

Socio-economic challenges of People in Cambodia: The case of Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham and Preah Sihanouk Province

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ABSTRACT

People residing in rural area of various parts of Cambodia are facing challenges related to unsustainability and poverty, especially for agricultural and small-business sector. Despite, Cambodia experiences with high constant growth rate of about 7% over last 5 years, the growth is not shares at the same extent to the rural people. The studies indicate that challenges related to unsustainability rural poverty is interrelated. it still faces some challenges for development, in terms of quality of public service delivery, land administration, natural resource management, environmental sustainability and good governance. This study addresses the socio-economic challenges of Cambodian's people in Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, and Preah Sihanouk province, with 1567 sample size. The aim of the research is to understand how broad-based development to fulfill the grassroots' socio-economic needs in Cambodian society. It folds two objectives, social challenges and economic challenges for Cambodian people.

Keyword: Social challenges, economic challenges, sustainable development, need fulfillment

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1. INTRODUCTION

As people throughout the world awake each morning to face a new day, they do so under very different circumstances. Some live in comfortable homes, have enough to eat, are well clothed and healthy, and have a reasonable financial security. However, some of them have inadequate food and shelter. Over 40% of world's population lives in poverty which earns less than \$2 per day (Todaro, 2011). Mostly, those people, living in the less developed and developing country, such as Cambodia, are challenging with both social and economic issues that so to call challenges related to unsustainability. Socio-economic factors have been identified as the most significant factors hindering the sustainable development of people particularly residing in rural areas of developing countries. According to United Nation (1998), *"poverty is fundamentally a denial of choices and opportunities, and a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go to, not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living on marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation"*. Some people lack of education, has no electricity, sanitation, or fresh water supply which influenced negatively on an individuals' economic activities.

Even Cambodia experienced with high speed of economic growth about 7% percent per year on average during the last 5 years, Cambodia has reached the lower middle-income status with her gross national income per capita of \$1,070 (World Bank, 2017), and there are about only 13.5% left for poverty rate. The report shows that 90% of people is living in rural area. Those of them face the first challenges are health and education. The world bank (2017) reports that 33 percent of children under five are stunted. While net enrollment in primary education increased from 82 percent in 1997 to 97 percent in 2016, at lower secondary completion rates at 43 percent in 2013 are significantly below the average for lower middle-income countries. 79 percent of Cambodia's population do not have access to piped water supply and 58 percent do not have access to improved sanitation (2015).

Within the last 20 years, rural people, mostly farmers, cannot improve their living standard, as the same as it growth speed due to declining of exports of textiles and construction, but has been supplemented by a rise in agriculture and tourism in supporting the growth of Cambodia's economy (World Bank 2017). About half of Cambodia's labor force is employed in the agricultural sector, and the number will be declined due to economic growth and wage increases (World Bank 2015, August 19). The other effect on the rural economy is textile. The construction and textile exports have fell down in 2016 due to the rising competition from countries in the region with low wage rates comparing to Cambodia (World Bank 2017, May 17). Exports of garment and footwear to the US and EU have declined from 72% to 65% in

2016 and the number of workers in the sector has also dropped down by 2.9% compared to 2015 (ILO, 2017).

In accordance with the issues mentioned above, Cambodia still faces some challenges for development, in terms of quality of public service delivery, land administration, natural resource management, environmental sustainability and good governance (World Bank 2017, April). This study addresses the socio-economic challenges of Cambodian's people in Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, and Preah Sihanouk province, in which mainly responds three questions: what are the family and individual concerns? What social challenges are faced by Cambodian people? What kinds of need do Cambodian people want?

This research aims to answer the question how broad-based development to fulfill the grassroots' socio-economic needs in Cambodian society. To answer this question, two main objectives are concerned. The first objective is social challenges faced in local society including unfair public service, illegal drug and gambling, rural-urban migration, safety and security, and corruption. The second objective is economic challenges for local people including household's income, employment and labor migration, and agricultural price domination.

2. METHODOLOGY

This study employed a quantitative research design which relies entirely on questionnaire surveys to collect data to answer the research questions. The study was conducted in four recruited provinces of the Cambodia including Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Cham, and Preah Sihanouk. There are 474 respondents randomly selected from three districts, Ek Phnom, Banan, Battambang city in Battambang province. For Siem Reap, there are 532 respondents are selected from three districts, Puok, Chikreng, and Siem Reap City. For Kompong Cham and Preah Sihanouk, there are 386 and 175 respondents are selected respectively from three districts for each province; for Kompong Cham – Steung Trang, Prey Chhor, and Kompong Cham city; for Preah Sihanouk – Prey Nob, Kompong Seila, and Kampong Som city. Totally, 1,567 respondents are randomly selected from different places of the provinces to respond the questionnaire survey. The questionnaire (in Khmer language) consisted of multiple choice questions and was divided into main parts: participant's demographic information, family and individual concerns, social challenges and the needs of the people (see appendix).

This research's data collection is hybrid; both quantitative and qualitative is mixed to collect the data from the field. To collect the data, 20 interviewers are used to do field work within 15 days in the four provinces by using in-depth interview, focus group interview, and structured interview (follow by the questionnaire). All data received from interview are converted to be quantitative data by interviewers. The data from the questionnaires, which is called cross-sectional data, received was then analyzed using SPSS with version 23.0 by using frequency which is one of descriptive method. Moreover, crosstabulations were used to draw the association between challenges and needs across different provinces and also level of education.

It is worth noting that all the respondents in this study were well-informed of their anonymity in the questionnaire responses and report. Moreover, prior to their participation in the survey, they were ensured that, under any circumstances, their participation in the study would not cause any negative consequences to them.

3. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE STUDY

The four provinces including Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Cham, and Preah Sihanouk which are selected as target group, are the four main economic areas. Battambang and Kampong Cham are considered as the potential provinces of the country in which the former is the heart of rice plantation and the latter, which is along the Mekong River, is potential for fruit trees and agro-industry plantation. Siem Riep is the most popular place of the country's cultural tourism sites which can attract millions of foreign visitors each year due to the marvelous masterpiece of the Angkor Wat. Preah Sihanouk was also recruited because of its fame as a natural tourism site and special economic zone with sea and port.

However, according to the previous socio-economic survey report (Table 1) found that the total number of population in Preah Sihanouk province is around five times other provinces, but the employment rate is far higher than the other provinces, encompassing 96% in overall contributed by a huge percentage of service sector with 64% (Ministry of Planning, 2016). The majority of people in Battambang, Kompong Cham and Siem Reap occupied the agricultural sector. However, it is worth noting that significant numbers of people in these provinces worked in service sector such as running business, worker, private staff and civil servant, which is roughly three times less than in agricultural sector. Regarding migration, all provinces faced the issue. There was a great number of people migrate to the other places looking for job both in country and overseas. However, Preah Sihanouk was not much popular with the issue compared to the other three provinces; there was just 6 percent of people moving around the country, and 2 percent going overseas.

Table 1: General Information of the Study

Provinces	Population	Employment	Employment by sector			Migration	
			Agriculture	Handicraft	Service	In country	Oversea
Battambang	1,205,050	69%	74.80%	0.4%	25%	9%	15%
Siem Reap	1,036,111	82%	78.20%	0.8%	21%	5%	11%
Kompong Cham	1,119,539	82%	71.80%	0.7%	27.4%	15%	4%
Preah Sihanouk	211,526	96%	33.60%	2.2%	64%	6%	2%

Source: Ministry of Planning (2016), *socio-economic survey report*

More significantly, data of the field research reveals that about 60% of population are female, which meant that the husband migrated to work in Phnom Penh, and abroad, mostly to Thailand. In addition, about 50% of population are educated only grade 6 and 7, and 18% of them are uneducated. This may due to political regime and economic regime. Due to civil war started from 1970s in Cambodia children are not able to study (about 22% of people was born in 1970s

(starting civil war), and about 23% of them was born in 1980s which is called post-war regime). The second point is income issue. In 1990s and 2000s, Cambodia was called less developed country and developing country, respectively, with low income which causes her people lack of education (about 22% was born in 1990s and about 16% was born in 2000s).

According to August Gachter and Stefanie Smoliner (2010) and Li Jianmin, most of low educational people are farmer with low family income. In relation with level of education and income, the data reveals that about 41% of respondent are famers which is the main jobs and they also have some subsidiaries jobs for their daily life such as working as labor, selling grocery products at home. The other main job receiving from data of the research small-seller. About 29% of respondent are their business (informal sector) and cultivate rice with about 0.5 hectare of land as subsidiary job. The rural people is living with many concerns.

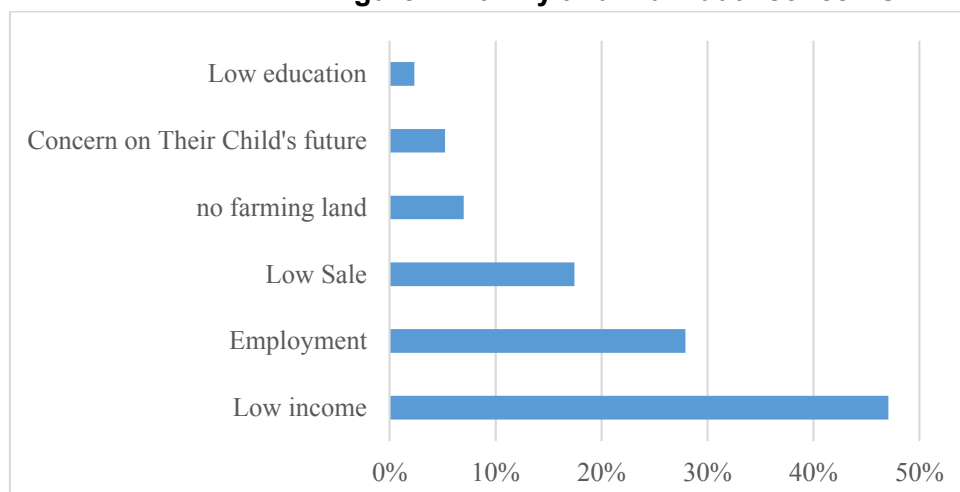
4. FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL CONCERNS

According to the data analysis, the statistics provides a significant difference over concern families and individuals have as shown in Figure 1. Firstly, rural people in target area concern the most on their low family income. Nearly 50 percent of them have no idea to improve their income. There are some reasons that the rural household's income goes different direction to the GDP growth rate of Cambodia, such as low price of agricultural product with high cost of production, including oil price, fertilizer and pesticide price, and small size of agricultural land.

Secondly, the following concern is a difficulty of finding appropriate job for begin adult, even nowadays, most of younger workers migrated to Thailand, South Korea, Malaysia and Japan (interview with the respondent). This kind of unemployment is generally found in Cambodian rural area regardless of age and education. The next is followed by the concern people have low sale. This might due restriction of agricultural price, highly sticky cost, and small scale of agricultural production. The data describes that only 7% of people who is living in rural area have no arable land for cultivation.

When asking about their children's future, they were a little active responding to the question. However, the percentage received from the data was given around 5 percent putting it in the second from the bottom after the concern they have on low education quality with 2.5%.

Figure 1: Family and individual concerns



The data reveals that people concern on economic issue this most. The three main issues are earning low income, difficult to find job, and agricultural market stuck.

In each province, the analysis shows nearly similar statistics (Table 2) regarding family's concern. By far more than the other categories' proportions, income generation and unemployment stand at top in Batambang, Kampong Cham and Sihanouk Ville whereas these two categories are reversed in Siem Reap, in which unemployment was the highest.

There was no exception for low sale rates in each province individuals have concerned. Standing in the third place in the group, family's concerns on low sale in Batambang and Siem Reap were 5.5% and 7.8% respectively. Likely, the proportion in Preah Sihanouk was 0.6 percent. Unlike other province, the percentages of family's concern over low sale and cultivated land shortage were reversed. The people apparently rated the latter 3.8% which is slightly more than the former 3.5%.

Even though the percentage of people concern on the future of their children is rated much lower than the other categories, respectively in Batambang by 2.6%, Siem Reap by 0.9% , Kompong Cham by 1.2% and Preah Sihanouk by 0.6%.

Table 2: Family's concern in each province

Family' challenges	Battambang	Siem Reap	Kompon Cham	Preah Sihanouk	Total
Income Generating	28.5%	9.3%	8.1%	1.2%	47.1%
Employment	7.8%	14.8%	4.4%	0.9%	27.9%
Low Sale	5.5%	7.8%	3.5%	0.6%	17.4%
Small Farming Land	0.9%	2.3%	3.8%	--	7.0%
Child's future	2.6%	0.9%	1.2%	.6%	5.2%
Low Education	---	2.0%	---	.3%	2.3%
no skill	---	0.3%	---	---	0.3%
Other	3.5%	2.3%	1.2%	2.0%	9.0%

In summary, even though the study shows only the statistics of only six classifications of concern people have, there are other concerns individuals are feeling about. The three main concerns of low income, unemployment and low sale, as mentioned above, seem concern people most. This is due to the fact that they are associated with the basic needs of daily living.

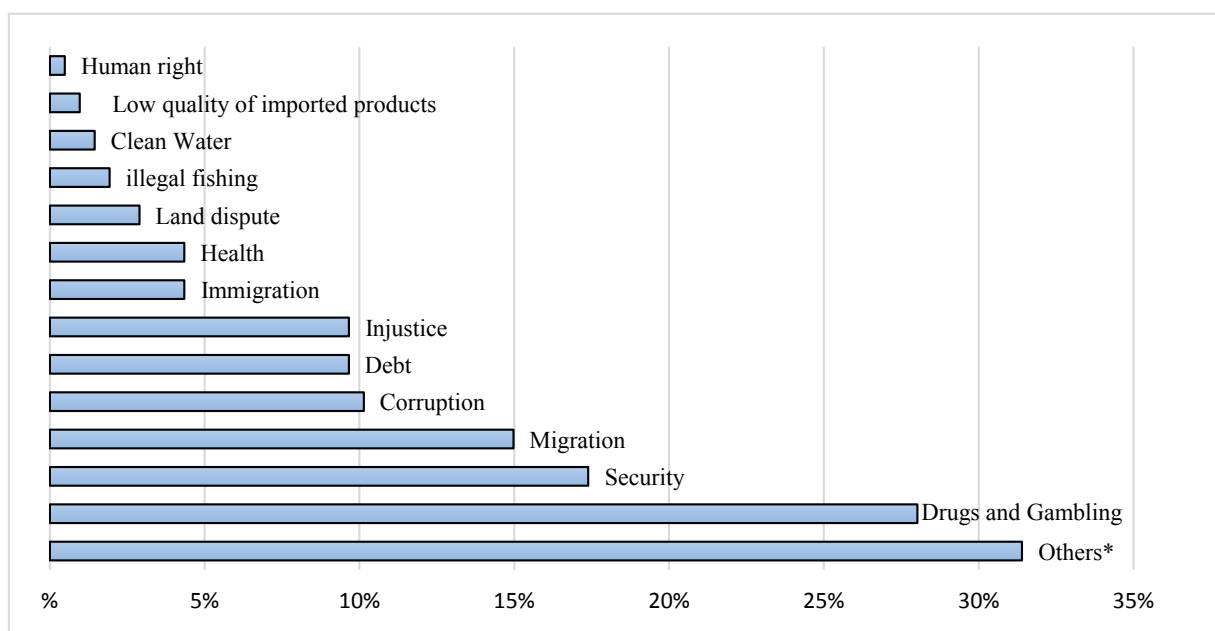
5. SOCIAL CHALLENGES

On top of exploring family's concern, the study was also involved in identifying social challenges which are the main cause unsustainability. The respondents were asked with the other questions of social issues they are worried about. As shown in Figure 2, the analysis provides a clear statistics of social challenges people have in mind. Many concerns such as

drugs and gambling, social safety and security, labor migration, corruption, injustice, and government external debt are revealed in different proportions according to their rates.

In overall, drugs and gambling was rated highly as social concern compared to other categories. The research reveals that 28 percent of people are concerned about this issue which make the young labor production be ruin and engage illegal acts. Due to drug abusing, 17.4% people have anxious feel with social safety and security, on the one hand. On the other hand, drugs and gambling drag people fall into microfinance debt. The next significant issues that people in the four provinces challenged are labor migration, corruption, social injustice, and foreign debt which make them lack of confidence to the government. In some articles and reports showed that there are many human right violation and chaos in Cambodia (Phnom Penh Post, 10 Dec 2015). Human Right Watch has relied on security force violence and politically motivated persecution of opposition members, activists, and human rights workers. Security forces commit killings and torture with impunity. Authorities regularly restrict the right to peaceful assembly by suppressing protests and banning nonviolent gatherings and processions. The politically powerful have carried out forced evictions and illegal land grabs for decades. Government officials and judges are mired in corruption. Garment industry workers, primarily women, are subject to sexual discrimination and other rights abuses. However, it is so surprise that only less than 1 percent of the respondent challenging human right. It may be that they are fear to talk about human right. According to the figure 2, it is also worth noting that there was a significant number of people felt concerned over uncategorized social challenges, with more than 30%. This indicates that there are numerous social issues have caused people much worried.

Figure 2: Social challenges



* Other: land dispute, forest protection, higher price of electricity, old people care service, quality of education, quality of health care center, and democracy

Looking more detail of social concerns people raised in each province, the statistics also show no significant differences compared to the overall number (Table 3). Drugs and gambling were

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Down to the bottom, the proportion of people, who said lower good price, drug prevention, fighting corruption and clean water important, were numerically the same, with 2% but only a percent of people felt social care is important. The other combined needs unlisted in the table were thought important by 25 percent of people. This indicates that there are other needs people consider important in these four province (Table 4).

Table 4: Cambodian people's needs

Variable	Percent
Infrastructure*	21%
Agricultural Market**	19%
Employment	15%
Lower Goods Price	6%
Fight Drug	5%
Fight Corruption	5%
Clean Water	5%
Older Care Service	3%
Others	20%
Total	100%

* The need for infrastructure are included need for road, irrigation system, and school

** The need for agricultural market are included need for increase agricultural price and buyers

7. DISCUSSION

According to Childfund “*Education can be the catalyst needed to pull families and communities out of the cycle of poverty.*” Differences in earnings are a measure of the premium paid for the likelihood of enhanced skills and/or higher productivity. They also reflect the financial incentives in a particular country for an individual to invest in further education. The study tries to derive the people's concern by their level of education in order to find out which group education concern on which issues the most.

Result of the study revealed that most of the respondents (47.1%) paid much concern to family daily income, employment (getting a job) 27.9% and low sale 17.4%. However, this finding shows no particular trend to people's specific education levels that is whether they are non-educated or those with higher degree education considered daily income as the main issue with the exception of those with senior secondary education that their worry falls into employment other than daily income (see appendix). The main job of people in rural area of the four provinces is farming which generating the income by season. However, some of them are running a small grocery store, and other handicraft. They cannot earn as much as the GDP growth due their economic structure is fragile. Lack of education, unskilled labors, and limited labor demand are the main points of the issue.

Table 5: Crosstabulation: Family's concern and level of education

Education	Family's Concern								Total
	Employment	The Future of children	Less farm land	Low Income	Low Education	No skill	Low sale	Other*	
None	1.7%	.9%	2.3%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	2.3%	14.0%
Prim. School	9.0%	.9%	2.9%	12.8%	.9%	.3%	4.9%	2.9%	30.2%
Sec. School	7.3%	2.3%	1.7%	11.6%	.9%	0.0%	7.6%	2.6%	28.2%
High School	4.1%	.9%	0.0%	3.5%	.6%	0.0%	2.6%	1.2%	10.8%
University	5.8%	.3%	0.0%	11.9%	0.0%	0.0%	.9%	0.0%	16.9%
Total	27.9%	5.2%	7.0%	47.1%	2.3%	.3%	17.4%	9.0%	100.0%

* other: land dispute, poor supporting, high electricity consumption, unusable irrigation system, democracy, fairness, agricultural market, high agricultural cost, and inflation.

The table 6 below showed that, among all respondents' concerns on social issues, 28.3% of the respondents placed their worry on drug and gambling, social insecurity accounted for 17.6% of the respondents, migration stayed at 15.1%, corruption was 10.2% while social debt and injustice accounted for 9.8% equally. Looking at their views in terms of education levels, diversity of perspectives was revealed. Respondents without education worried much about migration, those with higher education paid much attention on social insecurity while respondents with basic education level placed their worries on drug and gambling.

Table 6: Crosstabulation: Social challenges and level of education

Education	Social Challenges									Total
	Debt	Land depute	Clean Water	Drug and Gambling	Corrupt-ion	Injustice	Labor Migration	Vietnamese Immigration	Security	
None	1.0%	.5%	0.0 %	1.0%	1.0%	.5%	1.5%	0.0%	.5%	6.0%
Prim. School	1.5%	.5%	0.0 %	6.3%	2.0%	1.5%	6.3%	2.4%	2.9%	23.4%
Sec. School	5.4%	1.0%	1.0 %	10.2 %	3.9%	5.9%	4.4%	1.5%	2.9%	36.2%
High School	2.0%	1.0%	.5%	5.4%	2.0%	1.0%	2.4%	.5%	1.0%	15.8%
University	0.0%	0.0%	0.0 %	5.4%	1.5%	1.0%	.5%	0.0%	10.2 %	18.6%
Total	9.9%	3.0%	1.5 %	28.3 %	10.4 %	9.9%	15.1%	4.4%	17.5 %	100.0 %

* thers are included human rights, illegal fishing, low quality of imported product, health

It looks like a systematic issue where the social structure is destroyed by limited governance and corruption which cause high rate of land dispute, illegal drug and gambling, unfairness in the society. This systematic issue is not easy to correct by one party. It needs nationally adjust. Several suggestions (Table 7) have been elicited after interviewing and discussing with the respondents, and they wanted all concerned parties including government and non-government agencies to help and find the solutions to the problems. The most needs suggested are social structures (roads, bridge, channels and irrigation systems etc.) which by 44.2% of the respondents, finding and expanding market for agricultural products accounted for 37%, employment (getting the job) was at 29.9% and some other needs. In relation with their education levels, there is a slight different in the order of priority among non-education and educated respondents. Respondents without education and with basic education (grade 1-12) ranked infrastructures as the first priority and the market for agricultural products as second order while those with higher education suggested the solution to job market as number one and the market for agricultural products as second order.

Table 7: Crosstabulation: Social need and level of education

Education	Peoples' Needs											Total
	Infrastructure	Agriculture Market	Employment	Lower price of goods	Fighting Drug	Fighting Corruption	Clean water	Older care service	Justice	Increase Salary	Others*	
None	7.8 %	6%	5.2 %	2.0 %	1.4 %	2.0%	1.8 %	1.3%	.7 %	.2%	6.8%	16.5%
Prim. School	20.6 %	17%	10.6 %	5.7 %	3.9 %	3.2%	4.0 %	2.4%	1.0 %	1.4 %	14.1 %	39.8%
Sec. School	9.7 %	8%	6.3 %	2.6 %	3.7 %	2.8%	3.0 %	1.0%	1.3 %	.6%	10.4 %	24.3%
High School	4.2 %	3%	2.5 %	1.0 %	1.1 %	1.0%	1.3 %	.8%	.5 %	.3%	5.9%	10.6%
University	1.8 %	4%	5.3 %	.6%	.2%	1.3%	.2%	1.3%	.9 %	.4%	1.4%	8.8%
Total	44.2 %	37%	29.9 %	11.9 %	10.3 %	10.3%	10.2 %	6.8%	4.3 %	2.9 %	38.6 %	100.0 %

* Others are included more democracy, lower price of electricity, forest conservation and protection, and land dispute

8. CONCLUSION

According to the finding, the statistics show that people seem to worry their daily living most, particularly income is not enough for their living; there are not enough job for their children to be employed; and it is difficult to access their agricultural products to the market. There are also numerous concerns people feel about everyday such as insufficiency of cultivated land, children's future, low quality of education, and so on.

Non educated people, mostly sent their children to work in the city or migrate to abroad, so they are concern the most on migration, while higher educated people focus on social

insecurity, and dug and gambling for their children. Drugs and gambling are strongest challenge in the society in which about 30% of respondents claimed and followed by social insecurity. To solve that problem, Cambodian government should restructure the commune governance system in order to eliminate the drug abusing and gambling especially around the school as soon as possible. There are two solutions, short-term and long-term.

For short term, current economic structure should be corrected urgently by keep improving infrastructure including road, irrigation system, and electricity. An agricultural market structure is needed to be enhanced by raising a bargaining power of the farmers. Job creation and factory movement from city to rural area is the second step in order to reduce urban-rural gap. Furthermore, the research found that price of agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, pesticide, seed is high; so cooperative and contract farming should be considered to apply. Last but not least, clean and fresh water are needed while electricity supply covered the most of the target area. With these restricted factors, policy maker should enhance the agricultural market strategy to help the most of people to improve their household economy, promote vocational training and education for young workers in order to attract more manufactures as for long-term growth.

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10. APPENDIX

Questionnaire

Date:

Questionnaire

Code.....

Location:.....

1. Gender: •1. male •2. female
2. Age: •1. 18-24 •2. 25-34 •3. 35-44 •4. 45-54 •5. 55 and over
3. Which grade you studied?
 •1.No •2. Primary •3. Middle •4. High school •5. Higher edu
4. What is your worries and concerns for future?
 •1. Income
 •2. Social issues
5. What do you think about the current situation of road and bridge in your city?
 •1. Very bad •2. bad •3. Not bad •4. good •5. Very good
6. What do you think about the current situation of public health care?
 •1. Very bad •2. bad •3. Not bad •4. good •5. Very good
7. What do you think about electricity in your city?
 •1. No electricity •2. expensive •3. Reasonable •4. Cheap •5. Very cheap
8. What do you think about Clean water in your city?
 •1. No Clean water •2. expensive •3. Reasonable •4. Cheap •5. Very cheap
9. . What do you think about public services in your commune?
 •1. Very difficult •2. difficult •3. Accessible •4. Good •5. Very good
10. What do you think about security in your city?
 •1. too insecure •2. insecure •3. some •4. few •5. secure
11. How much money you spend per day (per family)?
 •1. Less than 10000r •2. 10000-20000 •3. 20001-40000 •4. 40001-80000 •5. Over 80000
12. How many hectare of land do you have?
 •1. No land •2. Less than 1ha •3. 1-2 ha •4. 3-5ha •5. More than 5ha
13. What level of current irrigation system do you face?
 •1. Base on rain •2. Shortage •3. Sometime •4. Less shortage •5. Full of irrigation

14. What is the situation of market for agricultural product?

.....

.....

15. What things do you need to improve you daily life?

.....

.....

Variable Table SPSS V23

N	Variable	Description	Value	Attributes
1	Pro-Code	Provincial Code	1	Battambng
			2	Siem Reap
			3	Kompong Cham
			4	Preah Sihanouk
2	Gender	Gender of the respondents	1	1. male
			2	2. female
3	Age	Age of the respondents	1	1. Less than 25
			2	2. 25-34
			3	3. 35-44
			4	4. 45-54
			5	5. 55 and over
4	Edu-level	Level of education	1	1. Uneducated
			2	2. Primary school
			3	3. Middle schol
			4	4. High school
			5	5.Higher education
5	Occupation	Main occupation	1	Unemployed
			2	Farmer
			3	Seller
			4	Worker
			5	Officer
7	Familycocern	The worries of people within their family	1	Employment
			2	Children's future
			3	Less farm land
			4	Low income
			5	Low education
			6	No skill
			7	Low sale
			8	Others
8	Socialconcern	The worries of people within the society	1	Microfinance debt
			2	Land dispute
			3	Clean wàter
			4	Drug and gambling
			5	Corruption
			6	Injustice
			7	Migration

			8	Vietnamese Immigration
			9	Security
			10	Human Right
			11	Illegal fishing
			12	Low quality imported
			13	Health
			17	Others
9	Needs	The needs of people for better condition of their living	1	Road and bridge
			2	School
			3	Irrigation
			4	Fight Drug
			5	Fight corruption
			6	Employment
			7	Lower goods' price
			8	Increase salary
			9	Increase agri-proudut's
			10	price
			11	Agri-market
			12	Reduce vn's immigration
			13	Democracy
			14	Justice
			15	Clean wàter
			16	Compensation for sharing
			17	land to públic invetment
			18	Forest protection
			19	Land dispute
			20	Electricity cost

Frequency Table

Statistics

		Pro-code	Gender	Age	Edu-Level	Q11 Main Occupation
N	Valid	1567	1567	1567	1567	1567
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	633	40.4	40.4	40.4
	2	934	59.6	59.6	100.0
	Total	1567	100.0	100.0	

Pro-code

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	474	30.2	30.2	30.2
	2	532	34.0	34.0	64.2
	3	386	24.6	24.6	88.8
	4	175	11.2	11.2	100.0
	Total	1567	100.0	100.0	

Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	245	15.6	15.6	15.6
	2	337	21.5	21.5	37.1
	3	421	26.9	26.9	64.0
	4	341	21.8	21.8	85.8
	5	223	14.2	14.2	100.0
	Total	1567	100.0	100.0	

Edu-Level

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	284	18.1	18.1	18.1
	2	585	37.3	37.3	55.5
	3	372	23.7	23.7	79.2
	4	166	10.6	10.6	89.8
	5	160	10.2	10.2	100.0
	Total	1567	100.0	100.0	

Q11 Main Occupation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1	150	9.6	9.6	9.6
2	646	41.2	41.2	50.8
3	455	29.0	29.0	79.8
4	114	7.3	7.3	87.1
5	202	12.9	12.9	100.0
Total	1567	100.0	100.0	

Multiple Response**Case Summary**

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
\$familyconcern ^a	344	22.0%	1223	78.0%	1567	100.0%
\$Socialconcern ^a	160	10.2%	1407	89.8%	1567	100.0%

a. Group

\$familyconcern Frequencies

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
\$familyconcern ^a 1	96	24.0%	27.9%
2	18	4.5%	5.2%
3	24	6.0%	7.0%
4	162	40.5%	47.1%
5	8	2.0%	2.3%
6	1	0.3%	0.3%
7	60	15.0%	17.4%
8	31	7.8%	9.0%
Total	400	100.0%	116.3%

a. Group

\$Socialconcern Frequencies

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
\$Socialconcern ^a 1	20	9.0%	12.5%
2	6	2.7%	3.8%
3	3	1.3%	1.9%
4	58	26.0%	36.3%
5	21	9.4%	13.1%
6	20	9.0%	12.5%
7	31	13.9%	19.4%
8	9	4.0%	5.6%
9	36	16.1%	22.5%
10	1	0.4%	0.6%
11	4	1.8%	2.5%
12	2	0.9%	1.3%
13	9	4.0%	5.6%
17	3	1.3%	1.9%
Total	223	100.0%	139.4%

a. Group

Crosstab: Multiple Response**Case Summary**

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Procode*\$familyconcern	344	22.0%	1223	78.0%	1567	100.0%

Procode*\$familyconcern Crosstabulation

			\$familyconcern ^a								Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Pro-code	1	Count	27	9	3	98	0	0	19	12	153
		% of Total	7.8%	2.6%	0.9%	28.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	3.5%	44.5%
	2	Count	51	3	8	32	7	1	27	8	106
		% of Total	14.8%	0.9%	2.3%	9.3%	2.0%	0.3%	7.8%	2.3%	30.8%
	3	Count	15	4	13	28	0	0	12	4	67
		% of Total	4.4%	1.2%	3.8%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	1.2%	19.5%
	4	Count	3	2	0	4	1	0	2	7	18
		% of Total	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	2.0%	5.2%
Total	Count	96	18	24	162	8	1	60	31	344	
	% of Total	27.9%	5.2%	7.0%	47.1%	2.3%	0.3%	17.4%	9.0%	100.0%	

Percentages and totals are based on respondents.

a. Group

Procode*\$Socialconcern Crosstabulation

			\$Socialconcern ^a														Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	17	
Pro-code	1	Count	9	0	0	18	5	4	16	3	21	0	0	0	3	3	68
		% of Total	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	11.3%	3.1%	2.5%	10.0%	1.9%	13.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%	42.5%
	2	Count	10	6	3	32	12	10	15	5	10	1	3	1	4	0	69
		% of Total	6.3%	3.8%	1.9%	20.0%	7.5%	6.3%	9.4%	3.1%	6.3%	0.6%	1.9%	0.6%	2.5%	0.0%	43.1%
	3	Count	0	0	0	6	4	5	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	18
		% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	2.5%	3.1%	0.0%	0.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	11.3%
	4	Count	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	5
		% of Total	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	3.1%
Total	Count	20	6	3	58	21	20	31	9	36	1	4	2	9	3	160	
	% of Total	12.5%	3.8%	1.9%	36.3%	13.1%	12.5%	19.4%	5.6%	22.5%	0.6%	2.5%	1.3%	5.6%	1.9%	100.0%	

Percentages and totals are based on respondents.

a. Group

Crosstab: Multiple Response

Procode*\$Needs Crosstabulation

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13
Pro-code	1	Count	76	6	22	30	48	165	48	61	10	16	31	48
		% of Total	6.0%	0.5%	1.7%	2.4%	3.8%	13.1%	3.8%	4.8%	0.8%	1.3%	2.5%	3.8%
	2	Count	96	6	54	49	47	92	41	58	18	4	11	20
		% of Total	7.6%	0.5%	4.3%	3.9%	3.7%	7.3%	3.2%	4.6%	1.4%	0.3%	0.9%	1.6%
	3	Count	107	12	73	18	27	82	46	136	6	3	10	15
		% of Total	8.5%	0.9%	5.8%	1.4%	2.1%	6.5%	3.6%	10.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	1.2%
	4	Count	61	15	25	32	7	35	14	4	2	0	2	2
		% of Total	4.8%	1.2%	2.0%	2.5%	0.6%	2.8%	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
	Total	Count	340	39	174	129	129	374	149	259	36	23	54	85
		% of Total	26.9%	3.1%	13.8%	10.2%	10.2%	29.6%	11.8%	20.5%	2.8%	1.8%	4.3%	6.7%

Percentages and totals are based on respondents.

a. Group

\$Needs ^a													
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	27	28
18	30	3	2	1	5	166	4	6	3	8	13	2	9
1.4%	2.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	13.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	0.7%
82	61	2	5	5	8	186	9	0	0	0	24	0	0
6.5%	4.8%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	14.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
9	115	0	3	0	6	68	7	0	0	0	6	0	0
0.7%	9.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	5.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
19	0	2	0	1	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
128	206	7	10	7	19	483	20	6	3	8	43	2	9
10.1%	16.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	1.5%	38.2%	1.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	3.4%	0.2%	0.7%

29	30	32	33	34	35	41	45	57	Total
2	3	1	3	2	7	0	0	0	394
0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.2%
0	13	0	20	1	15	1	0	0	405
0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.1%	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	32.0%
0	2	1	3	0	2	4	1	1	315
0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	24.9%
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%
2	18	2	26	3	24	5	1	1	1264
0.2%	1.4%	0.2%	2.1%	0.2%	1.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%

EduLevel*\$socialconcernbyeducation Crosstabulation

			\$socialconcernbyeducation ^a															Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	17		
Edu-Level	1	Count	2	1	0	2	2	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	13	
		% of Total	1.3%	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	8.1%	
	2	Count	3	1	0	13	4	3	13	5	6	0	0	1	0	0	38	
		% of Total	1.9%	0.6%	0.0%	8.1%	2.5%	1.9%	8.1%	3.1%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	23.8%	
	3	Count	11	2	2	21	8	12	9	3	6	1	2	1	4	0	54	
		% of Total	6.9%	1.3%	1.3%	13.1%	5.0%	7.5%	5.6%	1.9%	3.8%	0.6%	1.3%	0.6%	2.5%	0.0%	33.8%	
	4	Count	4	2	1	11	4	2	5	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	23	
		% of Total	2.5%	1.3%	0.6%	6.9%	2.5%	1.3%	3.1%	0.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	14.4%	
	5	Count	0	0	0	11	3	2	1	0	21	0	0	0	2	3	32	
		% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	1.9%	1.3%	0.6%	0.0%	13.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.9%	20.0%	
Total	Count	20	6	3	58	21	20	31	9	36	1	4	2	9	3	160		
	% of Total	12.5%	3.8%	1.9%	36.3%	13.1%	12.5%	19.4%	5.6%	22.5%	0.6%	2.5%	1.3%	5.6%	1.9%	100.0%		

Percentages and totals are based on respondents.

a. Group

EduLevel ^a needsbyeducation Crosstabulation																							
		needsbyeducation ^a																					Total
Edu-Level		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
1	Count	65	4	29	17	25	65	25	45	2	5	9	16	22	29	1	0	0	8	85	206		
	% of Total	5.2%	0.3%	2.3%	1.4%	2.0%	5.2%	2.0%	3.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	1.3%	1.8%	2.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	6.8%	16.5%		
	Count	159	21	78	49	40	133	71	119	18	1	12	30	50	96	0	4	2	8	177	498		
	% of Total	12.7%	1.7%	6.2%	3.9%	3.2%	10.6%	5.7%	9.5%	1.4%	0.1%	1.0%	2.4%	4.0%	7.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	14.1%	39.8%		
	Count	69	7	45	46	35	79	33	52	7	6	16	13	37	47	3	1	3	2	130	304		
	% of Total	5.5%	0.6%	3.6%	3.7%	2.8%	6.3%	2.6%	4.2%	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	1.0%	3.0%	3.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	10.4%	24.3%		
	Count	32	3	18	14	13	31	13	19	4	2	6	10	16	13	3	3	1	0	74	133		
	% of Total	2.6%	0.2%	1.4%	1.1%	1.0%	2.5%	1.0%	1.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%	1.3%	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	5.9%	10.6%		
	Count	15	4	4	3	16	66	7	24	5	9	11	16	3	21	0	2	1	1	17	110		
	% of Total	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	1.3%	5.3%	0.6%	1.9%	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%	1.3%	0.2%	1.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	1.4%	8.8%		
Total	Count	340	39	174	129	129	374	149	259	36	23	54	85	128	206	7	10	7	19	483	1251		
	% of Total	27.2%	3.1%	13.9%	10.3%	10.3%	29.9%	11.9%	20.7%	2.9%	1.8%	4.3%	6.8%	10.2%	16.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	1.5%	38.6%	100.0%		

Percentages and totals are based on respondents.

a. Group

