

0.a. Goal

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

0.b. Target

Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

0.c. Indicator

10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita [10.1.1] (SI_HEI_TOTL)

0.e. Metadata update

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National Institute of Statistics (NIS)

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2.a. Definition and concepts

The growth rate in the welfare aggregate of bottom 40% is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the bottom 40% of the income distribution in a country from Cambodia socio economic surveys (CSES) over a roughly 2-year period. The national average growth rate in the welfare aggregate is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the total population in a country from Cambodia socio economics surveys (CSES) over a roughly 2-year period.

2.b. Unit of measure

Percent (%)

3.a. Data sources

Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

3.b. Data collection method

The CSES is conducted by NIS since 1993, followed by in 1996, 1997, 1999, 2004, and conducted annually from 2007-2017. The latest survey was in 2019. The survey provides a comprehensive set of indicators on living conditions in Cambodia, covering main socio-economic areas such as housing conditions, health, education, labor force, economic activities, victimization, vulnerability and others. The survey questionnaire was asked for the household and for the household members. The sample size was determined for annual CSES is about 3,600 households. Every 5 years it is conducted with a big sample size is about 12,000 households. The last four big sample surveys were conducted in 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019. However, this large sample survey has been conducted every two years started from 2021 onwards.

Since the CSES 2004, the diary method for collecting data on household expenditure/consumption and household income was introduced. As the recall method has been used in the previous rounds it was also decided to include in the recall modules. Thus, both methods are retained. The data collection was carried out throughout the whole calendar year, started from January to December. Face-to-face interview using the questionnaire was done and about 15 households per village were selected.

The detailed documentations of the survey, such as questionnaire, filed operation annual and technical report on survey design and implementation are stored in NADA (National Data Archive), NIS website: <http://nada-nis.gov.kh/index.php/home>.

3.c. Data collection calendar

The next round survey: Qrt1, 2021

3.d. Data release calendar

One year after the reference period of the survey

3.e. Data providers

National Institute of Statistics

3.f. Data compilers

National Institute of Statistics

3.g. Institutional mandate

By virtue of the article 12 of Statistics Law, NIS is responsible for:

- Collecting, processing, compiling, analyzing, publishing and disseminating basic data by conducting censuses and surveys, and utilizing administrative data sources;
- Compiling national accounts and price indexes, as well as economic, environment and socio-demographic indicators;
- Coordination with line ministries as data producers as mandated by the Statistics Law; and
- Functioning as the central repository of SDG indicators.

4.b. Comment and limitations

Comparisons of the results from the 2007 CSES with previous surveys in 1993/94, 1996, 1997 and 1999, are not recommended due to differences in the survey design. Fieldwork from the last five surveys (2004, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010) covered 15 months, and results can be reported for both 12 month (calendar year) and 15 month periods.

The weights used in the reports from CSES 2004, are adjusted by using the preliminary population projections which give over estimated population counts. The weights in CSES 2007 are adjusted by using the preliminary result from 2008 Population Census. Some provinces were excluded, due to cost and other reasons, in the sample for 2007. The estimates are however, adjusted for the under coverage error caused by excluding those provinces. A recalculation of the weights in CSES 2004 has been made for the coming analyses to obtain higher comparability between CSES 2004, and the surveys conducted from 2007 and onwards.

4.c. Method of computation

The annualized growth of mean per capita real income or consumption is computed by first estimating the mean per capita real income or consumption computing the annual average growth rate.

4.d. Validation

To align the global concept and definition, the applied average household size and the total of population has been used and the results in general are the same of household-based approach.

4.i. Quality management

The NIS decided to use statistical methods (calibration) to achieve better comparability between the different rounds of the CSES surveys by adjusting the samples to the population size and structure that

was established by the national population census carried out in 2008. To mirror the rapid changes in the population, it proved necessary to project the population forwards to 2017 and backwards to 1993, taking into account fertility, mortality and internal migration rates.

5. Data availability and disaggregation

Data availability by geographic location: national, urban, rural, and by ecological zones: Tonle Sap lake, plain, coastal, and plateau and mountain.

7. References and Documentation

Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey Reports: <https://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/km/14-cses/12-cambodia-socio-economic-survey-reports>