



# Victimization 2007

**National Institute of Statistics  
Ministry of Planning**

**Phnom Penh, October 2009**

***Report based on the  
Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey***



# Foreword

It is my pleasure to introduce one of a series of reports on the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2007. The CSES 2007 is the sixth socio-economic survey conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) at the Ministry of Planning. From 2007 and onwards the CSES is conducted annually and will contribute to the development of the living standards of people in Cambodia.

The CSES 2007 provides main indicators on the living conditions in Cambodia and covers many areas, e.g. health, housing conditions, labour force and victimization. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) will benefit from the results by using the data to monitor the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and to develop effective policies for reducing poverty in Cambodia. Users such as researchers, analysts and NGO's can also benefit from the results to better understand the Cambodian socio-economic situation.

The survey was planned, designed and conducted by the staff of NIS with overall technical and management assistance provided by Statistics Sweden. The CSES 2007 will be the starting point for NIS to produce results annually on the living conditions in Cambodia and meet the data needs of many users.

The CSES is part of a capacity building project financed by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). On behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia, I would like to take the opportunity to thank Sida for the financial support. I would also like to express my gratitude to Statistics Sweden for the technical assistance in planning, designing and conducting the CSES and for assisting NIS in the preparation of this report.

Chhay Than  
Senior Minister  
Minister of Planning

Ministry of Planning  
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October, 2009



## Preface

This is one of a series of reports on the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2007 produced by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning. The results in this report cover the area of victimization. Results from other subject matter areas of the CSES 2007, such as education, housing, labour force and health are released in separate reports.

Since 2007, NIS conducts the socio-economic survey annually. Previous surveys were undertaken in 1993/94, 1996, 1997, 1999, and 2004. The main objective of the CSES is to collect statistical information about living conditions of the Cambodian population and the extent of poverty. The survey can be used for identifying problems and making decisions based on statistical data.

The CSES is a very comprehensive survey which provides statistical data to be used for various purposes. The main user is the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) as the survey supports monitoring the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) by different socio-economic indicators. Other users are university researchers, analysts, international organizations e.g. the World Bank and NGO's. The primary data files are made available for research and analysis according to the procedures specified in the 2005 Statistics Law.

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) sponsors the NIS for conducting the CSES while Statistics Sweden provides technical assistance. I am much obliged to both Sida and Statistics Sweden for their support. Furthermore, I wish to place on record my deep appreciation of the work carried out by the NIS staff, staff of provincial planning offices, the staff of the Ministry of Planning, and all who work with dedication and enthusiasm to sustain the survey quality. I also extend my thanks to all the participating households and individuals.

Responsible at NIS for this report is Mr. Lay Chhan, Economic Statistics Department.

H. E. San Sy Than

Director General  
National Institute of Statistics, October 2009  
Ministry of Planning

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# 1 Introduction

In this report results of the subject matter area victimization from the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2007 are presented. The tabulations and comments to the results have been produced by the subject matter staff at NIS in cooperation with consultants from Statistics Sweden. Five rounds of the CSES have been conducted between 1993 and 2004. Since 2007 the CSES runs annually. The CSES is a household survey with questions to households and the household members. In the household questionnaire there are a number of modules with questions relating to the living conditions, e.g. housing conditions, education, health, expenditure/income and labour force.

There are no comparisons with previous CSES in this report. The first rounds had a different survey design than the surveys conducted in 2004 and 2007. The sampling design in CSES 2004 and 2007 was the same, where the sample selected for the 2007 survey is a subsample of the sample used in 2004. However, comparisons between the published results of CSES 2004 in September 2005<sup>1</sup> and the results in this report should be made with caution. For further information on the problems with comparability see section 4.8.

The CSES 2007 was conducted from October 2006 to December 2007. The monthly sample size was 300 households. In this report all estimates presented are based on the 12 month sample (3,600 households), i.e. the calendar year 2007.

In section 2 some results on the demography of Cambodia are presented and in section 3 results of the subject matter area victimization from CSES 2007 are presented. In section 4 the methodology of the survey is described.

## Information to the reader

As the results in this report are estimated values, all percentages and numbers are rounded off. A '0' (zero) means that there is a value. Therefore some tables with percentage do not sum up to 100 percent. In the tables the symbol (-) is used and means few or no observations in the cell.

All statistical surveys contain errors and the results from surveys are not the target values but estimates of them. There are many types of errors in a survey, e.g. measurement errors, coverage errors, non-response, data processing errors and in sample surveys there is also sampling errors. When conducting a survey it is important to minimize the total error so that accurate estimates can be produced. NIS has put a large effort in the work of minimizing the errors but recommends the reader to be aware of the possibility of deviations from the exact values.

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<sup>1</sup> National Institute of Statistics (2005). Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2004, Summary Subject Matter Report. September 2005.

## 2 Demographic characteristics

After 1980 there was a 15-year period with high fertility and strong population increase. After 1995 there has been a rapid decline in fertility and mortality. According to the population projections<sup>2</sup> the Cambodian population was predicted to be 13 million in 2004 and 15 million in 2010. According to the final results from the General Population Census 2008<sup>3</sup>, published in September 2009, the Cambodian population was estimated to 13,395,000. The tables below show the estimated population and estimated number of households in different censuses and surveys.

In urban areas the estimated population in CSES 2007 was about 2.583 million compared to the final results from the Population Census 2008 which estimated the urban population to 2.614 million. In rural areas the estimated population was about 10.647 million in CSES 2007 and in the Population Census 2008 it was estimated to about 10.781 million people, see Table 1.

**Table 1. Estimated Population by urban and rural.**

In thousands		
	CSES 2007	Population Census 2008
Cambodia	13,230	13,395
Urban	2,583	2,614
Rural	10,647	10,781

In Table 2 results from four different surveys or censuses are presented. The results are from different years and that explains the differences in the results. Also, the results are based on censuses or sample surveys with different errors.

**Table 2. Estimated Population by sex.**

In thousands				
	Census 1998	Cambodian Inter-censal Population Survey 2004 <sup>4</sup>	CSES 2007	Population Census 2008
Total	11,437	12,824	13,230	13,395
Women	5,926	6,627	6,815	6,879
Men	5,511	6,197	6,414	6,516

In Table 3 the estimated numbers of households are presented from CSES 2007 and from the Population Census 2008.

**Table 3. Estimated number of households by urban and rural.**

In thousands		
	CSES 2007	Population Census 2008
Cambodia	2,799	2,817
Urban	512	507
Rural	2,287	2,311

<sup>2</sup> Neupert, R.F. (2005). New Demographic Estimates and Updated Projections for Cambodia. UNDP.

<sup>3</sup> National Institute of Statistics (2009). General Population Census of Cambodia 2008, National Report on Final Census Results, August, 2009.

<sup>4</sup> National Institute of Statistics (2004). Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2004, General Report. November, 2004.



## 3 Results

This report is the first report on the findings from CSES (Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey) about crime, victimization and feelings of safety. The areas studied include victimization by violence, victimization by theft/burglary/robbery (property crimes), victimization by accidents, and feelings of safety. The prevalence and incidence for households and persons have been broken down in different subgroups defined by demographic characteristics and/or geographical areas.

When reading this report it is important to bear in mind that the reference period is not the same for all questions included in this report. The questions on violence, property crimes and accidents refer to victimization in the last 12 months and the questions on safety on the present situation, see Annex 1.

The questions about violence were asked to each household member (for children the parents were asked), while the questions about property crimes, accidents and safety were asked to the household head. The relevant module from the questionnaire is included in Annex 1.

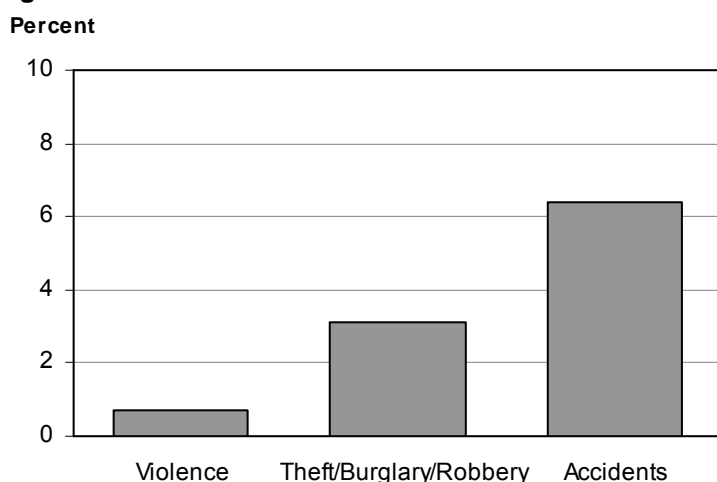
The main questions in this report are:

- How many households and/or persons in Cambodia are victimized by violence and property crimes?
- How many households in Cambodia are victimized by accidents?
- How many households in Cambodia feel safe from crime?
- What differences in the above can be found when comparing different subpopulations ?

### 3.1 Victimization in total

The total number of victimized persons or households estimated from the CSES data are not to be seen as the total number of victims/victimized households in Cambodia. The study does not cover all crimes. In a study like this many people don't feel comfortable telling about their experiences. However, some experiences defined by the victim as crimes may in fact not be a crime in the criminal code.<sup>5</sup> The result presented in Figure 1 are, compared to other victimization studies around the world sharing the same limitations, of relatively high quality.

**Figure 1. Victimized individuals/households.**



<sup>5</sup> See e.g. Manual on victimization surveys, note by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe-United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Task Force on Victim Surveys (2009).

About one percent of the individuals reported being a victim of violence that caused injury, see Figure 1. About three percent of the households had been victimized by property crimes (theft/burglary/robbery). That means that about 97,000 Cambodians had been victimized by violence and about 87,000 households had been victimized by property crimes (theft/burglary/robbery). The victimization rate for accidents that caused injury was about six percent which can be estimated to about 179 000 households in Cambodia.

### 3.2 Persons victimized by violence

In this section victimization by violence is studied in more detail. The questions have been asked to all persons, therefore the share of persons are presented. The CSES results on differences according to sex, different kind of violence, repeated violence, relation to the offender and reporting behavior will be in focus. Note that the results only includes violence that caused injury.

Of all persons victimized by violence, the share of women is about ten percentage points lower than the share for men, about 45 percent and 55 percent respectively, see Table 4.

The geographical differences are small. About the same share of the population in all geographical domains have been victimized by violence.

**Table 4. Victim of violence that caused injury by sex. Percent.**

Persons victimized by violence in % of total population	1
Number of persons victimized by violence	97,000
Victimized women in % of all women	1
Victimized men in % of all men	1
Share of women of all victimized persons	45
Share of men of all victimized persons	55

About 24 percent of all victimized persons needed medical care for their injury and women were in minority, about 41 percent were women and about 59 percent were men, see Table 5.

**Table 5. Victim of violence that caused injury, that needed medical care by sex. Percent.**

Persons victimized by violence in % of total population	1
Number of persons victimized by violence	97,000
Medical care needed in % of all victimized persons	24
Share of women among persons who needed medical care	41
Share of men among persons who needed medical care	59

In these survey results there is no indication that marital status, level of education and literacy affect the risk of being victimized by violence. The risk seems to be the same for people who are married or have never been married, less educated people or people with higher education, for people who cannot read and write compared to those who can read and write.

### Type of violence

In the questionnaire each person could report up to three different types of violence. Table 6 shows all violence events by type of violence. As shown in the table the most frequent type of violence is “Slap you or twist your arm”. “Push, shake, throw something at you” is the second most frequent. The share of women is higher in all but two types of violence. In “Punch you with a fist or something else” and “Push, shake, throw something at you”, the share of victimized men is higher than the share of victimized women, see Table 7.

**Table 6. Violent events by type of violence. Percent.**

All types of violent events	100
Violent events by type of violence	
Push, shake, throw something at you	28
Slap you or twist your arm	38
Punch you with a fist or something else	21
Kick you or drag you	9
Try to strangle you or burn you	–
Attack with knife, gun or other weapon	–
Rape, forced to have sexual intercourse	–
Other violence	–

**Table 7. Violent events by type of violence and sex. Percent**

	Women	Men
All types of violent events	46	54
Violent events by type of violence		
Push, shake, throw something at you	47	53
Slap you or twist your arm	53	47
Punch you with a fist or something else	34	66
Kick you or drag you	82	18
Try to strangle you or burn you	–	–
Attack with knife, gun or other weapon	–	–
Rape, forced to have sexual intercourse	–	–
Other violence	–	–

### Repeated victimization of violence and known offender

About 65 percent of the victims of violence have experienced more than one event, see Table 8.

Women tend to have been victimized by repeated violence more often than men, about 70 percent of all victimized women and about 60 percent of all victimized men. Of all victimized women about 22 percent have been victimized 4–9 times compared to about 13 percent of all victimized men.

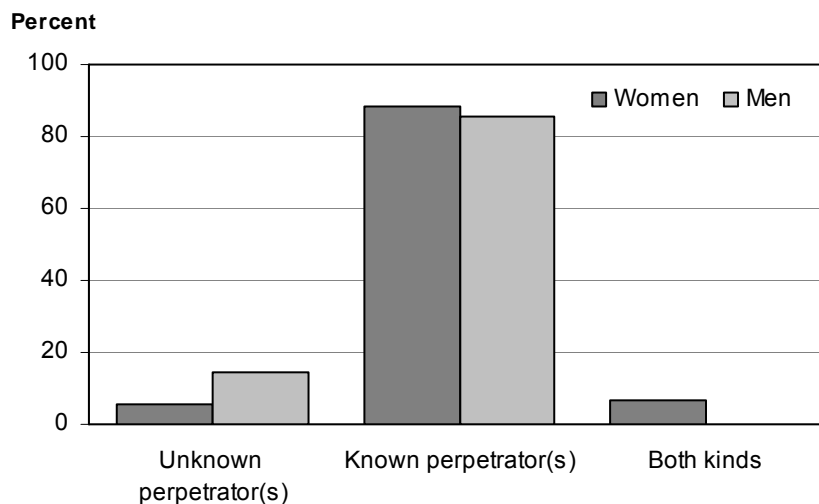
However, more men than women have been very frequent victims of violence (ten times or more), about 19 percent of all victimized men and about 11 percent of all victimized women.

**Table 8. Repeated victimization of violence that caused injury by sex. Percent.**

	Women	Men	Total
Estimated number of persons victimized by violence	44,000	53,000	97,000
Percent	100	100	100
Victimized in % of all victimized persons			
Victimized once	30	40	35
Victimized twice	22	18	20
Victimized three times	16	10	13
Victimized 4-9 times	22	13	17
Victimized ten or more times	11	19	15
Persons who have been victimized more than once in % of all victimized persons (victims of violence)			
	70	60	65

Violence by unknown perpetrators represents a minor part of the violence, close to 90 percent of the violent acts were committed by a known perpetrator, see Figure 2. There is also a tendency that victimized women more seldom are victimized by unknown perpetrators than victimized men. The category "Both kind" includes a violent act that is committed by both known and unknown perpetrators at the same time. It can also be a person that has been exposed many times and the perpetrators have been known at some events and unknown at other events.

**Figure 2. Victim of violence that caused injury, by relation to the perpetrator, by sex.**



### Reporting violence and court procedure of violence crimes

The results also show that the reporting rate of violence to any authority was about 24 percent. Of all persons that reported a violent event, 56 percent were women and 44 percent were men, see Table 9. Note that reporting to authority includes reporting to the police, the village leader or other authority.

**Table 9. Victim of violence that caused injury, and reporting by sex. Percent.**

Persons victimized by violence in % of total population	1
Number of persons victimized by violence	97,000
Victimized persons that reported a violent event in % of all victimized persons	24
Share of women among persons who reported a violent event	56
Share of men among persons who reported a violent event	44

As shown in Table 10 about 25 percent of all victimized persons in other rural areas reported a violent event compared to about 9 percent in other urban. The estimates for Phnom Penh cannot be presented due to uncertainty.

**Table 10. Reported violence by sex and by geographical domain. Percent.**

Persons victimized by violence in % of total population	1
Estimated number of persons victimized by violence	97,000
Persons who reported a violent event in % of all victimized persons	24
Persons who reported a violent event in % of all victimized persons in	
Phnom Penh	-
other urban areas	9
other rural areas	25

Women had a higher reporting rate than men, about 30 percent of all victimized women reported a violent event and about 20 percent of all victimized men, see Table 11.

Table 11 also shows the reporting to the police and the village leader respectively. About 66 percent of the victims who reported a violent event reported to the village leader and about 29 percent to the police. These differences are even larger for women. About 13 percent of the victimized women who reported a violent event turned to the police and about 78 percent reported to the village leader.

All persons who reported any violent event to authorities were asked if any event went to court procedure. About 14 percent of all victimized persons who reported a violent event also responded that an event went to court procedure, about 6 percent of all victimized women and about 24 percent of all victimized men.

**Table 11. Reported violent events by sex. Percent.**

	Women	Men	Total
Estimated number of persons victimized by violence	44,000	53,000	97,000
Persons who reported a violent event in % of all persons victimized by violence	30	20	24
Persons who reported a violent event	100	100	100
Persons who reported to the police in % of all persons who reported a violent event	13	49	29
Persons who reported to the village leader in % of all persons who reported a violent event	78	51	66
Persons who reported to other authority in % of all persons who reported a violent event	9	0	5
Any event gone to court procedure in % of persons who reported a violent event	6	24	14

### 3.3 Households victimized by property crimes

In this section the concept property crime is used which consists of theft, burglary and robbery crimes. The questions have been asked to the household head. Therefore, the share of households victimized by property crimes has been estimated.

Of all households about 3 percent have been victimized by property crimes. Besides the prevalence measure there are information on different events. It is much more common with thefts than burglary or robbery. About 78 percent of all events were theft events. Burglary constitutes about 21 percent of all events, and robbery only about 1 percent, see Table 12.

There are no differences between geographical domains. Of all households in Phnom Penh, other urban and other rural areas respectively, about 3 percent of all households were victimized by property crimes.

**Table 12. Victimization by property crimes. Percent.**

Household victimized by property crimes in % of all households	3
All events, percent	100
Theft in % of all events	78
Burglary in % of all events	21
Robbery in % of all events	1

### Reporting property crimes and court procedure

About 24 percent of all property crimes were reported to some authorities, see Table 13. However, all robbery events were reported. Note that reporting to authority includes reporting to the police, the village leader or other authority.

The level of reporting property crimes according to the CSES is not comparable with reporting of violence because they represent different kinds of measures of reporting. As the questions about violence are asked for all persons in the household the share of *persons* that reported the event has been calculated. For reported property crimes the share of reported events by the *households* has been calculated.

**Table 13. Reported property crimes. Percent.**

Property crimes reported to some authorities in % of all property crimes	24
Theft events reported in % of all theft events	24
Burglary events reported in % of all burglary events	23
Robbery events reported in % of all robbery events	100

Phnom Penh had the highest share of reported events with about 36 percent of all property crimes, see Table 14. Of all crimes in other urban and other rural areas about 12 percent and 24 percent respectively, were reported to the police, village leader or other authority.

**Table 14. Reported property crimes by geographical domain. Percent.**

Property crimes reported to some authorities in % of all property crimes	24
Property crimes reported in % of all property crimes in households in	
Phnom Penh	36
other urban areas	12
other rural areas	24

More crimes are reported to the village leader than to the police, about 57 percent and about 43 percent of all reported crimes respectively. Of all reported property crimes only about 1 percent have gone to court procedure, see Table 15.

**Table 15. Reported property crimes. Percent.**

Property crimes reported to some authority in % of all property crimes	24
Property crimes reported to the police in % of all reported property crimes	43
Property crimes reported to the village leader in % of all reported property crimes	57
Property crimes reported to other authorities in % of all reported property crimes	0
Property crimes gone to court procedure in % of all reported property crimes	1

### 3.4 Feeling of safety and trusting the local police

The respondent in this section is the head of household or spouse of the head of household. The respondent is asked whether he/she feels safe from crime and violence in the neighborhood referring to security for the whole household. The respondent was also asked if he/she feels that he/she can rely on local police to protect his/her family and property (see the questionnaire in Annex 1 for the exact wording). The characteristics in this section refer to the head of household.

In general, the results indicate that about 55 percent of the Cambodian household heads feel safe from crime and violence in their neighborhood, see Table 16. No notable differences were found between households having a woman as household head and households having a man as household head.

About 51 percent of heads of household trust the local police to protect them and their household against crime. The result indicates that there are small differences according to sex of the head of the household.

**Table 16. Feeling of safety from crime and violence and trust in police protection by sex of head of household. Percent.**

	Households headed of women	Households headed of men	All households
Feeling safe from crime and violence in neighborhood	56	55	55
Trusting the local police for protection	53	50	51

Phnom Penh has the highest share of head of households feeling safe from crime and violence and trusting the local police for protection, about 67 percent and 59 percent respectively, see Tables 17 and 18. In other urban areas about 59 percent of all heads of household are feeling safe from crime and violence compared to 53 percent in other rural areas, see Table 17. In other urban areas about 47 percent and in other rural areas about 50 percent of the heads of household are trusting the local police for protection against crime, see Table 18.

**Table 17. Feelings of safety by geographical domains. Percent.**

Heads of household feeling safe from crime and violence in neighborhood in % of all heads of households	55
Heads of household feeling safe from crime and violence in neighborhood in % of all heads of households in	
Phnom Penh	67
other urban areas	59
other rural areas	53

**Table 18. Trusting the local police for protection by geographical domains. Percent.**

Heads of household trusting the local police for protection in % of all heads of households	51
Heads of household trusting the local police for protection in % of all heads of households in	
Phnom Penh	59
other urban areas	47
other rural areas	50



### Feeling of safety and victimization by violence

Heads in households where household members have been victimized by violence do not have a lower feeling of safety from crime and violence in their neighborhood compared to all heads of household, see Table 19. The result even indicates that they have a somewhat higher feeling of safety (about 58 percent). One explanation could be that the head of household may personally feel more safe/secure compared to other household members who have been victimized.

The share of household heads that trust the local police is somewhat smaller than the share of heads that feel safe, see Tables 19 and 20. If a household member has reported a violent event to some authorities the share of household heads that feel safe is much higher than the share trusting the local police, about 59 percent and 39 percent respectively.

**Table 19. Feelings of safety and reporting. Percent.**

Heads of household feeling safe from crime and violence in neighborhood in % of all heads of households	55
Heads of household feeling safe from crime and violence in neighborhood in % of all heads in households where household members have	
been victimized by violence	58
reported an event to some authorities	59

**Table 20. Trust the local police for protection and reporting. Percent.**

Heads of households that trust the local police for protection against crime in % of all heads of households	51
Heads of households that trust the local police for protection against crime in % of all heads in households where household members have	
been victimized by violence	62
reported an event to some authorities	39

### 3.5 Households victimized by accidents

As shown before in Figure 1, about six percent of all Cambodian households have been victimized by accidents according to CSES 2007. Besides these prevalence measures there are information on different events. Figure 3 below, shows that most of the accidents take place in traffic related situations. The second most common place is at home and the third at work.

**Figure 3. Accidents by location of accident. Percent.**

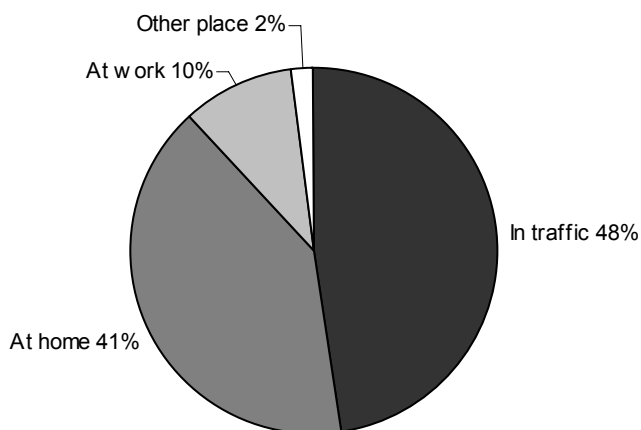


Table 21 shows accidents by location, accidents where medical care was needed by location, and accidents where time to heal was more than one month by location. Of all accidents where medical care was needed, about 55 percent were traffic accidents and about 33 percent were accidents at home. Traffic accidents were also the largest group of accidents where it took one month or more to heal, about 60 percent. The second largest group, about 25 percent, was accidents at home. Of all accidents where it took one month or more to heal, about 11 percent were accidents at work.

**Table 21. Accidents, need of medical care and time to heal by location of accident. Percent.**

Location of accident	Events (accidents)	Medical care needed (accidents)	Time to heal one month or more
All locations	100	100	100
In traffic	48	55	60
At home	41	33	25
At work	10	9	11
Other place	2	3	5

## 4 About the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey

### 4.1 Background and Introduction

The Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) has been conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) in 1993/94, 1996, 1997, 1999 and 2004. Since 2007 NIS conducts the CSES annually. The CSES is a household survey covering many areas relating to poverty and living conditions. Questions are asked for the household and for the household members.

The CSES is a sample survey and the sample used in 2007 is a subsample of the sample used in 2004.

In the 2004 survey the diary method for collecting data about household expenditure/consumption and household income was introduced. As the recall method has been used in the previous rounds it was decided to include also the recall modules. Both methods are retained in the annual CSES.

The following main areas have been surveyed in the previous survey rounds and in the annual CSES as well:

1. Level and structure of household expenditure/consumption, including poverty
2. Household production and cash income-earning activities by the labour force
3. Education and literacy
4. Health and access to medical care
5. Housing and amenities
6. Family and social relations, including gender and vulnerability issues.

In CSES 2007 some changes have been introduced in the household questionnaire.

### 4.2 Objective of the survey

The main objective of the survey is to collect statistical information about living conditions of the Cambodian population and the extent of poverty. The survey can be used for identifying problems and making decisions based on statistical data.

The main user is the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) as the survey supports monitoring the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) by different socio-economic indicators. Other users are university researchers, analysts, international organizations e.g. the World Bank and NGO's. The World Bank has published a report on poverty profile and social indicators using CSES 2007 data<sup>6</sup>.

### 4.3 Sampling

The sampling design in the CSES survey is a three-stage design. In stage one a sample of villages is selected, in stage two an Enumeration Area (EA) is selected from each village selected in stage one, and in stage three a sample of households is selected from each EA selected in stage two. The sampling designs used in the three stages were:

Stage 1: A stratified systematic  $\pi ps$ <sup>7</sup> sample of villages was selected. Strata were defined by provinces and the urban/rural classification of villages. The size measure used in the systematic  $\pi ps$  sampling was the number of households in the village according to the population census 1998.

Stage 2: One EA was selected by Simple Random Sampling (SRS), in each village selected in stage 1.

<sup>6</sup> World Bank (2009). Poverty profile and trends in Cambodia, 2007 - Findings from the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES). Report No. 48618-KH.

<sup>7</sup> Systematic sampling with probabilities proportional to size.

Stage 3: In each selected EA a sample of households was selected by systematic sampling.

The design described above was used for the CSES 2004 survey.<sup>8</sup> In 2007, a subsample of the villages, or EAs, in the 2004 sample was selected. The villages and EAs surveyed in 2007 were thus included in the sample in both years. In each selected EA a sample of households was selected by systematic sampling. The selected households in 2007 are not necessarily the same as those included in the sample in 2004.

The selection of households in stage three was done in field by first listing the households in the selected EA, and then selecting a systematic sample of households. Selected households were observed during one calendar month. The allocation of the households over the months in 2007 was done so that each village in the 2007 sample was observed in the same calendar month as in 2004.

The sample size in 2007 was 360 villages or 3,600 households, compared to the sample for the 2004 survey of 720 villages or 12,000 households.

Some provinces were excluded, due to cost and other reasons, in the sample for 2007. The estimates are however, adjusted for the undercoverage error caused by excluding those provinces.

#### 4.4 Estimation

Totals and ratios such as means or proportions are estimated for the total population or for subgroups of the population, i.e. domains of study. The domains are defined by, for instance, age groups or sex. In the CSES 2007 the sample size is not large enough for a detailed breakdown on e.g. provinces. Means and proportions are estimated by first estimating totals and then calculating the ratio of two estimated totals.

In order to estimate population totals or totals in domains from a sample, weights are needed. An estimator of a population total of a variable is the sum of the weighted variable values for the observed sample units.

The weights are determined by the sampling design, design weights, and adjusted for nonresponse and other imperfections such as undercoverage or, adjusted to improve the precision of estimates. In CSES 2007, the design weights were adjusted using preliminary data on the number of persons and households from the population census 2008 and also the Neupert population projections<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> National Institute of Statistics (2005b). Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2004. Technical report on Survey Design and Implementation. September, 2005.

<sup>9</sup> National Institute of Statistics (2005a). Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2004. Demographic Estimates and Revised Population Projections. June, 2005.

## 4.5 Questionnaires

Four different questionnaires or forms were used in the CSES 2007:

### 1. Household listing form

The listing of households was used for sampling households, see section 4.3.

### 2. Village questionnaire

The village questionnaire was responded by the village leader or a representative of the village leader. The questions are about economy and infrastructure, crop production, health, education, retail prices, rental and sales prices of land etc.

### 3. Household questionnaire

The household questionnaire was responded by the head of the household, spouse of the head of the household or of another adult household member.

The household questionnaire includes questions about housing conditions, crop production and other agricultural activities, liabilities, durable goods, construction activities and income from other sources than economic activity.

The household questionnaire also includes questions for each household member about education and literacy, migration, current economic activity and employment, health, smoking, HIV/AIDS awareness, and victimization. Some of these questions were responded by the head of household/spouse and some were responded by each household member.

The questions in the first part of the household questionnaire are posed during the initial visit to the household. This part includes questions about e.g. the household member's age, sex, marital status, relation to head of household, and questions about household expenditure/consumption of food and non-food items.

During a survey month different questions have been asked different weeks according to the following:

- Week 1. Questions about education, migration, and housing
- Week 2. Questions about economic activity, agricultural and non-agricultural business, household liabilities and other incomes.
- Week 3. Questions about construction, durable goods, and child health
- Week 4. Questions about current economic activities, health and victimization

### 4. Diary sheet

The diary sheet on daily household expenditure, including value of own production, and income have been filled in during the entire month.

## 4.6 Data collection and field work

The fieldwork started in October 2006 and finished in the end of December 2007. The results in this report are based on data from the calendar year 2007, i.e. only 12 of the 15 survey months are included in the estimation.

Supervisors and enumerators were recruited by NIS and trained for the field work. The training took place at NIS in Phnom Penh. A comprehensive field manual was used during the training and the field work.

Each fieldwork team consisted of one supervisor and three enumerators. For each selected village one enumerator was assigned as responsible and carried out interviews of ten households in the village.

Altogether 30 enumerators and 10 supervisors, divided into 10 teams carried out the fieldwork at the same time. Two groups of teams were formed and alternated monthly so that each interviewer and supervisor worked in the field every second month.

For a given month the team arrived in the village 2–3 days before the first day of the month for preparatory tasks like discussing with village authorities, filling in the Household listing form and sampled the households to be interviewed.

The supervisor was the leader of the team and was responsible for the coordination of the interviews, collaboration with local authorities, and checking of the questionnaires during the interview month. If errors were found in the responses the enumerator was required to re-interview. The supervisor was also responsible for the village questionnaire and the interview of the village leader or representative of the village leader.

Any survey of the CSES dimensions needs a comprehensive system of quality management and monitoring. The CSES management group within NIS therefore is using a careful monitoring scheme. The monitoring team included four NIS staff including top ranked NIS officers. The supervision took place during the last two weeks of the interview month.

Before going to the villages the teams were briefed and introduced to adjustments of the interviewing procedure that had to be made as a result of monitoring activities and feed-back from the data processing.

## 4.7 Data processing

The data processing was done at NIS in Phnom Penh using the SQL data management system that verifies the data entry operation. A team of data editors, data coders and data entry staff was formed. The data editors were checking the questionnaires before the data entry and also took care of errors to ensure that entered data were consistent with the collected data in the questionnaires or diaries. Before the data entry the coders also put relevant codes in the questionnaire and diary.

## 4.8 Comparability

Comparisons of the results from the 2007 CSES with previous surveys, CSES 1993/94, 1996, 1997 and 1999, are not recommended due to differences in the survey design.

The CSES 2004 was conducted from November 2003 to January 2005, and the 2007 survey from October 2006 to December 2007. The monthly sample sizes were 1,000 households in the 2004 survey and 300 households in the 2007 survey. Concerning CSES 2004 the results presented in 2005<sup>10</sup> were based on both the 12 months and the 15 months samples, whereas in this report all estimates presented are based on the 12 month sample, i.e. the calendar year 2007.

The weights used in the reports from CSES 2004 are adjusted by using the preliminary population projections<sup>11</sup> which give over estimated population counts. The weights in CSES 2007 are adjusted by using the preliminary result from 2008 Population Census. A recalculation of the weights in CSES 2004 will be made for the coming analyses to obtain higher comparability between CSES 2004 and the surveys conducted from 2007 and onwards.

It is not possible to make detailed comparisons of these results to those in the International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS) because of differences in definitions and methods. It is a demanding task to make high quality comparisons of crime between countries<sup>12</sup>. Nevertheless, it seems obvious that a lot of the basic patterns found in other countries also show up in the CSES. The level of victimization by violence in the 30 countries covered by ICVS has an average of about one percent in 2005 – almost exactly the same as in CSES 2007. The prevalence of theft is higher than for violence in both sources

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<sup>10</sup> National Institute of Statistics (2005). Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2004, Summary Subject Matter Report, September 2005.

<sup>11</sup> Neupert R.F.(2005). New Demographic Estimates and Updated Projections for Cambodia. UNDP.

<sup>12</sup> Westfelt, L and Estrada, F (2005). International Crime Trends: Sources of Comparative Crime Data and Post-War Trends in Western Europe. In: Red. J. Sheptycki and A. Wardak, Transnational and Comparative Criminology. London: GlassHouse Press.

but the difference seems to be quite small in CSES, possibly reflecting differences in what kind of theft is actually included in the survey. The reporting rate of violence is about the same as in other countries but the reporting of theft seems a bit low in Cambodia.

## **4.9 Definitions**

### **Geographical domains**

The geographical domains used in this report are

1. Phnom Penh
2. other urban
3. other rural,

where Phnom Penh includes both urban and rural areas.

### **Age**

Age is defined as completed years at the initial visit to the household.

### **Household**

The survey covers private households with one or more persons. Nomadic households are included in principal. Households excluded from the survey are:

1. People living in institutions such as long term hospitals, prisons, monasteries, military quarters.
2. Diplomatic and UN households in the country.
3. Armed forces in military bases.

A household is defined as a group of persons, or a single person, who usually live together and have a common arrangements for food, such as using a common kitchen or a common food budget. The persons may be related to each other or may be non-relatives, including servants or other employees, staying with the employer.

## **4.10 Confidentiality**

The Statistics Law Article 22 specifies matters of confidentiality. It explicitly says that all staff working with statistics within the Government of Cambodia “shall ensure confidentiality of all individual information obtained from respondents, except under special circumstances with the consent of the Minister of Planning. The information collected under this Law is to be used only for statistical purposes.”

## **4.11 Contact person**

Contact person for this report is Mr. Lay Chhan Economic Statistics Department.

# Annex 1. Module on Victimization

## 16. VICTIMIZATION

Respondent: head of household, spouse of the head of household, or of another adult household member

WEEK 4

### A HOUSEHOLD SECURITY

Q1 Do you feel safe from crime and violence in this neighborhood? 1 = Yes 2 = No

Q2 Do you feel you can rely on local police to protect your family and your property? 1 = Yes 2 = No

### B VICTIM OF THEFT

Q1 Has this household or any of its members been exposed to theft, burglary or robbery in the last 12 months, that is, since ..[MONTH].. last year? 1 = Yes 2 = No (=>> C)

EVENT NUMBER	Who was the victim of the event?	In what month did it happen?	Was it...	Was the event reported to some authorities?	Which authority did ..[VICTIM].. report the event to?	Did the event go to court procedure?	How much was lost by this event?
	COPY ID CODE OF PERSON FROM ROSTER	MONTH	1. Theft? 2. Burglary? 3. Robbery?	1=Yes 2=No (=>> 7)	1=Village leader 2=Police 3=Other (specify)	1=Yes 2=No	RIELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1							
2							
3							
4							

### C VICTIM OF ACCIDENTS

Q1 Has anyone in the household had an accident that caused injury in the last 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No (=>> D)

EVENT NUMBER	Who was the victim of the event?	Where did the accident happen?	In which month did it happen?	Was the injury so serious that medical care was needed?	How long did it take for the injury to heal?
	COPY ID CODE OF PERSON FROM ROSTER	1= At home 2= At work 3= In traffic 4= In sports 5= At school 6= Other (specify)	MONTH	1=Yes 2=No	1=Less than one week 2=1- 2 weeks 3=3- 4 weeks 4=One month or more 5=Not yet healed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1					
2					
3					
4					



16. D. VICTIM OF VIOLENCE

ASK EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER INDIVIDUALLY, FOR CHILDREN ASK THEIR PARENTS

WEEK 4

ID NUMBER	Have you been exposed to any act of violence that caused injury in the last 12 months?  1 = Yes 2 = No (=> NEXT PERSON)	To which kind of violence?			How often have you been exposed in the last 12 months?  1= Once 2= Twice 3= Three times 4= 4-9 times 5=10 or more times	Was any event reported to some authorities?  1=Yes 2=No (=> 8)	Which authority did you report the event(s) to?  1=Village leader 2=Police 3=Other (specify)	Did any event go to court procedure?  1=Yes 2=No	Was this act of violence committed by some unknown or by someone known to you?  1=Unknown person(s) 2=Known person(s) 3=Both kinds	Was the injury so serious that medical care was needed?  1=Yes 2=No	How long did it take for the injury to heal?  1=Less than one week 2=1- 2 weeks 3=3- 4 weeks 4=One month or more
		(3a)	(3b)	(3c)							
(1)	(2)	(3a)	(3b)	(3c)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
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END OF WEEK 4



## For more information

### *INTERNET*

[www.nis.gov.kh](http://www.nis.gov.kh) is the NIS web site for official statistics produced by NIS and other institutions and ministries within the Royal Government of Cambodia. The web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from the latest publications, and information about the NIS and other statistical units of the Royal Government.

### *Reference Library*

A range of NIS reference publications are available for use by data users at the NIS Data User Service Center.

### *Information Service*

The NIS staff at the Data Users Service Center can assist users in addressing their data requirements. NIS publications are available for sale and subscriptions services can be arranged. Special data services are also available, on a user pays basis.

### *Contact Details*

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