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of Statistics  
Ministry of Planning  
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# Counting the Uncounted: Innovative Tools for Data Disaggregation

## The Experience of Cambodia

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# Outline



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- Source of data disaggregation
- Data available for the required disaggregation
- Issue and challenges
- Way forward/possible solution

# Source of Data Disaggregation



- Censuses:
  - General Population Census 1998 & 2008
  - Economic Census 2011
  - Agriculture Census 2013
- National Sample Surveys:
  - Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 1993, 1997, 1999, 2004, and annual survey started in 2007-2016
  - Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS), 2000, 2005, 2010 & 2014
  - Cambodia Inter-sensual Population Survey (CIPS) 2003 & 2013
  - Cambodia Labor Force and Child Labor Force Survey (CLFS) 2012
  - Violence Against Women Prevalence Survey (VAW) 2005
  - Violence Against Children Survey 2013
  - Other sentinel surveys: HIV Sentinel Survey, National Malaria Survey, and National TB Prevalence Survey

# Source of Data Disaggregation



- Administrative data sources:
  - Routine data collected and produced by line ministries/agencies
  - For example:
    - Education Management Information System (EMIS), Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
    - Health Information System (HIS), Ministry of Health
    - Vital statistics, Ministry of Interior
    - Business register, maintained by the National Institute of Statistics
- Commune database



# Data Available for the required disaggregation: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

- CSES provides a comprehensive set of indicators on living conditions of the Cambodian population
- Principal indicators disaggregation and classification:
  - Sex
  - Age group
  - Educational attainment
  - Health and disability
  - Household income and liability (main source, quintile and decile)
  - Household expenditure (major group, quintile and decile)
  - Basic amenities (distance to schools, hospitals, services and so on)
  - Labor force
  - Occupation
  - Industry
  - Vulnerability
  - Victimization

# Data Available for the required disaggregation: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)



- Geographical levels of disaggregation:
  - Geographical location/domains (Urban, Rural)
  - Zones (Phnom Penh, Plains, Tonle Sap Lake, Coast, Plateau/mountain)
  - Provinces
    - The third most detailed level only used in the Health and Education sections
    - Cambodia is divided into **24 provinces**

# Data Available for the required disaggregation: Cambodia Labor Force & Child labor Survey



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- Primary objective of the survey was to collect comprehensive data on labor force, employment, unemployment and some decent work indicators of the population aged 15 or older
- The survey provides reliable estimates of the labor force population at the national, urban and rural levels as well as by provinces
- Principle indicators by: sex, age group, educational attainment, occupation, industry, urban/rural
- LFS use definitions, concepts and methodology, based on international standards to ensure comparability and for standardization

# Data Available for the required disaggregation: Cambodia Inter-censal population Survey



- The survey was to conducted in order to update information on population size and growth, educational attainment, labour and employment, fertility, mortality, migration, disabled population, and other population characteristics as well as household facilities and amenities
- Principle indicators by: sex, age group, educational attainment, occupation, industry, urban/rural



# Data Available for the required disaggregation: Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey



- CDHS collected information on a broad range of demographic, family planning, maternal mortality, infant and child mortality, and health related information such as breastfeeding, antenatal care, delivery, children's immunization, childhood diseases, and HIV/AIDS
- In addition, the survey was designed to evaluate the nutritional status of mothers and children and to measure the prevalence of anemia
- Principle data disaggregated by: sex, age group, educational level, industry, urban/rural, provinces



# Data Available for the required disaggregation: National Development Indicators Database System

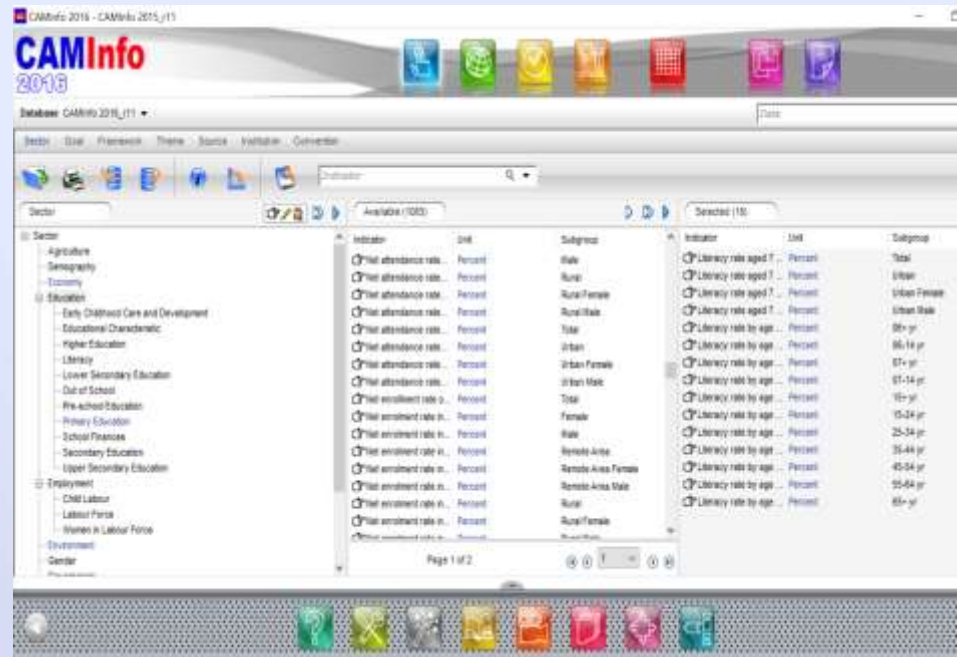
- CAMInfo is a socio-economic indicators database system built on the latest DevInfo technology, maintained by National Institute of Statistics
- The database provides open access to national and sub-national data, and can be used by policy-makers, development partners and general data users to monitor and track country progress toward the achievement of national strategic development plan and SDGs





# Data Available for the required disaggregation: National Development Indicators Database System

- The current database consisted of 447 indicators classified under 91 sectors and 36 development goals, covering multiple time periods and sources, and geographically disaggregated down to the commune level
- Consists of core database structure, various options for exchange and visualization
- It helps promote the use of census, survey and administrative data for improved planning and policy making



# Priority Issues would needs more disaggregated data



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- Need for special vulnerable groups:
  - Indigenous groups and ethnic minorities
  - Victims of violence, abuse and exploitation
  - People with HIV/AIDS
  - At risk children and youth
  - Homeless/Migrants
  - Families of migrants
  - People with disabilities
  - Veterans
  - Orphan children
  - Elderly



# Issues and Challenges

- The current situation of statistical production produced by line ministries and agencies is decentralized
- Different conceptual framework on classification and methodologies recommend by international organizations
- Need to strengthen capacity of statistical staff of both central statistics office and statistical units within line ministries
- Need to increase financial support from the government and continued support from the development partners
- Lack of funding, coordination, integration (surveys) to achieve the required disaggregation
- Lack of statistical expertise in ministries and sub-national level/provincial level

# Issues and Challenges



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- Legal framework for official statistics, including references to the use of administrative data
- Suppliers see no benefit to them (e.g. lack of information from the private and NGO sectors)
- Need effectively-enforced statistics law and effective coordination bodies
- The data revolution presents opportunities for National Statistical System (NSS) but also challenges in terms of how to utilize the new and emerging data sources

# Way forward/possible solution



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- Strengthen agencies/data sources' commitments and methodologies to the effective development of NSS through regular conducting the existing sample surveys and administrative-based data collection
- Increase implementation of legal frameworks and statistics prerequisites for better coordinating within NSS
- Formulate and implement of National Strategy for the Development of Statistics , which will be providing multi-annual programs and prioritized statistical activities within the whole NSS
- Improving national data dissemination system for monitoring development, especially indicator database system
- Strengthen coordination and collaboration not only within NSS and stakeholders at country level, but also regional and international level

# Way forward/possible solution



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- Increase sample size to capture more data representative of desirable population group and geographical area/location
- Integrate/combine databases from other surveys and administrative data
- Adopting new data sources and innovative data integration techniques and data compilation procedures
- Develop special area survey instruments and implement accordingly, such as module disability survey and informal sector survey





# Way forward/possible solution

- Technological innovation offer new possibilities to better comply with the FPOS (data/metadata standards: XML, SDMX)
- Training strategy to Improve/maintain: statistical analysis, methodologies, concepts, definitions and classifications and IT
- Promote statistical literacy training by investing in system-wide training on analysis and interpretation of statistics
- Integrate various data needs and information systems of line ministries and central statistical office to come up with a good national foundation for planning and policy formulation



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Thank you!