

Supplement 3. Criteria used in identification of poor households by IDPoor[1]

The questionnaire used to determine a household's poverty status consists of a set of easily observable and verifiable household characteristics which are believed to be correlated with poverty and therefore used as proxy indicators.

Since 2012, the Cambodia rural IDPoor programme methodology has used the following household poverty indicators:

- Housing conditions, including roof, wall, area, house quality, and home ownership
- Size of legally owned residential and productive agricultural land
- Main source of income from growing crops, fishing or other activities
- Animal husbandry including fish farming
- Ability to meet food requirements
- Number of members unable to earn an income relative to total number of members
- Material goods and equipment
- Means of transportation
- Unexpected problems or crises that cause lost income, food shortages, sale of property or incursion of debt
- Number of children aged 6 to 11 years who missed school and reasons why
- Situations that can deteriorate living conditions such as household head suffering serious disability or chronic disease, exclusively elderly members, live-in orphans, female-headed households with many young children, no members with the capacity to work
- Situations that can improve living conditions, such as assistance from relatives or other sources of income.

Reference

- 1 Cambodia Ministry of Planning. IDPoor Implementation Manual on the Procedures for Identification of Poor Households. 2012.
http://www.idpoor.gov.kh/Data/En/Reference/IDPoor_Procedures_Manual-2012-05-29-Eng-FINAL.pdf