FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY TREND ANALYSIS REPORT

CAMBODIA SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY 2014–2019/20

July 2022

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Acronyms and abbreviations

CARI	Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security
CSES	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey
DDS	dietary diversity score
ECMEN	economic capacity to meet essential needs
FCG	food consumption group
FCS	food consumption score
FCS-N	food consumption score-nutrition
FES	food expenditure share
HHS	household hunger score
IDPoor	Identification of Poor Households
LCSI	livelihood coping strategy index
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
rCSI	reduced coping strategy index
WFP	World Food Programme

Foreword
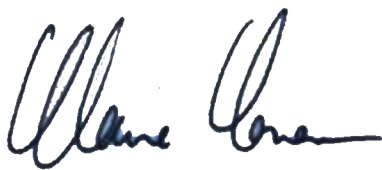
It is our pleasure to present and share with you a copy of this food security trend analysis report for Cambodia. The report is the product of close collaboration between the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning, the Royal Government of Cambodia and the World Food Programme.

The report presents the results of statistical analysis conducted by the food security data analysis team from the National Institute of Statistics and the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit of the World Food Programme. The main data sources used for this report were the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey reports for the period 2014–2019/2020.

The report provides an overview of food security in Cambodia based on the assessment of indicators of food consumption, dietary diversity, coping strategies and expenditure at the household level, as well as composite food security indicators such as the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security.

We hope that the information presented in this report serves as an important reference and provides guidance to policymakers, planners and researchers in designing, reviewing and implementing food security and nutrition strategies, programmes and projects across Cambodia.

The production of this report would not have been possible without the involvement and input of the food security data analysis team and guidance from the management of the National Institute of Statistics and the World Food Programme. We would like to express our grateful thanks to the management teams and technical staff of those two institutions for making this important report possible.

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Acknowledgements

Executive summary

Background

The present **food and nutrition security trend analysis report** is based on a joint effort between the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning of Cambodia and the World Food Programme. The report is based on analysis of data from several rounds of the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (2014 through 2019/2020), conducted by the National Institute of Statistics food security and nutrition data analysis team and the World Food Programme vulnerability analysis and mapping team.

From July 2019 to June 2020, the National Institute of Statistics conducted the seventeenth iteration of the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey, collecting data from 10,080 households in 19 provinces and sets of provinces across Cambodia that provide valuable updates on the food security and nutrition situation of the Cambodian population. As coronavirus disease 2019 began to spread in Cambodia in March 2020, **data available through the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2019/2020 represents a formidable baseline against which the effects of the pandemic on household food security and nutrition can be measured**. In 2020/2021, the World Food Programme organized two practical training workshops with key National Institute of Statistics staff to perform data analysis for food security and nutrition indicators using the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey data sets from 2014 to 2019/2020. The results are presented in this report.

Food security

The Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security is used to aggregate different food security indicators, including the food consumption score, the reduced and livelihood-based coping strategy indices and the economic capacity to meet essential needs indicator, into one index to report on overall food security status.

Results for the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security indicate that around 75 percent of households in Cambodia were food secure and **25 percent were vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure in 2019/2020**. Findings from the consolidated approach reveal that **food insecurity in Cambodia is chiefly driven by economic vulnerability**. Though most households have an acceptable food consumption and do not engage in harmful coping strategies, a significant proportion are income poor and have only limited economic capacity to meet their essential needs. Such households can easily plunge into food insecurity in times of crisis or shocks, such as during seasonal flooding or as a result of the income shocks associated with the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic and food price hikes in the wake of the Ukraine crisis.

Economic vulnerability

Despite improvements since 2017, **23 percent of Cambodian households did not have the economic capacity to meet their essential needs in 2019/20**, as their expenditure was below the national poverty line. **Around 3 percent of households were not able to meet their food needs**, as their expenditure was below the national food poverty line; that figure is more than two percentage points higher than in 2017. The proportion rises to 5 percent for households with persons living with disability, for households classified as IDPoor and for female-headed households.

Food expenditure is commonly used as a proxy to estimate households' economic vulnerability to food insecurity. On average, **Cambodian households spend around half (48.7 percent) of their available income on food, and households classified as IDPoor spend as much as 60 percent**. This is significant, as households with a high food expenditure share may see their ability to meet their food and nutrition needs compromised in times of price or income shocks, as was the case during the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic in 2020/2021 and

during food price hikes in 2022. While in relative terms food expenditure is lowest in urban areas (44 percent in Phnom Penh and 48 percent in other urban areas), where households have higher incomes and more disposable income, it is higher in absolute terms, as food prices are generally higher in urban areas.

Food consumption

Overall, food consumption levels in the Cambodian population, as measured by the food consumption score, are adequate, as **most Cambodian households meet the requirements for acceptable food consumption**, meaning that they consume a minimum quantity and variety of food. A slight deterioration was nevertheless noted from 2017 to 2019/2020. The average food consumption score is consistently higher in urban areas than in rural areas, indicating better access to food, and highest in Phnom Penh for all years (except 2015). While consistently lower than the national average throughout the survey years, **food consumption in female-headed households in 2019/2020 was even worse than in households classified as "IDPoor"**.[1]

Results show that Cambodian households consume staples (particularly rice), animal proteins (particularly freshwater fish) and condiments (fish sauce, soy sauce, etc.) daily. In 2019/2020, the **consumption frequency of fats and sugars increased considerably** compared to previous years, particularly in Phnom Penh, which may increase the risk of overweight and non-communicable diseases. Similarly, Cambodian households consumed milk and dairy products more frequently in 2019/2020, with the highest consumption found in Phnom Penh. Though households also consumed fruits more frequently, the trend for **vegetable consumption is decreasing**, particularly for green leafy vegetables.

While average fish and red meat consumption in Cambodia surpasses the recommended dietary targets, the intake of other key foods and nutrients is below the recommended levels, including for legumes (4 percent of recommended intake), nuts (6 percent), milk and dairy products (10 percent), whole grains (13 percent), fruits (24 percent) and vegetables (39 percent).[2] This indicates that, **despite generally acceptable food consumption levels, the level of healthy diets may still be low and require improvement**.

Quality of diets

The Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey results confirm that the **quality of diets deteriorated** in 2019/2020, as evidenced by a drop in dietary diversity and a deterioration in the intake of important micronutrients (including vitamin A and heme iron). While dietary diversity remains highest in Phnom Penh, with about one in four households showing high dietary diversity, a general deterioration was noted across all strata from 2017 to 2019/2020.

Nutritional quality analysis shows that the **consumption of foods rich in vitamin A and heme iron decreased**, especially in urban areas. This is significant, as deficiencies in micronutrients such as vitamin A and iron over a long period of time lead to chronic undernutrition. Micronutrient deficiencies affect women in particular, as they have higher needs during childbearing; a lack of such nutrients in women leads to lower birth weights and higher child mortality. In 2019/2020, almost one in five households (19.2 percent) did not regularly consume foods rich in heme iron (such as fish, meat, poultry), putting them at increased risk of anaemia, and more than one in four households (25.5 percent) did not regularly eat foods rich in vitamin A (such as orange fruits and vegetables), which poses a risk for normal functioning of the immune system, growth and development, as well as reproduction.

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[1] The Identification of Poor Households ("IDPoor") programme is Cambodia's national poverty identification programme and official targeting mechanism for programmes that support the poor.
[2] https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/asia/south-eastern-asia/cambodia/#:~:text=Cambodia's%20obesity%20prevalence%20is%20lower,women%20and%207.5%25%20for%20men.

Implications for nutrition

The observed trends point to a **gradual transition in Cambodian diets** towards increased consumption of foods rich in fats and sugars, such as processed and ultra-process foods, but less frequent vegetable consumption – a development that is propelling the **"triple burden" of malnutrition** in Cambodia (i.e. the co-existence of persistent undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies coupled with swelling overnutrition in the same population). For instance, a significant proportion of children below the age of 5 who are overweight are also stunted, pointing to an abundance of food but severe nutrient deficiency.[3] A significant proportion of children below the age of 5 remain stunted (chronically malnourished) (22 percent) or wasted (acutely malnourished) (10 percent).[4] The prevalence of overweight and obesity in adults has been on the rise and is projected to further increase in the coming years, with women being more affected.

The Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey findings on the decreasing quality of diets are reflected in the fact that Cambodia has made little progress towards the achievement of some of its global nutrition targets, including those pertaining to reducing the prevalence of **anaemia, which continues to affect over half (51.5 percent) of women of reproductive age**, and **childhood wasting, which has stagnated since 2014**. Diet and body weight are important determinants of an individual's nutrition and health status, as well as mortality.

Negative coping behaviours

In times of food shortages, households may revert to negative coping strategies to meet their food needs. Data shows that the situation in 2019/2020 remained virtually unchanged from 2017, with only 2.5 percent of households adopting food-based coping strategies, such as reducing the number of meals or portion sizes, and only 2 percent of households resorting to livelihood-based coping strategies, such as borrowing money or food. Female-headed and IDPoor households were more likely to resort to negative coping mechanisms.

It is important to remember, however, that the figures cited refer to pre-pandemic times and that the **adoption of negative coping mechanisms increased markedly during the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic**.

A closer look

Disaggregation of results suggests that there is **significant disparity in most food and nutrition security indicators** between households in Phnom Penh and those in other urban areas and in rural areas. On average, households in the capital have better access to nutritious foods than households in other areas of the country due to better availability of diverse foods and higher household incomes. Conversely, **female-headed households and households with a member living with disability fare worse** than the national average across almost all indicators.

IDPoor households have made great strides during the past years in terms of food security. Many consume diets that are not far off the national average in terms of composition and diversity; however, this comes at the cost of negative coping strategies and low economic capacity. Findings suggest that 30 percent of IDPoor households have an expenditure below the national poverty line and spend 60 percent of their available income on food, compromising their ability to meet all their essential needs, especially in times of income or price shocks, when they may be forced to prioritize scarce resources.

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[3] Ibid.
[4] National Institute of Statistics [Cambodia], Ministry of Health [Cambodia] and ICF. 2022. *Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2021–22 Key Indicators Report*.

Conclusion

Following largely positive trends in recent years, the 2019/2020 Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey data suggest a slight **reversal in some food and nutrition security indicators in Cambodia** as compared to 2017, including for food consumption, dietary diversity and micronutrient intake (vitamin A and heme iron). Despite that, overall food security improved, driven by considerable improvements among IDPoor households and households with a member living with disability. Nevertheless, **25 percent of Cambodian households remain vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure**, largely due to persistently low economic capacity, compared to 29 percent in 2017. In rural areas, the figure rises to 30 percent of households.

The findings from the 2019/2020 Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey may be indicative of a wide-spread perception bias around food security and nutrition in Cambodia: while hunger is generally not a concern, **"hidden hunger", being the lack of essential micronutrients, and children wasting, are important public health issues**. Even though the adverse effects of malnutrition on human health, mortality and development are well documented, they can be invisible and protracted. Healthy diets may therefore not be considered a priority by large segments of the Cambodian population, while for some they are simply not affordable, as the results for economic capacity show. Increased public investment in evidence and public-awareness-raising around healthy diets and their benefits, as well as tailored response options such as rice fortification and expansion of wasting prevention and treatment, are required for Cambodia to achieve its nutrition targets by 2030.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

The Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit of the World Food Programme (WFP) and the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), a branch of the Ministry of Planning, have a long history of collaboration and experience in using national survey data and population censuses to conduct in-depth analysis on household food security and nutrition and produce joint reports for publication, starting with a report on small area estimation of poverty and malnutrition in Cambodia in 1999.

In 2013, WFP, with the technical support of Massey University in New Zealand and in close collaboration with NIS, updated the small area estimation study of poverty and malnutrition in Cambodia using data from the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2009, the General Population Census 2008, the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2010 and the Cambodia Anthropometric Survey 2008. The report provided the Royal Government of Cambodia and development partners with valuable information for use in targeting social assistance programmes aimed at reducing poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition.

In 2013/2014, the WFP vulnerability analysis and mapping team collaborated with NIS to integrate food consumption and coping strategy modules into the 2014 CSES data collection. Data on the relevant indicators were collected in 2014 and all subsequent CSES years (2015, 2016, 2017, 2019/2020 and 2021). Under the framework of the WFP country strategic plan for 2019–2023, the Ministry of Planning and WFP signed a strategic partnership agreement in 2020 on the implementation of joint activities for food security and nutrition analytics, information and governance aimed to strengthen the capacity of national and subnational institutions for both NIS and the General Directorate of Planning of the Ministry of Planning. WFP has provided technical and financial support for national surveys and assessments (CSES, Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey, on-demand assessment for the Identification of Poor Households (IDPoor) programme) and capacity-building for the NIS team on food security data collection and analysis.

From July 2019 to June 2020, NIS conducted data collection for the seventeenth iteration of CSES among 10,080 households in 19 provinces and sets of provinces across Cambodia, providing valuable updates on the food security and nutrition situation of the Cambodian population. Given that the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) began to spread in Cambodia in March 2020, **data available through CSES 2019/2020 represent a formidable baseline against which the effects of the pandemic on household food security and nutrition can be measured**.[5] In 2020/2021, WFP organized two practical training workshops with key NIS staff to conduct data analysis for food security and nutrition indicators using the CSES data sets from 2014 to 2017 and 2019/2020. The methodology and results of the analysis are described in this report, with the values for the various indicators provided in the appendix.

1.2. Objectives

The overall objectives of this report are to assess the food security and nutrition situation and the vulnerability status of Cambodian households and assess trends across time based on the CSES data collected from 2014 onward. The specific objectives are:

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[5] As data collection took place from mid-2019 to mid-2020, some indicators may already reflect some degree of socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

1. To analyse the household food security and nutrition situation through key proxy indicators for:
   a. *food consumption,* including the food consumption score (FCS);
   b. *quality of diets,* including the dietary diversity score (DDS) and the food consumption score-nutrition (FCS-N);
   c. *food security status* through composite indicators, including the Food Security Index and the household hunger score (HHS);
2. To analyse household vulnerability through key proxy indicators for:
   a. *negative coping behaviour,* including food-based coping strategies and the associated reduced coping strategy index (rCSI), and livelihood-based coping strategies and the associated livelihood coping strategy index (LCSI); and
   b. *economic vulnerability,* including food expenditure share (FES) and economic capacity to meet essential needs (ECMEN).

Taken together, **analysis of the various indicators establishes a comprehensive picture of the food security and vulnerability situation of Cambodian households**, as a snapshot (2019/2020) and across time (2014–2019/2020). This analytical report will provide valuable information to policymakers and practitioners of government line ministries and inter-ministerial bodies working on food security, nutrition and social protection in Cambodia, as well as international development partner and academia. These include the Ministry of Planning, the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Ministry of Social Assistance, Veterans, and Youth, the National Social Protection Council and the Royal University of Phnom Penh

2. Methodology

The food and nutrition security data analysis report is a joint effort by NIS and WFP. The report is based on analysis of data from the CSES[6] for 2014 to 2019/2020, conducted by the NIS food security and nutrition data analysis team and WFP's vulnerability analysis and mapping team, using statistical analysis software.

To date, the CSES has been conducted 17 times by NIS: in 1993/94, 1996, 1997, 1999 and 2004, annually between 2007 and 2017 and every two years since 2017, with a larger sample surveyed every five years (i.e. in 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019/2020). **Food security and negative coping strategy modules were first integrated into the CSES in 2014 and have been maintained for all subsequent CSES data collections**. The present analysis is based on two larger sample surveys of 10,000+ households (in 2014 and 2019/2020) and three smaller sample surveys of 3,840 households (in 2015, 2016 and 2017). The smaller sample surveys allow estimates at the national level, by geographic domain (Phnom Penh, other urban areas and rural areas) and by ecological zone (Phnom Penh, Plain, Tonle Sap, plateau and coastal). The larger sample surveys allow estimates at the subnational level (i.e. for 19 provinces and sets of provinces[7]), which aligns with the design of the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey, in addition to estimates at the national level, by geographic domain and by ecological zone.
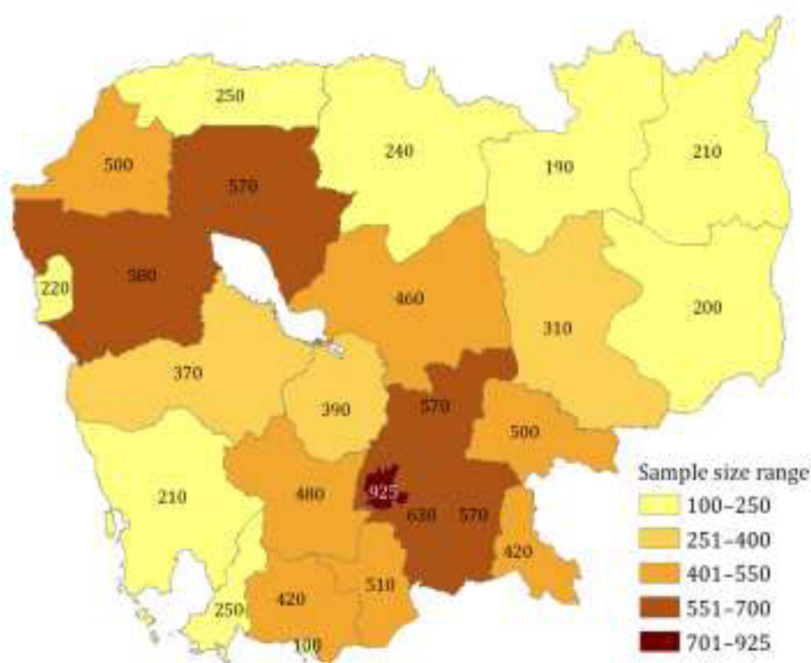
Figure 1. Sample size range for the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2019/2020

The CSES sampling design is based on the sampling frame available through the General Population Census (2008 and 2019) and follows a three-stage cluster sampling approach. In stage 1, 1,008 villages (or primary sampling units) are selected based on systematic random sampling with probability proportional to size, without replacement, from all provinces in Cambodia; in stage 2, one enumeration area is randomly selected from each selected primary sampling unit or village; and in stage 3, 10 households are selected in each enumeration area

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[6] The aim is to collect sociodemographic and economic information on the living conditions of households and individuals. More information on CSES is available on the NIS website (https://nis.gov.kh/).
[7] Fourteen provinces (Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Kandal, Kratie, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Pursat, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng, Takeo and Otdar Meanchey) and five sets of provinces (Battambang and Pailin, Kampot and Kep, Preah Sihanouk and Koh Kong, Preah Vihear and Stung Treng and Mondol Kiri and Ratanak Kiri).

using systematic random sampling for smaller and larger sample surveys, except for 2014 CSES, when 12 households were selected per enumeration area.

Table 1. Sample size for the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey for the years 2014 to 2017 and 2019/2020, by urban and rural area

Year	Sample size (primary sampling units/villages)			Sample size (households)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
2019/2020	302	706	1 008	3 020	7 060	10 080
2017			384			3 840
2016			384			3 840
2015			384			3 840
2014	312	696	1 008	3 744	8 352	12 096

Data for the CSES is typically collected over the course of 12 months, from January to December of each calendar year, except for the 2019/2020 CSES, when data collection was carried out over the second half of 2019 and the first half of 2020 because of delayed allocation of the government funding for the survey from the Ministry of Economy and Finance to the Ministry of Planning. The CSES modules used for the present analysis include household food consumption, negative coping strategies and food and non-food expenditure, which are used to compute the household food security and nutrition indicators.

The study focused on households' ability to acquire sufficient and sufficiently nutritious food to achieve food and nutrition security. The analytical framework underpinning the analysis is shown in figure 2. The present report focuses on *household food access* as a key determinant of *nutrition status* through assessing food consumption (quantity and quality), quality of household diets (nutrient adequacy and dietary diversity), negative coping strategies households revert to when food access is compromised, and economic vulnerability, which may influence food access. Key indicators for analysis include FCS, DDS, FCS-N, food-based coping strategies and the associated rCSI, livelihood-based coping strategies and the associated LCSI, FES, ECMEN, the Food Security Index and HHS.

Household food access

- Food consumption
  - FCS
- Quality of diets
  - DDS, FCS-N
- Negative coping strategies
  - rCSI, LCSI
- Economic vulnerability
  - FES, ECMEN
- Food security status
  - Food Security Index (CARI)
  - HHS
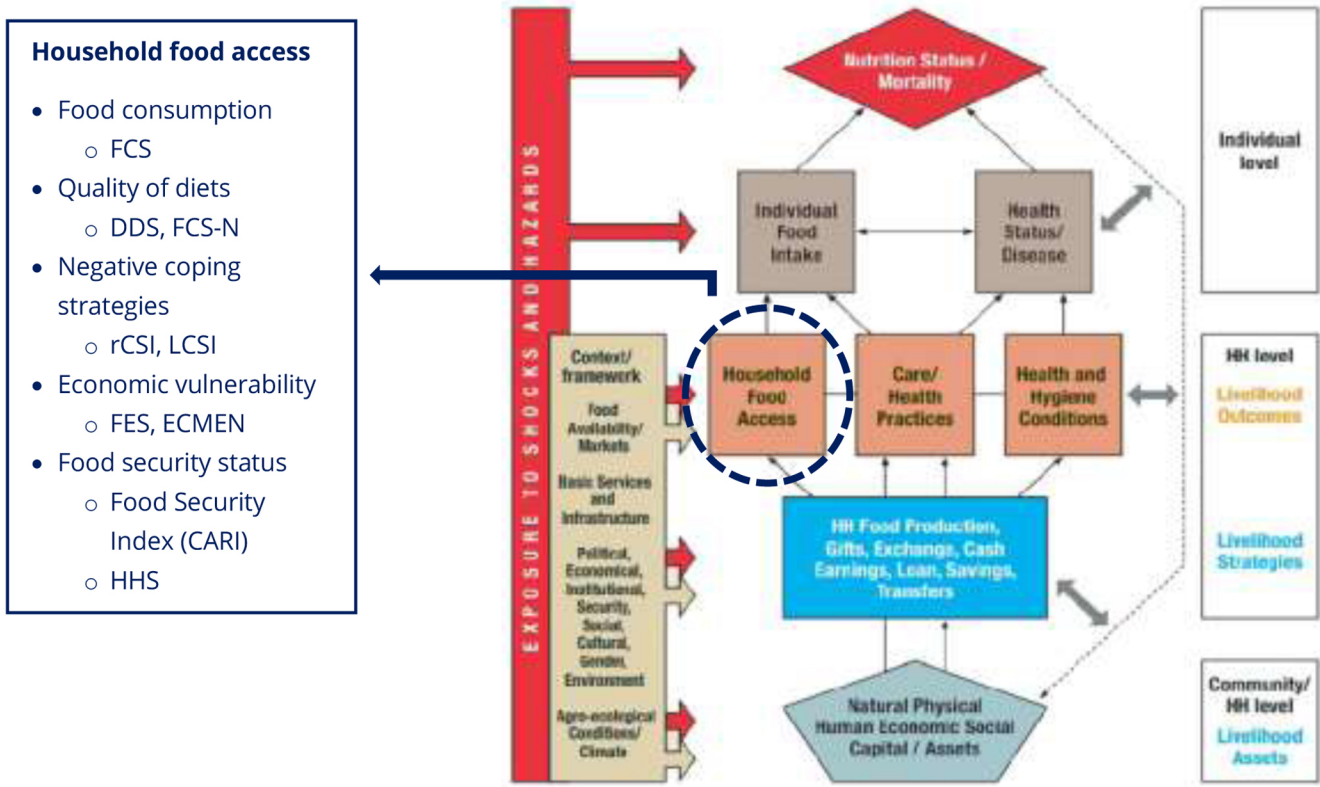
Figure 2. Food and nutrition security analytical framework

Secondary data analysis took place during a joint WFP-NIS training workshop in October 2021. Prior to data analysis, the NIS food security and nutrition data analysis team was trained by the WFP vulnerability analysis and mapping team on key concepts and indicators, the analytical framework and data analysis pertaining to food security and nutrition. Instructions and demonstrations on how to compute indicators were followed by hands-on analysis using statistical analysis software. The preliminary results were presented and discussed among all participants for validation purposes prior to the preparation of the present report.

3. Food and nutrition security

3.1. Food Security Index

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences, for an active and healthy life. The Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) is an approach used to aggregate different food security indicators into one index to report on overall food security status, by classifying households into four descriptive groups: **food secure, marginally food secure, moderately food insecure and severely food insecure**. The food security console (or CARI console) is the final output of CARI; it presents the food security indicators in a summary table and distributes the percentage of households for each indicator based on a specific cut-off point (table 2).

The console's domains represent several dimensions of food security. The **current status** domain employs food security indicators which measure the adequacy of households' current food consumption. This domain reflects the access and availability of food for consumption at the household level. This domain is based on indicators **FCG and rCSI**. The **coping capacity** domain employs indicators that measure households' economic capacity and livelihood coping strategies and reflects how households can sustain their food security situation over time. This domain is based on a combination of indicators **LCS and ECMEN**.

The food security (CARI) console (table 2) indicates that around **75 percent of households in Cambodia can be considered food secure and 25 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity** (marginally food secure) **or food insecure** (moderately food insecure). Food insecurity is driven by economic vulnerability; most households have acceptable food consumption and do not engage in harmful coping strategies, but a significant proportion is income poor, with limited economic capacity to meet their essential needs. This group may plunge into food insecurity in times of crisis, such as during flooding or as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and food price shocks.

Table 2. Food security console

CSES	Domain		Indicators	Food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure
2019/ 2020	Current status	Food consumption	*FCG and rCSI*	*Acceptable*	*Acceptable and rCSI ≥ 4*	*Borderline*	*Poor*
				98.2%	**1.3%**	**0.4%**	**0.1%**
	Coping capacity	Economic vulnerability	*ECMEN*	*Expenditure > poverty line*	*–*	*Poverty line ≥ Expenditure > food poverty line*	*Expenditure ≤ food poverty line*
				76.7%	**–**	**20.6%**	**2.7%**
		Asset depletion	*LCS*	*No coping strategies*	*Stress*	*Crisis*	*Emergency*
				98.0%	**1.4%**	**0.3%**	**0.3%**
	Food Security Index			**75.5%**	**24.0%**	**0.5%**	**0.0%**

Geographic disaggregation shows that **households in Phnom Penh are least affected by food insecurity**, presumably because household incomes are highest in the capital, and households in rural areas are most affected. **Almost one in three IDPoor households (32 percent) is food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity**, and the level of vulnerability among female-headed households is only slightly lower (29 percent) (see figure 3).
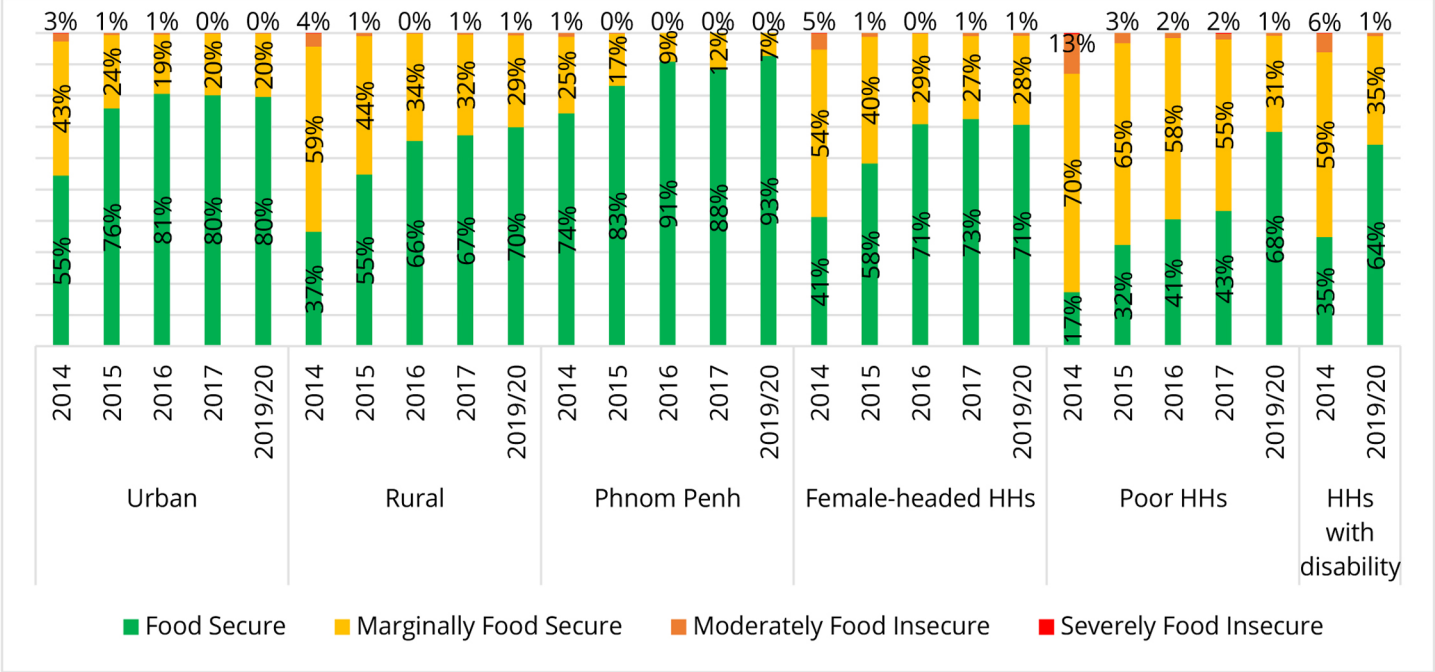
Figure 3. Percentage of households in each food security category, disaggregated

Trend analysis for the Food Security Index shows that **food insecurity has improved notably since 2014,** with about 25 percent of households being vulnerable to food insecurity (marginally food secure) or moderately food insecure in 2019/2020, compared to 29 percent in 2017 (see figure 4).
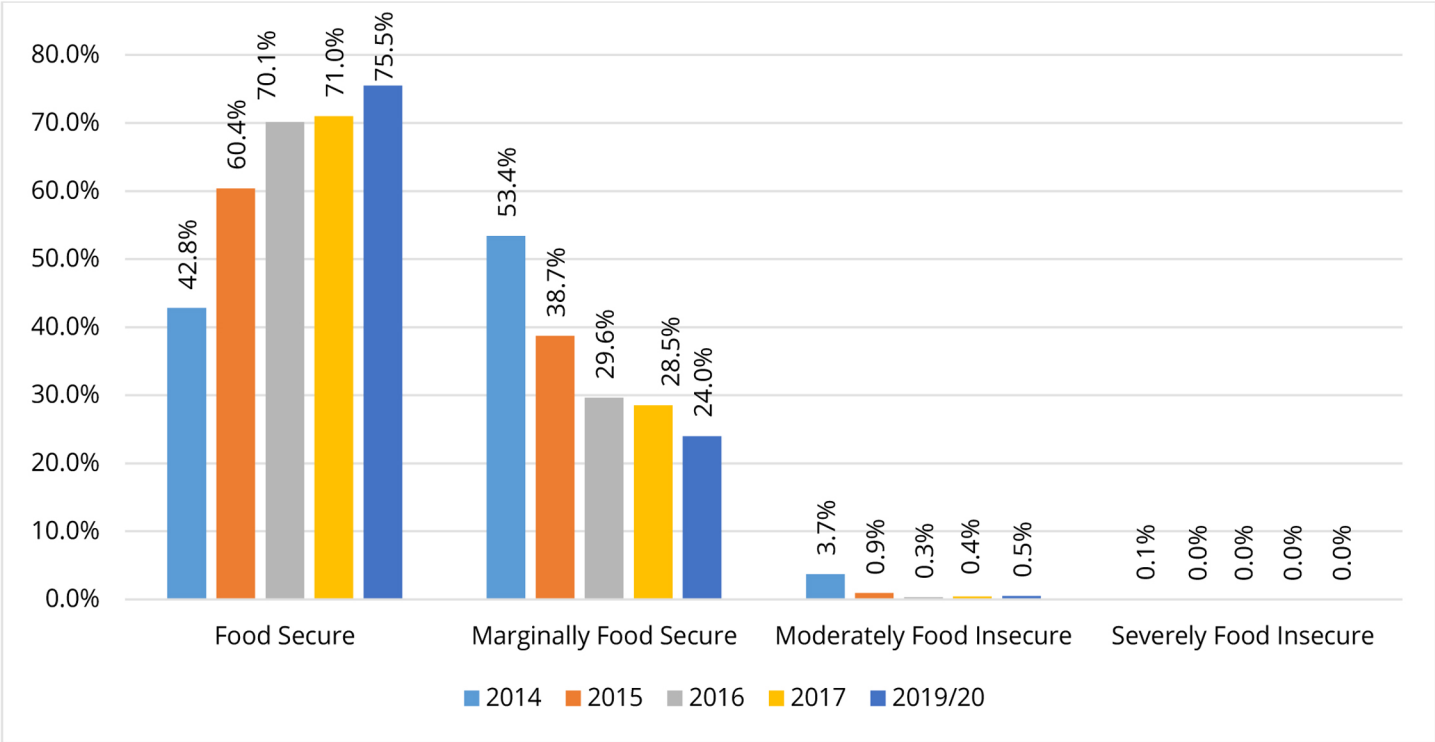
Figure 4. Percentage of households in each food security category, by year

3.2. Economic capacity to meet essential needs

ECMEN is determined by measuring total monthly household expenditure against an established poverty line. For the present analysis, the latest national poverty and food poverty lines (2019/2020) available for Phnom Penh, other urban areas and rural areas were used (table 3).

Table 3. National poverty lines from the National Institute of Statistics (riels/person/day)

	Phnom Penh	Other urban areas	Rural areas
Poverty line	10 951	9 571	8 908
Food poverty line	5 266	4 145	3 822

ECMEN classifies households into three categories: "above the poverty line", meaning able to meet their essential needs; "below the poverty line but above the food poverty line", meaning most likely not able to meet all their essential needs, including food; and "below the food poverty line", meaning likely not able to meet their food needs (table 4).

Table 4. Cut-off points for the categories of economic capacity to meet essential needs

Above the poverty line	Below the poverty line but above the food poverty line	Below the food poverty line
HH expenditure > poverty line	*Poverty line ≥ HH expenditure > food poverty line*	*HH expenditure ≤ food poverty line*

While overall more households were able to meet their essential needs in 2019/2020 (77 percent), **results for ECMEN also indicate increasing economic vulnerability among the most vulnerable**, as 2.7 percent of households were not able to meet their food needs, compared to less than 0.5 percent of households in 2017 (figure 5).
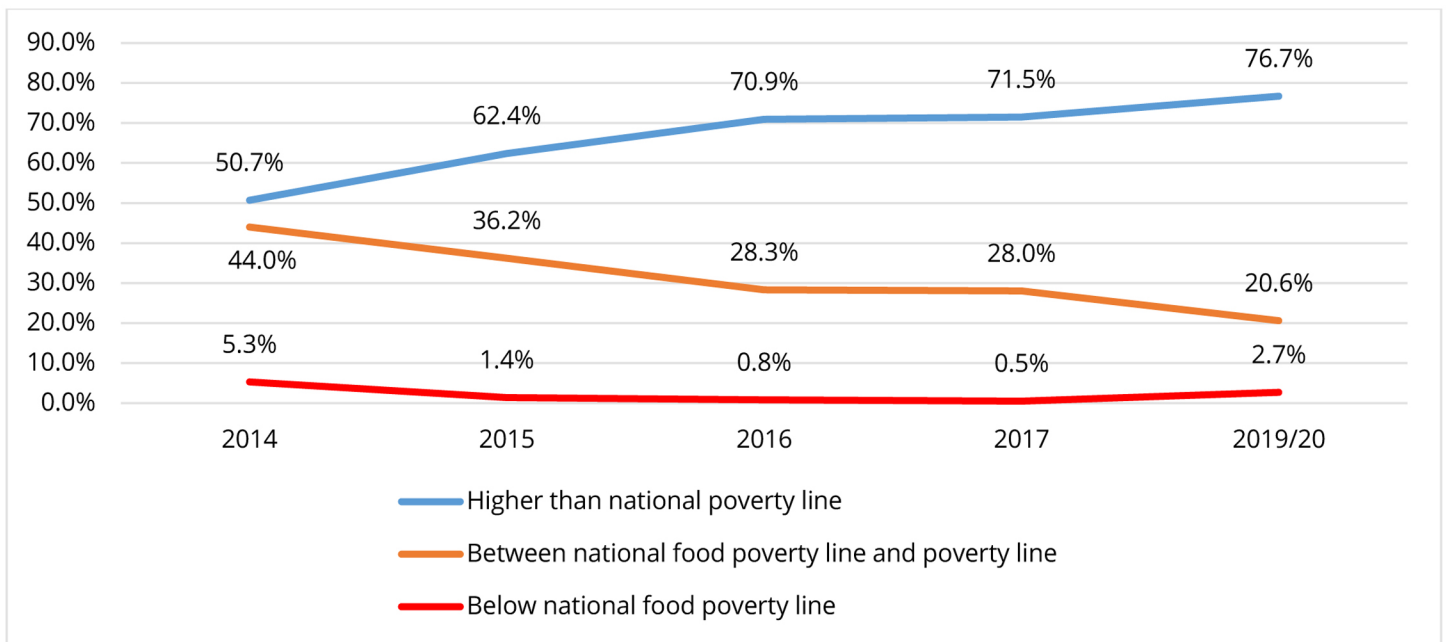
Figure 5. Trend in the percentage of households in each category of economic capacity to meet essential needs, 2014–2019/2020

Disaggregation shows that IDPoor households experienced the largest improvement in economic capacity to meet essential needs from 2017 to 2019/2020; however, 5 percent of IDPoor households remained unable to meet their basic food needs in 2019/2020 (figure 6).
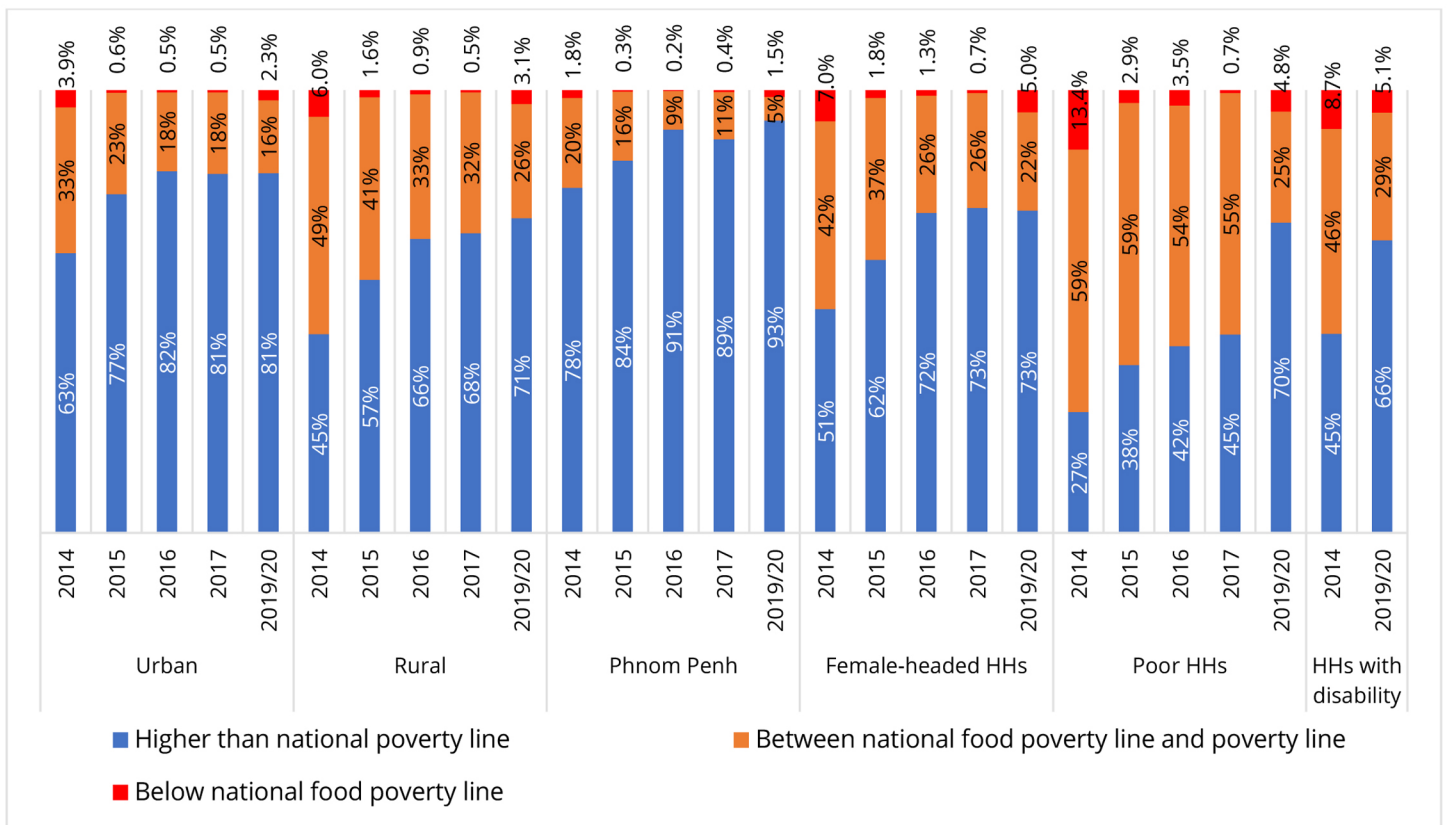
Figure 6. Percentage of households in each category of economic capacity to meet essential needs, disaggregated

3.3. Food expenditure share

FES indicates what proportion of a household's budget is allocated to food and provides an understanding of how households allocate scarce resources and prioritize competing needs. It serves as a proxy indicator for food access and economic vulnerability. The higher the share of food expenditure in the total household expenditure, the more vulnerable the household is considered to be. For instance, food price hikes and income shocks would particularly affect the food access of households with a high food expenditure share as they have little flexibility to adapt their available budget.

The national mean **food expenditure share in Cambodia has remained largely unchanged since 2014, with around 50 percent of the total household budget being spent on food** (see figure 7). On a positive note, the percentage of households with a high food expenditure share (> 65 percent of total expenditure) dropped slightly, from 13.6 percent in 2014 to 11.6 percent in 2019/2020 (the difference is statistically significant), indicating lowered economic vulnerability (see figure 8).
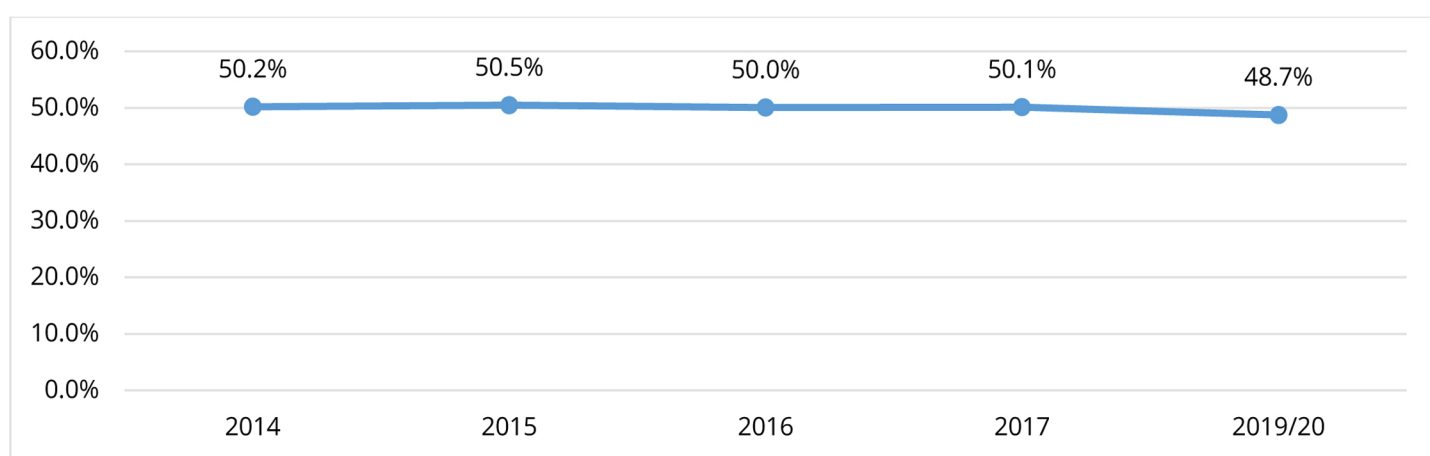
Figure 7. Trend in the mean food expenditure share, 2014–2019/2020
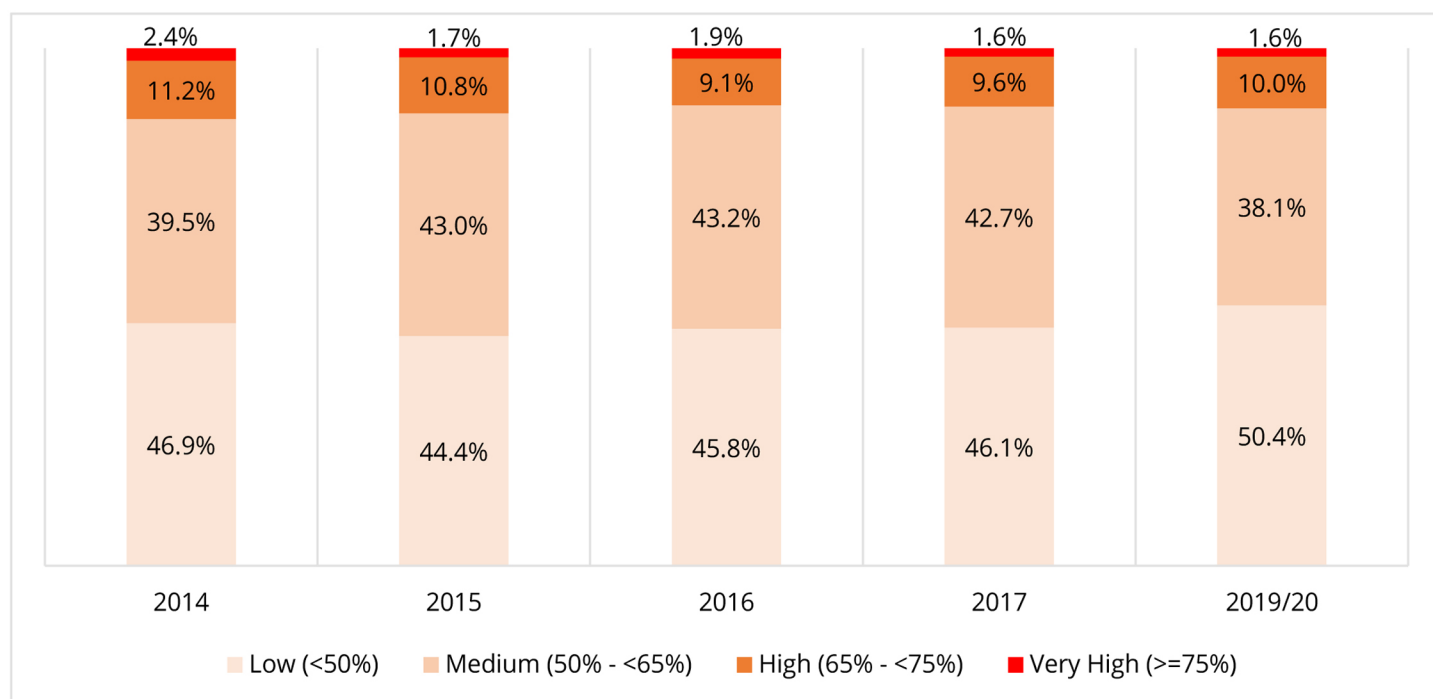
Figure 8. Percentage of households in each food expenditure share category, by year

Disaggregation shows mixed results (see figure 9). Economic vulnerability remained unchanged in urban areas other than Phnom Penh, with no more than 10 percent of households being highly vulnerable (spending 65 percent or more of their budget on food) between 2014 and 2019/2020. In Phnom Penh and rural areas, however, economic vulnerability increased between 2017 and 2019/2020, with more households spending 65 percent or more of their budget on food. Households in rural areas, classified as IDPoor, with a member with a disability, and/or headed by females were disproportionally economically vulnerable in 2019/2020, as indicated by larger average FES.
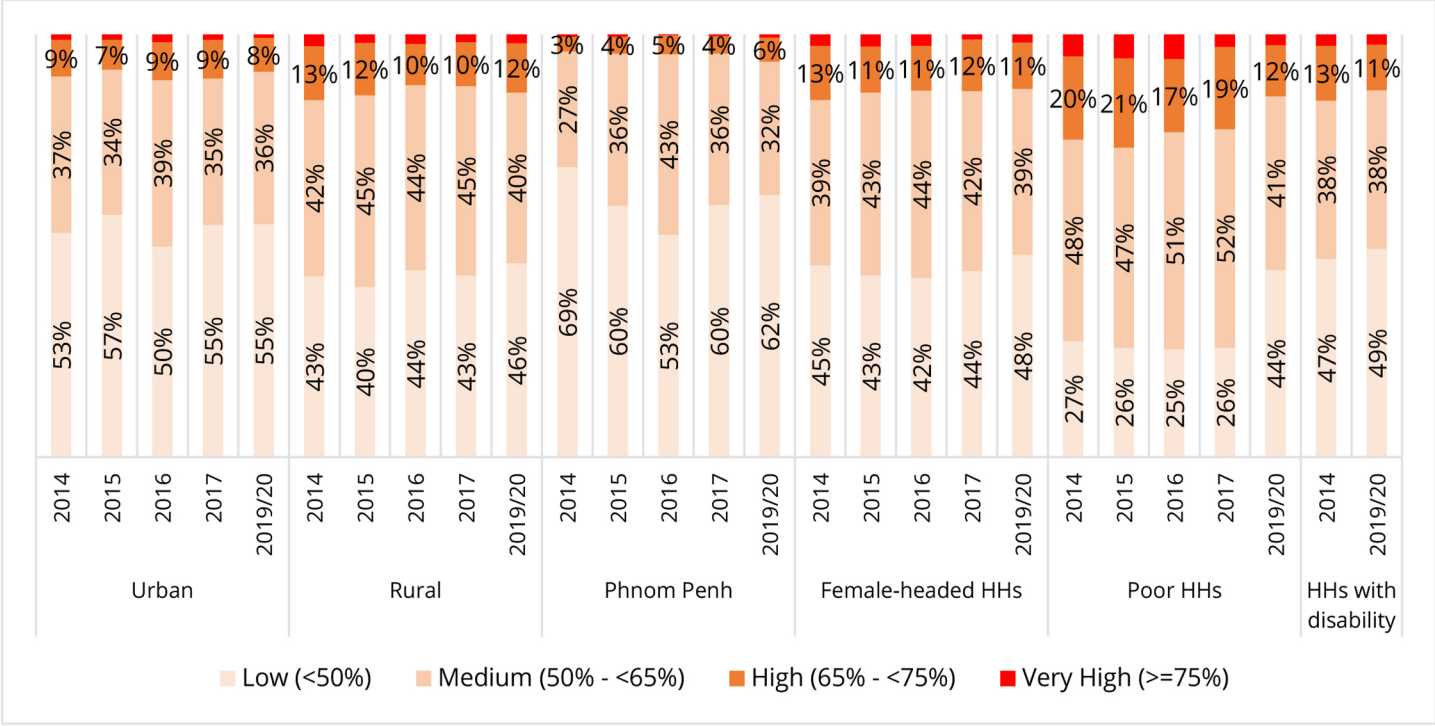
Figure 9. Percentage of households in each food expenditure share category, disaggregated

3.4. Food consumption frequency

All food items consumed by households were classified into nine food groups: staples (cereals and tubers), pulses (nuts and legumes), vegetables, fruits, animal proteins (eggs, meat and fish), milk and dairy products, fats, sugars and condiments.

Staples (cereals and tubers): In Cambodia, cereals and tubers include rice, maize, bread, cassava, taro, sweet potato, potato and yam. Rice is by far the most commonly consumed cereal for the Cambodian population. Between 2014 and 2020, on average, **households consumed cereals and/or tubers almost every day** during the seven days preceding the survey date. No significant difference in consumption of staples was found by location (Phnom Penh, other urban areas and rural areas), household headship or IDPoor status.

Pulses (nuts and legumes): Consumption of pulses (i.e. beans, peanuts, groundnuts and other pulses) is not common in Cambodia. On average, households consumed pulses on less than one day a week in all the past survey years except 2014, when the average number of consumption days for pulses was 1.3. **Consumption of pulses has gradually increased in the last two years**, however. Consumption levels are generally similar across relevant strata (i.e. households in Phnom Penh, other urban areas and rural areas and with different household headships and IDPoor status).

Vegetables: Vegetables include green leafy vegetables, orange vegetables and other non-green/orange vegetables, with green leafy vegetables being most commonly consumed. From 2014 to 2020, households consumed vegetables frequently, on an average of six days a week, although **the frequency of vegetable consumption decreased slightly in 2019/2020 to below six days on average**. There was no significant difference in consumption of vegetables among households from different strata.

Fruits: Cambodian households consume fruits (i.e. orange fruits and other fruits) less frequently than vegetables, on two to three days a week on average. **Consumption of fruits showed an increasing trend in 2017 and 2019/2020,** and the frequency now stands at three days per week. Fruit consumption is linked to seasonality (i.e. seasonal availability of fruits, including mango, banana and durian) and is higher in urban areas.

Animal proteins (eggs, meat and fish): Animal meats, eggs and fish are important sources of protein for households in Cambodia. Food items used in the calculation of protein consumption include beef, buffalo, pork, chicken, duck, organ meat, fish and aquatic animals and eggs. Fish is the most common component of Cambodian meals, especially for rural households who raise fish and/or catch fish from rivers, canals, ponds, lakes and rice fields. The analysis shows that the **consumption of animal proteins was as frequent as consumption of staples, at an average of almost seven days a week for all survey years**. Households showed similar patterns of protein consumption across geographical strata, household headship and IDPoor status.

Milk and dairy products: Milk and dairy products, including fresh milk, powdered milk, sour milk, yogurt and cheese, are consumed relatively less often by Cambodian households. Findings indicate an **upward trend in the consumption of milk and dairy products, which almost doubled between 2014 and 2020, to almost two days per week in 2019/2020**. Households in Phnom Penh consume these products more frequently than households in other urban areas and rural areas.

Fats: Fats include animal fat, vegetable oil, rice bran oil, coconut oil and butter. Vegetable oil and animal fat (particularly "three-layer" pork, or pork with fat) are primarily used for cooking in Cambodia. **Ranging from three to four days a week between 2014 and 2017, the consumption of fats increased to almost five days a week in 2019/2020**. Households living in Phnom Penh reported higher frequency of fat consumption than other geographical regions for all survey rounds, at more than five days per week in 2019/2020.

Sugars:[8] Sugars refer to all kinds of sugars and sweets, including honey. Results show that **household consumption of sugars doubled from two days a week between 2015 and 2017 to above four days a week in 2019/2020**. Consumption patterns were similar among households living in Phnom Penh, other urban areas and rural areas and with different household headships and IDPoor status.

Condiments: Condiments and seasoning, including sugar, salt, pepper, soy sauce and fish sauce, are commonly used by households in Cambodia to add flavour to the foods they consume. On average, **consumption frequency of condiments was reported at almost seven days a week for all survey rounds** (2014–2019/2020). No significant differences were found for different locations (Phnom Penh, other urban areas, rural areas), household headships or IDPoor status.

The average number of days of consumption for the nine food groups are shown in figure 10.
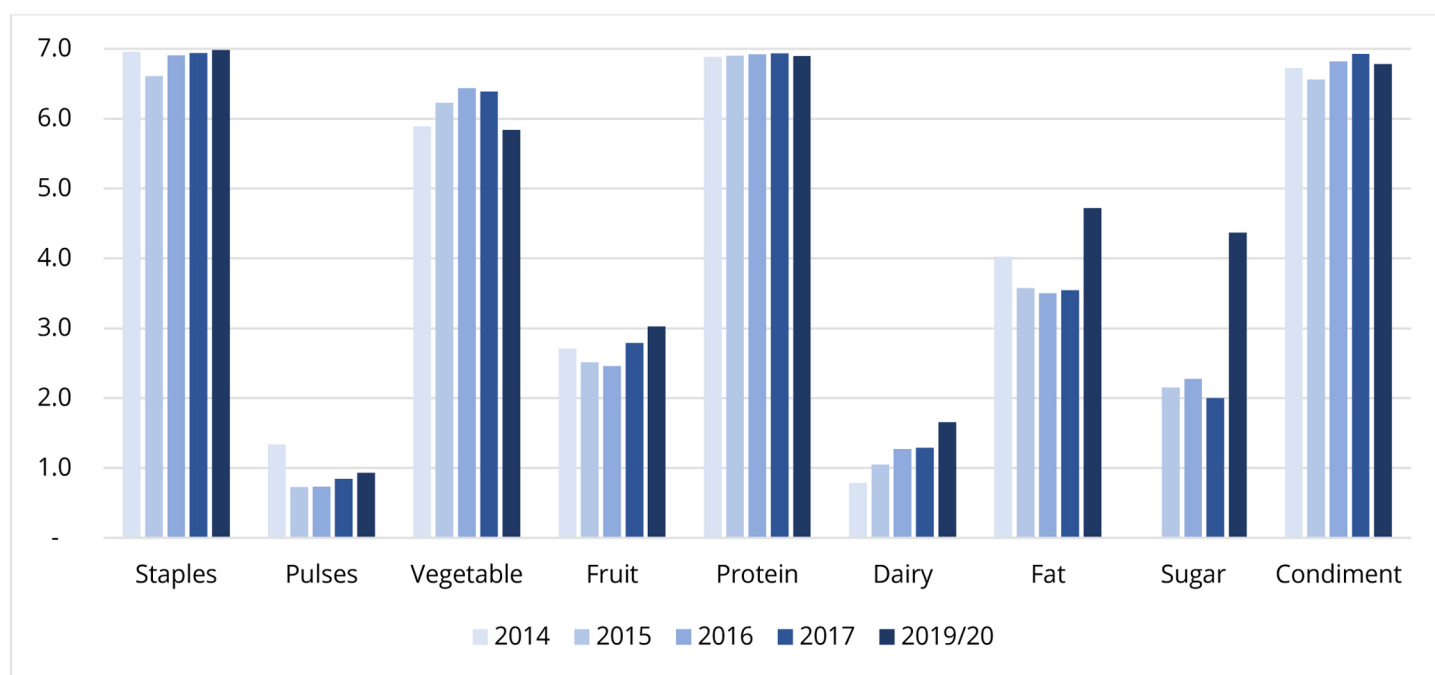
Figure 10. Average days of consumption for the nine food groups

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[8] The 2014 survey combined sugars and condiments in the same food group, hence for 2014 they are reported together as "condiments".

3.5. Food consumption score

FCS assesses the quantity and quality of household diets by measuring dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the different food groups. FCS is a composite score derived from the number of days various food groups were consumed over the seven days prior to the completion of the survey by a household.

Food items assessed in the survey are grouped into nine main food groups. The consumption frequency (0–7 days) for each food group is calculated based on the sum of the consumption frequency of all food items in the respective group, with a maximum[9] of seven days for each food group. The consumption frequency for each food group is then multiplied by a specific weight (table 5) that reflects its nutritional importance. For instance, animal proteins are nutrient-dense and weighted with the highest weight (4) while condiments contain virtually no nutrients and are weighted with the lowest weight (0). The food consumption score is the sum of the weighed consumption frequencies (0–7 days) of all nine food groups.

Table 5. Food items and food groups and their relative weights

Item	Food item	Food group	Weight	Calculation
1	Cereals and grains: rice, corn/maize, pasta, bread/cake and/or donuts, sorghum, millet, fonio	1. Staples (cereals and tubers (X_1)	**2**	**$2*X_1$**
2	Roots and tubers: potatoes, yams, cassava, sweet potatoes, taro and/or other tubers			
3	Legumes/nuts: beans, cowpeas, peanuts, lentils, nuts, soy, pigeon peas and/or other nuts	2. Pulses (nuts and legumes) (X_2)	3	$3*X_2$
4	Orange vegetables (vegetables rich in vitamin A): carrots, red peppers, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes	3. Vegetables (X_3)	1	$1*X_3$
5	Green leafy vegetables: spinach, broccoli, amaranth and/or other dark green leaves, cassava leaves			
6	Other vegetables: onions, tomatoes, cucumbers, radishes, green beans, peas, lettuce, etc.			
7	Orange fruits (fruits rich in vitamin A): mangos, papayas, apricots, peaches	4. Fruits (X_4)	1	**$1*X_4$**
8	Other fruits: bananas, apples, lemons, tangerines			
9	Organ meat (iron-rich): liver, kidney, heart and/or other organ meats	5. Animal protein (fish, eggs, beef,	4	**$4*X_5$**

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[9] The total number of consumption days for some food groups may exceed seven days due to summation of the consumption frequency of various food items in that food groups. In that case, seven is taken as a maximum.

10	Meat and poultry: beef, buffalo, mutton, lamb, pork, chicken, duck, dried beef and wild meat	pork, chicken, duck etc.) (X_5)			
11	Fish and other aquatic animals: fresh fish, salted, dried fish, canned fish, frogs, crabs, snails, shrimps and other seafood				
12	Eggs: chicken egg, duck egg, quail egg, fermented/salted egg, etc.				
13	Milk and dairy products: fresh milk, condensed/powdered milk, ice cream, cheese, etc.	6. Milk and dairy products (X_6)	4	$4*X_6$	
14	Oil and fats: rice bran oil, vegetable oil, animal fat, butter, margarine, coconut/frying oil, etc.	7. Fats (X_7)	0.5	$0.5*X_7$	
15	Sugar/sweets/honey	8. Sugars (X_8)	0.5	$0.5*X_8$	

FCS allows households to be categorized into three standard food consumption groups (FCGs) (acceptable consumption, borderline consumption and poor consumption) according to established cut-off points (see table 6). In Cambodia, as in other countries with frequent consumption of staples (i.e. rice), upward-adjusted cut-off points are used.

Table 6. Food consumption score cut-off points (standard and adjusted) for food consumption groups

FCG	FCS	
	Standard cut-off points	**Adjusted cut-off points**
Poor consumption	0–21	0–24.5
Borderline consumption	21.5–35	25–38.5
Acceptable consumption	> 35	> 38.5

Results suggest that the **mean FCS is high, at around 60 across all survey rounds, and has increased steadily since 2016,** meaning that households consume a minimum quantity and diversity of foods. In 2019/2020, almost all surveyed households (99.5 percent) had acceptable food consumption and only 0.5 percent of household had insufficient food consumption (borderline or poor) (figure 11). Notably, this represents a **slight deterioration from 2016 and 2017, when 99.8 percent of households had acceptable food consumption**. The difference is statistically significant.
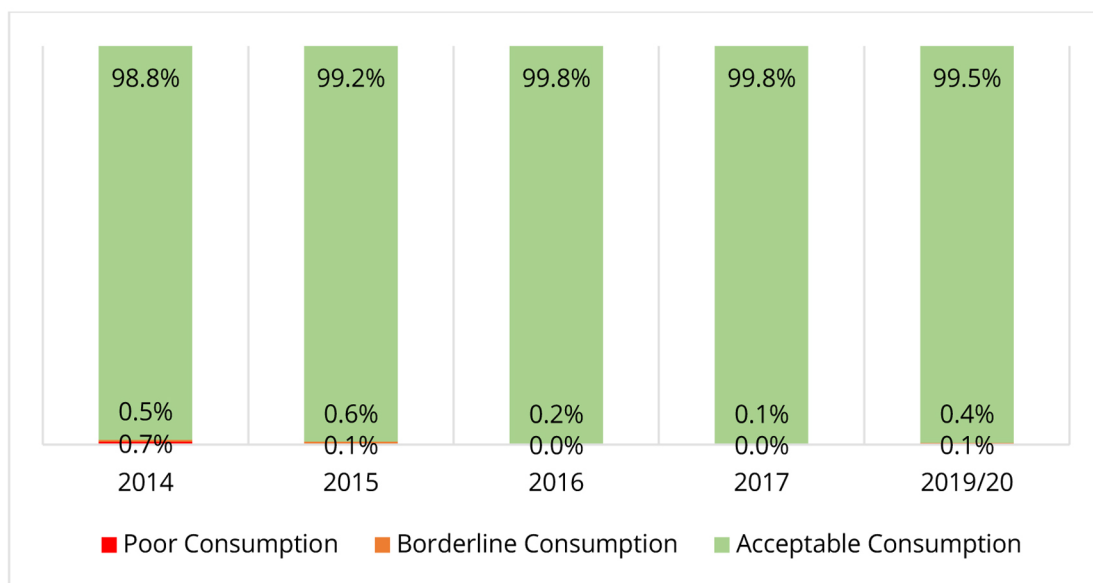
Figure 11. Percentage share of each household food consumption group, by year

Disaggregation shows that the mean **FCS is consistently higher in urban areas than in rural areas, and highest in Phnom Penh** (except for 2015). **FCS for female-headed households is consistently lower than the national average** throughout the years and in 2019/2020 was even below the mean FCS of households classified as IDPoor (see figure 12).
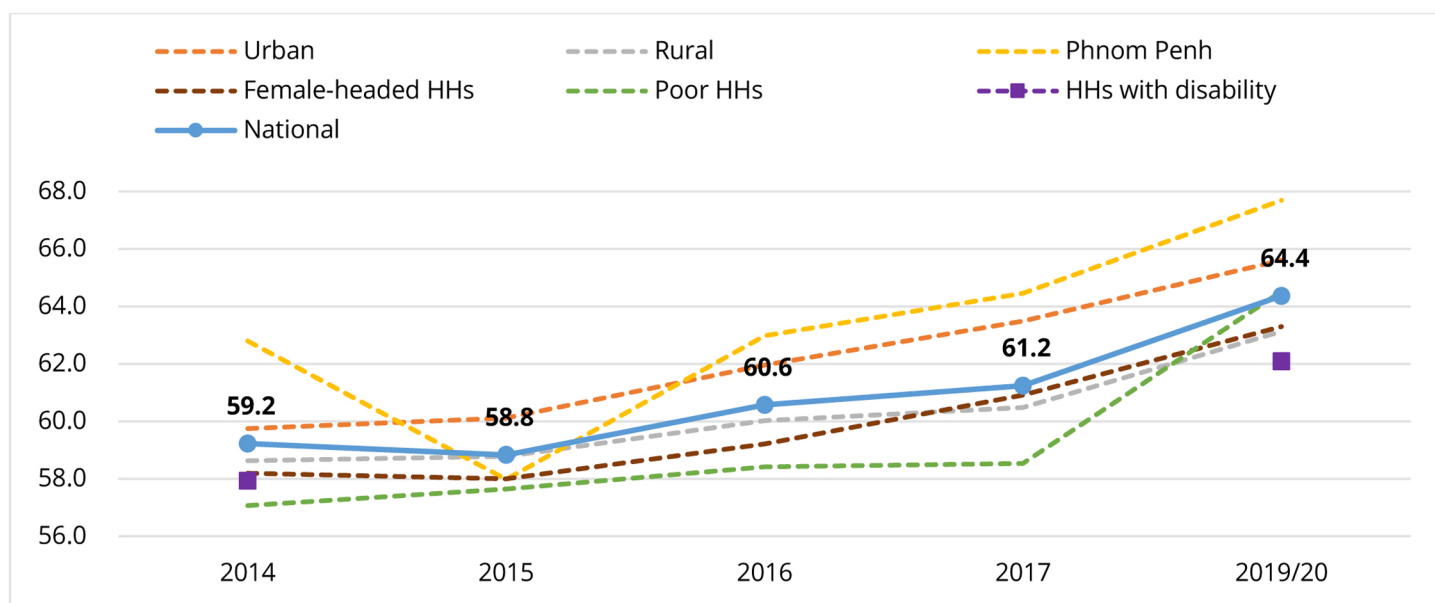
Figure 12. Trend in the average food consumption score for each disaggregation group, 2014–2019/2020

3.6. Dietary diversity score

DDS measures the number of different food groups that a household consumes over a period of seven days and provides an indication of diet quality. Households consuming four or fewer food groups are considered to have low dietary diversity; household consuming five or six food groups are considered to have medium dietary diversity; and households consuming more than six food groups are considered to have high dietary diversity.

Results indicate that **the share of households with low dietary diversity (consuming fewer than five food groups) dropped steadily between 2014 and 2017 but stagnated in 2019/2020** (differences are statistically significant for all years, except between 2017 and 2019/2020). At the same time, **the share of households with high dietary diversity fell,** from about one in four households (25.7 percent) in 2017 to about one in five households (22.7 percent) in 2019/2020 (the difference is statistically significant) (see figure 13).
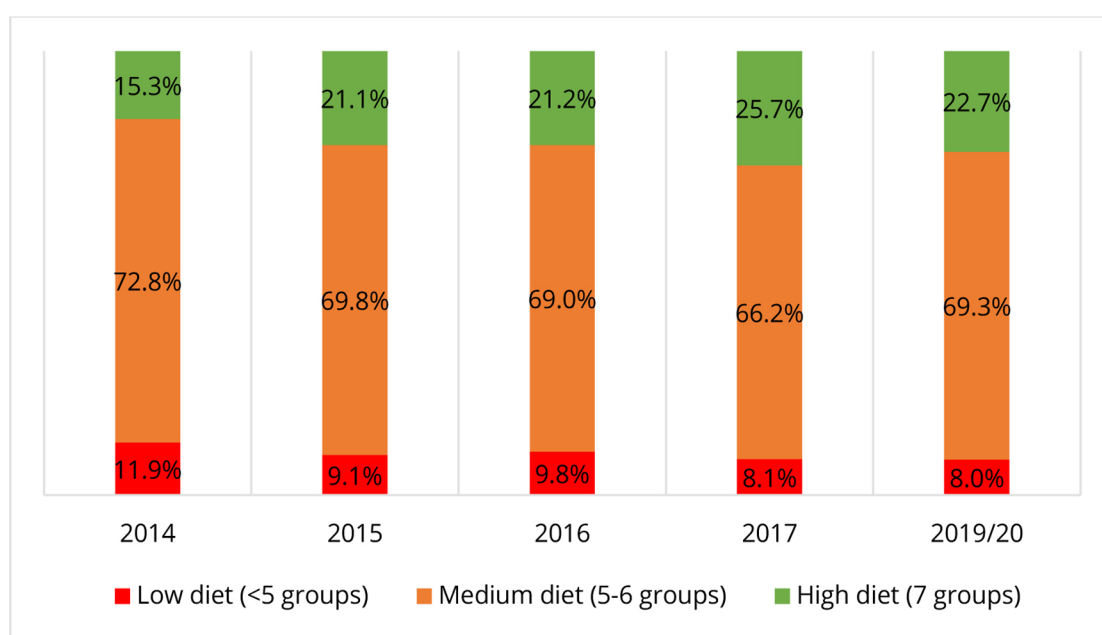
Figure 13. Percentage of households with low, medium and high dietary diversity, by year

Disaggregation shows that dietary diversity deteriorated across all strata from 2017 to 2019/2020, except for IDPoor households, which saw a notable improvement in their dietary diversity (see figure 15). **Remarkably, dietary diversity for IDPoor households is similar to the national average**. In particular, no differences in dietary diversity are observed between IDPoor households and households living in rural areas, **hinting at low quality of diet that persists in many rural areas of Cambodia**. Results also show a significant disparity in dietary diversity between Phnom Penh and all other disaggregation groups; for 2019/2020, the share of households with high dietary diversity in the capital (40 percent) is more than double that in rural areas (18 percent) and almost double that in other urban areas (24 percent) (see figures 14).

Figure 14. Percentage of households with low, medium and high dietary diversity, disaggregated
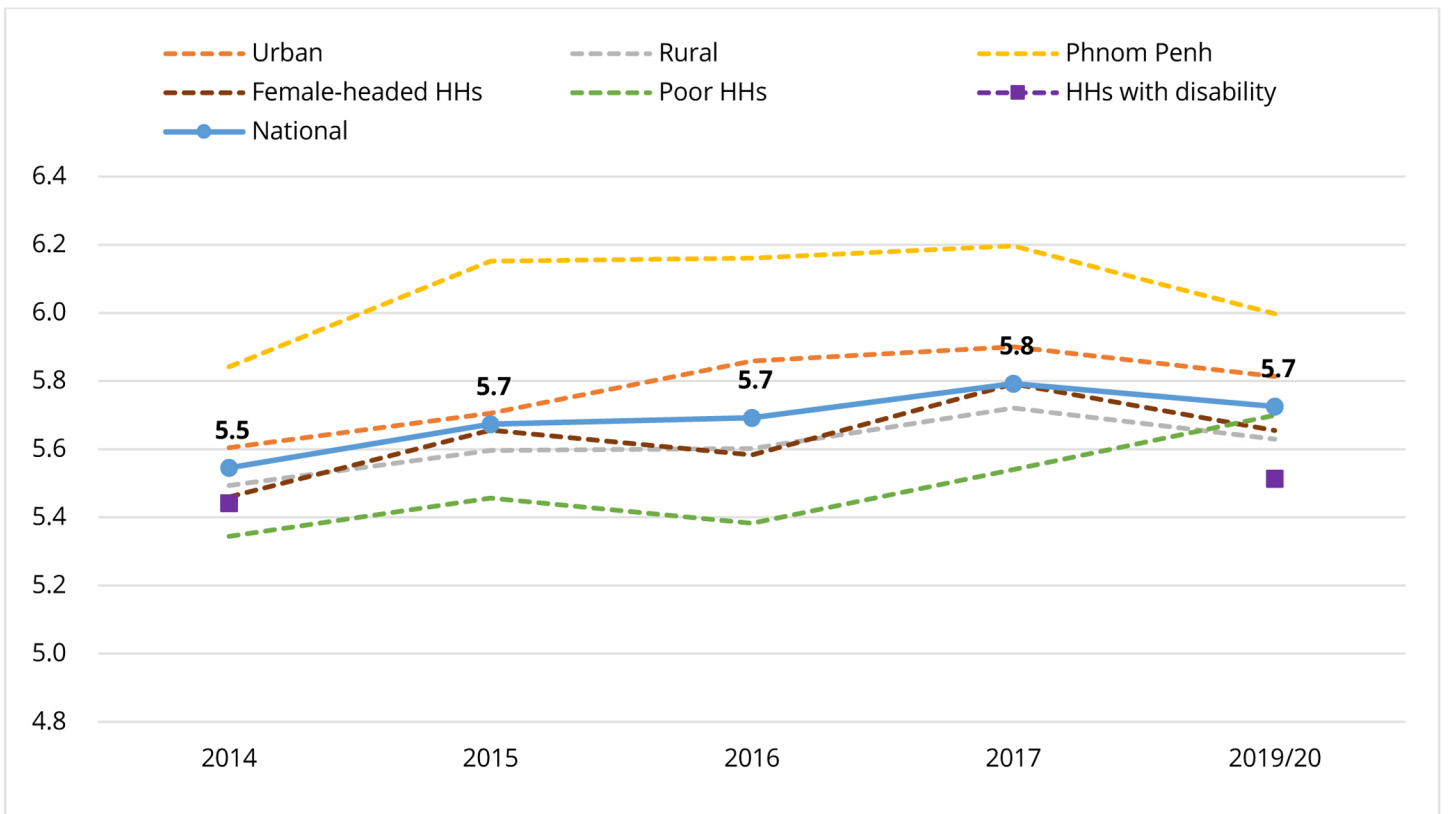
Figure 15. Trend in the average dietary diversity score, by disaggregation group, 2014–2019/2020

3.7. Food consumption score-nutrition

FCS-N provides an indication of the nutritional quality of diets consumed by households. Based on the consumption frequency of certain nutrient-dense food items, a proxy indicator can be calculated to assess a household's nutritional status. The assessment measures a household's consumption frequency for foods that are rich in vitamin A, protein and heme iron during the past seven days. The higher the frequency of consumption of these important micro and macro nutrients, the higher the likelihood that the household is achieving nutrient adequacy. Protein plays a key role in growth and is crucial for the prevention of wasting and stunting, which largely takes place within the first 1,000 days. Iron deficiency is one of the main causes of anaemia and affects around 25 percent of the world's population, mainly pre-school children and women, which in turn has a long-term impact on productivity and quality of life. Vitamin A deficiency, if tackled before the age of five, can reduce mortality and the incidence of infectious diseases such as measles, diarrhoea and malaria.

Findings from the different survey rounds found that **the share of households in Cambodia that consume vitamin A-rich foods daily increased steadily from 2014 to 2017 but decreased slightly in 2019/2020** to stand at 74.1 percent (the difference is statistically significant). The proportion of households consuming foods rich in protein daily was consistently high and remained stable between 2014 and 2017 (at > 96 percent), **but a deterioration is evident from 2017 (98.1 percent) to 2019/2020 (96.8 percent)** (the difference is statistically significant)**.** It is noteworthy that household **consumption of foods rich in heme iron has worsened steadily since 2016**: in 2019/2020, 19.1 percent of households did not consume heme iron daily, compared to 12.8 percent in 2016 (see figure 16).
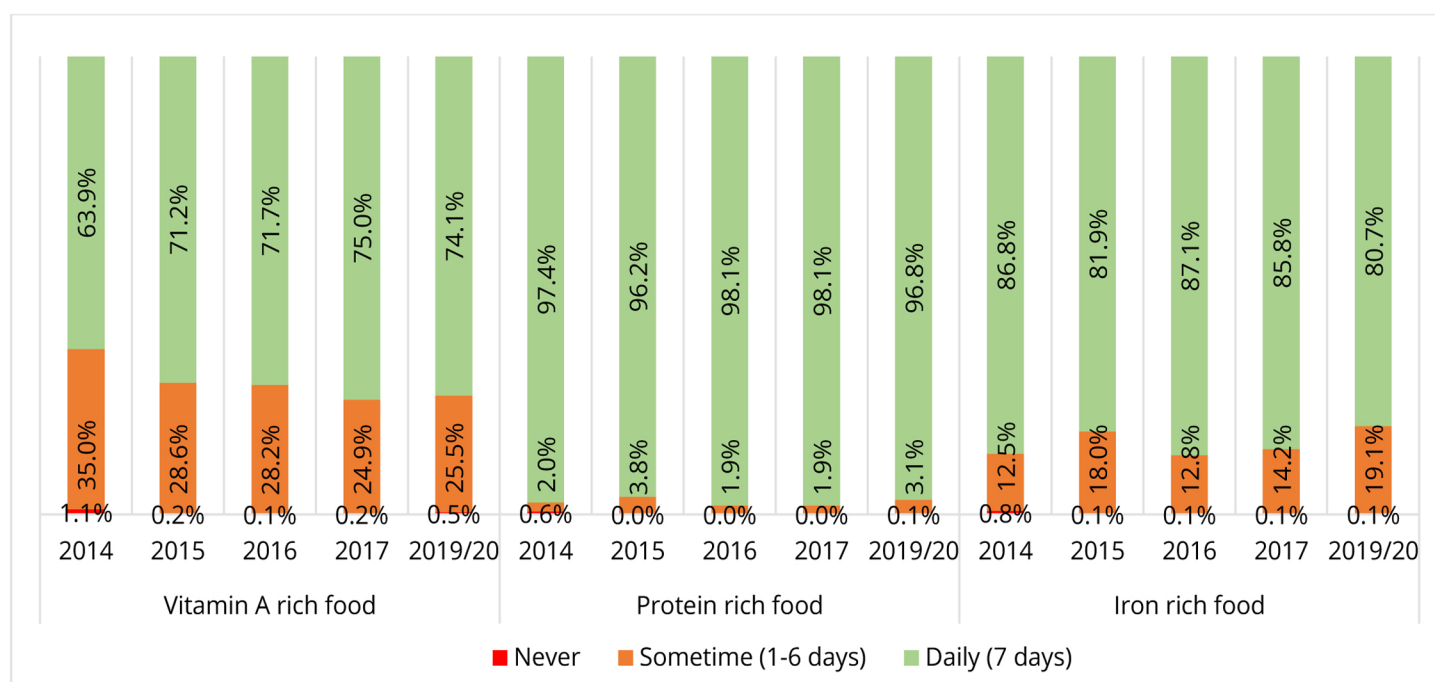
Figure 16. Percentage of households consuming foods rich in vitamin A, protein and heme iron

Disaggregation reveals a somewhat mixed picture for micronutrients (see figures 17, 18 and 19). Households in Phnom Penh show the highest vitamin A consumption but the lowest heme iron consumption in 2019/2020. Female-headed households consistently show lower-than-average intake of vitamin A and heme iron. Consumption of foods rich in animal protein (including eggs, meat, and fish) is high across all strata.
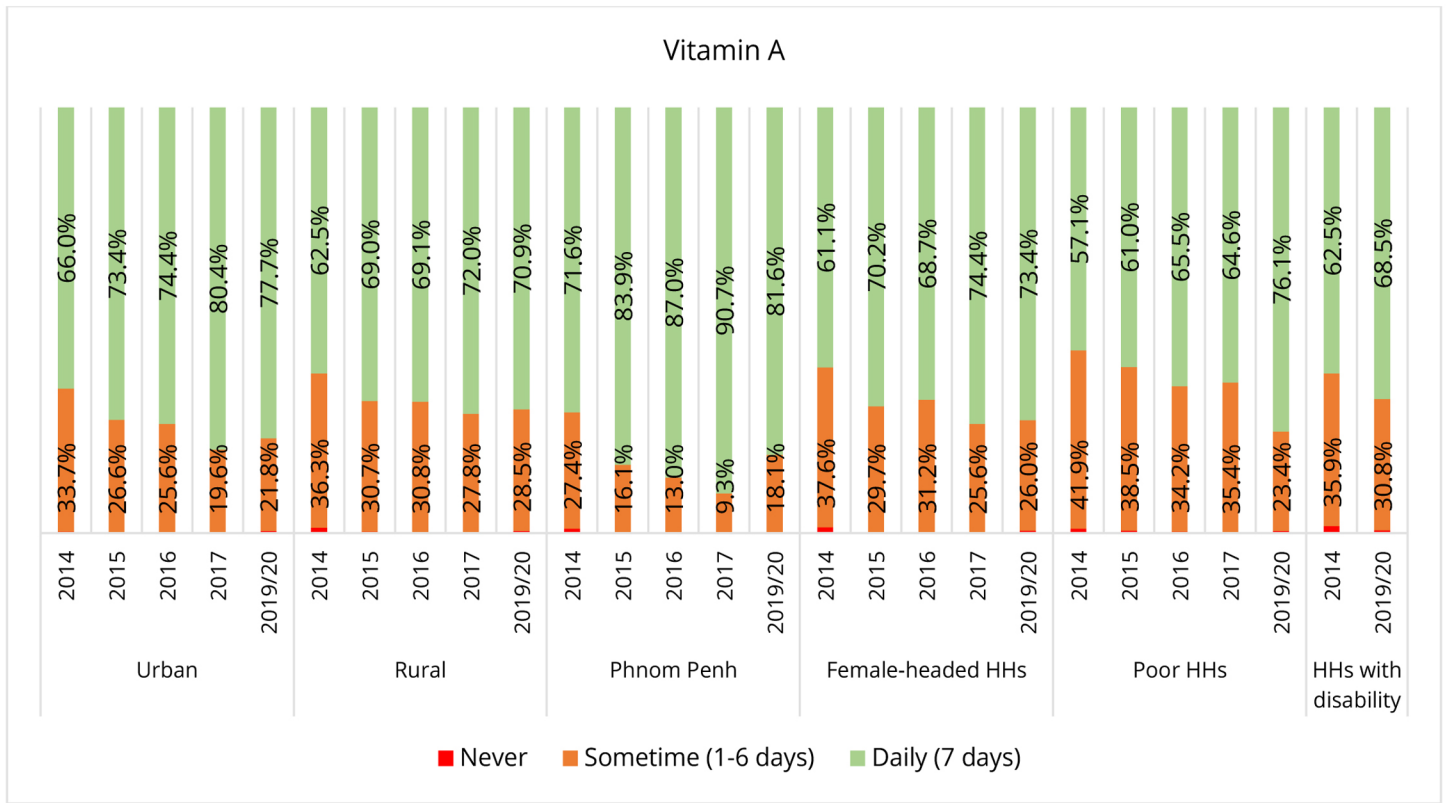
Figure 17. Percentage of households consuming foods rich in vitamin A, disaggregated
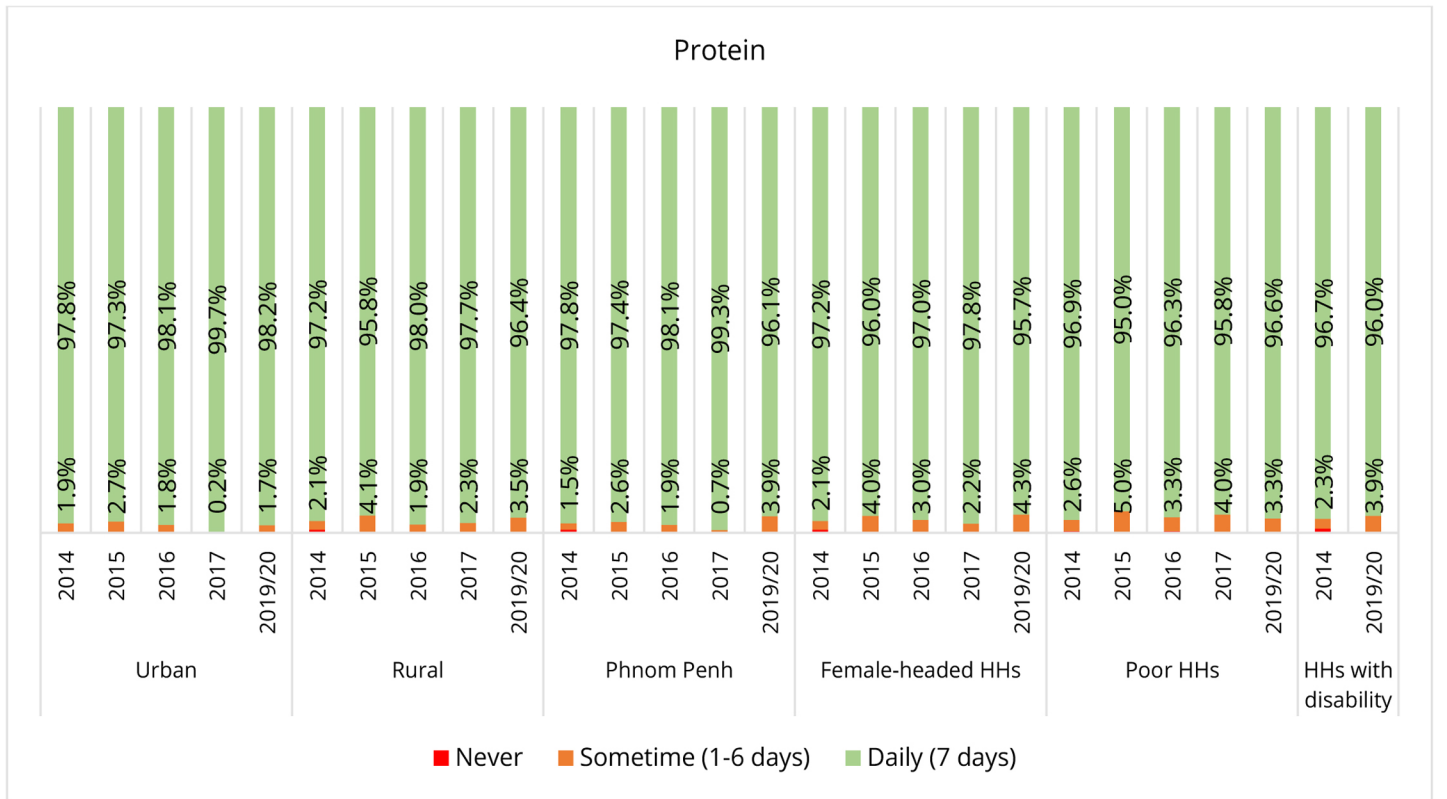
Figure 18. Percentage of households consuming foods rich in protein, disaggregated
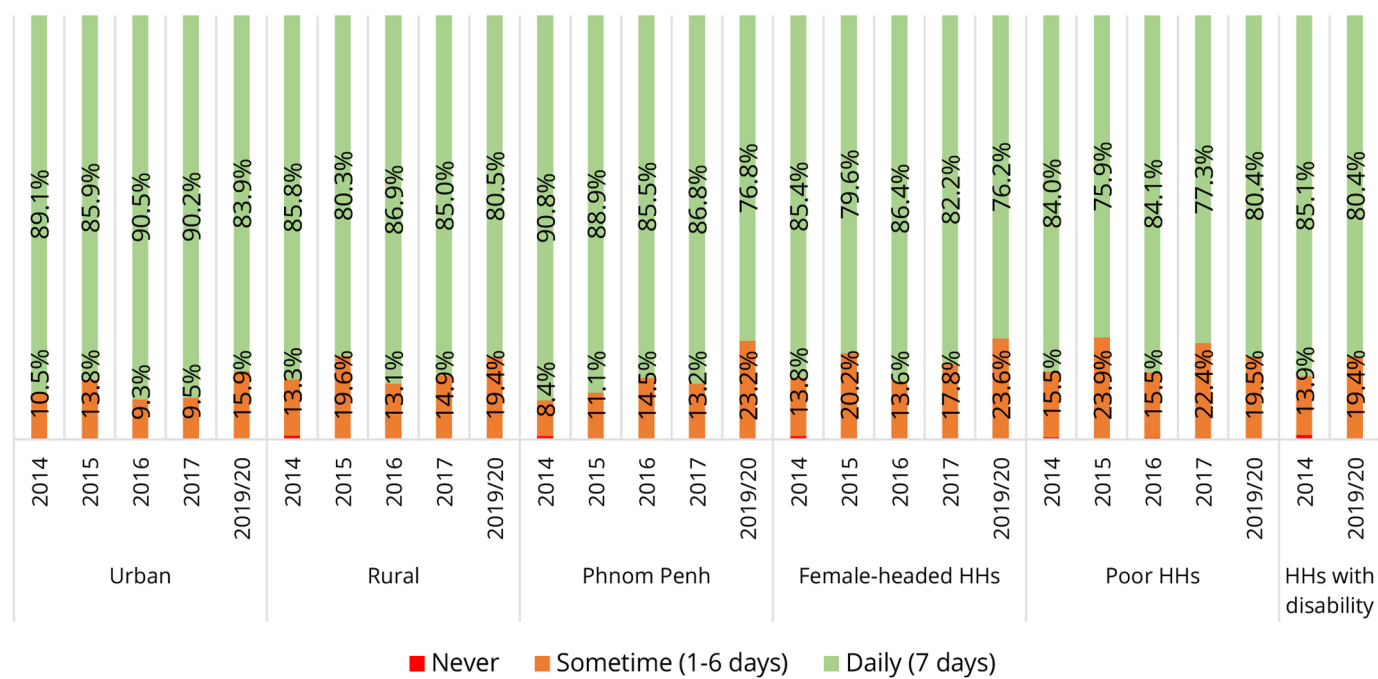
Figure 19. Percentage of households consuming foods rich in heme iron, disaggregated

3.8. Food-based coping strategies

Food-based coping strategies are an important proxy indicator of a household's food security status, measuring household behaviour related to eating patterns in times of food shortages. Respondents are asked a series of questions about standardized food-based coping strategies that they have used to cope with food shortages or lack of money to buy food for their households in the seven days prior to the survey date. The rCSI is computed from the combined responses to the questions. The higher a household's rCSI, the more severe its coping behaviour and the higher its vulnerability to food insecurity.

Findings show that **rCSI gradually improved between 2014 and 2019/2020, indicating less pressure on households to deal with food shortages** (differences between all years are statistically significant) (see figure 20). The mean rCSI decreased substantially overall, from 0.56 in 2014 to 0.13 in 2019/2021, but to a lesser degree since 2016 (a difference of 0.03 points).
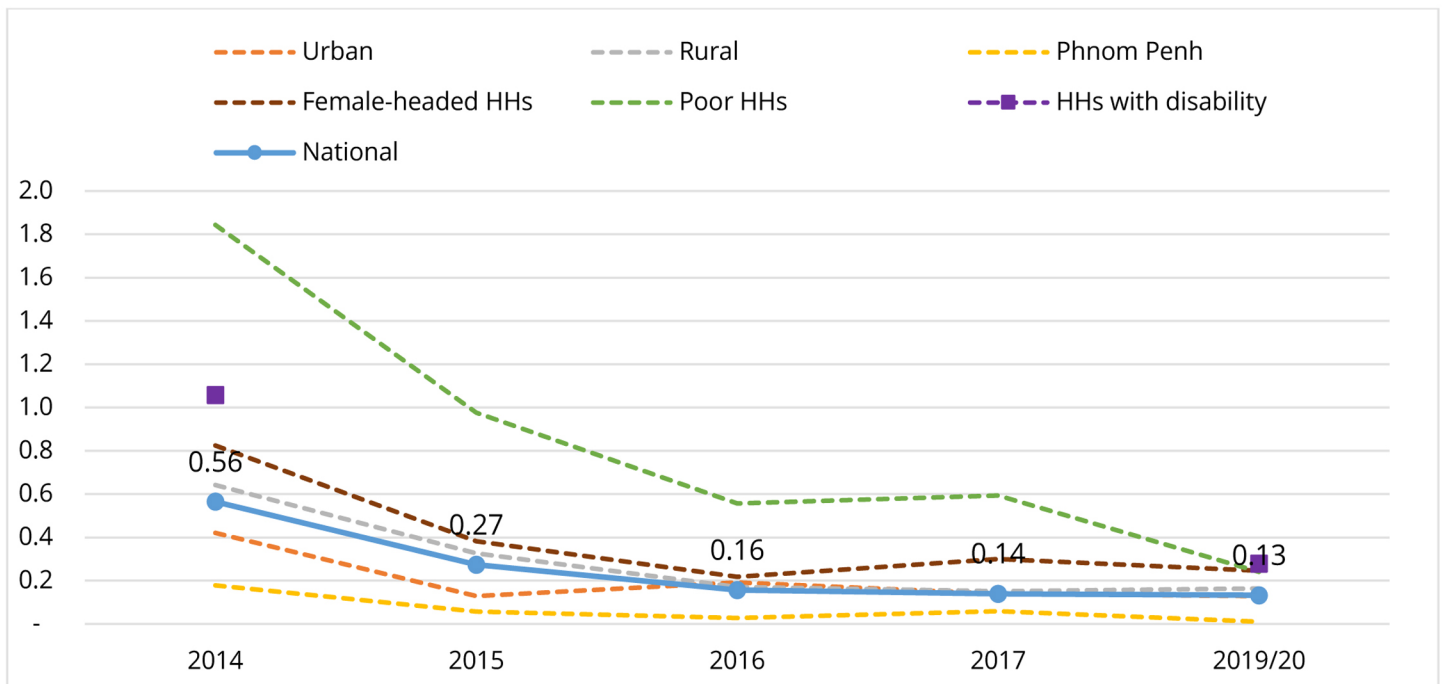
Figure 20. Trend in the mean reduced Coping Strategy Index, by disaggregation group, 2014–2019/2020

Use of food-based coping strategies is highest among IDPoor and female-headed households and lowest among households in urban areas, especially those in Phnom Penh.

Trend analysis shows that there has been a **significant decrease in the number of households adopting any of the five food-based coping strategies** (see figure 21), with only one in twenty households (5 percent) adopting at least one of the five strategies in 2019/2020 compared to almost one in five households (19.6 percent) in 2014. In 2019/2020, no single food-based coping strategy was adopted by more than 2 percent of households.
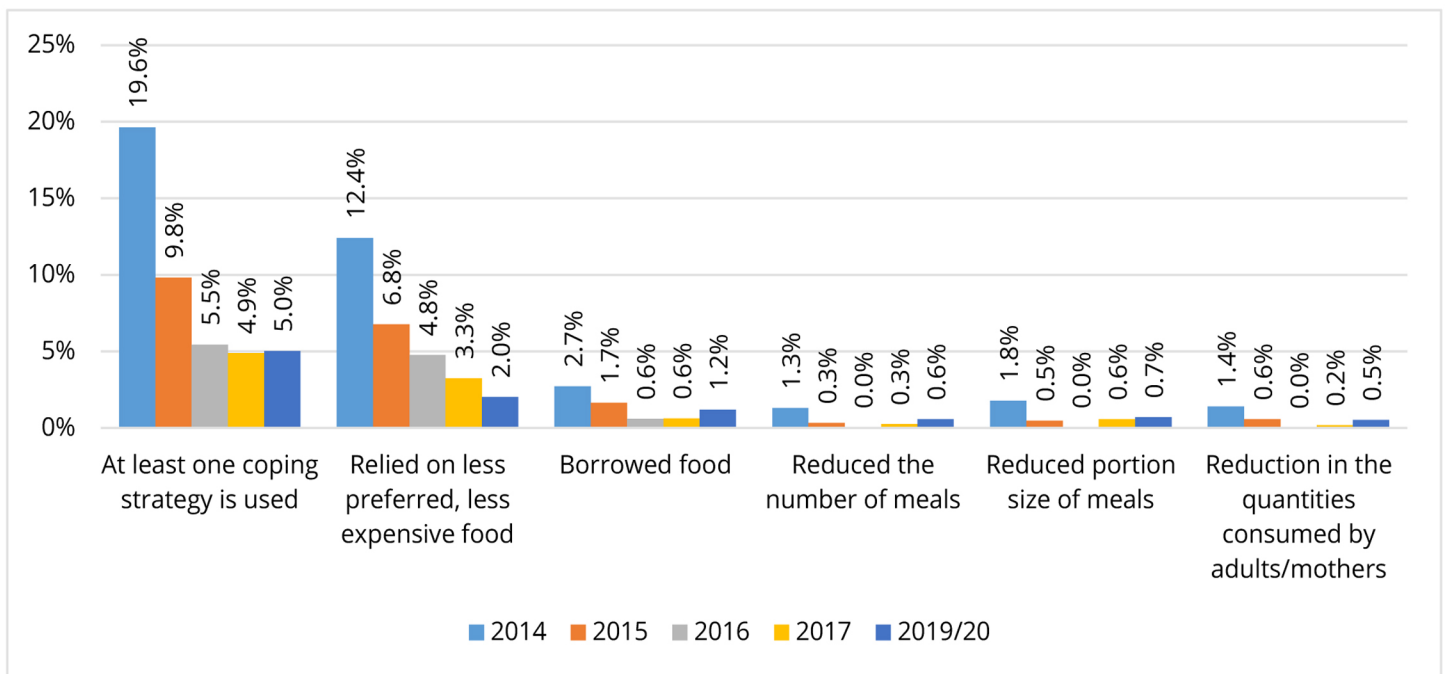
Figure 21. Percentage of household adopting food-based coping strategies, 2014–2019/2020

Disaggregation shows that households classified as IDPoor have shown the largest reduction in the adoption of food-based coping strategies from 2014 to 2019/2020, of 29 percentage points. A decreasing trend is also observed for female-headed households and households living in rural areas (see figure 22).
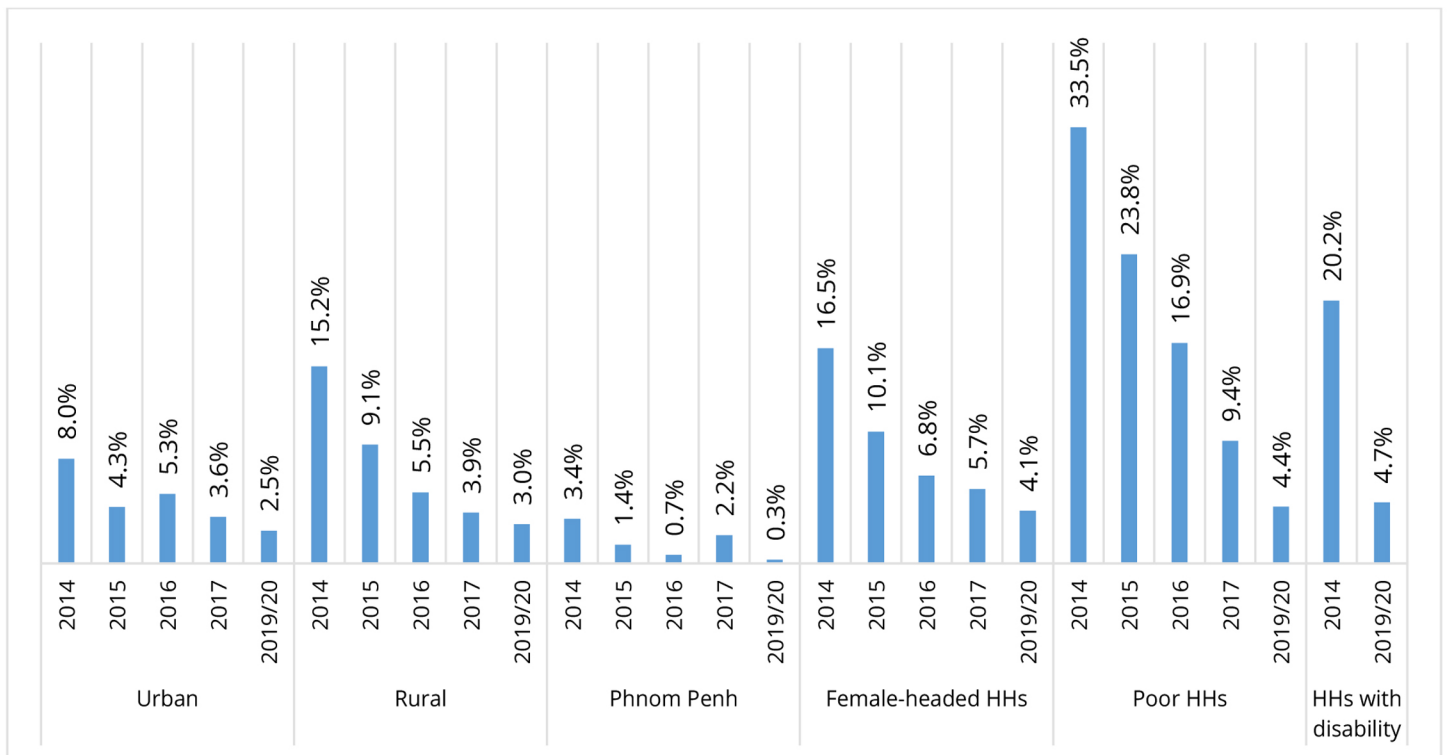
Figure 22. Percentage of households adopting at least one food-based coping strategy, disaggregated

3.9. Livelihood-based coping strategies

Livelihood-based coping strategies (also referred to as asset depletion strategies) are used as a means of understanding the longer-term coping capacity of households. Households were asked if they had employed a set of livelihood-based coping strategies during the 30 days prior to the survey date. Strategies were classified into levels of severity, or categories: none, stress, crisis and emergency. Strategies can negatively affect households' long-term coping and resilience capacity and compromise their future productivity. Stress strategies indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks as the result of a current reduction in resources or increase in debt, while crisis strategies are often associated with the direct reduction of future productivity. Emergency strategies also affect future productivity but are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature than crisis strategies.

Findings show that in 2014, about 15 percent of households adopted livelihood-based coping strategies, almost all of which were classified as emergency-level. **Between 2014 and 2017, the share of households resorting to any livelihood-based coping strategy dropped significantly**, to 4 percent in 2015, 2 percent in 2016 and 1 percent in 2017, **but increased slightly, to 2 percent, in 2019/2020** (see figure 23) (the difference is statistically significant). Coping strategies most often deployed by households were those in the stress category (i.e., spending savings and borrowing money and food) (see figure 25).
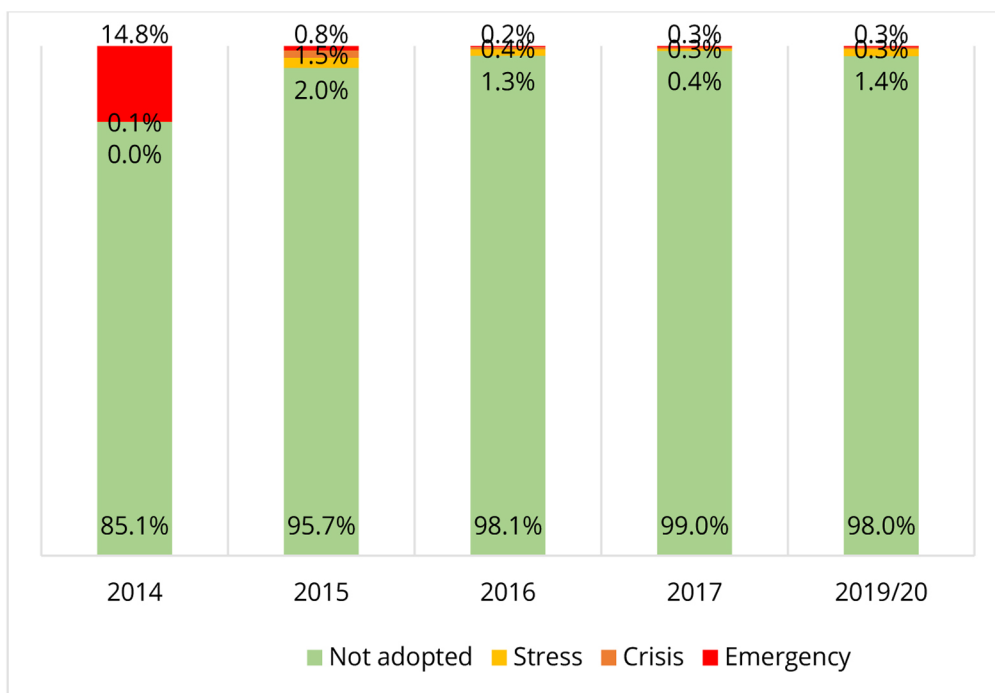
Figure 23. Percentage of households adopting livelihood-based coping strategies, by year

Similar to the situation for food-based coping strategies, IDPoor households experienced the largest reduction in the adoption of harmful (emergency and crisis level) livelihood-based coping strategies between 2014 and 2019/2020, of 33.5 percentage points (see figure 24).

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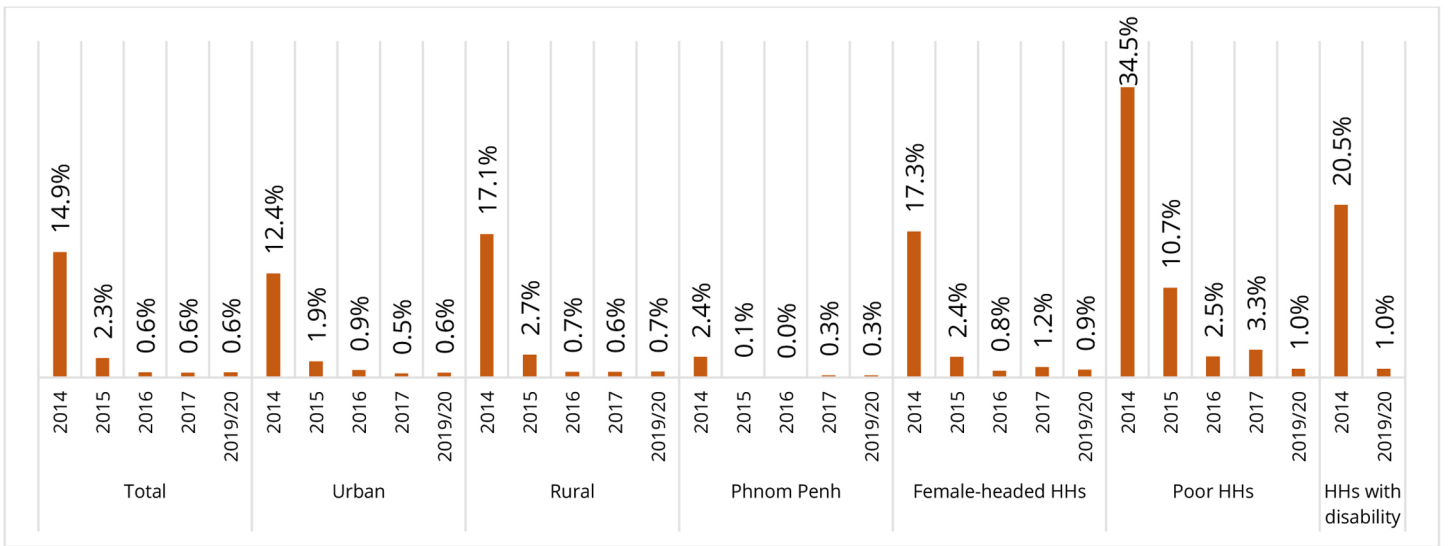
Figure 24. Percentage of households adopting livelihood-based coping strategies, disaggregated
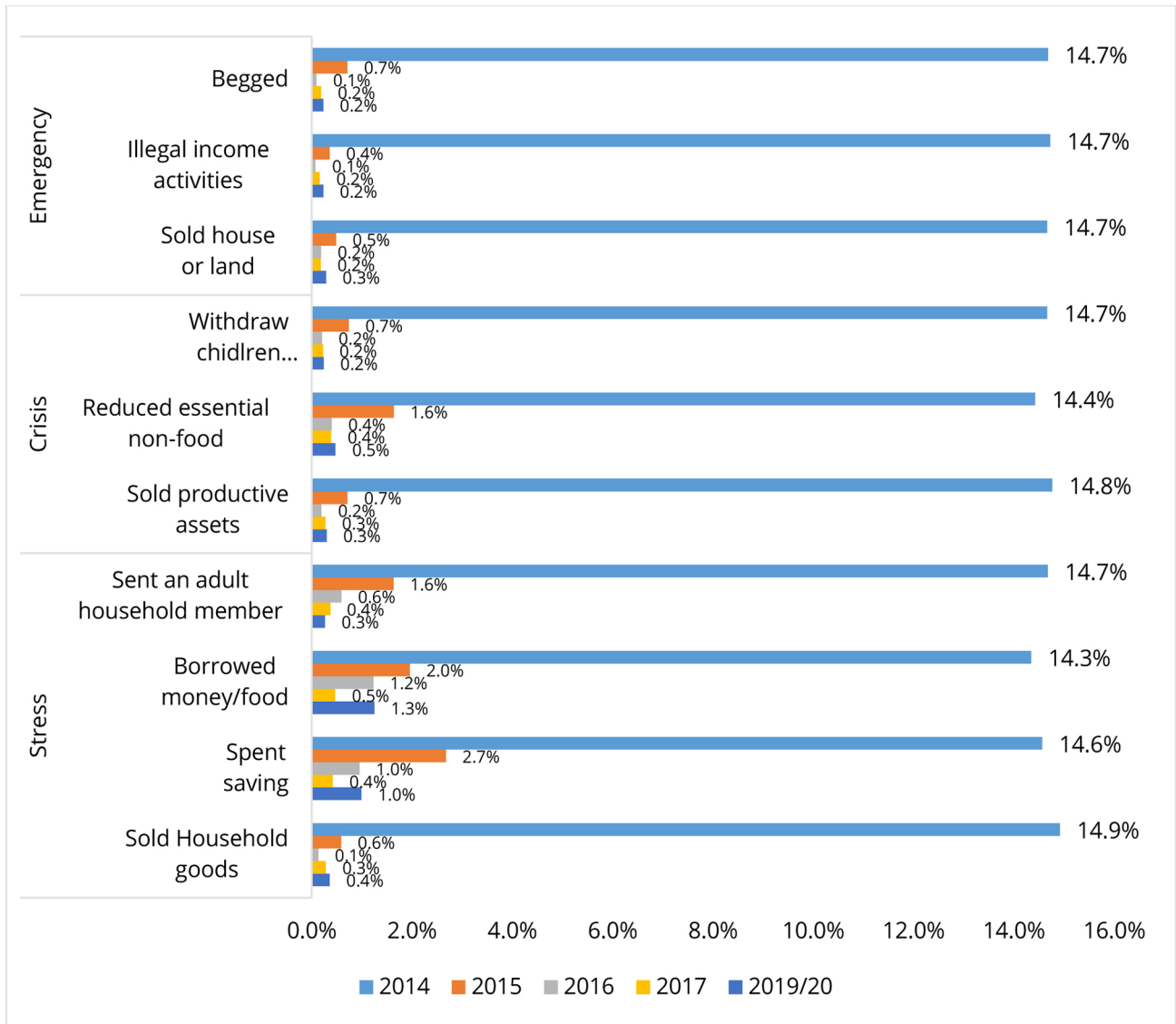
Figure 25. Percentage of households adopting livelihood-based coping strategies, by strategy

3.10. Household hunger score

HHS allows household experience with food stress to be assessed by measuring and attempting to quantify perceptions of hunger within a household.

Findings indicate that, by and large, hunger is not a commonly perceived threat to households in Cambodia (figure 26 and 27); however, 2 percent of households reported moderate and severe hunger in 2019/2020, which is higher than in 2014 (0.6 percent), 2015 (1.2 percent), 2016 (0.5 percent) and 2017 (0.2 percent).
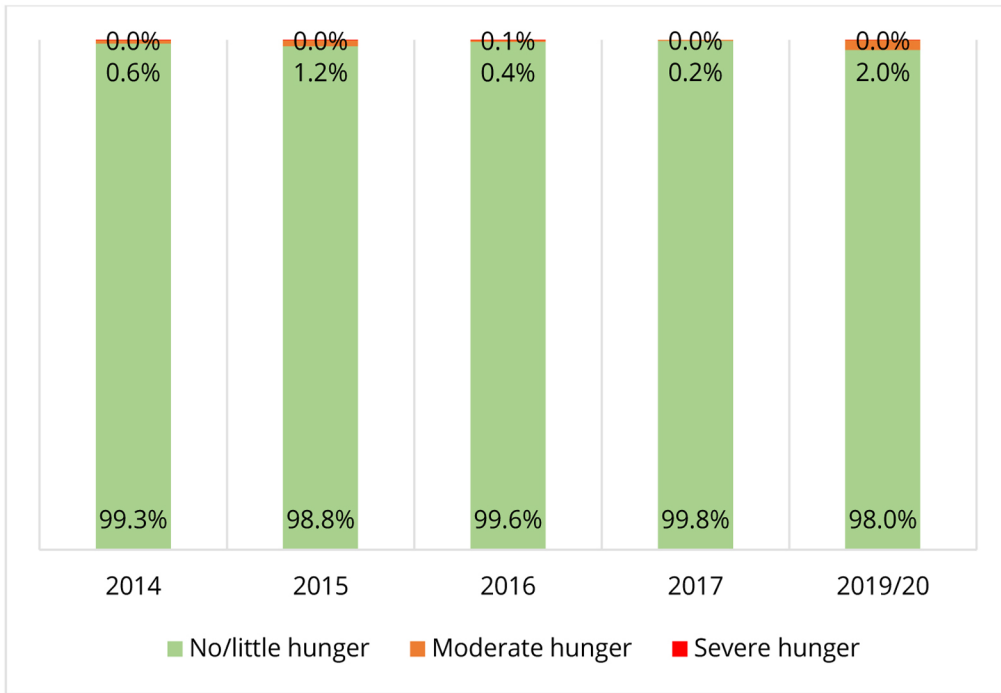
Figure 26 Percentage of households in each household hunger category
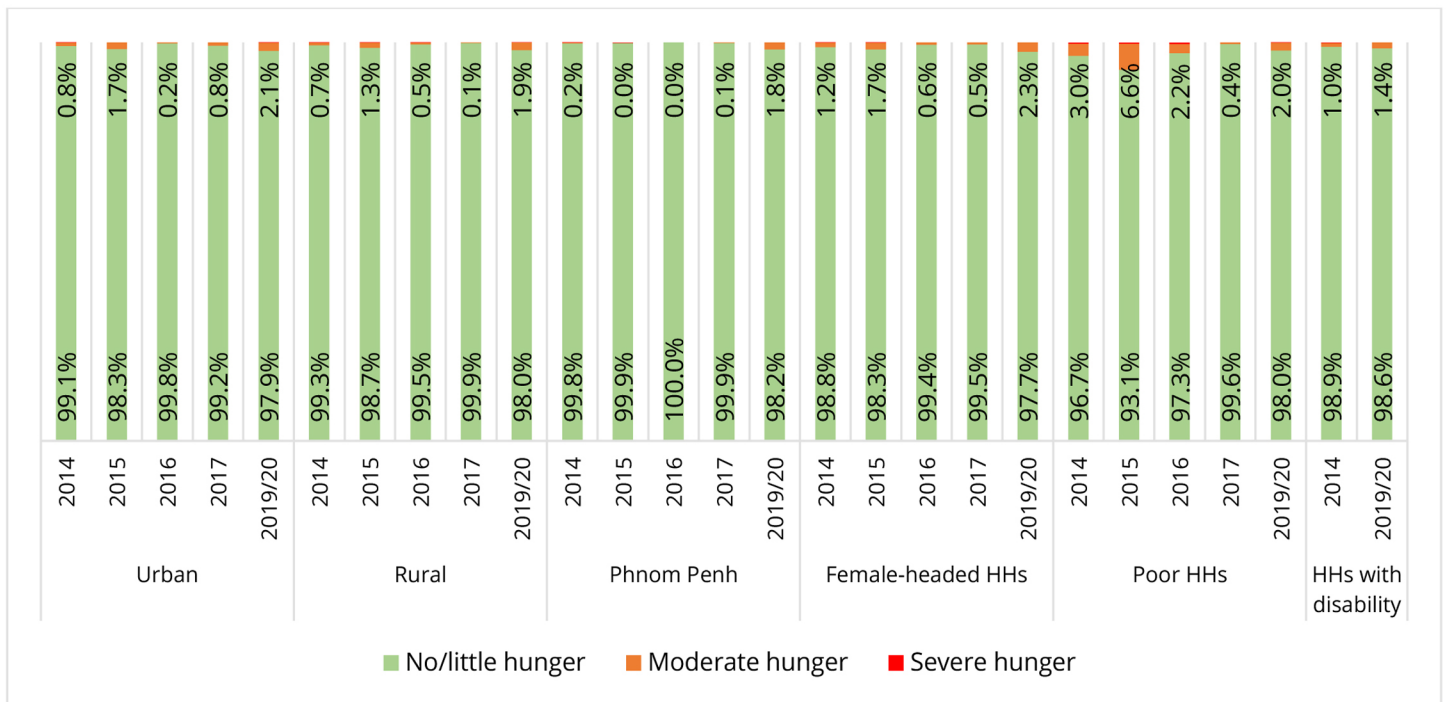
Figure 27. Percentage of households in each household hunger category, disaggregated

4. Conclusion and recommendations

Food security

The CARI results indicate that around 75 percent of households in Cambodia were food secure and **25 percent were vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure in 2019/2020**, and that **food insecurity in Cambodia is chiefly driven by economic vulnerability**. Though most households have acceptable food consumption and do not engage in harmful coping strategies, a significant proportion are income poor and have only limited economic capacity to meet their essential needs. Such households can easily plunge into food insecurity in times of crisis or shocks, such as during seasonal flooding or as a result of the income shocks associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and food price hikes in the wake of the Ukraine crisis.

Economic vulnerability

On average, **Cambodian households spend around half (48.7 percent) of their available income on food** and **households classified as IDPoor spend as much as 60 percent.** This is significant, as households with a high food expenditure share may see their ability to meet their food and nutrition needs compromised in times of price or income shocks.

Despite improvements since 2017, **23 percent of Cambodian households did not have sufficient economic capacity to meet their essential needs** as they had an expenditure below the national poverty line. **Around 3 percent of households were not able to meet their food needs** as their expenditure was below the national food poverty line, which is more than two percentage points higher than in 2017. This share rises to 5 percent for households with persons living with disability, for households classified as IDPoor and for female-headed households.

Food consumption

The results of the CSES data analysis show that food consumption levels in the Cambodian population, as measured by FCS, are adequate, as **most Cambodian households meet the requirements for acceptable food consumption**, meaning that they consume a minimum quantity and variety of food. A slight deterioration was nevertheless noted from 2017 to 2019/2020. Average FCS is consistently higher in urban areas than in rural areas, indicating better access to food, and highest in Phnom Penh for all years (except 2015). While consistently lower than the national average throughout the survey years, **food consumption in female-headed households in 2019/2020 was even worse than in households classified as IDPoor**.

Cambodian households consume staples (particularly rice), animal proteins (particularly freshwater fish) and condiments (fish sauce, soy sauce, etc.) daily. In 2019/2020, the **consumption frequency of fats and sugars increased considerably** compared to previous years, particularly in Phnom Penh, which may increase the risk of overweight and non-communicable diseases. Milk and dairy products were also more frequently consumed in 2019/2020, with the highest consumption reported for households in Phnom Penh. While on average households consume fruits more frequently, the trend for **vegetable consumption is decreasing**.

While average fish and red meat consumption in Cambodia surpasses the recommended dietary targets, the intake of other key foods and nutrients is below the recommended levels, including for legumes (4 percent of recommended intake), nuts (6 percent), dairy products (10 percent), whole grains (13 percent), fruit (24 percent)

and vegetables (39 percent).[10] This indicates that, **despite generally acceptable food consumption levels, the level of healthy diets may still be low.**

Quality of diets

Results point to a deterioration in **the quality of diets** in 2019/2020, as both dietary diversity and intake of important micronutrients (including vitamin A and heme iron) dropped. Similar to food consumption, dietary diversity remains highest in Phnom Penh, with about one in four households showing high dietary diversity, though a general deterioration was noted across all strata.

Nutritional quality analysis shows that **consumption of foods rich in vitamin A and heme iron decreased,** especially in urban areas. This is significant, as deficiencies in micronutrients such as vitamin A and iron over a long period of time lead to chronic undernutrition. In 2019/2020, almost one in five households (19.2 percent) did not regularly consume foods rich in heme iron (such as fish, meat and poultry), putting them at increased risk of anaemia, and more than one in four households (25.5 percent) did not regularly eat foods rich in vitamin A (such as orange fruits and vegetables), which poses a risk for normal functioning of the immune system, growth and development, as well as reproduction.

Implications for nutrition

The observed trends point to a **gradual transition in Cambodian diets** towards increased consumption of foods rich in fats and sugars, such as processed and ultra-process foods, but less frequent vegetable consumption – a development that is propelling the **"triple burden" of malnutrition** in Cambodia (i.e., the co-existence of persistent undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies coupled with swelling over nutrition in the same population). For instance, a significant proportion of children below the age of 5 who are overweight are also stunted, pointing to abundance of food but severe nutrient deficiency.[11] A significant proportion of children below the age of 5 remain stunted (chronically malnourished) (22 percent) or wasted (acutely malnourished) (10 percent).[12] The prevalence of overweight and obesity in adults has been on the rise and is projected to further increase in the coming years, with women being more affected.

CSES findings show a deterioration in the quality of diets – and that is reflected in the fact that Cambodia has made little progress towards the achievement of some of its global nutrition targets, including those pertaining to reducing the prevalence of **anaemia, which continues to affect over half (51.5 percent) of women of reproductive age**, and **childhood wasting, which has stagnated since 2014.** Diet and body weight are important determinants of an individual's nutrition and health status, as well as mortality.

Negative coping behaviours

The data show that adoption of negative coping mechanisms in 2019/2020 was largely similar to 2017, with only 2.5 percent of households adopting food-based coping strategies and only 2 percent of households resorting to livelihood-based coping strategies. Female-headed and IDPoor households were more likely to resort to negative coping mechanisms. It is important to remember, however, that the figures cited refer to pre-pandemic times and that the **adoption of negative coping mechanisms increased markedly during the COVID-19 pandemic**.

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[10] https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/asia/south-eastern-asia/cambodia/#:~:text=Cambodia's%20obesity%20prevalence%20is%20lower,women%20and%207.5%25%20for%20men.
[11] Ibid.
[12] National Institute of Statistics [Cambodia], Ministry of Health [Cambodia] and ICF. 2022. *Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2021–22 Key Indicators Report*.

A closer look

Disaggregation of results suggests that there is **significant disparity in most food and nutrition security indicators** between households living in Phnom Penh and those in other urban areas and rural areas. On average, households in the capital have better access to nutritious foods than households in other areas of the country due to better availability of diverse foods and higher household incomes. Conversely, **female-headed households and households with a member living with disability fare worse** than the national average across almost all indicators.

IDPoor households have made great strides during the past years in terms of food security. Many consume diets that are not far off the national average in terms of composition and diversity; however, this comes at the cost of negative coping strategies and low economic capacity. Findings suggest that 30 percent of IDPoor households have an expenditure below the national poverty line and spend 60 percent of their available income on food, compromising their ability to meet all their essential needs, especially in times of income or price shocks, when they may be forced to prioritize scarce resources.

Conclusion

Following largely positive trends in recent years, the CSES 2019/2020 data suggest a slight **reversal in some food and nutrition security indicators in Cambodia** as compared to 2017, including for food consumption, dietary diversity and micronutrient intake. Despite that, overall food security as measured by CARI improved, driven by improvements in economic capacity, which are particularly pronounced for IDPoor households and households with a member living with disability. Nevertheless, **25 percent of Cambodian households remain vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure** due to persistently low economic capacity (compared to 29 percent in 2017).

The findings from CSES 2019/2020 may be indicative of a widespread perception bias around food security and nutrition in Cambodia; while hunger is generally not a concern, **"hidden hunger", being the lack of essential micronutrients and child wasting, are important public health issues**. Healthy diets may therefore not be considered a priority by large segments of the Cambodian population, while for some they are simply not affordable, as the results for economic vulnerability show. Increased public investment in evidence and public-awareness-raising around healthy diets and their benefits, as well as tailored response options such as rice fortification and expansion of wasting prevention and treatment, are required for Cambodia to achieve its nutrition targets by 2030.

Appendix: Food security and nutrition indicator tables

1.1 Food security index

Background characteristic	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2014 Percentage of households that are				Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2015 Percentage of households that are			
	Food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure	Food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure
National	**42.8**	**53.4**	**3.7**	**0.1**	**60.4**	**38.7**	**0.9**	**0.0**
Residence/region								
Urban	54.5	42.9	2.5	0.1	75.9	23.5	0.6	0.0
Rural	36.5	59.1	4.3	0.1	54.8	44.2	1.0	0.0
Phnom Penh	74.3	24.5	1.2	0.0	83.2	16.7	0.2	0.0
Ecological zone								
Plain	39.4	56.3	4.3	0.0	58.8	39.9	1.4	0.0
Plateau	37.6	57.2	4.9	0.4	51.4	47.2	1.4	0.0
Tonle Sap	38.7	57.2	4.1	0.0	57.6	41.9	0.5	0.0
Coastal	38.5	60.2	1.3	0.0	60.6	39.4	0.0	0.0
Phnom Penh	74.3	24.5	1.2	0.0	83.2	16.7	0.2	0.0
Household headship								
Men	43.3	53.3	3.3	0.1	61.0	38.2	0.8	0.0
Women	41.2	53.5	5.2	0.1	58.4	40.4	1.2	0.0
Age of household head								
< 30	40.1	55.2	4.6	0.2	55.3	42.4	2.3	0.0
30–39	38.6	57.9	3.5	0.0	56.4	42.7	0.9	0.0
40–49	45.1	51.5	3.3	0.1	62.6	36.8	0.6	0.0
50–59	45.7	51.4	2.8	0.1	63.9	35.6	0.6	0.0
60+	43.0	51.9	5.1	0.1	59.6	39.4	1.0	0.0
Education of household head								
No or only some education	27.4	65.8	6.7	0.1	48.2	50.6	1.2	0.0
Primary school not completed	37.5	58.5	3.9	0.1	55.1	44.1	0.8	0.0
Primary school completed	47.5	50.1	2.5	0.0	63.8	35.3	0.9	0.0
Lower secondary school completed	58.6	39.8	1.4	0.1	77.7	21.7	0.6	0.0
Upper secondary school completed	72.4	26.0	1.7	0.0	84.3	15.5	0.3	0.0
Post-secondary education	82.8	16.2	1.0	0.0	94.8	5.2	0.0	0.0
Household Size								
1–3	55.8	40.3	3.8	0.1	75.6	23.7	0.7	0.0
4–5	42.5	54.4	3.1	0.0	61.0	38.0	1.0	0.0
6+	27.5	67.4	4.9	0.2	41.4	57.8	0.7	0.0
Household with IDPoor Card								
No	45.8	51.4	2.7	0.0	64.5	35.0	0.5	0.0
Yes	17.3	69.7	12.6	0.4	32.3	64.5	3.2	0.0
Household with disabled member(s)								
No	44.2	52.4	3.3	0.1				
Yes	34.9	58.9	6.1	0.1				

1.1 Food security index (continued)

Background characteristic	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2016				Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2017				Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2019/2020			
	Percentage of households that are				Percentage of households that are				Percentage of households that are			
	Food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure	Food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure	Food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure
National	**70.1**	**29.6**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**71.0**	**28.5**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**75.5**	**24.0**	**0.5**	**0.0**
Residence/region												
Urban	80.6	18.9	0.5	0.0	80.1	19.6	0.3	0.0	79.6	20.1	0.2	0.0
Rural	65.6	34.1	0.3	0.0	67.3	32.1	0.5	0.0	69.9	29.4	0.7	0.0
Phnom Penh	90.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	88.3	11.7	0.0	0.0	92.6	7.4	0.0	0.0
Ecological zone												
Plain	70.7	29.0	0.2	0.0	71.8	28.0	0.2	0.0	74.1	25.4	0.5	0.0
Plateau	63.3	35.5	1.2	0.0	69.2	29.6	0.9	0.2	71.7	27.3	1.0	0.0
Tonle Sap	63.2	36.7	0.2	0.0	64.5	35.0	0.6	0.0	68.7	30.9	0.4	0.0
Coastal	75.2	24.8	0.0	0.0	70.9	28.4	0.6	0.0	84.0	15.7	0.3	0.0
Phnom Penh	90.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	88.3	11.7	0.0	0.0	92.6	7.4	0.0	0.0
Household headship												
Men	69.9	29.8	0.3	0.0	70.6	29.1	0.3	0.0	76.8	22.8	0.4	0.0
Women	70.9	29.0	0.2	0.0	72.5	26.5	1.0	0.0	70.8	28.3	0.9	0.0
Age of household head												
< 30	69.7	29.7	0.6	0.0	76.1	23.2	0.2	0.4	77.5	21.9	0.6	0.0
30–39	66.4	33.6	0.0	0.0	66.9	32.4	0.7	0.0	74.9	24.6	0.5	0.0
40–49	71.3	28.3	0.4	0.0	73.0	26.8	0.1	0.0	78.5	21.1	0.4	0.0
50–59	71.9	27.9	0.2	0.0	70.3	29.3	0.5	0.0	75.0	24.6	0.4	0.0
60+	71.0	28.6	0.4	0.0	72.6	27.0	0.4	0.0	73.1	26.4	0.5	0.0
Education of household head												
No or only some education	57.3	41.9	0.8	0.0	54.6	44.1	1.3	0.0	60.3	38.2	1.5	0.0
Primary school not completed	65.1	34.6	0.3	0.0	66.6	32.9	0.4	0.1	71.3	28.4	0.3	0.0
Primary school completed	73.9	26.0	0.2	0.0	76.9	23.0	0.1	0.0	80.2	19.4	0.3	0.0
Lower secondary school completed	80.2	19.6	0.3	0.0	84.2	15.8	0.0	0.0	88.8	11.0	0.2	0.0
Upper secondary school completed	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	90.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	90.5	9.5	0.1	0.0
Post-secondary education	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0
Household size												
1–3	84.8	15.1	0.2	0.0	88.3	11.2	0.6	0.0	85.0	14.2	0.7	0.0
4–5	69.3	30.5	0.3	0.0	70.7	29.0	0.2	0.1	77.4	22.3	0.3	0.0
6+	51.9	47.6	0.5	0.0	47.1	52.4	0.6	0.0	58.2	41.4	0.4	0.0
Household with IDPoor card												
No	74.0	25.9	0.1	0.0	74.7	25.0	0.2	0.0	77.8	21.9	0.3	0.0
Yes	40.5	57.9	1.6	0.0	43.1	54.8	1.8	0.2	68.4	30.7	0.9	0.0
Household with disabled member(s)												
No									77.8	21.9	0.4	0.0
Yes									64.3	34.6	1.0	0.0

1.2 Economic capacity to meet essential needs

Background characteristic	CSES 2014 Percentage of households with expenditure			CSES 2015 Percentage of households with expenditure			CSES 2016 Percentage of households with expenditure			CSES 2017 Percentage of households with expenditure			CSES 2019/20 Percentage of households with expenditure		
	Above poverty line	Between poverty line and food poverty line	Below food poverty line	Above poverty line	Between poverty line and food poverty line	Below food poverty line	Above poverty line	Between poverty line and food poverty line	Below food poverty line	Above poverty line	Between poverty line and food poverty line	Below food poverty line	Above poverty line	Between poverty line and food poverty line	Below food poverty line
National	**50.7**	**44.0**	**5.3**	**62.4**	**36.2**	**1.4**	**70.9**	**28.3**	**0.8**	**71.5**	**28.0**	**0.5**	**76.7**	**20.6**	**2.7**
Residence/region															
Urban	63.2	32.9	3.9	76.5	22.9	0.6	81.7	17.8	0.5	81.1	18.4	0.5	81.3	16.4	2.3
Rural	44.8	49.1	6.0	57.1	41.2	1.6	66.4	32.7	0.9	67.8	31.8	0.5	71.1	25.8	3.1
Phnom Penh	78.0	20.2	1.8	84.1	15.6	0.3	91.1	8.7	0.2	88.9	10.7	0.4	93.2	5.4	1.5
Ecological zone															
Plain	48.9	46.8	4.3	61.1	37.1	1.8	71.8	27.4	0.7	72.6	27.0	0.5	75.0	21.5	3.5
Plateau	45.9	48.1	5.9	54.9	43.3	1.8	64.4	34.6	1.0	69.7	30.2	0.2	72.6	25.0	2.5
Tonle Sap	45.3	46.8	7.9	58.9	39.9	1.2	63.6	35.3	1.1	64.8	34.5	0.7	70.6	26.9	2.5
Coastal	48.4	47.3	4.3	63.1	36.2	0.7	75.6	23.8	0.6	70.9	29.1	0.0	85.5	12.1	2.4
Phnom Penh	78.0	20.2	1.8	84.1	15.6	0.3	91.1	8.7	0.2	88.9	10.7	0.4	93.2	5.4	1.5
Household headship															
Men	50.7	44.5	4.8	62.7	36.1	1.2	70.4	28.9	0.7	71.0	28.6	0.4	77.7	20.2	2.1
Women	50.6	42.4	7.0	61.7	36.6	1.8	72.3	26.4	1.3	73.4	25.9	0.7	72.7	22.2	5.0
Age of household head															
< 30	49.0	46.2	4.8	58.1	41.5	0.4	70.0	30.0	0.0	77.8	21.8	0.4	79.2	18.5	2.3
30–39	46.5	48.5	5.0	58.5	40.2	1.3	67.2	32.4	0.4	68.1	31.5	0.4	75.7	22.3	2.0
40–49	51.8	42.3	5.9	64.3	33.8	1.9	71.5	27.2	1.2	73.1	26.8	0.1	79.5	18.4	2.1
50–59	53.8	42.2	4.0	66.0	32.4	1.6	72.7	26.4	0.9	70.5	29.0	0.5	75.8	21.8	2.4
60+	51.2	42.1	6.6	61.5	37.6	0.9	72.2	26.9	0.9	72.9	26.3	0.8	75.0	20.6	4.4
Education of household head															
No or only some education	35.2	54.4	10.4	50.2	47.1	2.8	58.2	40.4	1.5	55.4	43.3	1.4	61.9	33.2	5.0
Primary school not completed	45.7	49.2	5.0	57.7	40.6	1.7	66.1	32.8	1.1	67.2	32.5	0.3	72.5	24.9	2.6
Primary school completed	54.5	41.9	3.6	65.9	33.7	0.4	74.5	25.2	0.3	77.6	22.2	0.2	81.5	16.1	2.4
Lower secondary school completed	66.9	31.3	1.8	78.4	21.1	0.5	80.5	19.3	0.2	84.5	15.3	0.2	89.6	9.2	1.2
Upper secondary school completed	80.4	17.5	2.1	84.8	15.2	0.0	92.2	7.5	0.3	90.2	9.8	0.0	90.9	7.7	1.4
Post-secondary education	90.6	8.0	1.4	94.8	5.2	0.0	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	96.6	2.0	1.4
Household size															
1–3	67.7	29.3	3.1	80.1	19.8	0.1	86.3	13.4	0.3	89.5	10.3	0.1	87.0	9.6	3.4
4–5	49.0	46.3	4.8	62.0	37.0	1.0	69.6	30.0	0.4	70.9	28.8	0.3	78.2	20.0	1.9
6+	33.0	57.9	9.1	42.4	54.0	3.6	52.4	45.2	2.4	47.3	51.3	1.4	59.0	37.5	3.6
Household with IDPoor card															
No	53.4	42.2	4.4	66.0	32.8	1.2	74.6	24.9	0.5	75.1	24.5	0.4	78.8	19.2	2.0
Yes	27.3	59.2	13.4	37.9	59.2	2.9	42.2	54.3	3.5	44.8	54.5	0.7	70.0	25.1	4.8
Household with disabled member(s)															
No	51.6	43.6	4.7										78.8	19.0	2.2
Yes	45.0	46.3	8.7										66.1	28.8	5.1

Abbreviation: CSES, Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey.

1.3 Expenditure and expenditure share

Background characteristic	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2014										
	Average monthly expenditure (riels)	Average monthly FOOD expenditure (riels)	Average monthly NON-FOOD expenditure (riels)	Average monthly expenditure (riels)	Average monthly FOOD expenditure (riels)	Average monthly NON-FOOD expenditure (riels)	Food expenditure share (percentage)	Percentage of households by food expenditure share category			
	Household	Household	Household	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita		Low (<50)	Medium (50–<65)	High (65–<75)	Very high (≥75)
National	**1,531,305**	**689,920**	**841 385**	**343 907**	**154 904**	**189 004**	**50.2**	**46.9**	**39.5**	**11.2**	**2.4**
Residence/region											
Urban	1 910 619	811 870	1 098 749	420 290	179 136	241 154	48.0	53.0	37.0	8.7	1.3
Rural	1 327 530	623 759	703 771	297 550	139 814	157 736	51.4	42.8	41.6	12.7	2.8
Phnom Penh	2 550 525	1 022 031	1 528 494	567 052	228 172	338 880	43.6	68.6	27.4	3.5	0.6
Ecological zone											
Plain	1 389 569	665 003	724 565	321 313	145 602	175 711	52.6	39.1	43.1	13.0	4.8
Plateau	1 410 928	639 930	770 997	301 383	144 290	157 093	50.4	46.3	40.4	11.5	1.8
Tonle Sap	1 401 849	643 346	758 503	313 028	143 599	169 429	50.7	44.7	40.5	12.1	2.7
Coastal	1 371 198	673 093	698 105	305 466	150 401	155 065	52.5	39.8	42.7	15.3	2.2
Phnom Penh	2 550 525	1 022 031	1 528 494	567 052	228 172	338 880	43.6	68.6	27.4	3.5	0.6
Household headship											
Men	1 608 582	723 591	884 991	345 348	155 361	189 987	50.0	47.3	39.6	10.8	2.3
Women	1 261 959	572 559	689 400	337 617	152 906	184 711	50.7	45.4	39.1	12.8	2.6
Age of household head											
< 30	1 125 384	561 247	564 137	326 605	162 239	164 366	53.8	35.5	45.1	15.3	4.1
30–39	1 402 910	672 003	730 907	323 194	154 358	168 835	51.8	40.5	44.2	12.4	2.9
40–49	1 705 781	755 651	950 130	345 835	153 482	192 353	49.6	48.4	38.9	10.7	2.0
50–59	1 728 602	743 509	985 093	365 102	157 038	208 063	48.2	53.6	35.1	9.8	1.5
60+	1 434 081	632 653	801 428	345 614	151 958	193 655	49.7	49.6	37.4	10.4	2.6
Education of household head											
No or only some education	1 120 843	572 076	548 767	257 932	131 601	126 331	54.6	34.1	43.0	18.2	4.7
Primary school not completed	1 389 805	646 168	743 637	305 896	142 262	163 635	50.7	45.2	41.7	11.0	2.2
Primary school completed	1 617 893	719 304	898 589	356 525	158 768	197 757	49.2	48.6	41.0	9.0	1.4
Lower secondary school completed	1 930 447	802 764	1 127 683	436 980	181 898	255 082	46.5	59.1	32.2	7.2	1.5
Upper secondary school completed	2 232 066	899 534	1 332 532	504 465	203 522	300 943	44.6	64.0	29.4	5.4	1.2
Post-secondary education	3 160 028	1 150 825	2 009 203	763 065	279 082	483 983	40.3	80.8	17.2	2.0	0.0
Household size											
1–3	1 111 846	512 683	599 164	444 077	204 853	239 224	51.0	43.6	41.2	12.5	2.8
4–5	1 596 329	708 847	887 482	359 739	159 713	200 026	49.6	48.5	39.3	10.0	2.2
6+	1 921 883	870 979	1 050 904	281 665	127 572	154 093	50.2	47.8	37.8	12.1	2.3
Household with IDPoor card											
No	1 589 997	706 271	883 727	357 076	158 580	198 496	49.4	49.2	38.5	10.2	2.1
Yes	1 033 078	551 119	481 960	231 148	123 421	107 727	56.4	27.5	47.6	19.7	5.2
Household with disabled member(s)											
No	1 544 554	696 316	848 238	375 217	170 240	204 977	50.1	46.9	39.8	11.0	2.3
Yes	1 452 981	652 104	800 877	347 318	155 461	191 857	50.5	46.9	37.5	12.9	2.7

1.3 Expenditure and expenditure share (continued)

Background characteristic	Average monthly expenditure (riels) Household	Average monthly FOOD expenditure (riels) Household	Average monthly NON-FOOD expenditure (riels) Household	Average monthly expenditure (riels) Per capita	Average monthly FOOD expenditure (riels) Per capita	Average monthly NON-FOOD expenditure (riels) Per capita	Food expenditure share (percentage)	Percentage of households by food expenditure share category Low (<50)	Medium (50–<65)	High (65–<75)	Very high (≥75)
Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2015											
National	**1,717,934**	**770,673**	**947 261**	**371 742**	**168 030**	**203 712**	**50.5**	**44.4**	**43.0**	**10.8**	**1.7**
Residence/region											
Urban	2,284,950	902,302	1 382 648	498 655	197 672	300 983	46.0	57.4	34.4	7.0	1.3
Rural	1,489,566	690,856	798 711	334 376	155 087	179 289	51.8	40.3	45.3	12.4	2.0
Phnom Penh	2,694,740	1,173,777	1 520 963	553 733	243 472	310 261	46.1	59.5	35.9	4.0	0.5
Ecological zone											
Plain	1,577,613	735,697	841 916	367 016	160 518	206 498	51.9	39.7	47.2	11.4	1.8
Plateau	1,642,964	716,900	926 063	330 305	154 900	175 405	50.4	44.9	42.8	10.6	1.7
Tonle Sap	1,470,687	698,057	772 630	332 102	159 012	173 090	52.0	39.1	45.6	13.5	1.8
Coastal	1,875,430	774,122	1 101 309	391 100	164 207	226 894	48.6	50.8	35.0	10.5	3.7
Phnom Penh	2,694,740	1,173,777	1 520 963	553 733	243 472	310 261	46.1	59.5	35.9	4.0	0.5
Household headship											
Men	1,805,720	800,839	1 004 881	375 390	167 685	207 705	50.3	44.9	42.9	10.8	1.4
Women	1,432,665	672,645	760 020	357 425	169 455	187 970	51.0	43.0	43.3	10.8	2.9
Age of household head											
< 30	1,220,654	629,320	591 334	334 348	174 283	160 065	54.9	32.2	45.3	17.4	5.1
30–39	1,661,383	745,895	915 488	369 998	166 527	203 471	51.7	39.6	48.2	11.3	0.9
40–49	1,841,516	827,049	1 014 466	371 589	167 149	204 440	49.6	47.7	41.2	9.8	1.2
50–59	1,898,337	832,833	1 065 504	387 922	172 114	215 808	49.2	48.5	40.3	10.2	1.0
60+	1,608,974	712,297	896 677	366 685	163 531	203 154	50.2	45.1	42.5	9.8	2.6
Education of household head											
No or only some education	1,325,330	630,057	695 273	303 477	144 783	158 694	53.7	34.3	45.7	16.5	3.5
Primary school not completed	1,535,251	723,761	811 490	331 768	157 219	174 549	51.5	41.6	45.0	11.5	1.9
Primary school completed	1,792,180	816,783	975 398	377 517	173 162	204 355	50.0	45.5	44.1	9.4	1.0
Lower secondary school completed	2,177,591	926,903	1 250 688	471 680	202 295	269 385	47.5	54.5	39.2	5.7	0.5
Upper secondary school completed	2,429,755	929,538	1 500 216	541 364	207 032	334 332	43.2	66.1	29.2	4.6	0.0
Post-secondary education	3,666,715	1,238,313	2 428 403	835 649	279 854	555 795	40.2	77.4	22.0	0.5	0.0
Household size											
1–3	1,248,381	568,602	679 779	471 023	216 413	254 610	49.8	46.9	40.3	10.5	2.3
4–5	1,756,060	786,186	969 874	383 015	172 997	210 018	50.6	43.6	44.5	10.5	1.3
6+	2,201,131	980,285	1 220 846	315 090	141 060	174 029	51.0	43.0	43.4	11.8	1.8
Household with IDPoor Card											
No	1,807,495	797,150	1 010 344	388 874	172 743	216 132	49.6	47.2	42.4	9.3	1.1
Yes	1,106,311	589,857	516 453	253 497	135 540	117 957	56.7	25.9	47.3	21.1	5.6
Household with disabled member(s)											
No											
Yes											

1.3 Expenditure and expenditure share (continued)

Background characteristic	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2016										
	Average monthly expenditure (riels)	Average monthly FOOD expenditure (riels)	Average monthly NON-FOOD expenditure (riels)	Average monthly expenditure (riels)	Average monthly FOOD expenditure (riels)	Average monthly NON-FOOD expenditure (riels)	Food expenditure share (percentage)	Percentage of households by food expenditure share category			
	Household	Household	Household	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita		Low (<50)	Medium (50–<65)	High (65–<75)	Very high (≥75)
National	**1 842 446**	**826 931**	**1 015 515**	**421 770**	**189 562**	**232 207**	**50.0**	**45.8**	**43.2**	**9.1**	**1.9**
Residence/region											
Urban	2 310 452	993 102	1 317 350	506 356	219 094	287 262	48.7	49.9	39.3	9.0	1.8
Rural	1 671 758	754 873	916 885	379 769	171 818	207 951	50.6	44.2	43.8	9.7	2.2
Phnom Penh	2 567 178	1 162 849	1 404 329	595 088	269 189	325 899	47.8	52.6	42.7	4.5	0.1
Ecological zone											
Plain	1 622 620	776 320	846 300	416 135	184 300	231 834	52.1	40.3	44.5	13.4	1.8
Plateau	1 828 428	807 181	1 021 247	366 062	175 473	190 589	49.4	48.6	41.0	7.5	2.9
Tonle Sap	1 633 061	727 443	905 618	380 544	169 483	211 061	50.9	42.5	45.1	11.0	1.4
Coastal	2 044 639	907 065	1 137 574	427 677	189 614	238 062	49.8	43.7	45.4	8.8	2.1
Phnom Penh	2 567 178	1 162 849	1 404 329	595 088	269 189	325 899	47.8	52.6	42.7	4.5	0.1
Household headship											
Men	1 946 149	865 090	1 081 059	425 728	189 460	236 268	49.7	46.8	42.8	8.6	1.7
Women	1 491 179	697 679	793 501	405 151	189 994	215 156	51.2	42.4	44.3	10.6	2.7
Age of household head											
< 30	1 408 913	702 475	706 438	397 640	197 787	199 853	53.1	37.4	48.6	12.4	1.6
30–39	1 707 779	784 486	923 293	412 990	189 875	223 115	51.0	40.6	46.9	10.6	1.8
40–49	2 041 711	916 592	1 125 119	424 448	190 480	233 968	49.6	49.1	40.1	8.9	1.9
50–59	2 031 001	892 133	1 138 869	436 693	192 106	244 587	48.9	49.0	41.3	7.8	1.8
60+	1 720 074	752 429	967 645	416 730	182 817	233 913	49.9	46.9	42.7	8.0	2.4
Education of household head											
No or only some education	1 378 640	667 439	711 201	321 675	156 300	165 375	53.2	36.6	45.5	14.1	3.8
Primary school not completed	1 662 513	778 590	883 923	372 960	175 093	197 866	51.3	42.0	44.4	11.3	2.3
Primary school completed	1 926 048	862 904	1 063 144	429 808	192 600	237 208	48.9	49.6	43.2	6.3	0.9
Lower secondary school completed	2 318 925	967 057	1 351 867	532 111	223 726	308 386	47.7	52.2	41.6	5.2	1.0
Upper secondary school completed	2 489 085	1 008 852	1 480 233	575 829	234 030	341 799	45.2	60.1	36.1	2.4	1.4
Post-secondary education	3 065 634	1 178 230	1 887 404	847 345	326 717	520 628	43.3	65.8	33.2	1.0	0.0
Household size											
1–3	1 369 561	611 769	757 792	552 240	247 784	304 457	50.1	45.0	45.0	8.7	1.4
4–5	1 888 455	854 875	1 033 580	430 101	194 696	235 405	50.0	45.5	44.1	8.4	1.9
6+	2 393 683	1 063 419	1 330 264	349 735	155 590	194 145	50.0	47.6	38.7	10.9	2.8
Household with IDPoor card											
No	1 922 379	850 063	1 072 316	442 100	195 942	246 158	49.3	48.4	42.1	8.0	1.4
Yes	1 227 830	649 068	578 762	269 796	141 874	127 922	56.1	25.5	51.4	17.3	5.8
Household with disabled member(s)											
No											
Yes											

1.3 Expenditure and expenditure share (continued)

Background characteristic	Average monthly expenditure (riels)	Average monthly FOOD expenditure (riels)	Average monthly NON-FOOD expenditure (riels)	Average monthly expenditure (riels)	Average monthly FOOD expenditure (riels)	Average monthly NON-FOOD expenditure (riels)	Food expenditure share (percentage)	Percentage of households by food expenditure share category			
	Household	Household	Household	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita		Low (<50)	Medium (50–<65)	High (65–<75)	Very high (≥75)
National	**1 824 225**	**823 969**	**1 000 256**	**418 575**	**188 527**	**230 048**	**50.1**	**46.1**	**42.7**	**9.6**	**1.6**
Residence/region											
Urban	2 331 182	971 829	1 359 353	528 312	219 948	308 364	47.4	55.0	34.6	9.2	1.2
Rural	1 638 427	760 351	878 077	369 859	171 983	197 876	51.0	42.9	44.8	10.4	1.8
Phnom Penh	2 649 543	1 131 960	1 517 583	605 370	257 897	347 473	46.4	59.6	35.8	4.3	0.3
Ecological zone											
Plain	1 790 767	823 050	967 717	405 573	184 879	220 695	51.6	43.1	41.6	12.8	2.5
Plateau	1 763 779	802 632	961 147	401 715	183 873	217 841	50.2	44.1	44.8	9.5	1.6
Tonle Sap	1 674 435	751 048	923 387	374 661	167 520	207 141	50.1	46.6	42.7	9.2	1.6
Coastal	1 570 724	773 078	797 646	381 401	186 358	195 043	52.5	39.2	44.6	14.8	1.4
Phnom Penh	2 649 543	1 131 960	1 517 583	605 370	257 897	347 473	46.4	59.6	35.8	4.3	0.3
Household headship											
Men	1 919 571	858 462	1 061 109	423 637	188 810	234 827	49.9	46.7	42.8	8.8	1.7
Women	1 502 702	707 651	795 051	398 024	187 379	210 645	50.8	44.1	42.5	12.3	1.2
Age of household head											
< 30	1 366 231	676 257	689 974	400 481	197 964	202 517	51.8	45.4	38.5	13.5	2.7
30–39	1 709 456	792 577	916 879	403 796	186 465	217 331	51.7	39.7	48.7	10.2	1.4
40–49	2 051 226	906 925	1 144 300	441 186	193 810	247 376	49.1	49.9	39.0	10.0	1.2
50–59	1 966 900	894 606	1 072 295	411 227	186 704	224 523	49.5	47.3	43.6	7.6	1.5
60+	1 701 450	744 376	957 074	420 751	184 183	236 567	49.7	47.7	40.6	9.8	1.9
Education of household head											
No or only some education	1 368 720	707 380	661 340	303 450	156 964	146 487	54.4	31.6	49.7	14.8	3.8
Primary school not completed	1 638 951	764 629	874 321	369 575	173 277	196 298	51.2	41.7	45.6	11.4	1.3
Primary school completed	1 902 567	847 566	1 055 001	442 788	196 656	246 132	48.9	52.1	39.2	7.9	0.8
Lower secondary school completed	2 267 811	965 697	1 302 114	524 092	221 655	302 437	46.8	55.8	39.2	3.9	1.0
Upper secondary school completed	2 556 502	1 012 934	1 543 568	583 176	231 173	352 003	44.1	64.4	32.7	2.5	0.4
Post-secondary education	3 477 970	1 264 020	2 213 950	859 064	309 634	549 430	41.0	78.2	19.4	2.3	0.2
Household size											
1–3	1 445 875	635 000	810 875	567 870	249 604	318 266	49.4	48.8	40.3	9.2	1.7
4–5	1 904 390	857 018	1 047 372	438 053	196 127	241 926	50.3	45.7	43.1	9.7	1.5
6+	2 187 227	1 020 559	1 166 669	318 834	148 227	170 607	50.8	43.0	45.4	10.2	1.4
Household with IDPoor card											
No	1 908 592	847 597	1 060 995	437 866	194 001	243 865	49.3	48.8	41.5	8.3	1.4
Yes	1 193 264	647 258	546 006	269 455	146 217	123 238	56.4	25.9	51.7	19.5	3.0
Household with disabled member(s)											
No											
Yes											

1.3 Expenditure and expenditure share (continued)

Background characteristic	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2019/2020										
	Average monthly expenditure (riels)	Average monthly FOOD expenditure (riels)	Average monthly NON-FOOD expenditure (riels)	Average monthly expenditure (riels)	Average monthly FOOD expenditure (riels)	Average monthly NON-FOOD expenditure (riels)	Food expenditure share (percentage)	Percentage of households by food expenditure share category			
	Household	Household	Household	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita		Low (<50)	Medium (50–<65)	High (65–<75)	Very high (≥75)
National	**2 324 255**	**987 336**	**1 336 919**	**538 085**	**227 585**	**310 499**	**48.7**	**50.4**	**38.1**	**10.0**	**1.6**
Residence/region											
Urban	2 631 205	1 046 212	1 584 993	599 396	235 821	363 576	46.7	55.1	36.0	8.1	0.8
Rural	1 859 193	847 143	1 012 050	419 468	191 356	228 112	50.4	45.9	40.4	11.7	2.0
Phnom Penh	3 818 064	1 491 024	2 327 040	924 152	363 225	560 927	45.0	61.9	31.6	5.7	0.8
Ecological zone											
Plain	2 049 083	917 063	1 132 021	466 687	209 125	257 562	49.4	48.1	40.5	10.0	1.5
Plateau	2 180 831	931 619	1 249 212	482 237	204 940	277 296	50.4	45.4	38.7	13.2	2.6
Tonle Sap	1 907 043	830 289	1 076 754	431 975	187 651	244 324	48.9	50.4	38.2	10.0	1.4
Coastal	2 651 117	1 064 230	1 586 887	640 751	248 256	392 495	48.9	47.7	37.8	12.1	2.4
Phnom Penh	3 818 064	1 491 024	2 327 040	924 152	363 225	560 927	45.0	61.9	31.6	5.7	0.8
Household headship											
Men	2 418 026	1 019 548	1 398 477	540 868	227 058	313 810	48.5	51.0	37.8	9.7	1.5
Women	1 981 838	869 707	1 112 130	526 022	229 869	296 153	49.7	47.9	39.2	11.0	1.9
Age of household head											
< 30	1 821 651	840 080	981 571	547 618	252 726	294 892	51.3	42.9	41.4	13.8	1.9
30–39	2 235 559	983 171	1 252 388	522 857	229 571	293 286	49.8	46.4	41.0	11.5	1.1
40–49	2 601 325	1 073 620	1 527 704	563 701	231 220	332 481	47.9	52.7	36.9	8.9	1.4
50–59	2 427 929	1 025 817	1 402 112	534 988	223 930	311 059	48.1	53.0	36.5	8.9	1.6
60+	2 203 310	917 681	1 285 629	527 098	218 811	308 287	48.3	51.7	36.8	9.4	2.1
Education of household head											
No or only some education	1 655 834	793 934	861 900	377 298	180 508	196 790	52.3	40.2	42.2	14.7	2.8
Primary school not completed	1 955 881	885 956	1 069 924	441 424	199 724	241 700	49.8	47.9	39.4	11.0	1.8
Primary school completed	2 403 812	1 024 832	1 378 980	553 270	234 763	318 507	48.2	50.9	39.0	9.0	1.2
Lower secondary school completed	2 942 768	1 173 747	1 769 021	690 831	276 052	414 779	46.3	56.9	35.5	6.8	0.8
Upper secondary school completed	3 405 437	1 271 359	2 134 078	826 123	304 752	521 371	43.1	67.7	28.2	4.1	0.8
Post-secondary education	5 096 658	1 669 061	3 427 597	1 268 067	417 596	850 471	39.9	74.9	22.2	2.7	0.3
Household size											
1–3	1 724 618	743 869	980 749	695 489	299 473	396 017	48.7	50.8	37.5	9.9	1.8
4–5	2 432 465	1 033 296	1 399 169	557 583	235 733	321 850	48.7	50.4	38.7	9.6	1.3
6+	2 925 427	1 227 088	1 698 339	431 938	180 164	251 774	49.0	49.7	37.5	11.1	1.8
Household with IDPoor card											
No	2 352 524	995 627	1 356 898	548 825	231 355	317 471	48.2	52.3	37.1	9.3	1.3
Yes	2 236 344	961 553	1 274 790	505 590	216 183	289 408	50.5	44.3	41.0	12.1	2.5
Household with disabled member(s)											
No	2 386 523	1 009 698	1 376 825	594 282	252 898	341 384	48.6	50.6	38.2	9.8	1.4
Yes	2 017 883	877 308	1 140 575	474 548	206 203	268 345	49.3	49.3	37.5	10.8	2.4

1.4 Household food consumption frequency

Background characteristic	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2014												
	Average number of days during last seven days that households consumed												
	Cereals and grain	Roots and tubers	Legumes / nuts	Orange vege-tables	Green leafy vege-tables	Other vege-tables	Orange fruits	Other fruits	Organ meat	Meat and poultry	Fish and other aquatic animals	Eggs	Milk and dairy products
National	**7.0**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**2.9**	**2.2**	**1.2**	**1.6**	**-**	**2.8**	**4.6**	**1.8**	**0.8**
Residence/region													
Urban	7.0	0.5	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.2	1.3	1.7	-	3.1	4.3	1.8	0.8
Rural	7.0	0.5	1.3	1.3	2.9	2.1	1.2	1.5	-	2.6	4.7	1.8	0.7
Phnom Penh	7.0	0.7	1.4	1.6	3.0	2.5	1.2	1.9	-	3.9	4.4	2.1	1.4
Ecological zone													
Plain	7.0	0.6	1.5	1.3	2.9	2.1	1.2	1.6	-	2.7	4.6	1.9	0.8
Plateau	7.0	0.5	1.1	1.4	2.9	2.1	1.1	1.5	-	2.5	4.4	1.7	0.8
Tonle Sap	7.0	0.4	1.2	1.4	2.9	2.1	1.2	1.5	-	2.7	4.7	1.8	0.6
Coastal	7.0	0.5	1.7	1.5	2.7	2.1	1.2	1.6	-	2.9	4.4	1.8	0.6
Phnom Penh	7.0	0.7	1.4	1.6	3.0	2.5	1.2	1.9	-	3.9	4.4	2.1	1.4
Household headship													
Men	7.0	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.9	2.2	1.2	1.6	-	2.8	4.6	1.9	0.8
Women	7.0	0.5	1.2	1.3	2.9	2.1	1.2	1.5	-	2.8	4.6	1.8	0.7
Age of household head													
< 30	6.9	0.5	1.1	1.3	2.9	2.1	1.1	1.4	-	2.7	4.6	1.9	0.8
30–39	7.0	0.5	1.3	1.3	2.9	2.2	1.2	1.5	-	2.8	4.6	1.8	0.8
40–49	6.9	0.6	1.4	1.4	2.9	2.2	1.2	1.6	-	2.9	4.6	1.8	0.7
50–59	7.0	0.6	1.4	1.4	2.9	2.2	1.2	1.7	-	2.9	4.6	1.9	0.8
60+	7.0	0.5	1.3	1.4	2.9	2.1	1.2	1.6	-	2.7	4.6	1.8	0.8
Education of household head													
No or only some education	7.0	0.5	1.2	1.2	2.9	2.1	1.1	1.4	-	2.4	4.8	1.7	0.5
Primary school not completed	7.0	0.5	1.3	1.3	2.9	2.1	1.1	1.5	-	2.7	4.7	1.8	0.7
Primary school completed	7.0	0.6	1.4	1.4	2.9	2.2	1.2	1.6	-	3.0	4.5	1.9	0.9
Lower secondary school completed	6.9	0.6	1.4	1.5	2.9	2.2	1.3	1.7	-	3.1	4.4	1.9	0.9
Upper secondary school completed	7.0	0.6	1.5	1.7	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.7	-	3.3	4.1	1.9	1.1
Post-secondary education	6.9	0.6	1.3	1.8	2.8	2.5	1.3	2.0	-	3.6	4.1	1.8	1.3
Household size													
1 to 3	6.9	0.5	1.2	1.3	2.8	2.1	1.1	1.5	-	2.7	4.6	1.7	0.7
4 to 5	7.0	0.5	1.3	1.4	2.9	2.2	1.2	1.6	-	2.9	4.6	1.9	0.8
6+	7.0	0.6	1.5	1.5	3.0	2.2	1.2	1.6	-	2.9	4.7	2.0	0.9
Household with IDPoor card													
No	7.0	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.9	2.2	1.2	1.6	-	2.9	4.6	1.9	0.8
Yes	7.0	0.5	1.1	1.1	3.0	2.1	1.0	1.4	-	2.4	4.8	1.8	0.6
Household with disabled member(s)													
No	7.0	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.9	2.2	1.2	1.6	-	2.8	4.6	1.9	0.8
Yes	7.0	0.4	1.2	1.3	3.0	2.1	1.1	1.5	-	2.6	4.6	1.8	0.6

1.4 Household food consumption frequency (continued)

| Background characteristic | Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Average number of days that households consumed during last seven days | | | | | | | | | | | | |
	Cereals and grain	Roots and tubers	Legumes / nuts	Orange vege-tables	Green leafy vege-tables	Other vege-tables	Orange fruits	Other fruits	Organ meat	Meat and poultry	Fish and other aquatic animals	Eggs	Milk and dairy products
National	**6.5**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**3.4**	**2.5**	**1.1**	**1.4**	**0.5**	**2.9**	**4.2**	**1.7**	**1.1**
Residence/region													
Urban	6.9	0.6	0.7	1.2	3.3	2.4	1.1	1.5	0.5	3.0	3.9	1.8	1.2
Rural	6.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	3.4	2.4	1.1	1.4	0.4	2.7	4.2	1.7	1.0
Phnom Penh	4.8	0.6	0.8	1.7	3.6	3.1	1.1	1.7	1.0	3.7	4.3	1.5	1.3
Ecological zone													
Plain	6.6	0.5	0.7	1.1	3.4	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.4	2.9	4.3	1.6	1.1
Plateau	6.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	3.6	2.1	0.9	1.1	0.2	2.5	4.2	1.6	0.8
Tonle Sap	6.9	0.6	0.8	1.1	3.3	2.5	1.2	1.4	0.4	2.7	4.1	1.8	1.0
Coastal	7.0	0.6	0.7	1.3	3.2	2.1	1.4	1.6	0.4	2.7	4.3	2.0	1.1
Phnom Penh	4.8	0.6	0.8	1.7	3.6	3.1	1.1	1.7	1.0	3.7	4.3	1.5	1.3
Household headship													
Men	6.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.5	0.5	2.9	4.2	1.7	1.1
Women	6.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	3.4	2.4	1.1	1.4	0.4	2.7	4.2	1.6	0.9
Age of household head													
< 30	6.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	3.4	2.4	1.0	1.3	0.4	2.7	4.1	1.8	1.3
30–39	6.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	3.4	2.4	1.0	1.4	0.4	2.9	4.2	1.6	1.3
40–49	6.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.4	0.5	2.9	4.2	1.7	0.9
50–59	6.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	3.5	2.5	1.2	1.5	0.5	2.9	4.2	1.7	0.9
60+	6.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.4	0.4	2.9	4.3	1.6	1.1
Education of household head													
No or only some education	6.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	3.4	2.4	1.0	1.3	0.3	2.6	4.4	1.6	0.9
Primary school not completed	6.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	3.4	2.4	1.1	1.4	0.4	2.8	4.2	1.7	1.0
Primary school completed	6.4	0.5	0.7	1.1	3.5	2.6	1.1	1.5	0.5	3.0	4.2	1.7	1.0
Lower secondary school completed	6.3	0.6	0.7	1.3	3.5	2.7	1.2	1.6	0.7	3.1	4.2	1.7	1.4
Upper secondary school completed	6.0	0.5	0.9	1.4	3.4	2.6	1.0	1.6	0.7	3.3	3.8	1.7	1.4
Post-secondary education	5.4	0.8	0.7	1.8	3.5	2.8	1.3	1.8	0.9	3.7	4.1	1.6	1.7
Household size													
1 to 3	6.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	3.3	2.4	1.1	1.4	0.4	2.8	4.1	1.6	0.8
4 to 5	6.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.4	0.5	2.9	4.3	1.7	1.0
6+	6.5	0.7	0.9	1.3	3.6	2.5	1.1	1.5	0.5	3.0	4.3	1.8	1.4
Household with IDPoor card													
No	6.5	0.6	0.7	1.2	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.5	0.5	2.9	4.2	1.7	1.1
Yes	6.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	3.5	2.3	0.9	1.2	0.2	2.5	4.3	1.6	0.8
Household with disabled member(s)													
No													
Yes													

1.4 Household food consumption frequency (continued)

Background characteristic	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2016												
	Average number of days that households consumed during last seven days												
	Cereals and grain	Roots and tubers	Legumes / nuts	Orange vege-tables	Green leafy vege-tables	Other vege-tables	Orange fruits	Other fruits	Organ meat	Meat and poultry	Fish and other aquatic animals	Eggs	Milk and dairy products
National	**6.9**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**1.2**	**3.5**	**2.6**	**1.0**	**1.5**	**0.5**	**3.0**	**4.2**	**1.6**	**1.3**
Residence/region													
Urban	6.8	0.6	1.0	1.3	3.3	2.7	1.3	1.7	0.7	3.1	4.1	1.7	1.3
Rural	6.9	0.5	0.7	1.1	3.6	2.5	1.0	1.4	0.4	2.9	4.2	1.6	1.2
Phnom Penh	6.8	0.8	0.9	1.7	3.6	3.0	1.1	1.7	1.1	3.7	4.1	1.6	1.7
Ecological zone													
Plain	6.9	0.5	0.6	1.1	3.7	2.6	0.9	1.4	0.5	3.1	4.2	1.5	1.3
Plateau	7.0	0.6	0.9	1.1	3.7	2.3	1.0	1.5	0.4	2.8	4.3	1.7	0.9
Tonle Sap	6.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	3.4	2.5	1.2	1.5	0.5	2.9	4.1	1.7	1.2
Coastal	6.9	0.2	0.4	1.0	3.1	2.7	0.8	1.3	0.4	3.1	3.8	1.7	1.2
Phnom Penh	6.8	0.8	0.9	1.7	3.6	3.0	1.1	1.7	1.1	3.7	4.1	1.6	1.7
Household headship													
Men	6.9	0.6	0.8	1.2	3.6	2.6	1.0	1.5	0.6	3.0	4.2	1.6	1.3
Women	6.9	0.5	0.7	1.1	3.5	2.5	0.9	1.4	0.4	3.0	4.2	1.5	1.1
Age of household head													
< 30	6.9	0.5	0.7	1.1	3.6	2.6	1.0	1.4	0.5	3.0	4.2	1.5	1.4
30–39	6.9	0.5	0.7	1.2	3.5	2.5	1.0	1.4	0.5	3.0	4.1	1.7	1.3
40–49	6.9	0.6	0.8	1.3	3.6	2.7	1.1	1.5	0.6	3.1	4.2	1.6	1.3
50–59	6.9	0.6	0.8	1.2	3.6	2.6	1.0	1.5	0.5	3.0	4.2	1.6	1.3
60+	6.9	0.5	0.7	1.1	3.5	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	3.1	4.2	1.5	1.2
Education of household head													
No or only some education	7.0	0.5	0.8	1.0	3.6	2.5	1.0	1.3	0.3	3.0	4.1	1.5	1.0
Primary school not completed	6.9	0.5	0.7	1.1	3.6	2.5	1.0	1.4	0.4	2.9	4.3	1.6	1.1
Primary school completed	6.9	0.6	0.7	1.2	3.5	2.6	1.0	1.4	0.7	3.1	4.1	1.6	1.4
Lower secondary school completed	6.8	0.5	0.7	1.4	3.4	2.7	1.2	1.7	0.7	3.2	4.0	1.6	1.7
Upper secondary school completed	6.9	0.6	0.8	1.5	3.4	2.8	1.0	1.6	0.8	3.2	4.0	1.7	1.5
Post-secondary education	6.9	0.8	0.7	1.7	3.7	2.9	1.1	1.6	1.2	3.7	3.9	1.6	1.6
Household size													
1 to 3	6.9	0.5	0.6	1.1	3.5	2.5	1.0	1.4	0.5	3.0	4.1	1.4	1.0
4 to 5	6.9	0.6	0.8	1.2	3.5	2.6	1.0	1.5	0.6	3.0	4.2	1.7	1.3
6+	6.9	0.6	0.9	1.3	3.7	2.7	1.1	1.5	0.6	3.1	4.2	1.8	1.6
Household with IDPoor card													
No	6.9	0.6	0.7	1.2	3.5	2.6	1.1	1.5	0.6	3.1	4.1	1.6	1.3
Yes	6.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	3.7	2.4	0.7	1.1	0.2	2.6	4.5	1.7	1.1
Household with disabled member(s)													
No													
Yes													

1.4 Household food consumption frequency (continued)

Background characteristic	Cereals and grain	Roots and tubers	Legumes / nuts	Orange vege-tables	Green leafy vege-tables	Other vege-tables	Orange fruits	Other fruits	Organ meat	Meat and poultry	Fish and other aquatic animals	Eggs	Milk and dairy products
Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2017													
Average number of days that households consumed during last seven days													
National	**6.9**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**1.3**	**3.5**	**2.5**	**1.2**	**1.6**	**0.6**	**3.0**	**4.2**	**1.8**	**1.3**
Residence/region													
Urban	6.9	0.6	0.9	1.4	3.5	2.8	1.2	1.7	0.7	3.1	4.1	1.9	1.7
Rural	7.0	0.6	0.8	1.2	3.5	2.4	1.1	1.6	0.5	2.9	4.2	1.7	1.2
Phnom Penh	6.6	0.7	1.0	1.9	3.4	2.8	1.3	1.8	1.3	3.5	4.0	2.1	1.8
Ecological zone													
Plain	7.0	0.6	0.8	1.2	3.5	2.5	1.2	1.7	0.6	3.0	4.3	1.6	1.3
Plateau	7.0	0.7	0.8	1.2	3.5	2.3	1.1	1.8	0.4	2.8	4.3	1.6	1.1
Tonle Sap	7.0	0.5	0.9	1.2	3.4	2.3	1.3	1.5	0.5	2.9	4.1	2.0	1.3
Coastal	6.9	0.6	0.5	1.1	3.7	2.8	0.8	1.4	0.4	2.9	4.3	1.4	0.9
Phnom Penh	6.6	0.7	1.0	1.9	3.4	2.8	1.3	1.8	1.3	3.5	4.0	2.1	1.8
Household headship													
Men	6.9	0.6	0.8	1.3	3.5	2.5	1.2	1.7	0.6	3.0	4.2	1.8	1.3
Women	6.9	0.6	0.8	1.3	3.5	2.3	1.1	1.5	0.6	3.0	4.1	1.8	1.3
Age of Household head													
< 30	7.0	0.5	0.7	1.1	3.4	2.5	1.0	1.4	0.5	3.0	4.2	1.7	1.4
30–39	6.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.6	0.6	3.0	4.2	1.8	1.4
40–49	6.9	0.6	0.9	1.3	3.4	2.5	1.2	1.7	0.7	3.0	4.2	1.9	1.3
50–59	6.9	0.6	0.9	1.3	3.6	2.5	1.1	1.7	0.6	3.0	4.2	1.8	1.3
60+	6.9	0.7	0.8	1.3	3.5	2.3	1.3	1.7	0.6	2.9	4.1	1.6	1.2
Education of Household head													
No or only some education	7.0	0.5	0.8	1.1	3.5	2.3	0.9	1.4	0.3	2.7	4.4	1.7	1.0
Primary school not completed	6.9	0.6	0.9	1.2	3.5	2.4	1.2	1.5	0.5	2.9	4.2	1.7	1.2
Primary school completed	6.9	0.6	0.8	1.4	3.5	2.5	1.2	1.8	0.7	3.1	4.1	1.6	1.4
Lower secondary school completed	6.9	0.6	0.9	1.5	3.4	2.6	1.4	2.0	0.9	3.2	4.1	2.0	1.6
Upper secondary school completed	6.8	0.7	0.9	1.6	3.3	2.7	1.3	1.8	0.9	3.1	4.1	2.2	1.4
Post-secondary education	6.9	0.6	0.6	2.0	3.5	2.8	1.4	1.8	1.3	3.5	4.3	2.0	1.7
Household size													
1 to 3	6.9	0.5	0.7	1.2	3.4	2.3	1.2	1.6	0.6	2.9	4.1	1.6	1.0
4 to 5	6.9	0.6	0.9	1.3	3.4	2.5	1.2	1.7	0.6	3.0	4.2	1.8	1.4
6+	6.9	0.6	0.9	1.3	3.7	2.5	1.1	1.7	0.6	3.0	4.4	1.9	1.4
Household with IDPoor card													
No	6.9	0.6	0.9	1.3	3.5	2.5	1.2	1.7	0.6	3.0	4.2	1.8	1.3
Yes	6.9	0.6	0.8	1.0	3.6	2.2	1.0	1.3	0.4	2.6	4.3	1.6	0.9
Household with disabled member(s)													
No													
Yes													

1.4 Household food consumption frequency (continued)

Background characteristic	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2019/2020												
	Average number of days that households consumed during last seven days												
	Cereals and grain	Roots and tubers	Legumes / nuts	Orange vege-tables	Green leafy vege-tables	Other vege-tables	Orange fruits	Other fruits	Organ meat	Meat and poultry	Fish and other aquatic animals	Eggs	Milk and dairy products
National	**7.0**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**3.1**	**2.4**	**1.2**	**1.9**	**0.4**	**3.3**	**4.5**	**2.4**	**1.7**
Residence/region													
Urban	7.0	0.7	0.9	1.3	3.2	2.5	1.3	2.1	0.4	3.5	4.5	2.5	1.8
Rural	7.0	0.6	0.9	1.1	3.2	2.4	1.1	1.9	0.3	3.1	4.7	2.3	1.4
Phnom Penh	7.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.8	2.5	1.2	1.8	0.8	3.7	3.8	2.4	2.4
Ecological zone													
Plain	7.0	0.7	0.9	1.2	3.1	2.5	1.1	2.1	0.3	3.3	4.7	2.4	1.6
Plateau	7.0	0.6	0.9	1.3	3.3	2.4	1.2	1.9	0.3	3.0	4.5	2.3	1.4
Tonle Sap	7.0	0.5	0.9	1.1	3.2	2.3	1.2	1.9	0.3	3.1	4.7	2.3	1.5
Coastal	7.0	0.5	0.8	1.3	3.1	2.7	1.0	2.0	0.4	3.5	4.8	2.5	1.5
Phnom Penh	7.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.8	2.5	1.2	1.8	0.8	3.7	3.8	2.4	2.4
Household headship													
Men	7.0	0.7	0.9	1.2	3.1	2.5	1.2	2.0	0.4	3.3	4.5	2.3	1.7
Women	7.0	0.7	0.9	1.2	3.2	2.3	1.2	1.9	0.3	3.2	4.5	2.4	1.5
Age of Household Head													
< 30	7.0	0.6	0.8	1.2	3.1	2.4	1.1	1.8	0.3	3.1	4.3	2.2	2.1
30–39	7.0	0.6	0.9	1.2	3.2	2.4	1.1	1.9	0.4	3.3	4.5	2.5	2.0
40–49	7.0	0.7	1.0	1.3	3.2	2.6	1.1	2.0	0.4	3.4	4.6	2.4	1.4
50–59	7.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	3.1	2.5	1.2	1.9	0.4	3.3	4.6	2.4	1.6
60+	7.0	0.7	0.9	1.2	3.1	2.4	1.3	2.0	0.3	3.2	4.5	2.2	1.5
Education of household head													
No or only some education	7.0	0.5	0.8	1.1	3.2	2.3	1.0	1.8	0.3	2.9	4.7	2.3	1.2
Primary school not completed	7.0	0.6	0.9	1.2	3.1	2.5	1.2	1.9	0.3	3.2	4.6	2.3	1.5
Primary school completed	7.0	0.7	0.9	1.3	3.2	2.5	1.2	2.0	0.4	3.5	4.5	2.4	1.7
Lower secondary school completed	7.0	0.9	1.1	1.4	3.0	2.4	1.2	2.0	0.5	3.5	4.3	2.3	2.1
Upper secondary school completed	7.0	0.8	0.9	1.4	3.1	2.6	1.3	2.2	0.5	3.8	4.3	2.6	2.3
Post-secondary education	7.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	2.5	1.4	2.2	0.7	3.8	4.0	2.4	3.1
Household size													
1 to 3	7.0	0.6	0.8	1.2	2.9	2.3	1.2	1.9	0.3	3.1	4.4	2.2	1.2
4 to 5	7.0	0.7	1.0	1.3	3.2	2.4	1.2	1.9	0.4	3.4	4.5	2.4	1.7
6+	7.0	0.7	1.0	1.3	3.3	2.6	1.2	2.0	0.4	3.4	4.7	2.5	2.1
Household with IDPoor card													
No	7.0	0.7	0.9	1.2	3.1	2.4	1.2	2.0	0.4	3.3	4.5	2.3	1.6
Yes	7.0	0.6	0.9	1.3	3.2	2.5	1.2	1.9	0.3	3.3	4.6	2.4	1.7
Household with disabled member(s)													
No	7.0	0.7	1.0	1.3	3.1	2.5	1.2	1.9	0.4	3.4	4.5	2.4	1.7
Yes	7.0	0.5	0.8	1.1	3.1	2.4	1.1	2.1	0.3	3.0	4.7	2.3	1.3

1.5 Household food consumption score

Background characteristic	CSES 2014 FCS	Poor	Border-line	Accept-able	CSES 2015 FCS	Poor	Border-line	Accept-able	CSES 2016 FCS	Poor	Border-line	Accept-able	CSES 2017 FCS	Poor	Border-line	Accept-able	CSES 2019/2020 FCS	Poor	Border-line	Accept-able
National	**59.2**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**98.8**	**58.8**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**99.2**	**60.6**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**99.8**	**61.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**99.8**	**64.4**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**99.5**
Residence/region																				
Urban	59.7	0.3	0.3	99.4	60.1	0.0	0.4	99.6	62.0	0.2	0.3	99.5	63.5	0.1	0.1	99.8	65.6	0.1	0.3	99.7
Rural	58.6	0.8	0.5	98.7	58.8	0.1	0.7	99.2	60.0	0.0	0.2	99.8	60.5	0.0	0.2	99.8	63.1	0.1	0.4	99.4
Phnom Penh	62.8	0.8	0.6	98.6	58.0	0.0	0.8	99.2	63.0	0.0	0.2	99.8	64.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.7	0.0	0.4	99.6
Ecological zone																				
Plain	59.2	1.1	0.4	98.5	58.8	0.3	1.1	98.6	60.3	0.0	0.3	99.7	61.3	0.0	0.1	99.9	64.3	0.1	0.4	99.5
Plateau	57.9	0.9	1.1	98.0	56.7	0.0	0.4	99.6	59.7	0.1	0.4	99.5	60.4	0.3	0.5	99.2	62.9	0.1	0.5	99.4
Tonle Sap	58.4	0.3	0.4	99.4	59.7	0.0	0.2	99.8	60.7	0.0	0.1	99.9	61.3	0.0	0.1	99.9	63.8	0.1	0.4	99.5
Coastal	59.8	0.4	0.4	99.2	60.9	0.0	0.4	99.6	59.1	0.0	0.2	99.8	57.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.5	0.1	0.0	99.9
Phnom Penh	62.8	0.8	0.6	98.6	58.0	0.0	0.8	99.2	63.0	0.0	0.2	99.8	64.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.7	0.0	0.4	99.6
Household headship																				
Men	59.5	0.7	0.5	98.8	59.1	0.0	0.6	99.3	61.0	0.0	0.2	99.8	61.3	0.1	0.1	99.8	64.7	0.1	0.3	99.6
Women	58.2	0.8	0.6	98.6	58.0	0.3	0.7	98.9	59.2	0.0	0.3	99.7	60.9	0.0	0.2	99.8	63.3	0.0	0.7	99.2
Age of household head																				
< 30	58.2	0.5	1.4	98.1	59.7	0.0	0.9	99.1	61.0	0.0	0.4	99.6	60.7	0.4	0.2	99.4	65.2	0.3	0.5	99.1
30–39	59.4	0.7	0.5	98.9	59.4	0.0	0.4	99.6	60.2	0.0	0.1	99.9	61.3	0.0	0.3	99.7	65.6	0.0	0.4	99.6
40–49	59.3	0.4	0.5	99.0	58.4	0.2	0.4	99.4	60.9	0.0	0.3	99.7	61.5	0.0	0.1	99.9	63.8	0.1	0.3	99.6
50–59	59.6	0.7	0.3	99.0	58.6	0.0	0.9	99.1	60.9	0.0	0.1	99.9	61.4	0.0	0.1	99.9	64.4	0.0	0.3	99.7
60+	59.0	1.3	0.4	98.3	58.7	0.3	0.8	98.8	60.1	0.0	0.4	99.5	61.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.4	0.1	0.6	99.3
Education of household head																				
No or only some education	57.3	0.9	0.7	98.4	57.6	0.2	0.2	99.6	59.0	0.0	0.5	99.5	58.9	0.0	0.4	99.6	61.5	0.1	0.4	99.4
Primary school not completed	59.0	0.8	0.5	98.7	58.8	0.0	0.6	99.4	59.8	0.0	0.2	99.8	60.9	0.1	0.2	99.8	63.6	0.0	0.5	99.5
Primary school completed	60.1	0.6	0.4	99.0	58.7	0.3	0.8	98.9	61.1	0.1	0.0	99.9	62.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.8	0.1	0.3	99.6
Lower secondary school completed	60.7	0.4	0.6	99.0	60.7	0.0	1.4	98.6	63.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.9	0.2	0.1	99.7
Upper secondary school completed	61.5	1.0	0.0	99.0	59.8	0.0	0.5	99.5	62.2	0.0	0.4	99.6	62.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.4	0.1	0.2	99.8
Post-secondary education	61.8	0.8	1.1	98.0	60.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.1	0.0	0.7	99.3	63.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.8	0.0	0.9	99.1
Household size																				
1 to 3	57.7	0.9	1.1	98.0	56.9	0.3	1.5	98.2	58.5	0.1	0.3	99.6	59.3	0.0	0.1	99.9	61.6	0.2	0.9	98.9
4 to 5	59.5	0.6	0.3	99.1	58.7	0.1	0.2	99.7	61.0	0.0	0.1	99.9	62.1	0.1	0.2	99.8	65.0	0.0	0.2	99.8
6+	60.5	0.8	0.3	99.0	61.3	0.0	0.5	99.5	62.6	0.0	0.3	99.7	62.1	0.0	0.1	99.9	66.9	0.0	0.2	99.8
Household with IDPoor card																				
No	59.5	0.8	0.4	98.8	59.0	0.1	0.7	99.2	60.9	0.0	0.1	99.9	61.6	0.0	0.1	99.9	64.3	0.1	0.3	99.6
Yes	57.1	0.5	1.2	98.4	57.6	0.3	0.4	99.3	58.4	0.0	1.1	98.9	58.5	0.2	0.2	99.5	64.5	0.1	0.6	99.3
Household with disabled member(s)																				
No	59.4	0.7	0.5	98.8													64.8	0.1	0.3	99.6
Yes	57.9	1.1	0.6	98.4													62.1	0.1	0.6	99.3

Abbreviations: CSES, Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey; FCS, food consumption score.

1.6 Household dietary diversity

Background characteristic	CSES 2014	Percentage of households according to diet diversity categories			CSES 2015	Percentage of households according to diet diversity categories			CSES 2016	Percentage of households according to diet diversity categories			CSES 2017	Percentage of households according to diet diversity categories			CSES 2019/20	Percent of households according to diet diversity categories		
	DDS	Low	Medium	High	DDS	Low	Medium	High	DDS	Low	Medium	High	DDS	Low	Medium	High	DDS	Low	Medium	High
National	**5.5**	**11.9**	**72.8**	**15.3**	**5.7**	**9.1**	**69.8**	**21.1**	**5.7**	**9.8**	**69.0**	**21.2**	**5.8**	**8.1**	**66.2**	**25.7**	**5.7**	**8.0**	**69.3**	**22.7**
Residence/region																				
Urban	5.6	10.5	73.9	15.7	5.7	5.1	75.8	19.0	5.9	5.0	71.3	23.7	5.9	6.3	65.0	28.7	5.8	4.9	71.4	23.7
Rural	5.5	13.0	73.2	13.8	5.6	10.9	70.8	18.4	5.6	11.9	70.0	18.1	5.7	9.4	67.7	22.9	5.6	9.9	71.8	18.3
Phnom Penh	5.8	5.6	69.2	25.2	6.2	0.9	57.8	41.3	6.2	0.4	59.5	40.1	6.2	0.2	56.9	42.8	6.0	5.2	54.9	39.9
Ecological zone																				
Plain	5.5	13.0	72.5	14.5	5.6	11.0	71.5	17.4	5.5	14.3	68.5	17.2	5.8	7.9	69.4	22.7	5.7	7.4	73.0	19.6
Plateau	5.4	16.9	70.6	12.5	5.4	17.4	69.5	13.1	5.7	9.4	68.6	21.9	5.8	7.8	64.8	27.4	5.7	9.5	69.0	21.5
Tonle Sap	5.5	11.4	75.0	13.6	5.7	5.9	72.8	21.3	5.8	7.8	70.9	21.4	5.8	11.2	62.1	26.8	5.7	9.0	71.3	19.7
Coastal	5.7	8.3	75.4	16.3	5.7	10.6	67.2	22.2	5.4	9.7	80.0	10.3	5.4	8.4	83.5	8.0	5.6	10.0	73.2	16.8
Phnom Penh	5.8	5.6	69.2	25.2	6.2	0.9	57.8	41.3	6.2	0.4	59.5	40.1	6.2	0.2	56.9	42.8	6.0	5.2	54.9	39.9
Household headship																				
Men	5.6	11.5	72.5	16.0	5.7	8.6	70.9	20.5	5.7	9.3	68.6	22.1	5.8	7.8	66.7	25.5	5.7	7.6	69.2	23.1
Women	5.5	13.1	73.9	13.0	5.7	10.6	66.1	23.3	5.6	11.5	70.4	18.1	5.8	9.0	64.5	26.5	5.7	9.4	69.4	21.2
Age of household head																				
< 30	5.4	14.8	72.2	13.0	5.6	11.8	68.5	19.7	5.7	9.1	67.8	23.1	5.7	9.0	69.2	21.8	5.7	8.1	71.3	20.6
30–39	5.6	12.4	71.1	16.5	5.7	8.0	71.9	20.1	5.7	10.2	68.8	21.0	5.8	8.9	65.1	26.0	5.8	7.5	67.3	25.2
40–49	5.6	10.5	74.5	15.0	5.7	9.5	69.3	21.2	5.7	9.7	69.6	20.7	5.8	5.2	68.0	26.8	5.7	7.3	72.1	20.6
50–59	5.6	11.3	73.0	15.7	5.7	8.1	71.5	20.4	5.7	10.8	67.1	22.1	5.8	9.1	67.0	23.9	5.7	8.3	68.5	23.2
60+	5.5	12.3	72.8	14.8	5.7	9.7	66.9	23.4	5.7	8.8	70.7	20.4	5.8	8.6	64.2	27.3	5.7	8.9	68.7	22.4
Education of household head																				
No or only some education	5.4	16.1	73.5	10.4	5.5	12.8	70.1	17.2	5.6	13.3	69.6	17.1	5.6	13.5	63.8	22.8	5.5	12.4	71.4	16.1
Primary school not completed	5.5	12.5	72.9	14.6	5.7	9.5	70.5	20.0	5.6	11.8	69.3	18.8	5.8	8.6	66.8	24.6	5.7	8.2	71.1	20.7
Primary school completed	5.6	9.9	72.1	17.9	5.7	7.8	70.4	21.9	5.7	8.4	70.2	21.4	5.9	6.0	66.0	27.9	5.8	6.8	69.4	23.8
Lower secondary school completed	5.7	8.2	73.5	18.3	5.8	5.1	70.9	24.0	5.9	4.6	66.2	29.2	5.9	4.1	66.2	29.7	5.9	5.6	65.5	28.9
Upper secondary school completed	5.7	8.2	71.4	20.4	5.9	6.6	59.7	33.7	5.9	6.8	64.4	28.8	5.8	6.4	66.0	27.6	5.9	4.8	64.0	31.3
Post-secondary education	5.8	6.5	72.3	21.2	5.9	4.8	64.4	30.8	5.9	1.3	70.7	28.0	5.9	0.9	76.5	22.6	6.0	5.2	59.2	35.6
Household size																				
1 to 3	5.4	14.3	72.8	12.8	5.5	12.3	72.7	14.9	5.6	9.6	74.2	16.1	5.6	11.2	69.5	19.3	5.6	10.0	73.4	16.6
4 to 5	5.6	11.0	73.4	15.5	5.7	8.2	71.3	20.5	5.7	9.7	68.1	22.1	5.9	6.3	63.7	30.0	5.8	7.4	68.4	24.2
6+	5.6	10.5	71.7	17.8	5.9	6.8	63.4	29.8	5.8	10.3	63.6	26.1	5.8	7.4	67.1	25.4	5.8	6.5	65.5	28.0
Household with IDPoor Card																				
No	5.6	11.3	72.7	16.0	5.7	8.4	69.8	21.8	5.7	8.5	69.8	21.8	5.8	7.0	66.2	26.8	5.7	7.8	69.1	23.1
Yes	5.3	16.8	74.0	9.2	5.5	13.8	69.8	16.4	5.4	20.4	62.9	16.6	5.5	15.8	66.9	17.4	5.7	8.7	69.7	21.5
Household with disabled member(s)																				
No	5.6	11.5	72.6	15.9													5.8	7.5	68.3	24.2
Yes	5.4	14.2	74.2	11.7													5.5	10.6	74.1	15.3

Abbreviations: CSES, Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey; DDS, dietary diversity score.

1.7 Household food consumption-nutrition

Background characteristic	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2014								
	Percentage of households consuming VITAMIN A-rich foods			Percentage of households consuming PROTEIN-rich foods			Percentage of households consuming IRON-rich foods		
	Never	Sometimes (1–6 days)	Daily (7 days)	Never	Sometimes (1–6 days)	Daily (7 days)	Never	Sometimes (1–6 days)	Daily (7 days)
National	**1.1**	**35.0**	**63.9**	**0.7**	**2.0**	**97.3**	**0.8**	**12.5**	**86.8**
Residence/region									
Urban	0.3	33.7	66.0	0.3	1.9	97.8	0.4	10.5	89.1
Rural	1.2	36.3	62.5	0.8	2.1	97.2	0.8	13.3	85.8
Phnom Penh	1.0	27.4	71.6	0.7	1.5	97.8	0.8	8.4	90.8
Ecological zone									
Plain	1.7	35.8	62.5	1.0	2.2	96.8	1.1	12.7	86.2
Plateau	1.0	39.1	59.9	0.9	3.7	95.4	0.9	19.6	79.6
Tonle Sap	0.6	34.4	64.9	0.3	1.2	98.5	0.3	10.1	89.6
Coastal	0.6	37.5	61.9	0.4	1.7	97.9	0.4	14.8	84.7
Phnom Penh	1.0	27.4	71.6	0.7	1.5	97.8	0.8	8.4	90.8
Household headship									
Men	1.0	34.3	64.7	0.7	2.0	97.4	0.8	12.1	87.1
Women	1.3	37.6	61.1	0.8	2.1	97.2	0.8	13.8	85.4
Age of household head									
< 30	0.9	37.8	61.3	0.4	3.2	96.4	0.6	13.7	85.7
30–39	1.0	34.8	64.2	0.7	1.9	97.4	0.7	13.1	86.2
40–49	0.7	34.7	64.7	0.4	1.5	98.0	0.5	11.6	87.9
50–59	1.2	34.1	64.8	0.7	1.9	97.4	0.7	11.6	87.8
60+	1.7	35.4	62.9	1.2	2.1	96.7	1.3	13.3	85.5
Education of household head									
No or only some education	1.4	39.6	59.0	0.8	2.9	96.3	0.8	15.8	83.3
Primary school not completed	1.2	36.7	62.1	0.8	1.8	97.4	0.8	11.7	87.5
Primary school completed	1.1	32.0	66.9	0.6	1.7	97.7	0.6	11.3	88.1
Lower secondary school completed	0.4	31.4	68.2	0.3	1.3	98.4	0.5	10.9	88.6
Upper secondary school completed	0.9	27.0	72.2	1.0	1.1	97.9	1.2	11.2	87.6
Post-secondary education	0.8	28.8	70.4	0.6	3.1	96.4	0.8	13.6	85.5
Household size									
1 to 3	1.5	41.5	57.0	0.8	2.5	96.6	0.9	14.8	84.2
4 to 5	0.9	33.9	65.2	0.6	2.0	97.4	0.6	11.9	87.5
6+	1.1	29.0	69.9	0.8	1.3	97.9	0.8	10.7	88.5
Household with IDPoor card									
No	1.1	34.2	64.7	0.7	1.9	97.4	0.8	12.1	87.1
Yes	1.0	41.9	57.1	0.4	2.6	96.9	0.5	15.5	84.0
Household with disabled member(s)									
No	1.0	34.8	64.1	0.7	1.9	97.4	0.7	12.2	87.0
Yes	1.6	35.9	62.5	1.0	2.3	96.7	1.0	13.9	85.1

1.7 Household food consumption-nutrition (continued)

Background characteristic	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2015									Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2016								
	Percentage of households consuming VITAMIN A-rich foods			Percentage of households consuming PROTEIN-rich foods			Percentage of households consuming IRON-rich foods			Percentage of households consuming VITAMIN A-rich foods			Percentage of households consuming PROTEIN-rich foods			Percentage of households consuming IRON-rich foods		
	Never	Some-times	Daily	Never	Some-times	Daily	Never	Some-times	Daily	Never	Some-times	Daily	Never	Some-times	Daily	Never	Some-times	Daily
National	**0.2**	**28.6**	**71.2**	**0.0**	**3.8**	**96.2**	**0.1**	**18.0**	**81.9**	**0.1**	**28.2**	**71.7**	**0.0**	**1.9**	**98.1**	**0.1**	**12.8**	**87.1**
Residence/region																		
Urban	0.0	26.6	73.4	0.0	2.7	97.3	0.3	13.8	85.9	0.0	25.6	74.4	0.1	1.8	98.1	0.2	9.3	90.5
Rural	0.3	30.7	69.0	0.0	4.1	95.8	0.1	19.6	80.3	0.1	30.8	69.1	0.1	1.9	98.0	0.1	13.1	86.9
Phnom Penh	0.0	16.1	83.9	0.0	2.6	97.4	0.0	11.1	88.9	0.0	13.0	87.0	0.0	1.9	98.1	0.0	14.5	85.5
Ecological zone																		
Plain	0.3	31.3	68.3	0.1	3.6	96.3	0.1	15.9	84.0	0.0	29.3	70.7	0.1	1.9	98.0	0.1	10.6	89.3
Plateau	0.6	36.0	63.4	0.0	7.7	92.3	0.2	27.0	72.8	0.4	28.5	71.1	0.1	3.2	96.7	0.1	15.3	84.7
Tonle Sap	0.0	28.1	71.9	0.0	3.2	96.8	0.1	20.7	79.2	0.0	29.7	70.3	0.0	1.3	98.7	0.0	14.4	85.6
Coastal	0.0	21.4	78.6	0.0	1.9	98.1	0.4	10.3	89.4	0.0	39.9	60.1	0.0	2.2	97.8	0.0	11.5	88.5
Phnom Penh	0.0	16.1	83.9	0.0	2.6	97.4	0.0	11.1	88.9	0.0	13.0	87.0	0.0	1.9	98.1	0.0	14.5	85.5
Household headship																		
Men	0.3	28.2	71.5	0.0	3.7	96.3	0.1	17.3	82.6	0.0	27.3	72.6	0.1	1.6	98.4	0.1	12.6	87.3
Women	0.1	29.7	70.2	0.0	4.0	96.0	0.1	20.2	79.6	0.1	31.2	68.7	0.0	3.0	97.0	0.0	13.6	86.4
Age of household head																		
< 30	0.0	27.6	72.4	0.0	5.3	94.7	0.5	20.7	78.30	0.0	32.6	67.4	0.0	3.0	97.0	0.0	9.2	90.8
30–39	0.0	29.0	71.0	0.0	3.0	97.0	0.0	17.2	82.8	0.0	28.0	72.0	0.0	1.5	98.5	0.0	15.4	84.6
40–49	0.1	29.5	70.4	0.0	4.6	95.4	0.0	17.8	82.2	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.2	0.8	99.0	0.2	12.0	87.8
50–59	0.1	26.6	73.3	0.0	3.4	96.6	0.0	19.2	80.8	0.0	27.3	72.7	0.0	1.7	98.3	0.0	12.0	87.9
60+	0.8	29.6	69.6	0.2	3.4	96.5	0.3	16.6	83.1	0.2	31.2	68.5	0.0	3.2	96.7	0.0	13.0	87.0
Education of household head																		
No or only some education	0.6	33.9	65.6	0.0	6.2	93.8	0.0	24.3	75.7	0.0	35.4	64.6	0.0	2.5	97.5	0.0	15.6	84.4
Primary school not completed	0.1	30.0	69.9	0.0	4.1	95.9	0.2	19.1	80.7	0.0	30.7	69.3	0.1	1.8	98.1	0.1	13.2	86.7
Primary school completed	0.2	28.1	71.7	0.2	2.3	97.5	0.2	15.3	84.5	0.1	27.4	72.5	0.0	2.1	97.9	0.1	10.7	89.2
Lower secondary school completed	0.2	21.5	78.4	0.0	2.2	97.8	0.0	11.6	88.4	0.2	19.1	80.7	0.0	1.5	98.5	0.0	13.3	86.7
Upper secondary school completed	0.0	20.8	79.2	0.0	2.4	97.6	0.5	14.3	85.3	0.0	20.8	79.2	0.0	1.3	98.7	0.0	9.9	90.1
Post-secondary education	0.0	12.8	87.2	0.0	1.3	98.7	0.0	6.0	94.0	0.0	10.9	89.1	0.0	1.3	98.7	0.0	13.3	86.7
Household size																		
1 to 3	0.4	20.7	78.9	0.1	5.8	94.1	0.7	35.2	64.1	0.2	33.6	66.2	0.0	3.4	96.6	0.1	15.4	84.5
4 to 5	0.0	16.8	83.1	0.0	2.9	97.1	0.0	28.8	71.2	0.0	26.3	73.7	0.0	1.3	98.7	0.0	12.5	87.5
6+	0.0	16.9	83.1	0.0	3.1	96.9	0.1	20.2	79.7	0.0	24.7	75.3	0.2	1.2	98.6	0.2	10.1	89.8
Household with IDPoor card																		
No	0.2	27.1	72.7	0.0	3.6	96.4	0.1	17.1	82.8	0.0	27.4	72.5	0.0	1.7	98.3	0.0	12.5	87.5
Yes	0.5	38.5	61.0	0.0	5.0	95.0	0.2	23.9	75.9	0.3	34.2	65.5	0.4	3.3	96.3	0.4	15.5	84.1
Household with disabled member(s)																		
No																		
Yes																		

1.7 Household's food consumption-nutrition (continued)

Background characteristic	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2017									Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2019/20								
	Percentage of households consuming VITAMIN A-rich foods			Percentage of households consuming PROTEIN-rich foods			Percentage of households consuming IRON-rich foods			Percentage of households consuming VITAMIN A-rich foods			Percentage of households consuming PROTEIN-rich foods			Percentage of households consuming IRON-rich foods		
	Never	Some-times	Daily	Never	Some-times	Daily	Never	Some-times	Daily	Never	Some-times	Daily	Never	Some-times	Daily	Never	Some-times	Daily
National	**0.2**	**24.9**	**75.0**	**0.0**	**1.9**	**98.1**	**0.1**	**14.2**	**85.8**	**0.5**	**25.5**	**74.1**	**0.1**	**3.1**	**96.8**	**0.1**	**19.1**	**80.7**
Residence/region																		
Urban	0.0	19.6	80.4	0.1	0.2	99.7	0.3	9.5	90.2	0.5	21.8	77.7	0.1	1.7	98.2	0.2	15.9	83.9
Rural	0.2	27.8	72.0	0.0	2.3	97.7	0.0	14.9	85.0	0.5	28.5	70.9	0.1	3.5	96.4	0.2	19.4	80.5
Phnom Penh	0.0	9.3	90.7	0.0	0.7	99.3	0.0	13.2	86.8	0.2	18.1	81.6	0.0	3.9	96.1	0.0	23.2	76.8
Ecological zone																		
Plain	0.0	27.5	72.5	0.0	2.2	97.8	0.0	15.0	85.0	0.7	26.9	72.4	0.1	2.9	97.0	0.2	16.7	83.0
Plateau	0.0	27.7	72.3	0.3	1.9	97.8	0.4	13.1	86.5	0.6	22.8	76.6	0.0	4.4	95.6	0.0	25.8	74.2
Tonle Sap	0.5	23.8	75.7	0.0	2.0	98.0	0.0	16.6	83.4	0.3	28.2	71.5	0.1	2.5	97.4	0.2	17.6	82.3
Coastal	0.0	34.2	65.8	0.0	1.3	98.7	0.0	2.7	97.3	0.3	28.0	71.6	0.0	2.2	97.7	0.1	14.5	85.5
Phnom Penh	0.0	9.3	90.7	0.0	0.7	99.3	0.0	13.2	86.8	0.2	18.1	81.6	0.0	3.9	96.1	0.0	23.2	76.8
Household headship																		
Men	0.2	24.7	75.1	0.1	1.8	98.1	0.1	13.1	86.8	0.4	25.3	74.2	0.1	2.8	97.1	0.1	17.9	82.0
Women	0.0	25.6	74.4	0.0	2.2	97.8	0.0	17.8	82.2	0.6	26.0	73.4	0.0	4.3	95.7	0.2	23.6	76.2
Age of household head																		
< 30	0.6	30.2	69.2	0.4	1.5	98.1	0.6	13.9	85.5	0.7	24.1	75.2	0.3	2.9	96.7	0.5	23.2	76.3
30–39	0.2	25.1	74.7	0.0	3.0	97.0	0.0	14.1	85.9	0.2	22.2	77.6	0.0	2.3	97.7	0.0	17.8	82.2
40–49	0.0	22.0	78.0	0.0	0.9	99.1	0.0	12.6	87.4	0.3	25.7	74.0	0.1	2.3	97.6	0.1	16.3	83.6
50–59	0.2	25.6	74.2	0.0	1.5	98.5	0.0	12.6	87.4	0.6	26.5	72.8	0.0	3.4	96.5	0.2	18.3	81.5
60+	0.2	25.2	74.7	0.0	2.3	97.7	0.0	17.4	82.5	0.6	27.9	71.5	0.1	4.5	95.4	0.1	22.7	77.2
Education of household head																		
No or only some education	0.2	33.3	66.4	0.0	2.8	97.2	0.0	18.3	81.7	0.6	30.6	68.8	0.1	4.9	95.1	0.2	24.9	75.0
Primary school not completed	0.1	26.1	73.8	0.1	2.5	97.4	0.1	17.1	82.8	0.5	27.8	71.7	0.0	3.5	96.5	0.1	19.8	80.1
Primary school completed	0.2	23.2	76.6	0.0	0.9	99.1	0.1	11.0	88.9	0.5	22.5	77.0	0.1	2.1	97.8	0.1	17.1	82.8
Lower secondary school completed	0.0	16.5	83.5	0.0	1.1	98.9	0.0	8.8	91.2	0.2	22.3	77.5	0.2	2.4	97.5	0.2	17.2	82.6
Upper secondary school completed	0.7	18.9	80.4	0.0	1.0	99.0	0.0	7.0	93.0	0.2	19.4	80.4	0.0	1.5	98.5	0.5	12.0	87.4
Post-secondary education	0.0	13.0	87.0	0.0	0.5	99.5	0.0	7.3	92.7	0.0	15.0	85.0	0.0	2.1	97.9	0.0	13.4	86.6
Household size																		
1 to 3	0.1	29.5	70.4	0.0	2.6	97.4	0.1	16.6	83.3	1.0	31.9	67.1	0.2	4.9	94.8	0.3	23.4	76.2
4 to 5	0.2	23.0	76.8	0.1	1.7	98.3	0.1	13.7	86.3	0.2	23.3	76.6	0.0	2.3	97.7	0.1	17.4	82.5
6+	0.0	22.6	77.4	0.0	1.4	98.6	0.0	11.8	88.2	0.3	21.3	78.4	0.0	2.4	97.6	0.0	16.8	83.2
Household with IDPoor card																		
No	0.2	23.5	76.3	0.0	1.6	98.4	0.0	13.1	86.9	0.5	26.1	73.4	0.1	3.0	96.9	0.1	19.0	80.8
Yes	0.0	35.4	64.6	0.2	4.0	95.8	0.3	22.4	77.3	0.5	23.4	76.1	0.1	3.3	96.6	0.1	19.5	80.4
Household with disabled member(s)																		
No										0.4	24.4	75.2	0.1	3.0	97.0	0.1	19.1	80.8
Yes										0.7	30.8	68.5	0.1	3.9	96.0	0.2	19.4	80.4

1.8 Food-based coping strategies

Background characteristic	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2014						
	Percentage of households adopting consumption-based coping strategies					Percentage of households adopting any reduced coping strategies (at least one coping strategy used)	Mean reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)
	Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	Reduced number of meals eaten per day	Reduced portion size of meals	Reduced quantities consumed by adults/mothers		
National	**12.4**	**2.7**	**1.3**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**13.0**	**0.6**
Residence/region							
Urban	7.1	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.5	8.0	0.4
Rural	14.5	3.1	1.4	1.9	1.5	15.2	0.6
Phnom Penh	3.3	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.9	3.4	0.2
Ecological zone							
Plain	18.0	3.4	2.0	2.4	1.9	18.8	0.8
Plateau	10.2	2.3	1.4	2.2	1.3	11.0	0.5
Tonle Sap	10.9	3.2	0.8	1.4	1.3	11.5	0.5
Coastal	8.1	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	8.1	0.2
Phnom Penh	3.3	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.9	3.4	0.2
Household headship							
Men	11.4	2.3	1.1	1.7	1.4	12.0	0.5
Women	15.8	4.3	1.9	2.1	1.4	16.5	0.8
Age of household head							
< 30	13.0	3.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	14.1	0.7
30–39	12.6	2.7	1.4	2.1	1.8	13.3	0.6
40–49	11.1	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.6	11.5	0.5
50–59	12.2	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.1	12.8	0.5
60+	13.7	3.7	1.4	1.8	1.0	14.3	0.7
Education of household head							
No or only some education	18.3	5.4	2.5	3.2	2.3	19.3	1.0
Primary school not completed	13.9	2.7	1.1	1.8	1.6	14.5	0.6
Primary school completed	9.6	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	10.0	0.4
Lower secondary school completed	6.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	6.9	0.2
Upper secondary school completed	7.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	7.2	0.2
Post-secondary education	2.0	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.4	3.0	0.1
Household size							
1–3	14.3	4.2	1.5	2.1	1.0	14.9	0.7
4–5	10.9	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	11.5	0.5
6+	12.9	2.4	1.5	2.1	1.9	13.7	0.6
Household with IDPoor card							
No	10.2	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	10.6	0.4
Yes	31.0	10.9	3.3	6.3	4.8	33.5	1.8
Household with disabled member(s)							
No	11.3	2.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	11.8	0.5
Yes	19.0	5.9	2.2	3.6	1.9	20.2	1.1

1.8 Food-based coping strategies (continued)

Background characteristic	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2015							Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2016						
	Percentage of households adopting consumption-based coping strategies					At least one coping strategy used	rCSI	Percentage of households adopting consumption-based coping strategies					At least one coping strategy used	rCSI
	Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	Reduced number of meals eaten per day	Reduced portion size of meals	Reduced quantities consumed by adults/ mothers			Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	Reduced number of meals eaten per day	Reduced portion size of meals	Reduced quantities consumed by adults/ mothers		
National	**6.8**	**1.7**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**7.7**	**0.3**	**4.8**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**4.9**	**0.2**
Residence/region														
Urban	3.2	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.7	4.3	0.1	5.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	5.3	0.2
Rural	8.1	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.7	9.1	0.3	5.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.2
Phnom Penh	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Ecological zone														
Plain	6.7	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	7.7	0.3	4.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.9	0.2
Plateau	12.0	3.0	0.4	0.9	1.0	13.8	0.5	10.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.3
Tonle Sap	6.8	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	7.9	0.2	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.2	0.1
Coastal	5.1	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.2	4.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.1
Phnom Penh	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Household headship														
Men	6.0	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	6.9	0.2	4.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.4	0.1
Women	9.2	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	10.1	0.4	6.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.2
Age of household head														
< 30	8.4	2.5	0.0	0.8	2.0	10.2	0.4	5.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	< 30	6.0	0.2
30–39	8.2	2.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	9.7	0.4	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	30–39	4.3	0.1
40–49	5.9	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	6.5	0.2	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	40–49	3.6	0.1
50–59	6.4	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	6.9	0.2	5.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	50–59	5.1	0.2
60+	6.2	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	7.1	0.3	6.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	6.3	0.2
Education of household head														
No or only some education	11.1	2.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	12.1	0.4	7.8	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.9	0.3
Primary school not completed	7.2	1.9	0.4	0.5	1.0	8.7	0.3	5.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.1	0.2
Primary school completed	5.9	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	6.3	0.2	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.1
Lower secondary school completed	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1
Upper secondary school completed	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.1
Post-secondary education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Household size														
1–3	8.0	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	8.9	0.3	5.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	1–0.0	5.7	0.2
4–5	6.2	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	7.3	0.3	4.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	4–0.0	4.4	0.1
6+	6.2	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	7.0	0.2	4.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.8	0.2
Household with IDPoor card														
No	4.9	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	5.3	0.2	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.1
Yes	19.5	6.3	1.5	2.1	2.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.6
Household with disabled member(s)														
No														
Yes														

1.8 Food-based coping strategies (continued)

Background characteristic	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2017							Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2019/2020						
	Percentage of households adopting consumption-based coping strategies					At least one coping strategy used	rCSI	Percentage of households adopting consumption-based coping strategies					At least one coping strategy used	rCSI
	Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	Reduced number of meals eaten per day	Reduced portion size of meals	Reduced quantities consumed by adults/ mothers			Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	Reduced number of meals eaten per day	Reduced portion size of meals	Reduced quantities consumed by adults/mothers		
National	**3.3**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**3.7**	**0.1**	**2.0**	**1.2**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**2.5**	**0.1**
Residence/region														
Urban	3.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	3.6	0.1	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.5	0.1
Rural	3.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	3.9	0.2	2.5	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	3.0	0.2
Phnom Penh	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
Ecological zone														
Plain	4.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.4	5.1	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.1
Plateau	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.6	0.1	3.6	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.0	4.6	0.2
Tonle Sap	2.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.1	3.2	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	4.0	0.2
Coastal	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.1
Phnom Penh	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
Household headship														
Men	2.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	3.1	0.1	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.4	2.1	0.1
Women	4.8	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.3	5.7	0.3	3.2	2.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	4.1	0.2
Age of household head														
< 30	5.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.2	5.7	0.3	3.3	1.5	0.5	1.1	0.6	4.0	0.2
30–39	4.3	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	4.5	0.2	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	2.2	0.1
40–49	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.1
50–59	3.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.8	0.1	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.0	0.1
60+	2.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.0	3.4	0.2	2.7	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	3.3	0.2
Education of household head														
No or only some education	4.1	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	4.4	0.2	4.4	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.0	5.5	0.3
Primary school not completed	4.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.3	4.9	0.2	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	2.5	0.1
Primary school completed	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	2.6	0.1	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.1
Lower secondary school completed	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.0
Upper secondary school completed	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.1
Post-secondary education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Household size														
1–3	3.9	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.3	4.6	0.2	2.3	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	3.0	0.2
4–5	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.6	0.1	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.1
6+	4.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.1	4.6	0.2	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.9	0.2
Household with IDPoor card														
No	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	2.9	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.9	0.1
Yes	8.8	3.4	0.7	1.1	0.8	9.4	0.6	3.2	2.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	4.4	0.2
Household with disabled member(s)														
No								1.6	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	2.1	0.1
Yes								3.9	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	4.7	0.3

1.9 Livelihood-based coping strategies

Background characteristic	CSES 2014 Percentage of households by livelihood coping strategy category				CSES 2015 Percentage of households by livelihood coping strategy category				CSES 2016 Percentage of households by livelihood coping strategy category				CSES 2017 Percentage of households by livelihood coping strategy category				CSES 2019/20 Percent of households by livelihood coping strategy category			
	None	Stress	Crisis	Emergency	None	Stress	Crisis	Emergency	None	Stress	Crisis	Emergency	None	Stress	Crisis	Emergency	None	Stress	Crisis	Emergency
National	**85.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**14.8**	**95.7**	**2.0**	**1.5**	**0.8**	**98.1**	**1.3**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**99.0**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**98.0**	**1.4**	**0.3**	**0.3**
Residence/region																				
Urban	87.6	0.0	0.0	12.4	97.7	0.4	1.4	0.5	98.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	99.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	98.0	1.5	0.1	0.5
Rural	82.9	0.0	0.1	16.9	94.8	2.5	1.7	1.0	97.7	1.6	0.5	0.2	98.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	97.7	1.6	0.4	0.3
Phnom Penh	97.5	0.1	0.0	2.4	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Ecological zone																				
Plain	83.0	0.1	0.2	16.8	96.1	1.9	1.5	0.5	97.5	1.7	0.6	0.1	98.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	98.4	1.2	0.3	0.2
Plateau	80.3	0.0	0.0	19.7	92.6	3.3	3.5	0.6	97.5	1.4	0.7	0.4	98.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	97.8	1.3	0.7	0.2
Tonle Sap	85.2	0.1	0.0	14.7	94.7	2.5	1.5	1.3	98.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	99.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	97.2	2.0	0.2	0.5
Coastal	84.9	0.0	0.0	15.1	97.7	0.1	0.0	2.2	98.8	0.4	0.6	0.2	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	96.7	2.6	0.3	0.4
Phnom Penh	97.5	0.1	0.0	2.4	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Household headship																				
Men	85.8	0.0	0.1	14.1	96.1	1.7	1.5	0.8	98.5	0.9	0.5	0.1	99.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	98.2	1.3	0.3	0.2
Women	82.5	0.1	0.1	17.2	94.6	3.0	1.4	1.1	96.6	2.6	0.2	0.6	98.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	97.6	1.5	0.5	0.4
Age of household head																				
< 30	82.7	0.0	0.1	17.3	93.4	3.2	2.0	1.4	98.3	1.1	0.6	0.0	98.5	0.0	1.0	0.4	98.3	1.5	0.2	0.0
30–39	84.4	0.0	0.0	15.6	94.1	2.7	2.2	1.0	97.8	1.9	0.3	0.0	98.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	97.5	1.7	0.5	0.2
40–49	86.2	0.0	0.1	13.7	96.0	2.0	1.5	0.5	99.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	97.8	1.7	0.2	0.3
50–59	85.6	0.1	0.1	14.2	96.5	1.1	1.4	1.1	97.5	1.7	0.4	0.4	99.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	98.3	1.2	0.3	0.2
60+	85.0	0.1	0.2	14.7	96.9	1.8	0.7	0.5	97.7	1.3	0.6	0.3	99.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	98.4	0.8	0.2	0.5
Education of household head																				
No or only some education	81.4	0.0	0.2	18.3	93.5	2.8	2.5	1.3	95.9	2.7	0.7	0.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.7	1.8	1.0	0.4
Primary school not completed	83.1	0.1	0.0	16.8	95.6	2.1	1.9	0.4	98.0	1.5	0.4	0.1	98.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	97.9	1.7	0.2	0.2
Primary school completed	88.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	95.4	1.9	0.8	1.8	98.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	99.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	98.2	1.1	0.2	0.5
Lower secondary school completed	87.5	0.0	0.1	12.4	98.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	99.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.2
Upper secondary school completed	91.4	0.0	0.0	8.6	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8	1.0	0.0	0.2
Post-secondary education	94.6	0.0	0.0	5.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Household size																				
1–3	84.3	0.1	0.0	15.6	96.0	2.0	1.2	0.7	98.2	1.3	0.1	0.4	98.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	98.2	1.4	0.2	0.2
4–5	86.5	0.0	0.1	13.4	95.7	2.1	1.6	0.7	98.2	1.3	0.4	0.2	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	97.9	1.4	0.3	0.3
6+	83.4	0.1	0.0	16.5	95.4	1.7	1.5	1.3	97.7	1.3	1.0	0.0	99.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	98.0	1.3	0.3	0.4
Household with IDPoor card																				
No	87.4	0.0	0.1	12.5	97.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	99.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	98.4	1.1	0.2	0.3
Yes	65.3	0.2	0.2	34.3	82.1	7.2	7.7	3.0	89.5	8.0	1.2	1.3	94.2	2.5	1.7	1.6	96.7	2.3	0.7	0.3
Household with disabled member(s)																				
No	86.0	0.0	0.1	13.8													98.2	1.3	0.2	0.3
Yes	79.4	0.1	0.1	20.4													97.3	1.7	0.7	0.3

Abbreviation: CSES, Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey.

1.10 Household hunger

Background characteristic	CSES 2014				CSES 2015				CSES 2016				CSES 2017				CSES 2019/20			
	HHS	Percent of households with hunger level:			HHS	Percent of households with hunger level:			HHS	Percent of households with hunger level:			HHS	Percent of households with hunger level:			HHS	Percent of households with hunger level:		
		No/little	Moderate	Severe		No/little	Moderate	Severe		No/little	Moderate	Severe		No/little	Moderate	Severe		No/little	Moderate	Severe
National	**0.03**	**99.3**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.06**	**98.8**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**0.03**	**99.6**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.02**	**99.8**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.07**	**98.0**	**2.0**	**0.0**
Residence/region																				
Urban	0.03	99.1	0.8	0.1	0.06	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.02	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.03	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.07	97.9	2.1	0.0
Rural	0.03	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.07	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.03	99.5	0.5	0.1	0.02	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.07	98.0	1.9	0.0
Phnom Penh	0.01	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.01	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.00	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.05	98.2	1.8	0.0
Ecological zone																				
Plain	0.03	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.08	98.0	1.9	0.1	0.02	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.02	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.06	98.1	1.9	0.0
Plateau	0.04	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.06	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.04	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.02	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.07	98.2	1.8	0.0
Tonle Sap	0.04	99.1	0.8	0.1	0.06	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.04	99.1	0.7	0.2	0.02	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.07	97.7	2.3	0.0
Coastal	0.00	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.03	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.06	98.1	1.8	0.1
Phnom Penh	0.01	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.01	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.00	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.05	98.2	1.8	0.0
Household headship																				
Men	0.02	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.05	98.9	1.0	0.0	0.02	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.01	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.06	98.1	1.9	0.0
Women	0.05	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.09	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.05	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.03	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.08	97.7	2.3	0.0
Age of household head																				
< 30	0.04	99.0	0.9	0.1	0.06	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.03	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.03	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.06	98.5	1.5	0.0
30–39	0.03	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.07	98.5	1.4	0.1	0.03	99.6	0.1	0.2	0.03	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.07	97.8	2.2	0.0
40–49	0.02	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.05	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.02	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.00	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.08	97.7	2.3	0.0
50–59	0.02	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.07	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.02	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.01	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.06	98.2	1.8	0.0
60+	0.05	98.9	1.0	0.1	0.05	99.0	0.9	0.0	0.03	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.02	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.06	98.3	1.7	0.0
Education of household head																				
No or only some education	0.05	98.9	1.0	0.1	0.10	97.9	1.9	0.2	0.06	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.03	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.10	97.1	2.8	0.0
Primary school not completed	0.04	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.08	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.03	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.02	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.06	98.0	2.0	0.0
Primary school completed	0.02	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.03	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.02	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.01	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.05	98.5	1.5	0.0
Lower secondary school completed	0.02	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.02	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.01	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.06	98.0	2.0	0.0
Upper secondary school completed	0.01	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.02	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.01	100.0	0.0	0.0	-	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.03	98.9	1.1	0.0
Post-secondary education	0.01	99.5	0.5	0.0	-	100.0	0.0	0.0	-	100.0	0.0	0.0	-	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.03	99.2	0.8	0.0
Household size																				
1–3	0.05	98.8	1.1	0.1	0.06	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.03	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.03	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.06	98.2	1.8	0.0
4–5	0.02	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.06	98.7	1.3	0.1	0.03	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.01	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.06	98.0	2.0	0.0
6+	0.03	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.06	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.02	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.01	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.07	97.9	2.1	0.0
Household with IDPoor card																				
No	0.02	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.02	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.01	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.01	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.06	98.1	1.9	0.0
Yes	0.15	96.7	3.0	0.3	0.32	93.1	6.6	0.3	0.16	97.3	2.2	0.4	0.09	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.08	98.0	2.0	0.0
Household with disabled member(s)																				
No	0.03	99.4	0.6	0.0													0.07	97.9	2.1	0.0
Yes	0.05	98.9	1.0	0.1													0.06	98.6	1.4	0.0

Abbreviation: CSES, Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey.