

Workshop on Final Statistical Analyses of CSES 2003-04

Phnom Penh Hotel , 16-17 June 2005

GENERAL DESIGN OF CSES 2003/04; Its uses and summary of results

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I. HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYS of NIS

- SESC 1993-94; SESC 1996 assisted by ADB, UNDP and some contributions of other donors for SESC 1996
- CSES 1997; CSES 1999 funded by UNDP and SIDA and executed by the WB
- Inconsistencies between surveys, seasonalities problems, different rounds used, sampling issues, etc. Slow decrease of poverty rates. Comparisons were difficult and problems with 1999 although all used 2100 kcal/ pers /day (differences between the two rounds).

I. HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYS

"Continued"

- 1993/94 SESC : 4 rounds with 5578 hh sample
- SESC 1996: 2 rounds with 9000 hh
- CSES 1997: 1 round with 6000 hh
- CSES 1999: 2 rounds with 6000 hh
- CSES 2003/04: 15 months Diary with 15,000 hh started from November 2003.

Only since CSES 1999 used Census frame.

I. HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYS

"Continued"

- DS 1996 with 20,000 hh sample (UNFPA)
- 2000 DHS with 13,000 hh (Estimates for 17 strata) (UNFPA, UNICEF, USAID/MACRO Int.)
- CLS 2001 with 12,000 hh (Estimates for 12 strata) (ILO)
- CIPS 2004 with 21,000 hh (UNFPA)
- CDHS 2005 with 15,680 hh and 19,067 eligible women : cooperation between NIS/MOP and MOH which include HIV testing (UNFPA, UNICEF, ADB, USAID, MACRO Int. and other donors).

II. DESIGNS of CSES and poverty



- NIS and other stakeholders decided to establish new baseline data by using the diary method for 2003/04. Small annual/frequent hh survey with 2400 hh or 3600hh to have smooth comparisons and to serve QNA and other uses (CMDG, NSDP).
- NIS, DG Planning and Consultants formed analysis group for poverty report 2004 (Prof. Johansson, Dr. J. Knowles, Dr. Mustafa) for statistical computations of poverty lines and poverty trends.

II. DESIGNS OF CSES “continued”



- WB module on land ownership and land use
- Time use module using scanner for the first time
- The survey lasted 15 months to capture seasonality.
- Long training of enumerators and supervisors (3 weeks plus briefing sessions before going to the field)
- Close to 100 percent response rates. Close and systematic supervision of fieldwork by core staff
- Smooth Fieldwork & Data processing.

II. DESIGNS OF CSES “continued”



- Analysis: Use the set of social, demographic indicators available in the surveys to corroborate the conclusions on poverty trends.
- Analysis using national staff under supervision of Prof. Johansson and Statistics Sweden consultants.

III- Presentations on Statistical analyses



- Sampling and fieldwork logistics by Mr. Seng Soeurn and Mr. Mich Kanthul
- Data management System by Ms. Em Samoeurn, Ms. Tong Chhay Rine and Mr. Yip Thavrin, NIS
- New demographic estimates and CSES 2003-04 by Mr. Has Bunton, DDG, NIS
- Crop production by Mr. Heang Kanol, DD, NIS
- Housing stock and housing conditions by Mr. Tith Vong, NIS

III. Presentations... "continued"



- Purchase and possession of durables by Mr. Lay Chhan, National accounts staff, NIS
- Migration by Mr. They Kheam, Chief DUSC, NIS
- Tomorrow:
- Economically active population by DG, NIS
- Education by Mr. Hor Darith, Director Dpt, NIS
- Health and access to medical care by Mr. Pich Pothy, DDDpt, NIS

III. Presentations ... "continued"



- Time use in gender perspective by Ms. Uy Bossadine, NIS
- After each presentation will be comments from consultants and some officials.
- The small less expensive survey household may be conducted annually.

IV- PLANNED DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTS



- Subject matter reports, Complete CSES report in June, July
- Technical report in July
- CD-ROMs with survey data (CAMInfo and other formats e.g. SPSS)
- Summary of main results at NIS website
- In collaboration with DGP, poverty report.
- Mobile teams of dissemination to provinces perhaps with Statistics Law

IV- PLANNED DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTS "continued"



- Publications and CD's can be ordered at website
- DUSC: publications, CDs (Library inside DUSC) are available for sale
- Electronic dissemination: Will be stored in SQL format at NIS. SQL databases are easily accessed using client tools. These are e.g. Excel, Access, or statistical software like SPSS or STATA. Wide range of CD-ROMs.
- Select a suitable set of indicators to be included in the CAMInfo.

- free, eg for students

V- SUMMARY OF RESULTS (1)



- CSES 2003/04 estimates that 3.7 million (55%) of the population aged 5-24 years were attending the formal school system.
 - 2 million males
 - 1.7 million females
- Compared to 1999 the above rate was 46% (2.7million). Considerable increase in 5 years.

V- SUMMARY OF RESULTS (2)



- Always living in the same village since birth:

Phnom Penh	5-14 years	15-54years	55+
	63.4	25.4	2.7
- Migration during last 5 years for pop 5 years and over (%):
 - Yes 11.0%
 - No 89.0%

V. SUMMARY OF RESULTS (3)

- Access to safe water source

In 1996= 29.1% ; In 1997= 20.9%

In 1999= 48.2% ; In 2004= 63.4%

According to CIPS data:

- TFR declined from 6 children in early 1980s to 4.0 in 1998 and to 3.3 in 2003

IMR declined from 93 deaths per 1000births in 1998 to 66 in 2003

- Life expectancy at birth increased from 1998 to 2003:
Male: from 52 to 60 years ; Female: from 56 to 65 years.

all quite impressive

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V- SUMMARY OF RESULTS (4)

- Population 10 years+: 10 128 000
- Econo. Active: 7 496 000
- Youth econ. Active
(15-24 years) 2 412 000
- Compared to CSES 1999, the activity rates increased by 8.5 percentage points.

V- SUMMARY OF RESULTS (5)



- Cohort of baby boom in 1980s are now entering labor force, 2 impacts:
 - Unemployment in the big cities
 - New entrants in LF will push economy to higher economic growth, e.g. garments.
- Only 60.2% are employed in Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries sector.
- Now, nearly half of the population can watch TV at home (46 %). *cf 12% in 93/4*
- Car ownership 0.8% '93/4 3% now
- moto 16.3% 28.6% now

*if economy can respond to labour supply
otherwise, unemployment,
↓ wages*

?

VI. CONCLUSIONS



- Best CSES in Cambodia and in developing countries using diary methods which will serve CMDG, NSDP, QNA and other uses.
- NIS Cambodia integrated in International Statistical System. In cooperation in Statistics between 3 neighboring countries, Cambodia must focus on hh survey analysis, while Lao in Census analysis, Vietnam in others including training, IT, etc.. So, we need to strengthen our capacity in analyses and continue annual hh survey using diary method.

*?
specialization of int'l. stat. institutes?
or listing of different regional workshops?*

VI. CONCLUSIONS



- NIS has a good potential to present and disseminate results from the CSES in an efficient way. Many range of products will come out to serve the users e.g. the needs of information for CMDG, NSDP, researchers, etc.

THANK YOU!