.177	0.106	0.221
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.548	0.090	31	30	0.992	0.164	0.367	0.728
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.498	0.057	100	97	1.126	0.114	0.384	0.611
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.104	0.019	325	314	1.096	0.179	0.067	0.141
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.339	0.026	325	314	0.995	0.077	0.287	0.392
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.501	0.030	805	781	1.697	0.060	0.441	0.561

Continued...

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.102	0.024	289	279	1.204	0.233	0.055	0.150
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.324	0.022	790	766	1.299	0.067	0.281	0.367
Condom use at last sex	0.000	na	1	1	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.054	0.008	805	781	1.007	0.148	0.038	0.071
Employed in last 12 months	0.815	0.016	549	537	0.994	0.020	0.782	0.848
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.007	0.004	448	438	1.023	0.560	0.000	0.016
Mobile phone ownership	0.870	0.014	805	781	1.221	0.017	0.841	0.899
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.476	0.024	805	781	1.345	0.050	0.429	0.524
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.709	0.046	549	537	2.375	0.065	0.617	0.802
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.468	0.030	805	781	1.714	0.065	0.407	0.528
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.641	0.047	549	537	2.295	0.074	0.547	0.736
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.091	0.019	286	290	1.113	0.208	0.053	0.129
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.037	0.011	286	290	0.945	0.286	0.016	0.058
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.007	0.004	286	290	0.817	0.574	0.000	0.015
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.113	0.025	230	218	1.207	0.224	0.063	0.164
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.208	0.031	230	218	1.143	0.148	0.146	0.269
MEN								
No education	0.052	0.013	339	322	1.106	0.256	0.025	0.079
Secondary education or higher	0.643	0.025	339	322	0.953	0.039	0.593	0.693
Literacy	0.890	0.018	339	322	1.060	0.020	0.854	0.926
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.750	0.026	339	322	1.095	0.034	0.699	0.802
Current tobacco use	0.285	0.026	339	322	1.072	0.092	0.232	0.338
Want no more children	0.634	0.027	215	203	0.808	0.042	0.581	0.688
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.132	0.024	327	310	1.298	0.185	0.083	0.180
Condom use at last sex	0.730	0.115	11	11	0.833	0.158	0.500	0.961
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.024	0.007	339	322	0.903	0.315	0.009	0.039
Male circumcision	0.049	0.020	339	322	1.744	0.420	0.008	0.090
Mobile phone ownership	0.927	0.016	339	322	1.122	0.017	0.896	0.959
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.346	0.029	339	322	1.118	0.084	0.288	0.404
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.279	0.023	339	322	0.928	0.081	0.234	0.325

na = not applicable

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Kandal sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.943	0.015	358	610	1.186	0.016	0.913	0.973
At least basic drinking water service	0.926	0.020	3,739	6,208	2.183	0.022	0.886	0.966
Water available when needed	0.929	0.010	3,739	6,208	1.088	0.011	0.909	0.948
At least basic sanitation service	0.857	0.022	3,739	6,208	1.825	0.025	0.814	0.900
Using open defecation	0.026	0.007	3,739	6,208	1.210	0.253	0.013	0.040
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.688	0.019	3,731	6,194	1.155	0.028	0.650	0.726
WOMEN								
No education	0.061	0.017	887	1,445	2.081	0.275	0.027	0.094
Secondary education or higher	0.529	0.029	887	1,445	1.748	0.055	0.470	0.588
Literacy	0.842	0.022	887	1,445	1.825	0.027	0.798	0.887
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.743	0.022	887	1,445	1.505	0.030	0.698	0.787
Current tobacco use	0.005	0.002	887	1,445	0.994	0.493	0.000	0.009
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.871	0.249	2,490	4,067	1.506	0.087	2.374	3.368
Currently pregnant	0.044	0.007	887	1,445	0.947	0.148	0.031	0.058
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.769	0.132	184	292	1.232	0.048	2.505	3.032
Median birth interval	52.070	3.318	220	368	0.888	0.064	45.433	58.707
Want no more children	0.586	0.020	588	967	0.962	0.033	0.546	0.625
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.574	0.214	2,490	4,067	1.305	0.083	2.145	3.003
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.693	0.021	588	967	1.120	0.031	0.650	0.736
Currently using any modern method	0.440	0.027	588	967	1.307	0.061	0.386	0.493
Currently using pill	0.252	0.035	588	967	1.928	0.137	0.183	0.322
Currently using injectables	0.051	0.011	588	967	1.165	0.208	0.030	0.072
Currently using implants	0.004	0.003	588	967	1.053	0.707	0.000	0.009
Currently using male condoms	0.021	0.006	588	967	1.067	0.299	0.009	0.034
Currently using any traditional method	0.253	0.022	588	967	1.247	0.088	0.209	0.298
Unmet need for spacing	0.028	0.008	588	967	1.113	0.273	0.013	0.043
Unmet need for limiting	0.057	0.010	588	967	1.087	0.183	0.036	0.078
Unmet need total	0.084	0.013	588	967	1.122	0.153	0.059	0.110
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.566	0.032	456	751	1.365	0.056	0.502	0.629
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.930	0.014	550	903	1.292	0.015	0.902	0.958
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.223	0.026	887	1,445	1.829	0.115	0.172	0.274
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.243	2.848	695	1,159	1.021	0.543	0.000	10.938
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.141	5.150	691	1,155	1.418	1.002	0.000	15.441
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.384	5.414	695	1,159	1.158	0.521	0.000	21.213
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.733	1.280	670	1,120	0.823	0.739	0.000	4.294
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	12.100	5.438	695	1,159	1.099	0.449	1.224	22.975
Perinatal mortality rate	3.675	3.611	346	579	1.120	0.982	0.000	10.896
Stillbirth rate	0.000	0.000	346	579	na	na	0.000	0.000
Early neonatal rate	3.652	3.575	348	583	1.120	0.979	0.000	10.801
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.994	0.006	150	255	0.959	0.006	0.982	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.871	0.028	150	255	1.027	0.032	0.814	0.927
8+ ANC visits	0.353	0.037	150	255	0.954	0.106	0.279	0.428
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.952	0.018	150	255	1.013	0.019	0.917	0.988
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.850	0.029	150	255	0.977	0.034	0.792	0.907
Delivered in a health facility	0.981	0.010	155	265	0.955	0.011	0.960	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider	0.994	0.006	155	265	0.975	0.006	0.982	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.245	0.037	155	265	1.076	0.151	0.171	0.320
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.886	0.028	150	255	1.079	0.032	0.830	0.943
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.758	0.047	150	255	1.337	0.062	0.664	0.852
Any problem accessing health care	0.427	0.023	887	1,445	1.392	0.054	0.380	0.473
Ever had vaccination card	0.975	0.025	71	124	1.386	0.026	0.925	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.987	0.013	71	124	0.975	0.013	0.962	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.874	0.052	71	124	1.227	0.060	0.769	0.979
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.888	0.051	71	124	1.248	0.058	0.786	0.991
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.922	0.040	71	124	1.277	0.043	0.843	1.000
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.742	0.067	71	124	1.256	0.090	0.609	0.875
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.875	0.045	66	108	1.092	0.051	0.785	0.964
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.778	0.062	66	108	1.207	0.080	0.654	0.903
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.841	0.073	24	44	1.030	0.087	0.695	0.987
Treated with ORS	0.182	0.088	24	44	1.176	0.483	0.006	0.357
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.020	0.009	183	311	0.861	0.441	0.002	0.037
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.150	0.029	183	311	1.053	0.194	0.092	0.208
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.103	0.037	184	312	1.635	0.357	0.029	0.176
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.028	0.013	184	312	1.058	0.449	0.003	0.053
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.141	0.032	184	312	1.204	0.226	0.077	0.205
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.294	0.073	44	74	1.053	0.249	0.148	0.441
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.547	0.056	106	181	1.144	0.102	0.436	0.659
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.085	0.017	337	554	1.131	0.201	0.051	0.120
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.374	0.033	337	554	1.250	0.088	0.309	0.440
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.604	0.024	887	1,445	1.473	0.040	0.556	0.653

Continued...

Table B.12—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.135	0.022	345	579	1.165	0.161	0.091	0.178
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.270	0.019	822	1,338	1.234	0.071	0.232	0.308
Condom use at last sex	1.000	na	1	2	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.090	0.009	887	1,445	0.919	0.098	0.072	0.107
Employed in last 12 months	0.842	0.017	588	967	1.140	0.020	0.808	0.877
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.017	0.007	494	814	1.126	0.381	0.004	0.031
Mobile phone ownership	0.884	0.015	887	1,445	1.375	0.017	0.855	0.914
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.419	0.025	887	1,445	1.491	0.059	0.369	0.468
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.961	0.008	588	967	1.044	0.009	0.944	0.978
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.308	0.024	887	1,445	1.525	0.077	0.260	0.355
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.832	0.024	588	967	1.551	0.029	0.785	0.880
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.075	0.021	336	569	1.471	0.282	0.033	0.118
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.023	0.008	336	569	0.936	0.330	0.008	0.039
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.008	0.004	336	569	0.808	0.487	0.000	0.016
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.072	0.022	267	423	1.385	0.306	0.028	0.116
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.156	0.024	267	423	1.084	0.154	0.108	0.205
			MEN					
No education	0.059	0.021	419	678	1.841	0.360	0.017	0.102
Secondary education or higher	0.587	0.041	419	678	1.717	0.071	0.504	0.670
Literacy	0.834	0.032	419	678	1.751	0.038	0.770	0.898
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.785	0.026	419	678	1.300	0.033	0.733	0.837
Current tobacco use	0.148	0.018	419	678	1.053	0.124	0.112	0.185
Want no more children	0.603	0.044	252	404	1.408	0.072	0.516	0.690
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.241	0.028	411	664	1.327	0.116	0.185	0.297
Condom use at last sex	0.824	0.085	34	56	1.266	0.103	0.655	0.994
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.022	0.008	419	678	1.083	0.356	0.006	0.037
Male circumcision	0.005	0.004	419	678	1.008	0.688	0.000	0.012
Mobile phone ownership	0.921	0.013	419	678	1.006	0.014	0.895	0.948
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.177	0.026	419	678	1.409	0.149	0.125	0.230
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.112	0.015	419	678	0.983	0.135	0.082	0.142

na = not applicable

Table B.13 Sampling errors: Koh Kong sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.948	0.016	302	64	1.043	0.017	0.916	0.979
At least basic drinking water service	0.710	0.050	3,014	629	2.744	0.071	0.610	0.810
Water available when needed	0.862	0.025	3,014	629	1.826	0.029	0.811	0.912
At least basic sanitation service	0.689	0.042	3,014	629	2.253	0.060	0.606	0.773
Using open defecation	0.145	0.032	3,014	629	2.263	0.221	0.081	0.209
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.957	0.009	3,014	629	1.179	0.010	0.938	0.976
WOMEN								
No education	0.194	0.025	681	140	1.639	0.128	0.144	0.244
Secondary education or higher	0.426	0.036	681	140	1.871	0.083	0.355	0.497
Literacy	0.766	0.028	681	140	1.702	0.036	0.710	0.821
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.654	0.029	681	140	1.603	0.045	0.595	0.713
Current tobacco use	0.001	0.001	681	140	0.941	1.000	0.000	0.004
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.895	0.207	1,957	404	1.237	0.072	2.481	3.309
Currently pregnant	0.066	0.009	681	140	0.967	0.140	0.047	0.084
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.626	0.190	114	23	1.196	0.052	3.246	4.006
Median birth interval	53.305	2.824	187	38	0.943	0.053	47.658	58.953
Want no more children	0.463	0.028	479	98	1.211	0.060	0.408	0.518
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.698	0.198	1,957	404	1.238	0.073	2.303	3.094
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.457	0.027	479	98	1.186	0.059	0.403	0.511
Currently using any modern method	0.394	0.024	479	98	1.071	0.061	0.346	0.442
Currently using pill	0.274	0.018	479	98	0.883	0.066	0.238	0.310
Currently using injectables	0.057	0.012	479	98	1.147	0.214	0.033	0.081
Currently using implants	0.002	0.002	479	98	0.948	1.003	0.000	0.006
Currently using male condoms	0.021	0.008	479	98	1.239	0.391	0.004	0.037
Currently using any traditional method	0.063	0.015	479	98	1.362	0.241	0.032	0.093
Unmet need for spacing	0.067	0.010	479	98	0.900	0.153	0.047	0.088
Unmet need for limiting	0.090	0.011	479	98	0.801	0.116	0.069	0.111
Unmet need total	0.158	0.012	479	98	0.719	0.076	0.134	0.182
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.641	0.023	298	60	0.814	0.036	0.596	0.687
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.936	0.028	437	89	2.354	0.030	0.881	0.992
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.271	0.044	681	140	2.600	0.164	0.182	0.360
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.691	3.494	590	121	0.961	0.402	1.704	15.678
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.575	3.173	595	122	1.058	0.569	0.000	11.920
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.266	4.276	590	121	0.921	0.300	5.713	22.819
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.436	1.442	581	119	0.889	1.004	0.000	4.319
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	15.681	4.407	590	121	0.898	0.281	6.867	24.496
Perinatal mortality rate	6.719	4.982	295	62	1.066	0.742	0.000	16.683
Stillbirth rate	0.000	0.000	295	62	na	na	0.000	0.000
Early neonatal rate	6.719	4.982	295	62	1.066	0.742	0.000	16.683
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.942	0.031	134	28	1.541	0.033	0.879	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.759	0.046	134	28	1.236	0.061	0.667	0.851
8+ ANC visits	0.112	0.023	134	28	0.853	0.208	0.065	0.159
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.933	0.033	134	28	1.503	0.035	0.868	0.999
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.874	0.039	134	28	1.342	0.044	0.796	0.951
Delivered in a health facility	0.939	0.030	137	28	1.486	0.032	0.878	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider	0.955	0.031	137	28	1.743	0.032	0.893	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.121	0.025	137	28	0.866	0.208	0.071	0.171
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.942	0.032	134	28	1.540	0.033	0.879	1.000
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.919	0.034	134	28	1.426	0.037	0.852	0.987
Any problem accessing health care	0.488	0.058	681	140	3.005	0.119	0.372	0.604
Ever had vaccination card	0.961	0.037	75	16	1.683	0.039	0.887	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.843	0.057	75	16	1.347	0.067	0.730	0.956
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.608	0.060	75	16	1.041	0.098	0.489	0.727
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.575	0.051	75	16	0.876	0.088	0.474	0.677
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.673	0.073	75	16	1.323	0.109	0.527	0.820
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.321	0.070	75	16	1.285	0.216	0.182	0.460
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.452	0.064	57	12	0.999	0.142	0.324	0.581
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.338	0.068	57	12	1.106	0.200	0.203	0.473
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.848	0.115	8	2	0.901	0.136	0.618	1.000
Treated with ORS	0.506	0.173	8	2	0.974	0.342	0.159	0.852
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.090	0.023	152	33	0.927	0.250	0.045	0.136
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.225	0.039	152	33	1.138	0.173	0.147	0.302
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.102	0.025	151	33	0.966	0.242	0.053	0.152
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.096	0.032	151	33	1.363	0.337	0.031	0.161
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.124	0.029	154	34	1.126	0.233	0.066	0.181
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.597	0.079	29	6	0.856	0.132	0.439	0.755
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.404	0.050	100	21	1.020	0.125	0.303	0.504
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.065	0.019	269	56	1.279	0.294	0.027	0.103
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.293	0.034	269	56	1.232	0.116	0.225	0.361
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.498	0.038	681	140	1.993	0.077	0.421	0.574

Continued...

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.047	0.014	291	61	1.167	0.307	0.018	0.075
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.231	0.033	646	133	1.971	0.142	0.165	0.296
Condom use at last sex	0.000	0.000	11	3	na	na	0.000	0.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.093	0.012	681	140	1.058	0.127	0.069	0.117
Employed in last 12 months	0.704	0.030	479	98	1.455	0.043	0.643	0.765
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.079	0.018	334	69	1.233	0.232	0.042	0.115
Mobile phone ownership	0.879	0.021	681	140	1.640	0.023	0.838	0.920
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.609	0.033	681	140	1.786	0.055	0.543	0.676
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.945	0.025	479	98	2.367	0.026	0.895	0.995
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.070	0.016	681	140	1.636	0.228	0.038	0.103
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.766	0.037	479	98	1.885	0.048	0.693	0.839
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.035	0.010	210	52	0.781	0.282	0.015	0.055
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.012	0.010	210	52	1.243	0.766	0.000	0.032
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.009	0.009	210	52	1.390	0.987	0.000	0.028
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.045	0.013	174	41	0.814	0.284	0.020	0.071
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.062	0.018	174	41	1.007	0.297	0.025	0.099
MEN								
No education	0.134	0.024	309	60	1.237	0.180	0.086	0.182
Secondary education or higher	0.515	0.040	309	60	1.391	0.077	0.436	0.595
Literacy	0.803	0.028	309	60	1.234	0.035	0.747	0.859
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.909	0.019	309	60	1.133	0.020	0.872	0.946
Current tobacco use	0.287	0.030	309	60	1.169	0.105	0.227	0.347
Want no more children	0.495	0.039	197	38	1.082	0.078	0.418	0.572
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.202	0.034	302	58	1.450	0.166	0.135	0.269
Condom use at last sex	0.000	na	2	0	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.026	0.010	309	60	1.127	0.391	0.006	0.047
Male circumcision	0.072	0.033	309	60	2.215	0.456	0.006	0.138
Mobile phone ownership	0.972	0.014	309	60	1.481	0.014	0.945	1.000
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.563	0.043	309	60	1.512	0.076	0.478	0.649
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.012	0.007	309	60	1.129	0.585	0.000	0.026

na = not applicable

Table B.14 Sampling errors: Kratie sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.786	0.026	327	225	1.065	0.033	0.734	0.838
At least basic drinking water service	0.650	0.052	3,118	2,050	2.796	0.080	0.546	0.753
Water available when needed	0.952	0.009	3,118	2,050	1.147	0.010	0.934	0.970
At least basic sanitation service	0.652	0.050	3,118	2,050	2.778	0.077	0.551	0.752
Using open defecation	0.279	0.047	3,118	2,050	2.784	0.169	0.184	0.373
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.740	0.017	3,118	2,050	0.964	0.022	0.707	0.773
WOMEN								
No education	0.079	0.018	670	443	1.702	0.225	0.043	0.114
Secondary education or higher	0.445	0.039	670	443	2.033	0.088	0.366	0.523
Literacy	0.791	0.026	670	443	1.661	0.033	0.739	0.843
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.407	0.033	670	443	1.728	0.081	0.341	0.472
Current tobacco use	0.122	0.019	670	443	1.506	0.156	0.084	0.160
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.326	0.202	1,900	1,258	1.201	0.061	2.921	3.731
Currently pregnant	0.053	0.008	670	443	0.973	0.158	0.036	0.070
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.977	0.145	167	105	1.171	0.049	2.688	3.266
Median birth interval	51.233	3.258	206	142	1.299	0.064	44.716	57.749
Want no more children	0.644	0.024	481	323	1.104	0.037	0.596	0.692
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.045	0.182	1,900	1,258	1.167	0.060	2.681	3.409
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.567	0.036	481	323	1.586	0.063	0.495	0.639
Currently using any modern method	0.405	0.030	481	323	1.325	0.073	0.345	0.464
Currently using pill	0.211	0.021	481	323	1.124	0.099	0.169	0.253
Currently using injectables	0.076	0.012	481	323	1.018	0.161	0.052	0.101
Currently using implants	0.024	0.008	481	323	1.128	0.330	0.008	0.039
Currently using male condoms	0.003	0.002	481	323	0.897	0.700	0.000	0.008
Currently using any traditional method	0.162	0.021	481	323	1.228	0.127	0.121	0.204
Unmet need for spacing	0.027	0.007	481	323	0.959	0.264	0.013	0.041
Unmet need for limiting	0.094	0.013	481	323	0.983	0.139	0.068	0.120
Unmet need total	0.121	0.016	481	323	1.070	0.132	0.089	0.153
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.588	0.031	330	222	1.139	0.052	0.527	0.650
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.849	0.018	446	299	1.061	0.021	0.813	0.885
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.222	0.017	670	443	1.038	0.075	0.189	0.255
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.139	2.578	597	404	0.905	0.502	0.000	10.294
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.030	3.134	594	402	0.916	0.446	0.763	13.298
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	12.169	4.680	597	404	1.066	0.385	2.809	21.529
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.838	1.852	580	389	0.995	1.008	0.000	5.543
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.985	5.546	598	405	1.157	0.397	2.893	25.077
Perinatal mortality rate	5.017	3.626	316	217	0.934	0.723	0.000	12.269
Stillbirth rate	2.755	2.814	316	217	0.975	1.021	0.000	8.383
Early neonatal rate	2.268	2.307	315	217	0.879	1.017	0.000	6.881
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.965	0.019	127	88	1.164	0.020	0.926	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.672	0.061	127	88	1.463	0.091	0.550	0.795
8+ ANC visits	0.012	0.009	127	88	0.957	0.769	0.000	0.031
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.967	0.019	127	88	1.197	0.020	0.928	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.904	0.033	127	88	1.261	0.037	0.838	0.970
Delivered in a health facility	0.969	0.017	128	89	1.103	0.017	0.936	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider	0.986	0.014	128	89	1.346	0.014	0.959	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.063	0.028	128	89	1.318	0.442	0.007	0.119
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.930	0.027	127	88	1.176	0.029	0.876	0.983
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.786	0.042	127	88	1.136	0.053	0.703	0.869
Any problem accessing health care	0.715	0.032	670	443	1.809	0.044	0.652	0.778
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	59	39	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.935	0.048	59	39	1.486	0.052	0.838	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.795	0.053	59	39	1.000	0.067	0.689	0.901
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.717	0.087	59	39	1.473	0.122	0.542	0.891
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.751	0.060	59	39	1.062	0.080	0.631	0.872
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.585	0.075	59	39	1.155	0.128	0.436	0.735
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.690	0.132	64	44	2.311	0.192	0.425	0.954
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.588	0.117	64	44	1.921	0.199	0.354	0.821
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.419	0.128	29	19	1.293	0.306	0.162	0.676
Treated with ORS	0.497	0.128	29	19	1.244	0.258	0.240	0.754
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.059	0.020	140	97	1.026	0.345	0.018	0.099
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.218	0.039	140	97	1.081	0.179	0.140	0.296
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.026	0.013	140	97	0.975	0.491	0.000	0.052
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.054	0.035	140	97	1.844	0.649	0.000	0.124
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.155	0.027	161	112	0.935	0.173	0.101	0.209
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.695	0.067	39	29	0.902	0.097	0.560	0.829
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.528	0.059	87	58	1.094	0.112	0.410	0.646
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.084	0.016	268	179	0.964	0.194	0.051	0.116
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.311	0.028	268	179	0.996	0.090	0.255	0.367
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.634	0.024	670	443	1.267	0.037	0.586	0.681

Continued...

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.094	0.017	311	215	1.007	0.182	0.060	0.129
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.351	0.026	643	424	1.380	0.074	0.299	0.403
Condom use at last sex	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.083	0.012	670	443	1.162	0.149	0.058	0.108
Employed in last 12 months	0.760	0.026	481	323	1.312	0.034	0.709	0.812
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.037	0.013	357	246	1.308	0.353	0.011	0.063
Mobile phone ownership	0.796	0.017	670	443	1.081	0.021	0.763	0.830
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.216	0.020	670	443	1.258	0.093	0.176	0.256
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.901	0.025	481	323	1.855	0.028	0.851	0.952
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.441	0.024	670	443	1.266	0.055	0.392	0.489
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.790	0.021	481	323	1.119	0.026	0.748	0.831
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.117	0.050	237	167	2.375	0.429	0.017	0.218
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.023	0.011	237	167	1.119	0.474	0.001	0.045
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.000	0.000	237	167	na	na	0.000	0.000
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.117	0.040	200	138	1.755	0.344	0.036	0.197
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.159	0.034	200	138	1.313	0.215	0.091	0.227
MEN								
No education	0.062	0.014	337	216	1.037	0.220	0.035	0.089
Secondary education or higher	0.434	0.041	337	216	1.525	0.095	0.351	0.517
Literacy	0.824	0.028	337	216	1.360	0.034	0.767	0.881
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.734	0.039	337	216	1.629	0.054	0.655	0.812
Current tobacco use	0.314	0.033	337	216	1.317	0.106	0.247	0.380
Want no more children	0.536	0.029	214	142	0.841	0.054	0.478	0.593
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.367	0.033	316	204	1.196	0.089	0.302	0.432
Condom use at last sex	0.795	0.206	4	2	0.909	0.259	0.383	1.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.000	0.000	337	216	na	na	0.000	0.000
Male circumcision	0.041	0.024	337	216	2.203	0.583	0.000	0.089
Mobile phone ownership	0.906	0.015	337	216	0.921	0.016	0.877	0.936
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.199	0.025	337	216	1.149	0.126	0.149	0.249
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.682	0.023	337	216	0.910	0.034	0.636	0.728

na = not applicable

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.782	0.029	412	59	1.329	0.037	0.725	0.839
At least basic drinking water service	0.620	0.048	3,453	486	2.514	0.077	0.524	0.716
Water available when needed	0.815	0.018	3,453	486	1.167	0.022	0.779	0.851
At least basic sanitation service	0.523	0.053	3,453	486	2.707	0.101	0.417	0.629
Using open defecation	0.378	0.059	3,453	486	3.077	0.156	0.260	0.496
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.923	0.015	3,453	486	1.401	0.016	0.894	0.953
WOMEN								
No education	0.260	0.031	827	115	2.014	0.118	0.199	0.322
Secondary education or higher	0.414	0.034	827	115	1.957	0.081	0.347	0.481
Literacy	0.701	0.032	827	115	1.983	0.045	0.637	0.764
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.490	0.021	827	115	1.181	0.042	0.449	0.531
Current tobacco use	0.050	0.009	827	115	1.193	0.181	0.032	0.068
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.132	0.196	2,333	323	1.167	0.063	2.740	3.525
Currently pregnant	0.054	0.008	827	115	1.050	0.153	0.037	0.071
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.401	0.244	137	19	1.341	0.055	3.913	4.889
Median birth interval	55.369	3.156	286	40	1.442	0.057	49.056	61.682
Want no more children	0.518	0.024	602	83	1.184	0.047	0.470	0.567
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.674	0.157	2,333	323	1.166	0.059	2.360	2.989
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.704	0.020	602	83	1.072	0.028	0.664	0.744
Currently using any modern method	0.550	0.025	602	83	1.240	0.046	0.500	0.600
Currently using pill	0.359	0.023	602	83	1.168	0.064	0.313	0.404
Currently using injectables	0.119	0.022	602	83	1.694	0.188	0.074	0.164
Currently using implants	0.022	0.007	602	83	1.217	0.332	0.007	0.036
Currently using male condoms	0.009	0.004	602	83	1.022	0.428	0.001	0.017
Currently using any traditional method	0.154	0.019	602	83	1.309	0.125	0.115	0.193
Unmet need for spacing	0.028	0.006	602	83	0.946	0.227	0.015	0.041
Unmet need for limiting	0.052	0.009	602	83	1.034	0.179	0.034	0.071
Unmet need total	0.080	0.013	602	83	1.142	0.158	0.055	0.106
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.701	0.028	470	65	1.306	0.039	0.646	0.756
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.969	0.008	555	77	1.051	0.008	0.953	0.984
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.278	0.028	827	115	1.813	0.102	0.221	0.334
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	12.922	3.091	841	116	0.720	0.239	6.740	19.104
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	19.964	6.231	837	115	1.157	0.312	7.501	32.426
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	32.886	6.991	843	116	0.999	0.213	18.903	46.868
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.288	3.012	815	111	0.880	0.363	2.263	14.313
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	40.901	8.459	844	116	1.098	0.207	23.984	57.818
Perinatal mortality rate	5.850	3.313	398	56	0.872	0.566	0.000	12.476
Stillbirth rate	2.002	2.001	398	56	0.899	0.999	0.000	6.003
Early neonatal rate	3.856	2.771	397	56	0.895	0.719	0.000	9.398
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.976	0.013	163	23	1.106	0.014	0.949	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.758	0.036	163	23	1.060	0.047	0.687	0.830
8+ ANC visits	0.187	0.040	163	23	1.300	0.213	0.107	0.267
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.969	0.017	163	23	1.221	0.017	0.936	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.887	0.032	163	23	1.278	0.036	0.823	0.950
Delivered in a health facility	0.909	0.033	167	24	1.481	0.036	0.843	0.974
Delivered by a skilled provider	0.939	0.031	167	24	1.680	0.033	0.877	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.137	0.046	167	24	1.593	0.334	0.046	0.229
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.847	0.029	163	23	1.036	0.035	0.788	0.906
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.834	0.034	163	23	1.149	0.040	0.767	0.901
Any problem accessing health care	0.926	0.016	827	115	1.726	0.017	0.895	0.958
Ever had vaccination card	0.967	0.018	75	10	0.877	0.019	0.931	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.946	0.025	75	10	0.964	0.027	0.896	0.997
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.772	0.054	75	10	1.097	0.069	0.665	0.880
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.829	0.047	75	10	1.080	0.057	0.735	0.924
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.710	0.051	75	10	0.969	0.072	0.607	0.812
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.522	0.061	75	10	1.056	0.118	0.399	0.645
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.664	0.062	71	10	1.089	0.093	0.540	0.788
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.412	0.053	71	10	0.895	0.128	0.306	0.518
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.725	0.048	54	7	0.766	0.067	0.629	0.822
Treated with ORS	0.468	0.080	54	7	1.137	0.172	0.307	0.629
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.075	0.021	187	27	1.038	0.282	0.032	0.117
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.294	0.037	187	27	1.086	0.124	0.221	0.367
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.136	0.031	185	26	1.221	0.226	0.075	0.198
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.019	0.010	185	26	1.040	0.549	0.000	0.040
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.227	0.030	186	27	0.934	0.131	0.167	0.286
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.657	0.091	39	6	1.181	0.139	0.474	0.840
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.637	0.046	119	16	1.033	0.072	0.546	0.729
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.050	0.009	314	44	0.706	0.172	0.033	0.068
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.285	0.026	314	44	1.009	0.090	0.233	0.336
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.563	0.027	827	115	1.574	0.048	0.509	0.618

Continued...

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.222	0.032	388	54	1.484	0.146	0.157	0.287
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.443	0.027	705	100	1.457	0.062	0.389	0.498
Condom use at last sex	0.000	na	1	0	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.042	0.008	827	115	1.139	0.189	0.026	0.058
Employed in last 12 months	0.897	0.019	602	83	1.501	0.021	0.860	0.934
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.108	0.020	534	75	1.455	0.181	0.069	0.147
Mobile phone ownership	0.774	0.028	827	115	1.943	0.037	0.717	0.831
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.217	0.029	827	115	2.007	0.133	0.160	0.275
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.972	0.010	602	83	1.416	0.010	0.953	0.991
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.488	0.029	827	115	1.654	0.059	0.430	0.545
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.893	0.016	602	83	1.258	0.018	0.861	0.924
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.241	0.033	303	42	1.337	0.137	0.175	0.307
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.037	0.014	303	42	1.263	0.372	0.009	0.064
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.000	0.000	303	42	na	na	0.000	0.000
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.235	0.038	262	34	1.428	0.160	0.160	0.310
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.347	0.033	262	34	1.134	0.096	0.280	0.413
MEN								
No education	0.177	0.037	332	50	1.740	0.207	0.104	0.250
Secondary education or higher	0.398	0.044	332	50	1.625	0.110	0.311	0.486
Literacy	0.716	0.039	332	50	1.589	0.055	0.637	0.795
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.535	0.047	332	50	1.713	0.088	0.441	0.629
Current tobacco use	0.392	0.027	332	50	1.018	0.070	0.337	0.446
Want no more children	0.324	0.037	240	36	1.207	0.113	0.251	0.398
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.350	0.039	313	47	1.451	0.112	0.271	0.428
Condom use at last sex	0.356	0.205	3	1	0.682	0.577	0.000	0.766
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.011	0.006	332	50	1.115	0.580	0.000	0.024
Male circumcision	0.040	0.027	332	50	2.519	0.684	0.000	0.095
Mobile phone ownership	0.871	0.027	332	50	1.443	0.031	0.818	0.924
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.356	0.037	332	50	1.419	0.105	0.281	0.431
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.336	0.042	332	50	1.596	0.124	0.253	0.419

na = not applicable

Table B.16 Sampling errors: Phnom Penh sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.934	0.014	343	1,076	1.025	0.015	0.906	0.963
At least basic drinking water service	0.995	0.003	3,984	11,735	1.120	0.003	0.989	1.000
Water available when needed	0.857	0.030	3,984	11,735	2.419	0.035	0.796	0.918
At least basic sanitation service	0.954	0.012	3,984	11,735	1.728	0.013	0.930	0.978
Using open defecation	0.000	0.000	3,984	11,735	na	na	0.000	0.000
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.996	0.002	3,981	11,723	1.197	0.002	0.993	1.000
WOMEN								
No education	0.064	0.009	1,073	3,160	1.266	0.148	0.045	0.083
Secondary education or higher	0.659	0.033	1,073	3,160	2.256	0.050	0.593	0.724
Literacy	0.905	0.011	1,073	3,160	1.197	0.012	0.883	0.926
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.716	0.024	1,073	3,160	1.742	0.034	0.668	0.764
Current tobacco use	0.006	0.002	1,073	3,160	1.013	0.392	0.001	0.011
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.280	0.187	3,065	9,056	1.201	0.082	1.906	2.653
Currently pregnant	0.032	0.007	1,073	3,160	1.225	0.206	0.019	0.045
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.427	0.108	198	554	1.120	0.045	2.210	2.643
Median birth interval	53.791	4.100	228	708	1.350	0.076	45.592	61.990
Want no more children	0.512	0.034	649	1,994	1.743	0.067	0.443	0.580
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.945	0.132	3,065	9,056	1.049	0.068	1.681	2.209
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.680	0.027	649	1,994	1.461	0.039	0.627	0.734
Currently using any modern method	0.363	0.031	649	1,994	1.627	0.085	0.301	0.424
Currently using pill	0.197	0.024	649	1,994	1.556	0.123	0.149	0.246
Currently using injectables	0.014	0.005	649	1,994	0.998	0.333	0.005	0.023
Currently using implants	0.021	0.006	649	1,994	0.997	0.267	0.010	0.032
Currently using male condoms	0.026	0.006	649	1,994	1.024	0.245	0.013	0.039
Currently using any traditional method	0.318	0.021	649	1,994	1.173	0.068	0.275	0.360
Unmet need for spacing	0.037	0.008	649	1,994	1.068	0.214	0.021	0.053
Unmet need for limiting	0.047	0.013	649	1,994	1.507	0.267	0.022	0.072
Unmet need total	0.084	0.015	649	1,994	1.387	0.180	0.054	0.114
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.475	0.034	497	1,524	1.514	0.072	0.407	0.543
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.968	0.007	617	1,897	0.916	0.007	0.955	0.981
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.115	0.013	1,073	3,160	1.369	0.116	0.088	0.141
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	3.922	2.498	747	2,279	1.081	0.637	0.000	8.918
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.256	1.264	749	2,280	0.987	1.006	0.000	3.785
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.179	2.708	747	2,279	1.025	0.523	0.000	10.594
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	0.000	0.000	730	2,222	na	na	0.000	0.000
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.179	2.708	747	2,279	1.025	0.523	0.000	10.594
Perinatal mortality rate	7.118	4.761	370	1,159	1.127	0.669	0.000	16.639
Stillbirth rate	2.864	2.873	370	1,159	1.065	1.003	0.000	8.609
Early neonatal rate	4.286	4.066	368	1,150	1.234	0.949	0.000	12.418
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.989	0.009	149	462	1.026	0.009	0.971	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.923	0.025	149	462	1.129	0.027	0.873	0.972
8+ ANC visits	0.387	0.049	149	462	1.232	0.128	0.289	0.486
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.983	0.017	149	462	1.595	0.017	0.949	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.952	0.023	149	462	1.284	0.024	0.907	0.997
Delivered in a health facility	1.000	0.000	151	468	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider	1.000	0.000	151	468	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.291	0.049	151	468	1.319	0.168	0.193	0.388
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.903	0.031	149	462	1.254	0.034	0.842	0.964
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.834	0.037	149	462	1.210	0.045	0.759	0.908
Any problem accessing health care	0.374	0.016	1,073	3,160	1.104	0.044	0.341	0.407
Ever had vaccination card	0.980	0.019	88	274	1.312	0.020	0.942	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.947	0.022	88	274	0.927	0.023	0.903	0.991
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.815	0.038	88	274	0.924	0.047	0.740	0.891
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.831	0.037	88	274	0.943	0.045	0.756	0.906
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.854	0.035	88	274	0.936	0.041	0.784	0.924
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.665	0.056	88	274	1.126	0.085	0.553	0.778
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.714	0.065	69	235	1.265	0.092	0.583	0.845
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.519	0.055	69	235	0.968	0.107	0.408	0.629
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.855	0.138	9	28	1.183	0.162	0.578	1.000
Treated with ORS	0.154	0.112	9	28	0.938	0.730	0.000	0.378
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.051	0.017	163	494	0.980	0.332	0.017	0.085
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.153	0.044	163	494	1.535	0.284	0.066	0.240
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.061	0.028	162	493	1.506	0.462	0.005	0.117
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.058	0.021	162	493	1.159	0.368	0.015	0.100
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.097	0.027	163	498	1.186	0.283	0.042	0.151
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.302	0.111	27	77	1.221	0.368	0.080	0.524
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.773	0.044	102	304	1.065	0.058	0.684	0.862
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.066	0.013	448	1,354	1.091	0.191	0.041	0.092
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.339	0.025	448	1,354	1.137	0.074	0.288	0.389
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.789	0.015	1,073	3,160	1.235	0.020	0.758	0.820

Continued...

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.062	0.012	366	1,142	1.003	0.202	0.037	0.087
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.176	0.015	1,066	3,137	1.247	0.083	0.147	0.205
Condom use at last sex	0.826	0.145	6	24	0.874	0.176	0.536	1.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.067	0.012	1,073	3,160	1.567	0.178	0.043	0.091
Employed in last 12 months	0.830	0.021	649	1,994	1.410	0.025	0.789	0.872
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.000	0.000	528	1,656	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.968	0.008	1,073	3,160	1.529	0.008	0.952	0.985
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.414	0.036	1,073	3,160	2.380	0.087	0.342	0.486
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.870	0.017	649	1,994	1.256	0.019	0.836	0.903
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.205	0.017	1,073	3,160	1.367	0.082	0.172	0.239
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.846	0.014	649	1,994	1.008	0.017	0.818	0.875
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.088	0.015	353	1,174	1.017	0.175	0.057	0.118
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.036	0.011	353	1,174	1.146	0.315	0.013	0.059
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.012	0.006	353	1,174	1.068	0.511	0.000	0.025
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.077	0.020	286	904	1.268	0.260	0.037	0.117
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.039	0.012	286	904	1.021	0.298	0.016	0.063
MEN								
No education	0.012	0.006	513	1,490	1.290	0.524	0.000	0.024
Secondary education or higher	0.780	0.022	513	1,490	1.227	0.029	0.735	0.825
Literacy	0.912	0.017	513	1,490	1.324	0.018	0.879	0.945
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.962	0.011	513	1,490	1.345	0.012	0.939	0.984
Current tobacco use	0.108	0.018	513	1,490	1.330	0.169	0.071	0.144
Want no more children	0.766	0.032	263	799	1.232	0.042	0.702	0.831
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.216	0.019	508	1,477	1.049	0.089	0.177	0.254
Condom use at last sex	0.906	0.062	31	82	1.157	0.069	0.782	1.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.038	0.009	513	1,490	1.027	0.230	0.020	0.055
Male circumcision	0.013	0.007	513	1,490	1.497	0.584	0.000	0.028
Mobile phone ownership	0.969	0.009	513	1,490	1.188	0.009	0.951	0.987
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.412	0.036	513	1,490	1.666	0.088	0.340	0.485
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.018	0.006	513	1,490	1.045	0.344	0.006	0.030

na = not applicable

Table B.17 Sampling errors: Preah Vihear sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.851	0.023	403	164	1.230	0.027	0.805	0.896
At least basic drinking water service	0.595	0.041	3,494	1,421	2.201	0.068	0.514	0.676
Water available when needed	0.915	0.019	3,494	1,421	1.866	0.021	0.876	0.953
At least basic sanitation service	0.617	0.037	3,494	1,421	2.027	0.059	0.544	0.690
Using open defecation	0.277	0.041	3,494	1,421	2.507	0.149	0.195	0.360
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.707	0.019	3,489	1,419	1.126	0.027	0.668	0.745
WOMEN								
No education	0.164	0.022	846	332	1.739	0.135	0.120	0.209
Secondary education or higher	0.414	0.034	846	332	2.029	0.083	0.346	0.483
Literacy	0.690	0.032	846	332	2.033	0.047	0.625	0.755
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.412	0.019	846	332	1.103	0.045	0.374	0.449
Current tobacco use	0.068	0.013	846	332	1.522	0.194	0.041	0.094
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.993	0.158	2,380	932	1.108	0.053	2.677	3.310
Currently pregnant	0.031	0.006	846	332	1.039	0.199	0.019	0.044
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.670	0.148	191	76	1.175	0.040	3.375	3.965
Median birth interval	51.475	3.341	243	96	1.269	0.065	44.794	58.157
Want no more children	0.496	0.023	634	249	1.163	0.047	0.450	0.543
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.685	0.154	2,380	932	1.155	0.057	2.377	2.993
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.663	0.026	634	249	1.366	0.039	0.611	0.714
Currently using any modern method	0.520	0.029	634	249	1.464	0.056	0.462	0.578
Currently using pill	0.324	0.032	634	249	1.722	0.099	0.260	0.388
Currently using injectables	0.124	0.020	634	249	1.507	0.159	0.085	0.164
Currently using implants	0.010	0.004	634	249	1.049	0.406	0.002	0.019
Currently using male condoms	0.017	0.005	634	249	1.020	0.312	0.006	0.027
Currently using any traditional method	0.143	0.014	634	249	1.020	0.099	0.114	0.171
Unmet need for spacing	0.030	0.008	634	249	1.162	0.262	0.014	0.046
Unmet need for limiting	0.037	0.009	634	249	1.253	0.253	0.018	0.056
Unmet need total	0.067	0.012	634	249	1.210	0.179	0.043	0.092
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.712	0.029	469	182	1.400	0.041	0.653	0.771
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.958	0.014	607	238	1.729	0.015	0.929	0.986
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.331	0.026	846	332	1.585	0.078	0.279	0.382
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	12.229	4.285	772	303	0.965	0.350	3.658	20.800
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	18.539	4.648	764	300	0.890	0.251	9.243	27.835
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	30.768	5.394	772	303	0.795	0.175	19.980	41.555
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.271	3.088	756	296	0.983	0.586	0.000	11.446
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	35.876	5.906	773	304	0.777	0.165	24.064	47.689
Perinatal mortality rate	17.468	8.421	396	156	0.997	0.482	0.627	34.309
Stillbirth rate	9.185	6.901	396	156	1.108	0.751	0.000	22.986
Early neonatal rate	8.343	5.842	394	155	0.996	0.700	0.000	20.028
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.980	0.012	153	60	1.025	0.012	0.956	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.596	0.041	153	60	1.038	0.069	0.514	0.679
8+ ANC visits	0.084	0.029	153	60	1.288	0.345	0.026	0.142
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.979	0.011	153	60	0.951	0.011	0.957	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.906	0.019	153	60	0.790	0.021	0.869	0.944
Delivered in a health facility	0.964	0.017	155	61	1.131	0.017	0.931	0.998
Delivered by a skilled provider	0.974	0.012	155	61	0.929	0.012	0.950	0.998
Delivered by C-section	0.086	0.022	155	61	0.965	0.252	0.043	0.129
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.681	0.045	153	60	1.190	0.066	0.590	0.771
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.342	0.047	153	60	1.220	0.138	0.248	0.436
Any problem accessing health care	0.845	0.017	846	332	1.330	0.020	0.812	0.878
Ever had vaccination card	0.984	0.017	66	25	1.057	0.017	0.950	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.903	0.041	66	25	1.107	0.046	0.821	0.986
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.848	0.046	66	25	1.015	0.054	0.756	0.940
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.848	0.046	66	25	1.015	0.054	0.756	0.940
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.702	0.065	66	25	1.120	0.093	0.572	0.831
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.606	0.065	66	25	1.044	0.107	0.477	0.736
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.681	0.041	79	31	0.784	0.061	0.599	0.764
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.581	0.048	79	31	0.862	0.083	0.485	0.677
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.757	0.095	25	10	1.036	0.126	0.566	0.947
Treated with ORS	0.443	0.090	25	10	0.890	0.202	0.264	0.622
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.057	0.020	198	80	1.195	0.347	0.017	0.096
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.263	0.034	198	80	1.069	0.129	0.196	0.331
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.074	0.021	200	81	1.094	0.286	0.032	0.116
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.041	0.018	200	81	1.122	0.442	0.005	0.078
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.171	0.024	200	81	0.923	0.139	0.123	0.218
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.770	0.075	50	20	1.236	0.097	0.620	0.919
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.287	0.036	100	38	0.786	0.124	0.215	0.358
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.059	0.015	325	127	1.112	0.246	0.030	0.088
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.295	0.037	325	127	1.475	0.127	0.220	0.370
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.316	0.028	846	332	1.763	0.089	0.259	0.372

Continued...

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.103	0.016	384	150	1.007	0.153	0.071	0.134
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.559	0.037	806	315	2.101	0.066	0.485	0.632
Condom use at last sex	0.000	na	1	0	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.071	0.008	846	332	0.939	0.117	0.054	0.087
Employed in last 12 months	0.872	0.013	634	249	1.014	0.015	0.845	0.899
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.077	0.013	555	217	1.183	0.174	0.050	0.104
Mobile phone ownership	0.696	0.029	846	332	1.833	0.042	0.638	0.754
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.218	0.025	846	332	1.726	0.113	0.169	0.267
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.763	0.019	634	249	1.136	0.025	0.725	0.802
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.519	0.025	846	332	1.437	0.048	0.469	0.568
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.720	0.016	634	249	0.910	0.023	0.688	0.753
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.210	0.028	339	132	1.259	0.133	0.154	0.266
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.098	0.017	339	132	1.068	0.176	0.064	0.133
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.009	0.004	339	132	0.861	0.500	0.000	0.017
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.267	0.032	291	108	1.217	0.119	0.204	0.330
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.270	0.031	291	108	1.206	0.116	0.207	0.333
			MEN					
No education	0.089	0.020	382	149	1.346	0.221	0.050	0.128
Secondary education or higher	0.457	0.033	382	149	1.282	0.072	0.391	0.522
Literacy	0.850	0.029	382	149	1.556	0.034	0.793	0.907
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.715	0.034	382	149	1.452	0.047	0.647	0.782
Current tobacco use	0.352	0.026	382	149	1.062	0.074	0.300	0.404
Want no more children	0.457	0.036	264	103	1.186	0.080	0.384	0.530
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.507	0.035	375	146	1.334	0.068	0.438	0.576
Condom use at last sex	0.728	0.079	11	5	0.581	0.109	0.569	0.886
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.023	0.006	382	149	0.826	0.276	0.010	0.036
Male circumcision	0.014	0.012	382	149	1.988	0.862	0.000	0.038
Mobile phone ownership	0.827	0.027	382	149	1.383	0.032	0.773	0.880
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.259	0.027	382	149	1.189	0.103	0.205	0.312
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.308	0.045	382	149	1.913	0.147	0.218	0.399

na = not applicable

Table B.18 Sampling errors: Prey Veng sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.944	0.012	462	674	1.134	0.013	0.919	0.969
At least basic drinking water service	0.903	0.031	4,328	6,341	2.983	0.034	0.841	0.965
Water available when needed	0.952	0.009	4,328	6,341	1.191	0.009	0.935	0.970
At least basic sanitation service	0.871	0.014	4,328	6,341	1.256	0.016	0.843	0.899
Using open defecation	0.034	0.007	4,328	6,341	1.218	0.209	0.020	0.048
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.859	0.014	4,316	6,329	1.118	0.016	0.832	0.886
WOMEN								
No education	0.081	0.017	848	1,233	1.775	0.206	0.048	0.114
Secondary education or higher	0.472	0.034	848	1,233	1.977	0.072	0.404	0.540
Literacy	0.822	0.022	848	1,233	1.698	0.027	0.777	0.866
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.708	0.028	848	1,233	1.783	0.039	0.652	0.764
Current tobacco use	0.024	0.007	848	1,233	1.339	0.294	0.010	0.038
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.332	0.226	2,395	3,487	1.202	0.068	2.879	3.784
Currently pregnant	0.037	0.007	848	1,233	1.154	0.204	0.022	0.051
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.804	0.122	227	342	1.200	0.043	2.561	3.047
Median birth interval	54.620	3.261	230	330	1.279	0.060	48.098	61.142
Want no more children	0.551	0.023	609	892	1.137	0.042	0.505	0.597
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.190	0.217	2,395	3,487	1.220	0.068	2.756	3.625
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.632	0.022	609	892	1.101	0.034	0.589	0.676
Currently using any modern method	0.487	0.025	609	892	1.243	0.052	0.436	0.537
Currently using pill	0.273	0.017	609	892	0.961	0.064	0.239	0.308
Currently using injectables	0.057	0.011	609	892	1.208	0.199	0.034	0.080
Currently using implants	0.032	0.008	609	892	1.174	0.261	0.015	0.049
Currently using male condoms	0.012	0.005	609	892	1.188	0.428	0.002	0.023
Currently using any traditional method	0.146	0.016	609	892	1.099	0.108	0.114	0.177
Unmet need for spacing	0.048	0.008	609	892	0.952	0.171	0.032	0.065
Unmet need for limiting	0.082	0.012	609	892	1.123	0.152	0.057	0.107
Unmet need total	0.130	0.014	609	892	1.031	0.108	0.102	0.158
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.638	0.028	459	681	1.259	0.044	0.582	0.694
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.962	0.008	577	849	1.030	0.008	0.946	0.979
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.185	0.029	848	1,233	2.189	0.158	0.126	0.243
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.581	4.696	664	957	1.003	0.405	2.189	20.973
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	0.895	0.897	661	952	0.751	1.003	0.000	2.690
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	12.476	4.879	664	957	1.018	0.391	2.717	22.234
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.479	3.969	632	911	0.881	0.294	5.540	21.418
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	25.787	5.820	667	960	0.878	0.226	14.146	37.427
Perinatal mortality rate	23.388	8.015	369	534	0.923	0.343	7.359	39.418
Stillbirth rate	17.085	7.412	369	534	0.962	0.434	2.262	31.908
Early neonatal rate	6.413	4.804	363	525	1.143	0.749	0.000	16.020
Received ANC from a skilled provider	1.000	0.000	161	237	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.857	0.029	161	237	1.047	0.034	0.798	0.915
8+ ANC visits	0.140	0.037	161	237	1.339	0.264	0.066	0.213
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.994	0.006	161	237	0.968	0.006	0.983	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.902	0.026	161	237	1.115	0.029	0.850	0.955
Delivered in a health facility	0.979	0.014	164	240	1.243	0.014	0.951	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider	0.982	0.014	164	240	1.308	0.014	0.955	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.190	0.041	164	240	1.329	0.214	0.109	0.272
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.876	0.026	161	237	0.988	0.029	0.825	0.928
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.802	0.036	161	237	1.133	0.045	0.731	0.873
Any problem accessing health care	0.559	0.042	848	1,233	2.472	0.076	0.474	0.643
Ever had vaccination card	0.988	0.013	82	116	1.011	0.013	0.962	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.966	0.019	82	116	0.942	0.020	0.928	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.921	0.032	82	116	1.054	0.035	0.856	0.985
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.892	0.046	82	116	1.323	0.052	0.799	0.985
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.785	0.053	82	116	1.144	0.068	0.679	0.891
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.606	0.060	82	116	1.091	0.099	0.486	0.727
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.716	0.051	69	98	0.923	0.072	0.614	0.819
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.525	0.055	69	98	0.888	0.105	0.414	0.635
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.609	0.086	29	40	0.916	0.141	0.437	0.781
Treated with ORS	0.123	0.071	29	40	1.123	0.576	0.000	0.265
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.050	0.013	219	317	0.906	0.267	0.023	0.077
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.221	0.028	219	317	0.977	0.129	0.164	0.278
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.073	0.022	221	321	1.201	0.301	0.029	0.116
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.025	0.014	221	321	1.371	0.580	0.000	0.053
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.129	0.027	220	319	1.201	0.210	0.075	0.182
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.550	0.069	45	67	0.926	0.126	0.411	0.689
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.416	0.052	116	170	1.136	0.126	0.311	0.520
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.072	0.015	321	468	1.055	0.211	0.042	0.103
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.307	0.029	321	468	1.137	0.095	0.248	0.365
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.498	0.023	848	1,233	1.317	0.045	0.453	0.543

Continued...

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.258	0.022	357	516	0.928	0.085	0.214	0.302
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.304	0.022	830	1,211	1.397	0.073	0.260	0.349
Condom use at last sex	0.000	0.000	2	3	na	na	0.000	0.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.058	0.010	848	1,233	1.201	0.166	0.039	0.078
Employed in last 12 months	0.598	0.030	609	892	1.513	0.050	0.538	0.658
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.048	0.017	366	534	1.499	0.351	0.014	0.081
Mobile phone ownership	0.790	0.020	848	1,233	1.399	0.025	0.750	0.829
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.166	0.027	848	1,233	2.097	0.162	0.112	0.219
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.975	0.007	609	892	1.059	0.007	0.961	0.988
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.504	0.027	848	1,233	1.562	0.053	0.450	0.558
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.865	0.018	609	892	1.287	0.021	0.830	0.901
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.075	0.018	318	470	1.220	0.241	0.039	0.111
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.013	0.008	318	470	1.300	0.630	0.000	0.030
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.000	0.000	318	470	na	na	0.000	0.000
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.096	0.019	261	366	1.044	0.198	0.058	0.134
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.130	0.024	261	366	1.156	0.185	0.082	0.179
MEN								
No education	0.036	0.011	436	615	1.267	0.315	0.013	0.058
Secondary education or higher	0.626	0.031	436	615	1.334	0.049	0.564	0.688
Literacy	0.901	0.017	436	615	1.206	0.019	0.867	0.936
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.874	0.018	436	615	1.162	0.021	0.837	0.911
Current tobacco use	0.137	0.012	436	615	0.754	0.091	0.113	0.162
Want no more children	0.460	0.040	271	381	1.304	0.086	0.381	0.539
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.072	0.013	434	613	1.030	0.178	0.046	0.098
Condom use at last sex	0.640	0.191	8	10	1.045	0.298	0.258	1.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.014	0.005	436	615	0.957	0.387	0.003	0.025
Male circumcision	0.002	0.002	436	615	0.938	1.008	0.000	0.006
Mobile phone ownership	0.924	0.016	436	615	1.237	0.017	0.892	0.955
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.382	0.032	436	615	1.359	0.083	0.319	0.445
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.083	0.015	436	615	1.161	0.186	0.052	0.113

na = not applicable

Table B.19 Sampling errors: Pursat sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R−2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.847	0.047	266	225	2.002	0.056	0.753	0.941
At least basic drinking water service	0.596	0.044	2,900	2,364	2.326	0.074	0.508	0.685
Water available when needed	0.649	0.017	2,900	2,364	0.918	0.026	0.615	0.682
At least basic sanitation service	0.783	0.029	2,900	2,364	1.770	0.037	0.726	0.841
Using open defecation	0.104	0.027	2,900	2,364	2.124	0.256	0.051	0.157
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.745	0.012	2,423	1,981	0.633	0.016	0.721	0.769
WOMEN								
No education	0.181	0.036	504	432	2.093	0.199	0.109	0.253
Secondary education or higher	0.390	0.037	504	432	1.709	0.096	0.315	0.464
Literacy	0.723	0.030	504	432	1.490	0.041	0.664	0.783
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.686	0.027	504	432	1.319	0.040	0.631	0.740
Current tobacco use	0.004	0.003	504	432	1.062	0.724	0.000	0.010
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.876	0.364	1,464	1,254	1.565	0.127	2.148	3.604
Currently pregnant	0.051	0.011	504	432	1.152	0.222	0.028	0.074
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.870	0.257	79	68	1.161	0.089	2.356	3.383
Median birth interval	48.055	3.303	143	129	0.996	0.069	41.448	54.661
Want no more children	0.282	0.035	373	324	1.487	0.123	0.212	0.351
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.568	0.230	1,464	1,254	1.260	0.090	2.108	3.029
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.325	0.025	373	324	1.021	0.076	0.275	0.375
Currently using any modern method	0.254	0.019	373	324	0.839	0.075	0.216	0.291
Currently using pill	0.132	0.018	373	324	1.027	0.136	0.096	0.168
Currently using injectables	0.035	0.012	373	324	1.294	0.353	0.010	0.060
Currently using implants	0.015	0.008	373	324	1.208	0.500	0.000	0.031
Currently using male condoms	0.010	0.005	373	324	0.993	0.511	0.000	0.020
Currently using any traditional method	0.071	0.015	373	324	1.133	0.212	0.041	0.102
Unmet need for spacing	0.210	0.028	373	324	1.303	0.131	0.155	0.265
Unmet need for limiting	0.091	0.014	373	324	0.966	0.158	0.063	0.120
Unmet need total	0.301	0.027	373	324	1.152	0.091	0.246	0.356
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.405	0.029	230	203	0.913	0.073	0.346	0.464
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.977	0.007	347	302	0.883	0.007	0.963	0.991
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.429	0.023	504	432	1.036	0.053	0.384	0.475
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	16.131	5.478	452	398	0.970	0.340	5.175	27.087
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	0.000	0.000	450	398	na	na	0.000	0.000
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	16.131	5.478	452	398	0.970	0.340	5.175	27.087
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	2.391	2.417	432	381	1.026	1.011	0.000	7.225
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	18.483	6.386	452	398	1.047	0.346	5.711	31.256
Perinatal mortality rate	16.351	10.097	222	199	1.225	0.617	0.000	36.544
Stillbirth rate	0.000	0.000	222	199	na	na	0.000	0.000
Early neonatal rate	16.351	10.097	222	199	1.225	0.617	0.000	36.544
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.988	0.011	90	79	0.940	0.011	0.967	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.875	0.040	90	79	1.138	0.046	0.795	0.955
8+ ANC visits	0.200	0.052	90	79	1.226	0.261	0.096	0.304
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.988	0.011	90	79	0.940	0.011	0.967	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.950	0.026	90	79	1.124	0.027	0.898	1.000
Delivered in a health facility	1.000	0.000	91	80	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider	1.000	0.000	91	80	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.159	0.033	91	80	0.875	0.210	0.092	0.226
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.842	0.046	90	79	1.192	0.055	0.750	0.935
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.862	0.039	90	79	1.053	0.045	0.785	0.939
Any problem accessing health care	0.812	0.026	504	432	1.499	0.032	0.760	0.864
Ever had vaccination card	0.892	0.050	39	32	0.970	0.055	0.793	0.991
Received BCG vaccination	0.833	0.050	39	32	0.808	0.060	0.733	0.932
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.734	0.105	39	32	1.304	0.143	0.524	0.944
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.734	0.105	39	32	1.304	0.143	0.524	0.944
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.688	0.131	39	32	1.587	0.191	0.425	0.951
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.613	0.117	39	32	1.374	0.191	0.379	0.846
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.633	0.073	40	37	0.981	0.115	0.488	0.778
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.519	0.080	40	37	1.049	0.155	0.358	0.680
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.715	0.156	15	15	1.181	0.219	0.402	1.000
Treated with ORS	0.263	0.122	15	15	1.103	0.462	0.020	0.507
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.116	0.031	123	107	1.111	0.265	0.054	0.177
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.329	0.054	123	107	1.285	0.165	0.220	0.438
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.089	0.031	123	106	1.262	0.348	0.027	0.152
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.043	0.019	123	106	1.084	0.445	0.005	0.082
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.180	0.035	126	110	1.068	0.196	0.110	0.251
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.520	0.133	24	21	1.262	0.256	0.253	0.786
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.373	0.066	63	55	1.067	0.176	0.242	0.504
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.054	0.013	218	188	0.865	0.246	0.027	0.080
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.344	0.034	218	188	1.059	0.099	0.276	0.412
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.569	0.029	504	432	1.290	0.050	0.511	0.626

Continued...

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.133	0.042	216	194	1.708	0.313	0.050	0.216
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.267	0.035	483	414	1.737	0.131	0.197	0.337
Condom use at last sex	0.000	na	1	1	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.085	0.017	504	432	1.333	0.195	0.052	0.118
Employed in last 12 months	0.597	0.048	373	324	1.888	0.081	0.500	0.693
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.017	0.010	210	193	1.070	0.563	0.000	0.036
Mobile phone ownership	0.876	0.015	504	432	1.047	0.018	0.846	0.907
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.213	0.026	504	432	1.412	0.121	0.162	0.265
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.829	0.017	373	324	0.886	0.021	0.794	0.864
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.347	0.035	504	432	1.664	0.102	0.276	0.418
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.790	0.020	373	324	0.941	0.025	0.751	0.830
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.050	0.023	200	142	1.482	0.461	0.004	0.095
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.006	0.006	200	142	1.080	1.007	0.000	0.017
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.000	0.000	200	142	na	na	0.000	0.000
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.036	0.018	164	111	1.217	0.493	0.000	0.072
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.108	0.022	164	111	0.894	0.201	0.065	0.151
MEN								
No education	0.073	0.018	259	219	1.132	0.250	0.037	0.110
Secondary education or higher	0.463	0.046	259	219	1.464	0.098	0.372	0.555
Literacy	0.897	0.026	259	219	1.370	0.029	0.845	0.949
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.674	0.044	259	219	1.506	0.065	0.586	0.762
Current tobacco use	0.308	0.024	259	219	0.827	0.077	0.260	0.355
Want no more children	0.458	0.040	162	135	1.018	0.087	0.378	0.538
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.229	0.032	228	191	1.159	0.141	0.165	0.294
Condom use at last sex	0.429	0.032	4	3	0.131	0.076	0.364	0.494
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.009	0.009	259	219	1.540	1.010	0.000	0.027
Male circumcision	0.038	0.017	259	219	1.387	0.435	0.005	0.071
Mobile phone ownership	0.947	0.012	259	219	0.898	0.013	0.922	0.972
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.100	0.028	259	219	1.492	0.279	0.044	0.156
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.263	0.032	259	219	1.161	0.121	0.200	0.327

na = not applicable

Table B.20 Sampling errors: Ratanak Kiri sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.738	0.051	320	132	1.947	0.069	0.636	0.839
At least basic drinking water service	0.381	0.056	3,082	1,265	3.054	0.148	0.268	0.494
Water available when needed	0.894	0.016	3,082	1,265	1.385	0.018	0.861	0.926
At least basic sanitation service	0.424	0.041	3,082	1,265	2.198	0.097	0.341	0.506
Using open defecation	0.475	0.051	3,082	1,265	2.701	0.108	0.372	0.578
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.755	0.025	3,016	1,243	1.526	0.033	0.704	0.805
WOMEN								
No education	0.457	0.040	730	293	2.155	0.087	0.377	0.536
Secondary education or higher	0.239	0.030	730	293	1.896	0.126	0.179	0.299
Literacy	0.467	0.039	730	293	2.108	0.084	0.388	0.545
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.271	0.038	730	293	2.273	0.139	0.196	0.346
Current tobacco use	0.222	0.028	730	293	1.844	0.128	0.165	0.279
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.902	0.297	2,049	824	1.550	0.102	2.307	3.496
Currently pregnant	0.045	0.008	730	293	1.098	0.187	0.028	0.062
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.173	0.196	116	47	0.930	0.047	3.781	4.566
Median birth interval	57.831	2.962	230	96	1.219	0.051	51.908	63.754
Want no more children	0.393	0.025	567	230	1.211	0.063	0.344	0.443
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.694	0.255	2,049	824	1.406	0.095	2.184	3.204
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.636	0.027	567	230	1.319	0.042	0.583	0.689
Currently using any modern method	0.575	0.027	567	230	1.291	0.047	0.521	0.629
Currently using pill	0.360	0.023	567	230	1.141	0.064	0.314	0.406
Currently using injectables	0.147	0.021	567	230	1.428	0.145	0.104	0.189
Currently using implants	0.040	0.012	567	230	1.413	0.291	0.017	0.063
Currently using male condoms	0.004	0.002	567	230	0.790	0.522	0.000	0.008
Currently using any traditional method	0.061	0.013	567	230	1.249	0.206	0.036	0.086
Unmet need for spacing	0.090	0.016	567	230	1.318	0.177	0.058	0.121
Unmet need for limiting	0.031	0.007	567	230	1.012	0.237	0.016	0.046
Unmet need total	0.121	0.019	567	230	1.420	0.161	0.082	0.160
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.760	0.029	428	174	1.392	0.038	0.702	0.817
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.916	0.015	536	217	1.286	0.017	0.885	0.947
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.222	0.040	730	293	2.579	0.180	0.142	0.301
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.966	4.421	723	293	0.856	0.295	6.124	23.808
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	23.756	5.425	724	294	0.907	0.228	12.906	34.605
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	38.721	6.319	723	293	0.817	0.163	26.083	51.360
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	4.267	2.448	701	285	0.913	0.574	0.000	9.163
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	42.824	6.402	724	293	0.796	0.149	30.020	55.627
Perinatal mortality rate	25.587	8.710	342	139	1.032	0.340	8.166	43.007
Stillbirth rate	12.245	7.159	342	139	1.212	0.585	0.000	26.563
Early neonatal rate	13.507	5.405	338	137	0.870	0.400	2.697	24.318
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.956	0.026	135	55	1.449	0.027	0.904	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.573	0.056	135	55	1.296	0.097	0.462	0.684
8+ ANC visits	0.080	0.025	135	55	1.057	0.309	0.031	0.130
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.880	0.028	135	55	1.015	0.032	0.823	0.937
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.722	0.063	135	55	1.622	0.087	0.596	0.848
Delivered in a health facility	0.852	0.043	137	55	1.368	0.050	0.766	0.938
Delivered by a skilled provider	0.871	0.042	137	55	1.398	0.048	0.788	0.954
Delivered by C-section	0.020	0.012	137	55	0.963	0.581	0.000	0.043
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.469	0.070	135	55	1.611	0.149	0.329	0.609
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.413	0.049	135	55	1.141	0.118	0.316	0.510
Any problem accessing health care	0.815	0.039	730	293	2.668	0.047	0.738	0.892
Ever had vaccination card	0.912	0.037	61	26	1.046	0.041	0.837	0.986
Received BCG vaccination	0.623	0.119	61	26	1.965	0.192	0.384	0.862
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.334	0.080	61	26	1.347	0.238	0.175	0.493
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.421	0.087	61	26	1.414	0.208	0.246	0.596
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.526	0.111	61	26	1.766	0.210	0.305	0.747
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.244	0.071	61	26	1.322	0.291	0.102	0.387
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.308	0.080	58	23	1.289	0.259	0.149	0.468
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.187	0.060	58	23	1.151	0.323	0.066	0.307
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.853	0.075	40	17	1.374	0.088	0.702	1.000
Treated with ORS	0.531	0.096	40	17	1.236	0.180	0.339	0.722
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.190	0.039	150	62	1.198	0.204	0.113	0.268
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.391	0.053	150	62	1.293	0.135	0.285	0.496
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.149	0.021	148	61	0.692	0.140	0.107	0.190
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.087	0.026	148	61	1.096	0.301	0.035	0.139
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.285	0.036	157	64	0.960	0.127	0.213	0.357
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.524	0.080	26	10	0.806	0.153	0.364	0.684
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.330	0.068	105	43	1.460	0.205	0.195	0.466
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.006	0.004	273	108	0.938	0.724	0.000	0.015
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.116	0.017	273	108	0.864	0.145	0.082	0.149
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.309	0.038	730	293	2.214	0.123	0.233	0.385

Continued...

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.286	0.032	329	133	1.283	0.113	0.221	0.351
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.564	0.040	664	265	2.055	0.070	0.485	0.644
Condom use at last sex	1.000	na	1	0	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.025	0.006	730	293	0.964	0.224	0.014	0.036
Employed in last 12 months	0.658	0.047	567	230	2.355	0.072	0.564	0.752
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.124	0.059	362	151	3.369	0.479	0.005	0.242
Mobile phone ownership	0.559	0.038	730	293	2.084	0.069	0.482	0.636
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.108	0.022	730	293	1.934	0.206	0.064	0.153
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.782	0.042	567	230	2.417	0.054	0.698	0.866
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.292	0.036	730	293	2.104	0.122	0.221	0.363
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.526	0.043	567	230	2.039	0.082	0.440	0.612
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.066	0.020	306	114	1.435	0.310	0.025	0.106
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.011	0.005	306	114	0.809	0.442	0.001	0.020
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.002	0.002	306	114	0.850	1.009	0.000	0.007
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.074	0.019	271	96	1.213	0.262	0.035	0.112
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.257	0.044	271	96	1.648	0.171	0.169	0.345
			MEN					
No education	0.262	0.031	372	149	1.359	0.118	0.200	0.324
Secondary education or higher	0.335	0.030	372	149	1.237	0.091	0.274	0.396
Literacy	0.690	0.036	372	149	1.500	0.052	0.618	0.763
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.608	0.055	372	149	2.178	0.091	0.497	0.719
Current tobacco use	0.391	0.029	372	149	1.148	0.074	0.333	0.450
Want no more children	0.452	0.034	251	101	1.071	0.075	0.384	0.519
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.637	0.042	371	149	1.686	0.066	0.552	0.721
Condom use at last sex	0.888	0.098	13	5	1.073	0.111	0.691	1.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.015	0.006	372	149	0.966	0.405	0.003	0.027
Male circumcision	0.000	0.000	372	149	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.819	0.033	372	149	1.631	0.040	0.754	0.884
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.166	0.031	372	149	1.618	0.188	0.104	0.229
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.165	0.016	372	149	0.815	0.095	0.133	0.196

na = not applicable

Table B.21 Sampling errors: Siemreap sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.965	0.015	418	715	1.477	0.015	0.935	0.994
At least basic drinking water service	0.761	0.050	3,871	6,737	3.255	0.066	0.661	0.861
Water available when needed	0.938	0.012	3,871	6,737	1.402	0.013	0.914	0.963
At least basic sanitation service	0.788	0.045	3,871	6,737	3.124	0.057	0.699	0.878
Using open defecation	0.108	0.041	3,871	6,737	3.797	0.383	0.025	0.191
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.859	0.021	3,850	6,707	1.623	0.024	0.817	0.900
WOMEN								
No education	0.176	0.018	898	1,548	1.438	0.104	0.139	0.212
Secondary education or higher	0.479	0.036	898	1,548	2.173	0.076	0.406	0.552
Literacy	0.781	0.022	898	1,548	1.627	0.029	0.736	0.826
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.463	0.023	898	1,548	1.356	0.049	0.418	0.508
Current tobacco use	0.006	0.003	898	1,548	1.018	0.420	0.001	0.012
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.649	0.241	2,540	4,415	1.280	0.091	2.167	3.131
Currently pregnant	0.036	0.006	898	1,548	1.007	0.175	0.023	0.048
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.974	0.159	218	386	1.411	0.053	2.657	3.291
Median birth interval	50.853	3.374	255	429	1.223	0.066	44.104	57.602
Want no more children	0.544	0.022	647	1,117	1.147	0.041	0.499	0.589
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.470	0.236	2,540	4,415	1.267	0.095	1.998	2.941
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.655	0.026	647	1,117	1.413	0.040	0.602	0.708
Currently using any modern method	0.511	0.023	647	1,117	1.176	0.045	0.465	0.557
Currently using pill	0.320	0.030	647	1,117	1.632	0.094	0.260	0.380
Currently using injectables	0.050	0.009	647	1,117	1.075	0.185	0.031	0.068
Currently using implants	0.022	0.006	647	1,117	1.082	0.284	0.009	0.034
Currently using male condoms	0.041	0.012	647	1,117	1.593	0.303	0.016	0.066
Currently using any traditional method	0.144	0.032	647	1,117	2.310	0.222	0.080	0.208
Unmet need for spacing	0.061	0.013	647	1,117	1.340	0.208	0.035	0.086
Unmet need for limiting	0.062	0.009	647	1,117	0.978	0.149	0.044	0.081
Unmet need total	0.123	0.017	647	1,117	1.316	0.138	0.089	0.157
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.657	0.034	495	869	1.602	0.052	0.589	0.725
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.950	0.012	611	1,062	1.314	0.012	0.927	0.973
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.068	0.018	898	1,548	2.099	0.261	0.032	0.103
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.519	3.469	776	1,328	1.051	0.407	1.581	15.458
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.747	1.320	781	1,345	0.891	0.755	0.000	4.386
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.266	3.614	776	1,328	0.996	0.352	3.038	17.494
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.329	1.338	774	1,346	1.012	1.007	0.000	4.005
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.581	3.738	777	1,329	0.965	0.323	4.105	19.058
Perinatal mortality rate	6.435	3.590	390	657	0.879	0.558	0.000	13.616
Stillbirth rate	2.220	2.232	390	657	0.927	1.005	0.000	6.684
Early neonatal rate	4.224	2.946	389	655	0.886	0.697	0.000	10.116
Received ANC from a skilled provider	1.000	0.000	152	246	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.901	0.026	152	246	1.087	0.029	0.848	0.954
8+ ANC visits	0.283	0.040	152	246	1.081	0.140	0.204	0.362
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.990	0.007	152	246	0.831	0.007	0.977	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.927	0.023	152	246	1.108	0.025	0.881	0.974
Delivered in a health facility	0.995	0.005	155	250	0.859	0.005	0.984	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider	1.000	0.000	155	250	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.114	0.026	155	250	0.988	0.231	0.061	0.166
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.433	0.048	152	246	1.194	0.111	0.336	0.529
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.424	0.048	152	246	1.198	0.114	0.328	0.521
Any problem accessing health care	0.676	0.035	898	1,548	2.249	0.052	0.606	0.746
Ever had vaccination card	0.994	0.006	76	130	0.678	0.006	0.983	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.858	0.041	76	130	1.017	0.048	0.776	0.940
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.922	0.033	76	130	1.069	0.036	0.856	0.989
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.888	0.043	76	130	1.180	0.048	0.803	0.974
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.924	0.035	76	130	1.138	0.038	0.855	0.994
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.685	0.073	76	130	1.361	0.107	0.539	0.832
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.765	0.057	63	112	1.074	0.074	0.652	0.879
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.589	0.090	63	112	1.459	0.152	0.410	0.768
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.551	0.143	13	18	0.935	0.259	0.265	0.836
Treated with ORS	0.476	0.143	13	18	0.934	0.301	0.189	0.762
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.073	0.023	185	313	1.162	0.313	0.027	0.119
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.257	0.038	185	313	1.095	0.146	0.182	0.332
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.128	0.027	186	310	1.043	0.212	0.074	0.183
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.005	0.005	186	310	0.914	0.998	0.000	0.014
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.245	0.041	187	316	1.267	0.167	0.163	0.326
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.727	0.075	42	67	1.078	0.103	0.576	0.877
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.421	0.068	106	173	1.411	0.162	0.284	0.557
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.059	0.017	348	629	1.355	0.283	0.026	0.093
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.335	0.032	348	629	1.314	0.097	0.270	0.400
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.572	0.034	898	1,548	2.052	0.059	0.504	0.640

Continued...

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.059	0.013	385	649	1.038	0.222	0.033	0.085
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.158	0.020	883	1,525	1.623	0.126	0.118	0.198
Condom use at last sex	0.000	na	1	1	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.066	0.011	898	1,548	1.363	0.172	0.043	0.088
Employed in last 12 months	0.805	0.031	647	1,117	1.989	0.039	0.743	0.868
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.058	0.014	507	900	1.332	0.239	0.030	0.086
Mobile phone ownership	0.840	0.022	898	1,548	1.794	0.026	0.795	0.884
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.249	0.043	898	1,548	2.992	0.174	0.162	0.336
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.960	0.009	647	1,117	1.230	0.010	0.941	0.979
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.532	0.029	898	1,548	1.754	0.055	0.473	0.590
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.870	0.017	647	1,117	1.292	0.020	0.836	0.904
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.115	0.021	348	583	1.210	0.181	0.073	0.156
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.024	0.010	348	583	1.271	0.436	0.003	0.045
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.000	0.000	348	583	na	na	0.000	0.000
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.144	0.024	302	482	1.189	0.167	0.096	0.192
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.176	0.025	302	482	1.128	0.141	0.126	0.225
MEN								
No education	0.097	0.027	408	749	1.837	0.278	0.043	0.151
Secondary education or higher	0.526	0.045	408	749	1.801	0.085	0.437	0.615
Literacy	0.829	0.038	408	749	2.015	0.045	0.754	0.905
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.831	0.036	408	749	1.935	0.043	0.759	0.903
Current tobacco use	0.313	0.036	408	749	1.572	0.116	0.240	0.385
Want no more children	0.549	0.036	271	493	1.187	0.065	0.477	0.621
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.373	0.041	398	735	1.694	0.110	0.291	0.456
Condom use at last sex	0.753	0.119	11	33	0.881	0.158	0.516	0.991
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.018	0.007	408	749	1.060	0.389	0.004	0.032
Male circumcision	0.036	0.028	408	749	2.979	0.773	0.000	0.091
Mobile phone ownership	0.894	0.032	408	749	2.090	0.036	0.830	0.958
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.263	0.041	408	749	1.872	0.156	0.181	0.345
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.149	0.024	408	749	1.381	0.164	0.101	0.198

na = not applicable

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.828	0.030	282	102	1.193	0.036	0.769	0.888
At least basic drinking water service	0.725	0.046	2,900	1,025	2.555	0.064	0.632	0.818
Water available when needed	0.909	0.014	2,900	1,025	1.243	0.016	0.881	0.938
At least basic sanitation service	0.831	0.022	2,900	1,025	1.402	0.026	0.788	0.874
Using open defecation	0.067	0.013	2,900	1,025	1.167	0.190	0.042	0.093
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.769	0.015	2,891	1,021	0.864	0.019	0.740	0.798
WOMEN								
No education	0.088	0.014	701	243	1.297	0.158	0.060	0.116
Secondary education or higher	0.476	0.028	701	243	1.482	0.059	0.420	0.532
Literacy	0.838	0.020	701	243	1.456	0.024	0.797	0.879
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.804	0.026	701	243	1.752	0.033	0.751	0.857
Current tobacco use	0.011	0.004	701	243	1.126	0.412	0.002	0.019
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.605	0.184	2,017	702	0.965	0.071	2.238	2.972
Currently pregnant	0.043	0.007	701	243	0.922	0.165	0.029	0.057
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.119	0.117	143	48	0.989	0.038	2.885	3.353
Median birth interval	53.697	4.073	170	62	0.940	0.076	45.551	61.842
Want no more children	0.605	0.021	490	171	0.970	0.035	0.563	0.648
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.415	0.174	2,017	702	0.914	0.072	2.067	2.762
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.681	0.021	490	171	0.992	0.031	0.639	0.723
Currently using any modern method	0.450	0.032	490	171	1.415	0.071	0.386	0.514
Currently using pill	0.307	0.021	490	171	1.021	0.069	0.264	0.349
Currently using injectables	0.035	0.009	490	171	1.137	0.269	0.016	0.054
Currently using implants	0.021	0.008	490	171	1.252	0.389	0.005	0.037
Currently using male condoms	0.011	0.004	490	171	0.925	0.392	0.002	0.020
Currently using any traditional method	0.231	0.026	490	171	1.382	0.114	0.179	0.284
Unmet need for spacing	0.041	0.010	490	171	1.148	0.251	0.020	0.062
Unmet need for limiting	0.058	0.012	490	171	1.155	0.211	0.033	0.082
Unmet need total	0.099	0.012	490	171	0.925	0.126	0.074	0.124
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.577	0.031	379	133	1.239	0.054	0.514	0.639
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.884	0.018	461	161	1.188	0.020	0.848	0.919
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.267	0.018	701	243	1.069	0.067	0.231	0.302
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.406	4.927	553	195	1.129	0.586	0.000	18.261
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.059	2.888	553	195	0.953	0.571	0.000	10.835
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.465	5.513	553	195	1.040	0.409	2.438	24.492
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.373	1.381	554	195	0.870	1.006	0.000	4.135
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.820	5.598	553	195	1.023	0.378	3.623	26.016
Perinatal mortality rate	12.856	7.462	279	100	1.130	0.580	0.000	27.780
Stillbirth rate	5.577	5.537	279	100	1.258	0.993	0.000	16.652
Early neonatal rate	7.319	5.326	278	99	1.064	0.728	0.000	17.971
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.991	0.008	122	44	1.013	0.009	0.974	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.842	0.044	122	44	1.312	0.052	0.755	0.929
8+ ANC visits	0.138	0.036	122	44	1.157	0.263	0.066	0.211
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.985	0.011	122	44	0.980	0.011	0.963	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.934	0.018	122	44	0.790	0.019	0.899	0.970
Delivered in a health facility	0.959	0.017	125	46	0.988	0.018	0.925	0.993
Delivered by a skilled provider	0.985	0.011	125	46	0.993	0.011	0.964	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.146	0.041	125	46	1.326	0.283	0.064	0.229
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.883	0.031	122	44	1.061	0.035	0.821	0.945
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.820	0.047	122	44	1.354	0.058	0.725	0.915
Any problem accessing health care	0.731	0.027	701	243	1.602	0.037	0.677	0.785
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	67	24	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.881	0.048	67	24	1.247	0.055	0.784	0.978
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.777	0.059	67	24	1.173	0.075	0.660	0.894
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.685	0.038	67	24	0.692	0.056	0.608	0.762
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.700	0.052	67	24	0.954	0.075	0.596	0.805
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.476	0.047	67	24	0.791	0.099	0.382	0.571
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.432	0.087	39	13	1.091	0.202	0.258	0.606
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.277	0.078	39	13	1.076	0.280	0.122	0.432
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.736	0.111	20	7	1.138	0.150	0.515	0.957
Treated with ORS	0.251	0.090	20	7	0.942	0.359	0.071	0.432
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.121	0.034	140	52	1.330	0.282	0.053	0.190
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.242	0.038	140	52	1.073	0.158	0.165	0.318
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.061	0.018	140	51	0.906	0.290	0.026	0.097
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.085	0.024	140	51	1.075	0.285	0.037	0.134
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.143	0.030	142	52	1.008	0.210	0.083	0.204
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.437	0.101	34	13	1.167	0.232	0.234	0.639
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.457	0.047	84	30	0.869	0.104	0.362	0.552
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.075	0.013	283	99	0.858	0.179	0.048	0.101
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.361	0.029	283	99	1.015	0.080	0.303	0.419
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.799	0.023	701	243	1.514	0.029	0.753	0.845

Continued...

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.046	0.011	274	98	0.810	0.232	0.024	0.067
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.315	0.020	681	237	1.147	0.065	0.274	0.356
Condom use at last sex	0.000	0.000	3	1	na	na	0.000	0.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.056	0.008	701	243	0.941	0.145	0.040	0.073
Employed in last 12 months	0.777	0.023	490	171	1.226	0.030	0.731	0.823
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.004	0.003	373	133	0.844	0.661	0.000	0.010
Mobile phone ownership	0.909	0.013	701	243	1.219	0.015	0.883	0.936
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.341	0.030	701	243	1.674	0.088	0.281	0.401
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.652	0.027	490	171	1.271	0.042	0.598	0.707
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.293	0.024	701	243	1.375	0.081	0.245	0.340
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.691	0.019	490	171	0.905	0.027	0.653	0.729
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.076	0.019	265	93	1.161	0.249	0.038	0.114
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.035	0.012	265	93	1.095	0.355	0.010	0.059
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.002	0.002	265	93	0.805	1.006	0.000	0.007
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.072	0.017	225	75	0.968	0.232	0.039	0.105
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.077	0.023	225	75	1.265	0.292	0.032	0.123
MEN								
No education	0.046	0.012	325	113	1.025	0.260	0.022	0.070
Secondary education or higher	0.652	0.030	325	113	1.142	0.046	0.591	0.712
Literacy	0.835	0.034	325	113	1.637	0.041	0.767	0.903
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.851	0.033	325	113	1.647	0.038	0.785	0.916
Current tobacco use	0.271	0.029	325	113	1.188	0.108	0.212	0.330
Want no more children	0.494	0.031	197	69	0.868	0.063	0.432	0.556
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.311	0.033	316	111	1.271	0.107	0.245	0.377
Condom use at last sex	0.827	0.067	29	10	0.944	0.082	0.692	0.961
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.018	0.007	325	113	0.925	0.385	0.004	0.031
Male circumcision	0.011	0.006	325	113	1.001	0.522	0.000	0.023
Mobile phone ownership	0.914	0.022	325	113	1.413	0.024	0.870	0.958
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.485	0.039	325	113	1.390	0.080	0.408	0.562
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.330	0.033	325	113	1.253	0.099	0.264	0.395

na = not applicable

Table B.23 Sampling errors: Stung Treng sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.810	0.033	423	104	1.580	0.041	0.744	0.876
At least basic drinking water service	0.359	0.056	3,547	874	3.015	0.157	0.246	0.472
Water available when needed	0.825	0.035	3,547	874	2.428	0.043	0.755	0.896
At least basic sanitation service	0.472	0.046	3,547	874	2.392	0.098	0.379	0.565
Using open defecation	0.422	0.050	3,547	874	2.594	0.118	0.322	0.521
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.677	0.028	3,372	828	1.515	0.042	0.621	0.734
WOMEN								
No education	0.178	0.027	809	195	2.004	0.152	0.124	0.232
Secondary education or higher	0.306	0.037	809	195	2.267	0.120	0.232	0.380
Literacy	0.675	0.031	809	195	1.895	0.046	0.613	0.738
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.697	0.036	809	195	2.240	0.052	0.624	0.769
Current tobacco use	0.132	0.027	809	195	2.226	0.202	0.078	0.185
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.407	0.170	2,257	544	0.956	0.050	3.068	3.746
Currently pregnant	0.059	0.008	809	195	0.992	0.139	0.043	0.075
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.753	0.217	149	36	1.183	0.058	3.320	4.187
Median birth interval	53.910	3.323	281	68	1.131	0.062	47.264	60.557
Want no more children	0.541	0.018	609	147	0.877	0.033	0.506	0.576
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.924	0.177	2,257	544	1.029	0.060	2.571	3.278
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.545	0.024	609	147	1.167	0.043	0.498	0.592
Currently using any modern method	0.426	0.024	609	147	1.195	0.056	0.378	0.474
Currently using pill	0.227	0.018	609	147	1.068	0.080	0.191	0.263
Currently using injectables	0.142	0.025	609	147	1.797	0.179	0.091	0.193
Currently using implants	0.006	0.003	609	147	0.921	0.485	0.000	0.012
Currently using male condoms	0.011	0.005	609	147	1.230	0.483	0.000	0.021
Currently using any traditional method	0.118	0.018	609	147	1.390	0.154	0.082	0.155
Unmet need for spacing	0.051	0.009	609	147	1.000	0.176	0.033	0.068
Unmet need for limiting	0.118	0.011	609	147	0.873	0.097	0.095	0.140
Unmet need total	0.168	0.013	609	147	0.873	0.079	0.142	0.195
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.598	0.027	437	105	1.154	0.045	0.544	0.652
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.933	0.010	564	136	0.928	0.010	0.914	0.953
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.333	0.033	809	195	1.996	0.100	0.266	0.399
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.850	3.415	837	202	0.851	0.315	4.020	17.680
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.218	6.008	837	201	0.997	0.832	0.000	19.234
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	18.069	6.537	837	202	0.878	0.362	4.995	31.143
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	2.316	1.640	823	197	0.947	0.708	0.000	5.597
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	20.343	6.918	839	202	0.905	0.340	6.508	34.178
Perinatal mortality rate	7.104	3.900	416	100	0.945	0.549	0.000	14.904
Stillbirth rate	0.000	0.000	416	100	na	na	0.000	0.000
Early neonatal rate	7.122	3.908	415	99	0.945	0.549	0.000	14.938
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.968	0.023	170	41	1.712	0.024	0.921	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.650	0.064	170	41	1.720	0.098	0.523	0.777
8+ ANC visits	0.127	0.042	170	41	1.630	0.330	0.043	0.211
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.956	0.018	170	41	1.116	0.018	0.921	0.991
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.875	0.033	170	41	1.287	0.038	0.809	0.940
Delivered in a health facility	0.886	0.047	173	42	1.954	0.053	0.791	0.980
Delivered by a skilled provider	0.900	0.044	173	42	1.931	0.049	0.811	0.988
Delivered by C-section	0.093	0.031	173	42	1.334	0.332	0.031	0.155
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.788	0.042	170	41	1.322	0.053	0.704	0.871
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.712	0.035	170	41	1.014	0.050	0.642	0.783
Any problem accessing health care	0.604	0.046	809	195	2.653	0.076	0.512	0.695
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	91	22	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.932	0.038	91	22	1.428	0.040	0.857	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.816	0.066	91	22	1.610	0.080	0.684	0.947
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.826	0.065	91	22	1.637	0.079	0.695	0.956
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.716	0.082	91	22	1.731	0.115	0.551	0.880
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.584	0.088	91	22	1.693	0.151	0.408	0.761
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.617	0.065	82	20	1.207	0.106	0.487	0.748
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.499	0.070	82	20	1.249	0.140	0.360	0.639
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.463	0.074	44	11	0.930	0.160	0.315	0.611
Treated with ORS	0.113	0.044	44	11	0.927	0.395	0.024	0.201
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.037	0.013	215	53	1.050	0.366	0.010	0.063
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.291	0.030	215	53	0.926	0.103	0.231	0.351
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.075	0.018	215	53	0.971	0.246	0.038	0.112
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.003	0.003	215	53	0.854	1.022	0.000	0.010
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.224	0.028	215	53	0.951	0.127	0.168	0.281
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.775	0.090	38	9	1.304	0.117	0.595	0.956
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.582	0.046	130	32	1.069	0.080	0.489	0.675
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.079	0.018	308	74	1.152	0.225	0.044	0.115
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.261	0.025	308	74	0.996	0.096	0.211	0.310
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.620	0.022	809	195	1.315	0.036	0.575	0.665

Continued...

Table B.23—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	R-2SE	R+2SE
			Number of cases				Confidence interval	
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.076	0.017	411	98	1.233	0.217	0.043	0.109
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.539	0.040	689	167	2.107	0.075	0.458	0.619
Condom use at last sex	0.000	na	2	0	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.070	0.010	809	195	1.117	0.144	0.050	0.090
Employed in last 12 months	0.884	0.018	609	147	1.359	0.020	0.849	0.919
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.062	0.021	540	130	2.002	0.335	0.021	0.104
Mobile phone ownership	0.688	0.035	809	195	2.132	0.051	0.618	0.758
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.162	0.028	809	195	2.158	0.173	0.106	0.218
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.727	0.023	609	147	1.267	0.031	0.681	0.773
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.255	0.039	809	195	2.559	0.154	0.176	0.334
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.714	0.023	609	147	1.254	0.032	0.668	0.760
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.195	0.028	320	74	1.272	0.145	0.139	0.252
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.084	0.015	320	74	0.940	0.174	0.055	0.113
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.000	0.000	320	74	na	na	0.000	0.000
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.190	0.024	291	66	1.062	0.129	0.141	0.238
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.244	0.030	291	66	1.205	0.125	0.183	0.304
MEN								
No education	0.068	0.015	333	81	1.083	0.220	0.038	0.098
Secondary education or higher	0.401	0.048	333	81	1.772	0.119	0.305	0.496
Literacy	0.819	0.033	333	81	1.569	0.041	0.752	0.885
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.149	0.026	333	81	1.341	0.176	0.097	0.202
Current tobacco use	0.409	0.029	333	81	1.065	0.070	0.351	0.466
Want no more children	0.472	0.032	248	60	1.014	0.068	0.408	0.537
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.414	0.042	318	77	1.523	0.102	0.330	0.499
Condom use at last sex	0.788	0.152	9	2	1.044	0.193	0.484	1.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.011	0.005	333	81	0.892	0.468	0.001	0.021
Male circumcision	0.067	0.039	333	81	2.803	0.581	0.000	0.144
Mobile phone ownership	0.826	0.026	333	81	1.259	0.032	0.773	0.878
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.156	0.026	333	81	1.296	0.166	0.104	0.208
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.102	0.017	333	81	1.052	0.171	0.067	0.137

na = not applicable

Table B.24 Sampling errors: Svay Rieng sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.976	0.008	367	362	1.052	0.009	0.959	0.992
At least basic drinking water service	0.958	0.013	3,337	3,223	1.911	0.014	0.931	0.985
Water available when needed	0.924	0.015	3,337	3,223	1.527	0.016	0.894	0.955
At least basic sanitation service	0.788	0.023	3,337	3,223	1.630	0.030	0.742	0.835
Using open defecation	0.028	0.005	3,337	3,223	0.937	0.189	0.018	0.039
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.954	0.012	3,334	3,221	1.607	0.012	0.930	0.977
WOMEN								
No education	0.066	0.012	784	735	1.316	0.176	0.043	0.090
Secondary education or higher	0.451	0.026	784	735	1.442	0.057	0.400	0.502
Literacy	0.746	0.029	784	735	1.843	0.039	0.688	0.803
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.709	0.020	784	735	1.225	0.028	0.669	0.749
Current tobacco use	0.007	0.003	784	735	1.143	0.500	0.000	0.013
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.954	0.248	2,237	2,095	1.364	0.084	2.457	3.451
Currently pregnant	0.059	0.009	784	735	1.106	0.158	0.040	0.078
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.845	0.124	185	177	1.074	0.043	2.597	3.092
Median birth interval	57.687	4.040	210	198	1.181	0.070	49.606	65.767
Want no more children	0.407	0.018	570	537	0.894	0.045	0.370	0.444
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.701	0.212	2,237	2,095	1.232	0.078	2.277	3.125
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.581	0.022	570	537	1.065	0.038	0.537	0.625
Currently using any modern method	0.410	0.025	570	537	1.232	0.062	0.360	0.461
Currently using pill	0.254	0.022	570	537	1.206	0.087	0.210	0.299
Currently using injectables	0.050	0.011	570	537	1.194	0.219	0.028	0.071
Currently using implants	0.035	0.012	570	537	1.611	0.353	0.010	0.060
Currently using male condoms	0.009	0.005	570	537	1.158	0.499	0.000	0.019
Currently using any traditional method	0.171	0.014	570	537	0.917	0.085	0.142	0.200
Unmet need for spacing	0.046	0.011	570	537	1.206	0.229	0.025	0.068
Unmet need for limiting	0.060	0.010	570	537	0.986	0.164	0.040	0.079
Unmet need total	0.106	0.014	570	537	1.058	0.129	0.079	0.133
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.597	0.026	395	369	1.031	0.043	0.546	0.648
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.991	0.004	524	496	1.084	0.004	0.982	1.000
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.451	0.028	784	735	1.580	0.062	0.395	0.508
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	19.944	5.766	603	564	1.015	0.289	8.412	31.477
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.551	3.141	599	560	0.848	0.416	1.268	13.833
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	27.495	6.924	604	564	1.012	0.252	13.646	41.344
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.092	3.526	589	546	0.984	0.497	0.040	14.145
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	34.392	6.744	605	566	0.926	0.196	20.904	47.880
Perinatal mortality rate	17.859	9.848	335	323	1.125	0.551	0.000	37.555
Stillbirth rate	4.774	4.583	335	323	1.245	0.960	0.000	13.940
Early neonatal rate	13.148	6.340	334	322	1.037	0.482	0.468	25.828
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.989	0.010	137	132	1.158	0.010	0.969	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.886	0.038	137	132	1.372	0.042	0.811	0.961
8+ ANC visits	0.442	0.048	137	132	1.122	0.108	0.346	0.538
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.994	0.007	137	132	0.973	0.007	0.980	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.901	0.030	137	132	1.169	0.033	0.841	0.961
Delivered in a health facility	0.972	0.014	142	138	1.051	0.015	0.944	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider	0.984	0.011	142	138	1.117	0.012	0.961	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.096	0.024	142	138	0.931	0.253	0.047	0.145
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.971	0.015	137	132	1.028	0.015	0.941	1.000
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.818	0.034	137	132	1.031	0.042	0.749	0.886
Any problem accessing health care	0.366	0.025	784	735	1.456	0.069	0.315	0.416
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	69	65	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	69	65	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.835	0.068	69	65	1.510	0.081	0.699	0.971
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.803	0.066	69	65	1.377	0.083	0.671	0.936
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.831	0.070	69	65	1.530	0.084	0.692	0.970
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.687	0.087	69	65	1.538	0.126	0.514	0.860
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.600	0.065	65	60	1.083	0.108	0.471	0.730
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.526	0.055	65	60	0.909	0.105	0.415	0.637
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.641	0.138	13	11	0.941	0.215	0.365	0.916
Treated with ORS	0.353	0.128	13	11	0.999	0.362	0.098	0.609
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.039	0.013	187	185	0.904	0.324	0.014	0.065
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.179	0.021	187	185	0.706	0.117	0.137	0.221
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.104	0.028	186	184	1.257	0.267	0.049	0.160
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.050	0.013	186	184	0.854	0.269	0.023	0.077
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.152	0.020	189	187	0.708	0.130	0.112	0.191
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.687	0.062	32	31	0.752	0.090	0.563	0.812
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.311	0.047	101	97	1.006	0.150	0.218	0.404
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.046	0.014	321	298	1.195	0.305	0.018	0.074
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.375	0.030	321	298	1.097	0.079	0.315	0.434
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.367	0.022	784	735	1.255	0.059	0.324	0.411

Continued...

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.063	0.017	329	317	1.253	0.274	0.028	0.097
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.330	0.026	734	688	1.504	0.079	0.278	0.382
Condom use at last sex	0.000	na	1	1	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.073	0.009	784	735	0.988	0.126	0.054	0.091
Employed in last 12 months	0.926	0.014	570	537	1.290	0.015	0.897	0.954
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.215	0.032	525	497	1.774	0.148	0.151	0.279
Mobile phone ownership	0.829	0.016	784	735	1.194	0.019	0.797	0.861
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.321	0.027	784	735	1.639	0.085	0.267	0.376
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.935	0.010	570	537	0.938	0.010	0.916	0.954
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.302	0.018	784	735	1.093	0.059	0.266	0.338
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.892	0.024	570	537	1.837	0.027	0.845	0.940
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.095	0.019	296	275	1.117	0.201	0.057	0.133
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.017	0.009	296	275	1.207	0.542	0.000	0.035
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.001	0.001	296	275	0.582	1.029	0.000	0.003
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.098	0.020	248	217	1.060	0.205	0.058	0.138
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.090	0.023	248	217	1.249	0.254	0.044	0.135
MEN								
No education	0.014	0.006	337	311	0.880	0.405	0.003	0.025
Secondary education or higher	0.632	0.033	337	311	1.240	0.052	0.567	0.698
Literacy	0.893	0.021	337	311	1.230	0.023	0.851	0.934
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.363	0.032	337	311	1.233	0.089	0.299	0.428
Current tobacco use	0.197	0.019	337	311	0.872	0.096	0.159	0.235
Want no more children	0.396	0.043	221	205	1.304	0.109	0.310	0.482
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.343	0.035	332	305	1.352	0.103	0.272	0.414
Condom use at last sex	0.508	0.112	28	24	1.153	0.220	0.285	0.731
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.024	0.008	337	311	0.963	0.334	0.008	0.040
Male circumcision	0.003	0.003	337	311	0.933	1.011	0.000	0.008
Mobile phone ownership	0.904	0.022	337	311	1.337	0.024	0.861	0.947
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.267	0.036	337	311	1.472	0.133	0.196	0.338
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.172	0.025	337	311	1.208	0.145	0.123	0.222

na = not applicable

Table B.25 Sampling errors: Takeo sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.924	0.017	378	509	1.252	0.018	0.890	0.958
At least basic drinking water service	0.771	0.042	3,626	4,911	2.705	0.054	0.687	0.854
Water available when needed	0.901	0.011	3,626	4,911	0.992	0.012	0.880	0.923
At least basic sanitation service	0.811	0.025	3,626	4,911	1.832	0.030	0.761	0.860
Using open defecation	0.070	0.018	3,626	4,911	2.051	0.254	0.034	0.106
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.914	0.012	3,602	4,882	1.149	0.013	0.891	0.937
WOMEN								
No education	0.072	0.015	866	1,162	1.657	0.203	0.043	0.101
Secondary education or higher	0.561	0.035	866	1,162	2.042	0.062	0.492	0.630
Literacy	0.841	0.022	866	1,162	1.780	0.026	0.796	0.885
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.518	0.029	866	1,162	1.711	0.056	0.460	0.576
Current tobacco use	0.006	0.002	866	1,162	0.936	0.418	0.001	0.011
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.681	0.221	2,446	3,278	1.152	0.082	2.239	3.123
Currently pregnant	0.036	0.005	866	1,162	0.858	0.151	0.025	0.047
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.765	0.098	216	284	1.009	0.035	2.570	2.961
Median birth interval	57.116	4.372	197	260	0.972	0.077	48.373	65.860
Want no more children	0.431	0.023	569	761	1.129	0.054	0.384	0.478
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.363	0.201	2,446	3,278	1.093	0.085	1.962	2.765
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.594	0.020	569	761	0.965	0.033	0.554	0.634
Currently using any modern method	0.453	0.023	569	761	1.097	0.051	0.407	0.499
Currently using pill	0.271	0.022	569	761	1.175	0.081	0.227	0.315
Currently using injectables	0.056	0.011	569	761	1.161	0.200	0.034	0.079
Currently using implants	0.018	0.005	569	761	0.956	0.300	0.007	0.028
Currently using male condoms	0.009	0.004	569	761	0.944	0.423	0.001	0.016
Currently using any traditional method	0.141	0.019	569	761	1.274	0.132	0.104	0.178
Unmet need for spacing	0.049	0.011	569	761	1.250	0.232	0.026	0.071
Unmet need for limiting	0.056	0.010	569	761	1.016	0.175	0.037	0.076
Unmet need total	0.105	0.013	569	761	1.028	0.126	0.078	0.131
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.649	0.028	400	532	1.183	0.044	0.592	0.705
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.982	0.013	538	719	2.230	0.013	0.956	1.000
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.514	0.032	866	1,162	1.856	0.061	0.451	0.577
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.804	1.807	589	783	1.008	1.002	0.000	5.418
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.261	3.470	589	782	0.926	0.420	1.321	15.201
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.065	3.725	589	783	0.888	0.370	2.615	17.515
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	3.734	2.547	563	746	0.934	0.682	0.000	8.827
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.761	4.792	589	783	1.008	0.348	4.178	23.344
Perinatal mortality rate	12.497	7.096	316	421	0.942	0.568	0.000	26.689
Stillbirth rate	12.497	7.096	316	421	0.942	0.568	0.000	26.689
Early neonatal rate	0.000	0.000	313	417	na	na	0.000	0.000
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.981	0.011	140	187	0.921	0.011	0.959	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.839	0.031	140	187	0.993	0.037	0.778	0.901
8+ ANC visits	0.281	0.038	140	187	0.987	0.134	0.206	0.357
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.985	0.010	140	187	0.991	0.010	0.965	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.905	0.027	140	187	1.091	0.030	0.851	0.960
Delivered in a health facility	1.000	0.000	143	191	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider	1.000	0.000	143	191	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.196	0.029	143	191	0.845	0.146	0.139	0.254
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.978	0.011	140	187	0.906	0.012	0.955	1.000
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.949	0.016	140	187	0.869	0.017	0.917	0.982
Any problem accessing health care	0.748	0.022	866	1,162	1.483	0.029	0.704	0.792
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	62	83	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	62	83	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.835	0.061	62	83	1.287	0.073	0.713	0.957
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.803	0.075	62	83	1.475	0.093	0.654	0.953
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.808	0.063	62	83	1.251	0.078	0.683	0.934
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.725	0.073	62	83	1.277	0.101	0.579	0.871
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.658	0.078	58	77	1.253	0.119	0.501	0.814
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.542	0.088	58	77	1.333	0.162	0.367	0.717
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.834	0.078	24	33	1.081	0.093	0.679	0.989
Treated with ORS	0.253	0.090	24	33	1.014	0.356	0.073	0.434
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.088	0.024	196	264	1.057	0.271	0.040	0.136
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.259	0.040	196	264	1.192	0.156	0.178	0.340
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.059	0.014	199	267	0.836	0.236	0.031	0.086
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.071	0.025	199	267	1.167	0.350	0.021	0.120
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.136	0.023	201	270	0.936	0.167	0.090	0.181
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.258	0.064	43	58	0.951	0.248	0.130	0.387
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.459	0.063	95	127	1.217	0.137	0.333	0.584
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.067	0.014	334	446	0.998	0.204	0.040	0.095
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.277	0.024	334	446	0.960	0.085	0.230	0.325
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.433	0.031	866	1,162	1.839	0.072	0.371	0.495

Continued...

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.184	0.022	309	412	0.991	0.122	0.139	0.229
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.114	0.016	860	1,154	1.452	0.138	0.083	0.146
Condom use at last sex	0.000	na	1	2	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.067	0.010	866	1,162	1.221	0.155	0.046	0.087
Employed in last 12 months	0.787	0.024	569	761	1.385	0.030	0.739	0.834
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.000	0.000	449	599	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.853	0.019	866	1,162	1.552	0.022	0.816	0.890
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.224	0.042	866	1,162	2.919	0.185	0.141	0.307
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.934	0.029	569	761	2.805	0.031	0.876	0.993
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.388	0.027	866	1,162	1.655	0.071	0.333	0.443
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.903	0.025	569	761	1.995	0.027	0.854	0.953
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.081	0.017	313	451	1.077	0.206	0.048	0.114
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.011	0.006	313	451	1.006	0.530	0.000	0.024
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.000	0.000	313	451	na	na	0.000	0.000
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.087	0.020	255	344	1.149	0.234	0.046	0.127
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.118	0.025	255	344	1.258	0.216	0.067	0.169
MEN								
No education	0.029	0.010	345	453	1.083	0.337	0.009	0.049
Secondary education or higher	0.685	0.035	345	453	1.391	0.051	0.615	0.755
Literacy	0.899	0.018	345	453	1.109	0.020	0.863	0.935
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.849	0.024	345	453	1.257	0.029	0.801	0.898
Current tobacco use	0.205	0.022	345	453	1.022	0.109	0.160	0.249
Want no more children	0.567	0.031	255	336	0.988	0.054	0.506	0.629
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.183	0.032	342	449	1.545	0.177	0.118	0.248
Condom use at last sex	0.707	0.115	15	20	0.947	0.162	0.478	0.937
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.022	0.006	345	453	0.786	0.280	0.010	0.035
Male circumcision	0.005	0.004	345	453	0.962	0.702	0.000	0.013
Mobile phone ownership	0.935	0.018	345	453	1.349	0.019	0.899	0.971
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.323	0.038	345	453	1.493	0.117	0.248	0.398
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.162	0.026	345	453	1.303	0.160	0.110	0.214

na = not applicable

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.950	0.021	330	114	1.518	0.022	0.908	0.992
At least basic drinking water service	0.451	0.057	3,028	1,059	2.959	0.126	0.337	0.565
Water available when needed	0.921	0.018	3,028	1,059	1.705	0.020	0.885	0.957
At least basic sanitation service	0.728	0.039	3,028	1,059	2.314	0.054	0.650	0.806
Using open defecation	0.180	0.040	3,028	1,059	2.766	0.222	0.100	0.260
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.938	0.011	3,028	1,059	1.265	0.012	0.916	0.961
WOMEN								
No education	0.154	0.017	712	242	1.275	0.112	0.119	0.188
Secondary education or higher	0.376	0.038	712	242	2.079	0.101	0.300	0.452
Literacy	0.784	0.023	712	242	1.482	0.029	0.738	0.829
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.426	0.031	712	242	1.688	0.074	0.364	0.489
Current tobacco use	0.038	0.010	712	242	1.334	0.252	0.019	0.057
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.502	0.138	2,031	690	0.831	0.055	2.227	2.778
Currently pregnant	0.047	0.011	712	242	1.344	0.227	0.026	0.068
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.279	0.114	149	51	0.938	0.035	3.052	3.507
Median birth interval	59.139	3.088	194	65	1.283	0.052	52.964	65.315
Want no more children	0.472	0.027	526	177	1.232	0.057	0.418	0.526
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.066	0.137	2,031	690	0.922	0.066	1.791	2.340
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.662	0.022	526	177	1.087	0.034	0.617	0.707
Currently using any modern method	0.545	0.028	526	177	1.293	0.052	0.488	0.601
Currently using pill	0.367	0.031	526	177	1.461	0.084	0.306	0.429
Currently using injectables	0.069	0.013	526	177	1.149	0.184	0.043	0.094
Currently using implants	0.013	0.005	526	177	1.042	0.390	0.003	0.024
Currently using male condoms	0.005	0.003	526	177	0.954	0.570	0.000	0.011
Currently using any traditional method	0.118	0.017	526	177	1.205	0.144	0.084	0.151
Unmet need for spacing	0.059	0.011	526	177	1.082	0.188	0.037	0.082
Unmet need for limiting	0.060	0.009	526	177	0.829	0.143	0.043	0.077
Unmet need total	0.119	0.015	526	177	1.048	0.124	0.089	0.149
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.697	0.030	410	139	1.300	0.042	0.638	0.756
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.798	0.026	494	167	1.415	0.032	0.747	0.850
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.193	0.047	712	242	3.164	0.244	0.099	0.288
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.798	4.080	594	200	0.909	0.346	3.638	19.958
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.461	3.454	598	201	0.909	0.408	1.552	15.370
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	20.259	5.258	594	200	0.932	0.260	9.744	30.775
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.789	1.792	589	198	0.984	1.001	0.000	5.372
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	22.012	5.184	594	200	0.881	0.236	11.644	32.381
Perinatal mortality rate	21.079	8.757	299	101	1.058	0.415	3.564	38.594
Stillbirth rate	6.249	4.288	299	101	0.935	0.686	0.000	14.825
Early neonatal rate	14.923	7.125	297	100	1.017	0.477	0.673	29.174
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.992	0.008	127	43	1.022	0.008	0.975	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.781	0.044	127	43	1.199	0.057	0.692	0.869
8+ ANC visits	0.231	0.050	127	43	1.327	0.217	0.131	0.331
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.953	0.021	127	43	1.111	0.022	0.912	0.995
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.944	0.019	127	43	0.948	0.021	0.905	0.983
Delivered in a health facility	0.973	0.013	130	44	0.934	0.014	0.946	0.999
Delivered by a skilled provider	0.993	0.007	130	44	0.937	0.007	0.980	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.094	0.023	130	44	0.907	0.247	0.048	0.141
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.770	0.047	127	43	1.240	0.061	0.676	0.863
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.647	0.055	127	43	1.299	0.086	0.536	0.758
Any problem accessing health care	0.594	0.041	712	242	2.244	0.070	0.511	0.676
Ever had vaccination card	0.990	0.010	69	24	0.854	0.010	0.970	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.862	0.048	69	24	1.170	0.056	0.766	0.959
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.821	0.045	69	24	0.973	0.054	0.732	0.910
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.909	0.035	69	24	1.028	0.039	0.838	0.980
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.891	0.038	69	24	1.011	0.042	0.816	0.967
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.552	0.062	69	24	1.045	0.113	0.428	0.677
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.845	0.049	38	13	0.828	0.058	0.747	0.943
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.560	0.085	38	13	1.042	0.152	0.390	0.730
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	1.000	0.000	2	1	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Treated with ORS	0.000	0.000	2	1	na	na	0.000	0.000
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.063	0.024	173	60	1.221	0.390	0.014	0.112
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.234	0.029	173	60	0.856	0.125	0.175	0.292
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.072	0.019	174	60	0.984	0.268	0.034	0.111
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.072	0.020	174	60	1.026	0.275	0.032	0.111
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.098	0.021	175	61	0.888	0.210	0.057	0.139
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.619	0.084	34	11	0.989	0.135	0.452	0.786
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.277	0.055	91	31	1.172	0.200	0.166	0.387
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.042	0.011	282	97	0.907	0.256	0.021	0.064
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.265	0.023	282	97	0.862	0.085	0.220	0.310
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.518	0.037	712	242	1.945	0.071	0.445	0.591

Continued...

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.083	0.019	292	98	1.160	0.225	0.046	0.120
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.289	0.038	698	237	2.186	0.130	0.214	0.364
Condom use at last sex	1.000	0.000	8	3	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.069	0.010	712	242	1.015	0.139	0.050	0.089
Employed in last 12 months	0.897	0.023	526	177	1.698	0.025	0.852	0.942
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.017	0.009	474	159	1.433	0.497	0.000	0.035
Mobile phone ownership	0.869	0.014	712	242	1.096	0.016	0.842	0.897
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.161	0.019	712	242	1.378	0.118	0.123	0.199
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.782	0.028	526	177	1.529	0.035	0.727	0.837
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.431	0.037	712	242	1.975	0.085	0.357	0.504
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.767	0.023	526	177	1.250	0.030	0.721	0.813
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.057	0.017	282	96	1.213	0.293	0.024	0.091
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.000	0.000	282	96	na	na	0.000	0.000
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.000	0.000	282	96	na	na	0.000	0.000
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.068	0.020	243	77	1.210	0.289	0.029	0.107
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.070	0.020	243	77	1.232	0.288	0.030	0.111
MEN								
No education	0.090	0.022	333	109	1.417	0.248	0.045	0.135
Secondary education or higher	0.476	0.045	333	109	1.631	0.094	0.387	0.566
Literacy	0.851	0.026	333	109	1.308	0.030	0.800	0.903
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.751	0.039	333	109	1.625	0.051	0.674	0.829
Current tobacco use	0.238	0.033	333	109	1.415	0.139	0.172	0.304
Want no more children	0.508	0.035	233	76	1.059	0.068	0.438	0.577
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.140	0.025	328	108	1.291	0.177	0.090	0.189
Condom use at last sex	0.906	0.096	9	3	0.941	0.106	0.714	1.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.016	0.008	333	109	1.193	0.513	0.000	0.032
Male circumcision	0.000	0.000	333	109	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.844	0.030	333	109	1.518	0.036	0.783	0.904
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.123	0.028	333	109	1.557	0.229	0.067	0.179
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.043	0.013	333	109	1.185	0.306	0.017	0.070

na = not applicable

Table B.27 Sampling errors: Kep sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.952	0.015	287	22	1.078	0.016	0.922	0.981
At least basic drinking water service	0.738	0.026	2,965	232	1.467	0.036	0.685	0.790
Water available when needed	0.906	0.014	2,965	232	1.224	0.016	0.877	0.934
At least basic sanitation service	0.855	0.020	2,965	232	1.469	0.024	0.814	0.896
Using open defecation	0.064	0.016	2,965	232	1.560	0.242	0.033	0.095
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.695	0.034	2,264	179	1.575	0.049	0.627	0.762
WOMEN								
No education	0.101	0.013	746	57	1.172	0.128	0.075	0.127
Secondary education or higher	0.519	0.030	746	57	1.626	0.057	0.459	0.579
Literacy	0.845	0.013	746	57	0.977	0.015	0.819	0.871
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.738	0.022	746	57	1.392	0.030	0.693	0.783
Current tobacco use	0.016	0.006	746	57	1.407	0.405	0.003	0.029
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.291	0.218	2,139	163	1.169	0.095	1.855	2.726
Currently pregnant	0.040	0.006	746	57	0.910	0.164	0.027	0.053
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.966	0.133	188	14	1.115	0.045	2.700	3.232
Median birth interval	48.586	3.312	185	14	1.063	0.068	41.963	55.209
Want no more children	0.650	0.025	519	40	1.180	0.038	0.600	0.699
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.156	0.212	2,139	163	1.146	0.098	1.731	2.581
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.611	0.016	519	40	0.741	0.026	0.579	0.642
Currently using any modern method	0.490	0.019	519	40	0.869	0.039	0.452	0.528
Currently using pill	0.229	0.020	519	40	1.073	0.086	0.190	0.269
Currently using injectables	0.117	0.019	519	40	1.316	0.159	0.080	0.154
Currently using implants	0.026	0.008	519	40	1.148	0.310	0.010	0.042
Currently using male condoms	0.004	0.003	519	40	1.201	0.817	0.000	0.011
Currently using any traditional method	0.120	0.017	519	40	1.221	0.145	0.085	0.155
Unmet need for spacing	0.051	0.010	519	40	0.993	0.188	0.032	0.070
Unmet need for limiting	0.086	0.010	519	40	0.789	0.113	0.066	0.105
Unmet need total	0.137	0.013	519	40	0.890	0.098	0.110	0.164
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.656	0.030	386	30	1.227	0.045	0.597	0.715
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.986	0.006	486	37	1.052	0.006	0.975	0.997
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.585	0.022	746	57	1.198	0.037	0.542	0.628
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	2.931	2.236	591	45	1.019	0.763	0.000	7.402
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.515	3.149	596	45	1.031	0.571	0.000	11.814
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.446	3.703	591	45	0.998	0.438	1.039	15.853
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	2.553	1.809	584	44	0.946	0.708	0.000	6.171
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.978	3.931	591	45	0.978	0.358	3.117	18.839
Perinatal mortality rate	0.000	0.000	289	22	na	na	0.000	0.000
Stillbirth rate	0.000	0.000	289	22	na	na	0.000	0.000
Early neonatal rate	0.000	0.000	288	22	na	na	0.000	0.000
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.994	0.006	116	9	0.828	0.006	0.983	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.876	0.023	116	9	0.757	0.027	0.829	0.922
8+ ANC visits	0.006	0.006	116	9	0.828	1.014	0.000	0.017
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.994	0.006	116	9	0.828	0.006	0.983	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.942	0.024	116	9	1.093	0.025	0.895	0.990
Delivered in a health facility	0.991	0.009	120	9	1.023	0.009	0.973	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider	1.000	0.000	120	9	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.150	0.037	120	9	1.104	0.244	0.077	0.223
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.952	0.019	116	9	0.953	0.020	0.914	0.990
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.969	0.015	116	9	0.936	0.016	0.939	0.999
Any problem accessing health care	0.503	0.023	746	57	1.244	0.045	0.457	0.548
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	64	5	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.989	0.011	64	5	0.828	0.011	0.968	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.847	0.040	64	5	0.863	0.047	0.768	0.926
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.836	0.043	64	5	0.909	0.051	0.750	0.921
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.865	0.031	64	5	0.710	0.036	0.803	0.926
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.674	0.054	64	5	0.904	0.080	0.566	0.782
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.711	0.058	41	3	0.815	0.082	0.594	0.828
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.490	0.054	41	3	0.698	0.111	0.382	0.599
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.923	0.077	11	1	0.929	0.083	0.770	1.000
Treated with ORS	0.656	0.144	11	1	0.975	0.219	0.369	0.944
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.149	0.043	129	10	1.327	0.291	0.062	0.235
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.277	0.049	129	10	1.262	0.177	0.179	0.375
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.218	0.037	124	10	1.055	0.171	0.143	0.292
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.090	0.032	124	10	1.275	0.351	0.027	0.153
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.136	0.025	145	11	0.832	0.181	0.087	0.185
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.644	0.101	27	2	1.073	0.157	0.442	0.846
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.246	0.053	85	6	1.133	0.216	0.140	0.353
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.072	0.014	298	23	0.914	0.189	0.045	0.099
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.297	0.027	298	23	1.040	0.092	0.242	0.352
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.678	0.021	746	57	1.209	0.031	0.637	0.720

Continued...

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.154	0.029	286	22	1.376	0.191	0.095	0.213
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.093	0.012	728	55	1.099	0.127	0.070	0.117
Condom use at last sex	0.000	na	2	0	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.068	0.011	746	57	1.170	0.158	0.047	0.090
Employed in last 12 months	0.626	0.028	519	40	1.316	0.045	0.570	0.682
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.012	0.006	317	25	0.944	0.489	0.000	0.023
Mobile phone ownership	0.856	0.015	746	57	1.144	0.017	0.826	0.885
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.225	0.028	746	57	1.802	0.123	0.170	0.280
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.982	0.006	519	40	1.101	0.007	0.969	0.995
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.160	0.030	746	57	2.239	0.188	0.100	0.221
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.920	0.014	519	40	1.136	0.015	0.893	0.947
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.068	0.013	285	22	0.866	0.190	0.042	0.094
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.012	0.006	285	22	1.018	0.560	0.000	0.024
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.000	0.000	285	22	na	na	0.000	0.000
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.087	0.018	248	18	0.980	0.202	0.052	0.122
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.089	0.017	248	18	0.914	0.185	0.056	0.123
MEN								
No education	0.073	0.017	346	26	1.242	0.239	0.038	0.108
Secondary education or higher	0.572	0.030	346	26	1.136	0.053	0.511	0.632
Literacy	0.830	0.031	346	26	1.547	0.038	0.767	0.892
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.673	0.025	346	26	1.005	0.038	0.622	0.724
Current tobacco use	0.190	0.031	346	26	1.472	0.164	0.128	0.253
Want no more children	0.574	0.040	217	16	1.191	0.070	0.494	0.655
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.121	0.021	333	25	1.176	0.174	0.079	0.163
Condom use at last sex	0.812	0.089	28	2	1.181	0.110	0.633	0.991
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.035	0.008	346	26	0.834	0.237	0.018	0.051
Male circumcision	0.004	0.003	346	26	1.094	0.990	0.000	0.011
Mobile phone ownership	0.912	0.019	346	26	1.259	0.021	0.874	0.951
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.344	0.029	346	26	1.140	0.085	0.286	0.402
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.211	0.025	346	26	1.160	0.121	0.160	0.262

na = not applicable

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.893	0.020	317	47	1.103	0.023	0.853	0.934
At least basic drinking water service	0.813	0.026	2,926	432	1.657	0.032	0.761	0.865
Water available when needed	0.915	0.018	2,926	432	1.660	0.020	0.878	0.951
At least basic sanitation service	0.790	0.033	2,926	432	2.057	0.042	0.723	0.856
Using open defecation	0.107	0.028	2,926	432	2.288	0.263	0.051	0.163
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.941	0.012	2,873	424	1.324	0.013	0.917	0.964
WOMEN								
No education	0.133	0.021	656	96	1.552	0.155	0.092	0.174
Secondary education or higher	0.509	0.039	656	96	1.981	0.076	0.431	0.587
Literacy	0.774	0.023	656	96	1.409	0.030	0.728	0.820
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.807	0.025	656	96	1.627	0.031	0.757	0.857
Current tobacco use	0.013	0.004	656	96	0.860	0.298	0.005	0.020
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.802	0.215	1,864	271	1.181	0.077	2.373	3.231
Currently pregnant	0.058	0.009	656	96	1.033	0.163	0.039	0.076
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.333	0.162	124	18	1.018	0.049	3.009	3.657
Median birth interval	49.365	2.403	195	28	0.922	0.049	44.559	54.172
Want no more children	0.507	0.032	494	71	1.401	0.062	0.444	0.570
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.417	0.192	1,864	271	1.187	0.080	2.032	2.802
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.639	0.022	494	71	1.039	0.035	0.594	0.684
Currently using any modern method	0.462	0.030	494	71	1.330	0.065	0.402	0.522
Currently using pill	0.248	0.025	494	71	1.301	0.102	0.198	0.299
Currently using injectables	0.046	0.010	494	71	1.058	0.217	0.026	0.066
Currently using implants	0.022	0.008	494	71	1.184	0.354	0.007	0.038
Currently using male condoms	0.021	0.008	494	71	1.189	0.369	0.005	0.036
Currently using any traditional method	0.177	0.026	494	71	1.540	0.150	0.124	0.229
Unmet need for spacing	0.060	0.012	494	71	1.154	0.206	0.035	0.085
Unmet need for limiting	0.083	0.015	494	71	1.185	0.177	0.054	0.113
Unmet need total	0.143	0.019	494	71	1.212	0.133	0.105	0.182
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.591	0.041	381	55	1.619	0.069	0.510	0.672
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.945	0.010	457	65	0.918	0.010	0.925	0.965
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.261	0.028	656	96	1.625	0.107	0.205	0.317
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	6.061	3.906	572	82	1.261	0.645	0.000	13.873
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.128	4.505	575	82	0.985	0.445	1.119	19.138
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	16.189	5.535	572	82	0.975	0.342	5.119	27.258
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.298	4.906	564	80	1.342	0.672	0.000	17.109
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	23.368	8.033	574	82	1.206	0.344	7.303	39.433
Perinatal mortality rate	11.433	6.399	294	43	1.043	0.560	0.000	24.231
Stillbirth rate	8.066	5.675	294	43	1.096	0.704	0.000	19.415
Early neonatal rate	3.395	3.352	292	43	0.988	0.988	0.000	10.099
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.989	0.011	111	16	1.101	0.011	0.967	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.832	0.032	111	16	0.889	0.038	0.769	0.895
8+ ANC visits	0.203	0.043	111	16	1.110	0.210	0.118	0.288
Took any iron-containing supplements	1.000	0.000	111	16	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.959	0.015	111	16	0.775	0.015	0.930	0.988
Delivered in a health facility	1.000	0.000	115	16	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider	1.000	0.000	115	16	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.128	0.034	115	16	1.083	0.264	0.060	0.196
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.688	0.058	111	16	1.312	0.085	0.571	0.804
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.702	0.046	111	16	1.052	0.065	0.610	0.794
Any problem accessing health care	0.673	0.038	656	96	2.050	0.056	0.597	0.748
Ever had vaccination card	0.936	0.042	60	9	1.316	0.044	0.853	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.840	0.060	60	9	1.267	0.072	0.720	0.960
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.777	0.063	60	9	1.178	0.082	0.650	0.904
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.777	0.063	60	9	1.178	0.082	0.650	0.904
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.766	0.064	60	9	1.165	0.083	0.639	0.894
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.688	0.064	60	9	1.065	0.093	0.561	0.816
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.704	0.064	50	7	0.999	0.091	0.577	0.832
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.562	0.051	50	7	0.732	0.090	0.460	0.663
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.692	0.100	22	3	1.051	0.145	0.492	0.892
Treated with ORS	0.259	0.111	22	3	1.227	0.428	0.037	0.481
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.060	0.023	145	21	1.167	0.391	0.013	0.106
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.226	0.030	145	21	0.842	0.134	0.166	0.287
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.068	0.024	145	21	1.124	0.353	0.020	0.116
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.032	0.013	145	21	0.897	0.414	0.005	0.058
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.135	0.029	145	21	0.980	0.217	0.076	0.193
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.553	0.107	27	3	1.095	0.194	0.338	0.767
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.607	0.061	80	12	1.112	0.101	0.485	0.730
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.032	0.014	247	36	1.272	0.450	0.003	0.060
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.366	0.020	247	36	0.640	0.054	0.326	0.405
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.703	0.025	656	96	1.391	0.035	0.653	0.753

Continued...

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.281	0.035	285	42	1.311	0.125	0.211	0.351
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.249	0.020	631	92	1.155	0.080	0.210	0.289
Condom use at last sex	0.326	0.305	4	1	1.090	0.934	0.000	0.935
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.106	0.016	656	96	1.315	0.149	0.075	0.138
Employed in last 12 months	0.775	0.017	494	71	0.909	0.022	0.741	0.809
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.048	0.015	385	55	1.335	0.305	0.019	0.077
Mobile phone ownership	0.895	0.015	656	96	1.228	0.016	0.866	0.925
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.270	0.052	656	96	2.964	0.192	0.166	0.373
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.906	0.017	494	71	1.294	0.019	0.872	0.940
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.341	0.028	656	96	1.498	0.081	0.286	0.397
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.860	0.016	494	71	0.998	0.018	0.829	0.891
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.162	0.025	266	37	1.106	0.154	0.112	0.212
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.053	0.014	266	37	1.047	0.272	0.024	0.082
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.033	0.013	266	37	1.181	0.393	0.007	0.059
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.122	0.028	227	29	1.280	0.229	0.066	0.178
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.073	0.021	227	29	1.207	0.286	0.031	0.115
MEN								
No education	0.047	0.013	302	41	1.050	0.274	0.021	0.072
Secondary education or higher	0.608	0.046	302	41	1.644	0.076	0.516	0.701
Literacy	0.917	0.019	302	41	1.204	0.021	0.879	0.955
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.898	0.022	302	41	1.234	0.024	0.855	0.941
Current tobacco use	0.187	0.030	302	41	1.352	0.163	0.126	0.248
Want no more children	0.432	0.054	207	28	1.562	0.125	0.324	0.540
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.023	0.009	302	41	1.056	0.395	0.005	0.042
Condom use at last sex	0.875	0.088	21	3	1.176	0.101	0.699	1.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.064	0.018	302	41	1.287	0.283	0.028	0.101
Male circumcision	0.005	0.004	302	41	0.877	0.717	0.000	0.012
Mobile phone ownership	0.948	0.014	302	41	1.101	0.015	0.920	0.976
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.320	0.029	302	41	1.063	0.089	0.262	0.377
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.060	0.013	302	41	0.937	0.213	0.035	0.086

na = not applicable

Table B.29 Sampling errors: Tboung Khmum sample, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval R-2SE	Confidence interval R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.916	0.020	330	381	1.210	0.022	0.876	0.955
At least basic drinking water service	0.788	0.038	3,359	3,855	2.436	0.048	0.712	0.863
Water available when needed	0.946	0.009	3,359	3,855	1.160	0.010	0.927	0.965
At least basic sanitation service	0.716	0.030	3,359	3,855	1.794	0.042	0.656	0.775
Using open defecation	0.153	0.019	3,359	3,855	1.469	0.127	0.114	0.192
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.817	0.020	3,349	3,843	1.366	0.025	0.776	0.857
WOMEN								
No education	0.147	0.021	750	851	1.624	0.143	0.105	0.189
Secondary education or higher	0.445	0.025	750	851	1.401	0.057	0.394	0.496
Literacy	0.771	0.033	750	851	2.142	0.043	0.705	0.837
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.488	0.021	750	851	1.124	0.042	0.447	0.529
Current tobacco use	0.028	0.007	750	851	1.111	0.240	0.015	0.041
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.880	0.177	2,115	2,399	1.031	0.062	2.526	3.235
Currently pregnant	0.040	0.006	750	851	0.880	0.157	0.028	0.053
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.707	0.116	187	213	1.001	0.043	2.474	2.939
Median birth interval	54.334	3.508	172	195	1.106	0.065	47.319	61.349
Want no more children	0.638	0.022	528	602	1.067	0.035	0.594	0.683
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.583	0.159	2,115	2,399	1.039	0.062	2.264	2.902
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.593	0.030	528	602	1.415	0.051	0.533	0.654
Currently using any modern method	0.412	0.029	528	602	1.352	0.070	0.354	0.470
Currently using pill	0.206	0.031	528	602	1.737	0.149	0.145	0.268
Currently using injectables	0.058	0.012	528	602	1.147	0.201	0.035	0.082
Currently using implants	0.036	0.011	528	602	1.319	0.299	0.014	0.057
Currently using male condoms	0.006	0.003	528	602	1.002	0.583	0.000	0.012
Currently using any traditional method	0.181	0.021	528	602	1.234	0.114	0.140	0.223
Unmet need for spacing	0.029	0.007	528	602	1.020	0.258	0.014	0.044
Unmet need for limiting	0.102	0.015	528	602	1.168	0.151	0.071	0.133
Unmet need total	0.131	0.016	528	602	1.055	0.118	0.100	0.162
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.569	0.032	381	436	1.253	0.056	0.505	0.632
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.986	0.006	495	567	1.074	0.006	0.974	0.997
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.503	0.028	750	851	1.542	0.056	0.447	0.559
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	6.245	3.461	565	644	1.040	0.554	0.000	13.167
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	3.723	2.596	562	641	0.999	0.697	0.000	8.916
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.968	4.061	566	646	0.961	0.407	1.846	18.090
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.736	3.601	567	647	0.947	0.465	0.534	14.938
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	17.627	4.648	569	649	0.812	0.264	8.330	26.923
Perinatal mortality rate	0.000	0.000	284	322	na	na	0.000	0.000
Stillbirth rate	0.000	0.000	284	322	na	na	0.000	0.000
Early neonatal rate	0.000	0.000	284	322	na	na	0.000	0.000
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.978	0.012	121	138	0.915	0.012	0.954	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.898	0.020	121	138	0.729	0.022	0.858	0.938
8+ ANC visits	0.325	0.053	121	138	1.233	0.162	0.220	0.431
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.962	0.017	121	138	0.955	0.017	0.929	0.996
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.911	0.027	121	138	1.024	0.029	0.857	0.964
Delivered in a health facility	0.990	0.009	122	139	1.070	0.010	0.971	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider	1.000	0.000	122	139	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section	0.266	0.042	122	139	1.046	0.158	0.182	0.350
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.926	0.031	121	138	1.282	0.033	0.864	0.987
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.869	0.032	121	138	1.029	0.037	0.805	0.932
Any problem accessing health care	0.702	0.026	750	851	1.577	0.038	0.650	0.755
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	59	67	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.960	0.028	59	67	1.098	0.029	0.905	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.856	0.056	59	67	1.236	0.066	0.743	0.968
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.858	0.055	59	67	1.207	0.064	0.749	0.968
Received MCV (12–23 months)	0.859	0.051	59	67	1.123	0.059	0.757	0.960
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.670	0.067	59	67	1.088	0.099	0.537	0.803
Received MCV (24–35 months)	0.780	0.058	58	65	1.052	0.074	0.665	0.896
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.552	0.070	58	65	1.056	0.126	0.413	0.691
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.556	0.095	17	19	0.781	0.170	0.367	0.745
Treated with ORS	0.370	0.090	17	19	0.765	0.244	0.189	0.550
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.071	0.020	167	192	1.005	0.281	0.031	0.110
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.241	0.029	167	192	0.852	0.119	0.183	0.298
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.128	0.030	171	197	1.103	0.238	0.067	0.189
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.065	0.023	171	197	1.150	0.363	0.018	0.112
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.175	0.027	172	198	0.937	0.156	0.121	0.230
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.643	0.080	33	37	0.943	0.124	0.484	0.803
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.167	0.049	87	100	1.214	0.293	0.069	0.265
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.069	0.016	297	340	1.116	0.236	0.037	0.102
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.341	0.028	297	340	1.018	0.082	0.285	0.397
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.292	0.024	750	851	1.414	0.081	0.245	0.339

Continued...

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.084	0.021	281	318	1.293	0.252	0.042	0.127
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.301	0.027	696	786	1.569	0.091	0.246	0.356
Condom use at last sex	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.065	0.009	750	851	1.007	0.139	0.047	0.083
Employed in last 12 months	0.801	0.020	528	602	1.136	0.025	0.761	0.841
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.129	0.015	424	482	0.939	0.118	0.099	0.160
Mobile phone ownership	0.830	0.026	750	851	1.871	0.031	0.778	0.881
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.134	0.017	750	851	1.333	0.124	0.101	0.167
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.987	0.005	528	602	1.048	0.005	0.977	0.998
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.097	0.015	750	851	1.346	0.150	0.068	0.126
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.950	0.009	528	602	0.959	0.010	0.931	0.968
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.080	0.014	291	319	0.900	0.179	0.051	0.109
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.022	0.008	291	319	0.961	0.379	0.005	0.038
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.000	0.000	291	319	na	na	0.000	0.000
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.094	0.016	241	252	0.862	0.173	0.061	0.126
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.093	0.018	241	252	0.936	0.188	0.058	0.129
MEN								
No education	0.039	0.013	296	331	1.121	0.324	0.014	0.064
Secondary education or higher	0.491	0.041	296	331	1.393	0.083	0.410	0.573
Literacy	0.836	0.028	296	331	1.288	0.033	0.780	0.892
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.509	0.036	296	331	1.237	0.071	0.437	0.581
Current tobacco use	0.260	0.026	296	331	1.000	0.098	0.209	0.311
Want no more children	0.523	0.035	190	214	0.970	0.067	0.452	0.593
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.468	0.040	287	319	1.363	0.086	0.388	0.549
Condom use at last sex	0.758	0.143	10	10	1.003	0.189	0.471	1.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.008	0.004	296	331	0.842	0.545	0.000	0.017
Male circumcision	0.029	0.018	296	331	1.847	0.625	0.000	0.065
Mobile phone ownership	0.861	0.030	296	331	1.468	0.034	0.802	0.920
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.158	0.024	296	331	1.122	0.151	0.110	0.206
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.433	0.037	296	331	1.287	0.086	0.358	0.507

na = not applicable

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Cambodia DHS 2021–22

	Female		Male			Female		Male	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	832	1.9	887	2.2	41	661	1.5	669	1.7
1	860	2.0	886	2.2	42	633	1.5	655	1.7
2	846	2.0	864	2.2	43	406	0.9	375	0.9
3	883	2.0	882	2.2	44	350	0.8	265	0.7
4	846	2.0	873	2.2	45	347	0.8	284	0.7
5	808	1.9	851	2.1	46	357	0.8	367	0.9
6	995	2.3	1,066	2.7	47	362	0.8	307	0.8
7	801	1.8	939	2.4	48	370	0.9	319	0.8
8	877	2.0	871	2.2	49	326	0.8	362	0.9
9	844	1.9	811	2.0	50	408	0.9	339	0.9
10	811	1.9	876	2.2	51	603	1.4	455	1.1
11	908	2.1	880	2.2	52	570	1.3	444	1.1
12	940	2.2	981	2.5	53	472	1.1	377	1.0
13	931	2.1	943	2.4	54	458	1.1	321	0.8
14	976	2.3	861	2.2	55	484	1.1	405	1.0
15	620	1.4	707	1.8	56	367	0.8	381	1.0
16	713	1.6	726	1.8	57	458	1.1	350	0.9
17	711	1.6	727	1.8	58	463	1.1	364	0.9
18	589	1.4	660	1.7	59	327	0.8	237	0.6
19	411	0.9	506	1.3	60	443	1.0	314	0.8
20	581	1.3	490	1.2	61	397	0.9	275	0.7
21	638	1.5	583	1.5	62	395	0.9	241	0.6
22	576	1.3	552	1.4	63	349	0.8	220	0.6
23	470	1.1	551	1.4	64	308	0.7	229	0.6
24	463	1.1	472	1.2	65	355	0.8	231	0.6
25	577	1.3	530	1.3	66	241	0.6	172	0.4
26	553	1.3	474	1.2	67	288	0.7	204	0.5
27	676	1.6	550	1.4	68	270	0.6	139	0.4
28	681	1.6	617	1.6	69	167	0.4	111	0.3
29	595	1.4	599	1.5	70	254	0.6	179	0.5
30	652	1.5	610	1.5	71	187	0.4	113	0.3
31	699	1.6	647	1.6	72	219	0.5	132	0.3
32	682	1.6	630	1.6	73	187	0.4	76	0.2
33	684	1.6	633	1.6	74	191	0.4	97	0.2
34	676	1.6	596	1.5	75	164	0.4	123	0.3
35	765	1.8	643	1.6	76	120	0.3	77	0.2
36	669	1.5	607	1.5	77	104	0.2	85	0.2
37	656	1.5	634	1.6	78	115	0.3	76	0.2
38	696	1.6	635	1.6	79	63	0.1	41	0.1
39	657	1.5	557	1.4	80+	577	1.3	312	0.8
40	668	1.5	533	1.3	Don't know	3	0.0	1	0.0
					Total	43,336	100.0	39,662	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10–54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15–49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Age group	Number of household population of women age 10–54	Interviewed women age 15–49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10–14	4,566	na	na	na
15–19	3,044	2,964	15.0	97.4
20–24	2,727	2,661	13.5	97.6
25–29	3,082	3,020	15.3	98.0
30–34	3,395	3,329	16.8	98.1
35–39	3,443	3,386	17.1	98.3
40–44	2,718	2,685	13.6	98.8
45–49	1,763	1,734	8.8	98.3
50–54	2,511	na	na	na
15–49	20,171	19,780	100.0	98.1
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	0	na	na	150.0
50–54 to 45–49	0	na	na	142.4

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = not applicable

Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10–64, number and percent distribution of interviewed men age 15–49, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Age group	Number of household population of men age 10–64	Interviewed men age 15–49		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10–14	2,284	na	na	na
15–19	1,592	1,548	17.5	97.2
20–24	1,263	1,227	13.9	97.1
25–29	1,320	1,286	14.6	97.5
30–34	1,458	1,415	16.0	97.0
35–39	1,464	1,420	16.1	97.0
40–44	1,252	1,220	13.8	97.5
45–49	723	709	8.0	98.0
50–54	978	0	0.0	0.0
55–59	896	0	0.0	0.0
60–64	610	na	na	na
15–49	10,946	8,825	100.0	80.6
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	0	na	na	143.5

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = not applicable

Table C.3 Age displacement at age 14/15

Number of women and men age 12–18 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 15/14, according to province (weighted), Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| Province | _____ Age _____ | | | | | | | Total age 12–18 | Age ratio (age 15/ age 14) |
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
				WOMEN					
Banteay Meanchey	49	47	49	38	29	34	33	278	76.8
Battambang	68	57	82	44	52	62	47	412	53.6
Kampong Cham	75	77	78	41	49	60	29	408	53.1
Kampong Chhnang	30	31	30	27	21	21	25	185	89.4
Kampong Speu	48	49	49	34	41	30	42	292	70.2
Kampong Thom	33	37	46	30	26	38	25	236	64.6
Kampot	29	38	41	29	25	33	39	233	70.9
Kandal	60	80	87	42	75	50	44	438	48.2
Koh Kong	9	6	9	3	3	6	5	43	38.0
Kratie	16	20	24	16	15	15	13	117	67.4
Mondul Kiri	5	7	5	5	5	6	4	36	103.1
Phnom Penh	97	110	135	83	108	87	87	706	61.4
Preah Vihear	14	15	19	16	15	10	11	99	82.3
Prey Veng	96	72	53	37	55	70	50	432	71.2
Pursat	35	30	34	8	14	16	15	154	24.6
Ratanak Kiri	16	20	17	13	10	14	11	102	75.1
Siemreap	95	100	82	42	55	64	40	479	51.7
Preah Sihanouk	11	9	13	5	7	9	9	64	36.2
Stung Treng	9	12	10	11	8	6	9	66	112.2
Svay Rieng	34	22	28	30	18	23	21	176	108.0
Takeo	55	50	40	37	54	41	42	320	92.6
Otdar Meanchey	15	15	13	8	9	7	6	72	62.7
Kep	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	13	79.9
Pailin	6	5	6	3	4	3	4	32	49.1
Tboung Khmum	39	35	40	29	43	37	17	241	73.4
Total	946	946	993	635	744	742	626	5,633	64.0
				MEN					
Banteay Meanchey	55	48	51	32	25	28	31	271	62.5
Battambang	78	90	63	56	62	65	63	476	88.8
Kampong Cham	60	103	71	67	66	56	69	493	94.5
Kampong Chhnang	40	26	28	25	30	16	11	176	89.2
Kampong Speu	66	53	54	49	43	41	33	338	89.3
Kampong Thom	49	37	39	32	39	46	33	275	82.0
Kampot	31	34	46	22	25	29	25	213	48.1
Kandal	59	53	81	43	49	48	46	379	53.6
Koh Kong	6	7	8	3	7	4	4	39	37.0
Kratie	25	26	26	17	24	19	17	153	67.1
Mondul Kiri	6	6	7	4	5	4	5	38	62.4
Phnom Penh	101	110	69	86	113	116	102	698	124.7
Preah Vihear	18	14	16	19	12	15	14	107	120.1
Prey Veng	80	63	33	60	49	70	73	428	183.6
Pursat	21	27	33	13	21	21	22	159	38.4
Ratanak Kiri	17	20	16	19	11	15	11	108	119.0
Siemreap	105	81	89	77	60	55	64	531	86.8
Preah Sihanouk	11	16	13	7	7	7	9	71	50.3
Stung Treng	12	11	5	7	8	8	8	60	127.4
Svay Rieng	39	36	33	31	21	24	21	205	93.6
Takeo	51	37	39	28	21	42	30	249	70.8
Otdar Meanchey	12	14	11	9	13	7	10	75	83.1
Kep	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	16	122.7
Pailin	5	4	6	6	3	3	3	30	94.9
Tboung Khmum	47	44	43	30	35	37	22	257	69.2
Total	997	960	883	744	752	779	731	5,847	84.2

Table C.4 Age displacement at age 49/50

Number of women and men age 47–53 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 50/49, according to province (weighted), Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Province	Age 47	48	49	50	51	52	53	Total age 47–53	Age ratio (age 50/ age 49)
				WOMEN					
Banteay Meanchey	13	19	11	22	23	25	21	133	194.6
Battambang	13	22	21	20	34	45	46	201	93.7
Kampong Cham	43	17	30	38	38	37	34	237	125.6
Kampong Chhnang	16	19	9	14	23	13	16	109	151.1
Kampong Speu	28	25	20	23	34	23	25	178	113.6
Kampong Thom	14	15	20	25	26	29	22	151	122.7
Kampot	13	22	15	16	24	28	22	140	103.9
Kandal	26	19	10	21	44	45	30	196	201.9
Koh Kong	2	1	1	2	6	5	4	22	261.6
Kratie	12	7	8	15	34	17	7	99	185.2
Mondul Kiri	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	14	113.5
Phnom Penh	32	28	44	51	67	91	52	365	116.6
Preah Vihear	5	6	9	5	14	6	6	53	55.9
Prey Veng	31	61	36	19	56	51	50	303	53.7
Pursat	3	3	3	27	32	20	24	113	889.9
Ratanak Kiri	4	5	1	6	10	9	6	42	450.4
Siemreap	27	38	18	27	46	29	26	212	151.0
Preah Sihanouk	4	3	3	8	7	7	8	40	228.8
Stung Treng	4	3	2	5	5	6	4	29	262.5
Svay Rieng	14	21	12	12	23	22	15	119	96.3
Takeo	29	20	31	32	32	33	33	210	100.9
Otdar Meanchey	5	5	3	6	8	7	8	40	181.5
Kep	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9	154.1
Pailin	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	14	359.6
Tboung Khmum	21	20	21	18	26	32	24	163	84.6
Total	363	384	334	418	619	585	486	3,189	124.9
				MEN					
Banteay Meanchey	7	9	15	12	21	30	17	112	80.6
Battambang	14	13	25	27	33	31	27	169	110.4
Kampong Cham	42	25	34	21	28	29	30	208	61.2
Kampong Chhnang	10	18	13	12	16	13	14	97	91.4
Kampong Speu	24	22	18	16	24	12	24	140	86.5
Kampong Thom	19	20	20	17	25	11	31	144	85.7
Kampot	19	12	19	22	17	17	15	121	117.1
Kandal	16	11	25	22	35	28	27	164	87.2
Koh Kong	1	2	2	2	6	4	4	21	95.8
Kratie	9	7	10	9	16	14	14	78	89.8
Mondul Kiri	1	3	1	2	2	3	2	14	132.7
Phnom Penh	38	40	49	48	69	88	21	353	97.9
Preah Vihear	3	6	8	4	10	10	6	48	51.2
Prey Veng	24	39	31	21	31	44	36	227	68.5
Pursat	5	9	3	10	11	12	11	62	312.9
Ratanak Kiri	7	6	5	5	8	7	3	42	98.5
Siemreap	23	38	24	28	36	26	30	205	116.0
Preah Sihanouk	3	3	4	5	3	4	5	27	117.6
Stung Treng	3	3	3	4	4	6	5	26	115.8
Svay Rieng	11	11	15	18	21	20	16	113	117.2
Takeo	19	25	31	22	24	30	21	173	70.7
Otdar Meanchey	4	4	5	6	5	6	6	36	119.3
Kep	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	96.6
Pailin	1	1	1	2	4	3	2	14	180.6
Tboung Khmum	23	16	15	21	25	20	22	143	136.2
Total	327	343	380	357	477	470	391	2,745	94.1

Table C.5 Pregnancy outcomes by years preceding the survey

Number of pregnancy outcomes, percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given, sex ratio at birth of live births, and ratio by years preceding the survey, according to living children, dead children, stillbirths, miscarriages/abortions, and total pregnancy outcomes (weighted), Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Years preceding survey	Number of pregnancy outcomes					Percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given					Sex ratio at birth of live births[1]			Ratio of years preceding survey[2]				
	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Mis-carriages/ abortions	Total	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Mis-carriages/ abortions	Total	Living children	Dead children	Total	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Mis-carriages/ abortions	Total
0	1,649	22	5	412	2,087	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.3	99.5	108.3	119.2	108.5	na	na	na	na	na
1	1,641	10	5	432	2,088	100.0	99.1	100.0	91.4	98.2	107.9	-	109.2	104.4	45.9	82.9	99.5	102.7
2	1,494	22	8	457	1,980	99.7	95.6	100.0	85.0	96.2	95.0	106.3	95.1	94.0	103.5	84.2	102.5	95.9
3	1,539	32	13	460	2,043	99.6	95.3	100.0	85.0	96.2	97.3	101.6	97.4	103.9	128.1	138.3	108.6	105.4
4	1,469	28	11	389	1,898	100.0	97.0	66.7	88.3	97.3	106.9	257.8	108.5	97.9	90.1	87.0	88.2	95.6
5	1,462	30	12	423	1,927	99.7	99.1	74.9	83.6	96.0	108.3	118.7	108.5	94.0	105.9	160.4	114.6	98.3
6	1,642	29	5	348	2,023	99.5	85.5	100.0	87.2	97.2	112.9	150.8	113.4	111.7	95.2	44.2	93.6	107.5
7	1,477	31	8	321	1,837	99.3	87.6	85.5	81.5	96.0	113.6	53.1	111.9	94.2	106.0	87.2	95.1	94.5
8	1,496	29	14	327	1,866	99.7	98.4	75.5	83.2	96.6	93.0	220.4	94.4	106.0	81.4	128.2	105.3	105.5
9	1,346	41	14	301	1,701	99.5	95.3	87.7	86.3	97.0	102.5	178.9	104.2	95.8	119.2	91.6	95.0	96.1
0–4	7,793	113	42	2,150	10,097	99.9	97.0	91.2	89.2	97.5	103.1	157.2	103.7	na	na	na	na	na
5–9	7,422	161	52	1,720	9,355	99.5	93.3	82.2	84.3	96.5	105.9	131.2	106.4	na	na	na	na	na
10–14	6,914	243	54	1,216	8,428	99.3	90.2	86.1	81.6	96.4	102.2	115.5	102.6	na	na	na	na	na
15–19	4,873	291	43	687	5,894	98.5	92.7	96.1	78.9	95.9	111.6	129.1	112.6	na	na	na	na	na
20+	4,568	458	55	415	5,495	97.9	85.6	73.5	80.4	95.3	100.7	134.7	103.3	na	na	na	na	na
All	31,570	1,265	247	6,187	39,269	99.2	90.1	85.0	84.6	96.5	104.5	130.8	105.4	na	na	na	na	na

na = not applicable

[1] (Bm/Bf) x 100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

[2] [2Px/(Px – 1 + Px + 1)] x 100, where Px is the number of pregnancy outcomes in year x preceding the survey

Table C.6 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Subject	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Date of live birth or stillbirth (last 15 years)		
Missing day only	1.11	22,794
Missing month but year reported	0.67	-
Date of live birth or stillbirth (last 5 years)		
Missing day only	0.37	7,947
Missing month but year reported	0.23	-
Date of birth of women		
Missing month but year reported	1.47	19,496
Missing year	0.12	-
Date of birth of men		
Missing month but year reported	1.69	8,825
Missing year	0.07	-
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks	0.50	7,793
Anthropometry of children		
Height	2.72	4,338
Weight	1.93	-
Height or weight	2.72	-
Anthropometry of women		
Height	1.48	10,184
Weight	1.48	-
Height or weight	1.48	-

Table C.7 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children

Among children under age 5 (age 0–59 months) who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with incomplete or missing data for height, weight, or month or year of birth; among children with complete data on height and age, percentage with implausible data for height-for-age; among children with complete data on weight and height, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-height; among children with complete data on weight and age, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-age; and among all children under age 5 who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with valid data for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage with data incomplete or missing for:				Percentage with implausible data for:						Percentage with valid data for:[8]			
	Height[1]	Weight[2]	Month or year of birth[3]	Number of children	Height-for-age[4]	Number of children with complete height and age[5]	Weight-for-height[6]	Number of children with complete weight and height	Weight-for-age[7]	Number of children with complete weight and age[5]	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	13.9	7.4	0.2	445	6.5	383	8.4	383	1.2	412	80.4	78.9	91.5	445
6–11	2.5	2.3	0.0	441	1.2	430	1.6	430	0.0	431	96.4	95.9	97.7	441
12–23	1.2	0.9	0.0	948	1.9	937	1.0	937	0.2	939	96.9	97.9	98.8	948
24–35	1.6	1.5	0.4	798	1.1	783	0.8	785	0.0	784	97.0	97.6	98.2	798
36–47	1.2	1.2	0.6	888	0.7	873	1.1	877	0.1	873	97.6	97.6	98.2	888
48–59	1.6	1.6	1.0	923	0.8	902	1.7	908	0.0	902	97.0	96.7	97.7	923
0–23	4.6	2.8	0.1	1,834	2.7	1,750	2.7	1,750	0.4	1,782	92.8	92.8	96.8	1,834
24–59	1.5	1.5	0.7	2,609	0.9	2,558	1.2	2,570	0.0	2,559	97.2	97.3	98.0	2,609
Sex														
Male	3.0	2.1	0.5	2,279	2.0	2,205	1.8	2,211	0.2	2,226	94.9	95.3	97.5	2,279
Female	2.5	2.0	0.3	2,164	1.3	2,103	1.9	2,109	0.1	2,115	95.9	95.6	97.6	2,164
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	2.7	1.9	0.1	3,954	1.6	3,846	1.8	3,848	0.2	3,878	95.8	95.5	97.9	3,954
Not interviewed but in the household	12.5	12.5	5.0	80	7.2	69	5.7	70	1.4	69	80.0	82.5	85.0	80
Not interviewed and not in the household[9]	1.7	1.5	2.7	409	1.3	393	1.2	402	0.3	394	94.9	97.1	96.1	409
Residence														
Urban	3.5	3.2	0.3	1,422	1.5	1,370	1.8	1,372	0.1	1,375	94.9	94.7	96.6	1,422
Rural	2.4	1.5	0.5	3,021	1.7	2,938	1.8	2,948	0.2	2,966	95.6	95.8	98.0	3,021
Province														
Banteay Meanchey	3.0	3.0	0.0	169	1.8	164	1.2	164	0.0	164	95.3	95.9	97.0	169
Battambang	5.6	2.5	0.5	198	0.0	186	0.0	187	0.0	192	93.9	94.4	97.0	198
Kampong Cham	1.8	1.2	0.0	164	0.6	161	1.2	161	0.0	162	97.6	97.0	98.8	164
Kampong Chhnang	1.1	1.1	0.0	176	1.7	174	2.9	174	0.0	174	97.2	96.0	98.9	176
Kampong Speu	0.6	0.6	0.0	176	2.9	175	2.9	175	0.6	175	96.6	96.6	98.9	176
Kampong Thom	1.0	1.0	2.6	191	2.2	186	2.1	189	1.1	186	95.3	96.9	96.3	191
Kampot	1.8	1.8	0.0	164	3.1	161	3.7	161	0.0	161	95.1	94.5	98.2	164
Kandal	1.1	1.1	0.5	187	0.5	184	0.5	185	0.0	184	97.9	98.4	98.4	187
Koh Kong	5.5	5.5	0.6	163	1.3	154	1.9	154	0.0	154	93.3	92.6	94.5	163
Kratie	14.1	0.6	0.0	163	0.0	140	0.0	140	0.6	162	85.9	85.9	98.8	163
Mondul Kiri	8.3	8.3	0.0	204	0.0	187	1.1	187	0.5	187	91.7	90.7	91.2	204
Phnom Penh	8.9	8.4	0.6	179	0.0	163	0.6	163	0.6	164	91.1	90.5	91.1	179
Preah Vihear	0.0	0.0	0.5	201	1.0	200	0.5	201	0.0	200	98.5	99.5	99.5	201
Prey Veng	0.9	0.9	0.9	223	0.5	220	0.0	221	0.0	220	98.2	99.1	98.7	223
Pursat	1.6	1.6	0.0	128	2.4	126	2.4	126	0.0	126	96.1	96.1	98.4	128
Ratanak Kiri	4.9	4.3	0.0	164	3.8	156	5.1	156	0.0	157	91.5	90.2	95.7	164
Siemreap	1.0	1.0	2.1	192	1.1	187	2.1	190	0.0	187	96.4	96.9	97.4	192
Preah Sihanouk	0.7	0.7	0.0	143	1.4	142	1.4	142	0.0	142	97.9	97.9	99.3	143
Stung Treng	0.0	0.0	0.0	215	0.0	215	0.0	215	0.0	215	100.0	100.0	100.0	215
Svay Rieng	0.0	0.0	0.0	190	1.6	190	2.1	190	0.5	190	98.4	97.9	99.5	190
Takeo	0.5	0.0	0.0	201	2.0	200	0.5	200	0.0	201	97.5	99.0	100.0	201
Otdar Meanchey	0.0	0.0	0.0	175	1.1	175	0.6	175	0.0	175	98.9	99.4	100.0	175
Kep	1.4	0.7	0.0	147	11.0	145	14.5	145	0.7	146	87.8	84.4	98.6	147
Pailin	6.5	6.5	0.0	155	0.0	145	0.0	145	0.0	145	93.5	93.5	93.5	155
Tboung Khmum	0.6	0.6	1.1	175	2.9	172	1.7	174	0.0	172	95.4	97.7	98.3	175
Mother's education														
No education	3.2	3.2	0.6	535	2.7	516	1.5	518	0.0	516	93.8	95.3	96.4	535
Primary	2.4	1.7	0.1	1,694	1.0	1,652	1.8	1,653	0.1	1,665	96.5	95.8	98.2	1,694
Secondary	2.7	1.6	0.0	1,610	1.9	1,566	2.0	1,566	0.3	1,585	95.4	95.3	98.2	1,610
More than secondary	7.2	7.2	1.0	194	2.2	180	2.8	180	0.6	180	90.7	90.2	92.3	194
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1

Continued...

Table C.7—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Height[1]	Weight[2]	Month or year of birth[3]	Number of children	Height-for-age[4]	Number of children with complete height and age[5]	Weight-for-height[6]	Number of children with complete weight and height	Weight-for-age[7]	Number of children with complete weight and age[5]	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
	Percentage with data incomplete or missing for:				Percentage with implausible data for:						Percentage with valid data for[8]:			
Measurer														
Measurer 1	3.0	3.0	0.0	169	1.8	164	1.2	164	0.0	164	95.3	95.9	97.0	169
Measurer 2	5.5	2.5	0.5	199	0.5	187	0.5	188	0.0	193	93.5	94.0	97.0	199
Measurer 3	1.8	1.2	0.0	164	0.6	161	1.2	161	0.0	162	97.6	97.0	98.8	164
Measurer 4	1.1	1.1	0.0	176	1.7	174	2.9	174	0.0	174	97.2	96.0	98.9	176
Measurer 5	0.6	0.6	0.0	176	2.9	175	2.9	175	0.6	175	96.6	96.6	98.9	176
Measurer 6	1.0	1.0	2.6	191	2.2	186	2.1	189	1.1	186	95.3	96.9	96.3	191
Measurer 7	1.8	1.8	0.0	163	2.5	160	3.1	160	0.0	160	95.7	95.1	98.2	163
Measurer 8	1.1	1.1	0.5	187	0.5	184	0.5	185	0.0	184	97.9	98.4	98.4	187
Measurer 9	5.5	5.5	0.6	163	1.3	154	1.9	154	0.0	154	93.3	92.6	94.5	163
Measurer 10	14.1	0.6	0.0	163	0.0	140	0.0	140	0.6	162	85.9	85.9	98.8	163
Measurer 11	8.1	8.1	0.0	211	0.0	194	1.0	194	0.5	194	91.9	91.0	91.5	211
Measurer 12	8.9	8.4	0.6	179	0.0	163	0.6	163	0.6	164	91.1	90.5	91.1	179
Measurer 13	0.0	0.0	0.5	200	1.0	199	0.5	200	0.0	199	98.5	99.5	99.5	200
Measurer 14	0.9	0.9	0.9	223	0.5	220	0.0	221	0.0	220	98.2	99.1	98.7	223
Measurer 15	1.6	1.6	0.0	127	2.4	125	2.4	125	0.0	125	96.1	96.1	98.4	127
Measurer 16	4.9	4.3	0.0	164	3.8	156	5.1	156	0.0	157	91.5	90.2	95.7	164
Measurer 17	0.5	0.5	1.6	185	1.1	181	2.2	184	0.0	181	96.8	97.3	97.8	185
Measurer 18	0.7	0.7	0.0	143	1.4	142	1.4	142	0.0	142	97.9	97.9	99.3	143
Measurer 19	0.0	0.0	0.0	215	0.0	215	0.0	215	0.0	215	100.0	100.0	100.0	215
Measurer 20	0.0	0.0	0.0	191	1.6	191	2.1	191	0.5	191	98.4	97.9	99.5	191
Measurer 21	0.5	0.0	0.0	201	2.0	200	0.5	200	0.0	201	97.5	99.0	100.0	201
Measurer 22	0.0	0.0	0.0	175	1.1	175	0.6	175	0.0	175	98.9	99.4	100.0	175
Measurer 23	1.4	0.7	0.0	147	11.0	145	14.5	145	0.7	146	87.8	84.4	98.6	147
Measurer 24	6.5	6.5	0.0	155	0.0	145	0.0	145	0.0	145	93.5	93.5	93.5	155
Measurer 25	0.6	0.6	1.1	175	2.9	172	1.7	174	0.0	172	95.4	97.7	98.3	175
Total	2.8	2.0	0.4	4,443	1.6	4,308	1.8	4,320	0.2	4,341	95.4	95.5	97.5	4,443

[1] Child's height in centimeters is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes
[2] Child's weight in kilograms is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes
[3] Incomplete date of birth; a complete date of birth is month/day/year or month/year.
[4] Implausible cases for height-for-age are defined as more than 6 standard deviations (SD) above or below the standard population median (Z-score) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete height and month/year of birth data.
[5] Complete age is calculated from month and year of birth.
[6] Implausible cases for weight-for-height are defined as more than 5 SD above or below the standard population median (Z-score) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and height data.
[7] Implausible cases for weight-for-age are defined as more than 5 SD above or 6 SD below the standard population median (Z-score) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and month/year of birth data.
[8] No missing data, incomplete data, or implausible data
[9] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

Table C.8 Height measurements from random subsample of measured children

Differences in first height measurement and second height measurement among children under age 5 (0–59 months) randomly selected and remeasured, according to province and measurer (unweighted), Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Province and measurer	Median difference in height measurements[1]	Percentage of height measurements with a difference >1 cm	Number of children randomly selected and remeasured
Province			
Banteay Meanchey	0.000	7.8	51
Battambang	0.000	1.8	57
Kampong Cham	0.000	0.0	49
Kampong Chhnang	0.000	5.7	53
Kampong Speu	0.056	3.8	52
Kampong Thom	0.066	5.5	55
Kampot	0.000	11.5	52
Kandal	0.075	8.6	58
Koh Kong	0.000	4.9	41
Kratie	0.000	4.1	49
Mondul Kiri	0.000	4.3	46
Phnom Penh	0.000	0.0	60
Preah Vihear	0.000	8.2	49
Prey Veng	0.000	5.4	56
Pursat	0.300	34.0	47
Ratanak Kiri	0.000	8.7	46
Siemreap	0.000	1.9	53
Preah Sihanouk	0.000	4.7	43
Stung Treng	0.000	0.0	48
Svay Rieng	0.000	4.0	50
Takeo	0.000	3.8	53
Otdar Meanchey	0.000	4.0	50
Kep	0.000	4.4	45
Pailin	0.000	0.0	43
Tboung Khmum	0.000	7.1	56
Measurer			
Measurer 1	0.000	7.8	51
Measurer 2	0.000	1.8	57
Measurer 3	0.000	0.0	49
Measurer 4	0.000	5.7	53
Measurer 5	0.056	3.8	52
Measurer 6	0.066	5.5	55
Measurer 7	0.000	11.5	52
Measurer 8	0.075	8.6	58
Measurer 9	0.000	4.9	41
Measurer 10	0.000	4.1	49
Measurer 11	0.000	4.2	48
Measurer 12	0.000	0.0	60
Measurer 13	0.000	8.2	49
Measurer 14	0.000	5.4	56
Measurer 15	0.300	34.0	47
Measurer 16	0.000	8.7	46
Measurer 17	0.000	2.0	51
Measurer 18	0.000	4.7	43
Measurer 19	0.000	0.0	48
Measurer 20	0.000	4.0	50
Measurer 21	0.000	3.8	53
Measurer 22	0.000	4.0	50
Measurer 23	0.000	4.4	45
Measurer 24	0.000	0.0	43
Measurer 25	0.000	7.1	56
Total	0.000	5.7	1,262

[1] Median absolute difference between measurers' first and second height measurements in centimeters

Table C.9 Interference in height and weight measurements of children

Among children under age 5 measured for height or weight, percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement and percentage who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage of children for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage of children who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of children
Age in months			
<6	2.2	6.7	445
6–11	0.5	6.1	441
12–23	1.6	4.9	948
24–35	1.9	4.1	798
36–47	0.8	3.7	888
48–59	1.4	3.5	923
0–23	1.5	5.6	1,834
24–59	1.3	3.8	2,609
Sex			
Male	1.2	5.6	2,279
Female	1.6	3.4	2,164
Residence			
Urban	2.1	2.7	1,424
Rural	1.1	5.4	3,019
Province			
Banteay Meanchey	1.2	7.1	169
Battambang	0.5	5.6	198
Kampong Cham	1.8	4.3	164
Kampong Chhnang	4.0	1.1	176
Kampong Speu	4.5	1.7	176
Kampong Thom	0.0	0.5	191
Kampot	1.8	0.6	164
Kandal	0.5	0.5	187
Koh Kong	0.0	3.7	163
Kratie	0.0	1.2	163
Mondul Kiri	0.0	0.0	204
Phnom Penh	1.1	1.7	179
Preah Vihear	0.5	10.0	201
Prey Veng	1.8	7.6	223
Pursat	0.0	57.0	128
Ratanak Kiri	0.0	5.5	164
Siemreap	2.1	1.0	192
Preah Sihanouk	1.4	1.4	143
Stung Treng	3.3	0.0	215
Svay Rieng	0.5	1.1	190
Takeo	1.0	0.5	201
Otdar Meanchey	1.1	1.1	175
Kep	4.8	4.1	147
Pailin	2.6	6.5	155
Tboung Khmum	0.6	4.6	175
Measurer			
Measurer 1	1.2	7.1	169
Measurer 2	0.5	5.5	199
Measurer 3	1.8	4.3	164
Measurer 4	4.0	1.1	176
Measurer 5	4.5	1.7	176
Measurer 6	0.0	0.5	191
Measurer 7	1.8	0.6	163
Measurer 8	0.5	0.5	187
Measurer 9	0.0	3.7	163
Measurer 10	0.0	1.2	163
Measurer 11	0.5	0.5	211
Measurer 12	1.1	1.7	179
Measurer 13	0.5	10.0	200
Measurer 14	1.8	7.6	223
Measurer 15	0.0	56.7	127
Measurer 16	0.0	5.5	164
Measurer 17	1.6	1.1	185
Measurer 18	1.4	1.4	143
Measurer 19	3.3	0.0	215
Measurer 20	0.5	1.0	191
Measurer 21	1.0	0.5	201
Measurer 22	1.1	1.1	175
Measurer 23	4.8	4.1	147
Measurer 24	2.6	6.5	155
Measurer 25	0.6	4.6	175
Total	1.4	4.5	4,443

Table C.10 Interference in height and weight measurements of women

Among women age 15–49 measured for height or weight, percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement and percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Women		
	Percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of women
Age			
15–19	4.3	2.2	1,588
20–29	2.5	1.7	2,956
30–39	2.2	0.9	3,289
40–49	1.5	1.5	2,143
Residence			
Urban	2.7	1.3	3,631
Rural	2.4	1.6	6,345
Province			
Banteay Meanchey	2.9	1.2	347
Battambang	1.6	2.5	435
Kampong Cham	3.2	2.4	378
Kampong Chhnang	5.3	0.0	395
Kampong Speu	3.9	1.9	464
Kampong Thom	2.2	0.5	401
Kampot	3.3	1.9	418
Kandal	2.3	1.4	443
Koh Kong	1.1	0.6	352
Kratie	0.3	1.2	347
Mondul Kiri	1.4	2.4	423
Phnom Penh	0.9	3.0	567
Preah Vihear	0.7	0.7	407
Prey Veng	1.4	0.9	425
Pursat	2.7	2.7	295
Ratanak Kiri	1.9	2.7	375
Siemreap	2.5	0.7	444
Preah Sihanouk	2.5	0.3	359
Stung Treng	3.2	1.2	408
Svay Rieng	1.4	1.0	415
Takeo	7.1	0.7	435
Otdar Meanchey	0.6	1.7	352
Kep	5.1	1.3	375
Pailin	3.6	1.5	329
Tboung Khmum	1.3	2.3	387
Measurer			
Measurer 1	2.9	1.2	347
Measurer 2	1.6	2.5	435
Measurer 3	3.2	2.4	378
Measurer 4	5.3	0.0	395
Measurer 5	3.9	2.0	461
Measurer 6	2.2	0.5	402
Measurer 7	3.3	1.9	418
Measurer 8	2.3	1.4	442
Measurer 9	1.1	0.6	352
Measurer 10	0.3	1.2	347
Measurer 11	1.9	2.3	432
Measurer 12	0.9	3.0	567
Measurer 13	0.7	0.7	407
Measurer 14	1.4	0.9	423
Measurer 15	2.7	2.7	298
Measurer 16	1.9	2.6	378
Measurer 17	2.1	0.7	435
Measurer 18	2.5	0.3	358
Measurer 19	3.2	1.2	408
Measurer 20	1.4	1.0	415
Measurer 21	7.1	0.7	435
Measurer 22	0.6	1.7	352
Measurer 23	5.1	1.3	375
Measurer 24	3.6	1.5	329
Measurer 25	1.3	2.3	386
Measurer 26	0.0	0.0	1
Total	2.5	1.5	9,976

Table C.11 Heaping in anthropometric measurements for children (digit preference)

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded (unweighted), Cambodia DHS 2021–22

	Weight		Height or length	
Digit	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	594	13.6	1,358	31.2
1	422	9.6	384	8.8
2	466	10.6	437	10.1
3	439	10.0	321	7.4
4	371	8.5	275	6.3
5	582	13.3	671	15.4
6	388	8.9	301	6.9
7	369	8.4	235	5.4
8	372	8.5	194	4.5
9	378	8.6	172	4.0
Total	4,381	100.0	4,348	100.0
Index of dissimilarity[1]	na	7.5	na	26.7

Note: Table includes all children with weight and height/length measurements, regardless of the completeness of date of birth information and cases with implausible data. Both weight and length/height measurements were recorded with one decimal digit.
na = not applicable
[1] The index of dissimilarity is a measure of digit preference calculated as one-half of the sum of absolute differences between the observed and the expected percentage. It can be interpreted as the percentage of values that would need to be redistributed in order to achieve a uniform distribution.

Table C.12 Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facilities in all households by whether or not they were observed by the interviewers, according to background characteristics (weighted), Cambodia DHS 2021–22

	Handwashing facility observed		Handwashing facility not observed				
Background characteristic	Fixed place	Mobile	Not in dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see	Other reason	Total	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	87.5	4.9	7.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	8,066
Rural	72.3	12.8	12.9	0.1	1.9	100.0	12,740
Province							
Banteay Meanchey	86.7	12.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	893
Battambang	76.4	4.9	18.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,439
Kampong Cham	72.8	1.5	24.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,369
Kampong Chhnang	67.2	31.6	1.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	722
Kampong Speu	87.4	0.7	11.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,216
Kampong Thom	74.9	10.2	14.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	924
Kampot	57.8	21.6	9.1	0.0	11.5	100.0	861
Kandal	69.3	6.4	24.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,507
Koh Kong	99.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	161
Kratie	50.7	27.7	21.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	554
Mondul Kiri	99.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	110
Phnom Penh	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,953
Preah Vihear	79.0	1.0	19.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	327
Prey Veng	73.3	13.0	13.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,354
Pursat	31.8	30.8	18.7	0.0	18.8	100.0	652
Ratanak Kiri	74.1	8.0	16.1	0.7	1.0	100.0	327
Siemreap	78.1	15.9	5.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	1,569
Preah Sihanouk	73.8	0.9	24.7	0.2	0.5	100.0	266
Stung Treng	49.9	20.6	24.6	3.2	1.7	100.0	193
Svay Rieng	99.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	809
Takeo	72.4	22.4	4.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,203
Otdar Meanchey	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	274
Kep	35.9	18.5	21.2	0.1	24.2	100.0	57
Pailin	76.2	20.1	1.6	0.5	1.5	100.0	110
Tboung Khmum	89.2	3.9	6.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	954
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	67.5	14.5	15.7	0.1	2.2	100.0	4,418
Second	72.9	11.7	13.6	0.1	1.7	100.0	4,003
Middle	75.1	11.2	12.0	0.1	1.6	100.0	4,116
Fourth	83.5	7.9	7.5	0.1	1.1	100.0	4,265
Highest	92.6	3.0	4.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	4,005
Total	78.2	9.7	10.6	0.1	1.4	100.0	20,806

Table C.13 School attendance by single-year age

Percent distribution of the de jure population age 4–24 by educational level and grade attended in the current school year (weighted), Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Age in years at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Early childhood education program	Primary school grade						Secondary school grade						More than sec-ondary	Don't know	Total	Number of persons age 4–24
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
4	71.4	21.6	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0	1,743
5	43.7	25.7	23.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	2,032
6	26.1	6.8	41.9	19.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	100.0	1,819
7	21.9	1.6	22.6	36.9	13.1	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	1,681
8	19.1	0.1	7.1	25.0	34.2	11.6	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	1,786
9	20.6	0.1	3.9	12.3	21.7	26.7	11.9	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,694
10	23.7	0.0	1.4	4.8	9.6	22.5	25.7	10.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,724
11	22.0	0.0	0.7	2.2	6.0	10.5	19.0	23.5	12.8	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,965
12	26.8	0.0	0.1	1.5	3.7	5.3	9.3	17.7	23.3	9.3	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,877
13	33.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.4	1.7	5.1	8.4	17.9	18.8	10.1	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,807
14	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.5	5.9	6.7	14.0	18.5	9.8	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,577
15	47.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.9	2.2	3.8	5.9	9.9	19.9	8.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,412
16	54.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.7	1.7	4.0	5.3	8.4	14.8	7.6	0.6	0.1	100.0	1,530
17	59.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.7	1.1	3.1	5.6	10.6	13.7	4.1	0.1	100.0	1,293
18	67.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.4	2.2	5.1	10.2	9.6	1.2	100.0	1,091
19	78.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.8	3.8	11.7	0.9	100.0	1,063
20	80.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	4.4	10.8	0.3	100.0	1,358
21	83.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.0	11.2	0.3	100.0	1,224
22	89.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	5.9	0.1	100.0	1,115
23	89.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.9	6.3	0.1	100.0	1,029
24	95.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.4	100.0	201

Note: Age at the beginning of the school year is calculated from dates of birth of household members or by rejuvenating household members based on the date of the survey, the date after the start of the school year, and completed age at the time of survey. Levels and grades refer to the current school year or the most recent school year if data collection was completed between school years. Those age 25 at the time of the interview who were age 24 at the beginning of the school year are excluded from the table since data on current attendance were collected only for those age 4–24 at the time of the interview.

Table C.14 Vaccination cards photographed

Percentage of children under age 3 reported to have a vaccination card, percentage whose vaccination card was seen by the interviewer, percentage whose vaccination card was photographed or was not photographed by reason, and among children with a vaccination card seen, percentage of cards photographed, according to background characteristics (weighted), Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage of children reported to have a vaccination card	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was seen by interviewer	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was photographed	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photographed as permission was not received	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photographed for other reasons	Number of children	Among children with a vaccination card seen	
							Percentage of vaccination cards photographed	Number of children
Age in months								
0–11	98.7	89.9	72.9	15.6	1.3	1,649	81.2	1,481
12–23	98.2	82.0	68.0	13.2	0.9	1,641	82.9	1,346
24–35	97.4	73.3	61.1	10.9	1.3	1,494	83.3	1,095
Residence								
Urban	98.9	77.1	55.6	20.2	1.3	1,883	72.1	1,451
Rural	97.7	85.2	75.3	8.8	1.1	2,901	88.4	2,472
Province								
Banteay Meanchey	97.4	80.0	79.3	0.7	0.0	175	99.1	140
Battambang	98.2	91.0	87.8	0.0	3.2	344	96.5	313
Kampong Cham	99.6	92.7	91.8	0.9	0.0	279	99.0	258
Kampong Chhnang	98.6	79.2	77.8	1.0	0.4	174	98.2	138
Kampong Speu	98.2	82.3	81.9	0.4	0.0	278	99.5	229
Kampong Thom	93.6	83.0	81.9	1.1	0.0	228	98.7	190
Kampot	99.4	88.2	82.4	3.9	1.9	173	93.4	152
Kandal	99.2	90.1	0.4	84.9	4.8	372	0.5	336
Koh Kong	96.0	72.3	67.4	5.0	0.0	40	93.2	29
Kratie	99.6	80.3	77.6	2.7	0.0	133	96.7	106
Mondul Kiri	95.2	80.8	80.8	0.0	0.0	33	100.0	27
Phnom Penh	99.2	67.7	55.7	11.9	0.0	703	82.4	476
Preah Vihear	98.7	82.4	52.1	30.4	0.0	90	63.1	74
Prey Veng	98.6	82.6	77.0	5.6	0.0	337	93.2	278
Pursat	93.0	83.7	66.9	12.9	3.9	115	80.0	96
Ratanak Kiri	86.5	57.9	49.1	5.5	3.4	76	84.7	44
Siemreap	98.5	81.6	51.3	30.4	0.0	359	62.8	293
Preah Sihanouk	98.9	70.2	22.2	32.7	15.3	59	31.6	41
Stung Treng	97.4	85.1	84.3	0.7	0.0	61	99.1	52
Svay Rieng	100.0	90.9	88.6	2.3	0.0	194	97.4	177
Takeo	99.5	84.8	82.1	2.2	0.5	267	96.8	226
Otdar Meanchey	99.1	81.3	78.1	0.0	3.2	56	96.0	46
Kep	99.5	75.0	46.1	19.3	9.6	12	61.5	9
Pailin	96.5	80.3	54.9	20.7	4.7	23	68.4	19
Tboung Khmum	96.8	85.9	83.6	1.8	0.6	204	97.3	175
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	95.5	81.3	73.8	6.1	1.4	1,011	90.8	822
Second	98.4	86.6	76.6	9.5	0.6	915	88.4	792
Middle	99.3	86.8	68.5	17.0	1.2	887	79.0	770
Fourth	98.8	82.5	63.9	17.1	1.5	1,026	77.4	847
Highest	99.0	73.2	55.0	17.1	1.1	945	75.2	692
Total	98.1	82.0	67.5	13.3	1.2	4,784	82.4	3,923

Note: Vaccination cards include cards, booklets, or other home-based records.

Table C.15 Number of enumeration areas completed by month and province

During the period of fieldwork, number of enumeration areas (EAs) completed by month, according to province, and percent distribution of EAs completed by month, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

| | Month of fieldwork | | | | | Number of |
Province	January	September	October	November	December	EAs
Banteay Meanchey	2	8	6	6	8	30
Battambang	0	8	5	8	9	30
Kampong Cham	0	8	6	6	10	30
Kampong Chhnang	0	9	5	8	6	28
Kampong Speu	1	7	7	7	8	30
Kampong Thom	0	7	6	7	9	29
Kampot	1	10	3	8	7	29
Kandal	2	7	6	7	9	31
Koh Kong	0	7	4	7	8	26
Kratie	0	8	7	4	9	28
Mondul Kiri	2	6	5	4	9	26
Phnom Penh	2	9	8	8	6	33
Preah Vihear	2	8	4	3	10	27
Prey Veng	0	10	2	8	11	31
Pursat	0	7	5	7	8	27
Ratanak Kiri	1	6	6	5	9	27
Siemreap	0	7	5	6	12	30
Preah Sihanouk	4	7	4	3	8	26
Stung Treng	0	7	5	6	8	26
Svay Rieng	0	9	4	7	8	28
Takeo	0	8	6	8	8	30
Otdar Meanchey	0	9	4	5	9	27
Kep	0	7	5	6	7	25
Pailin	0	7	5	3	10	25
Tboung Khmum	1	7	6	7	9	30
Total number of EAs	18	193	129	154	215	709
Percent distribution	2.5	27.2	18.2	21.7	30.3	100.0

Note: EAs are classified by month according to the date by which the last Biomarker Questionnaire in the EA was completed.

Table C.16 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Age of respondent	Mean sibship size[1]	Sex ratio of siblings at birth[2]
15–19	3.6	112.6
20–24	4.3	111.1
25–29	4.7	102.9
30–34	5.2	104.5
35–39	5.5	104.9
40–44	5.7	104.7
45–49	5.8	101.3
Total	4.9	105.6

[1] Includes the respondent
[2] Excludes the respondent

Table C.17 Pregnancy-related mortality trends

Direct estimates of pregnancy-related mortality rates for the 7 years preceding each survey, by 5-year age groups, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Age	Pregnancy-related mortality rate[1,2]		
	2015–2022	1998–2005	1993–2000
15–19	0.00	0.13	0.12
20–24	0.09	0.27	0.41
25–29	0.04	0.48	0.86
30–34	0.23	0.94	0.80
35–39	0.36	0.81	1.18
40–44	0.00	0.81	0.43
45–49	0.15	0.38	0.24
Total 15–49[a]	0.13	0.50	0.55
Total fertility rate (TFR)	2.7	3.4	3.4
General fertility rate (GFR)[3]	81	111	127
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR)[4]	163	472	437
Confidence interval	77–248	338–605	325–549
Lifetime risk of pregnancy-related death[5]	0.004	0.016	0.020

[1] Pregnancy-related mortality is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 2 months of termination of pregnancy from any cause including accidents or violence.
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[3] Age-adjusted rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15–49
[4] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted pregnancy-related mortality rate times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate
[5] Calculated as $1-(1-PRMR)^{TFR}$, where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Table C.18 Pregnancy-related mortality

Direct estimates of pregnancy-related mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Age	Percentage of female deaths that are pregnancy-related	Pregnancy-related deaths[1]	Exposure years	Pregnancy-related mortality rate[2]
15–19	0.0	0	22,512	0.00
20–24	12.2	3	33,117	0.09
25–29	6.4	2	40,426	0.04
30–34	21.3	10	41,147	0.23
35–39	23.0	12	33,741	0.36
40–44	0.0	0	20,685	0.00
45–49	5.2	2	14,429	0.15
Total 15–49	11.3	28	206,057	0.13[a]

[1] Pregnancy-related mortality is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 2 months of termination of pregnancy from any cause including accidents or violence.
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[a] Age-adjusted rate

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2021–22 CAMBODIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

Appendix **D**

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Mrs. Te Vouchlim
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Mr. Phan Chinda

Mrs. Kett Kahna
Mrs. Ouk Toptonita
Dr. Mr. Youk Dararith
Mr. Thiep Chanthan
Mr. Som Boni

SAMPLING COORDINATOR

H.E. Mr. They Kheam

ASSISTANT SAMPLING COORDINATOR

Mr. Sok Borith

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Mr. Gnuon Nor
Mr. Ma Sotha
Mr. Sar Saroeun
Mr. Beang Vinan
Mr. Kong Chandara
Mr. Chea Vathna
Mr. Moeung Marady
Mr. Hak Chankiry
Mr. Men Rith
Mr. Sum Neang
Mr. Phok Sokhen
Mr. Reth Dara

Mr. Kong Chhomsocheat
Mr. Rin Rithy
Mr. Sin Samnang
Mr. Seang Rith
Mr. In Kimsea
Mr. Mak Phirum
Mr. Hor Chanla
Mr. Thay Bunna
Mr. Khem Sovann
Mr. Samean Channmeanith
Mr. Yi Rith
Mr. Soy Sarun

INTERVIEWERS

Mr. Siv Sokheng
Ms. Kong Chhuleng
Mr. Touch Minear
Ms. Peng Pagna
Mr. Thol Sopheak
Ms. Mourng Sopheap
Mr. Sor Vichith
Ms. Ul Sokhoeun
Mr. Koem Dararith
Ms. Kann Savon
Mr. Nul Phakdeybot
Ms. Sun Eanghay
Mr. Hor Channdara
Ms. Khuy Rathana
Mr. Prok Saboeun
Ms. Vuth Sokun
Mr. Vong Vuthy
Ms. Mao Sreyla
Mr. Moeung Lao

Ms. Nau Potrmakkara
Ms. Thuy Sokha
Ms. Voeun Vannet
Ms. Long Sreyleap
Ms. Hort Chanlavy
Ms. Ouch Vichheka
Ms. Ou Sophyna
Ms. Plong Samoy
Ms. Dy Sor
Ms. Chhuon Sereyrath
Ms. Mao Seiheang
Ms. Som Phalla
Ms. Kang Sreymom
Ms. Nim Neangnirdey
Ms. Chhem Siekmeng
Ms. Yit Viriya
Ms. Hom Sina
Ms. Nhin Saream
Ms. Srean Socheata

Ms. Bun Sytho
Mr. Em Sambong
Ms. Oeurn Chakriya
Mr. Sin Ranann
Ms. Heng Sokleng
Ms. Moeun Thytda
Ms. Muy Chanboromey
Ms. Chea Sophal
Ms. Pech Chheangheng
Ms. Than Lida
Ms. Sous Sokunthea
Ms. Chean Leangguek
Ms. Keo Sunty
Ms. Ou Channy
Ms. Eng Somaly
Ms. Phin Chantha
Ms. Seng Chantheara
Ms. Mut Thida
Ms. Hang Sovancheata
Ms. Khea Leangsim
Ms. Ouk Sovannda
Ms. Som Sariem
Ms. Hout Soklim
Ms. Kosal Somara
Ms. Thok Kimroth
Ms. Choeun Bora
Ms. Long Sopheap
Ms. Prum Mala
Ms. Kong Sombo
Ms. Hort Sereykhamarakmonyneath
Ms. Seng Soknea
Ms. Long Meta

Ms. Yim Sreymom
Ms. Keo Varin
Ms. Im Sothea
Ms. Mao Sophon
Ms. Sron Sokaun
Mr. Moeung Tha
Ms. Pheat Borin
Mr. Duch Chamroeun
Ms. Meang Chanthary
Mr. Moeng Vuthy
Ms. Rith Chendanita
Mr. Pok Sovannara
Ms. Tang Lyheang
Mr. Seang Darot
Ms. Sor Chomnan
Mr. Choub Chivoan
Ms. Mao Kolthyda
Mr. Nem Vithou
Ms. Pich Ratha
Mr. Pen Samphos
Ms. Sin Sokuntheary
Mr. Phann Oudam
Ms. Touch Samphors
Mr. Chheng Techchher
Ms. Ouen Sovanra
Mr. Phann Socheatra
Ms. Chin Sunnary
Mr. Roth Eleven
Ms. Yous Kunthea
Mr. Chhom Pisith
Ms. Pech Navy

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H.E. Mr. Saint Lundy

ASSISTANT DATA PROCESSING COORDINATORS

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Ms. Srou Soreirath
Ms. Lim Thavy
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Mr. Try Mengseang
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ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

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Ms. Sron Sokaun
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Mr. Rathavuth Hong
Ms. Livia Montana
Ms. Lady Ortiz Parra
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Ms. Shireen Assaf
Ms. Rukundo Benedict
Mrs. Joy Fishel
Mr. Boaz Anglade

Mr. Peter Redvers-Lee
Mr. Chris Gramer
Mr. Greg Edmondson
Ms. Joan Wardell
Ms. Sarah Balian
Ms. Annette McFarland
Ms. Kerry MacQuarrie
Ms. Joanna Lowell
Ms. Suzanne Arrington

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . .

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . .

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . .

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR DV? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . .

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY
				MONTH
				YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO.
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT*
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES:

1   COMPLETED
2   NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3   ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4   POSTPONED
5   REFUSED
6   DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7   DWELLING DESTROYED
8   DWELLING NOT FOUND
9   OTHER _____
                    (SPECIFY)

TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN

LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

| LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** | 0 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | | TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) | |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
   01 ENGLISH
   02 KHMER

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR	CAPI SUPERVISOR
NUMBER	NAME NUMBER	NAME NUMBER

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<u>INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT</u>

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the National Institute of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Cambodia. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 15 to 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____   DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES	RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1	TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 ⟶ END

100	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS	☐☐
		MINUTES	☐☐

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	IF AGE 15 OR OLDER	ELIGIBILITY		
							MARITAL STATUS			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP, SEX, RESIDENCE, AND AGE FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 8-20 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	IF HOUSE-HOLD SELEC-TED FOR MAN'S SURVEY CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-[49]	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
01			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS		01	01	01
02			1 2	1 2	1 2			02	02	02
03			1 2	1 2	1 2			03	03	03
04			1 2	1 2	1 2			04	04	04
05			1 2	1 2	1 2			05	05	05
06			1 2	1 2	1 2			06	06	06
07			1 2	1 2	1 2			07	07	07
08			1 2	1 2	1 2			08	08	08
09			1 2	1 2	1 2			09	09	09
10			1 2	1 2	1 2			10	10	10

2A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed?   YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE   NO ☐

2B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here?   YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE   NO ☐

2C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed?   YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE   NO ☐

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD	09 = OTHER RELATIVE
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND	10 = FOSTER
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER	11 = FORMALLY ADOPTED
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	12 = INFORMALLY ADOPTED
05 = GRANDCHILD	13 = KINSHIP CARE
06 = PARENT	14 = STEPCHILD
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW	15 = NOT RELATED
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER	98 = DON'T KNOW

LINE NO.	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 4 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 4-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school or any early childhood education program?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school or any early childhood education program at any time during the [2019-2020] school (4)	During [this/that] school year, what level and grade [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
01	Y N DK 1 2─8 ↓ GO TO 14		Y N DK 1 2─8 ↓ GO TO 16		Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE	
02	1 2─8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2─8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		
03	1 2─8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2─8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		
04	1 2─8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2─8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		
05	1 2─8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2─8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		
06	1 2─8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2─8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		
07	1 2─8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2─8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		
08	1 2─8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2─8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		
09	1 2─8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2─8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		
10	1 2─8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2─8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL
0 = EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAM
1 = PRIMARY
2 = SECONDARY
3 = HIGHER
8 = DON'T KNOW

GRADE
00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 19.)
98 = DON'T KNOW

	IF AGE 5 OR OLDER					
LINE NO.	DISABILITY					
	26	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**
	Does (NAME) wear glasses or contact lenses to help them see?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses or contact lenses. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	Does (NAME) wear a hearing aid?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing even when using a hearing aid. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW
1	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
3	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4
4	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
5	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
6	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
7	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
9	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
10	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8

LINE NO.	IF AGE 5 OR OLDER			
	DISABILITY			
	32	**33**	**34**	**35**
	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty communicating when using his/her usual language. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty understanding or being understood, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot communicate at all?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty remembering or concentrating. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty remembering or concentrating, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot remember or concentrate at all?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty walking or climbing steps. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty walking or climbing steps, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot walk or climb steps at all?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty washing all over or dressing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty washing all over or dressing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot wash all over or dress at all?
	1 = NO DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT COMMUNICATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	1 = NO DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING/ CONCENTRATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	1 = NO DIFFICULTY WALKING OR CLIMBING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WALK OR CLIMB AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	1 = NO DIFFICULTY WASHING OR DRESSING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WASH OR DRESS AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW
1	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
2	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
3	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
4	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
5	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
6	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
7	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
9	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
10	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8

		IF AGE 5 OR OLDER				
LINE NO.		DISABILITY				
	26	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**
	Does (NAME) wear glasses or contact lenses to help them see?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses or contact lenses. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all?	Does (NAME) wear a hearing aid?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing even when using a hearing aid. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all?
		1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW		1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW
11	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
12	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
13	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
14	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
15	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
17	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
18	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
19	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
20	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8

	IF AGE 5 OR OLDER			
LINE NO.	DISABILITY			
	32	33	34	35
	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty communicating when using his/her usual language. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty understanding or being understood, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot communicate at all?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty remembering or concentrating. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty remembering or concentrating, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot remember or concentrate at all?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty walking or climbing steps. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty walking or climbing steps, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot walk or climb steps at all?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty washing all over or dressing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty washing all over or dressing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot wash all over or dress at all?
	1 = NO DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT COMMUNICATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	1 = NO DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING/ CONCENTRATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	1 = NO DIFFICULTY WALKING OR CLIMBING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WALK OR CLIMB AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	1 = NO DIFFICULTY WASHING OR DRESSING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WASH OR DRESS AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW
11	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
12	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
13	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
14	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
15	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
16	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
17	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
18	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
19	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
20	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8

<u>SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE</u>

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES
41	CHECK COL. 7 IN THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND WRITE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 1-14 YEARS.	TOTAL NUMBER . . . . ☐☐
42	CHECK THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 1-14 YEARS IN 41: ZERO ☐ ⟶ SKIP TO HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS MODULE TWO OR MORE ☐ ↓ ONE ☐ ⟶ SKIP TO 49 AND RECORD THE RANK NUMBER AS '1', ENTER THE LINE NUMBER, CHILD'S NAME AND AGE	
42A	LIST EACH OF THE CHILDREN AGE 1-14 YEARS BELOW IN THE ORDER THEY APPEAR IN THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. DO NOT INCLUDE OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OUTSIDE OF THE AGE RANGE 1-14 YEARS. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, SEX, AND AGE FOR EACH CHILD.	

43. RANK NUMBER	44. HH LINE NUMBER	45. NAME FROM COL. 2	46. SEX FROM COL. 4		47. AGE FROM COL. 7
RANK	LINE	NAME	M	F	AGE
1	☐☐	_____	1	2	☐☐
2	☐☐	_____	1	2	☐☐
3	☐☐	_____	1	2	☐☐
4	☐☐	_____	1	2	☐☐
5	☐☐	_____	1	2	☐☐
6	☐☐	_____	1	2	☐☐
7	☐☐	_____	1	2	☐☐
8	☐☐	_____	1	2	☐☐
9	☐☐	_____	1	2	☐☐

SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE

48	LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN **[41]** ON THE PREVIOUS PAGE. THIS IS THE COLUMN NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. FOLLOW THE SELECTED ROW AND COLUMN TO THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER IN THE CELL. THIS IS THE RANK NUMBER OF THE CHILD SELECTED FOR THE CHILD LABOUR/CHILD DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS FROM THE BOX OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN **[43]**. WRITE THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, AND RANK NUMBER OF THE SELECTED CHILD IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.
	EXAMPLE: THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER IS '716' AND **[41]** SHOWS THAT THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 1-14 IN THE HOUSEHOLD. SINCE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER IS '6' GO TO ROW '6' AND SINCE THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, GO TO COLUMN '3'. FOLLOW THE ROW AND COLUMN AND FIND THE NUMBER IN THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET ('2') AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER. NOW GO TO **[43]** AND FIND THE SECOND CHILD. WRITE THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, AND RANK NUMBER OF THE CHILD IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSE-HOLD NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 1-14 IN HOUSEHOLD FROM **[SL1]**							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

49	NAME OF SELECTED CHILD _____	HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED CHILD	☐☐
		RANK NUMBER OF SELECTED CHILD	☐☐

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
CD1	CHECK THE SELECTED CHILD'S AGE FROM 49: 1-14 YEARS ☐	15-17 YEARS ☐	NEXT SECT.
CD2	WRITE THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF THE CHILD FROM 49.	LINE NUMBER . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	
CD3	Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in this household has used this method with (NAME) in the past month. a) Took away privileges, forbade something (NAME) b) Explained why (NAME)'s behaviour was wrong. c) Shook (him/her). d) Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her). e) Gave (him/her) something else to do. f) Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. g) Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object. h) Called (him/her) dumb, lazy, or another name like i) Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head, or ears. j) Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. k) Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.	YES NO a) TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES . . . . 1 2 b) EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOUR . . 1 2 c) SHOOK HIM/HER . . . . 1 2 d) SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED . . 1 2 e) GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO . . . . . 1 2 f) HIT ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND . . 1 2 g) HIT WITH HARD OBJECT . . . . 1 2 h) CALLED NAME . . . . 1 2 i) HIT ON HEAD/FACE/EARS . . . . 1 2 j) HIT ON HAND/ARM/LEG . . . . 1 2 k) BEAT HIM/HER UP 1 2	
CD4	Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise or educate a child properly, the child needs to be	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	

DVH00	CHECK COVER PAGE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR DV MODULE?
	YES ☐ NO ☐ ⟶ 101

LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN (COLUMN 9) IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. THIS IS THE COLUMN NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. FOLLOW THE SELECTED ROW AND COLUMN TO THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER IN THE CELL. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE WOMAN SELECTED FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS FROM THE LIST OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN COLUMN 9 OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. WRITE THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED WOMAN IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

EXAMPLE: THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER IS '716' AND THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9 SHOWS THAT THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN THE HOUSEHOLD (LINE NUMBERS 02, 04, AND 05). SINCE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER IS '6' GO TO ROW '6' AND SINCE THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, GO TO COLUMN '3'. FOLLOW THE ROW AND COLUMN AND FIND THE NUMBER IN THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET ('2') AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER. NOW GO TO THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND FIND THE SECOND WOMAN WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR THE WOMAN'S INTERVIEW (LINE NUMBER '04' IN THIS EXAMPLE). WRITE HER NAME AND LINE

LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSE-HOLD QUESTION-NAIRE SERIAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

DVH01	NAME OF SELECTED WOMAN _____	HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED WOMAN	☐☐

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

101	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household during the dry season?	**PIPED WATER**
		    PIPED INTO DWELLING 11
		    PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12
		    PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13
		    PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14
		
		TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21
		DUG WELL
		    PROTECTED WELL 31
		    UNPROTECTED WELL 32
		WATER FROM SPRING
		    PROTECTED SPRING 41
		    UNPROTECTED SPRING 42
		
		RAINWATER 51
		TANKER TRUCK 61
		CART WITH SMALL TANK 71
		SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/
		    LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/
		    IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81
		BOTTLED WATER 91
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		           (SPECIFY)
			→ 104A
			
			→ 103
			
			→ 103

102	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing during the dry season?	**PIPED WATER**
		    PIPED INTO DWELLING 11
		    PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12
		    PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13
		    PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14
		
		TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21
		DUG WELL
		    PROTECTED WELL 31
		    UNPROTECTED WELL 32
		WATER FROM SPRING
		    PROTECTED SPRING 41
		    UNPROTECTED SPRING 42
		
		RAINWATER 51
		TANKER TRUCK 61
		CART WITH SMALL TANK 71
		SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/
		    LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/
		    IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		           (SPECIFY)
			→ 104A

103	Where is that water source located during the dry season?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	→ 104A
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back during the dry season?	MINUTES . . . . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
104A	Is the main source of drinking water for members of your household the same during the wet season?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 105

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

104B	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household during the wet season?	**PIPED WATER**
		    PIPED INTO DWELLING 11
		    PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12
		    PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13
		    PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14
		
		TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21
		DUG WELL
		    PROTECTED WELL 31
		    UNPROTECTED WELL 32
		WATER FROM SPRING
		    PROTECTED SPRING 41
		    UNPROTECTED SPRING 42
		
		RAINWATER 51
		TANKER TRUCK 61
		CART WITH SMALL TANK 71
		SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/
		    LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/
		    IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81
		BOTTLED WATER 91
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		           (SPECIFY)
			→ 106
			
			→ 106
			
			→ 106

104C	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing during the wet season?	**PIPED WATER**
		    PIPED INTO DWELLING 11
		    PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12
		    PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13
		    PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14
		
		TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21
		DUG WELL
		    PROTECTED WELL 31
		    UNPROTECTED WELL 32
		WATER FROM SPRING
		    PROTECTED SPRING 41
		    UNPROTECTED SPRING 42
		
		RAINWATER 51
		TANKER TRUCK 61
		CART WITH SMALL TANK 71
		SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/
		    LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/
		    IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		           (SPECIFY)
			→ 106

104D	Where is that water source located during the wet season?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	→ 106
104E	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back during the wet season?	MINUTES . . . . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
104F	CHECK QUESTION 101	IF CODE 11, 12, AND 13 IS CIRCLED . . . . 1 OTHERS, CONTINUE TO 105 2	→ 106

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
105	Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. IF THE PERSON IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER, RECORD '00'.	NAME_____ LINE NUMBER . . . . ☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
107	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 109

108	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink?
	
	Anything else?
	
	RECORD ALL MENTIONED.
		BOIL . . . . A
		ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE . . . . B
		STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH C
		USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/
		    SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) . . . . D
		SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . E
		LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . F
		
		OTHER _____ X
		                   (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW . . . . Z	

109	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?
	
	IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.
		FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET
		    FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11
		    FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12
		    FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE 13
		    FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE 14
		    FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE 15
		PIT LATRINE
		    VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE 21
		    PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22
		    PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT . . 23
		
		COMPOSTING TOILET 31
		BUCKET TOILET 41
		HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE 51
		NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD 61
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		                   (SPECIFY)
			→ 117

110	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 . . . . [0][ ] 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
112	Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	

113	CHECK 109:
	
	        CODES 12, 13, 21, [ ] OTHER [ ]
	    22, 23, OR 31 CIRCLED ↓
			→ 117

114	Has your (septic tank/pit latrine/composting toilet) ever been emptied?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 117
115	The last time the (septic tank/pit latrine/composting toilet) was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

116	Where were the contents emptied to?	A TREATMENT PLANT 1
		BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 2
		UNCOVERED PIT/BUSH/FIELD/
		   OPEN GROUND 3
		SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/
		   LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/
		   IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 4
		
		OTHER _____ 6
		              (SPECIFY)
		
		DON'T KNOW 8	

117	In your household, what type of cookstove is mainly used for cooking?	ELECTRIC STOVE 01
		SOLAR COOKER 02
		LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/
		   COOKING GAS STOVE 03
		PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE 04
		BIOGAS STOVE 05
		LIQUID FUEL STOVE 06
		MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE 07
		TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE 08
		THREE STONE STOVE/OPEN FIRE 09
		
		NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 95
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		              (SPECIFY)
			→121
			
			→120
			
			→120
			
			→126
			
			→120

118	Does the stove have a chimney?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

120	What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove?	ALCOHOL/ETHANOL 01
		GASOLINE/DIESEL 02
		KEROSENE/PARAFFIN 03
		COAL/LIGNITE 04
		CHARCOAL 05
		WOOD 06
		STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 07
		AGRICULTURAL CROP 08
		ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE 09
		PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR
		   WOODCHIPS 10
		GARBAGE/PLASTIC 11
		SAWDUST 12
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		              (SPECIFY)	

121	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE . . . . 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING . . . . 2 OUTDOORS . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→126
122	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

126	At night, what does your household mainly use to light the home?	ELECTRICITY 01
		SOLAR LANTERN 02
		RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR
		    LANTERN 03
		BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR
		    LANTERN 04
		BIOGAS LAMP 05
		GASOLINE LAMP 06
		KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP 07
		CHARCOAL 08
		WOOD 09
		STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 10
		AGRICULTURAL CROP 11
		ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE 12
		OIL LAMP 13
		CANDLE 14
		
		NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 95
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		                   (SPECIFY)	

127	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS . . . . [ ][ ]	
128	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
129	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'. a) Milk cows or bulls? b) Other cattle? c) Horses, donkeys, or mules? d) Goats? e) Sheep? f) Chickens or other poultry?	a) COWS/BULLS . . . . b) OTHER CATTLE . . . . c) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES . . . . . d) GOATS . . . . e) SHEEP . . . . f) CHICKENS/POULTRY	
130	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 132
131	How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLE '950'.	HECTARES . . . . 95 OR MORE HECTARES . . . . 950 DON'T KNOW 998	
132	Does your household have: a) Electricity? b) A radio? c) A television? d) A non-mobile telephone? e) A computer? f) A refrigerator?	YES NO a) ELECTRICITY . . . . 1 2 b) RADIO . . . . 1 2 c) TELEVISION . . . . 1 2 d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE . . 1 2 e) COMPUTER . . . . 1 2 f) REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
133	Does any member of this household own: a) A watch? b) A mobile phone? c) A bicycle? d) A motorcycle or motor scooter? e) An animal-drawn cart? f) A car or truck? g) A boat with a motor?	YES NO a) WATCH . . . . 1 2 b) MOBILE PHONE . . . . 1 2 c) BICYCLE . . . . 1 2 d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER . . . . . 1 2 e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART . . . . . 1 2 f) CAR/TRUCK . . . . 1 2 g) BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	
134	Does any member of this household have an account in a bank or other financial institution?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
135	Does any member of this household use a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
136	How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never?	DAILY . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . 3 LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . 4 NEVER 5	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
149	We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands?	OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE .... 1 OBSERVED, MOBILE .... 2 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT .... 3 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE..... 4 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 5	→ 152
150	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE .... 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
151	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) .... A ASH, MUD, SAND .... B NONE .... Y	
152	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH/SAND .... 11 DUNG................................. 12 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS .... 21 PALM/BAMBOO .... 22 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD.......... 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS .... 32 CERAMIC TILES .... 33 CEMENT .... 34 CARPET .... 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
153	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL ROOFING** NO ROOF .... 11 THATCH/PALM LEAF .... 12 SOD .... 13 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** RUSTIC MAT .... 21 PALM/BAMBOO .... 22 WOOD PLANKS .... 23 CARDBOARD .... 24 **FINISHED ROOFING** METAL .... 31 WOOD .... 32 CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER .... 33 CERAMIC TILES .... 34 CEMENT .... 35 ROOFING SHINGLES .... 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
154	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL WALLS** NO WALLS . . . . 11 CANE/PALM/TRUNKS . . . . 12 DIRT . . . . 13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** BAMBOO WITH MUD . . . . 21 STONE WITH MUD . . . . 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE . . . . 23 PLYWOOD . . . . 24 CARDBOARD . . . . 25 REUSED WOOD . . . . 26 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT . . . . 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT . . . . 32 BRICKS . . . . 33 CEMENT BLOCKS . . . . 34 COVERED ADOBE . . . . 35 WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
155	I would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I have a sample of the salt used to cook meals in your household? TEST SALT FOR IODINE.	**SALT TESTED** IODINE PRESENT . . . . 1 NO IODINE . . . . 2 **SALT NOT TESTED** HOUSEHOLD USES SALT BUT THERE IS NO SALT IN THE HOUSEHOLD . . . . 3 HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT USE SALT . . . . 4 SALT NOT TESTED_____ 6 (SPECIFY REASON)	
156	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . □□ MINUTES . . . . □□	

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
MODEL WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . .

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . .

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____

CHECK COVER PAGE OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . .

CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE DVH01: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . .

INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY
				MONTH
				YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO.
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT*
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED   4 REFUSED
2 NOT AT HOME   5 PARTLY COMPLETED   7 OTHER _____
3 POSTPONED   6 INCAPACITATED   SPECIFY

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **0 1**   LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW**   NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT**   TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH   03 LANGUAGE 3   05 LANGUAGE 5
02 KHMER   04 LANGUAGE 4   06 LANGUAGE 6

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR	
NUMBER	NAME NUMBER	

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the Ministry of Planning/the Ministry of Health. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Cambodia. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 to 60 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____   DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 ⟶ END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . ☐☐	
102	What province were you born in?	BANTEAY MEANCHEY . . . . 01 BATTAMBANG . . . . 02 KAMPONG CHAM . . . . 03 KAMPONG CHHNANG . . . . 04 KAMPONG SPEU . . . . 05 KAMPONG THOM . . . . 06 KAMPOT . . . . 07 KANDAL . . . . 08 KOH KONG . . . . 09 KRATIÉ . . . . 10 MONDULKIRI . . . . 11 PHNOM PENH . . . . 12 PREAH VIHEAR . . . . 13 PREY VENG . . . . 14 PURSAT . . . . 15 RATANAK KIRI . . . . 16 SIEM REAP . . . . 17 PREAH SIHANOUK . . . . 18 STUNG TRENG . . . . 19 SVAY RIENG . . . . 20 TAKÉO . . . . 21 ODDAR MEANCHEY . . . . 22 KEP . . . . 23 PAILIN . . . . 24 TBOUNG KHMUM . . . . 25 OUTSIDE OF [COUNTRY] 96	⟶ 104
103	What country were you born in?	COUNTRY _____ ☐☐	
104	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . ☐☐ ALWAYS . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	⟶ 110
105	CHECK 104: 00 - 04 YEARS ☐ 05 YEARS ☐ OR MORE		⟶ 107

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	In what month and year did you move here?	MONTH . . . . □□ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . □□□□ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	Just before you moved here, which province did you live in?	BANTEAY MEANCHEY . . . . 01 BATTAMBANG . . . . 02 KAMPONG CHAM . . . . 03 KAMPONG CHHNANG . . . . 04 KAMPONG SPEU . . . . 05 KAMPONG THOM . . . . 06 KAMPOT . . . . 07 KANDAL . . . . 08 KOH KONG . . . . 09 KRATIÉ . . . . 10 MONDULKIRI . . . . 11 PHNOM PENH . . . . 12 PREAH VIHEAR . . . . 13 PREY VENG . . . . 14 PURSAT . . . . 15 RATANAK KIRI . . . . 16 SIEM REAP . . . . 17 PREAH SIHANOUK . . . . 18 STUNG TRENG . . . . 19 SVAY RIENG . . . . 20 TAKÉO . . . . 21 ODDAR MEANCHEY . . . . 22 KEP . . . . 23 PAILIN . . . . 24 TBOUNG KHMUM . . . . 25 OUTSIDE OF [COUNTRY] 96	
108	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . 2 RURAL AREA 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

109	Why did you move to this place?	EMPLOYMENT 01
		EDUCATION/TRAINING. 02
		MARRIAGE FORMATION 03
		MIGRATION 04
		FAMILY REUNIFICATION/OTHER
		    FAMILY-RELATED REASON 05
		FORCED DISPLACEMENT 06
		OTHER _____ 96
		                    (SPECIFY)	

110	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
111	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 110 AND/OR 111 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . ☐☐	
112	In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad?	VERY GOOD . . . . 1 GOOD . . . . 2 MODERATE . . . . 3 BAD . . . . 4 VERY BAD 5	
113	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 117
114	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	
115	What is the highest grade you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE . . . . ☐☐	

116	CHECK 114:
	
	     PRIMARY OR ☐ HIGHER ☐
	     SECONDARY ↓
			→ 119

117	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.
	
	SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT.
	
	IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE,
	PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?
		CANNOT READ AT ALL 1
		ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF
		    THE SENTENCE. 2
		ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3
		NO CARD WITH REQUIRED
		    LANGUAGE 4
		          _____(SPECIFY LANGUAGE)
		BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	

118	CHECK 117:
	
	     CODE '2', '3' ☐ CODE '1' OR '5' ☐
	       OR '4' CIRCLED
	    CIRCLED ↓
			→ 120

119	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
120	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
121	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
122	Do you own a mobile phone?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 124
123	Is your mobile phone a smart phone?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
124	In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
125	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 127
126	Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
127	Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
128	In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
129	During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
130	What is your religion?	BUDDHIST . . . . 01 MOSLEM . . . . 02 CHRISTIAN . . . . 03 NO RELIGION . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE	

205A	Do you have children age less than 18 who do not live with you? If yes, where do they live?	YES
		  EXTENDED FAMILY . . . . A
		  NON-RELATIVES . . . . B
		  RESIDENTIAL CARE C
		  PAGODA/WAT . . . . D
		  BOARDING SCHOOL . . . . E
		  REHAB CENTER . . . . F
		  OTHER _____ G
		              SPECIFY
		NO X	

206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . b) GIRLS DEAD	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	

209	CHECK 208:
	
	Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct?
	
	        YES NO ☐
	
	                    PROBE AND
	              CORRECT 201-208
	               AS NECESSARY.		

210	Women sometimes have a pregnancy that does not result in a live birth. For example, a pregnancy can end in a miscarriage, an abortion, or the child can be born dead. Have you ever had a pregnancy that did not end in a live birth?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 212
211	How many miscarriages, abortions, and stillbirths have you had?	PREGNANCY LOSSES	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
212	SUM ANSWERS TO 208 AND 211 AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES . . ☐☐	
213	CHECK 212: ONE OR MORE PAST ☐ PREGNANCIES ↓	NO PAST ☐ PREGNANCIES ──────────────→	232

214	Now I would like to record all your pregnancies including live births, stillbirths, miscarriages, and abortions, starting with your first pregnancy. RECORD ALL PREGNANCIES IN 215-228. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 PREGNANCIES, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.						
215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222
Think back to your (first/next) pregnancy. Was that a single pregnancy, twins, or triplets? IF MULTIPLE PREGNANCY, COPY VALUE FOR 215 IN THE NEXT PREG-NANCY HISTORY LINE NUMBER	IF 215=1 ASK: Was the baby born alive, born dead, or did you have a miscarriage or abortion? IF 215>1 ASK: Was the (first/next) baby in this pregnancy born alive or born dead?	Did the baby cry, move, or breathe?	What name was given to the baby? RECORD NAME.	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	CHECK 216 AND 217: TYPE OF PREGNANCY OUTCOME. NOTE: IF 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME= BORN ALIVE. IF BORN ALIVE, ASK: On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born? IF BORN DEAD, A MISCARRIAGE, OR AN ABORTION, ASK: On what day, month, and year did this pregnancy end?	How long did this pregnancy last in weeks or months? RECORD IN COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS.	FOR ROW 1 ASK: Were there any other pregnancies before this pregnancy? AFTER ROW 1: IF 215=1 OR THIS IS THE FIRST BIRTH OF MULTIPLE PREGNANCY ASK: Were there any other pregnancies between previous pregnancy and this pregnancy?
01 SING 1 MULT 2 TRIPLE 3 NUMBER OF OUTCOME ☐	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218)↵ BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ← ABORTION 4↵	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	_____ NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	WEEKS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐	
02 SING 1 MULT 2 TRIPLE 3 NUMBER OF OUTCOME ☐	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218)↵ BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ← ABORTION 4↵	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	_____ NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	WEEKS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐	YES 1 ↵ (ADD PREGNANCY) NO 2 (NEXT ↵ PREGNANCY)
03 SING 1 MULT 2 TRIPLE 3 NUMBER OF OUTCOME ☐	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218)↵ BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ← ABORTION 4↵	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	_____ NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	WEEKS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐	YES 1 ↵ (ADD PREGNANCY) NO 2 (NEXT ↵ PREGNANCY)
222A	Have you had any pregnancies that ended since the last pregnancy mentioned?	YES ☐→ ADD TO TABLE NO ☐→ GO TO 223, ROW 1					

	223	224	225	226	227	228
			IF BORN ALIVE AND STILL LIVING:			IF BORN ALIVE AND NOW DEAD:
	CHECK 216, 217 AND 221: IF 216=1 OR 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN ALIVE. IF 216=2 OR 3, THEN CHECK 221. IF 221 ≥ 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN DEAD. IF 221 < 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, FINAL PREGNANCY OUTCOME = MISCARRIAGE. IF 216=4, THEN	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at (his/her) last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMP-LETED YEARS.	Is (NAME) living with you?	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.
01	BORN ALIVE 1 BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 ABORTION 4	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)
02	BORN ALIVE 1 BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 ABORTION 4	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)
03	BORN ALIVE 1 BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 ABORTION 4	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
230	COMPARE 212 WITH NUMBER OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 212 ▯ ↓ NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS LESS THAN 212 ▯ (PROBE AND RECONCILE) ←		
231	**C** FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH IN 2016-2021, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH, RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.) FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2016-2021, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY. IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.		
232	Are you pregnant now?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 UNSURE 8	→236
233	How many weeks or months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS. **C** ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	WEEKS . . . . 1 ▯▯ MONTHS . . . . 2 ▯▯	
234	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→236
235	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS ONE OR MORE ▯ NONE ▯ a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
236	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO . . . . 1 WEEKS AGO . . . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . . . 3 YEARS AGO . . . . 4 IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY . . . . 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH . . . . 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996	→240 →241

237	CHECK 236: WAS THE LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD WITHIN THE LAST YEAR?
	
	    YES, ☐ NO, ☐
	    WITHIN ONE YEAR
	    LAST YEAR ↓ OR MORE
			→240

238	During your last menstrual period, what did you use to collect or absorb your menstrual blood? Anything else?	REUSABLE SANITARY PADS . . . . A DISPOSABLE SANITARY PADS . . . . B TAMPONS . . . . C MENSTRUAL CUP . . . . D CLOTH . . . . E TOILET PAPER . . . . F COTTON WOOL . . . . G UNDERWEAR ONLY . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NOTHING . . . . Y	
239	During your last menstrual period, were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 AWAY FROM HOME DURING LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD 3	
240	How old were you when you had your first menstrual period?	AGE . . . . DON'T KNOW 98	
241	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→243
242	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
243	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?		
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for 3 years or 5 years.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
07	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
08	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 3 days (72 hours) after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
10	Standard Days Method. PROBE: A woman uses calendar or a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
12	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
13	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ (SPECIFY) NO	 A B Y

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT ☐ OR UNSURE ↓	PREGNANT ☐	→ 317
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 307
304	Are you or your partner sterilized? IF YES: Who is sterilized, you or your partner?	YES, RESPONDENT STERILIZED ONLY . . . . . 1 YES, PARTNER STERILIZED ONLY . . . . 2 YES, BOTH STERILIZED . . . . 3 NO, NEITHER STERILIZED 4	→ 306
305	CHECK 304: RESPONDENT ☐ STERILIZED ONLY ↓ PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'A' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION.	PARTNER ☐ STERILIZED ONLY ↓ PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION. BOTH ☐ STERILIZED ↓ PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'A' AND CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION.	
306	Just to check, are you or your partner doing any of the following to avoid pregnancy: deliberately avoiding sex on certain days, using a condom, using withdrawal or using emergency contraception?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 317
307	Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . B IUD . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . E PILL . . . . F CONDOM . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . I STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . Y	→ 312 → 314 → 314 → 310 → 311 → 314
308	Now I'm going to show you two pictures. Please point to the picture that best matches what was used the last time you received your injectable. SHOW IMAGES OF SAYANA PRESS AND REGULAR SYRINGE.	DMPA-SC/SAYANA PRESS . . . . 1 NEEDLE AND SYRINGE . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 314
309	The last time you received your injectable, did you inject DMPA-SC/Sayana Press yourself or did a health care provider do it for you?	SELF-INJECTION . . . . 1 INJECTION GIVEN BY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 314
310	What is the brand name of the pills you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	SREY PICH . . . . 01 OK . . . . 02 PILL WITH SINGLE HORMONI . . . . 03 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 314

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
311	What is the brand name of the condoms you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	NAK KAPEAR . . . . 01 NUMBER ONE . . . . 02 OK . . . . 03 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 314
312	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . 11 PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . . . 12 REFERENCE HOSPITAL . . . . 13 HEALTH CENTER . . . . 14 HEALTH POST . 15 FAMILY CLINIC . 16 PUBLIC MOBILE CLINIC. 17 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR . 18 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . 22 CONSULTATION AND TREATMEI. . . . . 23 GENERAL CARE ROOM 24 CONSULTATION PRENATAL 25 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . 26 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** NGO HOSPITAL . . . . 31 NGO CLINIC . . . . 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
313	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH . . . . □□ YEAR . . . . □□□□	→ 315
314	Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH . . . . □□ YEAR . . . . □□□□	
315	CHECK 313 AND 314, AND 220: ANY LIVE BIRTH, STILLBIRTH, MISSCARRIAGE OR ABORTION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 313 OR 314? NO □ YES □ GO BACK TO 313 OR 314, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD ← (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
316	CHECK 313 AND 314: YEAR IS 2016-2021 **C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING. THEN CONTINUE	YEAR IS 2015 OR EARLIER **C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2016 . THEN (SKIP TO 329)	
317	I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years. **C** USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2016. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.		
317A	MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE.	MONTH . . . . YEAR	
317B	Between (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) and (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR), did you or your partner use any method of contraception?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 317I
317C	Which method was that?	METHOD CODE	
317D	How many months after (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) did you start to use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . 00 MONTHS . . . . DATE GIVEN 95	→ 317F
317E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	MONTH . . . . YEAR	
317F	For how many months did you use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE.	MONTHS . . . . DATE GIVEN 95	→ 317H
317G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	MONTH . . . . YEAR	
317H	Why did you stop using (METHOD)?	REASON STOPPED	
317I	GO BACK TO 317A FOR NEXT GAP; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 318.		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
318	Have you used emergency contraception in the last 12 months? That is, have you taken special pills within 3 days after having unprotected sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
319	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED ☐ ANY METHOD USED ☐		→ 321
320	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 331
321	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED . . . . 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . 02 IUD . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . 05 PILL . . . . 06 CONDOM. . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . . 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 331 → 324 → 332 → 332 → 332

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
322	You first started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 314). Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . 11 PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . . . 12 REFERENCE HOSPITAL . . . . 13 HEALTH CENTER . . . . 14 HEALTH POST . 15 FAMILY CLINIC . 16 PUBLIC MOBILE CLINIC . 17 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR . 18 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . 22 CONSULTATION AND TREATMEI . . . . 23 GENERAL CARE ROOM 24 CONSULTATION PRENATAL 25 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . 26 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** NGO HOSPITAL . . . . 31 NGO CLINIC . . . . 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER_____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
323	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 325
324	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
325	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
326	At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
327	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . 01 IUD . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . 05 PILL . . . . 06 CONDOM. . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . 10 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95	→ 332
328	At that time, were you told that you could switch to another method if you wanted to or needed to?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 330
329	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . 02 IUD . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . 05 PILL . . . . 06 CONDOM. . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . . 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 332 → 332 → 332

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

330	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		    NATIONAL HOSPITAL 11
		    PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL 12
		    REFERENCE HOSPITAL 13
		    HEALTH CENTER 14
		    HEALTH POST . 15
		    FAMILY CLINIC . 16
		    PUBLIC MOBILE CLINIC. 17
		    OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR . 18
		
		    _____
		                    (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		    PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21
		    PRIVATE CLINIC 22
		    CONSULTATION AND TREATMEI 23
		    GENERAL CARE ROOM 24
		    CONSULTATION PRENATAL 25
		    MOBILE CLINIC 26
		    OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		
		                                                        27
		    _____
		                    (SPECIFY)
		
		NGO MEDICAL SECTOR
		    NGO HOSPITAL 31
		    NGO CLINIC 32
		    OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR
		
		                                                        36
		    _____
		                    (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		                    (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW 98
			→ 332

331	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
332	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a fieldworker?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 334
333	Did the fieldworker talk to you about family planning?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
334	CHECK 202: CHILDREN LIVING WITH YES ☐ NO ☐ a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children? b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401
335	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	CHECK 220 AND 225: ☐ ONE OR MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ↓ ☐ NO PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY		→ 601
402	CHECK 220. LIST THE PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN 215 FOR EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING FROM THE LAST ONE. CLASSIFY EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME BY TYPE USING 223 AND THE ORDER OF OUTCOMES IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY. **PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE** MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4 ABORTION OR MISCARRIAGE 5 PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . ☐		
403	Now I would like to ask some questions about your pregnancies in the last 3 years. (We will talk about each separately, starting with the last one you had.)		
404	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 402.	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . ☐☐	
405	PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE FROM 402.	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH . . . . 4 MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION 5	→ 407
406	RECORD DATE PREGNANCY ENDED FROM 220.	DAY . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . ☐☐☐☐	→ 408
407	RECORD NAME FROM 218. NAME_____		
408	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ 1 OR 2 ↓ PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ 3, 4, OR 5 ↓ a) When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time? b) When you got pregnant with the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 411

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE_____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
409	CHECK 208: ONLY ONE ☐ MORE THAN ONE ☐ LIVE BIRTH LIVE BIRTH a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	→ 411
410	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
411	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH . . . . 4 ABORTION/MISCARRIAGE 5	 → 434 → 434 → 475
412	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 414
413	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT ☐ LIVE BIRTH (SKIP TO 420) ← MOST RECENT ☐ STILLBIRTH		→ 426

414	Whom did you see?
	
	Anyone else?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.
		HEALTH PERSONNEL
		   DOCTOR . . . . A
		   NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . B
		   AUXILIARY MIDWIFE C
		OTHER PERSON
		   TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . D
		   COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/
		      FIELD WORKER . . . . E
		
		OTHER _____ X
		             (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE_____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
415	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**HOME** 　HER HOME . . . . A 　OTHER HOME . . . . B **PUBLIC SECTOR** 　NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . C 　PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . . . D 　REFERENCE HOSPITAL . . . . E 　HEALTH CENTER . . . . F 　HEALTH POST . G 　FAMILY CLINIC . H 　PUBLIC MOBILE CLINIC . I 　OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR . J 　_____ 　(SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** 　PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . K 　PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . L 　CONSULTATION AND TREATME . . . . M 　GENERAL CARE ROOM N 　CONSULTATION PRENATAL O 　MOBILE CLINIC . . . . P 　OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR Q 　_____ 　(SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** 　NGO HOSPITAL . . . . R 　NGO CLINIC . . . . S 　OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR T 　_____ 　(SPECIFY) OTHER_____ Y 　(SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW X	
416	How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	WEEKS . . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 998	
417	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
418	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, did a healthcare provider do any of the following at least once: a) Measure your blood pressure? b) Take a urine sample? c) Take a blood sample? d) Listen to the baby's heartbeat? e) Talk with you about which foods you should eat? f) Talk with you about breastfeeding? g) Ask you if you had vaginal bleeding? h) Talk with you about stop smoking, drinking or using dru i) Weigh you? j) Talk with you about when the baby is due or will k) Tell you to pay attention to the baby movement?	YES　NO　DK a) BP . . . . 1　2　8 b) URINE . . . . 1　2　8 c) BLOOD . . . . 1　2　8 d) HEARTBEAT . . . . 1　2　8 e) FOODS . . . . 1　2　8 f) BREASTFEED . . . . 1　2　8 g) BLEEDING . . . . 1　2　8 h) SMOKE, DRINK, DRUG . . . . 1　2　8 f) WEIGH . . . . 1　2　8 g) BABY'S DUE . . . . 1　2　8 h) BABY'S MOVEMENT . . . . 1　2　8	
418A	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were you told by the healthcare provider about danger signs that might indicate problems with the pregnancy?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE_____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
418B	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, did a healthcare provider discuss with you any of the following preparations for giving birth: a) Place you planned to deliver your b) Wanting someone with you during labor or delivery? c) Transportation to where the baby would be born? d) Fund or finance you would use for the delivery?	YES NO DK a) PLACE OF DELIVERY . . . . 1 2 8 b) HELP . . . . 1 2 8 c) TRANSPORTATION. . . . . 1 2 8 d) FUND 1 2 8	

419	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE
	
	        MOST RECENT ☐ MOST RECENT ☐
	        LIVE BIRTH ↓ STILLBIRTH
			→ 426

420	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus after birth?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 423
421	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	

422	CHECK 421:
	
	       ONE TIME ☐ TWO OR MORE TIMES ☐
	       OR DK ↓
			→ 426

423	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 426
424	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	TIMES . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	

425	CHECK 424:
	
	   ONLY ☐ MORE ☐
	   ONE ↓ THAN ONE ↓
	a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy?
		YEARS AGO . . . . ☐☐	

426	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP/MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENT.	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 429

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE_____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . [ ][ ]	

427	Where did you get the iron tablets or syrup?
	
	Anywhere else?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		    NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . A
		    PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . . . B
		    REFERENCE HOSPITAL C
		    HEALTH CENTER . . . . D
		    HEALTH POST . E
		    FAMILY CLINIC . F
		    PUBLIC MOBILE CLINIC . G
		    OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR .
		                                                        H
		    _____
		                (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		    PRIVATE HOSPITAL I
		    PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . J
		    CONSULTATION AND TREATME . . . . K
		    GENERAL CARE ROOM L
		    CONSULTATION PRENATAL M
		    MOBILE CLINIC . . . . N
		    OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		                                                        O
		    _____
		                (SPECIFY)
		
		NGO MEDICAL SECTOR
		    NGO HOSPITAL . . . . P
		    NGO CLINIC . . . . Q
		    OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR
		                                                        R
		    _____
		                (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER_____ Y
		                (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW X	

428	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the iron tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS . . . . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
429	During this pregnancy, did you take any medicine for intestinal worms?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
430	During this pregnancy, did you receive food or cash assistance through any programs?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE_____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . .	

434	CHECK 405:
	
	PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ PREGNANCY TYPE ☐
	     1 OR 2 ↓ 3 OR 4 ↓
	
	a) Who assisted with the b) Who assisted with the
	   delivery of (NAME)? delivery of the stillbirth
	                               you had in (DATE
	   Anyone else? FROM 406)?
	
	PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND
	RECORD ALL MENTIONED.
	
	IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED,
	PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS
	WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.
		HEALTH PERSONNEL
		 DOCTOR . . . . A
		 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . B
		 AUXILIARY MIDWIFE C
		OTHER PERSON
		 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . D
		 RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . E
		
		OTHER _____ X
		            (SPECIFY)
		
		NO ONE ASSISTED . . . . Y	

435	CHECK 405:
	
	PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ PREGNANCY TYPE ☐
	     1 OR 2 ↓ 3 OR 4 ↓
	
	a) Where did you give b) Where did you deliver
	   birth to (NAME)? this stillbirth?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE,
	OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE
	NAME OF THE PLACE.
		HOME
		 HER HOME 11
		 OTHER HOME 12
		
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		 NATIONAL HOSPITAL 21
		 PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL 22
		 REFERENCE HOSPITAL 23
		 HEALTH CENTER 24
		 HEALTH POST . 25
		 FAMILY CLINIC . 26
		 PUBLIC MOBILE CLINIC . 27
		 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR .
		                                  28
		        (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		 PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31
		 PRIVATE CLINIC 32
		 CONSULTATION AND TREATME 33
		 GENERAL CARE ROOM 34
		 CONSULTATION PRENATAL 35
		 MOBILE CLINIC 36
		 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		                                  37
		        (SPECIFY)
		
		NGO MEDICAL SECTOR
		 NGO HOSPITAL 41
		 NGO CLINIC 42
		 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR
		                                  46
		  (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		        (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW 98
			→437
			
			→437

435A	During delivery (NAME) in addition to health staff, did you have someone stay with you?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE_____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
436	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ 1 OR 2 ↓ 3 OR 4 ↓ a) Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out? b) Was this stillbirth delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
437	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4	→ 440A → 445 → 488
438	After the birth, was (NAME) put on your chest?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 440A
439	Was (NAME)'s bare skin touching your bare skin?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 440A
440	How long after birth was (NAME) put on the bare skin of your chest? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . 000 HOURS . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS 2	
440A	How long after the birth was (NAME) bathed for the first time? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . 000 HOURS . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS 2	
441	When (NAME) was born, was (NAME) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
442	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 444
443	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐ . ☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐ . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998	
444	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT ☐ PRIOR LIVE BIRTH ☐ LIVE BIRTH ↓		→ 480

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE_____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
445	CHECK 435: PLACE OF DELIVERY FACILITY BIRTH: ANY CODE ☐ 21 THROUGH 46 CIRCLED ↓	CODE 11, 12, OR 96 ☐ CIRCLED	→ 464
446	Did the doctors, nurses, or other staff at the facility treat you with respect all of the time, some of the time, or not at all?	ALL OF THE TIME . . . . 1 SOME OF THE TIME . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
447	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ 1 ↓ 3 ↓ a) How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay in (FACILITY IN 435)? b) For the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM 406), how long after the baby was born did you stay in (FACILITY IN 435)? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . 2 WEEKS . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	
448	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Before you left the facility, did anyone check on your health?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 451
449	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . 2 WEEKS . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	

450	Who checked on your health at that time?
	
	PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.
		HEALTH PERSONNEL
		  DOCTOR 11
		  NURSE/MIDWIFE 12
		  AUXILIARY MIDWIFE 13
		OTHER PERSON
		  TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21
		  COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/
		    FIELD WORKER 22
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		                (SPECIFY)	

451	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT ☐ MOST RECENT ☐ LIVE BIRTH ↓ STILLBIRTH		→ 455
452	Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME'S) health -- for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for (NAME). Before (NAME) left the facility, did anyone check on (NAME'S) health?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 455

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE_____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
453	How long after delivery was (NAME)'s health first checked? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS .... 1 ☐☐ DAYS .... 2 WEEKS .... 3 DON'T KNOW 998	

454	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?
	
	PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.
		HEALTH PERSONNEL
		  DOCTOR 11
		  NURSE/MIDWIFE 12
		  AUXILIARY MIDWIFE 13
		OTHER PERSON
		  TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21
		  COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/
		    FIELD WORKER 22
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		            (SPECIFY)	

455	Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 459
456	How long after delivery did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS .... 1 ☐☐ DAYS .... 2 WEEKS .... 3 DON'T KNOW 998	

457	Who checked on your health at that time?
	
	PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.
		HEALTH PERSONNEL
		  DOCTOR 11
		  NURSE/MIDWIFE 12
		  AUXILIARY MIDWIFE 13
		OTHER PERSON
		  TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21
		  COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/
		    FIELD WORKER 22
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		            (SPECIFY)	

458	Where did the check take place?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
		HOME
		  HER HOME 11
		  OTHER HOME 12
		
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		  PUBLIC HOSPITAL 21
		  HEALTH CENTER 22
		  HEALTH POST 23
		  OTHER PUBLIC
		    SECTOR _____ 26
		            (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		  PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31
		  PRIVATE CLINIC 32
		  OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		    SECTOR _____ 36
		            (SPECIFY)
		
		NGO MEDICAL SECTOR
		  NGO HOSPITAL 41
		  NGO CLINIC 42
		  OTHER NGO MEDICAL
		    SECTOR _____ 46
		            (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		            (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE_____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . [ ][ ]	
459	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT [ ] MOST RECENT [ ] LIVE BIRTH ↓ STILLBIRTH		→ 474
460	After (NAME) left (FACILITY IN 435) did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	⌐→ 473
461	How long after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . 1 [ ][ ] DAYS . . . . 2 [ ][ ] WEEKS . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	

462	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?
	
	PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.
		HEALTH PERSONNEL
		    DOCTOR 11
		    NURSE/MIDWIFE 12
		    AUXILIARY MIDWIFE 13
		OTHER PERSON
		    TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21
		    COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/
		        FIELD WORKER 22
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		            (SPECIFY)	

463	Where did this check of (NAME) take place?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
		HOME
		    HER HOME 11
		    OTHER HOME 12
		
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		    PUBLIC HOSPITAL 21
		    HEALTH CENTER 22
		    HEALTH POST 23
		    OTHER PUBLIC
		       SECTOR _____ 26
		            (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		    PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31
		    PRIVATE CLINIC 32
		    OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		       SECTOR _____ 36
		            (SPECIFY)
		
		NGO MEDICAL SECTOR
		    NGO HOSPITAL 41
		    NGO CLINIC 42
		    OTHER NGO MEDICAL
		       SECTOR _____ 46
		            (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		            (SPECIFY)
			→ 473

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE_____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. [ ][ ]	
464	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ 1 ↓ 3 ↓ a) I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)? b) I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you delivered the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM 406)?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 468
465	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . 1 [ ][ ] DAYS . . . . 2 WEEKS . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	

466	Who checked on your health at that time?
	
	PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.
		HEALTH PERSONNEL
		   DOCTOR 11
		   NURSE/MIDWIFE 12
		   AUXILIARY MIDWIFE 13
		OTHER PERSON
		   TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21
		   COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/
		      FIELD WORKER 22
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		             (SPECIFY)	

467	Where did this first check take place?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
		HOME
		   HER HOME 11
		   OTHER HOME 12
		
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		   PUBLIC HOSPITAL 21
		   HEALTH CENTER 22
		   HEALTH POST 23
		   OTHER PUBLIC
		      SECTOR _____ 26
		            (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		   PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31
		   PRIVATE CLINIC 32
		   OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		      SECTOR _____ 36
		            (SPECIFY)
		
		NGO MEDICAL SECTOR
		   NGO HOSPITAL 41
		   NGO CLINIC 42
		   OTHER NGO MEDICAL
		      SECTOR _____ 46
		            (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		            (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE_____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
468	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT ☐ LIVE BIRTH ↓	MOST RECENT ☐ STILLBIRTH	→ 474
469	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME's) health -- for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for (NAME). After (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME's) health?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	⌐→ 473
470	How long after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	

471	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?
	
	PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.
		HEALTH PERSONNEL
		    DOCTOR 11
		    NURSE/MIDWIFE 12
		    AUXILIARY MIDWIFE 13
		OTHER PERSON
		    TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21
		    COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/
		        FIELD WORKER 22
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		                    (SPECIFY)	

472	Where did this first check of (NAME) take place?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
		HOME
		    HER HOME 11
		    OTHER HOME 12
		
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		    PUBLIC HOSPITAL 21
		    HEALTH CENTER 22
		    HEALTH POST 23
		    OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26
		                         (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		    PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31
		    PRIVATE CLINIC 32
		    OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		        SECTOR _____ 36
		                    (SPECIFY)
		
		NGO MEDICAL SECTOR
		    NGO HOSPITAL 41
		    NGO CLINIC 42
		    OTHER NGO MEDICAL
		        SECTOR _____ 46
		                    (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		                    (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE_____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
473	During the first 2 days after (NAME)'s birth, did any health care provider do the following: a) Examine the cord? b) Measure (NAME)'s temperature? c) Tell you how to recognize if your baby needs immediate medical attention? d) Talk with you about breastfeeding? e) Observe (NAME) breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) CORD . . . . 1 2 8 b) TEMPERATURE . . . . 1 2 8 c) MEDICAL ATTENTION . . . . 1 2 8 d) TALK ABOUT BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8 e) OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING . . 1 2 8	
474	During the first 2 days after the birth, did any healthcare provider do the following to you: a) Measure your blood pressure? b) Discuss your vaginal bleeding with you? c) Discuss family planning with you? d) Ask if you are not being able to urinate or to control your urination? e) Ask if you have any pain?	YES NO DK a) BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . 1 2 8 b) BLEEDING . . . . 1 2 8 c) FAMILY PLANNING . . . . 1 2 8 d) UTINATION . . . . 1 2 8 e) PAIN 1 2 8	
475	CHECK 215: IS THIS PREGNANCY THE WOMAN'S LAST PREGNANCY? YES ☐ NO ☐		→479

476	CHECK 405:
	
	PREGNANCY ☐ PREGNANCY ☐
	TYPE 1 TYPE 3 OR 5
	
	a) Has your menstrual b) Has your menstrual
	   period returned since period returned since
	   the birth of (NAME)? the pregnancy that
	                   ended in (DATE
	                   FROM 406)?
		YES 1
		NO 2	

477	CHECK 232: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?
	
	   NOT PREGNANT ☐ PREGNANT ☐
	                         OR UNSURE
			→479

478	CHECK 405:
	
	PREGNANCY ☐ PREGNANCY ☐
	TYPE 1 TYPE 3 OR 5
	
	a) Have you had sexual b) Have you had sexual
	   intercourse since the intercourse since the
	   birth of (NAME)? pregnancy that ended
	                   in (DATE FROM 406)?
		YES 1
		NO 2	

479	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . 1 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . 3 MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION 5	→488
480	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→482

481	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE
	
	   PRIOR LIVE BIRTH ☐ MOST RECENT ☐
	                        LIVE BIRTH
			→483

482	CHECK 224 FOR CHILD:
	
	                     LIVING ☐
	
	                     DEAD ☐
			→487
			
			→488

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE_____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
483	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . 000 HOURS . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS 2	
484	In the first 2 days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything other than breast milk to eat or drink – anything at all like water, infant formula?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
485	CHECK 224 FOR CHILD: LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐		→ 488
486	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
487	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday during the day or at night?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
488	CHECK 402: ANY MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ (GO TO 404 FOR THE NEXT PREGNANCY OUTCOME) ← NO MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE ☐		→ 501

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 220, 224 AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ▢ ↓ NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ▢		→ 601
502	Now I would like to ask some questions about vaccinations received by your children born in the last 3 years. (We will talk about each separately, starting with the youngest.)		
503	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 AND 218 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ▢▢		
504	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A YELLOW CARD . . . . 1 YES, HAS ONLY ANOTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 2 YES, HAS YELLOW CARD AND OTHER DOCUMEN 3 NO, NO YELLOW CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT 4	→ 507 → 507
505	Did you ever have a vaccination card (yellow card) for (NAME)?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
506	CHECK 504: CODE '2' CIRCLED ▢ ↓ CODE '4' CIRCLED ▢		→ 513
507	May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN . . . . 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . . . 2 YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . 4	→ 513
508	RECORD (NAME'S) DATE OF BIRTH FROM THE VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT.	DAY . . . . ▢▢ MONTH . . . . ▢▢ YEAR . . . . ▢▢▢▢ DATE OF BIRTH NOT ON CARD 95	

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	

509 COPY VACCINATION DATES FROM THE CARD FOR (NAME).
RECORD '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.
RECORD '00' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD IS BLANK FOR THE DOSE.

	DAY	MONTH	YEAR
BCG	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
HEPATITIS B AT BIRTH	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV)	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
DPT-HEP B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
DPT-HEP B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
DPT-HEP B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
PNEUMOCOCCAL 1	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
PNEUMOCOCCAL 2	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
PNEUMOCOCCAL 3	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
MEASLES-RUBELLA 1	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
MEASLES-RUBELLA 2	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐

510 ASK THE RESPONDENT FOR PERMISSION TO PHOTOGRAPH VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WHERE VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN. IF PERMISSION IS GRANTED, PHOTOGRAPH CARD.

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN 1
PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN,
   PERMISSION NOT RECEIVED 2
PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN,
   OTHER REASON _____ 6
              (SPECIFY)

511 CHECK 509: 'BCG' TO '[MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE] 2' ALL HAVE A DATE RECORDED OR '44' RECORDED IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN?

NO ☐   YES ☐   → 529

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ]	
512	In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 509 THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES . . . . 1 (USE THE LIST SHOWN IN CAPI TO SELECT THE OTHER VACCINATIONS GIVEN. NOTE THAT CAPI WILL CHANGE THE ANSWER IN 509 IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN FROM '00' TO '66' FOR THE SELECTED VACCINATIONS.) (THEN SKIP TO 529) NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
512A	CHECK 509: ANY VACCINATIONS RECORDED ON THE CARD? YES [ ] NO [ ] SKIP TO 529		→ 530
513	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 530
514	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
515	At or soon after birth, did (NAME) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517
516	Did (NAME) receive it within 24 hours of birth?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
517	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521
518	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine at around 6 weeks after birth or later?	6 WEEK AFTER BIRTH . . . . 1 LATER 2	
519	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . [ ]	
520	The last time (NAME) received the polio drops, did (NAME) also get an IPV(In injection in the arm to protect against polio?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
521	Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523
522	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . [ ]	
523	Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 527

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
524	How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
527	Has (NAME) ever received a measles-rubella (MR) vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles-rubella?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 529
528	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles-rubella (MR) vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
529	Where did (NAME) receive most of his/her vaccinations? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . 11 PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . . . 12 REFERENCE HOSPITAL . . . . 13 HEALTH CENTER . . . . 14 HEALTH POST . 15 FAMILY CLINIC . 16 PUBLIC MOBILE CLINIC . 17 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR . 18 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . 22 CONSULTATION AND TREATMEI . . . . 23 GENERAL CARE ROOM 24 CONSULTATION PRENATAL 25 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . 26 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** NGO HOSPITAL . . . . 31 NGO CLINIC . . . . 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER_____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
530	CHECK 220 AND 224 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY □ NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY □ (GO TO 503 FOR THE NEXT SURVIING CHILD)		→ 601

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	CHECK 220, 224, AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE □ ↓ NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY □ →		643
602	Now I would like to ask some questions about the health of your children born in the last 5 years. (We will talk about each separately, starting with the youngest.)		
603	RECORD THE NAME FROM 218 AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . □□		
604	In the last 12 months, was (NAME) given any of the following: a) Iron tablets or syrup? b) REMAQS SHOW COMMON TYPES OF TABLETS/SYRUPS/ MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT POWDERS.	YES NO DK a) TABLETS/SYRUP . . . . 1 2 8 b) REMAQS POWDER] 1 2 8	
605	In the last 6 months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
606	In the last 6 months, was (NAME) given any medicine for intestinal worms?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
607	In the last 3 months, has any healthcare provider measured: a) (NAME)'s weight? b) (NAME)'s length or height? c) Around (NAME)'s upper arm?	YES NO DK a) WEIGHT . . . . 1 2 8 b) LENGTH/HEIGHT . . . . 1 2 8 c) UPPER ARM 1 2 8	
608	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618

NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐		
609	CHECK 486: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING? YES ☐ NO/ NOT ☐ a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea, including breast milk. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat	b) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . 3 MORE . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
610	When (NAME) had diarrhea, was (NAME) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?		MUCH LESS . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . 3 MORE . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8
611	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?		YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 → 615

NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
612	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**PUBLIC SECTOR** 　　NATIONAL HOSPITAL　　. . . . . A 　　PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL　　. . . . . . . B 　　REFERENCE HOSPITAL　　. . . . . C 　　HEALTH CENTER　. . . . . D 　　HEALTH POST　.　　　　　　　　　　　 E 　　FAMILY CLINIC　.　　　　　　　　　　 F 　　PUBLIC MOBILE CLINIC . 　　　　　 G 　　OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR　. 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　H 　　　　　　　　　(SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** 　　PRIVATE HOSPITAL　. . . . . I 　　PRIVATE CLINIC　. J 　　CONSULTATION AND TREATMEI . . . . K 　　GENERAL CARE ROOM　　　　　　　 L 　　CONSULTATION PRENATAL　　　　　 M 　　MOBILE CLINIC . . . . N 　　OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　O 　　　　　　　　　(SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** 　　NGO HOSPITAL . . . . P 　　NGO CLINIC . . . . Q 　　OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　R 　　　　　　　　　(SPECIFY) OTHER_____ Y 　　　　　　　　　(SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW　. X	
613	CHECK 612:　　　　　　　　　TWO OR 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　MORE 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　CODES ☐ 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　CIRCLED ↓　　　ONLY ONE ☐ 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　CODE CIRCLED		→ 615
614	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.	FIRST PLACE　. . . . . ☐	
615	Was (NAME) given any of the following at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhea: a) A fluid made from a special packet called ORALITE b) ORALITE or other pre-packaged ORS liquid? c) Zinc tablets or syrup? d) Homemade fluid	YES　NO　DK a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET　. .　1　　2　　8 b) ORS LIQUID . . . .　1　　2　　8 c) ZINC　. . . . .　1　　2　　8 d) HOMEMADE FLUID . . . .　1　　2　　8	

NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐ ☐		

616	CHECK 615:
	
	ANY 'YES' ☐ ALL 'NO' ☐
	                                OR 'DK' ↓
	a) Was anything else b) Was anything given to
	   given to treat the treat the diarrhea?
	   diarrhea?
		YES 1
		NO 2
		DON'T KNOW 8
			⤷618

617	CHECK 615:
	
	ANY 'YES' ☐ ALL 'NO' ☐
	                                OR 'DK' ↓
	a) What else was given to b) What was given to
	   treat the diarrhea? treat the diarrhea?
	
	RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.
		PILL OR SYRUP
		 ANTIBIOTIC . . . . A
		 ANTIMOTILITY . . . . B
		 OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC
		    OR ANTIMOTILITY) C
		 UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . . D
		
		INJECTION
		 ANTIBIOTIC . . . . E
		 NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . . F
		 UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . . G
		
		(IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . H
		
		HOME REMEDY/HERBAL MEDICINE I
		
		OTHER _____ X
		            (SPECIFY)	

618	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	⤷621
619	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) have blood taken from (NAME)'s finger or heel for testing?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
620	Were you told by a healthcare provider that (NAME) had malaria?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
621	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
622	Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→624
623	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY . . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→625

624	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER?
	
	        YES ☐ ↓ NO OR
	                                        DON'T KNOW ☐
			→634

625	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→630

NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	

626	Where did you seek advice or treatment?
	
	Anywhere else?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		  NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . A
		  PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . . . B
		  REFERENCE HOSPITAL C
		  HEALTH CENTER . . . . D
		  HEALTH POST . E
		  FAMILY CLINIC . F
		  PUBLIC MOBILE CLINIC . G
		  OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR .
		  _____ H
		  (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		  PRIVATE HOSPITAL I
		  PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . J
		  CONSULTATION AND TREATMEI . . . . K
		  GENERAL CARE ROOM L
		  CONSULTATION PRENATAL M
		  MOBILE CLINIC . . . . N
		  OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		  _____ O
		  (SPECIFY)
		
		NGO MEDICAL SECTOR
		  NGO HOSPITAL . . . . P
		  NGO CLINIC . . . . Q
		  OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR
		
		  _____ R
		  (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER_____ Y
		  (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW X	

627	CHECK 626: TWO OR MORE CODES ☐ CIRCLED ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → 629		
628	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 626.	FIRST PLACE . . . . ☐	
629	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS . . . . ☐☐	
630	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any medicine for the illness?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 634

NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ]	

631	What medicine did (NAME) take?
	
	Any other medicine?
	
	RECORD ALL MENTIONED.
	
	IF MEDICINE NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE OR PRESCRIPTION.
		ANTIMALARIAL MEDICINE
		ARTEMISININ COMBINATION
		    THERAPY (ACT) . . . . A
		SP/FANSIDAR . . . . B
		CHLOROQUINE C
		AMODIAQUINE . . . . D
		QUININE
		    PILLS . . . . E
		    INJECTION/IV . . . . F
		ARTESUNATE
		    RECTAL . . . . G
		    INJECTION/IV . . . . H
		
		OTHER
		    ANTIMALARIAL _____ I
		                     (SPECIFY)
		
		ANTIBIOTIC MEDICINE
		AMOXICILLIN . . . . J
		COTRIMOXAZOLE . . . . K
		OTHER PILL/SYRUP L
		OTHER INJECTION/IV . . . . M
		
		OTHER MEDICINE
		ASPIRIN . . . . N
		PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/
		    ACETAMINOPHEN . . . . O
		IBUPROFEN . . . . P
		
		OTHER _____ X
		                     (SPECIFY)
		
		DON'T KNOW . . . . Z	

634	CHECK 220 AND 224 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY?
	
	    MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN NO MORE SURVIVING
	    BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE [ ] CHILDREN BORN [ ]
	          THE SURVEY 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE
	                     THE SURVEY
	    (GO TO 603 FOR THE NEXT
	        SURVIVING CHILD)
		→ 635

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
635	CHECK 220 AND 226, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ NONE ☐		→ 643
	(NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER) ↓		

636	Now I would like to ask you about liquids that (NAME FROM 635) had yesterday during the day or at night. Please tell me about all drinks, whether (NAME) had them at home, or somewhere else. Yesterday during the day or at night, did (NAME) drink:			
			YES	NO	DK
	a) Plain water?	a) 1	2	8
	b) Infant formula or powdered milks such as France Bebe, Dumex, Similax, or Nutrilatt?	b) 1	2	8
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES ☐ DRANK FORMULA		8
	c) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk?	c) 1	2	8
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES ☐ DRANK MILK		8
	IF YES: Was the milk a sweet or flavored type of milk?	SWEET/ FLAVORED 1	2	8
	d) Yogurt drinks?	c) 1	2	8
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES ☐ DRANK YOGURT		8
	IF YES: Was the yogurt drink a sweet or flavored type of yogurt drink?	SWEET/ FLAVORED 1	2	8
	e) Soymilk, Lactasoy, or green bean milk?	d) 1	2	8
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES ☐ DRANK MILK		8
	IF YES: Was the milk a sweet or flavored type of milk?	SWEET/ FLAVORED 1	2	8
	f) Condensed milk?	e) 1	2	8
	g) Fruit juice, fruit drink, sugarcane juice (tuk ampov),	f) 1	2	8
	h) Soft drinks like Coca Cola, Fanta, Sprite, Pepsi, Bacchus, or M-150?	g) 1	2	8
	i) Tea?	h) 1	2	8
	IF YES: Was the drink sweetened?	SWEETENED . . 1	2	8
	j) Clear broth or clear soup?	i) 1	2	8
	k) Any other liquids?	j) 1	2	8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	IF YES: What was the drink? Was the drink sweetened?	OTHER DRINK(S) _____ (SPECIFY) SWEETENED . . 1 2 8	
637	Now I would like to ask you about foods that (NAME) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in foods your child ate whether at home or somewhere else. I will ask you about different types of foods, and I would like to know whether your child ate the food even if it was combined with other foods. Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient used in a small amount to add flavor to a dish. Yesterday during the day or at night, did (NAME) eat: a) Yogurt, other than yogurt drinks? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	 YES NO DK a) . . . . 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES [ ] 8 ATE YOGURT	
	b) Bobor krub kroeung or other porridge, rice, Khmer rice pancake (num banh chhev), glass noodles (kuy teav), bread, Khmer noodle (num banhchok), or corn?	b) 1 2 8	
	c) Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	c) 1 2 8	
	d) Potato (damlong barain), cassava (damlong cheu), white or purple sweet potato (damlong chvea), cassava noodle (damlong mi), taro, local potato (damlong daikla), or green banana?	d) 1 2 8	
	e) Ivy gourd leaves (slek bas), moringa leaves (slek m'rom), green amaranth (slek pty), morning glory, bok choy (speytteu), mustard greens, or pumpkin	e) 1 2 8	
	f) Sweet leaf bush (slek ngob), cassava leaves, spinach, tree spinach (chaya), kale, or wild greens (slek prech)?	c) 1 2 8	
	g) Any other vegetables, such as tomato, eggplant, cauliflower (pakakhatna), winter melon (tra lach),	f) 1 2 8	
	h) Ripe mango, ripe papaya, or passion fruit?	g) 1 2 8	
	i) Any other fruits, such as banana, orange, watermelon, rambutan, durian, or other fruit?	h) 1 2 8	
	j) Liver, kidney, heart, lung, or blood?	i) 1 2 8	
	k) Sausage or ham?	j) 1 2 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	l) Any other meat, such as beef, buffalo, pork, frog, wild animal, chicken, or duck?	k) 1 2 8	
	m) Duck eggs or chicken eggs?	l) 1 2 8	
	n) Fish (trey), seafood, eel, small shrimp (kompers),	m) 1 2 8	
	o) Sandek, sunflower seed, pumpkin seed, or watermelon seed?	n) 1 2 8	
	p) Western cheese	o) 1 2 8	
	q) Cricket, bug bacon, cockroach, snail, spider, termite, or grasshopper?	o) 1 2 8	
	r) Any sweets (bang em) such as cake, dessert soup, cookies, sweet popcorn, candy (skar krop), chocolate, or ice cream?	p) 1 2 8	
	s) Chips, French fries, or noodles such as Mama?	q) 1 2 8	
	t) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food? IF YES: What was the food? MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL FOOD BELONGS TO, RECORD THE NAME OF THE FOOD.	r) . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER FOOD(S) _____ (SPECIFY)	
638	CHECK 637 (CATEGORIES 'a' THROUGH 'r'): NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐_____		→ 640
639	Did (NAME) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?	YES . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 637 TO RECORD ← FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) (THEN CONTINUE TO 640) ← NO 2	 → 641
640	How many times did (NAME) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
641	In the last 6 months, did any healthcare provider or community health worker talk with you about how or what to feed your child?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

642	The last time (NAME) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE 01
		PUT/RINSED
		  INTO TOILET OR LATRINE 02
		PUT/RINSED
		  INTO DRAIN OR DITCH 03
		THROWN INTO GARBAGE 04
		BURIED 05
		LEFT IN THE OPEN 06
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		(SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
643	Now I'd like to ask you about foods and drinks that you ate or drank yesterday during the day or night, whether you ate it at home or somewhere else. I am interested in whether you had the food items I will mention even if they were combined with other foods. Please include snacks or small meals as well as main meals. Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient used in a small amount to add flavor to a dish. Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat or drink:				
			YES	NO	DK
	a) Rice, Khmer rice pancake (num banh chhev), glass noodles (kuy teav), bread, Khmer noodle (num banhchok), porridge, or corn?	a)	1	2	8
	b) Carrot, pumpkin, or sweet potato that is yellow or orange inside?	b)	1	2	8
	c) Potato (damlong barain), cassava (damlong cheu), white or purple sweet potato (damlong chvea), cassava noodle (damlong mi), taro, local potato (damlong daikla), or green banana?	c)	1	2	8
	d) Ivy gourd leaves (slek bas), moringa leaves (slek m'rom), green amaranth (slek pty), morning glory, bok choy (speytteu), mustard greens, or pumpkin	d)	1	2	8
	e) Sweet leaf bush (slek ngob), cassava leaves, spinach, tree spinach (chaya), kale, or wild greens (slek prech)?	e)	1	2	8
	f) Any other vegetables, such as tomato, eggplant, cauliflower (pakakhatna), winter melon (tra lach),	f)	1	2	8
	g) Ripe mango, ripe papaya, or passion fruit?	g)	1	2	8
	h) Any other fruits, such as banana, orange, watermelon, rambutan, durian, or other fruit?	h)	1	2	8
	i) Liver, kidney, heart, lung, or blood?	i)	1	2	8
	j) Sausage or ham?	j)	1	2	8
	k) Any other meat, such as beef, buffalo, pork, frog,	k)	1	2	8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
l)	Duck eggs or chicken eggs?	l) 1 2 8	
m)	Fish (trey), seafood, eel, small shrimp (kompers), canned fish, or fermented fish (pa'ork)?	m) 1 2 8	
n)	Soybean, mung bean (sandek bay), pigeon pea (angkoy bean), red mung bean (sandek krohom), or soymilk?	n) 1 2 8	
o)	Peanuts, sunflower seed, pumpkin seed, or watermelon seed?	o) 1 2 8	
p)	Milk, milk coffee, milk tea, or yogurt?	p) 1 2 8	
q)	Cricket, bug bacon, cockroach, snail, spider, termite, or grasshopper?	q) 1 2 8	
r)	Any sweets (bang em) such as cake, dessert soup, cookies, sweet popcorn, candy (skar krop), chocolate, or ice cream?	r) 1 2 8	
s)	Chips, French fries, or noodles such as Mama?	s) 1 2 8	
t)	Fruit juice, fruit drink, sugarcane juice (tuk ampov), or fruit shake?	t) 1 2 8	
u)	Soft drinks like Coca Cola, Fanta, Sprite, Pepsi, Bacchus, or M-150?	u) 1 2 8	
v)	Sweetened tea, sweetened coffee, coffee frappe, chocolate frappe, or green tea frappe?	v) 1 2 8	
w)	Any other foods?	w) 1 2 8	
wa)	Any other food or drink?	wa) 1 2 8	
x)	Any other food or drink?	x) 1 2 8	
	MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL DRINK OR FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL DRINK OR FOOD BELONGS TO, RECORD THE NAME OF THE DRINK OR		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 706 → 709
702	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN . . . . 2 NO 3	 → 721
703	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	
704	CHECK 702: YES, ☐ YES, ☐ FORMERLY MARRIED ↓ LIVED WITH A MAN		→ 714
705	Did you have a marriage certificate for your last marriage?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 714 → 707
706	Do you have a marriage certificate for this marriage?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 709
707	Was this marriage ever registered with the civil authority?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	CHECK 701: YES, ☐ NO, ☐ CURRENTLY NOT IN A UNION MARRIED ↓		→ 714
709	Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
710	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . . ☐☐	
714	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715	CHECK 714: MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE ☐↓ MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE ☐↓ a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? b) Now I would like to ask about your first (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH .... ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH .... 98 YEAR .... ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 717
716	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE .... ☐☐	
717	CHECK 714: MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE ☐↓ MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE ☐		→ 721
718	CHECK 701: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐↓ YES, LIVING WITH A MAN ☐↓ NO, NOT IN A UNION ☐		→ 721
719	Now I'd like to ask you about your current (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH .... ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH .... 98 YEAR .... ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 721
720	How old were you when you first started living with your current (husband/partner)?	AGE .... ☐☐	
721	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
722	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE .... 00 AGE IN YEARS .... ☐☐	→ 738
723	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO .... 1 ☐☐ WEEKS AGO .... 2 ☐☐ MONTHS AGO .... 3 ☐☐ YEARS AGO .... 4 ☐☐	→ 737

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
724	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT ☐ OR UNSURE ↓	PREGNANT ☐	→ 727
725	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner do something or use any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 727
726	Which method did you use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF CODES 'G' OR 'H' ARE CIRCLED, SKIP TO 728 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . B IUD . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . E PILL . . . . F CONDOM . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . I STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . Y	⌐→ 728
727	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 730
728	What is the brand name of the condom used? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	NAK KAPEAR . . . . 01 NUMBER ONE . . . . 02 OK . . . . 03 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

729	From where did you obtain the condom the last time?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		   NATIONAL HOSPITAL 11
		   PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL 12
		   REFERENCE HOSPITAL 13
		   HEALTH CENTER 14
		   HEALTH POST . 15
		   FAMILY CLINIC . 16
		   PUBLIC MOBILE CLINIC . 17
		   OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR . 18
		
		   _____
		         (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		   PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21
		   PRIVATE CLINIC 22
		   CONSULTATION AND TREATMEI 23
		   GENERAL CARE ROOM 24
		   CONSULTATION PRENATAL 25
		   MOBILE CLINIC 26
		   OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		
		   _____ 27
		         (SPECIFY)
		
		NGO MEDICAL SECTOR
		   NGO HOSPITAL 31
		   NGO CLINIC 32
		   OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR
		
		   _____ 36
		         (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		          (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW 98	

730	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse?
	
	IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married?
	
	IF YES, RECORD '2'.
	IF NO, RECORD '3'.
		HUSBAND 1
		LIVE-IN PARTNER 2
		BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH
		   RESPONDENT 3
		CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4
		CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5
		
		OTHER _____ 6
		           (SPECIFY)	

731	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 737
732	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
733	What was your relationship to this second person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
734	Apart from these two people, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 737
735	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this third person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
736	What was your relationship to this third person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
737	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
738	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION.	YES NO CHILDREN <10 . . . . 1 2 MALE ADULTS . . . . 1 2 FEMALE ADULTS 1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 307: NOT ASKED ☐ NEITHER ARE ☐ STERILIZED ↓	HE OR SHE ☐ STERILIZED	→ 813
802	CHECK 232: PREGNANT ☐ ↓	NOT PREGNANT ☐ OR UNSURE	→ 804
803	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805 → 812
804	Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	 → 807 → 813 → 811
805	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT ☐ PREGNANT ☐ OR UNSURE ↓ ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? b) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . 994 AFTER MARRIAGE . . . . 995 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	 → 811 → 813 → 811
806	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT ☐ PREGNANT ☐ OR UNSURE ↓		→ 812
807	CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ☐ CURRENTLY ☐ ASKED ↓ USING		→ 813
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS ☐ NOT ☐ '00-23' MONTHS ☐ OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ↓ ASKED ↓ OR '00-01' YEAR		→ 812

809	CHECK 723:
	
	            YEARS ☐
	            AGO
	DAYS, WEEKS OR ☐ NOT ☐
	MONTHS AGO ↓ ASKED
			→ 811
			
			→ 811

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

810	CHECK 804:
	
	WANTS TO HAVE ☐ / WANTS NO MORE/ ☐
	A/ANOTHER CHILD / NONE
	
	a) You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? / b) You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?
	
	Any other reason? / Any other reason?
	
	RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.
		NOT MARRIED . . . . A
		
		FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS
		 NOT HAVING SEX . . . . B
		 INFREQUENT SEX C
		 MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY . . . . D
		 CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . E
		 NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE
		  LAST BIRTH . . . . F
		 BREASTFEEDING . . . . G
		 UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC . . . . H
		
		OPPOSITION TO USE
		 RESPONDENT OPPOSED I
		 HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED . . . . J
		 OTHERS OPPOSED . . . . K
		 RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION L
		
		LACK OF KNOWLEDGE
		 KNOWS NO METHOD . . . . M
		 KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . N
		
		METHOD-RELATED REASONS
		 INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . O
		 CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING . . . . . P
		 METHODS COULD CAUSE INFERTILITY . . Q
		 INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL
		  PROCESSES . . . . R
		 OTHER SIDE EFFECTS . . . . S
		
		COST/ACCESS/AVAILABILITY
		 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . . T
		 COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . U
		 PREFERRED METHOD
		  NOT AVAILABLE V
		 NO METHOD AVAILABLE . . . . W
		
		OTHER _____ X
		   (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW . . . . Z	

811	CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ☐ / YES, ☐ ASKED / CURRENTLY USING		→ 813
812	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
813	CHECK 224: HAS LIVING ☐ / NO LIVING ☐ CHILDREN / CHILDREN a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? / b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . 00 NUMBER . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 815 → 815
814	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815	In the last 12 months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone? e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram? f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure? g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard? h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?	YES NO a) RADIO . . . . 1 2 b) TELEVISION . . . . 1 2 c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE . . . . 1 2 d) MOBILE PHONE . . . . 1 2 e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/ INSTAGRAM . . . . 1 2 f) POSTER/LEAFLET/BROCHURE . . . . . 1 2 g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD . . . . 1 2 h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/EVENTS . . 1 2	
816	OPTIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC QUESTIONS ON MEDIA MESSAGES ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING.		
817	CHECK 701: YES, ☐ YES, ☐ NO, ☐ CURRENTLY LIVING NOT IN A UNION MARRIED ↓ WITH A MAN ↓	→ 901

818	Who usually makes the decision on whether or not you should use contraception, you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT 1
		HUSBAND/PARTNER 2
		RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER
		    JOINTLY 3
		SOMEONE ELSE 4
		OTHER _____ 6
		                 (SPECIFY)
			⌐→ 820
			
			⌐→ 820

819	When making this decision with your (husband/partner), would you say that your opinion is more important, equally important, or less important than your (husband's/partner's) opinion?	MORE IMPORTANT . . . . 1 EQUALLY IMPORTANT . . . . 2 LESS IMPORTANT 3	
820	Has your husband/partner or any other family member ever tried to pressure you to become pregnant when you did not want to become pregnant?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
821	CHECK 307: NOT ASKED ☐ NEITHER ARE ☐ HE OR SHE ARE ☐ ↓ STERILIZED ↓ STERILIZED	→ 901
822	Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER . . . . 1 MORE CHILDREN . . . . 2 FEWER CHILDREN . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ ☐ LIVING WITH A MAN ↓	NOT IN ☐ UNION —————————	→ 909
902	How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS .... ☐☐	
903	Did your (husband/partner) ever attend school?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 906
904	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY .... 1 SECONDARY .... 2 HIGHER .... 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 906
905	What was the highest grade he completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE .... ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
906	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 7 days?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 908
907	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 12 months?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 909
908	What is your (husband's/partner's) occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	
909	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last 7 days?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 913
910	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last 7 days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 913
911	Although you did not work in the last 7 days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 913
912	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 917
913	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	
914	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER .... 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE .... 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
915	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
916	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
917	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐		→ 925
918	CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐		→ 921

919	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1
		HUSBAND/PARTNER 2
		RESPONDENT AND
		    HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3
		
		OTHER _____ 6
		                    (SPECIFY)	

920	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM . . . . 1 LESS THAN HIM . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 922

921	Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1
		HUSBAND/PARTNER 2
		RESPONDENT AND
		    HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3
		HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS
		    NO EARNINGS 4
		
		OTHER _____ 6
		                    (SPECIFY)	

922	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
924	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 928
926	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any house you own?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	⎱→ 928
927	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
928	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 931
929	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any land you own?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	⎱→ 931
930	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS		CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES./ LISTEN.	PRES./ NOT LISTEN.	NOT PRES.	
		CHILDREN < 10 1	2	3	
		HUSBAND 1	2	3	
		OTHER MALES 1	2	3	
		OTHER FEMALES 1	2	3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS		CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
932	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food?	YES	NO	DK	
		a) GOES OUT 1	2	8	
		b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN . . 1	2	8	
		c) ARGUES 1	2	8	
		d) REFUSES SEX 1	2	8	
		e) BURNS FOOD 1	2	8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1000	Now I would like to talk about HIV and AIDS.		
1001	Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 1040
1002	CHECK 111: AGE 15-24 YEARS ☐ ↓ 25 YEARS OR OLDER ☐		→ 1008
1003	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1005	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1007	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1008	Have you heard of ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines that treat HIV?	YES .... 1 NO 2	
1009	Are there any special medicines that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1009A	Are there any medicine to be taken within 72 hours to reduce chance of getting infected after HIV exposure, e/g after being raped, needle prick injury for health care workers?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1010	Have you heard of PrEP, a medicine taken daily that can prevent a person from getting HIV?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 1012
1011	Do you approve of people who take a pill every day to prevent getting HIV?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1012	CHECK 220 AND 223: NO LIVE BIRTHS ☐ LAST LIVE BIRTH 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ ↓ LAST LIVE BIRTH 24 MONTHS OR MORE BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐		→ 1024 → 1024
1013	CHECK 412 FOR LAST LIVE BIRTH ('TYPE 1'): HAD ANTENATAL CARE ☐ ↓ NO ANTENATAL CARE ☐		→ 1018
1014	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
1015	Were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care while you were pregnant with (NAME)?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 1018

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1016	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** 　NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . 11 　PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . . . 12 　REFERENCE HOSPITAL . . . . 13 　HEALTH CENTER . . . . 14 　HEALTH POST . 15 　FAMILY CLINIC . 16 　PUBLIC MOBILE CLINIC . 17 　OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR . 18 　　_____ 　　　　　　(SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** 　PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . 21 　PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . 22 　CONSULTATION AND TREATMEI . . . . 23 　GENERAL CARE ROOM 24 　CONSULTATION PRENATAL 25 　MOBILE CLINIC . . . . 26 　OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 　　_____ 27 　　　　　　(SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** 　NGO HOSPITAL . . . . 31 　NGO CLINIC . . . . 32 　OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR 　　_____ 36 　　　　　　(SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 　　　　　　(SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
1017	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
1018	CHECK 435 FOR LAST LIVE BIRTH ('TYPE 1'): 　　　ANY CODE ☐　　　　　OTHER ☐ _____ 　　　'21-46' CIRCLED ↓		→ 1021
1019	Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born, were you tested for HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1021
1020	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1022
1021	CHECK 1015: 　　　YES ☐　　　　　NO OR ☐ 　　　　↓　　　　　　NOT ASKED		→ 1024
1022	Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1025

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1023	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	1028
1024	Have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	1032
1025	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	

1026	Where was the test done?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		    PUBLIC HOSPITAL 11
		    HEALTH CENTER 12
		    STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER 13
		    FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 14
		    MOBILE HTC SERVICES 15
		    OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR
		
		        _____ 16
		               (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		    PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21
		    PRIVATE CLINIC 22
		    PRIVATE DOCTOR 23
		    STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER 24
		    PHARMACY 25
		    MOBILE HTC SERVICES 26
		    OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		
		        _____ 27
		               (SPECIFY)
		
		NGO MEDICAL SECTOR
		    NGO HOSPITAL 31
		    NGO CLINIC 32
		    OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR
		
		        _____ 36
		               (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER SOURCE
		    HOME 41
		    WORKPLACE 42
		    CORRECTIONAL FACILITY 43
		
		    OTHER _____ 96
		               (SPECIFY)	

1027	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	1031

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1028	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . 2 INDETERMINATE . . . . 3 DECLINED TO ANSWER . . . . 4 DID NOT RECEIVE TEST RESULT 5	⎤ ⎥→ 1031 ⎦
1029	In what month and year did you receive your first HIV-positive test result?	MONTH . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . 9998 SAME DATE AS LAST HIV TEST 95	
1030	Are you currently taking ARVs, that is antiretroviral medicines? By currently, I mean that you may have missed some doses but you are still taking ARVs.	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1031	How many times have you been tested for HIV in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE, IF NUMBER OF TESTS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF HIV TESTS . . . . ☐☐	
1032	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1034
1033	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
1034	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1035	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

1036	CHECK 1028:
	
	          CODE '1' ☐ OTHER ☐
	          CIRCLED ↓
			→ 1040

1037	Now I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences living with HIV. Have you disclosed your HIV status to anyone other than me?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
1038	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I have felt ashamed because of my HIV status.	AGREE . . . . 1 DISAGREE 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

1039	Please tell me if the following things have happened to you, of if you think they have happened to you, because of your HIV status in the last 12 months:
	
	 a) People have talked badly about me because of my HIV status.
	
	 b) Someone else disclosed my HIV status without my permission.
	
	 c) I have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of my HIV status.
	
	 d) Healthcare workers talked badly about me because of my HIV status.
	
	 e) Healthcare workers yelled at me, scolded me, called me names, or verbally abused me in another way because of my HIV status.
		YES NO
		
		 a) PEOPLE TALK BADLY 1 2
		
		 b) DISCLOSED STATUS 1 2
		
		 c) VERBALLY INSULTED 1 2
		
		 d) HEALTHCARE WORKERS
		     TALKED BADLY 1 2
		
		 e) HEALTHCARE WORKERS
		     VERBALLY ABUSED 1 2	

1040	CHECK 1001: HEARD ABOUT ☐ NOT HEARD ABOUT ☐ HIV OR AIDS HIV OR AIDS a) Apart from HIV, have b) Have you heard about you heard about other infections that can be infections that can be transmitted through transmitted through sexual contact? sexual contact?	YES .... 1 NO 2	
1041	CHECK 722: HAS HAD SEXUAL ☐ NEVER HAD SEXUAL ☐ INTERCOURSE INTERCOURSE		→ 1046
1042	CHECK 1040: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 1044
1043	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1044	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1045	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1046	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1047	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1048	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ ☐ NOT IN UNION ☐ LIVING WITH A MAN		→ 1101
1049	Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
1050	Could you ask your (husband/partner) to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1101	How long does it take in minutes to go from your home to the nearest healthcare facility, which could be a hospital, a health clinic, a medical doctor, or a health post?	MINUTES . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
1102	How do you travel to this healthcare facility from your home? IF MORE THAN ONE WAY OF TRAVEL IS MENTIONED, CIRCLE THE ONE HIGHEST ON THE LIST.	**MOTORIZED** CAR/TRUCK . . . . 01 PUBLIC BUS . . . . 02 MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER . . . . 03 BOAT WITH MOTOR . . . . 04 **NOT MOTORIZED** ANIMAL-DRAWN CART . . . . 05 BICYCLE . . . . 06 BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR . . . . 07 WALKING . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1103	Has a doctor or other healthcare provider examined your breasts to check for breast cancer?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1104	Now I'm going to ask you about tests a healthcare worker can do to check for cervical cancer, which is cancer in the cervix. The cervix connects the womb to the vagina. To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. Then the healthcare worker will use a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or HPV test. Another method is called a VIA or Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid. In this test, the healthcare worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction.		
1105	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker ever tested you for cervical cancer?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1106	Now I would like to ask you some questions on smoking and tobacco use. Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1108
1107	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . [ ][ ]	
1108	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1110
1109	What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	KRETEKS . . . . A PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . B CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . C WATER PIPE . . . . D SNUFF BY MOUTH . . . . E SNUFF BY NOSE . . . . F CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . G BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1110	Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever consumed any alcohol, such as beer, wine, spirits, or other alcohol?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1113

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1111	We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of other alcohol. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY,' CODE'95'.	DID NOT HAVE EVEN ONE DRINK . . . . 00 NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . ☐☐ EVERY DAY/ALMOST EVERY DAY 95	→ 1113
1112	In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS . . . . ☐☐	
1113	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem: a) Getting permission to go to the doctor? b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment? c) The distance to the health facility? d) Not wanting to go alone?	BIG NOT A BIG PROBLEM PROBLEM a) PERMISSION TO GO . . . . . 1 2 b) GETTING MONEY . . . . 1 2 c) DISTANCE . . . . 1 2 d) GO ALONE 1 2	
1114	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1116

1115	What type of health insurance are you covered by?
	
	RECORD ALL MENTIONED.
		MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/
		   COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH
		   INSURANCE . . . . A
		HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH
		   EMPLOYER . . . . B
		SOCIAL SECURITY C
		OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED
		   COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . D
		
		OTHER _____ X
		             (SPECIFY)	

1116	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . ☐☐	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV00	CHECK COVER PAGE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? WOMAN SELECTED ☐ FOR THIS SECTION ↓ WOMAN ☐ NOT SELECTED		NEXT SECT.
DV01	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED . . . . 1 ↓ PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE . . . . 2 ⟶		DV37
DV02	READ TO THE RESPONDENT: Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in [COUNTRY]. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.		
DV03	CHECK 701 AND 702: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ⟶ DV06 NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ⟶ DV06 (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER')		DV06 DV06
DV04	You have said that you are not married and are not living with a man as if married. Are you currently in an intimate relationship with a man even if you are not living with him?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	DV06
DV05	Have you ever been in an intimate relationship with a man even if you did not ever live with him?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	DV19

DV06

Now, I am going to ask you about some situations that can happen between some women and their (husband/male partner).

A. Please tell me if these descriptions apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner).

B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?

	EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
b) He wrongly (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

DV07

Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner).

A. Did your (last) (husband/male partner) ever:

B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?

	EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	YES 1 NO 2 →		1	2	3
b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?	YES 1 NO 2 →		1	2	3
c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES 1 NO 2 →		1	2	3

DV08

A. Did your (last) (husband/male partner) ever do any of the following things to you:

B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?

	EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES 1 NO 2 →		1	2	3
b) slap you?	YES 1 NO 2 →		1	2	3
c) twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES 1 NO 2 →		1	2	3
d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES 1 NO 2 →		1	2	3
e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES 1 NO 2 →		1	2	3
f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES 1 NO 2 →		1	2	3
g) attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?	YES 1 NO 2 →		1	2	3
h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 →		1	2	3
i) physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 →		1	2	3
j) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 →		1	2	3

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV09	CHECK DV08A (a-j): AT LEAST ONE ☐ NOT A SINGLE ☐ 'YES' ↓ 'YES'		→ DV11
DV10	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/male partner) did to you: a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches? b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns? c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?	 YES .... 1 NO .... 2 YES .... 1 NO .... 2 YES .... 1 NO 2	
DV11	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/male partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ DV13
DV12	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/male partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN .... 1 SOMETIMES .... 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
DV13	Does (did) your (last) (husband/male partner) drink alcohol?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ DV15
DV14	How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN .... 1 SOMETIMES .... 2 NEVER 3	
DV15	Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/male partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID .... 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID .... 2 NEVER AFRAID 3	
DV16	A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/male partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner that you may have ever had.	B. How long ago did this last happen?	

	EVER	0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER	
a) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?	HAS NEVER HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER .... 6 YES 1 → NO 2 ↓	 1	 2	 3	→ DV17
b) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	YES 1 → NO 2 ↓	1	2	3	
c) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES 1 → NO 2 ↓	1	2	3	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV17	CHECK DV08A (h-j) AND DV16A (b): AT LEAST ONE ☐ NOT A SINGLE ☐ 'YES' ↓ YES		→ DV19
DV18	How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by any current or previous husband or male partner?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
DV19	CHECK 212 AND 232: CURRENTLY PREGNANT ☐ NOT PREGNANT ☐ 232=1 OR 232=2 AND HAD ONE OR MORE PAST NO PAST PREGNANCIES ↓ PREGNANCIES 212>0 212=0		→ DV22
DV20	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ DV22
DV21	Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . B FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . C SISTER/BROTHER . . . . D DAUGHTER/SON . . . . E OTHER RELATIVE . . . . F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . G CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . H FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . I MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . J FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . K OTHER IN-LAW . . . . L TEACHER . . . . M SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . N EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . O POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
DV22	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/EVER ☐ NEVER MARRIED/ ☐ LIVED WITH A MAN/ NEVER HAD EVER HAD A A MALE PARTNER MALE PARTNER ↓ ↓ a) From the time you were 15 b) From the time you were 15 years old, has anyone years old has anyone hit you, other than a husband or slapped you, kicked you, or male partner, hit you, done anything else to hurt you slapped you, kicked you, physically? or done anything else to hurt you physically? Remember, I do not want you to include any husband or any other male partner.	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ DV25

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV23	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER .... A FATHER/STEP-FATHER .... B SISTER/BROTHER .... C DAUGHTER/SON .... D OTHER RELATIVE .... E CURRENT BOYFRIEND .... F FORMER BOYFRIEND .... G MOTHER-IN-LAW .... H FATHER-IN-LAW .... I OTHER IN-LAW .... J TEACHER .... K SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE .... L EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK .. M POLICE/SOLDIER .... N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
DV24	In the last 12 months, how often (has this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN .... 1 SOMETIMES .... 2 NOT AT ALL 3	

DV25	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05:
	
	EVER MARRIED/ NEVER MARRIED/
	EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ ☐ NEVER HAD ☐
	      EVER HAD A A MALE PARTNER
	    MALE PARTNER ↓
			→ DV27

DV26	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? Remember I do not want you to include any husband or male partner.	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ DV28 → DV31
DV27	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ DV31

DV28	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05:
	
	EVER MARRIED/EVER NEVER MARRIED/
	LIVED WITH A MAN/ ☐ NEVER HAD A ☐
	    EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER
	  MALE PARTNER ↓
	
	a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by anyone, not including any husband or any other male partner? b) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?
		AGE IN COMPLETED
		   YEARS .... ☐☐
		
		DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV29	Who has forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FATHER/STEP-FATHER .... A BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER .... B OTHER RELATIVE .... C CURRENT BOYFRIEND .... D FORMER BOYFRIEND .... E IN-LAW .... F OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE ..... G FAMILY FRIEND .... H TEACHER .... I SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE .... J EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK .. K POLICE/SOLDIER .... L PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER .... M STRANGER .... N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
DV30	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/EVER ☐ NEVER MARRIED/ ☐ LIVED WITH A MAN/ NEVER HAD A MALE EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER PARTNER a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? │ b) In the last 12 months, has anyone forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	YES .... 1 NO 2	
DV31	CHECK DV08A (a-j), DV16A (a,b), DV20, DV22, DV26, AND DV27: AT LEAST ONE ☐ NOT A SINGLE ☐ 'YES' 'YES'		→ DV35
DV32	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ DV34
DV33	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY .... A HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY .. B CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER .... C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND .. D FRIEND .... E NEIGHBOR .... F RELIGIOUS LEADER .... G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL ..... H POLICE .... I LAWYER .... J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION .. K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ DV35
DV34	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES .... 1 NO 2	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

DV34A	Now I want to ask about the COVID pandemic period. Thinking about these things that your husband has done to you, would you say that these behaviors had started before the pandemic period or they first started during the pandemic period ?	STARTED BEFORE THE PANDEMIC . . 1
		STARTED DURING THE PANDEMIC
		    PERIOD 2
		SOME STARTED BEFORE, SOME
		      AFTER 3	

DV34B	Would you say that these behaviors have become worse, become better, or stayed about the same since the COVID pandemic started?	WORSE . . . . 1 BETTER . . . . 2 STAY THE SAME 3	
DV35	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
	THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.		
DV36	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	YES, YES, MORE ONCE THAN ONCE NO HUSBAND . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER MALE ADULT . . 1 2 3 FEMALE ADULT 1 2 3	
DV37	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE. _____ _____ _____		

SECTION MM. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
MM01	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters born to your natural mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. From our experience in prior surveys, we know it may sometimes be difficult to establish a complete list of all the children born to your natural mother. We will work together to draw the most complete list and work to recall all your siblings. Could you please now give me the names of all of your brothers and sisters born to your natural mother. DO NOT FILL IN THE ORDER NUMBER YET. NAME ORDER NUMBER NAME ORDER NUMBER a _____ k _____ b _____ l _____ c _____ m _____ d _____ n _____ e _____ o _____ f _____ p _____ g _____ q _____ h _____ r _____ i _____ s _____ j _____ t _____		
MM02	CHECK MM01: ONE OR MORE BROTHERS ☐ NO BROTHERS ☐ OR SISTERS LISTED OR SISTERS LISTED		→ MM04
MM03	READ THE NAMES OF THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS TO THE RESPONDENT AND AFTER THE LAST ONE ASK: Are there any other brothers and sisters from the same mother that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ YES ☐ ────────→ LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.		
MM04	Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their natural mother because they do not live with them or they do not see them very often. Are there any brothers or sisters who do not live with you that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ YES ☐ ────────→ LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.		
MM05	Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their natural mother because they have died. Are there any brothers or sisters who died that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ YES ☐ ────────→ LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.		
MM06	Some people have brothers or sisters from the same mother but a different father. Are there any brothers or sisters born to your natural mother, but who have a different natural father, that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ YES ☐ ────────→ LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.		
MM07	COUNT THE NUMBER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS RECORDED IN MM01.	TOTAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS . . ☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
MM08	CHECK MM07: Just to make sure that I have this right: Your mother had in TOTAL _____ births, excluding you, during her lifetime. Is that correct? YES ☐ NO ☐ ————————→ PROBE AND CORRECT MM01 AND/OR MM07.		
MM09	CHECK MM07: ONE OR MORE ☐ NO ☐ BROTHERS/SISTERS BROTHER OR SISTER ———————————————→		NEXT SECT.
MM10	Please tell me, which brother or sister was born first? And which was born next? RECORD '01' FOR THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01 FOR THE FIRST BROTHER OR SISTER, '02' FOR THE SECOND, AND SO ON UNTIL YOU HAVE RECORDED THE ORDER NUMBER FOR ALL BROTHERS AND SISTERS.		
MM11	How many births did your mother have before you were born?	NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS . . ☐☐	

MM12	LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01. ASK MM13 TO MM24 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BROTHERS AND SISTERS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.					
MM13	NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER.	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)
MM14	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE .... 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE .... 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE .... 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE .... 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE .... 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE .... 1 FEMALE . 2
MM15	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM17 ← DK ...... 8⌐ GO TO (02) ←	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM17 ← DK ...... 8⌐ GO TO (03) ←	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM17 ← DK ...... 8⌐ GO TO (04) ←	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM17 ← DK ...... 8⌐ GO TO (05) ←	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM17 ← DK ...... 8⌐ GO TO (06) ←	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM17 ← DK ...... 8⌐ GO TO (07) ←
MM16	How old is (NAME)?	☐☐ GO TO (02)	☐☐ GO TO (03)	☐☐ GO TO (04)	☐☐ GO TO (05)	☐☐ GO TO (06)	☐☐ GO TO (07)
MM17	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
MM18	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23
MM19	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO MM23 ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO MM23 ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO MM23 ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO MM23 ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO MM23 ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO MM23 ← NO 2
MM20	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (02) ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (03) ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (04) ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (05) ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (06) ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (07) ← NO 2
MM21	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM23 ←	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM23 ←	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM23 ←	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM23 ←	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM23 ←	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM23 ←
MM22	How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
MM23	Was (NAME)'s death due to an act of violence?	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (02) ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (03) ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (04) ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (05) ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (06) ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (07) ← NO 2
MM24	Was (NAME)'s death due to an accident?	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2 GO TO (02)	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2 GO TO (03)	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2 GO TO (04)	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2 GO TO (05)	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2 GO TO (06)	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2 GO TO (07)
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO NEXT SECTION.							

MM12	LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01. ASK MM13 TO MM24 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BROTHERS AND SISTERS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.					
MM13	NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER.	(07) _____	(08) _____	(09) _____	(10) _____	(11) _____	(12) _____
MM14	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE .... 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE .... 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE .... 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE .... 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE .... 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE .... 1 FEMALE . 2
MM15	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM17 ← DK ...... 8⌐ GO TO (08) ←	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM17 ← DK ...... 8⌐ GO TO (09) ←	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM17 ← DK ...... 8⌐ GO TO (10) ←	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM17 ← DK ...... 8⌐ GO TO (11) ←	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM17 ← DK ...... 8⌐ GO TO (12) ←	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM17 ← DK ...... 8⌐ GO TO (13) ←
MM16	How old is (NAME)?	☐☐ GO TO (08)	☐☐ GO TO (09)	☐☐ GO TO (10)	☐☐ GO TO (11)	☐☐ GO TO (12)	☐☐ GO TO (13)
MM17	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
MM18	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23
MM19	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO MM23 ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO MM23 ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO MM23 ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO MM23 ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO MM23 ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO MM23 ← NO 2
MM20	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (08) ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (09) ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (10) ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (11) ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (12) ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (13) ← NO 2
MM21	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM23 ←	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM23 ←	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM23 ←	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM23 ←	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM23 ←	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2⌐ GO TO MM23 ←
MM22	How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
MM23	Was (NAME)'s death due to an act of violence?	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (08) ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (09) ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (10) ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (11) ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (12) ← NO 2	YES ...... 1⌐ GO TO (13) ← NO 2
MM24	Was (NAME)'s death due to an accident?	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2 GO TO (08)	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2 GO TO (09)	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2 GO TO (10)	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2 GO TO (11)	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2 GO TO (12)	YES ...... 1 NO ...... 2 GO TO (13)
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO NEXT SECTION.						

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

_____

_____

_____

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_____

_____

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

_____

_____

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_____

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

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SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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INSTRUCTIONS:
ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:

COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE (2)

- B BIRTHS
- P PREGNANCIES
- T TERMINATIONS

- 0 NO METHOD

- 1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
- 2 MALE STERILIZATION
- 3 IUD
- 4 INJECTABLES
- 5 IMPLANTS
- 6 PILL
- 7 CONDOM
- 8 FEMALE CONDOM
- 9 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
- J STANDARD DAYS METHOD
- K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
- L RHYTHM METHOD

- M WITHDRAWAL
- X OTHER MODERN METHOD
- Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- 0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
- 1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
- 2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
- 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
- 4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
- 5 CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING

- 6 OTHER SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS

- 7 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
- 8 COSTS TOO MUCH
- N INCONVENIENT TO USE
- F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
- A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
- D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
- X OTHER

_____
(SPECIFY)
- Z DON'T KNOW

			COL. 1	COL. 2	
2021 (1)	12	DEC	01		**2021**
	11	NOV	02		
	10	OCT	03		
	09	SEP	04		
	08	AUG	05		
	07	JUL	06		
	06	JUN	07		
	05	MAY	08		
	04	APR	09		
	03	MAR	10		
	02	FEB	11		
	01	JAN	12		
2020	12	DEC	13		**2020**
	11	NOV	14		
	10	OCT	15		
	09	SEP	16		
	08	AUG	17		
	07	JUL	18		
	06	JUN	19		
	05	MAY	20		
	04	APR	21		
	03	MAR	22		
	02	FEB	23		
	01	JAN	24		
2019	12	DEC	25		**2019**
	11	NOV	26		
	10	OCT	27		
	09	SEP	28		
	08	AUG	29		
	07	JUL	30		
	06	JUN	31		
	05	MAY	32		
	04	APR	33		
	03	MAR	34		
	02	FEB	35		
	01	JAN	36		
2018	12	DEC	37		**2018**
	11	NOV	38		
	10	OCT	39		
	09	SEP	40		
	08	AUG	41		
	07	JUL	42		
	06	JUN	43		
	05	MAY	44		
	04	APR	45		
	03	MAR	46		
	02	FEB	47		
	01	JAN	48		
2017	12	DEC	49		**2017**
	11	NOV	50		
	10	OCT	51		
	09	SEP	52		
	08	AUG	53		
	07	JUL	54		
	06	JUN	55		
	05	MAY	56		
	04	APR	57		
	03	MAR	58		
	02	FEB	59		
	01	JAN	60		
2016	12	DEC	61		**2016**
	11	NOV	62		
	10	OCT	63		
	09	SEP	64		
	08	AUG	65		
	07	JUL	66		
	06	JUN	67		
	05	MAY	68		
	04	APR	69		
	03	MAR	70		
	02	FEB	71		
	01	JAN	72		

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DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

IDENTIFICATION	

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . .

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . .

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____

INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY
				MONTH
				YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO.
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT*
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED   4 REFUSED
2 NOT AT HOME   5 PARTLY COMPLETED   7 OTHER _____
3 POSTPONED   6 INCAPACITATED   SPECIFY

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **0** **1**   LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW**   NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT**   TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**   **LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 KHMER

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR		CAPI SUPERVISOR (2)	
NUMBER	NAME NUMBER		NAME NUMBER	

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Planning. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Cambodia. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____   DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED . .   1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED . .   2 ⟶ END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . ☐☐	
102	What [PROVINCE/REGION/STATE] were you born in?	BANTEAY MEANCHEY . . . . 01 BATTAMBANG . . . . 02 KAMPONG CHAM . . . . 03 KAMPONG CHHNANG . . . . 04 KAMPONG SPEU . . . . 05 KAMPONG THOM . . . . 06 KAMPOT . . . . 07 KANDAL . . . . 08 KOH KONG . . . . 09 KRATIÉ . . . . 10 MONDULKIRI . . . . 11 PHNOM PENH . . . . 12 PREAH VIHEAR . . . . 13 PREY VENG . . . . 14 PURSAT . . . . 15 RATANAK KIRI . . . . 16 SIEM REAP . . . . 17 PREAH SIHANOUK . . . . 18 STUNG TRENG . . . . 19 SVAY RIENG . . . . 20 TAKÉO . . . . 21 ODDAR MEANCHEY . . . . 22 KEP . . . . 23 PAILIN . . . . 24 TBOUNG KHMUM . . . . 25 BORN OUTSIDE COUNTR' 96	⟶ 104
103	What country were you born in?	COUNTRY _____ ☐☐	
104	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . ☐☐ ALWAYS . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	⟶ 110
105	CHECK 104: 00 - 04 YEARS ☐ 05 YEARS ☐ OR MORE		⟶ 107

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	In what month and year did you move here?	MONTH . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	Just before you moved here, which PROVINCE did you live in?	BANTEAY MEANCHEY . . . . 01 BATTAMBANG . . . . 02 KAMPONG CHAM . . . . 03 KAMPONG CHHNANG . . . . 04 KAMPONG SPEU . . . . 05 KAMPONG THOM . . . . 06 KAMPOT . . . . 07 KANDAL . . . . 08 KOH KONG . . . . 09 KRATIÉ . . . . 10 MONDULKIRI . . . . 11 PHNOM PENH . . . . 12 PREAH VIHEAR . . . . 13 PREY VENG . . . . 14 PURSAT . . . . 15 RATANAK KIRI . . . . 16 SIEM REAP . . . . 17 PREAH SIHANOUK . . . . 18 STUNG TRENG . . . . 19 SVAY RIENG . . . . 20 TAKÉO . . . . 21 ODDAR MEANCHEY . . . . 22 KEP . . . . 23 PAILIN . . . . 24 TBOUNG KHMUM . . . . 25 OUTSIDE OF [COUNTRY] 96	
108	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . 2 RURAL AREA 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

109	Why did you move to this place?	EMPLOYMENT 01
		EDUCATION/TRAINING 02
		MARRIAGE FORMATION 03
		FAMILY REUNIFICATION/OTHER
		   FAMILY RELATED REASON 04
		FORCED DISPLACEMENT 05
		OTHER _____ 96
		               (SPECIFY)	

110	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
111	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . ☐☐	
112	In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad?	VERY GOOD . . . . 1 GOOD . . . . 2 MODERATE . . . . 3 BAD . . . . 4 VERY BAD 5	
113	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 117
114	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	
115	What is the highest grade you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE . . . . ☐☐	

116	CHECK 114:
	
	       PRIMARY OR ☐ HIGHER ☐
	       SECONDARY ↓
			→ 119

117	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.
	
	SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT.
	
	IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE,
	PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?
		CANNOT READ AT ALL 1
		ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF
		   THE SENTENCE 2
		ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3
		NO CARD WITH REQUIRED
		   LANGUAGE _____ 4
		          (SPECIFY LANGUAGE)
		BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	

118	CHECK 117:
	
	    CODE '2', '3' ☐ CODE '1' OR '5' ☐
	      OR '4' CIRCLED
	    CIRCLED ↓
			→ 120

119	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
120	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
121	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . NOT AT ALL	1 2 3	
122	Do you own a mobile phone?	YES . . . . NO	1 2	→ 124
123	Is your mobile phone a smart phone?	YES . . . . NO	1 2	
124	In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES . . . . NO	1 2	
125	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . NO	1 2	→ 127
126	Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . NO	1 2	
127	Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device?	YES . . . . NO	1 2	→ 130
128	In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . NO	1 2	→ 130
129	During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . NOT AT ALL	1 2 3 4	
130	What is your religion?	BUDDHIST . . . . MOSLEM . . . . CHRISTIAN . . . . NO RELIGION . . . . OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	01 02 03 95 96	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about any children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME .... b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE .... b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE	
206	Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD .... b) GIRLS DEAD	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN	
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN		→ 211 → 301
210	Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES .... 1 NO 2	
211	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD ↓ a) How old were you when your first child was born? b) How old were you when your child was born?	AGE IN YEARS	
212	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD ↓ NO LIVING CHILDREN		→ 301

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE ☐ ONLY ONE ☐ LIVING CHILD ↓ LIVING CHILD ↓ a) How old is your b) How old is your child? youngest child?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . ☐☐	
214	CHECK 213: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS ☐ (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS ☐ AGE 0-2 YEARS ↓ AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER		→ 301
215	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE ☐ ONLY ONE ☐ LIVING CHILD ↓ LIVING CHILD ↓ a) What is the name of b) What is the name of your youngest child? your child?	_____ (NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)	
216	When (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 218
217	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?	PRESENT . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT 2	
218	Was (NAME) born in a hospital or health facility?	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY . . . . 1 OTHER 2	→ 301
219	Did you go with (NAME's) mother to the health facility where she gave birth to (NAME)?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	

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301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?		
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
07	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
08	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 3 days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
10	Standard Days Method. PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
12	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
13	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . NO	1 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ (SPECIFY) NO	A B Y

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

302	In the last few months have you:
	
	a) Heard about family planning on the radio?
	
	b) Seen anything about family planning on the television?
	c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine?
	d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?
	e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram?
	f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure?
	g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard?
	h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?
		YES NO
		a) RADIO 1 2
		
		b) TELEVISION 1 2
		
		c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2
		
		d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2
		
		e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/
		    INSTAGRAM 1 2
		f) POSTER/LEAFLET/
		    BROCHURE 1 2
		g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD 1 2
		
		h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/
		    EVENTS 1 2	

303	In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a health worker or health professional?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
304	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 306
305	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
306	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

307	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one.
	
	a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it.
	b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.
		DIS-
		AGREE AGREE DK
		a) CONTRACEPTION
		    WOMAN'S CONCERN 1 2 8
		b) WOMEN MAY BECOME
		    PROMISCUOUS 1 2 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
401	Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . YES, LIVING WITH A WOMAN . . . . NO, NOT IN UNION	1 2 3	→ 404
402	Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . YES, LIVED WITH A WOMAN . . . . NO	1 2 3	→ 413
403	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . DIVORCED . . . . SEPARATED	1 2 3	→ 410
404	Is your (wife/partner) living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM . . . . STAYING ELSEWHERE	1 2	
404A	RECORD THE WIFE'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF SHE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO.		
410	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	MORE THAN ONCE . . . . ONLY ONCE	1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
411	CHECK 405 AND 410: BOTH ARE ☐ OTHER ☐ CODE '2' ↓ a) In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? b) Now I would like to ask about your first (wife/partner). In what month and year did you start living with her?	MONTH . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 413
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE . . . . ☐☐	
413	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
414	I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . ☐☐	→ 501
415	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEKS AGO . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS AGO . . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS AGO . . . . 4 ☐☐	→ 429
416	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner do something or use any method to delay or avoid a pregnancy?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 418
417	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 419
418	What method did you or your partner use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF CODES 'G' OR 'H' ARE CIRCLED, SKIP TO 420 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . B IUD . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . E PILL . . . . F CONDOM . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . I STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . Y	→ 420
419	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 422

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
420	What was the brand name of the condom used? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	NAK KAPEAR . . . . 01 NUMBER ONE . . . . 02 OK . . . . 03 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

421	From where did you obtain the condom the last time?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		  GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11
		  HEALTH CENTER 12
		  FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 13
		  MOBILE CLINIC 14
		  COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/
		    FIELD WORKER 15
		  OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR
		
		  _____ 16
		  (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		  PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21
		  PRIVATE CLINIC 22
		  PHARMACY 23
		  PRIVATE DOCTOR 24
		  MOBILE CLINIC 25
		  COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/
		    FIELD WORKER 26
		  OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		
		  _____ 27
		  (SPECIFY)
		
		NGO MEDICAL SECTOR
		  NGO HOSPITAL 31
		  NGO CLINIC 32
		  OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR
		
		  _____ 36
		  (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER SOURCE
		  SHOP 41
		  CHURCH 42
		  FRIEND/RELATIVE 43
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		(SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW 98	

422	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
423	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 429
424	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
425	What was your relationship to this second person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
426	Apart from these two people, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	➝ 429
427	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this third person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
428	What was your relationship to this third person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
429	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . □□ DON'T KNOW 98	
429A	Have you ever heard of men having sex with men?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	➝ 501
429B	Have you ever had sex with a man?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR ☐ LIVING WITH A PARTNER ↓ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER		→ 514
502	CHECK 418: MAN NOT ☐ MAN ☐ STERILIZED ↓ STERILIZED		→ 514
504	Is your (wife/partner) currently pregnant?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 507
505	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your (wife/partner) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
506	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . 2 SOON/NOW . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
507	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED ☐ HAS NOT CHILDREN ↓ FATHERED ☐ CHILDREN ↓ a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED . . . . 4 RESPONDENT STERILIZED . . . . 5 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514

508	CHECK 208:
	
	HAS FATHERED ☐ HAS NOT
	CHILDREN ↓ FATHERED ☐
	              CHILDREN ↓
	
	a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?
		MONTHS . . . . 1 ☐☐
		
		YEARS 2
		
		SOON/NOW 993
		SAYS COUPLE
		   CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994
		
		OTHER _____ 996
		              (SPECIFY)
		
		DON'T KNOW 998
			→ 514

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
514	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING ☐ NO LIVING ☐ CHILDREN ↓ CHILDREN ↓ a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . 00 NUMBER . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 601 → 601
515	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last 7 days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 607
604	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ ⬚ ⬚ _____	
605	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
606	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
607	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR ☐ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ LIVING WITH A PARTNER AND ↓ NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER		→ 612
608	CHECK 606: CODE '1' OR '2' ☐ OTHER ☐ CIRCLED ↓		→ 610
609	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (wife/partner), or you and your (wife/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
610	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (wife/partner), you and your (wife/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
611	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 615
613	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any house you own?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	⌐→ 615
614	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
615	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 618
616	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any land you own?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	⌐→ 618
617	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
618	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food?	YES NO DK a) GOES OUT . . . . 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN . . 1 2 8 c) ARGUES . . . . 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	
619	As far as you know did your father ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
700	Now I would like to talk about HIV and AIDS.		
701	Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	➙ 729
702	CHECK 111: AGE 15-24 YEARS ☐ 25 YEARS ☐ OR OLDER		➙ 708
703	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	Have you heard of ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines that treat HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
709	Are there any special medicines that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
709A	Are there any medicine to be taken within 72 hours to reduce chance of getting infected after HIV exposure, e/g after being raped, needle prick injury for health care workers?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
710	Have you heard of PrEP, a medicine taken daily that can prevent a person from getting HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	➙ 712
711	Do you approve of people who take a pill every day to prevent getting HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
712	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
713	Have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	➙ 721
714	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL .... 11 PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL .... 12 REFERRAL HOSPITAL .... 13 HEALTH CENTER .... 14 HEALTH POST .... 15 FAMILY CLINIC .... 16 MOBILE CLINIC .... 17 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 18 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL .... 21 PRIVATE CLINIC .... 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR .... 23 STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER .... 24 PHARMACY .... 25 MOBILE HTC SERVICES .... 26 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** NGO HOSPITAL .... 31 NGO CLINIC .... 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** HOME .... 41 WORKPLACE .... 42 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY .... 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
716	Did you get the results of the test?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 720
717	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE................................ 1 NEGATIVE .... 2 INDETERMINATE .... 3 DECLINED TO ANSWER 4	→ 720
718	In what month and year did you receive your first HIV-positive test result?	MONTH .... ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH .... 98 YEAR .... ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR .... 9998 SAME DATE AS MOST RECENT HIV TEST 95	
719	Are you currently taking ARVs, that is antiretroviral medicines? By currently, I mean that you may have missed some doses but you are still taking ARVs.	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
720	How many times have you been tested for HIV in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE, IF NUMBER OF TESTS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF HIV TESTS . . . . ☐☐	
721	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 723
722	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
723	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
724	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
725	CHECK 717: CODE '1' ☐ OTHER ☐ CIRCLED ↓		→ 729
726	Now I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences living with HIV. Have you disclosed your HIV status to anyone other than me?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
727	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I have felt ashamed because of my HIV status.	AGREE . . . . 1 DISAGREE 2	

728	Please tell me if the following things have happened to you, of if you think they have happened to you, because of your HIV status in the last 12 months:
	
	a) People have talked badly about me because of my HIV status.
	
	b) Someone else disclosed my HIV status without my permission.
	
	c) I have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of my HIV status.
	
	d) Healthcare workers talked badly about me because of my HIV status.
	
	e) Healthcare workers yelled at me, scolded me, called me names, or verbally abused me in another way because of my HIV status.
		YES NO
		
		a) PEOPLE TALK BADLY 1 2
		
		b) DISCLOSED STATUS 1 2
		
		c) VERBALLY INSULTED 1 2
		
		d) HEALTHCARE WORKERS
		    TALKED BADLY 1 2
		
		e) HEALTHCARE WORKERS
		    VERBALLY ABUSED 1 2	

729	CHECK 701: HEARD ABOUT ☐ NOT HEARD ABOUT ☐ HIV OR AIDS ↓ HIV OR AIDS ↓ a) Apart from HIV, have b) Have you heard about you heard about other infections that can be infections that can be transmitted through transmitted through sexual contact? sexual contact?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
730	CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL ☐ NEVER HAD SEXUAL ☐ INTERCOURSE ↓ INTERCOURSE		→ 735

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
731	CHECK 729: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 733
732	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
733	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
734	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer on or near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer on or near your penis?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
735	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
736	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	Some men are circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis. Are you circumcised?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 806
802	Some men are traditionally circumcised by a traditional practitioner, family member or friend. Are you traditionally circumcised?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 804
803	How old were you when you got traditionally circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS .... ☐☐ DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) .... 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
804	Some men are medically circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis by a healthcare worker. Are you medically circumcised?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 806
805	How old were you when you got medically circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS .... ☐☐ DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) .... 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
806	Do you currently smoke tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY .... 1 SOME DAYS .... 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 809 → 808
807	In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 810
808	In the past, have you ever smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY .... 1 SOME DAYS .... 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 811
809	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? c) Kreteks? d) Pipes full of tobacco? e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos? f) Number of water pipe sessions? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER DAILY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES .... ☐☐☐ b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES .... ☐☐☐ c) KRETEKS .... ☐☐☐ d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO .... ☐☐☐ e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS ..... ☐☐☐ f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS ..... ☐☐☐ g) OTHERS .... ☐☐☐	→ 811

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each week? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? c) Kreteks? d) Pipes full of tobacco? e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos? f) Number of water pipe sessions? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER WEEKLY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) KRETEKS . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] g) OTHERS . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
811	Do you currently use smokeless tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 813 → 814
812	On average, how many times a day do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco? d) Betel quid with tobacco? e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	TIMES DAILY a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) SNUFF, BY NOSE . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) ANY OTHERS . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	→ 814

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
813	On average, how many times a week do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco? d) Betel quid with tobacco? e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	TIMES WEEKLY a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH . . . . ▢▢▢ b) SNUFF, BY NOSE . . . . ▢▢▢ c) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . ▢▢▢ d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO . . . . . ▢▢▢ e) ANY OTHERS . . . . ▢▢▢	
814	Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever consumed any alcohol, such as beer, wine, spirits, or [ADD OTHER LOCAL EXAMPLES]?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 817
815	We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of spirits. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY,' CODE '95'.	DID NOT HAVE EVEN ONE DRINK . . . . 00 NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . ▢▢ EVERY DAY/ALMOST EVERY DAY 95	→ 817
816	In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS . . . . ▢▢	
817	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 819
818	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER . . . . B SOCIAL SECURITY . . . . C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
819	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . ▢▢ MINUTES . . . . ▢▢	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

_____

_____

_____

_____

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . .

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . .

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR ANTHROPOMETRY . . . .

FIELDWORKER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE / FIELDWORKER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	DAY / MONTH / YEAR
NEXT VISIT: DATE / TIME	_____ / _____	_____ / _____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
NOTES:				TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN
				TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN
				TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **0 1**   LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW**   NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT**   TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH** _____

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 KHMER

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME NUMBER	NAME NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER

| 101 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS" [COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE]. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). | |

	CHILD 1	SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF CHILD. [RECORD LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE; RECORD NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.]	LINE NUMBER ..... ☐☐ NAME _____	

103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY .... ☐☐ MONTH .... ☐☐ YEAR .... ☐☐☐☐	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 125
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. ...... ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT ....9994 REFUSED ....9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES .... 1 NO 2	
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. ...... ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT ....9994 REFUSED .... 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 112a
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN .... 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES .... 1 NO 2	
112a	MID UPPER ARM CIRCUMFERENCE IN MILLIMETERS.	MM. ...... ☐☐☐ NOT PRESENT ....9994 REFUSED .... 9995 OTHER 9996	
113	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
114	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY .... ☐☐ MONTH .... ☐☐ YEAR .... ☐☐☐☐	
125	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 103 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.		

101	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS" [COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE]. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	CHILD 2		**SKIP**
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF CHILD. [RECORD LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE; RECORD NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.]	LINE NUMBER ..... ☐☐ NAME _____	
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY .... ☐☐ MONTH .... ☐☐ YEAR .... ☐☐☐☐	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐☐	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 125
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. ...... ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT .... 9994 REFUSED ....9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES .... 1 NO 2	
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. ...... ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT .... 9994 REFUSED .... 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 112a
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN .... 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES .... 1 NO 2	
112a	MID UPPER ARM CIRCUMFERENCE IN MILLIMETERS.	MM. ...... ☐☐☐ NOT PRESENT .... 9994 REFUSED .... 9995 OTHER 9996	
113	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
114	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY .... ☐☐ MONTH .... ☐☐ YEAR .... ☐☐☐☐	
125	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 103 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.		

101	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS" [COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE]. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	CHILD 3		SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF CHILD. [RECORD LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE; RECORD NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.]	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 125
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . .9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. . . . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 112a
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
112a	MID UPPER ARM CIRCUMFERENCE IN MILLIMETERS.	MM. . . . . . . ☐☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	
113	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
114	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
125	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 103 IN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.		

201	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS" [COLUMN 9 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE]. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	WOMAN 1		SKIP
202	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF WOMAN. [RECORD LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 9 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE; RECORD NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.]	LINE NUMBER . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	
204	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS: [CHECK COLUMN 8 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (MARITAL STATUS).]	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . . . 1 OTHER 2	
	████████████████████████		
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	→ 207
206	WAS THE WOMAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
207	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→208a
208	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
208a	MID UPPER ARM CIRCUMFERENCE IN MILLIMETERS.	M.M . . . . . . ☐☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	
209	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
210	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
211	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
228	IF ANOTHER WOMAN, GO TO 205 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 301.		

201	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS" [COLUMN 9 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE]. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	WOMAN 2		SKIP
202	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF WOMAN. [RECORD LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 9 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE; RECORD NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.]	LINE NUMBER . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	
204	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS: [CHECK COLUMN 8 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (MARITAL STATUS).]	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . . . 1 OTHER 2	
■■■■■■■■■■			
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	→207
206	WAS THE WOMAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
207	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→208a
208	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
208a	MID UPPER ARM CIRCUMFERENCE IN MILLIMETERS.	M.M . . . . . . ☐☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	
209	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
210	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
211	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
228	IF ANOTHER WOMAN, GO TO 205 IN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 301.		

FIELDWORKER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING BIOMARKERS

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SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
MODEL FIELDWORKER QUESTIONNAIRE

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

LANGUAGE OF
QUESTIONNAIRE **ENGLISH**

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
100	What is your name?	NAME _____	
101	RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER	NUMBER . . . . ☐☐☐☐	

> **INSTRUCTIONS**
>
> Information on all CDHS field workers is collected as part of the CDHS survey. Please fill out the questions below. The information you provide will be part of the survey data file; however, your name will be removed and will not be part of the data file. Thank you for providing the information needed.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
102	In what province do you live?	BANTEAY MEANCHEY . . . . 01 BATTAMBANG . . . . 02 KAMPONG CHAM . . . . 03 KAMPONG CHHNANG . . . . 04 KAMPONG SPEU . . . . 05 KAMPONG THOM . . . . 06 KAMPOT . . . . 07 KANDAL . . . . 08 KOH KONG . . . . 09 KRATIÉ . . . . 10 MONDULKIRI . . . . 11 PHNOM PENH . . . . 12 PREAH VIHEAR . . . . 13 PREY VENG . . . . 14 PURSAT . . . . 15 RATANAK KIRI . . . . 16 SIEM REAP . . . . 17 PREAH SIHANOUK . . . . 18 STUNG TRENG . . . . 19 SVAY RIENG . . . . 20 TAKÉO . . . . 21 ODDAR MEANCHEY . . . . 22 KEP . . . . 23 PAILIN . . . . 24 TBOUNG KHMUM 25	
103	Do you live in a city, town, or rural area?	CITY . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . 2 RURAL 3	
104	How old are you? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	AGE . . . . ☐☐	
105	Are you male or female?	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	
106	What is your current marital status?	CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . 1 LIVING WITH A MAN/WOMAN . . . . 2 WIDOWED . . . . 3 DIVORCED . . . . 4 SEPARATED . . . . 5 NEVER MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN/WOMAN 6	
107	How many living children do you have? INCLUDE ONLY CHILDREN WHO ARE YOUR BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN.	LIVING CHILDREN . . . . ☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	Have you ever had a child who died?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
109	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	
110	What is the highest grade you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE . . . . ☐☐	
111	What is your religion?	BUDDHIST . . . . 01 MOSLEM . . . . 02 CHRISTIAN . . . . 03 NO RELIGION . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
113	What languages can you speak? RECORD ALL LANGUAGES YOU CAN SPEAK.	KHMER . . . . A VIETNAMESE . . . . B THAI . . . . C LAOS . . . . D CHINESE . . . . E ENGLISH . . . . F FRENCH . . . . G IDIGENOUS . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
114	What is your mother tongue/native language (language spoken at home growing up)?	KHMER . . . . 01 VIETNAMESE . . . . 02 THAI . . . . 03 LAOS . . . . 04 CHINESE . . . . 05 ENGLISH . . . . 06 FRENCH . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
115	Have you ever worked on: a) a CDHS prior to this survey? b) any other survey prior to this survey?	YES NO a) CDHS . . . . 1 2 b) OTHER SURVEY 1 2	
116	Were you already working for the National Institute of Statistics/the Ministry of Planning) or the Ministry of Health, at the time you were employed to work on this DHS?	YES, NIS/MOP . . . . 1 YES, MOH . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 118
117	Are you a permanent or temporary employee of the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Health, or the National Institute of Statistics?	PERMANENT . . . . 1 TEMPORARY 2	
118	If you have comments, please write them here.		

ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES

The DHS Program Website – Download free DHS reports, standard documentation, key indicator data, and training tools, and view announcements.	DHSprogram.com	
STATcompiler – Build custom tables, graphs, and maps with data from 90 countries and thousands of indicators.	Statcompiler.com	
DHS Program Mobile App – Access key DHS indicators for 90 countries on your mobile device (Apple, Android, or Windows).	Search DHS Program in your iTunes or Google Play store	
DHS Program User Forum – Post questions about DHS data and search our archive of FAQs.	userforum.DHSprogram.com	
Tutorial Videos – Watch interviews with experts and learn DHS basics, such as sampling and weighting, downloading datasets, and How to Read DHS Tables.	www.youtube.com/DHSProgram	
Datasets – Download DHS datasets for analysis.	DHSprogram.com/Data	
Spatial Data Repository – Download geographically linked health and demographic data for mapping in a geographic information system (GIS).	spatialdata.DHSprogram.com	
Learning Hub – Access online courses for independent learning and workshop participation, communities of practice, and other training resources.	Learning.DHSprogram.com	
GitHub – Open access to Stata, SPSS and R code for DHS indicators for public use.	Github.com/DHSprogram	
Social Media – Follow The DHS Program and join the conversation. Stay up to date through:	**Twitter** www.twitter.com/ DHSprogram	
Facebook www.facebook.com/DHSprogram	**LinkedIn** www.linkedin.com/ company/dhs-program	
YouTube www.youtube.com/DHSprogram	**Blog** Blog.DHSprogram.com	