This research project attempts to give a quick view of the situation of Cambodia with respect to the Agricultural Households Livelihood Activities in Cambodia 2008 using statistical data and documentary information from the 2008 Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES). The CSES was designed to provide information on social and economic conditions of the households for policy studies on poverty, household production and final consumption for the National Accounts and also to update consumer price index of goods and services. It also served as a medium for training and improving the survey methods and analysis within the National Institutes of Statistics (NIS) of Cambodia.

Cambodia Socio Economic Survey (CSES 2008) data on household consumption and a wide range of social indicators, were collected data on sources of household income, village data on land use and access to community and social services (for examples, roads, electricity, water, markets, schools and health facilities), and data on up to three prices from local markets for 93 food and non-food items.

This research will focused on headed agricultural households and their characteristics pertaining to their demographic and social profile, access to productive resources, information on their agricultural activities and state of these households with
regards to some proxy indicators that will imply whether these are poor or non-poor. However, due to small sample households used in the said survey (3600 sample Households), the indicators are presented at the zone level like Sex of Household’s headed, Education of Household’s headed, Agricultural Land, Land tenure, Credit, Income Sources, Housing Conditions, Access to Safe Drinking Water, Sources of Energy, Sanitation and Health Care.

Cambodia is a country located in Southeast Asia with a population of almost 14 million people in 2008, with Phnom Penh being the capital city; about 80 percent of the households were living in rural areas. A large majority of these households engaged in rice-based agriculture, collection of forest products and raising livestock. The agricultural sector generates 32 percent of the Gross Domestic Product in 2008 and provides employment to about 80 percent of the country’s labor force. The sector is dominated by small farm households engaged mainly in subsistence production. Most of those employed in agriculture are self-employed or unpaid family workers in their own subsistence production system.

Descriptive Statistics is employed to determine which of the Agricultural Households Livelihood Activities in Cambodia.

Results point out that Sex of Household’s headed, Education of Household’s headed, Agricultural Land, Land tenure, Credit, Income Sources, Housing Conditions, Access to Safe Drinking Water, Sources of Energy, Sanitation, Health care; have substantial effect in the Agricultural Households Livelihood.