Cambodia, 18 percent of residential households are in urban areas and 82 percent in rural areas. The largest domain (Kampong Cham) represents 13.1 percent of the total number of households in the country; the smallest domains (Otdar Meanchey and Mondul Kiri/Ratanak Kiri) represent just 1.4 percent each of total households. Table A.2 shows that, overall, 4,245 EAs were designated as urban and 24,210 as rural, with (as mentioned) an average size of 99 households per EA.

Table A.1 Distribution of households in the sampling frame (2008 GPC, updated) by survey domain and by residence, Cambodia 2014

Domain		Number of households			Percentage of urban households	Percentage of households
		Urban	Rural	Total		
1	Banteay Meanchey	37,165	107,280	144,445	25.7	5.1
2	Kampong Cham	24,875	342,704	367,579	6.8	13.1
3	Kampong Chhnang	8,294	92,218	100,512	8.3	3.6
4	Kampong Speu	10,530	138,615	149,145	7.1	5.3
5	Kampong Thom	6,674	127,156	133,830	5.0	4.8
6	Kandal	22,087	195,195	217,282	10.2	7.7
7	Kratie	7,400	57,797	65,197	11.4	2.3
8	Phnom Penh	247,135	40,757	287,892	85.8	10.2
9	Prey Veng	6,988	219,272	226,260	3.1	8.0
10	Pursat	5,389	77,899	83,288	6.5	3.0
11	Siem Reap	33,934	144,878	178,812	19.0	6.4
12	Svay Rieng	3,562	111,196	114,758	3.1	4.1
13	Takeo	2,688	181,017	183,705	1.5	6.5
14	Otdar Meanchey	3,573	34,568	38,141	9.4	1.4
15	Battambang/Pailin	38,865	185,112	223,977	17.4	8.0
16	Kampot/Kep	10,778	125,928	136,706	7.9	4.9
17	Preah Sihanouk/Koh Kong	25,702	43,066	68,768	37.4	2.4
18	Preah Vihear/Stung Treng	5,234	48,231	53,465	9.8	1.9
19	Mondul Kiri/Ratanak Kiri	4,673	35,040	39,713	11.8	1.4
20	Cambodia	505,546	2,307,929	2,813,475	18.0	100.0

Table A.2 Distribution of enumeration areas in the sampling frame (2008 GPC, updated) and average size of EAs by survey domain and by residence, Cambodia 2014

Domain		Number of EAs			Average EA size		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1	Banteay Meanchey	338	1,138	1,476	110	94	98
2	Kampong Cham	225	3,426	3,651	111	100	101
3	Kampong Chhnang	72	940	1,012	115	98	99
4	Kampong Speu	110	1,631	1,741	96	85	86
5	Kampong Thom	62	1,342	1,404	108	95	95
6	Kandal	187	2,050	2,237	118	95	97
7	Kratie	69	573	642	107	101	102
8	Phnom Penh	2,015	443	2,458	123	92	117
9	Prey Veng	63	2,343	2,406	111	94	94
10	Pursat	58	833	891	93	94	93
11	Siem Reap	235	1,503	1,738	144	96	103
12	Svay Rieng	34	1,214	1,248	105	92	92
13	Takeo	23	1,935	1,958	117	94	94
14	Otdar Meanchey	34	378	412	105	91	93
15	Battambang/Pailin	364	1,858	2,222	107	100	101
16	Kampot/Kep	95	1,241	1,336	113	101	102
17	Preah Sihanouk/Koh Kong	180	425	605	143	101	114
18	Preah Vihear/Stung Treng	45	514	559	116	94	96
19	Mondul Kiri/Ratanak Kiri	36	423	459	130	83	87
20	Cambodia	4,245	24,210	28,455	119	95	99

A.3 SAMPLING METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURE

The sample for the 2014 CDHS was a stratified sample selected in two stages. Stratification was achieved by separating every survey domain into urban and rural areas. As a result, the 19 domains were stratified into 38 sampling strata in total. EAs were selected independently in every stratum via two-stage random selection process, according to the sample allocation shown in Table A.3. Implicit stratification with proportional allocation was achieved at each of the lower level administrative units by sorting the sampling frame before sample selection within each of the 38 sampling strata, according to administrative units, and by using a probability proportional to size selection strategy at the first stage of sampling.