

**Data on intergenerational relationships and support:
The Mekong Integrated Population-Registration Areas of
Cambodia (MIPRAoC)**

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Family demography: Advancing knowledge about intergenerational relationships
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Highlighting existing data and ongoing studies that can be used to understand intergenerational relationships and support in the global south.

Abstract

In this paper, we provide information on data from the 2012 Orphan Rider Survey, which is part of The Mekong Integrated Population-Registration Areas of Cambodia (MIPRAoC) project. In particular, the paper highlights the data that could be used to study intergenerational relationships and support. The survey was designed to compare the wellbeing of adults who lost a parent during childhood and of those who did not, with a sample size of close to 2,000 for each group. The respondents were selected from the population of the MIPRAoC project, which is representative of the rural population of the Mekong River Valley, where 20% of the Cambodian rural households reside. The paper also provides background information on the ongoing demographic surveillance of this population of over 50,000 residents. This population has been followed up since a complete census in 2008, but for some households, the census and subsequent demographic updates go back to 2000. The demographic surveillance also provides opportunity to study the residential arrangements of family members, and their changes following specific demographic events.

The Mekong Integrated Population-Registration Areas of Cambodia (MIPRAoC) project combines a demographic surveillance system (DSS) and occasional, topical “rider” social-science surveys. In this paper, we provide information on data from the rider survey fielded in 2012 which could be used to study intergenerational relationships and support. We first provide background information on the DSS.

The Demographic Surveillance System

Description

MIPRAoC currently follows over 50,000 residents in 7 Population-Registration Areas (PRA). Registration in MIPRAoC started in 2000 with the 2,146 residents of a single village. At the time of registration, each household head provides for each household member their name (later replaced by a unique identifier), gender, birth date, relationship to head, and parental information (is the mother/father alive, and if so, where does s/he lives, else when did s/he die). All women between the ages of 15 and 74 also provided complete marriage and birth histories.

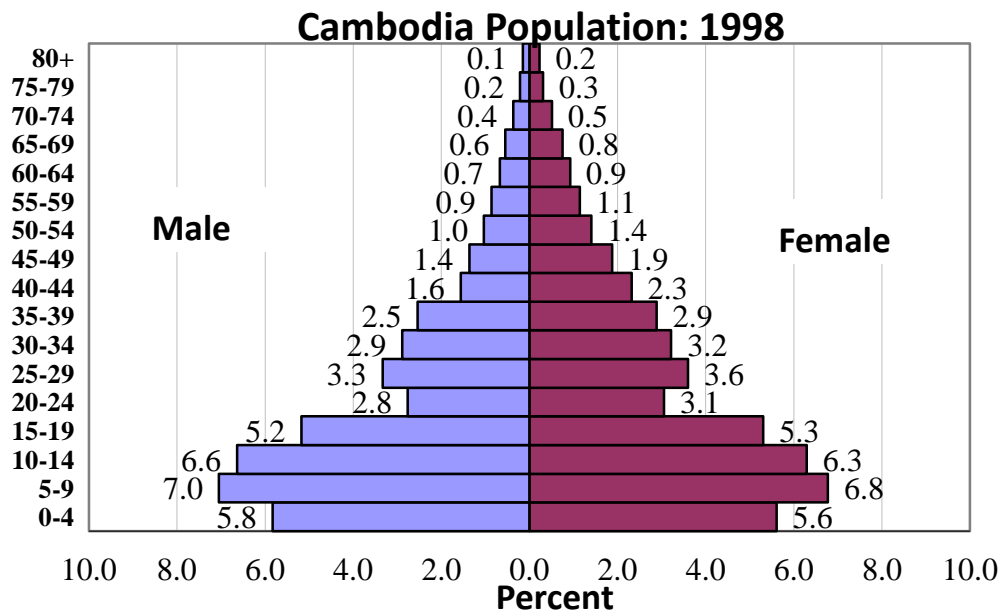
A village is the smallest administrative unit in Cambodia, whose territory is divided into provinces, districts, communes and finally villages. Within 18 months, registration was extended to all the residents of the other 4 villages in the commune where the initial village is located. The commune population of 11,115 so registered individuals was then followed biannually until 2006. This light demographic surveillance consisted of birth, death and migration registration, and for women aged 15 to 49, pregnancy and marital status updates. We thus have 13 rounds of data for the first village and 10 rounds for the most recent ones in the commune. Across those rounds, we have registered 785 births, 298 deaths, 1,905 in-migrations and 2,068 out-migrations (Heuveline et al. 2014).

As the territory of the commune consists of an island on the Mekong River, the project was initially named the Mekong Island Population Laboratory (MIPopLab). The commune itself is located in the Kandal Province. The territory of this rural province forms a ring around the Phnom Penh Province where the capital city is located. The choice of this particular commune was a convenience choice guided by the perceived need to remain close to the capital at the time (for staffing and security reasons) and the advantage of conducting a DSS on an island, as the commune was unlikely to be affected by redrawing of its administrative boundaries. Although there was no pretense of representativeness, strong urban-rural differentials suggested that the demographic characteristics of a rural community relatively close to the capital might be close to national averages. This expectation was later confirmed by comparing demographic data from the 1998 General Population Census (GPC), Demographic and Health Surveys and MIPopLab.

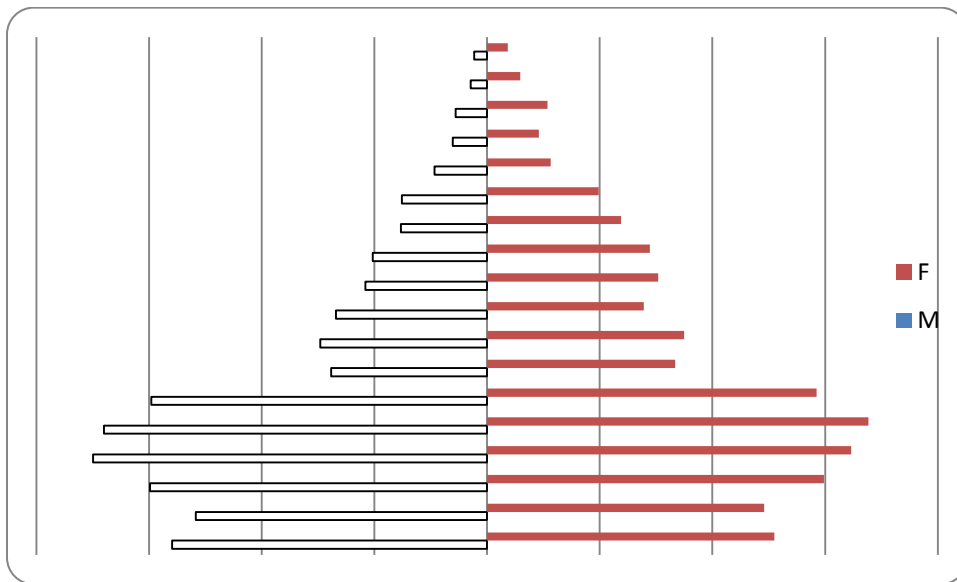
First, the population pyramid exhibits the demographic scars of the 1975-79 Khmer-Rouge period and the following baby-boom (Huguet et al. 2000). The high mortality of the late 1970s (Banister and Johnson 1993; Heuveline 1998; Neupert and Prum 2005; Lognard 2012) combined with the high fertility of the 1980s (Heuveline and Poch 2007) produces a young age structure: 53.3% of the population registered between 2000 and 2002 was born in 1980 or after. Moreover, the low fertility of the 1970s produces a visible deficit of people aged 20 to 24. Finally, the mortality of the late 1970s was particularly high for males. The overall male to female ratio among people registered in 2000-02 is 93.4 males per 100 females. It decreases to 69.4 males per 100 females among the cohorts born in 1960 or before, that is, among those who were 15 years and older at the outset of the Khmer Rouge regime. The sex ratio is gradually increasing through cohort replacement, and among the births we registered in 2001-06, the sex ratio at birth is 104 male births per 100 female births.

Figure 1: Age pyramids

a. Cambodia, 1998 General Population Census



b. MIPRAoC, 2000-02 Population Registration



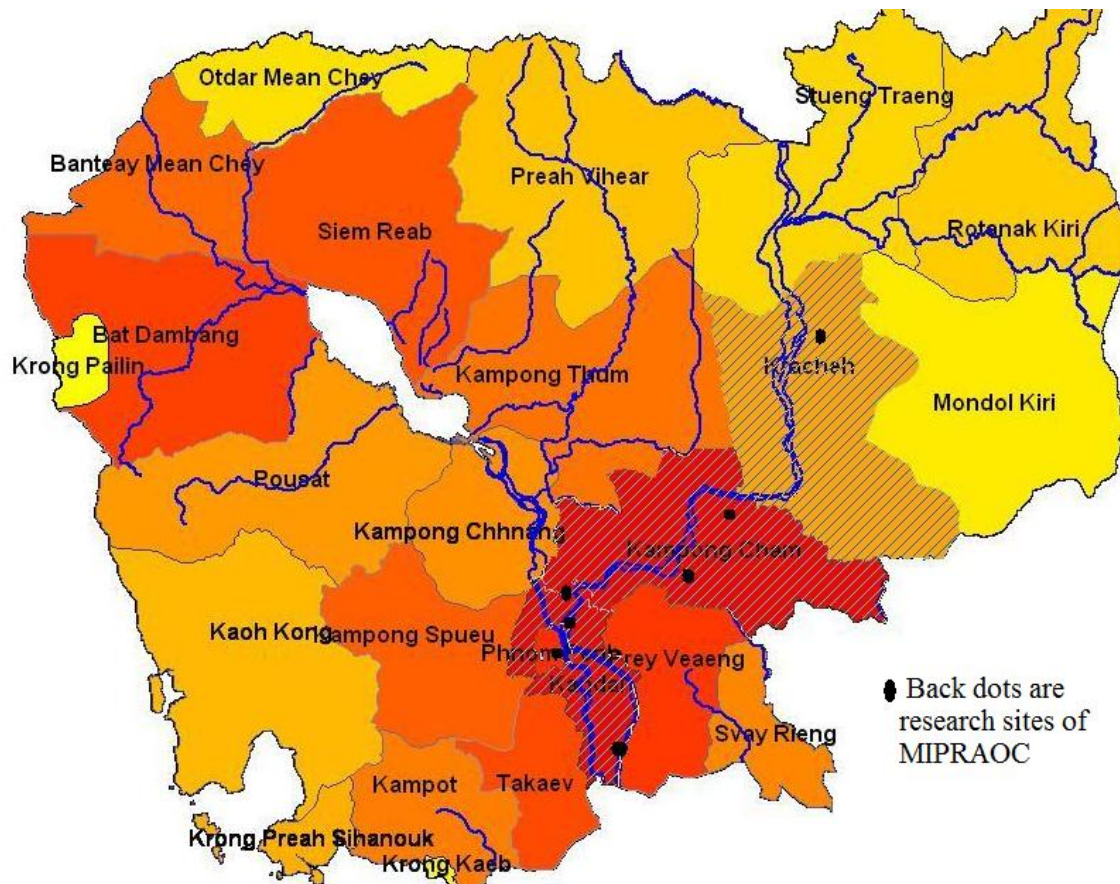
Source: National Institute of Statistics (1999); Heuvline et al. (2014).

Second, demographic trends are also similar to national averages. Heuvline and Poch (2007) compare MIPopLab fertility rates to those from the 2000 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (National Institute of Statistics 2001) and find them lower than the rural average,

but higher still than in the near-by capital city, Phnom Penh. There is no similar benchmark of nationally-representative data on mortality rates, but MIPopLab mortality rates also seem comparable, a little lower though they are, to national averages (Demont 2011). The main demographic specificity is the high level of migration, explained in part by the proximity to the capital city. Extensive, labor-related migration to the capital city is not rare, and in fact, most of the country's rural areas experience substantial outmigration (NCPD 2009). The nearly equal level of in-migration is more unusual and can be explained by two factors. The first one is that the proximity to the capital city facilitates migration back and forth. The second one is that the main economic activity in MIPopLab besides agriculture is silk weaving and young women from various other rural provinces come to work in this sector to acquire skills before moving to the capital city to seek work in the booming garment industry.

In 2007, the DSS was expanded with the addition of 6 new PRA, and the project renamed the Mekong Integrated Population-Registration Areas of Cambodia (MIPRAoC). The improvement of safety conditions allowed for a wider coverage, and to increase the DSS representativeness, the new PRA were randomly selected. To retain the central characteristic of MIPopLab, the new PRA were drawn from a sample of roughly equal size areas within all the districts classified as rural in the 1998 GPC and located along the Mekong River, from the Northern border with Laos to the Southern border with Vietnam (Figure 2). MIPRAoC is thus intended to be representative of the population of these contiguous districts, where at the time of the 1998 GPC, resided 20% of the rural households in the country. Depending on population size, a PRA could be an entire commune (as in MIPopLab), or a group of villages within a large commune, or a group of villages in a couple of adjacent, smaller communes.

Figure 2: Location of the Mekong Integrated Population-Registration Areas of Cambodia (MIPRAoC)



Source: Poch (2009)

The initial registration in the six new PRA and demographic update in the initial PRA (MIPopLab) were conducted in 2008. The resident population of the seven PRAs was then close to 60,000 (59,592 individuals registered, Table 1). One of the selected PRAs is located in Phnom Penh Province, and though classified as rural in the 1998 Census, it has since been absorbed by the capital city's urban agglomeration and its population grown quite large. Only one third of this PRA's population has been retained in the biennial demographic updates and rider survey. The size of the population followed in the demographic updates is slightly above 50,000. Updates were conducted in 2010 and 2012, and preparations for the 2014 round are underway.

Table 1: Selected Characteristics of the Mekong Integrated Population-Registration Areas of Cambodia (MIPRAoC), 2008 Benchmark Registration

Province	Phnom Penh	Kandal			Kampong Cham		Kratie
PRA	#6 ¹	#5	#4	#7	#3	#2	#1
Population	13,607	11,770	10,379	7,728	7,279	4,545	4,284
Sex ratio	82.55	92.60	98.93	96.14	93.13	91.37	100.75
Number of households	2798	2397	1917	1352	1505	896	833
Average household size	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.7	4.8	5.1	5.1
% of female-headed households	21.6	26.4	16.5	18.3	27.3	33.5	12.4
<p>Note:</p> <p>1. Population-Registration Areas (PRA) are numbered from North (#1) to South (#7). PRA#5 corresponds to MIPopLab.</p>							

Source: Poch (2009)

Analyses

As in MIPopLab, benchmark registration in MIPRAoC includes gender, birth date, relationship to head, parental information, and for women of eligible ages, complete marriage and birth histories. Heuveline and Poch (2006) used the MIPopLab marriage histories to analyze divorce rates, in particular among the Khmer-Rouge-era marriage cohorts, and Heuveline and Poch (2007) used the MIPopLab birth histories to analyze the post-Khmer-Rouge baby-boom. To date, the marriage and birth histories from the other PRA haven't been analyzed.

All demographic update records indicate individuals' relationship to the household head. Demont and Heuveline (2008) combine census and MIPopLab data to describe household

structure in Cambodia. Heuveline et al. (2012) use the same data and focus on the transition to adulthood. Again, these analyses have not yet been replicated on the larger, more representative MIPRAoC data.

The DSS data also provide opportunities to study co-residence across generations, and changes in co-residence following demographic events. For instance, we can study whether a recently widowed individual moves in with or takes in relatives. As married couples typically begin their marital life co-residing with parents on either side, we can study after a birth whether they then form an independent household. Demographic update records were also enriched with the MIPRAoC expansion to new PRA. Of particular interest here, these records now provide data on economic exchanges at the time of marriage (exchanges of money or gifts between the bride and groom's families). Marriage remains in Cambodia one of the main forms of parental investment. As shown in Appendix I, our marriage registration now asks each woman married since the previous round:

M10: Do you know who paid for the wedding party?

M11: Before the wedding, was there an agreement between your parents and your in-laws in which money was exchanged?

M12: Do you know approximately how much your parents received?

The Orphan Rider Survey

The Orphan Rider Survey was conducted in 2012 to coincide with the third round of data collection (2nd post-census update) in the expanded DSS. In the first round (census) questionnaire, questions on parents' survival and time of death allowed us to identify orphans, which we defined as individuals under the age of 65 at the time of the survey, having lost either biological parent before the median age at marriage in Cambodia – 23 years for females or 25 years for males. Based on these definitions, we identified 9,250 orphans across the seven PRA.

We further classified them as paternal orphans (5,851), maternal orphans (1,882) or bilateral orphans (1,517), that is, individuals who had lost both biological parents by the cut-off age. These high numbers (relative to a population size of roughly 60,000 residents) again illustrate the very high mortality experienced during the Khmer-Rouge period, and in particular, the disproportionate increase in male mortality.

In the second round (1st post-census update), post-parental death residence histories were collected from a subset of these orphans, first randomly selecting only one orphan among full siblings, and second, randomly selecting half of the remaining paternal orphans. We collected such histories for 4,674 orphans, allowing us to identify their “social parents”: the household heads and their spouses in the households the orphans lived following the death of one of their biological parents (other than their other surviving biological parent). In turn, we define as “social siblings” the biological children of these “social parents.” For 1,885 of these individuals, we were able to identify at least one social sibling still living in one of our PRA (most likely the same as the individual herself).

At round 3, the Orphan Rider Survey questionnaire was administered to 4 samples of respondents: “matched” orphans (those who could be matched to at least one social sibling still living in the PRA), unmatched orphans, social siblings, and other randomly selected non-orphans. While we sought to interview all of the 1,885 matched orphans from round 3, we only targeted 1,584 of the 2,621 unmatched orphans, with the goal of interviewing 1,000 matched and unmatched orphans in each category: paternal, maternal and bilateral, and for comparison purposes, 1,000 non-orphans. For logistical reasons, 658 individuals in these samples could not be reached at round 3 and will be contacted at round 4. Even so, preliminary results from round 3 (3,621 complete questionnaires), suggests that this alone might not suffice to reach our

targets by orphan category. We will thus add to the sample at round 4 some of the 2,621 unmatched orphans that were not included at round 3.

The questionnaire has 3 modules. The first one is administered to the head of the household in which the individual in our samples lives; the other two are administered to the individual directly. The first, “economic” module provides information on the household’s income and wealth. Respondents were also asked about the origin of land or house ownership (e.g., inherited, given by relatives), and recent exchanges of money or assets in the form of either gifts or loans, in particular with family members. The third module covers mostly physical and mental health issues, but also include a few questions on future prospects in particular with respect to own children’s education and parental ability to pay for current and anticipated related expenses. The second module is likely the one of most interest for studying inter-generational support though. As shown in Appendix II, this module specifically focuses on living arrangements and family ties, and provides detailed information about any exchange in the previous 12 months between the individual and her relatives or spouse’s relatives in the form of rice, crop, labor, farm animal or equipment, and money (given or loaned). Examples of questions include:

L43: In the past 12 months, has your household received/given rice from/to one of these relatives for free (not in exchange for money, other goods or services)?

L44: In the past 12 months, has your household received/given any other crop (corn, for instance) from/to one of these relatives for free (not in exchange for money, other goods or services)?

L45: In the past 12 months, has your household received/given any labor (help with your/their farm or business) from/to one of these relatives for free (not in exchange for money, other goods or services)?

L46: In the past 12 months, has your household borrowed/lend any farm animal or farm/business equipment from/to one of these relatives for free (not in exchange for money, other goods or services)?

L47: In the past 12 months, has your household borrowed/lend any money from/to one of these relatives that you will repay later?

L48: In the past 12 months, has your household received/given any money from/to one of these relatives that you will not have to repay later?

Each of these questions is asked to both the head of the household, and if married, his or her spouse.

Another detailed set of questions ask about land, housing, livestock, money, gold or jewelry received as inheritance from parents or in-laws. For instance:

L70: Did you inherit any land from your parents?

with similar questions for “house and/or residential land” (**L73**), livestock (**L75**), gold/jewelry (**L77**), and cash (**L79**). Finally, a couple of questions also cover debts that might have been passed from parents to children (**L82-L84**).

Data Availability

Anonymous census and event files are available for 2000 to 2008, that is, up to the census round in the seven PRA. We are in the process of transferring the archiving and distribution of the 2000 to 2006 files and documentation to the Data Sharing for Demographic Research (DSDR) at the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). The 2010 analytical files are being finalized, and the 2012 data are undergoing cleaning and consistency checks at this writing.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Sample Marriage Form

Marriage Form
MIPRAoC Round 4
MRRG-R4-V3

Serial No: **S0** **003 6376**

Location: **S1**

Visit Date **S2**

Respondent **S3**

M1 អត្តសញ្ញាណរបស់ប្រពន្ធ (ID) – Individual ID **M1**

M2 តើប្តី(ថ្មី) របស់គាត់ឈ្មោះអ្វី? **តាមត្រកូល M2a**
 What is your (new) husband's name? **តាមខ្លួន M2b**

M3 តើប្តីគាត់រស់នៅក្នុងផ្ទះនេះដែរឬទេ? **1 = បាទ-ចាស → M5; M3**
 Is your husband now living with you in this household? **2 = ទេ**

តើប្តីគាត់រស់នៅឯណា? – Where does this person's husband live?

M4 បើ **M4 ជាតំបន់ MIPRAoC → ថ្ងៃបំពេញ PNLC** (residential codes) **M4**
 បើ **M4 មិននៅក្នុងតំបន់ MIPRAoC → M6**

M5 ចុះលេខរៀងប្តី (ចម្លង ID ពី **I13** បើគាត់ផ្លាស់ទីចូល) – Enter the husband's ID **M5**

M6 ខែនិងឆ្នាំរៀបការ – Date of marriage **M6**

M7 តើអាពាហ៍ពិពាហ៍នេះ បានចុះអត្តសញ្ញាណនៅសាលារៀនដែរឬទេ? – Did you register your marriage? **1 = បាទ-ចាស; 2 = ទេ M7**

M8 តើពិធីពិសាភោជនាហារ នៃអាពាហ៍ពិពាហ៍របស់អ្នក ធ្វើឡើងនៅឯណា? **M8**
 Where did you do the wedding party?
1 = ផ្ទះឪពុកម្តាយខាងស្រី;
2 = ផ្ទះឪពុកម្តាយខាងប្រុស;
3 = ផ្ទះបងប្អូន ខាងស្រី;
4 = ផ្ទះបងប្អូន ខាងគ្រួសារប្រុស;
5 = ផ្ទះអ្នកជំទៃ;
6 = ជួលកន្លែងគេ ដូចជានៅភោជនីយដ្ឋាន;
7 = កន្លែងផ្សេងទៀត;
9 = គ្មានពិធីអ្វីទាំងអស់ → END

M9 តើមានភ្ញៀវ ប៉ុន្មាននាក់ចូលរួម? – How many guests did you have? **M9**

M10 តើអ្នកដឹងទេ ថានរណាជាអ្នកចេញសោហ៊ុយចំណាយក្នុងពិធីពិសាភោជនាហារ? **M10**
 Do you know who paid for the wedding party?
1 = ភាគច្រើន ចេញដោយឪពុកម្តាយខាងស្រី;
2 = ភាគច្រើន ចេញដោយឪពុកម្តាយខាងប្រុស;
3 = ឪពុកម្តាយទាំងសងខាង ចេញស្មើគ្នា;
4 = ចេញដោយសាមីខ្លួន;
5 = ចេញដោយ សាច់ប្រាក់ខាងស្រី;
6 = ចេញដោយ សាច់ប្រាក់ខាងប្រុស;
7 = ផ្សេងទៀត (បញ្ជាក់)

M11 មុនពេលរៀបការ តើឪពុកម្តាយទាំងសងខាងមានការព្រមព្រៀងគ្នាទេ អំពីបណ្តាញការដែរឬទេ? **1 = បាទ-ចាស → M12; M11**
 Before the wedding, was there an agreement between your parents and your in-laws in which money

ហាមថតចម្លង - Do Not Photocopy

was exchanged?

2 = រៀប → END

M12 តើអ្នកដឹងទេ ថាតើឪពុកម្តាយអ្នកទទួលបានប្រាក់ប៉ុន្មានដុល្លារ?
Do you know approximately how much your parents received?

(amount in US Dollars)

M12

យោបល់ផ្សេងៗ (Comments):

M13

មណ្ឌលស្រាវជ្រាវវេស្តឺន នៃ សាកលវិទ្យាល័យវេស្តឺន
អាគារលេខ ១៥. ផ្លូវលេខ ៥២៨. សក្កាត់បឹងកក់ ១. ខណ្ឌទួលគក. ភ្នំពេញ
ទូរស័ព្ទ ០២៣-៨៨២-៣៥៣

00505

Quality Control: First Entry: Second Entry:

Appendix II: Sample Welfare Questionnaire – Living Arrangements and Family Ties Form

MIPRAoC កំរងសំណួរអំពីសុខុមាលភាព

Serial No:

S0

007 1878

MIPRAoC Round 3: Welfare Questionnaire

Location:

S1

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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ផ្នែកទី ២: ការរស់នៅ និង សម្ព័ន្ធក្រួលសារ

Visit Date

S2

D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y
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Module 2: Living Arrangements and Family Ties

Respondent

S3

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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Start:h.....mn

L1 តើម្តាយបង្កើតរបស់អ្នកនៅរស់ឬស្លាប់? 1=នៅរស់ ; 2=ស្លាប់ → L3 L1
 Is your (biological) mother still alive?

L2 តើគាត់រស់នៅឯណា? 1=នៅផ្ទះនេះ ; 2=នៅផ្ទះផ្សេង តែក្នុងភូមិនោះ ; 3=នៅភូមិផ្សេង តែក្នុងឃុំនេះដែរ ; 4=នៅឃុំផ្សេង L2
 Where does she live?

L3 តើឪពុកបង្កើតរបស់អ្នកនៅរស់ឬស្លាប់? – Is your (biological) father still alive? 1=នៅរស់ ; 2=ស្លាប់ → L5 L3

L4 តើគាត់រស់នៅឯណា? សូមប្រើកូដ L2 –Where does s/he live? See code for L2 L4

	សាច់ញាតិបង្កើត	ចំនួននៅរស់		ចំនួនរស់នៅក្នុងផ្ទះនេះ		ចំនួនរស់នៅក្នុងភូមិនេះ		ចំនួនរស់នៅក្នុងឃុំនេះ		ចំនួនរស់នៅឃុំផ្សេង
	Biological	Number still alive		N.living in this HH		N.living in this Village		N.living in this Com.		
L5 to L20	បងប្រុស Older Brother	L5 (ប្រសិនបើ 0 → L9)	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L6	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L7	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L8	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>
	ប្អូនប្រុស Younger Brother	L9 (ប្រសិនបើ 0 → L13)	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L10	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L11	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L12	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>
	បងស្រី Older Sister	L13 (ប្រសិនបើ 0 → L17)	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L14	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L15	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L16	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>
	ប្អូនស្រី Younger Sister	L17 (ប្រសិនបើ 0 → L21)	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L18	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L19	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L20	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>
										17

L21 តើអ្នកសព្វថ្ងៃរៀបការឬនៅ? - Are you currently married? 1=រៀបការ, 2=ធ្លាប់រៀបការ តែឥឡូវលែងគ្នា បែកគ្នា ឬមេម៉ាយពោះម៉ាយ
 L21 1
 COPY FROM W11 ON WLFC FORM 3=មិនធ្លាប់រៀបការ → L42

L22 តើម្តាយក្មេក(បង្កើត) របស់អ្នកនៅរស់ឬស្លាប់? -Is your spouse's (biological) mother still alive? 1=នៅរស់ ; 2=ស្លាប់ →L24
 L22 1

L23 តើគាត់/នាងនៅឯណា?(សូមប្រើកូដ L2) -Where does she live? (See Code for L2)
 L23 1

L24 តើឪពុកក្មេក(បង្កើត) របស់អ្នកនៅរស់ឬស្លាប់?
 1=នៅរស់ ; 2=ស្លាប់ →L26
 L24 1
 Is your spouse's (biological) father still alive?

L25 តើគាត់/នាងនៅឯណា?(សូមប្រើកូដ L2) Where does he live? (See Code for L2)
 L25 1

L26 to L41	សាច់ញាតិថ្លៃ	ចំនួននៅរស់		ចំនួនរស់នៅក្នុងផ្ទះនេះ		ចំនួនរស់នៅក្នុងភូមិនេះ		ចំនួនរស់នៅក្នុងឃុំនេះ		ចំនួនរស់នៅ ឃុំផ្សេង (ផ្សេងផ្ទះ)
	Spouse's Relatives	Number still alive		N.living in this HH		N.living in this Vil		N.living in this Com.		
	បងប្រុសថ្លៃ Spouse's Older Brother	L26 (ប្រសិនបើ 0 → L30)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	L27	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	L28	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	L29	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	ប្អូនប្រុសថ្លៃ Spouse's Younger Brother	L30 (ប្រសិនបើ 0 → L34)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	L31	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	L32	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	L33	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	បងស្រីថ្លៃ Spouse's Older Sister	L34 (ប្រសិនបើ 0 → L38)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	L35	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	L36	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	L37	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	ប្អូនស្រីថ្លៃ Spouse's Younger Sister	L38 (ប្រសិនបើ 0 → L42)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	L39	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	L40	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	L41	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1

ផ្ទះផ្ទាល់ តើមានឪពុកម្តាយ បងប្អូនប្រុសស្រីបង្កើតរបស់
 អ្នកឆ្លើយ ណាម្នាក់(ដោយមិនរាប់សាច់ថ្លៃ) រស់នៅផ្ទះផ្សេង
 ឬភូមិ ឃុំផ្សេង ដែរ ឬទេ?
 1=បាទ,ចាស យ៉ាងហោចណាស់ក៏មានម្នាក់ដែរ
 2=ឪពុកម្តាយ បងប្អូនប្រុសស្រីបង្កើត រស់នៅក្នុងផ្ទះជាមួយគ្នា →L49
 3=ទេ, បុគ្គលនេះពុំមាន ឪពុកម្តាយ បងប្អូនប្រុសស្រីបង្កើតនៅរស់ទេ → L49
 L42 1
 Check: IS ANY OF THE ABOVE RELATIVES
 (PARENT/BROTHER/SISTER OF THIS PERSON, NOT COUNTING
 RELATIVES OF THE SPOUSE'S SIDE) LIVING IN A DIFFERENT
 HOUSEHOLD, VILLAGE OR COMMUNE?

L43	<p>ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់បានទទួល ឬផ្តល់អង្ករដល់អ្នកណាម្នាក់ខាងលើ (L42) (ដែល មិនមែនជាការលក់ ដូរឬដោះដូរនឹងអ្វីមួយ ដែរឬទេ? In the past 12 months, has your household received/given rice from/to one of these relatives for free (not in exchange for money, other goods or services)?</p>	<p>1= មាន យើងបានទទួលខ្លះៗពីបងប្អូនម្នាក់ ក្នុងចំណោមអ្នកខាងលើ 2= មាន យើងបានផ្តល់ខ្លះៗដល់បងប្អូនម្នាក់ ក្នុងចំណោមអ្នកខាងលើ 3= មាន យើងបានទទួលខ្លះៗពីបងប្អូន និង ធ្លាប់បានផ្តល់ឱ្យបងប្អូនដែរ (មិនចាំបាច់ជាមនុស្សតែម្នាក់) 4= ទេ យើងមិនដែលបានទទួលពី ឬផ្តល់ដល់បងប្អូនណាម្នាក់ឡើយ</p>	L43	<input type="text" value="1"/>
L44	<p>ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់បានទទួលឬផ្តល់កសិផល (ដូចជាពោត...) ពីប្អូនណាម្នាក់ខាងលើ ដែលមិនមែនជាការលក់ដូរឬដោះដូរនឹងអ្វីមួយ ដែរឬទេ? ប្រើកូដ L43</p> <p>In the past 12 months, has your household received/given any other crop (corn, for instance) from/to one of these relatives for free (not in exchange for money, other goods or services)? See code for L 43</p>	L44	<input type="text" value="1"/>	
L45	<p>ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់បានទទួលឬផ្តល់កម្លាំងពលកម្ម ពីប្អូនណាម្នាក់ខាងលើ ដែលមិនមែនជាការលក់ដូរឬដោះដូរនឹងអ្វីមួយ ដែរឬទេ? ប្រើកូដ L43 In the past 12 months, has your household received/given any labor (help with your/their farm or business) from/to one of these relatives for free (not in exchange for money, other goods or services)? Code for L43</p>	L45	<input type="text" value="1"/>	
L46	<p>ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់បានឱ្យខ្ចីឬខ្ចីត្រាក់ទ័រ ឬសម្ភារៈធ្វើកសិកម្ម ពីអ្នកណាម្នាក់ខាងលើ ដែលមិនមែនជាការលក់ដូរឬដោះដូរនឹងអ្វីមួយ ដែរឬទេ? ប្រើកូដ L43 In the past 12 months, has your household borrowed/lend any farm animal or farm/business equip-ment from/to one of these relatives for free (not in exchange for money, other goods or services)? Code for L43</p>	L46	<input type="text" value="1"/>	
L47	<p>ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់បានឱ្យខ្ចីឬខ្ចីប្រាក់ពីអ្នកណាម្នាក់ខាងលើ ដែលនឹងសងវិញ នៅពេលណាមួយទេ? ប្រើកូដ L43 (In the past 12 months, has your household borrowed/lend any money from/to one of these relatives that you will repay later?) Code for L43</p>	L47	<input type="text" value="1"/>	
L48	<p>ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់បានទទួលឬផ្តល់ជាប្រាក់ដល់អ្នកណាម្នាក់ខាងលើ ដែលមិនចាំបាច់សងវិញនៅពេលណាមួយទេ? ប្រើកូដ L43 (In the past 12 months, has your household received/given any money from/to one of these relatives that you will not have to repay later?)</p>	L48	<input type="text" value="1"/>	
L49	<p>ផ្ទះផ្ទាល់ តើមានឪពុកម្តាយក្មេក បងប្អូនថ្លៃប្រុសស្រីរបស់អ្នកឆ្លើយ ណាម្នាក់ រស់នៅផ្ទះ ភូមិ ក្នុងឃុំផ្សេងដែរឬទេ?</p> <p>Check: IS ANY OF THE RELATIVES (PARENT/BROTHER/SISTER) OF THIS PERSON'S SPOUSE'S LIVING IN A DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD, VILLAGE OR COMMUNE?</p> <p>1=មានយ៉ាងតិចម្នាក់ ;2=គ្មានទេ ទាំងអស់គ្នារស់នៅក្នុងផ្ទះនេះទាំងអស់ → L56 3=ទេ គាត់គ្មានឪពុកម្តាយ ឬបងប្អូនប្រុសស្រីបង្កើតឡើយ → L56 ;4=មិនទាន់រៀបការ → L56</p>	L49	<input type="text" value="1"/>	
L50	<p>ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់បានទទួលពីបងប្អូនណាម្នាក់ខាងលើ ដែលមិនមែនជាការលក់ដូរឬដោះដូរនឹងអ្វីមួយ ដែរឬទេ? ប្រើ កូដ L43 (In the past 12 months, has your household received/given rice from/to one of these spouse's relatives for free (not in exchange for money, other goods or services)?) Code for L43</p>	L50	<input type="text" value="1"/>	
L51	<p>ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់បានទទួលឬផ្តល់កសិផល (ដូចជាពោត...) ដល់សាច់ថ្លៃ ណាម្នាក់ខាងលើ ដែលមិនមែនជាការលក់ដូរឬដោះដូរនឹងអ្វីមួយ ដែរឬទេ? ប្រើ កូដ L43 (In the past 12 months, has your household received/given any other crop (corn, for instance) from/to one of these spouse's relatives for free (not in exchange for money, other goods or services)?) Code for L43</p>	L51	<input type="text" value="1"/>	

L52 ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់បានទទួលឬផ្តល់កម្លាំងពលកម្ម ដល់សាច់ថ្លៃណាម្នាក់ខាងលើ ដែលមិនមែនជាការលក់ដូរឬដោះដូរនឹងអ្វីមួយ ដែរឬទេ? **ប្រើកូដ L43** (In the past 12 months, has your household received/given any labor (help with your/their farm of business) from/to one of these spouse's relatives for free (not in exchange for money, other goods or services)? Code for L43

L52

L53 ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់បានឱ្យខ្ចីឬខ្ចីគោក្របីឬសម្ភារៈធ្វើកសិកម្ម ពីសាច់ថ្លៃណាម្នាក់ខាងលើ ដែលមិនមែនជាការលក់ដូរឬដោះដូរនឹងអ្វីមួយ ដែរឬទេ? **ប្រើកូដ L43** (In the past 12 months, has your household borrowed/lend any farm animal or farm/business equipment from/to one of these spouse's relatives for free (not in exchange for money, other goods or services)? Code for L43

L53

L54 ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់បានឱ្យខ្ចីឬខ្ចីប្រាក់ ពីសាច់ថ្លៃណាម្នាក់ខាងលើ ដែលនឹងសងវិញ នៅពេលណា មួយទេ? **ប្រើកូដ L43** (In the past 12 months, has your household borrowed/lend any money from/to one of these spouse's relatives that you will repay later? Code for L43

L54

L55 ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់បានទទួលឬផ្តល់ជាប្រាក់ ដល់សាច់ថ្លៃណាម្នាក់ខាងលើ ដែលមិនចាំបាច់សងវិញ នៅពេលណាមួយទេ? **ប្រើកូដ L43** (In the past 12 months, has your household received/given any money from/to one of these spouse's relatives that you will not have to repay later? Code for L43

L55

សំគាល់: ក្នុងសំណួរ E56-E61 ពាក្យ អ្នកផ្សេងទៀត មិនសំដៅលើ ឪពុកឬម្តាយបង្កើត ឬបងប្អូនបង្កើត របស់អ្នកឆ្លើយ ឬ របស់ ប្តីប្រពន្ធ អ្នកឆ្លើយទេ ។ ពាក្យនេះ សំដៅលើអ្នកដទៃ ឬសាច់ញាតិខ្លាយ មាន ជីដូនជីតា មាមីង បងប្អូនជីដូនមួយ ជាដើម ។

Note : In L56-61" anyone else" mean anyone other than a biological parent(mother/father)or sibling(brother/sister)of this person or his/her spouse. It includes any non-relative as any more distant relative (grand-parent, uncle /aunt, cousin ,etc.....)

L56 ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់បានទទួលអង្ករពី ឬផ្តល់អង្ករដល់ អ្នកផ្សេងទៀតណាម្នាក់ ដែលមិនមែនជាការលក់ដូរឬដោះដូរនឹងអ្វីមួយ ដែរឬទេ? **សូមប្រើកូដ L43** (In the past 12 months, has your household received/given rice from/to anyone else for free (not in exchange for money, other goods or services)?

L56

L57 ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់បានទទួលឬផ្តល់កសិផល (ដូចជាពោត...) ដល់អ្នកផ្សេងទៀតណាម្នាក់ ដែលមិនមែន ជាការលក់ដូរឬដោះដូរនឹងអ្វីមួយ ដែរឬទេ? **សូមប្រើកូដ L43** (In the past 12 months, has your household received/given any other crop (corn, for instance) from/to anyone else for free (not in exchange for money, other goods or services)?

L57

L58 ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់បានទទួលឬផ្តល់កម្លាំងពលកម្ម ដល់អ្នកផ្សេងទៀតណាម្នាក់ ដែលមិនមែន ជា ការលក់ដូរឬ ដោះដូរនឹងអ្វីមួយ ដែរឬទេ? **សូមប្រើកូដ L43** (In the past 12 months, has your household received/given any labor (help with your/their farm or business) from/to anyone else for free (not in exchange for money, other goods or services)?

L58

L59 ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់បានឱ្យខ្ចីឬខ្ចីគោក្របីឬសម្ភារៈធ្វើកសិកម្ម ពីអ្នកផ្សេងទៀត ណាម្នាក់ ដែល មិនមែនជាការលក់ដូរឬដោះដូរនឹងអ្វីមួយ ដែរឬទេ? **សូមប្រើកូដ L43** (In the past 12 months, has your household borrowed/lend any farm animal or farm/business equipment from/to anyone else for free (not in exchange for money, other goods or services)?

L59

L60 ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់បានឱ្យខ្ចីឬខ្ចីប្រាក់ ពីអ្នកផ្សេងទៀតណាម្នាក់ ដែលនឹងសងវិញ នៅពេលណាមួយទេ? **សូមប្រើកូដ L43** (In the past 12 months, has your household borrowed/lend any money from/to anyone else that you will repay later?

L60

L61 ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់បានទទួលឬផ្តល់ជាប្រាក់ ដល់អ្នក ផ្សេងទៀត ណាម្នាក់ ដែលមិនចាំបាច់សងវិញនៅពេលណាមួយទេ? **សូមប្រើកូដ L43.** In the past 12 months, has your household received/given any money from/to anyone else that you will not have to repay later? L61

L62a ឧបមាថា អ្នកជួបនឹងភាពអាសន្នមួយដែលមិនអាចជៀសបាន ដែលតម្រូវឱ្យអ្នកចាយប្រាក់ ៣០ដុល្លារ ភ្លាមៗតែម្តង ។ តើអ្នកធ្វើអ្វី ដើម្បីរកឱ្យបានប្រាក់ ៣០ដុល្លារនេះ? L62a

1=ប្រើប្រាក់ដែលបានសន្សំពីមុន →L63
 2=សុំឱ្យអ្នកដែលជំពាក់ប្រាក់ សងប្រាក់ដើម្បីយកប្រាក់ប្រើការ →L63
 3=ខ្ចីប្រាក់គេ →L62b
 4=បញ្ចាំដីយកប្រាក់ → L63
 5=លក់ទ្រព្យ → L62c
 6=រកប្រាក់តាមវិធីផ្សេង ដែលមិនបានរៀបរាប់ក្នុងចម្លើយ 1 ដល់ 5 →L63
 7=មិនអាចរកប្រាក់បាន ទោះតាមវិធីណាក៏ដោយ→L63 ; 8=មិនដឹង→L63

L62b តើអ្នកនឹងខ្ចីប្រាក់ពីនរណា? L62b

Who would you borrow money from?

1=ខ្ចីប្រាក់ពីសាច់ញាតិបង្កើតរបស់ខ្ញុំ (ឪពុកម្តាយ ឬបងប្អូនបង្កើត) → L63
 2=ខ្ចីប្រាក់ពីសាច់ញាតិថ្លៃ (ឪពុកម្តាយក្មេក ឬបងប្អូនថ្លៃ) → L63
 3=ខ្ចីប្រាក់ពីសាច់ញាតិម្តាយ ឬមិត្តភក្តិ → L63 ;4=ខ្ចីប្រាក់ពីអ្នកចងការប្រាក់ឯកជន → L63
 5=ខ្ចីប្រាក់ពីស្ថាប័នមីក្រូហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ → L63;6=ខ្ចីប្រាក់ពីធនាគារ → L63
 7=ខ្ចីប្រាក់ពីអ្នកផ្សេងទៀតឬពិកនៃផ្សេងទៀតក្រៅពី១-៦ខាងលើ→ L63;
 8=មិនដឹង→ L63

L62c តើអ្នកនឹងលក់អ្វី? L62c

What would you sell?

1=លក់ដី ; 2=លក់សម្ភារៈកសិកម្មឬសម្ភារៈរកស៊ី ;3=លក់គោក្របី-សត្វចិញ្ចឹម ; 4=លក់គ្រឿងអលង្ការ
 5=លក់សម្ភារៈផ្សេងៗ (កង់ ម៉ូតូ ...) ; 6=លក់ស្រូវ ឬស្បៀងផ្សេងៗ
 7=លក់របស់ផ្សេងទៀត ក្រៅពីក្នុង ១ ដល់ ៦ ; 8=មិនដឹង

L63 ឧបមាថា អ្នកជួបនឹងភាពអាសន្នមួយដែលមិនអាចជៀសបាន ដែលតម្រូវឱ្យអ្នកចាយប្រាក់ ៣០០ដុល្លារភ្លាមៗតែម្តង ។ តើអ្នកធ្វើអ្វី ដើម្បីរកឱ្យបាន ប្រាក់៣០០ដុល្លារនេះ?(**ប្រើកូដ L62a**) Imagine facing an unavoidable emergency that requires you spend \$300 right away.What would you do to find these \$300? L63

L64 តើមុខរបរចម្បងរបស់ឪពុកអ្នកគឺអ្វី ក្នុងជីវិតរបស់គាត់? **ប្រើកូដ R8 (CNUS Form)** . L64

What has been your father's primary occupation during most of his life?

L65 តើឪពុកអ្នករៀនបានកម្រិតណាខ្ពស់បំផុត? **ប្រើកូដ R11 (CNUS Form)** L65

(What is the highest grade your father completed? See codes for R6 (CNUS form))

L66	តើមុខរបរចំហរបស់ម្តាយអ្នកគឺអ្វី ក្នុងជីវិតរបស់គាត់? ប្រើកូដ R8 (CNUS Form)	L66	<input type="text" value="1"/>
L67	តើម្តាយអ្នករៀនបានកិតណាខ្ពស់បំផុត? ប្រើកូដ R11 (CNUS Form) (What is the highest grade your mother completed?)	L67	<input type="text" value="1"/>
L68	តើឪពុកម្តាយអ្នកមានដីប្លុក (ឬដីដែលមានពេលឪពុកម្តាយស្លាប់) 1=បាទ.ចាស. 2=ទេ → L73 3=មិនដឹង → L73	L68	<input type="text" value="1"/>

តើឪពុកម្តាយអ្នកមានដីប៉ុន្មាន (សូមដាក់ទំហំ និង លេខកូដ បញ្ជាក់ខ្នាត **1=ជាម៉ែត្រការ៉េ, 2=អា. 3=ហិកតា**) ។ សម្គាល់:ដីផ្ទះមិនរាប់បញ្ចូលនៅ ទីនេះទេ តែនឹងរាប់នៅ L73 - How much land do they own? (enter area and the code for the area unit) (Unit codes: 1 if area is reported in Square meters, 2 - Are, 3 - Hectares) Note: land for housing will be reported separately in L73

ប្រភេទដី Type of land	ទំហំ		ខ្នាត	
	Code	Value	Code	Value
ដីស្រែលិចទឹក (ស្រែវស្សា) Wet-season land	L69_a_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L69_a_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>
ដីស្រែមិនលិចទឹក (ស្រែប្រាំង) Dry-season land	L69_b_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L69_b_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>
ដីស្រែ ទាំងប្រាំងទាំងវស្សា Wet and dry season land	L69_c_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L69_c_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>
ដីចំការវិ Chamkar land	L69_d_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L69_d_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>
ស្នូនបន្លែ Vegetable garden	L69_e_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L69_e_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>
ដីដែលទុកចោល Idle land	L69_f_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L69_f_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>
ដីដទៃទៀត Other land	L69_g_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L69_g_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>

1 = បានទទួល

L70	តើអ្នកបានទទួលកេរ្តិ៍ដីពីឪពុកម្តាយអ្នក ដែរឬទេ? Did you inherit any land from your parents?	2=មិនបានទទួលពីឪពុកម្តាយបង្កើតទេ តែបានទទួលខ្លះពីឪពុកម្តាយចិញ្ចឹម 3=មិនបានទទួលអ្វីទាំងអស់ → L73	L71	<input type="text" value="1"/>
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Not Photocopy

L85	តើមុខរបរចម្បងរបស់ឪពុកក្មេកអ្នកគឺអ្វី ក្នុងជីវិតរបស់គាត់? សូមប្រើកូដ R8 (CNUS Form) What has been your father-in-law's primary occupation during most of his life? See code for R4 (CNUS Form)	L85	<input type="text" value="1"/>
L86	តើឪពុកក្មេកអ្នករៀនបានកម្រិតណាខ្ពស់បំផុត? សូមប្រើកូដ R11 (CNUS Form) What is the highest grade your father-in-law completed?	L86	<input type="text" value="1"/>
L87	តើមុខរបរចម្បងរបស់ម្តាយក្មេកអ្នកគឺអ្វី ក្នុងជីវិតរបស់គាត់? សូមប្រើកូដ R8 (CNUS Form) What has been your Mother-in-law's primary occupation during most of his life? See code for R8 (CNUS Form)	L87	<input type="text" value="1"/>
L88	តើម្តាយក្មេកអ្នករៀនបានកម្រិតណាខ្ពស់បំផុត? សូមប្រើកូដ R11 (CNUS Form) What is the highest grade your Mother-in-law completed?	L88	<input type="text" value="1"/>
L89	តើឪពុកម្តាយក្មេកអ្នកមានដីទេ? (ឬដីដែលមានពេលឪពុកក្មេកម្តាយក្មេកស្លាប់) 1=បាទ,ចាស; 2=ទេ → L91 Do your parents-in-law own any land (or if at least one of them has died, did they own at the time of death)?	L89	<input type="text" value="1"/>

តើគាត់មានដីប៉ុន្មាន? ប្រើកូដ L69 -How much land do they own? (enter area and the code for the area unit - See Codes from L69)

ប្រភេទដី Type of land		ទំហំ		ខ្នាត	
L90	ដីស្រែលេចទឹក (ស្រែវស្សា) Wet-season land	L90_a_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L90_a_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>
	ដីស្រែមិនលេចទឹក (ស្រែប្រាំង) Dry-season land	L90_b_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L90_b_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>
	ដីស្រែ ទាំងប្រាំងទាំងវស្សា Wet and dry season land	L90_c_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L90_c_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>
	ដីចំការ Chamkar land	L90_d_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L90_d_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>
	សួនបន្លែ Vegetable garden	L90_e_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L90_e_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>
	ដីដែលទុកចោល Idle land	L90_f_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L90_f_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>
	ដីដទៃទៀត Other land	L90_g_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L90_g_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>

L91	តើគ្រួសារអ្នក(ឬប្តីប្រពន្ធអ្នក) បានទទួលកេរ្តិ៍ដីពីឪពុកម្តាយគាត់ដែរឬទេ? Did your spouse inherit any land from your parents-in-law?	1= បាទ បានទទួល 2= គាត់មិនបានទទួលពីឪពុកម្តាយបង្កើតទេ តែបានទទួលខ្លះពីឪពុកម្តាយចិញ្ចឹម របស់ គាត់	L91	<input type="text" value="1"/>
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3=មិនបានទទួលអ្វីទាំងអស់ → L94

តើគ្រួសារអ្នក (ប្តីឬប្រពន្ធអ្នក) បានទទួលដី មរតកប៉ុន្មាន? ប្រើកូដ L69

How much land did your spouse inherit? (enter area and the code for the area unit - See Codes from L69)

L92

ប្រភេទដី Type of land	ទំហំ		ខ្នាត		តម្លៃ
ដីស្រែលេចទឹក (ស្រែវស្សា) Wet-season land	L92_a_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L92_a_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> USD
ដីស្រែមិនលេចទឹក (ស្រែប្រាំង) Dry-season land	L92_b_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L92_b_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> USD
ដីស្រែ ទាំងប្រាំងទាំងវស្សា Wet and dry season land	L92_c_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L92_c_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> USD
ដីចំការ Chamkar land	L92_d_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L92_d_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> USD
សួនបន្លែ Vegetable garden	L92_e_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L92_e_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> USD
ដីដែលទុកចោល Idle land	L92_f_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L92_f_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> USD
ដីដទៃទៀត Other land	L92_g_1	<input type="text" value="1"/>	L92_g_2	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> USD

L93

សរុប តម្លៃដីខាងលើ Total Price L93

<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	USD
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ⁱThe Mekong Island Population Laboratory (MIPopLab) was established in collaboration with a team of Cambodian researchers, most of them affiliated at the time with the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP), including Bun Serey, Deup Channarith, Ken Veasna, Long Bunnath, Nguon Srieng, Prum Virak, Puch Sina, and Tuot Sovannary. Foremost, Lany Trinh-Bo substantially contributed to the project design and served as the founding project manager. Later MIPopLab collaborators include Chea Chantha, Chhim Chankev, Lay Huoy, Long Yav, Nuon Horn, Saing Hay, and Tong Soprach. The project was developed with the support of several seed grants to the author: (1997) from the Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania, the Mellon Fund for Training and Research in the Demography of the Less Developed Countries; (1999-2000) from the Population Research Center, NORC and the University of Chicago, infrastructure grant P30HD18288 from the *Eunice Kennedy Shriver* National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD); and (2000-2001) from the University of Chicago, J. David Greenstone Memorial Fund and Office of the Provost. From 2002 to 2005, MIPopLab was supported by NICHD research grant R03HD41537 to the author. MIPopLab was eventually integrated into the Mekong Integrated Population-Registration Areas of Cambodia (MIPRAoC) project, which was developed with the support of a seed grant to Alan Kolata and the author (2005) from the Population Research Center, NORC and the University of Chicago, NICHD infrastructure grant P30HD18288. From 2007 to 2014, MIPRAoC is being supported by NICHD research grant R01HD054618 to the author (P.I.), and co-P.I. Poch Bunnak and Samuel J. Clark. Poch Bunnak has served as the project manager since 2005. Since 2007, Samuel J. Clark oversees the database management, with the assistance of Jeffrey Eaton and Benjamin Clark. David Kirk, Floriane Demont, Savet Hong, Eng Sothy, Gail Yen and Brooks Ambrose also contributed to the coding, cleaning and release of the MIPopLab and MIPRAoC datafiles. Preparation of this paper made use of the facilities and resources at the California Center for Population Research, UCLA, which is supported by infrastructure grant R24HD041022 from NICHD. The author expresses his deep gratitude to all the above institutions and individuals, and the many more who could not all be named here but nonetheless provided ideas and encouragements over the years. The author remains solely responsible for the content of this paper.