Demand Assessment for Sanitary Latrines in Rural and Urban Areas of Cambodia

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents an assessment of demand for sanitary latrines in rural and urban areas of Cambodia. The objective of the study was to understand perceptions, desires, and practices regarding latrine use as a basis for designing interventions to stimulate demand.

Village and household level interviews and focus group discussions were conducted in three rural areas (Kandal, Svay Rieng and Siem Reap provinces), three urban areas (Phnom Penh, Svay Rieng, and Siem Reap municipalities), and two special case villages that had undertaken a process of Community-Led Total Sanitation. In total 41 villages and 939 households were surveyed, including both latrine owners and non-owners. In addition, six focus group discussions were conducted with a total of 44 participants including women and men, latrine owners and non-owners.

The results of the survey and focus group discussions provide information and insights relating to respondent demographic and economic profiles, water sources, current sanitation practices, perceptions about latrines, the decision to purchase a latrine, information channels, and the experience of disabled people with sanitation.

Among the survey population, 13% of rural households and 79% of urban households own a latrine. Latrine coverage varied widely among villages, ranging from 0% to 100%, depending on environmental conditions, socio-economic factors, and the influence of NGO programs.

Unsurprisingly, latrine ownership was found to be more common among better-off households than in poorer households. Income and cost are key factors in a household's decision to purchase a latrine, but they are not the only factors. A reluctance to build low-end latrines, a lack of attractive low-cost alternatives in that market, and the low rank of sanitation in household priorities are also important obstacles.

The survey results indicated a generally high level of awareness of hygiene issues. The majority of respondents could name basic sanitation messages and health/hygiene were in the top three perceived benefits of latrine ownership and top two motivations for latrine purchase.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the rationale, methodology, and results from an assessment of demand for sanitary latrines in rural and urban areas of Cambodia. The study was commissioned by the World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) in Cambodia and undertaken by International Development Enterprises (IDE) in March 2006.

This demand assessment is envisioned as one component of a larger program to enhance access to improved sanitation including the development of improved latrine designs, consumer information channels, and sanitation marketing models.

2 BACKGROUND

Successive recent surveys in Cambodia[1] continue to show low to very low coverage rates for rural sanitation. While coverage is increasing slowly, the rate of growth is well below that for improved water supplies and barely manages to keep up with population growth. At current rates the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDG) for sanitation will be missed by a wide margin. More important, the absence of hygienic latrines in rural villages and schools denies community members the benefits that accrue from latrine ownership and use, be they related to health, privacy or dignity.

External investment in the sector is low to nonexistent, and some evidence exists to suggest that current approaches may be depressing sanitation demand rather than increasing it. Most sanitation improvement programs focus on providing services at subsidized costs, or completely free of charge. Since approaches among NGOs and other agencies differ, families may hold out for the "best deal", slowing down overall growth in sanitation services.

Where households do choose to invest in sanitation services, the designs offered by local builders tend to be expensive and sometimes inappropriate. The high costs result in mostly affluent community members ending up with latrines. With fewer than one in ten families owning a latrine, it is hard for households to gather reliable information on costs and benefits of ownership from neighbours.

The current situation appears to offer potential to make sanitation attractive and accessible to Cambodia's rural poor by developing marketable sanitation solutions.

3 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

The assessment investigates perceptions, desires, and practices of households with and without latrines with special regard to:

- current practices related to latrine use;
- actual and perceived benefits and costs of latrine ownership;
- actual and desired features and price range for latrines;
- the decision-making and purchasing process for latrines; and
- information channels for sanitation issues.

The study areas included in the survey are classified into three groups:

- Rural (27 villages),
- Urban (12 villages), and
- Special cases (2 villages).

Residents in the two special case villages had worked through a Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) process facilitated by development organizations: Concern in Siem Reap and the Ministry of Rural Development in partnership with UNICEF in Kampong Speu. These villages were considered to be of special interest because they had been through an extended process of reflection and community mobilization around the issue of sanitation and may therefore have different knowledge, attitudes, and practices than other villages.

[1] Cambodia Inter-Census Population Survey, 2004; Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey, 2004.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Survey Tools

4.1.1 Questionnaires

Two questionnaires were developed for the study: one to collect household-level data and another to collect village-level data. The household level questionnaire was circulated among interested parties in the Cambodian WATSAN sector and several comments and suggestions were received and incorporated. In the week preceding field work, the questionnaires were field tested and revised and the survey teams were trained in the purpose and use of each question on the forms. Copies of the questionnaires in English and Khmer are included in Annexes A through C.

Field work for the survey occurred over a three week period from March 13 through March 30, 2006. Questionnaire interviews were conducted by three survey teams, each consisting of a Lead Surveyor and two Surveyors. All teams were supervised by the Survey Coordinator. A list of the survey team members is presented in Annex H.

Data from the completed questionnaire forms was entered into a Microsoft Access database by one of the Lead Surveyors and cleaned by the IDE Technical Advisor.

4.1.2 Focus Group Discussions

Focus group discussions were used to probe, in a more qualitative way, a number of topics touched on by the questionnaire. All discussions were led by the same Facilitator using a discussion guideline for greater consistency. The discussion guideline is included in Annex E . During each discussion, the facilitator was assisted by one of the Survey Team members who acted as a note-taker. Discussions were also tape recorded and important points transcribed in English (Annex F).

4.2 Sample Selection

4.2.1 Selection of Study Provinces

Practical considerations of time and budget limited the survey to three provinces. Three provinces were selected in consultation with WSP to encompass a range of socio-economic and environmental conditions that is broadly representative of rural and urban areas in Cambodia. The selected provinces include Kandal, Siem Reap, and Svay Rieng with the associated urban areas of Phnom Penh, Siem Reap Town, and Svay Rieng Town, respectively (Figure 1). The selected study locations include areas with high, medium, and low access to improved sanitation as indicated in Table 1.

Figure 1: Study Locations

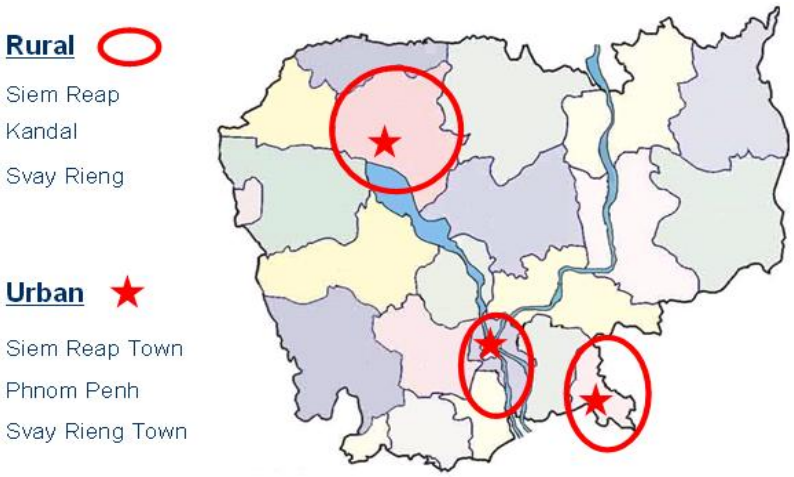


Table 1: Access to Improved Sanitation by Province

	Province	Rank [1]
►	Phnom Penh	1.000
	Shihanoukville	0.284
	Battambang	0.209
	Kratie	0.179
	Koh Kong	0.176
►	Kandal	0.174
	Kampong Thom	0.174
	Kampong Cham	0.139
	Krong Kep	0.132
	Banteay Meanchey	0.115
►	Svay Rieng	0.101
	Pursat	0.099
	Kampot	0.088
	Mondulkiri	0.066
	Krong Pailin	0.059
	Prey Veng	0.053
	Kampong Chhnang	0.053
	Takeo	0.051
	Kampong Speu	0.037
	Steung Treng	0.031
	Preah Vihear	0.031
►	Siem Reap	0.029
	Rotanakiri	0.024
	Otdar Meanchey	0

[1] Proportional rank based on the percentage of urban and rural population with access to improved sanitation. Source: 2003 Cambodian MDG Progress Report

4.2.2 Selection of Questionnaire Respondents in Rural Areas

A total of 512 rural households (95 latrine owners and 417 non-latrine owners) were selected as questionnaire respondents using the following procedure:

- For each of the three selected provinces, a list of rural villages and village populations was compiled from village level census data (1998).
- Nine villages were selected randomly from each of the three provinces using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling, wherein the chance of a village being selected is proportional to village population.
- In each village, the survey team consulted the village chief and knowledgeable villagers to obtain a list of all village households and to identify all households that owned latrines.
- From the list of households that did not own latrines, 14 households were selected randomly in each village for interviewing.
- From the list of households that did own latrines, four households were selected randomly in each village for interviewing. If there were four or fewer latrine owners in the village, all available latrine owners were interviewed.
- If extra time was available in a village, additional latrine owners and/or non-latrine owners were selected randomly for interviewing. The number of households selected and interviewed in each rural village ranged from 14 to 22 non-latrine owners and 0 to 6 latrine owners

4.2.3 Selection of Questionnaire Respondents in Urban Areas

A total of 390 urban households were selected as questionnaire respondents using the following procedure:

- Urban villages were defined according to the Reclassification of Urban Areas in Cambodia (National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, November 2004)
- In Phnom Penh, a list of villages was compiled from three districts—Russey Keo, Mean Chey, Dangkor—identified as poor or very poor based on the knowledge of the study team. Four villages were selected randomly from the list using PPS sampling.
- In Siem Reap, four villages were selected randomly from all urban districts using PPS sampling
- In Svay Rieng, no districts are officially classified as urban. Instead, four villages were selected randomly using PPS sampling from among all villages in Svay Rieng Township (*tiroumkhet*).
- It was not possible to obtain a complete listing of households in each selected urban village. Individual households were selected by dividing the village into three regions, each assigned to a different surveyor. Surveyors selected at least ten scattered respondent households within their region based on opportunity sampling. The number of households interviewed in each urban village ranged from 29 to 36.
- No differentiation was made between households that owned latrines and those that did not.

4.2.4 Selection of Questionnaire Respondents in Special Case Villages

A total of 37 households were selected as questionnaire respondents in special case villages using the following procedure:

- Two special case villages were selected in consultation with WSP, UNICEF, and Concern from villages that had previously implemented Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) projects. One Concern village and one UNICEF village were selected.
- Within each special case village, individual households were selected by dividing the village into three regions and having surveyors select at least six scattered respondent households

based on opportunity sampling. The numbers of households interviewed in the two special case villages were 18 and 19.

- No differentiation was made between households that owned latrines and those that did not.

4.2.5 Selection of Focus Group Participants

A total of 44 people participated in six focus group discussions—one group in each rural and urban area of the three study provinces. Participants were selected according to the following procedure:

- After questionnaires were completed in each survey area, the Survey Team invited eight of the questionnaire respondents to participate in a focus group discussion on the following day.
- The eight invitees were selected based on the Survey Team's assessment of their specific interest or knowledge and ability to contribute to a group discussion.
- The Survey Team sought a balance of women and men, and latrine owners and non-owners.
- All invited participants took part in the focus group discussions except for one case where only four of the invitees showed up due to a miscommunication about the meeting place. A summary list of the focus group participants is included in Annex I.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Village Questionnaire: Latrine Coverage Rates

A summary of responses from the village-level questionnaire survey is included in Annex J. Information was collected on population, number of existing latrines, and number of household-level interviews conducted for this project. Additional data was collected on the distance to the nearest markets and previous exposure to NGO programs as a means of understanding and explaining variations in latrine coverage between villages.

The number of existing latrines in each study village was provided by village leaders based on records that they update periodically for reporting to commune authorities. The survey teams did not undertake a systematic count of latrines in the survey villages, nor did they attempt to ascertain the quality or condition of the reported latrines.

5.1.1 Rural Areas

Village-level surveys were conducted in 27 rural villages comprising 5,088 households. On average, 13% of the households owned latrines at the time of the survey. The latrine coverage ranged from very low (0% in five villages) to very high (92% in one village). Based on field observations and survey data, the wide difference in latrine coverage among villages may be attributed to a number of factors, including:

- the presence or absence of NGO activity,
- local environmental conditions (e.g., housing density, availability of nearby tree cover),
- location on a main road or near a market,
- level of education, awareness, and standard of living, and
- level of interest and motivation among local leaders.

In Touk Ma village (92% coverage), for instance, an NGO has provided subsidized latrines. In Kampong Kdei 1 village (82% coverage), there has been no NGO activity but it is located close to a district market and many of the residents are merchants, traders, or government employed teachers and police and tended to have higher education, sanitation awareness, and standard of living.

In total, 78% of the villages had been previously exposed to NGO programs of some sort, with 45% receiving assistance related to sanitation or health

5.1.2 Urban Areas

Village-level surveys were conducted in 14 villages comprising 7,615 households. On average, 79% of the households had latrines. At the high end, two Phnom Penh villages had 100% coverage. At the low end was Aranh village in Siem Reap with only 6% coverage. Aranh is located on the main road south of the Siem Reap town center along a river (*Stoeung Siem Reap*) that cuts through a seasonally flooded wetland.[2] Residents depend primarily on fishing for their livelihood and are generally very poor. It is likely that low incomes and regular wet season inundation hinder the development of permanent latrine structures.

Sixty-seven percent of the villages had been previously exposed to NGO programs of some sort, with 42% receiving assistance related to sanitation or health

5.1.3 Special Case Villages

Among the two special case villages, where the population had gone through a Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) process, one had relatively high coverage (75%) while the other had a low coverage rate (5%). In the latter case, an abundance of trees in the area providing convenient locations for open defecation may have contributed to the low uptake of latrines.

5.2 Household Questionnaire: Latrine Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice

A question-by-question summary of responses from the household-level questionnaire survey is included in Annex K. Responses are presented in separate tables for rural and urban areas and special case villages. Within each table, the responses for each question are disaggregated by latrine ownership. The analysis consists of simple averages and percentages; statistical significance of results was not calculated. Raw data from the survey is available from the authors for readers who may wish to make a more detailed analysis.

The following sections summarize and elaborate on the data presented in Annex K with emphasis on differences between latrine owners and non-owners in areas that relate to the demand for and/or marketing of sanitation services.

5.2.1 Consumer Profile

Table 2: Demographics

Q	Description	Rural		Urban	
		Latrine n=95*	**No Lat** n=417*	**Latrine** n=228*	**No Lat** n=162*
Q1	Average HH size	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2
Q1b	Average age of all HH members	30.0	25.1	26.4	24.1
Q1b	Percentage of people (out of all people in respondent HHs) that are under 5 years old	3.7%	7.2%	6.4%	11%
Q1c	Percentage of female-headed HHs	19%	21%	23%	34%
Q1d	Average years of education of all HH members 18 years or older	6.1	4.5	6.8	4.6

* Unless noted otherwise, sample sizes (n) for all Rural and Urban villages are as indicated here

In comparison with latrine owners, non-owners tend to be younger, have more children under five years old, include more female-headed households, and have less education.

[2] In the household-level questionnaire, most respondents from Aranh village said that they defecate "on the ground" and none claimed to defecate "in a water body." The survey was conducted in the latter half of the dry season (March) when the seasonally flooded plains are dry and provide ample vegetation cover for open defecation.

Table 3: Incidence of Diarrhea

Q	Description [1]	Rural		Urban	
		Latrine	No Lat	Latrine	No Lat
Q1e	Percentage out of all people in respondent HHs that had *at least one loose stool* in the past 2 weeks	*6.7%*	*8.2%*	*7.5%*	*6.4%*
Q1e	Percentage of under-5s (out of all under-5s) that had *at least one loose stool* in the past 2 weeks	*30%*	*30%*	*39%*	*28%*

[1] Data is of questionable quality and does not represent the standard definition of a "diarrhea case." See discussion below.

During the field work for the survey, there was confusion within the Survey Team regarding the definition of a diarrhea case.[3] Instead of counting discrete diarrhea cases, Surveyors attempted to count each loose stool in the preceding two weeks. The responses received were of questionable accuracy and it was not possible to determine the actual number of diarrhea cases. Instead, the Table above shows the percentage of individuals who experienced at least one loose stool in the preceding two weeks. This data is included in the report primarily for completeness, even though it is considered to be of low quality. The results yield the counter-intuitive conclusion that latrine owners experience loose stools more often than non-owners in urban areas.

Table 4: Residential Land Ownership

Q	Description	Rural		Urban	
		Latrine	No Lat	Latrine	No Lat
Q3a	Percentage of respondents who own their residential land	100%	99%	88%	86%
Q3b	Percentage of respondents (out of all respondents that own their residential land) who have title to their residential land	68%	64%	68%	45%
Q3c	Percentage of respondents that are flooded				
	Never	52%	55%	52%	35%
	Sometimes	40%	31%	37%	43%
	Every year	8%	13%	11%	22%

In both rural and urban areas there was no significant difference in residential land ownership between those with and without latrines although those without latrines in urban areas were less likely to have title to their land. Non-latrine owners in urban and rural areas were more likely to live in areas that are flooded annually. This relationship may reflect a tendency for poorer households to occupy less-desirable flooded land and/or the higher cost of latrines suitable for seasonally flooded land.

Table 5: Socioeconomic Characteristics

Q	Description	Rural		Urban	
		Latrine	No Lat	Latrine	No Lat
Q2a	Percentage of respondents who own agricultural land	88%	90%	21%	44%
Q2b	Average land size for respondents that own agricultural land (ha)	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.95
Q4	Percentage of respondents with solid roof material (concrete, fibrous concrete, galvanized steel, tiles)	95%	80%	98%	85%
Q5	Asset ownership index (simple sum of proportions of respondents that own each asset listed in Q5; not weighted for asset value)	8.7	6.5	6.4	5.0

Latrine owners tended to be more well off than non-owners as indicated by roof construction material and asset ownership. In urban areas, more non-latrine owners owned agricultural land indicating a

[3] The standard definition being at least three loose stools within a 24-hour period with separate diarrhea cases being separated by at least 3 days without symptoms.

greater dependence on farming as an income source. In both rural and urban areas, landholdings of latrine owners tend to be larger than those of non-owners.

Table 6: Spending Priorities

Q	Description	Rural		Urban	
		Latrine	No Lat	Latrine	No Lat
Q6	Average rank between 0 and 9 given by respondents to each of the following expense categories based on the amount they had spent in the past year (largest annual expense is 9; no annual expense is 0)				
	Food	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.8
	Ceremonies/gifts	6.6	6.5	6.0	6.2
	Health care	6.2	6.3	5.9	6.2
	Clothing	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.4
	Education	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.1
	Agricultural inputs	3.6	4.0	0.5	1.4
	Consumer goods	2.9	2.5	3.5	2.8
	Housing	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.7
	Productive assets	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7

The items in the above table are sequenced from largest to smallest expense categories for rural non-latrine owners. There is little sequence difference among the four population groups for the top five expense categories. Where households have very small incomes, discretionary spending may be limited and as such these rankings may represent more of an expression of need than preference. However, the high ranking of ceremonies/gifts is noteworthy. If latrines are perceived in the mind of consumers as a consumer good or a housing expense, then they are quite far down the list of priorities.

Table 7: Income and Income Sources

Q	Description	Rural		Urban	
		Latrine	No Lat	Latrine	No Lat
Q7	Median net annual cash income (USD)	$702	$355	$890	$445
Q7 Q1	Median net annual cash income per household member (USD per capita)	$125	$67	$171	$86
Q7	Average percentage of total income from each source				
	Salary	17%	29%	39%	22%
	Non-farm labour	13%	21%	10%	27%
	Business/trading	40%	21%	45%	28%
	Non-agricultural subtotal	***70%***	***71%***	***94%***	***77%***
	Selling animal products	8%	9%	1%	2%
	Selling rice	15%	7%	1%	2%
	Farm labour	2%	5%	1%	3%
	Selling non-rice crops	4%	3%	1%	3%
	Agricultural subtotal	***29%***	***24%***	***4%***	***10%***
	Gifts	1%	1%	0%	2%
	Other	0%	4%	3%	12%
	Gifts and other subtotal	***1%***	***5%***	***3%***	***14%***
	TOTAL	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

The median net cash income of latrine owners in both rural and urban areas was approximately double that of non-owners. Urban incomes, for both latrine owners and non-owners, was approximately 25% higher that rural incomes. On a per capita basis, the values range from $67 to $171 per annum. Cambodia's Gross National Income (GNI) per capita is US$350 per annum (2004, World Bank Data & Statistics website). The per capita income of survey respondents is lower than the GNI because only *cash* income was counted in the survey (i.e., production consumed in the home was not counted) and respondents were all from rural and poorer urban areas of the country.

For all population groups, non-agricultural activities were among the top three cash income sources (salary, non-farm labour, business/trading). In rural areas, combined income from agricultural sources accounted for approximately one quarter of total income (selling animal products, rice, non-rice crops, and farm labour). As noted above, these data do not include the value of agricultural production that was consumed in the home.

Figure 2: Cash Income Distribution

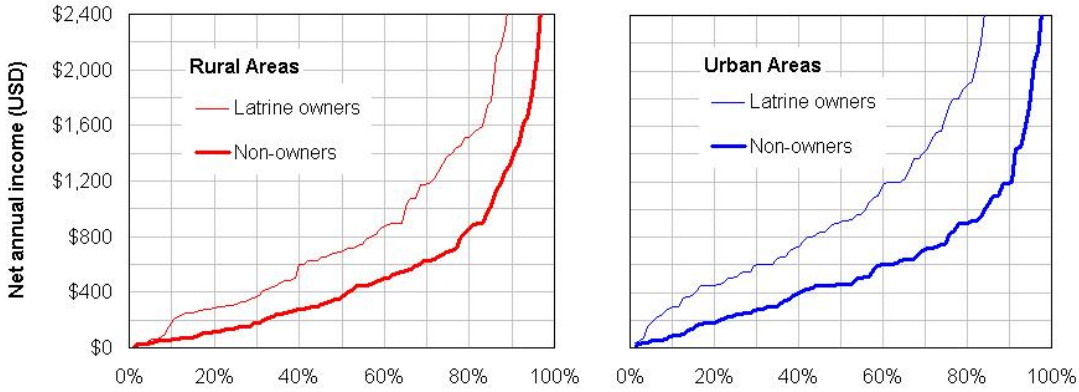


Figure 2 above presents the distribution of incomes among households within each of the four population groups. The income distribution curves for both rural and urban non-latrine owners are very similar. The curve for rural latrine owners is higher than the curves for non-owners and the curve for urban latrine owners is higher still.

Table 8: Income, Latrine Coverage, and Subsidized Latrines by Quintile

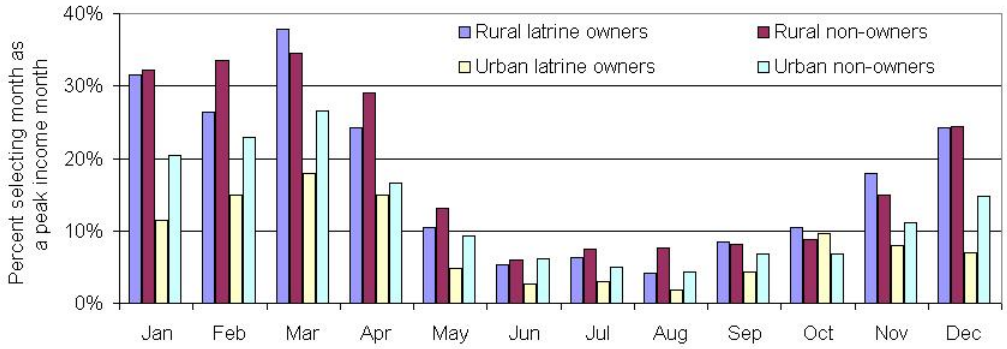
Q	Description [1]	Survey population quintiles (poor to rich)				
		Q_1	Q_2	Q_3	Q_4	Q_5
	Rural					
Q7	Median net annual cash income	$61	$227	$439	$668	$1,468
Q11	Percentage of households with latrines	8%	10%	18%	23%	33%
Q20	Percentage of latrines from NGOs [2]	13%	42%	6%	9%	17%
	Urban					
Q7	Median net annual cash income	$176	$439	$673	$1,068	$2,634
Q11	Percentage of households with latrines	28%	53%	57%	69%	84%
Q20	Percentage of latrines from NGOs [2]	0%	14%	4%	4%	5%

[1] Data is not necessarily representative of general population. See discussion below.
[2] Includes latrines received from NGO, Health Centre, Commune Council, Village Development Committee, or Village Health Worker. In practice, NGO was selected more frequently than the latter sources, which were rarely selected (<1%).

Results shown in Table 8 are not necessarily representative of the general population since survey respondents were selected for their latrine ownership characteristics (latrine owners were somewhat over-represented in rural areas and under-represented in urban areas). Nevertheless, the data reveal an interesting trend of increasing latrine coverage with increasing income. It is also clear that some very poor households have purchased latrines and that many better-off households still do not have them.

A minority of latrines in all quintiles were received from NGOs. Overall, about 17% of rural and 5% of urban latrines were received from NGOs, suggesting that some 83% of rural and 95% of urban latrines have been installed privately. NGO programs have been most effective at reaching households in the second poorest quintile (Q_2) while it appears that the very rich (Q_5) are better able to access NGO latrines than the very poor (Q_1).

Figure 3: Income Seasonality



The seasonality of income (Q8) is illustrated in Figure 3 above. In general, income availability peaks from December through April and is at its lowest from June through September. About one-third of rural respondents (latrine owners and non-owners) stated that their income was constant throughout the year. In urban areas, constant year-round incomes were reported by 77% of latrine owners and 58% of non-owners.

5.2.2 Water Supply

Water is a major determinant of a household's general hygiene situation. Water is required in sufficient volumes and appropriate quality for consumption, cooking, washing, and in some cases for proper latrine operation (e.g., anal cleansing, flushing water-trap toilets). Water supply sources for latrine owners and non-owners are described in the following three tables.

Table 9: Wet Season Sources for Domestic Water

Q	Description	Rural			Urban		
		Lat	No Lat	CSES*	Lat	No Lat	CSES*
9a	Rainwater	23%	8%	26%	4%	3%	19%
	River/stream (*tonle/o*)	7%	10%	16%	0%	0%	11%
	Pond (*srah*)	7%	5%		0%	0%	
	Lake (*boeung*)	0%	0%		0%	0%	
	*Tube well	43%	51%	24%	42%	62%	24%
	Unlined open well	6%	16%	12%	4%	6%	6%
	Lined open well without cover	7%	6%		7%	17%	
	*Lined open well with cover	2%	1%	17%	2%	1%	15%
	Water vendor	3%	3%	3%	9%	9%	7%
	*Bottled water	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-
	*Piped water	0%	0%	1%	33%	2%	19%
	Total improved water sources (marked with * above)	45%	52%	42%	77%	65%	58%
	TOTAL	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%

* Source: National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, *Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey* (CSES), 2004. Data shown here is for rural areas and urban areas other than Phnom Penh. Water source categories differ between this survey and the CSES with approximate correspondence indicated above. Two minor CSES categories have been omitted ('public tap' and 'other'). CSES counts rainwater as an improved source but rainwater has been excluded from the improved source totals above because of the high probability of contamination in storage.

Table 10: Dry Season Sources for Domestic Water

Q	Description	Rural			Urban		
		Lat	No Lat	CSES*	Lat	No Lat	CSES*
9b	Rainwater	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%
	River/stream (*tonle/o*)	15%	11%	26%	0%	0%	14%
	Pond (*srah*)	12%	6%		0%	0%	
	Lake (*boeung*)	0%	0%		0%	0%	
	*Tube well	51%	53%	29%	43%	63%	28%
	Unlined open well	7%	18%	14%	4%	7%	6%
	Lined open well without cover	6%	7%		7%	17%	
	*Lined open well with cover	4%	2%	20%	2%	1%	16%
	Water vendor	5%	4%	8%	9%	9%	14%
	*Bottled water	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-
	*Piped water	0%	0%	2%	35%	4%	21%
	Total improved water sources (marked with * above)	55%	54%	50%	79%	67%	65%
	TOTAL	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%

* Same notes as Table 9 above

Coverage of domestic water sources found in this study are compared with national statistics above. Households in this survey tended to have more tube wells and fewer open wells that the national averages but the total households with access to improved water sources was generally similar. Latrine owners tend to have water sources associated with higher quality water than non-owners. In rural areas this meant a greater dependence on rainwater (in the wet season) and less dependence on unlined open wells. In urban areas, latrine owners were many times more likely to be connected to piped water systems than non-owners.

Table 11: Treatment of Drinking Water

Q	Description	Rural		Urban	
		Latrine	No Lat	Latrine	No Lat
Q10a [1]	Always treat drinking water	79%	56%	92%	73%
	Sometimes treat drinking water	9%	13%	3%	8%
	Never treat drinking water	12%	32%	5%	19%
Q10b [2]	Treat by boiling	93%	88%	89%	91%
	Treat by filtration	11%	10%	4%	5%
	Treat with chemicals	1%	3%	1%	0%
	Other treatment method	0%	0%	8%	4%

[1] Results expressed as percentage of all respondents
[2] Results expressed as percentage of all respondents that treat their water sometimes or always.

Latrine owners were more likely to treat their water, suggesting that these households give greater attention to hygiene. The predominant method of water treatment was boiling.

5.2.3 Current Sanitation Practice

Table 12: Description of Existing Latrines

Q	Description	Rural n=95		Urban n=228	
Q12a	Below ground structure	Offset tank Unlined pit Lined pit	80% 11% 8%	Offset tank Piped sewerage	72% 21%
Q12b	Slab type	Pour flush Open hole wood slab	87% 12%	Pour flush	97%
Q12c	Wall material	Concrete/brick Thatch	66% 20%	Concrete/brick Galvanized steel Wood	67% 13% 12%
Q12d	Roof material	Galvanized steel Thatch	76% 14%	Galvanized steel Concrete Thatch	74% 7% 6%
Q13	Average distance from house to latrine	7.8 m		2.7 m	
Q21	Average age of latrine (time since installation)	4.4 years		5.1 years	
Q22	Median latrine cost (USD)	$115		$100	

Table 13: Costs of Common Latrine Types

Below ground	Slab type	Shelter walls	Shelter roof	Percentage of latrine owners	Median Cost (USD)
Rural (n=95)					
Offset tank	Pour flush	Concrete/brick	Galv. steel	60%	$150
Concrete rings	Pour flush	Thatch	Thatch	4%	$14
Unlined pit	Open hole in wooden slab	Thatch	Thatch	5%	$5
Urban (n=228)					
Offset tank	Pour flush	Concrete/brick	Concrete	4%	$150
Offset tank	Pour flush	Concrete/brick	Galv. steel	37%	$150
Piped sewer	Pour flush	Concrete/brick	Galv. steel	14%	$117
Offset tank	Pour flush	Galv. steel	Galv. steel	8%	$50
Offset tank	Pour flush	Wood	Galv. steel	7%	$38

Among the households with latrines, the most popular design in both rural and urban areas included an offset tank (most commonly constructed as a soak-away pit with concrete rings), a pour-flush slab, concrete/brick walls, and a galvanized steel roof. This is a high-end design with a median reported cost of $150. Lower cost options in rural areas—consisting of simplified shelters and/or a lower grade pit and slab—were not very common but cost less than 10% of the high-end design. In urban areas, a more diverse range of latrine designs are in common use with median reported costs ranging from $38 to $150.

Table 14: Defecation Location in Rural Areas

Q	Description	Latrine Owners, n=95		No Latrine, n=417	
		At home	Away from home	At home	Away from home
	Location where adult members of the HH usually go to defecate				
Q14a	On the ground	2%	43%	93%	80%
Q14b	In a water body	0%	1%	1%	0%
	In your own latrine	97%	-	-	-
	In a neighbour's latrine	0%	-	6%	-
	In a public latrine	0%	59%	0%	21%
	Location where child members of the HH usually go to defecate [1]				
Q14c	On the ground	9%	50%	94%	90%
Q14d	In a water body	0%	0%	0%	0%
	In your own latrine	91%	-	-	-
	In a neighbour's latrine	0%	-	4%	-
	In a public latrine	0%	50%	1%	9%

[1] Expressed as a percentage of all households that answered this question.

Table 15: Defecation Location in Urban Areas

Q	Description	Latrine Owners, n=228		No Latrine, n=162	
		At home	Away from home	At home	Away from home
	Location where adult members of the HH usually go to defecate				
Q14a	On the ground	0%	8%	68%	69%
Q14b	In a water body	0%	0%	1%	0%
	In your own latrine	100%	-	-	-
	In a neighbour's latrine	0%	-	27%	-
	In a public latrine	0%	93%	3%	32%
	Other	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Location where child members of the HH usually go to defecate [1]				
Q14c	On the ground	2%	26%	74%	77%
Q14d	In a water body	1%	1%	1%	0%
	In your own latrine	97%	-	-	-
	In a neighbour's latrine	0%	-	21%	-
	In a public latrine	1%	73%	3%	23%
	Other	0%	0%	0%	1%

[1] Expressed as a percentage of all households that answered this question.

Latrine owners in both rural and urban areas almost always use their latrine for defecation when at home and when away from home they typically use a public latrine or, as a second choice, the ground. Almost all non-latrine owners in rural areas reported that they usually defecate on the ground with only a small proportion having access to a neighbour's latrine. Among non-owners in urban areas, approximately two-thirds used the ground and one-third used a neighbour's latrine when at home or a public latrine when away. Children followed a pattern similar to the adults but with a greater tendency to defecate on the ground.

Virtually no one reported that they defecate in a water body. This may have been influenced by the fact that the survey took place in the latter half of the dry season (March) when many seasonal water bodies had dried up.

Table 16: Anal Cleansing Material

Q	Description	Rural		Urban	
		Latrine	No Lat	Latrine	No Lat
Q14g	Percentage of respondents who use the following anal cleansing materials				
	Water	87%	11%	100%	36%
	Leaves	25%	83%	1%	59%
	Paper	16%	21%	7%	12%
	Other	0%	1%	0%	0%

Water was the most common anal cleansing material among latrine owners and leaves among non-owners. The percentages in each column sum to more than 100% because some respondents reported more than one material. "Other" materials reported by rural households without latrines included soil lumps, straw, and wood sticks.

5.2.4 Latrine Perceptions

Table 17: Latrine Advantages

Q	Description	Rural		Urban	
		Latrine	No Lat	Latrine	No Lat
Q15	Percentage of respondents who identified the following advantages to owning a latrine (choices were not read to respondents and respondents could identify more than one advantage)				
	Improved hygiene/cleanliness	81%	71%	88%	70%
	More comfortable	66%	51%	71%	41%
	Improved health	73%	45%	59%	35%
	Improved safety	46%	42%	48%	45%
	Convenience/save time	49%	34%	44%	52%
	More privacy	41%	19%	38%	27%
	Improved status/prestige	16%	19%	11%	24%
	Other	6%	6%	0%	4%
	No advantages	1%	0%	0%	1%
	Don't know	0%	1%	0%	1%

The main benefits of latrine use mentioned by respondents included improved hygiene, comfort, health, safety, convenience, and privacy in that order. There was little difference between the order of benefits experienced by latrine owners and benefits perceived by non-owners. Seven respondents (two with latrines and five without) indicated a belief that latrines provide no advantages at all.

Table 18: Latrine Disadvantages

Q	Description	Rural		Urban	
		Latrine	No Lat	Latrine	No Lat
Q16	Percentage of respondents who identified the following disadvantages to owning a latrine (choices were not read to respondents and respondents could identify more than one disadvantage)				
	No disadvantages	77%	81%	83%	90%
	Bad smell	6%	5%	11%	4%
	Cost to maintain it	9%	5%	6%	1%
	Work to maintain it	5%	4%	5%	2%
	Attracts flies	1%	3%	4%	3%
	Other people come to use it	0%	3%	0%	0%
	Affects groundwater quality	1%	1%	0%	0%
	Other	6%	5%	11%	4%
	Don't know	3%	6%	0%	2%

The large majority of respondents believed that latrines do not pose any disadvantages. Smaller numbers expressed concerns over the bad smells and the cost/work for maintenance that they associated with latrines.

Table 19: Cost Perceptions

Q	Description	Rural		Urban	
		Latrine	No Lat	Latrine	No Lat
Q17	Percentage of respondents who claimed they could afford a latrine at the specified price either right away, at time of peak income, or after saving for less than 2 months				
	$100	29%	10%	26%	13%
	$80	39%	13%	34%	14%
	$60	43%	23%	45%	23%
	$40	61%	36%	54%	32%
	$20	65%	53%	62%	47%
	Average amount that respondents would expect to pay for the latrines pictured in Annex D.				
	Latrine A (low end)	$16	$12	$14	$8
	Latrine B (medium)	$42	$29	$41	$27
	Latrine C (high end)	$117	$78	$112	$67

As would be expected, the perceived ability of respondents to pay for a latrine increased with decreasing latrine cost. Approximately 10% of both rural and urban non-latrine owners could afford a $100 latrine while about 50% believed they could afford a $20 latrine. These percentages were similar for both rural and urban non-latrine owners, which supports the earlier observation (Q7, Section 5.2.1) that cash income distribution is similar for both rural and urban non-latrine owners.

With regard to the sample latrines A, B, and C pictured in Annex D, cost estimates made by latrine owners were consistently higher than estimates by non-latrine owners. The latrine-owner estimates for the high-end latrine (Latrine C) were similar to the actual amounts paid by latrine owners for similar latrine designs (Q22, Table 12) suggesting that latrine owners have a more realistic expectations regarding latrine costs.

5.2.5 Latrine Purchase Decision

Table 20: Reasons for Purchasing or Not Purchasing a Latrine

Q	Description	Rural		Urban	
		Latrine	No Lat	Latrine	No Lat
Q19	Percentage of respondents who identified the following reasons for purchasing a latrine (choices were not read to respondents and respondents could identify more than one reason)				
	Improved hygiene/cleanliness	83%	-	81%	-
	Improved health	67%	-	63%	-
	Convenience/save time	59%	-	57%	-
	Improved safety	53%	-	52%	-
	More privacy	46%	-	46%	-
	More comfortable	36%	-	32%	-
	Improved status/prestige	24%	-	15%	-
	Don't know	0%	-	0%	-
	Other	2%	-	0%	-
Q29	Percentage of respondents who identified the following reasons for not owning a latrine (choices were not read to respondents and respondents could identify more than one reason)				
	Too expensive/don't have enough money	-	95%	-	95%
	Other priorities come first	-	19%	-	30%
	Satisfied with current practice/don't see a need	-	4%	-	4%
	Have access to someone else's latrine already	-	2%	-	0%
	Lack information on where to purchase a latrine	-	2%	-	0%
	Don't know	-	1%	-	2%
	Other	-	0%	-	0%

The main selling point of latrines for purchasers was improved hygiene/cleanliness. This was followed by improved health, convenience, safety, privacy, and comfort in that order. The reasons for purchasing a latrine are very similar to the actual benefits received from latrine use (Table 17) except that "improved comfort" ranked higher as a benefit (2nd) than as a reason for purchase (6th). Cost was the primary obstacle to purchasing a latrine followed by the precedence of other priorities. Other obstacles were only rarely mentioned.

Table 21: Place of Purchase

Q	Description	Rural		Urban	
		Latrine	No Lat	Latrine	No Lat
Q20 Q26	Percentage of respondents who identified the following place(s) where they purchased their latrine or, in the case of non-latrine owners, where they would purchase a latrine if they decided to buy (choices were not read to respondents and respondents could identify more than one place)	[1]	[2]	[1]	[2]
	Local market dealers	67%	64%	83%	61%
	Local craftsman	11%	13%	13%	13%
	NGO	16%	12%	5%	12%
	Built it yourself	13%	11%	7%	9%
	Other villagers	1%	2%	1%	1%
	Health Center	1%	0%	0%	0%
	Commune Council	1%	0%	0%	1%
	Village Development Committee	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Village Health Worker	0%	0%	1%	0%
	Other	8%	6%	4%	12%
	Don't know	1%	15%	5%	16%

[1] Sum > 100% because some latrine owners purchased different latrine components from different locations.
[2] Sum > 100% because some non-owners identified more than one place where they might purchase a latrine.

Local market dealers were the most common source of latrines both in terms of actual practice and expectations of potential purchasers. Local craftsmen, NGOs, and the self-build option were the next choices. Other options were mentioned only rarely.

Table 22: Decision Participant

Q	Description	Rural		Urban	
		Latrine	No Lat	Latrine	No Lat
Q25	Percentage of respondents who have thought about or discussed purchasing a latrine	-	77%	-	76%
Q23 Q27	Percentage of respondents who said that the following people participated or, in the case of non-latrine owners, would participate in the decision to purchase a latrine.				
	Adult male in household	87%	87%	89%	86%
	Adult female in household	83%	83%	83%	85%
	Children in household	0%	1%	2%	0%
	Persons outside of household	2%	1%	1%	1%
	Don't know	1%	6%	2%	8%

Table 23: Purchase Arranger

Q	Description	Rural		Urban	
		Latrine	No Lat	Latrine	No Lat
Q24 Q28	Percentage of respondents who said that the following people arranged or, in the case of non-latrine owners, would arrange the latrine purchase (e.g., contact builder, negotiate price, purchase materials, check quality, etc.)				
	Adult male in household	15%	69%	52%	35%
	Adult female in household	11%	35%	31%	17%
	Children in household	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Persons outside of household	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Don't know	0%	6%	1%	3%

More than three-quarters of rural and urban non-latrine owners have considered a latrine purchase. In all cases, adult women and men were mentioned with equal frequency as participants in the purchase decision. Men, however, were approximately twice as likely to be the ones to arrange the purchase.

5.2.6 Information Channels

Table 24: Previous Sanitation Advice Received

Q	Description	Rural		Urban	
		Latrine	No Lat	Latrine	No Lat
Q30	Percentage of respondents stating that they had previously received the following sanitation messages (choices were not read to respondents and respondents could identify more than one message)				
	Drink safe water	80%	79%	78%	77%
	Use a latrine	66%	53%	61%	52%
	Wash hands/face/body	63%	60%	65%	62%
	Food hygiene	65%	60%	65%	56%
	Other	0%	0%	0%	1%
	None	14%	14%	19%	22%

The majority of respondents were aware of basic sanitation messages. The need to drink safe water was known by about 80% of all respondents while the other three messages (latrine use, washing, and food hygiene) were identified by about 50% to 65%. Latrine owners had slightly greater awareness than non-owners but the difference was small, as was the difference between rural and urban respondents.

Table 25: Source of Previous Sanitation Advice

Q	Description	Rural		Urban	
		Latrine	No Lat	Latrine	No Lat
Q31	Percentage of respondents who identified the following sources for previously received sanitation advice (choices were not read to respondents and respondents could identify more than one source)				
	TV	61%	50%	69%	55%
	Health Center	35%	41%	29%	34%
	Own family	35%	24%	43%	30%
	Radio	32%	32%	31%	30%
	NGO worker	32%	28%	18%	27%
	Village Health Worker	21%	19%	8%	18%
	Schools/teachers	13%	13%	14%	14%
	Commune Council	8%	13%	11%	20%
	Village Development Committee	3%	8%	9%	12%
	Physician/nurse/pharmacist	11%	6%	3%	2%
	Other villagers	5%	2%	6%	5%
	Wat/religious leaders	2%	1%	2%	1%
	Newspaper/magazine	4%	0%	0%	0%
	Billboard	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Other	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Don't know	0%	2%	1%	1%

The most common source of sanitation advice was TV, especially among latrine owners. This was followed by health centers, family members, radio, NGO workers, and village health workers. The rank order of the top five sources for all population groups was identical. To put these figures in perspective, among latrine owners, 90% own a radio and 61% own a television and among those who do not own latrines, 41% own a radio and 63% own a television.

Table 26: Trustworthiness of Sanitation Information Sources

Q	Description	Rural		Urban	
		Latrine	No Lat	Latrine	No Lat
Q32	Trustworthiness index [1] for each of the following sources of sanitation advice. Choices were read to respondents.				
	Health Center	78%	75%	74%	64%
	Physician	72%	69%	71%	51%
	NGO	72%	66%	70%	65%
	Own family	62%	59%	67%	55%
	Schools/teachers	51%	47%	53%	45%
	Village Health Worker	49%	47%	47%	31%
	Commune Council	41%	44%	47%	38%
	Village Development Committee	38%	36%	37%	27%
	Pharmacist	37%	28%	39%	22%
	Wat/religious leaders	33%	31%	38%	20%
	Nurse	32%	30%	37%	20%
	Other Villagers	23%	22%	37%	19%
	Local market dealers	7%	1%	14%	3%
	Local craftsman	4%	-2%	10%	-1%

[1] Percentage of respondents that rated the source as "very good" minus percentage of respondents that rated the source as "not good"

Respondents showed a high level of trust in Health Centers, NGOs, and physicians. The top six information sources were virtually identical for all population groups. Trust in market dealers and craftsmen was very low. (Note that the trustworthiness question addressed the trustworthiness of *people* as sources of information and thus media such as TV and radio were not included.)

Table 27: Media Habits

Q	Description	Rural		Urban	
		Latrine	No Lat	Latrine	No Lat
Q33	Percentage of respondents who stated that they listen to radio				
	Daily	49%	41%	50%	37%
	Rarely/Never	37%	52%	46%	54%
Q34	Percentage of respondents who stated that they watch TV				
	Daily	79%	56%	81%	65%
	Rarely/Never	13%	32%	12%	26%
Q35	Percentage of respondents who stated that they read newspapers				
	Daily	1%	0%	5%	2%
	Rarely/Never	85%	91%	80%	91%

TV is the most common mass media accessed by all population groups with both the highest percentage of daily viewers and the lowest number of rarely/never users. As expected, latrine owners had better access to TV and radio than non-owners. Among non-latrine owners, urban respondents had more access to TV while rural respondents indicated slightly better access to radio.

5.2.7 Disability

Approximately 1 in 25 households in rural areas and 1 in 30 households in urban areas had a disabled family member. Disabilities included missing or problem feet/legs (62%), missing or problem hands/arms (28%), vision problems (10%), muteness (7%), and mental health problems (3%). Percentages sum to more than 100% due to multiple disabilities of some people.

The percentage of disabled people requiring assistance to defecate was about twice as high in urban areas (~40%) as in rural areas (~20%). The percentage of disabled people using a device to assist in defecation was also much higher in urban areas (50 to 60%) than in rural areas (0 to 20%). Assistance devices included mainly canes (55%) and bedpans (27%).

Table 28: Disability and Sanitation

Q	Description	Rural		Urban	
		Latrine	No Lat	Latrine	No Lat
Q36	Percentage of households with a disabled family member (out of total respondent households)	4%	4%	2%	5%
Q39	Percentage of disabled people who require assistance to defecate (out of total number of disabled people)	25%	19%	40%	37%
Q40	Percentage of disabled people who use a device to assist in defecation (out of total number of disabled people)	0%	20%	60%	50%

5.3 Special Case Villages

The special case villages were included in the study under the hypothesis that their previous participation in a Community Led Total Sanitation (see Box 1) process may have influenced their knowledge, attitudes, and practice related to sanitary latrines. Thus, only questions related to knowledge, attitudes and practice have been summarized in Annex K. The special case village sample includes a total of 37 respondents from two villages, one in Kompong Speu and the other in Siem Reap. These were both rural villages and as such statistics for the special village sample are compared with the total rural sample population in the following discussion.

Box 1: Community Led Total Sanitation

Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) is an approach which aims to mobilize communities to completely eliminate open defecation. This is achieved through participatory facilitation and community led analysis and action. No hardware subsidies or instructions for latrine construction are provided. A facilitator raises awareness of the implications of open defecation and the links with ill health and facilitates any subsequent community actions. Community initiative and innovations are encouraged. With effective facilitation, CLTS can lead to significant decreases in the number of cases of diarrhea and dysentery in a period of weeks to months.

CLTS was introduced to Cambodia in 2004 by Concern Worldwide. Subsequent trials by the Ministry of Rural Development and UNICEF in Kompong Speu and Kompong Thom resulted in the approach being adopted by several organizations and extended to other provinces. Initial results at the time of this writing have been encouraging. Several villages have declared themselves open defecation free (ODF) and more than 1,300 households have built toilets – all without any material subsidies.

5.3.1 Consumer Profile

Table 29: Demographics in Special Case Villages

Q	Description	Special Case Villages	
		Latrine n=21*	No Latrine n=16*
Q1	Average HH size	4.9	5.6
Q1b	Percentage of people (out of all people in respondent HHs) that are under 5 years old	5.1%	2.1%
Q1c	Percentage of female-headed HHs	10%	31%

* Unless noted otherwise, sample sizes (n) for all Special Case Villages are as indicated here

Demographic characteristics of the special case sample are similar to that of the greater rural sample (see Table 2). The special case sample has a much higher percentage of latrine ownership with 57% of respondents owning latrines in the special case sample compared with 19% in the total rural sample.

Table 30: Incidence of Diarrhea in Special Case Villages

Q	Description	Special Case Villages	
		Latrine	No Latrine
Q1e	Percentage out of all people in respondents HHs that had at least one case of diarrhea in the past 2 weeks	6%	7%
Q1e	Percentage of under-5s (out of all under-5s) that had at least one case of diarrhea in the past 2 weeks	20%	25%

Special village respondents who owned latrines had a slightly lower incidence of diarrhea for adult household members and a higher incidence of diarrhea cases for under-fives. Cases of diarrhea for adults appears to be much higher in the special case samples than the total rural sample and slightly lower for under-5s (see
Table **3**).

5.3.2 Current Sanitation Practice

Table 31: Description of Existing Latrines in Special Case Villages

Q	Description	Special Case Villages n=37	
Q12a	Below ground structure	Unlined pit Offset tank	81% 19%
Q12b	Slab type	Open hole-wooden slab Pour flush	81% 19%
Q12c	Wall material	Thatch Concrete/brick Galvanized steel Salvaged material	67% 19% 5% 5%
Q12d	Roof material	Thatch Galvanized steel No roof	67% 29% 5%
Q13	Average distance from house to latrine (m)		7.8m
Q21	Average age of latrine (time since installation)		1.3 years
Q22	Average cost of latrine (USD)		$79

Table 32: Costs of Common Latrine Types in Special Case Villages

Below ground	Slab type	Shelter walls	Shelter roof	Percentage of latrine owners	Median Cost (USD)
(n=21)					
Offset tank Unlined pit	Pour flush Open hole in wooden slab	Concrete/brick Thatch	Galv. steel Thatch	19% 57%	$250 $12

Among households with latrines the most common design included an unlined pit, open holed-wooden slab, and thatched walls and roof. This design is simpler than those owned by rural households in the total population sample, who typically have offset tanks, pour flushes, concrete walls and galvanized steel roofs (see Table 12). On average, the latrines owned by the special village respondents were newer than those of the rural households in the total survey population, 1.3 years compared to 4.3 years. The latrines owned by the special village respondents were also less expensive than the rural households in the total survey population's latrines, although only slightly so ($117 compared with $127). The age and simple nature of the special village latrines is understandable in the context of the CLTS projects which provides no subsidy for latrine construction but encourages people to mobilize their own resources. As a result, more people appear to have constructed their own latrines using basic

materials. However, it is surprising that the special village latrines were only slightly less expensive, given their more basic design and materials.

Table 33: Defecation Location in Special Case Villages

Q	Description	Latrine		No Latrine	
		Home	Away	Home	Away
	Location where adult members of the HH usually go to defecate				
Q14a	On the ground	5%	38%	100%	63%
Q14b	In a water body	0%	0%	0%	0%
	In your own latrine	100%	-	-	-
	In a neighbour's latrine	0%	-	0%	-
	In a public latrine	0%	71%	0%	44%
	Location where child members of the HH usually go to defecate				
Q14c	On the ground	18%	76%	100%	100%
Q14d	In a water body	0%	0%	0%	0%
	In your own latrine	82%	-	-	-
	In a neighbour's latrine	0%	-	0%	-
	In a public latrine	0%	24%	0%	14%

Adults in the special villages have a higher likelihood of using a public latrine when away from home than rural adults in the total population sample – this is the case for both latrine and non latrine owners (see Table 14). When at home, defecation location for the special village respondents is similar to rural respondents in the total population sample.

5.3.3 Latrine Perceptions

Table 34: Latrine Advantages in Special Case Villages

Q	Description	Special Case Villages	
		Latrine	No Latrine
Q15	Percentage of respondents (out of all respondents) who identified the following advantages to owning a latrine (choices were not read to respondents and respondents could identify more than one advantage)		
	More comfortable	90%	88%
	Improved hygiene/cleanliness	76%	69%
	Improved safety	76%	50%
	Improved health	67%	31%
	More privacy	24%	13%
	Convenience/save time	14%	6%
	Improved status/prestige	5%	0%
	No advantages	0%	0%
	Don't know	0%	13%
	Other	0%	0%

No respondents felt that there were no advantages to using a latrine. In terms of preference, the special village respondents felt that latrines were more comfortable, that they improved hygiene and cleanliness, improved safety, and improved health, in that order. This is a similar range and order of advantages as those in the total rural sample (Table 17). Improved status or prestige was ranked higher by non owners in the greater rural sample than in the special village sample. This is possibly due to the fact that the higher prevalence of latrines makes ownership more commonplace with less prestige value.

Table 35: Latrine Disadvantages in Special Case Villages

Q	Description	Special Case Villages	
		Latrine	No Latrine
Q16	Percentage of respondents (out of all respondents) who identified the following disadvantages to owning a latrine (choices were not read to respondents and respondents could identify more than one disadvantage)		
	No disadvantages	67%	69%
	Bad smell	33%	6%
	Attracts flies	10%	6%
	Cost to maintain it	0%	0%
	Work to maintain it	0%	6%
	Other people come to use it	0%	0%
	Affects groundwater quality	0%	0%
	Don't know	0%	13%
	Other	0%	0%

Most of the special village respondents found no disadvantage to latrine ownership. However, compared to the general rural population group (Table 18), more of them were able to identify disadvantages, including bad smells and flies. This could be due to the higher proportion of low-end latrines owned in the special case sample, especially the lower prevalence of pour-flush slabs, and/or a higher awareness among respondents of the advantages and disadvantages of latrine ownership gained through the CLTS projects.

Table 36: Cost Perceptions in Special Case Villages

Q	Description	Special Case Villages	
		Latrine	No Latrine
Q17	Percentage of respondents (out of all respondents) who claimed they could afford a latrine at the specified price (USD) either right away, at a time of peak income, or after saving for less than 2 months		
	$100	15%	6%
	$80	15%	6%
	$60	29%	6%
	$40	38%	32%
	$20	53%	56%
Q18	Average amount that respondents would expect to pay for the latrines pictured in Annex D		
	Latrine A (low end)	$10	$7
	Latrine B (medium)	$23	$13
	Latrine C (high end)	$93	$32

As expected, and as observed in the greater rural sample, the perceived ability of special village respondents to pay for a latrine decreases with increasing latrine cost. A little more than half of latrine owners and non-owners reported that they could afford to purchase a $20 latrine, while 15% of latrine owners and 6% of non latrine owners could afford a $100 latrine. Special village respondents generally indicated a lower ability to pay for latrines than rural respondents in the total study population (see Table 19). Furthermore, special village respondents had notably lower expectations of price than rural respondents in the total study population. This may be due to the fact that the special case villages are more likely to own lower-end latrines, where materials may have been salvaged locally with little interaction with commercial latrine makers and retailers. Furthermore, as mentioned previously, the CLTS projects focused on the cessation of open defecation within the village. There was no emphasis on latrine technology, construction, or purchase and it would not necessarily be expected for respondents to have a greater awareness of these issues after taking part in the CLTS projects.

5.3.4 Latrine Purchase Decision

Table 37: Reasons for Purchasing or Not Purchasing a Latrine in Special Case Villages

Q	Description	Special Case Villages	
		Latrine	No Latrine
Q19	Percentage of respondents (out of all respondents with latrines) who identified the following reasons for purchasing a latrine (choices were not read to respondents and respondents could identify more than one reason)		
	Improved hygiene/cleanliness	67%	-
	Improved health	62%	-
	More privacy	38%	-
	Improved safety	38%	-
	Convenience/save time	33%	-
	More comfortable	14%	-
	Improved status/prestige	10%	-
	Don't know	0%	-
	Other	0%	-
Q29	Percentage of respondents (out of all respondents without latrines) who identified the following reasons for not owning a latrine (choices were not read to respondents and respondents could identify more than one reason)		
	Too expensive/don't have enough money	-	88%
	Satisfied with current practice/don't see a need	-	6%
	Have access to someone else's latrine already	-	0%
	Lack information on where to purchase a latrine	-	0%
	Other priorities come first	-	0%
	Don't know	-	13%
	Other	-	0%

The majority of respondents purchased a latrine for reasons of improved hygiene, health, safety, privacy, and convenience. This closely mirrors the responses from the total survey population (Table 20). The primary obstacle for respondents in the special villages to purchasing a latrine was the same as that for the total survey population, that of expense. Other obstacles were rarely mentioned.

5.4 Focus Group Discussions

Focus Group discussions were held with one rural and one urban group in each of the study provinces to provide a deeper understanding of respondents' perceptions of sanitation and latrine use. In total, six focus group discussions were held with a total of 44 participants (Annex I). Each group had eight participants, except for the Kandal rural focus group, which had only four participants due to a miscommunication regarding meeting time. Participants were selected after the questionnaire interviews had taken place and were chosen based on the Survey Team's assessment of their specific interest, knowledge and ability to contribute to a group discussion. All discussions were lead by the same Facilitator using a discussion guideline for greater consistency. The discussion guideline is included in Annex E and discussion summary tables are presented in Annex F.

5.4.1 Attitude towards Latrines

All focus group participants felt that using a latrine was part of good sanitation and health practices. Identified advantages of having a latrine were very similar across the six groups and there was little difference between urban and rural responses. Furthermore, advantages identified followed an order of preference similar to the household questionnaire results (Table 17).

Advantages of latrines according to Focus Group Participants included:

- Good sanitation
- Convenient- saves time having to walk to paddy field

- Good for guests
- Provides privacy for family

The majority of respondents said that they felt inconvenienced when visiting the houses of friends and family without a latrine. They felt that it was awkward and that they would not stay long and return home quickly. This sentiment was particularly strong amongst those who already owned latrines. However, some rural respondents said that as they were accustomed to not having a latrine, and that it was the norm amongst their family and friends, it did not affect them.

5.4.2 Current Practice

Respondents who do not have a latrine said that they went to the rice field to defecate; some urban respondents also said that they use their neighbors latrine. Rural respondents said that a latrine is sometimes available in town, at the pagoda and at schools. Many respondents noted that it was difficult in rainy season when the rice fields flood. In general, participants were shy about using rice fields and were embarrassed when visitors came. Urban respondents also pointed out the difficulty in finding appropriate places to defecate where there is little forest or rice paddies.

Respondents who did not have latrines said that this was not because they did not want a latrine, but because they did not have enough money. Many of these respondents said that they have a temporary pit during wet season as the rice fields flood. The great majority of respondents who did not have a latrine said that this had been the case since 1979 (the end of the Khmer Rouge era).

Focus Groups were shown pictures of three types of latrine (see Annex D) and asked whether they would build a temporary latrine (image-A). Respondents said they do not want a latrine like image-A, as it is not good or attractive. They said they would prefer to wait for a better option. One rural Svay Rieng participant said "If we built the latrine in image-A, it seems useless as it can be used for a short time only. It will be removed immediately when have enough money to buy better latrine."

Many respondents who did have latrines said that they were not satisfied with their latrine as it was temporary or did not have all the characteristics they wanted. Once again, this was due to not having enough money to improve their latrine. Urban respondents said that they built their latrine because they live in town and there is no open space or rice fields in which to defecate. Some respondents said that they were shy to keep using the rice field and one said that as his parents were becoming older he wanted a latrine for their and his family's convenience.

5.4.3 "Ideal Latrines" and Price Perceptions

Conceptions of the "ideal latrine" differed amongst rural and urban groups. The table below lists the different characteristics identified by area.

Table 38: Ideal Latrine Characteristics

	R1 preferred by most rural respondents	**R2** preferred by some rural respondents	**U1** preferred by most non Phnom Penh urban respondents	**U2** preferred by Phnom Penh respondents
Below ground structure	Concrete lined pit	Offset tank	Offset tank	Concrete lined pit, or sewage pipe
Pan	Ceramic water seal	Concrete	Water seal	Water seal
Walls	Concrete	Brick	Brick	Brick
Roof	Tile/fibro		Tile	Tile
Extras	Water basin		Water basin and shower	Ceramic floor
Perceived cost	$200	$150-$200	$500-$700	$150-$200

When asked what they thought their 'ideal latrine' would cost, the majority of rural respondents thought that the *R1* latrine would cost 200 USD and the *R2* latrine would cost $150 to $250 USD. There was a significant difference in price perceptions among urban respondents, who felt that their

'ideal latrine' would cost much more than rural respondents. The *U1* latrine was thought to cost $500 by the majority of respondents, although three respondents in Siem Reap who had chosen this latrine differed and thought $600 to $700 USD. The Phnom Penh focus group thought that their *U2* latrine would cost $150 to $200 USD, although one respondent disagreed and said that as his current latrine cost him $250 that a *U2* latrine would be much more than this.

5.4.4 Attitudes towards Subsidization

Table 39: Ability to Pay for Ideal Latrine

Cost of Ideal Latrine	Response
$100	Yes, immediately (7 responses) After one year of saving (majority) After 3 to 6 months of saving (some) No, not enough money (4 responses)
$50	Yes, within one week (majority) After 3 to 4 months of saving (some) No, not enough money (3 responses)
$25	Yes (all)

Respondents were asked that if their ideal latrine was on special or subsidized so that it cost $100 would they be able and willing to buy this latrine. The majority of respondents said they would buy this latrine but not straight away, they would need time to save. Many respondents said that they would need up to a year to save; some respondents said that they could purchase this latrine within three to six months. In total, seven respondents said that they would buy this latrine immediately and four respondents said they would not buy this latrine at all as they did not have enough money.

Groups were then asked whether their responses would change if the cost of the latrine was reduced further to $50. The majority of participants said they would purchase this latrine within the week, but that they would need to see this latrine before purchasing. Some respondents still said that they would need three to four months to save for this purchase and a few respondents said they could not pay $50 but could purchase if it was for $25.

The participants were told a story about an NGO that built latrines for villagers in Kratie. A few months after the latrines were built the villagers stopped using them due to difficulties carrying water. All focus groups said that they would continue to use the latrine despite difficulty. Some village chiefs in the focus groups also provided examples from their experiences. They highlighted the importance of latrines being privately owned, proper education regarding use and maintenance being provided and selection of only villagers who are willing and have the money to take part. One Rural Svay Rieng village chief said: "It is a bad habit in Cambodian rural areas that many villagers want to get everything free from an NGO".

5.4.5 Purchasing Decisions

It was agreed among all focus groups that they would discuss the decision to buy a latrine with their family before purchasing to avoid any potential conflict within their families. It was generally felt that the wife and husband should go to the market together, the wife to bargain for the latrine components and the husband to assess the quality. Although some respondents said that the husband could go to the market by himself. This was particularly the case for the Phnom Penh group who believed that it was a waste of time for both husband and wife to go together. All groups agreed that the husband, and perhaps children, would implement the project. Although some conceded that where it was a very big job the wife would also assist.

All focus groups agreed that they would consult neighbors who had already purchased latrines. They would ask how to build a latrine and the best locations to purchase. However, most respondents said that they would make their decision based on price and not necessarily follow neighbor's recommendation. In Phnom Penh, it was felt that all latrine makers provide the same service.

Most respondents who already own latrines said that they bought the materials from the market (not necessarily buying all components from the same retailer) and then built the latrine by themselves. Some respondents, especially those in Phnom Penh, hired a mason to build their latrine.

Respondents were asked if they might spend more than they planned if, when arriving at the store, they saw materials of better quality but higher price. The majority said that they would not buy these materials, as they did not have enough money to buy a more expensive option or they needed to stick to the plan as agreed by their family. Five respondents from the rural focus groups said that they would consider purchasing these materials if they were of a higher quality and the price was only slightly higher.

5.4.6 Advertising and Information Regarding Latrines

Table 40: Who is Best Suited to Educate Villagers about Latrines and Health?

Rural	Urban
Village Chiefs, elders and pagoda leaders	Television
Physicians	NGOs and physicians
Health workers and civil servants	Village chiefs and commune councilors

When asked who is best suited to educate villagers about latrines and health, rural groups felt that village chiefs, respected elders and pagoda leaders could educate villagers. They also felt that physicians could conduct direct training in villages. Some rural respondents felt that health workers and civil servants could provide this education, but that it was important that programs were followed up otherwise villagers would not implement teachings.

Urban groups felt that television was the best source for health education. They also suggested NGOs and physicians to educate villagers directly and also village chiefs and commune councilors. There was agreement that masons/builders would not be appropriate as people would not trust their motives; as soon as an education program is perceived to have commercial aims it will not be trusted.

When asked about who would be most suitable to perform in television and radio education programs there was a clear split between Phnom Penh groups and the other focus groups. The Phnom Penh group believed that popular comedians would be best; they felt these comedians could attract large audiences and enable learning about health in a fun way. Another focus groups felt strongly that audiences would not believe comedians and TV stars and that real people were best to perform in these programs. A commonly expressed opinion was captured by one urban, Siem Reap participant: "Audiences will believe when ordinary people perform because it seems to show a real situation." One rural respondent suggested children should be actors, as they are most vulnerable to diseases and another conceded that comedians could perform but they must wear physicians dress to be believed.

Rural focus groups emphasized that the message must be clear and simple, otherwise viewers will not understand the educational message. In the rural Siem Reap focus group, it was felt by some that it was not a good idea to use television to broadcast these messages as many people do not have access to television and have low education, as such they need to listen to trainers directly.

5.4.7 Media Habits

The majority of respondents said that they watch television, with CTN clearly the most popular channel. Participants said that they usually watch television at noon and in the evening. Most participants listen to radio, with peak listening times at noon and evening. Some respondents indicated they do not listen to radio due to broken radio sets or a preference for television. Almost all participants do not read newspapers or magazines as they are too expensive and they do not have enough time. One Siem Reap participant said it is "useless to advertise in magazines as there are very few people who read magazines in Siem Reap."

6 CONCLUSIONS

This study confirms the prior expectation that latrine owners tend to be better-off than non-owners. This is evident in survey results showing that latrine owners tend to have higher net annual cash incomes, more assets, better roofs on their houses, better access to improved water sources, and larger landholdings that are more likely to be titled and less likely to be subject to annual flooding (Table 4 - Table 10). Latrine owners also reported a willingness to pay higher amounts for a latrine (Table 19). Furthermore, in comparison with latrine owners, non-owners tend to have less education and include a higher proportion of female-headed households. Household size is similar for both owners and non-owners, but non-owner households tend to have a younger average age and more children under the age of five (Table 2).

Although cost is the obstacle most commonly cited for not yet owning a latrine (Table 20), it is clear that it is not the only barrier to latrine ownership. Firstly, latrine ownership exists among the poorest quintile of the survey sample and non-ownership is common among those in the highest quintile (Table 8). Thus, some very poor households have managed to purchase a latrine while many better-off households have not done the same. Secondly, about 50% of non-owners claimed that they can afford a $20 latrine, which is more than the average perceived cost of a low-end latrine (Table 19). These points imply that many non-owners (rich ones certainly, and likely some poor ones also) can afford a low-end latrine but have not yet purchased one. Obstacles other than cost must therefore be playing a role in the overall low level of latrine coverage.

One such obstacle, as noted in the focus group discussions, is an unwillingness to invest in low-end latrines, which are considered unattractive and likely to last only a short time. There appears to be a strong cultural perception of an "ideal latrine" consisting of an offset tank, pour-flush pan, and solid walls and roof. A large majority of existing latrines fit this description (Table 12) and the preference for this latrine type was confirmed, with some variations, in the focus-group discussions. This perception is reinforced by the prevalence of the "ideal" design among existing latrines and the lack of alternatives for people to see in the marketplace and in use. Focus group participants expressed a reluctance to purchase anything less than the ideal latrine, preferring instead to wait until they could afford a better latrine. High-end expectations appear to be clashing with low ability to pay resulting in delayed purchase decisions. It may be possible to overcome this obstacle through introduction and demonstration of lower cost but acceptable design alternatives.

The survey results indicated a generally high level of awareness of hygiene issues. The majority of respondents (60-80%) were able to name basic sanitation messages, with little difference between latrine owners and non-owners or rural and urban respondents (Table 24). Hygiene awareness translated into hygienic practice in the case of water treatment, with the majority of respondents (68-95%) reporting that they treated their drinking water sometimes or always (Table 11). If hygiene awareness leads to improved water treatment behaviours, why then does it not lead to improved sanitation behaviours in most cases? Further investigation of the conceptual links between hygiene, health, and latrine use may yield a better understanding.

The perceived advantages of latrine use reported by non-owners and owners were nearly identical with hygiene/cleanliness, comfort, health, convenience, safety, and privacy all being mentioned by at least a third of respondents (Table 17). These reported advantages were also very similar to the motivations for purchasing a latrine (Table 20). This suggests that non-owners have a good understanding and realistic expectations of the benefits they are likely to receive if they purchase a latrine. The prominent ranking of hygiene and health is in contrast to a previous study in Cambodia in which they ranked lower as perceived benefits and motivations for building a latrine.[4]

A number of differences were noted between the general rural population and the two special case villages that had been through a Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) process. Households in the special villages were more likely to own lower-end latrines (Table 31), respondents estimated lower costs for latrine designs (Table 36), latrine owners were able to identify more disadvantages to latrine

[4] Mukherjee, N., *Learning What Works for Sanitation: Revisiting Sanitation Successes in Cambodia*, WSP-EAP, July 2002

ownership (Table 35), and there was a greater tendency for adults to use latrines when away from home (Table 33). These differences are consistent with the CLTS process, which raises awareness about sanitation issues and encourages communities end open defecation using their own resources without any hardware subsidies.

ANNEX A: VILLAGE LEVEL QUESTIONNAIRE (ENGLISH)

Sanitation Demand Survey
Village Information Questionnaire

	Questionnaire number										
	Village Name										
	Commune Name										
	District Name										
	Province Name										
	Interview Team	1. 2. 3.									
	Person(s) interviewed to fill in this questionnaire										
	Date of Village Visit	Arrive									
		Depart									
			d	*d*	*m*	*m*	*y*	*y*			

No	Question	Coding	Skip
Q1	Number of households in village	_____ Households	
Q2a	Number of people in village	_____ Women	
Q2b		_____ Men	
Q2c		_____ Total	
Q3	Number of latrines in the village	_____ Latrines	
Q4a	Number of latrine owners interviewed	_____ Latrine owners	
Q4b	Number of non latrine owners interviewed	_____ Non-latrine owners	
Q5a	Distance to nearest commune level market	_____ km	
Q5b	Distance to nearest district level market	_____ km	
Q5b	Distance to nearest province level market	_____ km	

No	Question	Coding	Skip
Q6a	Has there ever been an NGO project active in this village?	Yes ..... ☐ No..... ☐	➔ **End**
Q6b	Which NGO (or NGOs)?	_____	
Q6c	What type of development activities did the project(s) include? *[check all that apply]*	Drinking water supply ..... ☐ Sanitation ..... ☐ Health..... ☐ Education ..... ☐ Agriculture..... ☐ Community organization..... ☐ Human rights ..... ☐ Enterprise development..... ☐ Disaster relief..... ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐	
Q6d	Year NGO activities started	_____	
Q6e	Are NGO activities still ongoing?	Yes ..... ☐ No..... ☐	
Q6e	Year NGO activities ended	_____	

Other Comments:

ANNEX B: HOUSEHOLD LEVEL QUESTIONNAIRE (ENGLISH)

Sanitation Demand Survey
Household Questionnaire

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION

Village name		Questionnaire number	
Commune name		Respondent name	
District name		Respondent age	
Province name		Respondent sex	☐ M/F ☐
Interviewer name		Date of Interview	dd _____ mm_____ 2006

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

	Q1a	Q1b	Q1c	Q1d	Q1e
No	Relation to household head	Age	Sex	Years of Education	How many times has this person had diarrhea in the past 2 weeks?
1	Household head		☐ M/F ☐		
2			☐ M/F ☐		
3			☐ M/F ☐		
4			☐ M/F ☐		
5			☐ M/F ☐		
6			☐ M/F ☐		
7			☐ M/F ☐		
8			☐ M/F ☐		
9			☐ M/F ☐		
10			☐ M/F ☐		

SOCIOECONOMIC

No	Question	Coding	Skip
Q2a	Do you own agricultural land? ?	Yes ..... ☐ No..... ☐	➔ **Q3a**
Q2b	How much agricultural land area did your household own in the last 12 months?	_____ hectares	
Q3a	Do you own your residential land?	Yes ..... ☐ No..... ☐	➔ **Q3c**
Q3b	Do you have official title for your residential land?	Yes ..... ☐ No..... ☐	

Q3c	Is your residential land flooded regularly	Never ☐ Sometimes ☐ Every year ☐	
Q4	Roof construction material *[Check one. If more than one roof material is used, choose material that covers the largest area]*	Concrete ☐ Fibrous cement ☐ Galvanized steel ☐ Tiles ☐ Thatch ☐ Plastic sheet ☐ Salvaged material ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐	
Q5	Does your household own any of the following items? *[Check all that apply]*	Plough ☐ Harrow/rake ☐ Ox-cart ☐ Semi tractor (ko yun) ☐ Tractor ☐ Manual water pump ☐ Engine-powered water pump ☐ Rice mill ☐ Threshing machine ☐ Cattle/oxen/buffalo ☐ Pigs ☐ Car ☐ Motorcycle ☐ Bicycle ☐ Row boat ☐ Motor boat ☐ Telephone/cell phone ☐ Video/DVD player ☐ Television ☐ Radio/stereo ☐ Sofa set ☐ Dining set ☐ Air conditioner ☐ Sewing machine ☐ Generator ☐ Refrigerator ☐ Electric fan ☐	
Q6	What items did you spend money on in the last 12 months? *[Rank all items from 9 to 1. The largest annual expense is 9, the second largest is 8, and so on. If there was no expenditure enter zero.]*	Food _____ Health care _____ Education _____ Housing _____ Clothing _____ Agricultural inputs _____ Productive assets _____ Consumer goods _____ Ceremonies/gifts _____	

Q7	What was your cash income from all household members and from all sources in the past 12 months? *[Fill in net annual income (riels) from each source]*	Selling rice ..... _____R Selling non-rice crops.... _____R Selling animal products . _____R Farm labour..... _____R Non-farm labour ..... _____R Business/trading..... _____R Salary ..... _____R Gifts from non-household members ..... _____R Other ..... _____R	
Q8	In what month(s) do you have the highest income? *[Check all that apply]*	January ..... ☐ February ..... ☐ March ..... ☐ April ..... ☐ May ..... ☐ June ..... ☐ July ..... ☐ August ..... ☐ September ..... ☐ November..... ☐ December ..... ☐ None, income is constant throughout the year..... ☐	

WATER SUPPLY

Q9a	What is your main source of <u>domestic water</u> in the <u>wet</u> season? *[Domestic water includes water for drinking, washing and other household uses]* *[Check one <u>main</u> source only]*	Rainwater ..... ☐ River/stream (tonle/o)..... ☐ Pond (srah)..... ☐ Lake (boeung)..... ☐ Tube well ..... ☐ Unlined open well..... ☐ Lined open well with no cover..... ☐ Lined open well with cover..... ☐ Water vendor ..... ☐ Bottled water..... ☐ Piped water ..... ☐	
Q9b	What is your main source of <u>domestic water</u> in the <u>dry</u> season? *[Check one <u>main</u> source only]*	Rainwater ..... ☐ River/stream (tonle/o)..... ☐ Pond (srah)..... ☐ Lake (boeung)..... ☐ Tube well ..... ☐ Unlined open well..... ☐ Lined open well with no cover..... ☐ Lined open well with cover..... ☐ Water vendor ..... ☐ Bottled water..... ☐ Piped water ..... ☐	

Q10a	Do you treat your drinking water?	Always ..... ☐ Sometimes..... ☐ Never..... ☐	➔ **Q11**
Q10b	What method do you use to treat your drinking water?	Boil..... ☐ Filter..... ☐ Chemical ..... ☐ Other ..... ☐	

LATRINE USE

Q11	Do you own a latrine?	Yes ..... ☐ No..... ☐	➔ **Q14a**
Q12a	What kind of below ground structure does your latrine have? *[Check one]*	Unlined pit ..... ☐ Concrete rings..... ☐ Offset tank ..... ☐ Piped sewerage ..... ☐ Other ..... ☐ Don't know ..... ☐	
Q12b	What kind of slab does your latrine have? *[Check one]*	Open hole – wooden slab ..... ☐ Open hole – concrete slab ..... ☐ Pour flush..... ☐ "Western" toilet bowl..... ☐ Other ..... ☐	
Q12c	What kind of shelter walls does your latrine have? *[Check one. If more than one wall material is used, choose material that covers the largest area]*	Concrete/brick..... ☐ Fibrous cement ..... ☐ Galvanized steel..... ☐ Wood..... ☐ Thatch ..... ☐ Plastic sheet ..... ☐ Salvaged material ..... ☐ No walls ..... ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐	
Q12d	What kind of shelter roof does your latrine have? *[Check one. If more than one roof material is used, choose material that covers the largest area]*	Concrete..... ☐ Fibrous cement ..... ☐ Galvanized steel..... ☐ Tiles..... ☐ Thatch ..... ☐ Plastic sheet ..... ☐ Salvaged material ..... ☐ No roof..... ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐	
Q13	How far is the latrine from your house?	_____ meters	

Q14a	Where do adult members of this household usually go to defecate when at home?	On the ground ..... ☐ In a water body ..... ☐ In your own latrine ..... ☐ In a neighbour's latrine..... ☐ In a public latrine..... ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐	
Q14b	Where do adult members of this household usually go to defecate when away from home?	On the ground ..... ☐ In a water body ..... ☐ In a public latrine..... ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐	
Q14c	Where do children in this household usually go to defecate when at home?	On the ground ..... ☐ In a water body ..... ☐ In your own latrine ..... ☐ In a neighbour's latrine..... ☐ In a public latrine..... ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐	
Q14d	Where do children in this household usually go to defecate when away from home?	On the ground ..... ☐ In a water body ..... ☐ In a public latrine..... ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐	
Q14e	*[If children defecate in a different place than adults]* Why do children use a different place than adults?	_____	
Q14f	*[If there is an infant in the household]* Where do you dispose of infant feces?	On the ground ..... ☐ In a water body ..... ☐ In your own latrine ..... ☐ In a neighbour's latrine..... ☐ In a public latrine..... ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐	
Q14g	What do members of this household normally use to clean their anus after defecating?	Water..... ☐ Leaves ..... ☐ Paper ..... ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐	

LATRINE PERCEPTIONS

Q15	*[If respondent owns a latrine]* What are the <u>advantages</u> of owning your own latrine? *[If respondent does not own a latrine]* What do you think would be the <u>advantages</u> of owning your own latrine? *[Do not read options; check all that apply]*	Improved hygiene/cleanliness ..... ☐ Improved health ..... ☐ More privacy ..... ☐ More comfortable ..... ☐ Convenience/save time ..... ☐ Improved safety ..... ☐ Improved status/prestige ..... ☐ No advantages ..... ☐ Don't know ..... ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐	
Q16	*[If respondent owns a latrine]* What are the <u>disadvantages</u> of owning your own latrine? *[If respondent does not own a latrine]* What do you think would be the <u>disadvantages</u> of owning your own latrine? *[Do not read options; check all that apply]*	Bad smell ..... ☐ Attracts flies ..... ☐ Cost to maintain it ..... ☐ Work to maintain it ..... ☐ Other people come to use it ..... ☐ Affects groundwater quality ..... ☐ No disadvantages ..... ☐ Don't know ..... ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐	

Q17 Can you afford to buy a latrine at the following prices? *[Check one box for each price]*

Price	Can afford anytime	Can afford at time of peak income (e.g., after harvest)	Can afford by saving for 2 months or less	Can afford by saving for more than 2 months	Can never afford
$100					
$80					
$60					
$40					
$20					

Q18	*[Show respondent picture of four types of latrines]** How much would you expect to pay for these latrines?	Latrine type A ..... _____R Latrine type B ..... _____R Latrine type C ..... _____R	

*See Annex D

LATRINE PURCHASE

	[Does the respondent have a latrine?]	Yes ..... ☐ No..... ☐	➔ **Q19** ➔ **Q25**
Q19	What made you decide to purchase a latrine? *[Do not read options; check all that apply]*	Improved hygiene/cleanliness..... ☐ Improved health..... ☐ More privacy..... ☐ More comfortable ..... ☐ Convenience/save time..... ☐ Improved safety ..... ☐ Improved status/prestige..... ☐ Don't know ..... ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐	
Q20	Where did you purchase/receive your latrine? *[Do not read options; check all that apply]*	NGO..... ☐ Health Center..... ☐ Commune Council..... ☐ Village Development Committee.. ☐ Village Health Worker ..... ☐ Local craftsman ..... ☐ Local market dealers..... ☐ Other villagers ..... ☐ Built it yourself..... ☐ Don't know ..... ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐	
Q21	When did you purchase your latrine?	_____ year	
Q22	How much did you pay for your latrine? *[Enter value in Riel or US$]*	Riel..... _____R US Dollars ..... _____$ Don't know ..... ☐	
Q23	Who participated in the decision to purchase your latrine? *[Check all that apply]*	Adult male in household..... ☐ Adult female in household ..... ☐ Children in household..... ☐ Person(s) outside of household ..... ☐ Don't know ..... ☐	
Q24	Who arranged the latrine purchase? (e.g. contacted builder, negotiated price, purchased materials, checked quality, etc.) *[Check all that apply]*	Adult male in household..... ☐ Adult female in household ..... ☐ Children in household..... ☐ Person(s) outside of household ..... ☐ Don't know ..... ☐	
	[Go to next section]		➔ **Q30**
Q25	Have you ever thought about or discussed purchasing a latrine?	Yes ..... ☐ No..... ☐	

Q26	If you decided to purchase a latrine, where would you go to purchase it? *[Do not read options; check all that apply]*	NGO ☐ Health Center ☐ Commune Council ☐ Village Development Committee ☐ Village Health Worker ☐ Local craftsman ☐ Local market dealers ☐ Other villagers ☐ Build it yourself ☐ Don't know ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐	
Q27	If you decided to purchase a latrine, who would participate in the decision? *[Check all that apply]*	Adult male in household ☐ Adult female in household ☐ Children in household ☐ Person(s) outside of household ☐ Don't know ☐	
Q28	If you decided to purchase a latrine, who would arrange the purchase? (e.g. contact builder, negotiate price, purchase materials, check quality, etc.) *[Check all that apply]*	Adult male in household ☐ Adult female in household ☐ Children in household ☐ Person(s) outside of household ☐ Don't know ☐	
Q29	Why don't you own a latrine? *[Do not read options; check all that apply]*	Too expensive/don't have enough money ☐ Have access to someone else's latrine already ☐ Satisfied with current practice/don't see a need ☐ Lack information on where to purchase a latrine ☐ Other priorities come first ☐ Don't know ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐	

INFORMATION CHANNELS

Q30	What sanitation advice have you heard before? *[Do not read options; check all that apply]*	Drink safe water ☐ Use a latrine ☐ Wash hands/face/body ☐ Food hygiene ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐ None ☐	➔ **Q33a**
Q31	What was the source of the sanitation advice? *[Do not read options; check all that apply]*	Own family ☐ Other villagers ☐ NGO worker ☐ Health Center ☐ Commune Council ☐ Village Development Committee ☐ Village Health Worker ☐ Physician/nurse/pharmacist ☐ Schools/teachers ☐ Wat/religious leaders ☐ TV ☐ Radio ☐ Newspaper/magazine ☐ Billboard ☐ Don't know ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐	

Q32 In your opinion, which of the following would be able to give trustworthy/useful information about sanitation and latrines? *[Check one box for each source]*

	Very good source of sanitation information	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	Not a good source of sanitation information	Don't know
Own family				
Other villagers				
NGO				
Health Center				
Physician				
Nurse				
Pharmacist				
Village Health Worker				
Commune Council				
Village Development Committee				
Schools/teachers				
Wat/religious leaders				
Local craftsman				
Local market dealers				

Q33a	How often do you listen to the radio?	Daily..... 1 Weekly ..... 2 Less than once a week..... 3 Rarely/Never..... 4	
Q33b	What radio station do you usually listen to?	_____	
Q34a	How often do you watch TV?	Daily..... 1 Weekly ..... 2 Less than once a week..... 3 Rarely/Never..... 4	
Q34b	What TV station do you usually watch?	_____	
Q35a	How often do you read newspapers?	Daily..... 1 Weekly ..... 2 Less than once a week..... 3 Rarely/Never..... 4	
Q35b	What newspaper do you usually read?	_____	

DISABILITY

Q36	Are there any disabled people in this household?	Yes ..... ☐ No..... ☐	➔ **Q37** ➔ **End**
Q37	Which household member? *[Enter person's number from the Household Member table on the first page of this questionnaire]*	_____ Household member number	
Q38	Describe the disability	_____	
Q39	How is this person able to defecate?	Assisted..... ☐ Unassisted..... ☐	
Q40	Does this person use any device to assist them to defecate?	Yes ..... ☐ No..... ☐	➔ **Q41** ➔ **End**
Q41	Describe the device	_____	

Other Comments:

ANNEX C: HOUSEHOLD LEVEL QUESTIONNAIRE (KHMER)

ការស្ទង់មតិលើតម្រូវការ ផ្នែកអនាម័យ
បញ្ជីសំនួរសំរាប់គ្រួសារនិមួយៗ

អត្តសញ្ញាណកម្មនៃបញ្ជីសំនួរ

ឈ្មោះភូមិ		លេខបញ្ជីសំនួរ	
ឈ្មោះឃុំ		ឈ្មោះ អ្នកឆ្លើយសំនួរ	
ឈ្មោះស្រុក		អាយុ អ្នកឆ្លើយសំនួរ	
ឈ្មោះខេត្ត		ភេទ អ្នកឆ្លើយសំនួរ	☐ ប/ស☐
ឈ្មោះអ្នកសំភាសន៏		ថ្ងៃខែ សំភាសន៏	ថ្ងៃ_____ ខែ _____ 2006

សមាជិកគ្រួសារ

	១ ក	១ ខ	១ គ	១ ឃ	១ង
លរ	ទំនាក់ទំនងនឹងមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	កំរិតសិក្សា	តើមនុស្សនេះមានការរាគរួសប៉ុន្មានដងក្នុងកំឡុងពេលពីរអាទិត្យចុងក្រោយនេះ ?
1	មេគ្រួសារ		☐ ប/ស☐		
2			☐ ប/ស☐		
3			☐ ប/ស☐		
4			☐ ប/ស☐		
5			☐ ប/ស☐		
6			☐ ប/ស☐		
7			☐ ប/ស☐		
8			☐ ប/ស☐		
9			☐ ប/ស☐		
10			☐ ប/ស☐		

សេដ្ឋកិច្ចសង្គម

លរ	សំនួរ	ចម្លើយ	រំលងទៅ
២ ក	តើអ្នកមានដីធ្វើកសិកម្ម រឺទេ ?	មាន .....☐ គ្មាន .....☐	➔ ៣ ក
២ ខ	តើ ទំហំផ្ទៃដីកសិកម្មចំនួនប៉ុន្មានដែលជា កម្មសិទ្ធរបស់គ្រួសារអ្នក ក្នុងពេល ១២ ខែ ចុង	_____ ហិកតា	

	ក្រោយនេះ ?		
៣ ក	តើអ្នកជាម្ចាស់លំនៅដ្ឋាននេះផ្ទាល់ ?	បាទ ..... ☐ ទេ ..... ☐	➔ ៣ គ
៣ ខ	តើអ្នកមានប័ណ្ណកម្មសិទ្ធលើលំនៅដ្ឋានស្របច្បាប់ រឺទេ ?	មាន ..... ☐ គ្មាន ..... ☐	
៣ គ	តើដីលំនៅដ្ឋានមានដែលលិចទឹកដែរ រឺទេ ?	មិនដែលទេ ..... ☐ ធ្លាប់ដែរ ..... ☐ លិចរាល់ឆ្នាំ ..... ☐	
៤	ដំបូលផ្ទះអ្នក ធ្វើអំពីអ្វី ? *(សូមគូសយកតែមួយ ប្រសិនបើ ដំបូលប្រក់ដោយសំភារៈចំរុះច្រើនមុខសូមគូសយកត្រង់កន្លែងសំភារៈណាដែលបានប្រើច្រើនជាងគេ)*	បេតុង..... ☐ ហ្វីប្រូ..... ☐ សង្កសី..... ☐ ក្បឿង..... ☐ ស្លឹក..... ☐ កៅស៊ូតង់..... ☐ សំភារៈសំណល់..... ☐ ផ្សេងៗ - បញ្ជាក់_____..... ☐	
៥	តើគ្រួសារអ្នកមាន របស់របរ ទាំងនេះរឺទេ ? *[គូសរាល់ចំឡើយដែលបានឆ្លើយ]*	ន័ងគាល់ ..... ☐ រនាស់..... ☐ រទេះគោ..... ☐ គោយន្ត..... ☐ ត្រាក់ទ័រ ..... ☐ ស្នប់សប់ទឹក..... ☐ ម៉ាស៊ីនបូមទឹក..... ☐ ម៉ាស៊ីនកិនស្រូវ..... ☐ ម៉ាស៊ីនបោកស្រូវ..... ☐ គោ ក្របី..... ☐ ជ្រូក..... ☐ ឡាន..... ☐ ម៉ូតូ..... ☐ កង់..... ☐ ទូក..... ☐ កាណូត..... ☐ ទូរស័ព្ទ..... ☐ ក្បាលថាក់ VDO ..... ☐	

		ទូរទស្ស..... ☐ វិទ្យុ..... ☐ សាឡុងពូក ..... ☐ គ្រឿងចានឆ្នាំង ..... ☐ ម៉ាស៊ីនត្រជាក់..... ☐ ម៉ាស៊ីនដេ..... ☐ ម៉ាស៊ីនភ្លើង ..... ☐ ទូទឹកកក..... ☐ កង្ហារ ..... ☐	
៦	តើ របស់របរ អ្វីខ្លះដែលអ្នកបានចំណាយប្រាក់ទិញវាក្នុងកំឡុងពេល ១២ ខែ ចុងក្រោយនេះ? *(ដាក់ពិន្ទុ ពី ៩ ទៅ ១ ទៅតាមការចំណាយប្រចាំឆ្នាំពីច្រើនជាង ទៅ តិចជាង(9,8,7) ប្រសិនបើគ្មានចំណាយសោះ ដាក់ពិន្ទុ អោយ 0) ។*	អាហារ ..... _____ ថែទាំសុខភាព..... _____ សិក្សាអប់រំ ..... _____ លើផ្ទះសម្បែង ..... _____ ខោអាវ ..... _____ សំភារៈកសិកម្ម..... _____ ទ្រព្យដែលអាចអោយផល.... _____ របស់ប្រើប្រាស់ ..... _____ ធ្វើបុណ្យទាន..... _____	
៧	តើប្រាក់ចំណូលរបស់សមាជិកគ្រួសារនៅក្នុងផ្ទះនេះបានមកពីប្រភពណាខ្លះក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ ខែកន្លងមកនេះ? *(កត់បញ្ចូលប្រាក់ចំណូលពិតប្រចាំឆ្នាំជារៀលពីប្រភពទាំងអស់ដែលគេបានឆ្លើយ)*	លក់ស្រូវ..... _____R លក់កសិផលផ្សេងពីស្រូវ _____R សត្វចិញ្ចឹមនិងផលរបស់វា_____R ពលកម្មស្រែចំការ..... _____R ពលកម្មក្រៅពីស្រែចំការ _____R ការកសិ/ជំនួញ..... _____R ប្រាក់ខែ..... _____R ជំនួយពីអ្នកខាងក្រៅ .... _____R ដទៃទៀត ..... _____R	
៨	តើនៅខែណាខ្លះដែលអ្នកមានប្រាក់ចំណូលខ្ពស់ជាងគេ? *(សូមគូសគ្រប់ខែ ដែលគេបានឆ្លើយ)*	មករា ..... ☐ កុម្ភៈ ..... ☐ មិនា ..... ☐ មេសា ..... ☐	

		ឧសភា ..... ☐ មិថុនា ..... ☐ កក្កដា ..... ☐ សីហា ..... ☐ កញ្ញា ..... ☐ តុលា ..... ☐ វិច្ឆិកា ..... ☐ ធ្នូ ..... ☐ មានប្រាក់ចំណូលស្មើៗគ្នាតាមខែ និមួយៗ ពេញមួយឆ្នាំ ..... ☐	

ប្រភពទឹក

៩ ក	នៅដូវវស្សា តើអ្នកយកទឹកមកពីប្រភពណាមួយដើម្បីប្រើប្រាស់? *(ប្រភពទឹក គឺរួមបញ្ចូលទឹកសំរាប់ផឹក ចោកគក់ និងការប្រើប្រាស់ក្នុងផ្ទះ)* *(យកចម្លើយតែមួយប៉ុណ្ណោះ)*	ទឹកភ្លៀង ..... ☐ ទឹកស្ទឹង /ទន្លេ ..... ☐ ទឹកស្រះ ..... ☐ ទឹកបឹង..... ☐ អណ្តូងខួង(អណ្តូងស្នប់) ..... ☐ អណ្តូងជីក ..... ☐ អណ្តូងលូ គ្មានគំរប់ ..... ☐ អណ្តូងលូ មានគំរប់ ..... ☐ ទិញពីអ្នកលក់ទឹក ..... ☐ ទិញទឹកដប ..... ☐ ទឹកបណ្តាញម៉ាស៊ីន ..... ☐	
៩ ខ	នៅរដូវប្រាំង តើអ្នកយកទឹកមកពីប្រភពណាមួយដើម្បីប្រើប្រាស់? *(យកចម្លើយតែមួយប៉ុណ្ណោះ)*	ទឹកភ្លៀង ..... ☐ ទឹកស្ទឹង /ទន្លេ ..... ☐ ទឹកស្រះ ..... ☐ ទឹកបឹង..... ☐ អណ្តូងខួង(អណ្តូងស្នប់) ..... ☐ អណ្តូងជីក ..... ☐ អណ្តូងលូ គ្មានគំរប់ ..... ☐ អណ្តូងលូ មានគំរប់ ..... ☐ ទិញពីអ្នកលក់ទឹក ..... ☐ ទិញទឹកដប ..... ☐ ទឹកបណ្តាញម៉ាស៊ីន ..... ☐	

១0 ក	តើអ្នកធ្វើការសំអាតទឹកដៃរឬទេ មុននឹងពិសារ?	តែងតែធ្វើជានិច្ច ..... ☐ ជួនកាលធ្វើ ..... ☐ មិនដែលធ្វើសោះ ..... ☐	➔ ១១
១0 ខ	តើអ្នកធ្វើការសំអាតទឹកសំរាប់ពិសារតាមវិធីណាដែរ?	ដាំទឹក ..... ☐ ច្រោះទឹក ..... ☐ ដាក់ថ្នាំគីមី ..... ☐ ប្រើវិធីដទៃទៀត ..... ☐	

ការប្រើប្រាស់បង្គន់

១១	តើផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកមានបង្គន់ប្រើប្រាស់ដែរឬទេ?	បាទ/ចាស៎ ..... ☐ ទេ ..... ☐	➔ ១៤ ក
១២ ក	តើបង្គន់ដែលអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់នោះ នៅផ្នែកខាងក្រោមមានទំរង់បែបណា? *(យកចម្លើយតែមួយ)*	រណ្តៅអត់ខ្មោះឬលូ ..... ☐ រណ្តៅមានខ្មោះឬលូ ..... ☐ មានអាងស្តុក ..... ☐ មានលូបង្ហូរ ..... ☐ ដទៃទៀត..... ☐ មិនដឹង..... ☐	
១២ ខ	តើបង្គន់ដែលអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់មានទំរង់បន្ទះក្រោមបែបណា? *(យកចម្លើយតែមួយ)*	បង្គន់អត់ចាន-ជើងជាន់ធ្វើពីឈើ ....☐ បង្គន់អត់ចាន-ជើងជាន់ធ្វើពីស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ .. ☐ បង្គន់ចាក់ទឹក.....☐ បង្គន់ទំនើបមានចាន..... ☐ ដទៃទៀត ..... ☐	
១២ គ	តើបង្គន់ដែលអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់មានជញ្ជាំងបែបណា? *(យកចម្លើយតែមួយ ប្រសិនបើមានជញ្ជាំងផ្សំពីសម្ភារៈច្រើន សូមជ្រើសរើសមួយដែលគ្របច្រើនជាងគេ)*	ចាក់ស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ដ ..... ☐ ប្លឺប្រូស៊ីម៉ង់ ..... ☐ ស័ង្កសីលាយ..... ☐ ក្តារ ..... ☐ ស្លឹក..... ☐ ក្តារដំរ ..... ☐ គ្រឿងអេតចាយ ..... ☐ គ្មានជញ្ជាំង..... ☐ ដទៃទៀត ..... ☐	

១២ ឃ	តើបង្គន់ដែលអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់មានដំបូល បែបណា? *(យកចម្លើយតែមួយ ប្រសិនបើមានដំបូលផ្សំពីសម្ភារៈច្រើន សូមជ្រើសរើសមួយដែលគ្របច្រើនជាងគេ)*	ចាក់ស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ដ្ឋ ..... ☐ ប្រ៊ីប្លេស៊ីម៉ង់ ..... ☐ ស័ង្កសីលាយ ..... ☐ ក្តារ ..... ☐ ស្លឹក ..... ☐ ក្តារដំរ ..... ☐ គ្រឿងអេតចាយ ..... ☐ គ្មានដំបូង ..... ☐ ដទៃទៀត ..... ☐	
១៣	តើពីផ្ទះនេះទៅបង្គន់មានចំងាយប៉ុន្មាន?	_____ ម៉ែត្រ	
១៤ក	ជាញឹកញាប់ តើមនុស្សធំនៅក្នុងផ្ទះនេះទៅបន្ទោរបង់នៅទីណា ពេលដែលពួកគេនៅផ្ទះ?	នៅលើដី ..... ☐ នៅក្នុងទឹក ..... ☐ នៅក្នុងបង្គន់ក្នុងផ្ទះ ..... ☐ នៅក្នុងបង្គន់ផ្ទះអ្នកជិតខាង ..... ☐ នៅក្នុងបង្គន់សាធារណៈ ..... ☐ ដទៃទៀត (បញ្ជាក់) _____ ☐	
១៤ ខ	ជាញឹកញាប់ តើមនុស្សធំនៅក្នុងផ្ទះនេះ បន្ទោរបង់នៅទីណា ពេលដែលពួកគេទៅឆ្ងាយពីផ្ទះ?	នៅលើដី ..... ☐ នៅក្នុងទឹក ..... ☐ នៅក្នុងបង្គន់សាធារណៈ ..... ☐ ដទៃទៀត (បញ្ជាក់) _____ ☐	
១៤ គ	ជាញឹកញាប់ តើក្មេងៗនៅក្នុងផ្ទះនេះទៅបន្ទោរបង់នៅទីណា ពេលដែលពួកគេនៅផ្ទះ?	នៅលើដី ..... ☐ នៅក្នុងទឹក ..... ☐ នៅក្នុងបង្គន់ក្នុងផ្ទះ ..... ☐ នៅក្នុងបង្គន់ផ្ទះអ្នកជិតខាង ..... ☐ នៅក្នុងបង្គន់សាធារណៈ ..... ☐ ដទៃទៀត (បញ្ជាក់) ..... ☐	
១៤ ឃ	ជាញឹកញាប់ តើក្មេងៗនៅក្នុងផ្ទះនេះទៅបន្ទោរបង់នៅទីណា ពេលដែលពួកគេទៅឆ្ងាយពីផ្ទះ?	នៅលើដី ..... ☐ នៅក្នុងទឹក ..... ☐ នៅក្នុងបង្គន់សាធារណៈ ..... ☐ ដទៃទៀត (បញ្ជាក់) _____ ☐	
១៤ ង	(សូមសួរ ប្រសិនបើក្មេងៗបន្ទោរបង់ច្រើនកន្លែងជាងមនុស្សធំ) ហេតុអ្វីបានជាក្មេងៗទៅបន្ទោរបង់នៅច្រើនកន្លែងជាងមនុស្សធំ?	.....	

១៤ ច	(សូមសួរ ប្រសិនបើមានទារកនៅក្នុងផ្ទះ) តើអ្នកចោលលាមកទារកនេះនៅទីណា?	នៅលើដី ..... ☐ នៅក្នុងទឹក ..... ☐ នៅក្នុងបង្គន់ក្នុងផ្ទះ ..... ☐ នៅក្នុងបង្គន់ផ្ទះអ្នកជិតខាង ..... ☐ នៅក្នុងបង្គន់សាធារណៈ ..... ☐ ដទៃទៀត (បញ្ជាក់) ..... ☐	
១៤ ឆ	ជាធម្មតា តើសមាជិកក្នុងគ្រួសាររបស់អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់អ្វីសំរាប់សំអាតគូទ បន្ទាប់ពីបន្ទោរបង់លាមករួច?	ទឹក ..... ☐ ស្លឹកឈើ ..... ☐ ក្រដាស់..... ☐ ដទៃទៀត (បញ្ជាក់) _____ ☐	

ឧស្សាន៍អំពីបង្គន់

១៥	***(សំនួរសំរាប់អ្នកមានបង្គន់)*** បើអ្នកមានបង្គន់ តើវាផ្តល់ផលប្រយោជន៏អ្វីខ្លះដល់អ្នក? ***(សំនួរសំរាប់អ្នកដែលគ្មានបង្គន់)*** ប្រសិនបើអ្នកមានបង្គន់ តើវានឹងផ្តល់ផលប្រយោជន៏អ្វីខ្លះដល់អ្នក? *(កុំអានចម្លើយ រងចាំស្តាប់តែឆ្លើយនិងគូស)*	លើកកំពស់អនាម័យ/ភាពស្អាត..... ☐ លើកកំពស់សុខភាព ..... ☐ មានភាពជាឯកជនជាង ..... ☐ ងាយស្រួលជាង..... ☐ ភាពងាយស្រួល/សន្សំពេលវេលា... ☐ បង្កើនសុវត្ថិភាព ..... ☐ បង្កើនថាន: គ្រួសារ/កិត្យានុភាព..... ☐ គ្មានផលប្រយោជន៏ទេ ..... ☐ មិនដឹង ..... ☐ ដទៃទៀត (បញ្ជាក់)_____ ☐	
១៦	***(សំនួរសំរាប់អ្នកមានបង្គន់)*** តើការដែលមានបង្គន់ វាមិនផ្តល់ផលប្រយោជន៏អ្វីខ្លះដល់អ្នក? ***(សំនួរសំរាប់អ្នកដែលគ្មានបង្គន់)*** ប្រសិនបើអ្នកមានបង្គន់ តើវានឹងមិនផ្តល់ផលប្រយោជន៏អ្វីខ្លះដល់អ្នក? *(កុំអានចម្លើយ រងចាំស្តាប់តែឆ្លើយនិងគូស)*	ធុំខ្លិនស្អុយ ..... ☐ មានរុយមកច្រើន..... ☐ ចំណាយលើការថែទាំបង្គន់..... ☐ ការងារថែទាំបង្គន់ ..... ☐ អ្នកដទៃមកសុំប្រើប្រាស់ ..... ☐ ប៉ះពាល់ដល់គុណភាពទឹកក្រោមដី. ☐ គ្មានគុណវិបត្តិទេ ..... ☐ មិនដឹង ..... ☐ ដទៃទៀត (បញ្ជាក់)_____. ☐	

១៧	តើអ្នកអាចមានលទ្ធភាពទិញបង្គន់នៅក្នុងតំលៃណាមួយដូចខាងក្រោមនេះ? (គូសក្នុងប្រអប់មួយសំរាប់តំលៃនីមួយៗ)					
	តំលៃ	ខ្ញុំអាចទិញបង្គន់បាន...				
		នៅគ្រប់ ពេល	នៅពេលមានប្រាក់ចំណូលខ្ពស់បំផុតដូចជាក្រោយពេលច្រូតកាត់	តាមរយៈការសន្សំប្រាក់រយៈពេល២ខែឬក៏តិចជាងនេះ	តាមរយៈការសន្សំប្រាក់រយៈពេលច្រើនជាង២ខែ	មិនអាចទិញបាន
	$១00(៤00.000រ)					
	$៨0(៣២0.000រ)					
	$៦0(២៤0.000រ)					
	$៤0(១៦0.000រ)					
	$២0(៨0.000រ)					
១៨	***[បង្ហាញដល់អ្នកផ្តល់ចំឡើយនូវរូបភាពបង្គន់ចំនួន៣]*** តើតំលៃប៉ុន្មានអ្នកគិតថាអាចទិញបង្គន់ទាំងនេះបាន?	បង្គន់ប្រភេទ A.....រៀល បង្គន់ប្រភេទ B .....រៀល បង្គន់ប្រភេទ C .....រៀល				

ការទិញបង្គន់

	[តើអ្នកផ្តល់ចំឡើយមានបង្គន់ឬទេ?]	មាន..... មិនមាន.....	➔ ១៩ ➔ ២៥
១៩	តើអ្វីដែលនាំអោយអ្នកឈានទៅរកការសំរេចចិត្តក្នុងការទិញបង្គន់? *[សូមកុំអានចំលើយទាំងនេះ. គ្រាន់តែគូសត្រង់ចំលើយ ណា ដែលដូចទៅនឹងចំលើយរបស់ពួកគាត់]*	លើកកំពស់អនាម័យ /ភាពស្អាត..... ..☐ លើកកំពស់សុខភាព.....☐ មានភាពជាឯកជនជាង.....☐ ភាពងាយស្រួល/សន្សំពេលវេលា.....☐ បង្កើនសុវត្ថភាព.....☐ បង្កើន ឋានៈគ្រួសារ / កិត្យានុភាព.....☐ អត់ដឹង..... ☐ ដទៃទៀត(បញ្ជាក់) ..... ☐	
២0	តើអ្នកបានទិញ /ទទួលបង្គន់នៅឯណា? *[សូមកុំអានចំលើយទាំងនេះ. គ្រាន់តែគូសត្រង់ចំលើយ ណា ដែលដូចទៅនឹងចំលើយរបស់ពួកគាត់]*	អង្គការក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាល.....☐ មណ្ឌលសុខភាព.....☐ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ .....☐ គណៈកម្មាការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ភូមិ.....☐	

		អ្នកអប់រំសុខភាពប្រចាំភូមិ.....☐ សិប្បករតាមមូលដ្ឋាន.....☐ ទីផ្សារតាមមូលដ្ឋាន.....☐ អ្នកភូមិផ្សេងៗ.....☐ ធ្វើបង្គន់ដោយខ្លួនឯងផ្ទាល់.....☐ អត់ដឹង..... ☐ ដទៃទៀត(បញ្ជាក់) ..... ☐	
២១	តើអ្នកបានទិញបង្គន់នៅពេលណា?	.....ឆ្នាំ	
២២	តើបង្គន់នោះតំលៃប៉ុន្មាន? *[បញ្ចូលជារៀល ឬក៏ ជាដុល្លា]*	.....រៀល .....ដុល្លា អត់ដឹង.....☐	
២៣	តើមានអ្នកណាខ្លះដែលចូលរួមធ្វើការសំរេចចិត្តក្នុងការទិញបង្គន់? *[គូសរាល់ចំឡើយដែលបានឆ្លើយ]*	មនុស្សប្រុសពេញវ័យក្នុងគ្រួសារ.....☐ មនុស្សស្រីពេញវ័យក្នុងគ្រួសារ.....☐ កុមារក្នុងគ្រួសារ.....☐ បងប្អូន ឬ អ្នកជិតខាងក្រៅពីគ្រួសារ...☐ អត់ដឹង..... ☐	
២៤	តើអ្នកណាជាអ្នករៀបចំទិញបង្គន់? (ដូចជាការទាក់ទងជាមួយអ្នកធ្វើបង្គន់, ការចរចារអំពីតំលៃ, ការទិញសម្ភារ,ការត្រួតពិនិត្យមើលពីគុណភាព ។ល។) *[គូសរាល់ចំឡើយដែលបានឆ្លើយ]*	មនុស្សប្រុសពេញវ័យក្នុងគ្រួសារ.....☐ មនុស្សស្រីពេញវ័យក្នុងគ្រួសារ.....☐ កុមារក្នុងគ្រួសារ.....☐ បងប្អូន ឬ អ្នកជិតខាងក្រៅពីគ្រួសារ...☐ អត់ដឹង..... ☐	
	[ទៅផ្នែកបន្ទាប់]		➔ ៣0
២៥	តើអ្នកធ្លាប់បានគិតឬក៏ពិភាក្សាអំពីការទិញបង្គន់ដែរឬទេ?	ធ្លាប់..... ☐ មិនធ្លាប់..... ☐	
២៦	ប្រសិនបើអ្នកសំរេចចិត្តទិញបង្គន់, តើអ្នកទៅទិញបង្គន់ នៅឯកន្លែងណា? *[សូមកុំអានចំលើយទាំងនេះ,គ្រាន់តែគូសត្រង់ចំលើយណាដែលដូចទៅនឹងចំលើយរបស់ពួកគាត់]*	អង្គការក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាល.....☐ មណ្ឌលសុខភាព.....☐ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ .....☐ គណៈកម្មាការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ភូមិ.....☐ អ្នកអប់រំសុខភាពប្រចាំភូមិ.....☐ សិប្បករតាមមូលដ្ឋាន.....☐	

		ទីផ្សារតាមមូលដ្ឋាន.....☐ អ្នកភូមិផ្សេងៗ.....☐ ធ្វើបង្គន់ដោយខ្លួនឯងផ្ទាល់.....☐ អត់ដឹង..... ☐ ដទៃទៀត(បញ្ជាក់) ..... ☐	
២៧	ប្រសិនបើអ្នកសំរេចចិត្តទិញបង្គន់, តើអ្នកណាខ្លះគួតែចូលរួមក្នុងការសំរេចចិត្តនេះ? *[គួសរាល់ចំឡើយដែលបានឆ្លើយ]*	មនុស្សប្រុសពេញវ័យក្នុងគ្រួសារ.....☐ មនុស្សស្រីពេញវ័យក្នុងគ្រួសារ.....☐ កុមារក្នុងគ្រួសារ.....☐ បងប្អូន ឬ អ្នកជិតខាងក្រៅពីគ្រួសារ...☐ អត់ដឹង..... ☐	
២៨	ប្រសិនបើអ្នកសំរេចចិត្តទិញបង្គន់, តើអ្នកណាជាអ្នករៀបចំទិញបង្គន់?(ដូចជាការទាក់ទងជាមួយអ្នកធ្វើបង្គន់, ការចរចារ អំពីតំលៃ, ការទិញសម្ភារ,ការត្រួតពិនិត្យមើលពីគុណភាព ។ល។) *[គួសរាល់ចំឡើយដែលបានឆ្លើយ]*	មនុស្សប្រុសពេញវ័យក្នុងគ្រួសារ.....☐ មនុស្សស្រីពេញវ័យក្នុងគ្រួសារ.....☐ កុមារក្នុងគ្រួសារ.....☐ បងប្អូន ឬ អ្នកជិតខាងក្រៅពីគ្រួសារ...☐ អត់ដឹង..... ☐	
២៩	ហេតុអ្វីបានជាអ្នកអត់ទិញ ឬអត់មានបង្គន់ផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន? *[សូមកុំអានចំលើយទាំងនេះ, គ្រាន់តែគួសត្រង់ចំលើយ ណា ដែលដូចទៅនឹងចំលើយរបស់ពួកគាត់]*	ថ្លៃពេក,អត់មានលុយគ្រប់គ្រាន់ សំរាប់សង់☐ អាចប្រើប្រាស់បង្គន់អ្នកជិតខាងជំនួស.....☐ ពេញចិត្តនឹងទំលាប់បច្ចុប្បន្ន,គ្មានការ ចាំបាច់ចំពោះការសាងសង់បង្គន់ឡើយ.....☐ ខ្ទះខាតពិតមាន,មិនដឹងថានឹងទៅទិញបង្គន់នៅឯណា?..... ☐ មានបញ្ហាផ្សេងៗទៀតដែលសំខាន់ហើយត្រូវគិតជាបន្ទាន់..... ☐ អត់ដឹង..... ☐ ដទៃទៀត(បញ្ជាក់) ..... ☐	

បណ្តាញព័តមាន

៣0	តើមានការនែនាំយ៉ាងដូចម្តេចខ្លះអំពីអនាម័យដែលអ្នកបាន ដឹងពីមុនមក? *[សូមកុំអានចំលើយទាំងនេះ, គ្រាន់តែគួសត្រង់ចំលើយ ណា ដែលដូចទៅនឹងចំលើយរបស់ពួកគាត់]*	ហូបទឹកស្អាត.....☐ ប្រើប្រាស់បង្គន់.....☐ ការលាងដៃ, លុបមុខ និង ខ្លួនប្រាណ...☐ អនាម័យម្ហូបអាហារ.....☐	

		ដទៃទៀត(បញ្ជាក់) ..... ☐ មិនមាន.....☐	➔ ៣៣ក
៣១	តើការនែនាំអំពីអនាម័យ ដែលអ្នកបានទទួលនោះ ដឹងមកពីណា? *[សូមកុំអានចំលើយទាំងនេះ, គ្រាន់តែគូសត្រង់ចំលើយណា ដែលដូចទៅនឹងចំលើយរបស់ពួកគាត់]*	ក្រុមគ្រួសារខ្លួនឯង..... ☐ អ្នកភូមិផ្សេងៗ.....☐ បុគ្គលិកអង្គការក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាល.....☐ មណ្ឌលសុខភាព.....☐ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ .....☐ គណៈកម្មាការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ភូមិ.....☐ អ្នកអប់រំសុខភាពប្រចាំភូមិ.....☐ គ្រូពេទ្យ, ឱសថការី. ឱសថស្ថាន.....☐ សាលារៀន, គ្រូបង្រៀន .....☐ វត្ត, ចៅអធិការ ឬ ព្រះសង្ឃ .....☐ ទូរទស្សន៍.....☐ វិទ្យុ .....☐ សារពិតមាន, ទស្សនាវដ្តី ..... ☐ ប៉ាណូផ្សព្វផ្សាយ ..... ☐ អត់ដឹង..... ☐ ដទៃទៀត(បញ្ជាក់) ..... ☐	
៣២	តាមយោបល់របស់អ្នក,តើប្រភពពត៌មានណា ខ្លះដែលផ្តល់ពិតមានមានប្រយោជន៍និងគួរអោយទុកចិត្តបានអំពីអនាម័យ និង បង្គន់?					
	ប្រភពពិតមាន	**ជាប្រភពល្អបំផុត**	**ជាប្រភពមិនសូវល្អ**	**ជាប្រភពមិនល្អ**	**អត់ដឹង**	
	ក្រុមគ្រួសារខ្លួនឯង					
	អ្នកភូមិផ្សេងៗ					
	អង្គការក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាល					
	មណ្ឌលសុខភាព					
	គ្រូពេទ្យ					
	ឱសថការី, ឱសថការិនី					
	អ្នកលក់ថ្នាំពេទ្យ					
	អ្នកអប់រំសុខភាពប្រចាំភូមិ					
	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ					

	គណៈកម្មាការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ភូមិ					
	សាលារៀន, គ្រូបង្រៀន					
	វត្ត, ចៅអធិការ ឬ ព្រះសង្ឃ					
	សិប្បករតាមមូលដ្ឋាន					
	អ្នកលក់នៅផ្សារតាមមូលដ្ឋាន					
៣៣ក	តើពេលណាខ្លះដែលអ្នកតែងតែស្តាប់វិទ្យុ?		រៀងរាល់ថ្ងៃ.....១ រៀងរាល់អាទិត្យ.....២ ច្រើនជាង១អាទិត្យម្តង.....៣ មិនសូវជាញឹកញាប់ /មិនដែលសោះ.....៤			
៣៣ខ	តើស្ថានីវិទ្យុណាខ្លះដែលអ្នកតែងតែស្តាប់?		.....			
៣៤ក	តើពេលណាខ្លះដែលអ្នកតែងតែមើលទូរទស្សន៍?		រៀងរាល់ថ្ងៃ.....១ រៀងរាល់អាទិត្យ.....២ ច្រើនជាង១អាទិត្យម្តង.....៣ មិនសូវជាញឹកញាប់ /មិនដែលសោះ.....៤			
៣៤ខ	តើស្ថានីទូរទស្សន៍ណាខ្លះដែលអ្នកតែងតែមើល?		.....			
៣៥ក	តើពេលណាខ្លះដែលអ្នកតែងតែអានកាសែត?		រៀងរាល់ថ្ងៃ.....១ រៀងរាល់អាទិត្យ.....២ ច្រើនជាង១អាទិត្យម្តង.....៣ មិនសូវជាញឹកញាប់ /មិនដែលសោះ.....៤			
៣៥ខ	តើការសែតណាខ្លះដែលអ្នកតែងតែ អាន?		.....			

អំពីពិការភាព

៣៦	តើនៅក្នុងគ្រួសាររបស់អ្នកមានមនុស្សពិការទេ?	មាន.....☐ គ្មាន.....☐	➔ ៣៧ ➔ *បញ្ចប់ការសួរសំនួរ*
៣៧	តើនៅក្នុងលេខរៀងណាមួយ នៃសមាជិកគ្រួសាររបស់អ្នក? *[ចុះលេខរៀងសមាជិកគ្រួសារពីតារាងសមជិកគ្រួសារ នៅក្នុងទំព័រទី១ នៃបញ្ជីរសំនួរ]*	..... លេខរៀងក្នុងសមាជិកគ្រួសារ	
៣៨	រៀបរាប់អំពីលក្ខណៈនៃពិការភាព	.....	

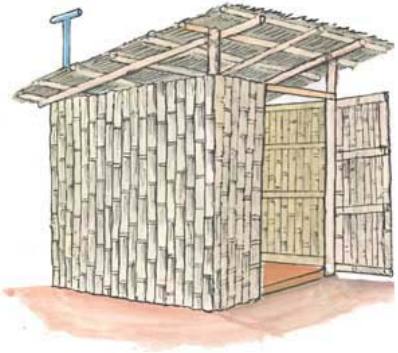
៣៩	តើអ្នកពិការនេះបន្ទោបង់យ៉ាងដូចម្តេច?	មានការជួយ.....☐ គ្មានការជួយ.....☐	
៤0	តើគាត់មានប្រើប្រាស់សំភារៈអ្វី ដើម្បីជួយសំរួលដល់ការបន្ទោបង់របស់គាត់ដែរឬទេ?	បាទ/ចាស៎ .....☐ ទេ.....☐	➔៤១ ➔ *បញ្ចប់ការសួរសំនួរ*
៤១	រៀបរាប់អំពី សំភារៈនោះ	.....	

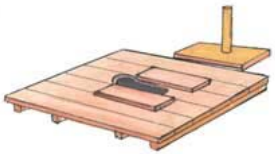
មានយោបល់អ្វីឆ្លៈ

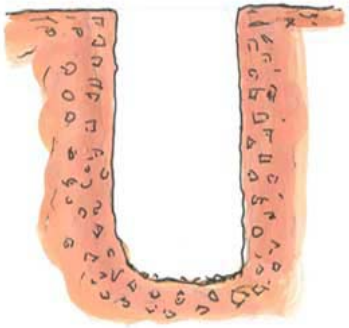
ANNEX D: SAMPLE LATRINE DIAGRAMS

Diagrams used in Household-level Questionnaire (Q18) and Focus Group Discussions

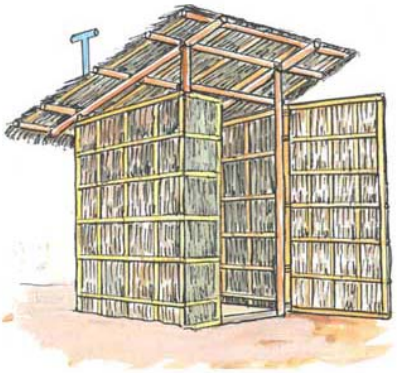
A

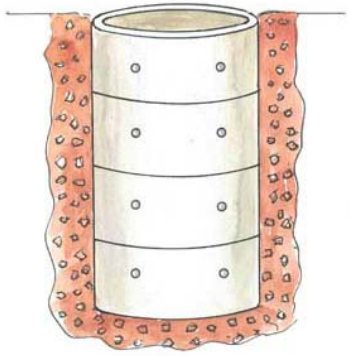




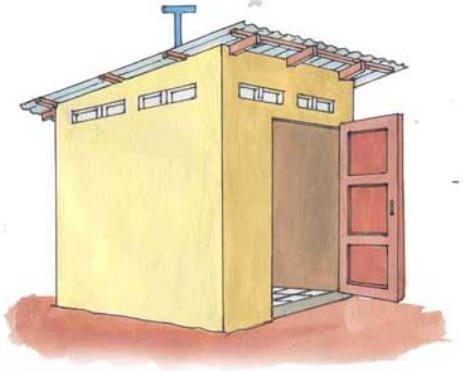


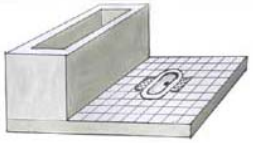
B

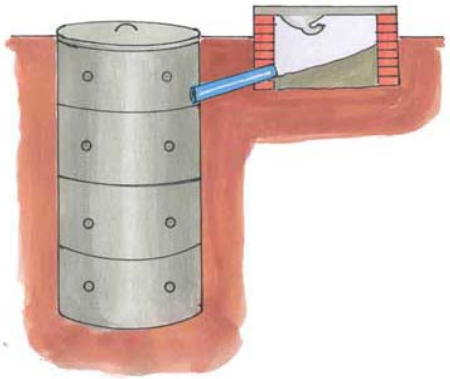




C







ANNEX E: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDELINE (ENGLISH)

Sanitation Demand Survey
Focus Group Discussion Guideline

Introduction of moderator; purpose; discussion is non-political and confidential; participants self-introductions (name, age, marital status, number of children, village, etc.).

Socio-Economic

- What is your main occupation? What is your secondary occupation? How many people are there in your family? What is your main source of income in your household? How many people can make money to support your family?
- In what month(s) do you have the highest income? What items did you spend money to buy recently? Do you intend to buy or do you plan to buy anything in the near future?

Health Care Awareness

- Do you understand the word: Health? What does HEALTH mean to you?
- Do you understand the word: Sanitation or Hygiene? What do these words mean to you? Do you know any that relate to our human health?
- What should you do to maintain Good health?

Water Source

- What is your main source of domestic water? Domestic water includes water for drinking, washing and other household uses. Wet season and Dry season
- Do you treat your drinking water? What method do you use to treat your drinking water?

Latrine ownership and use

- Do you own a latrine? What kind latrine? (below ground, slab, shelter)
- Why don't you have latrine in your household? Do you plan to buy one soon?
- Where do adult members of your household usually go to defecate? When at home? When away from home?
- Where do children in this household usually go to defecate? When at home? When away from home?

Latrine Perceptions

- What type of latrine do you wish to have? What kind of latrine do you imagine to have? (below-ground, slab, walls, roofs, below-ground structure)
- How much do you think your ideal latrine (Dream-latrine) would cost?
- What are the advantages of owning your own latrine? What are the disadvantages of owning your own latrine?
- For people who does not own a latrine, what do you think would be the disadvantages of owning your own latrine?
- Can you afford to buy a latrine at the following prices? $100, $50, $25. Why or whay not?
- Show image of Latrine to respondents to select the most preferred one, then, ask few questions.

Latrine Purchase

- What made you decide to purchase a latrine?
- Where did you purchase/receive your latrine? When did you purchase your latrine? How much did you pay for your latrine?
- Who participated in the decision to purchase your latrine? Who arranged the latrine purchase?

Ask any respondents who have not yet owned a latrine

- Have you ever thought about or discussed purchasing a latrine?
- If you decided to purchase a latrine, where would you go to purchase it?
- If you decided to purchase a latrine, who participated in the decision?
- Why don't you own a latrine?

Health Education

- Have you ever got any education on health and sanitation previously? What have you got? How have you got those educations?
- In your opinion what source of information on Health and Sanitation is most reliable? (Person who train, institution which provide training?)

Media

- Which radios do you listen most? At what time? Which program?
- Which television do you watch most often? At what time? Which program? Which newspaper or magazine do they read?

Final Question

- Are there any family members having diarrhea or other diseases in the last two week?
- Do you know what the causes to those diseases are? How do you cure those diseases? Where do you go?

Any suggestions for our organization?

ANNEX F: SUMMARY TABLES FROM FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

1. Consumer profile

	Number of respondents	Gender	Age groups	Household Size	Occupations	Latrine ownership	Income Earners in HH	Period of high HH income	Period of high HH expenditure	Spare money
Rural	20	15 men, 5 women	35-55 (SR & Kdl)	avg: 4-7	Village Chiefs (2)	5 with, 15 without	2 y earners (6 HHs)	DS (Dec to Apr) after selling rice (17)	DS (Feb to Apr) weddings & ceremonies (20)	No
			23-50 (SiemR)	min: 3	Policeman (1)		2-3 y earners (12 HHs)	WS fish/veg (2)		small savings for children's study (1)
				max: 9	Rice farmers (14)		4 y earners (2 HHs)	all year - salary (1)		
					Teachers (2)					
					Laborer (1)					
Urban	24	9 men, 15 women	25-65 (SR)	avg: 5-7	Farmers	16 with, 8 without	1 y earner (3 HHs)	DS (Dec to Apr) after sell rice (12)	DS weddings and ceremonies (22)	*Not asked of urban groups*
			18-45 (SiemR)	min: 3	Minor Vendors		2 y earners (18 HHs)	all year - salary/constant y (8)	subsistence - same amount each month (2)	
			25-55 (PP)	max: 10+	Village Chiefs		3-4 y earners (3 HHs)	WS fish (1)		
					Laborer					
					Civil Servant					
					Fisherman					
					Teacher					

Notes:

1. The PP Urban FG discussed ability to save. It was communicated that all respondents were very poor and existed from hand to mouth. This is the case for most people in their village

2. Water Supply

	Sources of domestic water	Sources of drinking water	How often drink boiled water	Other perceptions regarding water usage
Rural	water from drilled wells	raw water from drilled wells	always (all 8 Kandal)	Filtered water also safe (1 Village Chief)
	dug wells	boiled water	some of the time	do not use rain water to drink as afraid of acid rain (2)
	own pond (1)	raw water from pond river	not regularly	Children often drink raw water as they believe it has a better taste (Kandal)
		filter (1)	never (5 farmers)	
		raw water that has been frozen (1)		
Urban	water from drilled wells	one village store rain water as boiled water from drilled well turns purple (SR)	sometimes	
	State supplies (PP)	boil water every day from state supplies (PP only)	always (PP only)	
		bottled water for guests (PP only)		

3. Current Sanitation Practices

	Understanding of words "Health" and "Sanitation"	What factors relate to health	Frequency of sanitary practices	Do you have a latrine	Where go to defecate	Satisfied with current latrine
Rural	Health is strong body no sickness	drink safe water	sometimes, because too busy and no money	no (10)	latrine	no (2)
	Sanitation - eat and drink safe, sleep in clean place	don't smoke cigarettes		yes (5)	rice field	yes (1)
	understand words, but difficult to explain	eat clean vegetables (washed, boiled and without pesticides)		temporary small pit (5)	when in town, pagoda or school can use latrine	
		sleep under mosquito net				
		improve house environment				
Urban	Health is body and no sickness (many respondents agree)	boil water	regularly (21)	yes (15)	latrine	no (12)
	Health is prevention of disease	eat clean vegetables and fruit	irregularly (3)	small pit or rice paddy (8)	rice field	yes (5)
	Sanitation - latrine use, eat and drink safely, sleep in clean place, clean house	wash hands and body regularly		dry pit (1)	neighbors latrine	Many who were dissatisfied said that their latrine was only temporary, or unfinished. They don't have money to buy better ones.
	"If we are sanitary we have good health, so health and sanitation have correlation"	clean house				
		use latrine				

Notes:

1. Siem Reap rural FG gave details of latrines owned. (1) given by NGO, HH spent 20,000 Rs to build. (2) bought from market costing 1,000,000 Rs, bought for convenience of family, especially elderly parents.
2. Kandal rural FG had no respondents who owned latrines. All go to rice fields to defecate. It was acknowledged that this was more difficult in rainy season as the rice fields are flooded. Respondents said they were shy about using rice fields and felt embarrassed when visitors came. However, most villagers in their village are in this situation.

4. Latrine Perceptions (Rural 1)

	Advantages of latrine	Ideal Latrine	Cost of Ideal Latrine	Ever saved to buy dream latrine?	Ability to buy subsidized ideal latrine	If latrines are subsidised will your village use? (eg of Kratie given)
Rural	sanitation	(majority) - concrete lined pits, ceramic pan, slab and seal, concrete walls, tiled/fibro roof, water basin inside.	$200 USD (majority), less than $200 USD (1), $300 USD (1)	no, not enough money to save. Live hand to mouth.	*latrine @ $100*	Yes, their village would use (maj)
	convenience	(some) concrete pit, offset tank, concrete pan and slab, brick wall and roof.	$150 to $250	try, but not yet enough (4)	yes, but not now need around 1 year for saving (all Kandal, most Siem R, some in other groups)	Need to be on private land, eg of 1997 PADEK project where latrines were communal and villagers would not use b/c of concerns about transmitting disease. (1 SR)
	good for guests	ceramic pan, concrete slab, concrete wall, zinc roof, offset tank and water basin inside (2)			yes, immediately (4)	Need to choose participants who have money and will to have latrine, eg of HAGAR project (see note 2)
	produce gas for cooking where NGO train about this process (1)	concrete pan and slab, roof and wall can be thatched (1)			no, no money (2)	
					latrine @ $50	
					yes, most.	
					yes, but still need 3-4 months to save (Kandal)	
					Should choose people who definitely want to build	
					Some suspicious about quality	

4. Latrine Perceptions (Rural 2)

	Why no latrine?	How long without a latrine	Would you build temporary latrine	How long had latrine (latrine owners)	Why built current latrine (latrine owners)	Where purchase current latrine (latrine owners)	Feelings about visiting house with no latrine
Rural	not enough money	since 1979	many have temporary pit during WS as more difficult to find places to defecate in fields.			bought materials from the market and build by self	inconvenient as must go to rice fields and may not know good place (many)
	need lots of time and hard work to save and build	since left parents house	Do not want temporary latrine like Image-A as not good and attractive, prefer to wait for better (Image-C) (many)			bought materials from the market and rented latrine maker	will not stay long and will return home quickly (many)
			"If build Image-A latrine it seems useless as it can be used for short time only. It will be removed immediately when have enough money to build better latrine". (1)				eat less to avoid problem

Notes:

1. Svay Rieng rural FG - had two village chiefs in discussion who said: (1) A small amount of his village could buy "ideal latrine" of $200 if subsidized to $100. Around 20% could pay, but they would not pay immediately as would need time to save. (2) His villagers could not pay for this, even if subsidized to $100.
2. Svay Rieng rural FG - Village Chief had experience in past where HAGAR donated one concrete pan and five concrete lined pits. The villagers had to transport materials from the retailer and build themselves. They needed to spend between $70 to $80 to construct this latrine. Villagers did not build these latrines as they did not have the money. " As a bad habit in Cambodian rural areas many villagers want to get everything free from all NGO".

4. Latrine Perceptions (Urban 1)

	Advantages of latrine	Ideal Latrine	Cost of Ideal Latrine	Ability to buy subsidized ideal latrine	If latrines are subsidised will your village use? (eg of Kratie given)
Urban	convenience	(majority) - concrete lined pits, offset tank, slab and seal, brick walls, water basin and shower inside, tiled roof.	$500 USD (SR, 5 SiemR), $600-$700 (3 SiemR)	*latrine @ $100USD*	Need to give materials to those who can afford and want to build the latrine, need to educate villagers in advance (1 SR)
	privacy	concrete lined pit connected to sewage pipe, uses water, ceramic floor, brick walls and tiled roof (all PP)	$150 to $200 USD (maj):1 respondent said this is not enough, as his current latrine cost $250, (2) responded that they only want small latrine. $400 (2).	yes, but not now, from 1 to 6 months, for some 1 year (maj)	
	save time, as do not need to walk to rice field.	concrete rings, brick floor, closed walls (2)	$150 USD	yes, immediately (3)	
	sanitation for family (reduce insect born disease, reduce cholera and diarrhea infection)	inside house (1 PP)		no, no money (2)	
	good for guests, honor when guests come			*latrine @ $25-$50 USD*	
	smell does not bother neighbors			yes, within one week but need to see before purchase (majority)	
	easy for bathing			no, prefer to wait for better latrine. Need good latrine as houses flood in WS (2)	
	"latrine is very important to daily life - it is better to have latrine than gold" (1 SiemR)			yes, but not now (1)	
				no, can not afford $50, but could afford $25 and would use own labor	

4. Latrine Perceptions (Urban 2)

	Why no latrine?	How long without a latrine	Why built current latrine (latrine owners)	Where purchase current latrine (latrine owners)	Feelings about visiting house with no latrine
Urban	not enough money or ability, but really want latrine	since 1979	Live in town so no open space or rice fields	bought materials from the market and build by self (3)	will not stay long and return home quickly (those with latrines)
	Owns much land, can dig a small pit on land for defecating and then becomes fertilizer (1 Village Chief)		Shy to defecate in rice field	bought materials and rented latrine maker from market $75 usd to construct (1)	stay at house as plan, it is normal not to have latrine (those without latrines)
			difficult to use neighbors latrine	bought materials from market and rent latrine maker (6 PP)	feel inconvenient, and only stay one day as feel shy about defecating in rice field now that have latrine in own house (1)

5. Latrine Purchase Decision

	Who decides to buy latrine	Who bargains at market	Who implements project	Consult neighbors about purchase	Follow neighbors advice	Pay more if materials more expensive at store
Rural	Discuss with family members	Wives bargain	Husband and children	Yes, consult about how to build and the cost	Depend on price - will go to cheapest place.	yes, if only little money and higher quality (5)
	otherwise may have conflict with family	Husbands assess quality of product	unless big job, then wife also	consult NGO (1 SiemR)	Will buy each piece separately for cheapest price (1)	no, not enough money (3)
		(some) husband goes to market by self	wife, after agreement from husband (1 Sreap)			
Urban	discuss with family members before decide to buy	husband, no need for wife to go as she has other work. Waste time to go together (PP)	husband	yes, ask about how to build and where to buy.	Sometimes follow neighbor, sometimes not. Will go to any shop near house.	No, cannot. Do not wish to borrow and do not have the money. (PP)
	this way avoid disputes among family members				important to consult those who already have latrine and have experience in this. (SiemR)	Cannot, husband would be in trouble with wife if he did this (1PP)
					All latrine makers provide the same service (PP)	

Notes:

1. SR urban did not follow discussion Qs for this topic. Although did discuss for those who do not have a latrine whether they would like to build themselves (1) or hire someone to construct (2).

6. Information Channels (Rural)

	How do you get health education	Who is best to educate about latrine / health	What performers can be used on TV/Radio	Do you listen to radio	Do you watch TV, What channels	Do you read newspaper or magazines.
Rural	television - drink clean water, prevent tuberculosis, wash hands.	Village chiefs, elderly, pagoda leaders	Real people, audiences will not believe comedians and TV stars	Yes (majority) during noon and late evening.	Yes (majority)	No, cannot afford (maj)
	radio	Physicians who do direct training in the village	Health care or physicians as audiences will believe them.		CTN (maj)	Read Reaksmay Kampuchea but not often (1 SiemR)
	local authorities - health workers or physicians	Health workers and civil servants.	Comedians, (1 respondent said these comedians must be in physicians dress so that people believe them)		TVK, TV5, TV9, TV3, Bayon TV	
	provincial departments of public health	Health workers and civil servants need to follow up regularly otherwise villagers will not continue (SR)	message must be clear and simple, otherwise viewers watch for fun and not understand message			
	NGOs: CARE, PADEK	Build samples and give to responsible village members so that they can recommend and discuss experiences with others. (SR)	children as they are most vulnerable to disease (1 SR)			
	frequent info from district health officers (every 2-3 months). Particularly about polio drip for children (Kandal)	Should not use latrine makers or sellers as people will not trust their motives (Sriep)	Not a good idea to use television as many people do not have access to television and have low education and so need to listen to trainers directly (Sriep)			

6. Information Channels (Urban)

	How do you get health education	Who is best to educate about latrine / health	What performers can be used on TV/Radio	Do you listen to radio	Do you watch TV, What channels	Do you read newspaper or magazines.
Urban	television - sanitary health practices (majority)	Television	real people (all groups except PP)	yes, regularly (majority)	Yes (majority)	No, too busy and cannot afford (majority)
	NGOs: Red Cross	NGOs should educate directly	do not use film stars or comedians because audience will not trust them (SR)	never (4 SR) prefer to get information from television	CTN, especially noon and evening. (majority)	Yes, occasionally (2 Village Chiefs)
	radio	Physicians	Audiences will believe when ordinary people perform because it seems to show a real situation. (SiemR)		TV5, Bayon TV, TV9 and TVK	"useless to advertise in magazine as there are very few people who read magazines in SiemR".
	health centres	Village chiefs and commune councilors	Current popular comedians, like Mr Koy or Mr Krem, can attract many people to watch. Need to be comedians that people trust, can focus on health and education in a fun way (PP).			
	commune councils	Village chiefs not appropriate as should focus on political issues only (SiemR)	People will not believe where they think it is for commercial purposes			
	No govt health workers (all groups)					

Notes:

1. Siem R rural had additional discussion about where information is sourced. Most respondents said they receive info from word of mouth. Sometimes they believe this other times they do not. They do not believe commercial information on TV or from sellers.

ANNEX G: SURVEY VILLAGES

	District (Srok / Khand)	Commune (Khum / Sangkat)	Village (Phum)	Total Households	Households Interviewed	Survey Date	Survey Team
RURAL Villages							
Kandal Province							
1	Kanda Stoeung	Kandaok	Taok Ma	123	20	13-Mar-06	1
2	Kanda Stoeung	Preaek Kampis	Srei Snam	229	18	13-Mar-06	2
3	Kanda Stoeung	Spean Thma	Svay Mean Leak	49	18	13-Mar-06	3
4	Khsach Kandal	Preaek Ampil	Preaek Doun Haem	292	21	14-Mar-06	1
5	Lvea Eam	Boeng Krum	Boeng Krum Kraom	420	21	14-Mar-06	2
6	Pon Nhealoeur	Tom nupthom	Baek Thlang	65	18	14-Mar-06	3
7	Saang	Khpob	Khpob Leu	184	18	15-Mar-06	1
8	Saang	Krang Yov	Andoung	210	21	15-Mar-06	2
9	Saang	Krang Yov	Ping Pong	114	21	15-Mar-06	3
Siem Reap Province							
10	Soutr Nikom	Dan Run	Santey	173	19	20-Mar-06	1
11	Chi Kraeng	Kampong Kdei	Kampong Kdei Muoy	98	18	20-Mar-06	2
12	Chi Kraeng	Ruessei Lok	Samraong Kanhchaoch	245	19	20-Mar-06	3
13	Puok	Sasar Sdam	Kouk Pnov	103	18	21-Mar-06	1
14	Puok	Doun Kaev	Doun Kaev	206	21	21-Mar-06	2
15	Puok	Yeang	Kanhchan Kuy	169	18	21-Mar-06	3
16	Angkor Chum	Doun Peaeng	Rumdoul Thmey	123	22	22-Mar-06	2
17	Svay Leu	Boeng Mealea	Boeng Mealea	290	19	22-Mar-06	3
18	Siem Reab	Nokor Thum	Areaks Svay	99	21	22-Mar-06	1
Svay Rieng Province							
19	Chantrea	Me Sa thngak	Dei Kraham	205	21	26-Mar-06	1
20	Kampong Rou	Svay Toea	Teahean Kraom	145	20	26-Mar-06	2
21	Kampong Rou	Svay Ta Yean	Prey Praeus	191	19	26-Mar-06	3
22	Romeas Haek	Chantrei	Prey Kabbas	121	21	27-Mar-06	1
23	Romeas Haek	Chantrei	Prey Totueng	120	20	27-Mar-06	2
24	Romeas Haek	Kampong Trach	Chong Ou	160	20	27-Mar-06	3
25	Svay Chrum	Kruos	Chambak	216	20	28-Mar-06	1
26	Svay Chrum	Svay Thum	Dak Po	357	21	28-Mar-06	2
27	Rumduol	Chak	Chak	381	19	28-Mar-06	3
			Rural Total		**532**		
URBAN Villages							
Phnom Penh							
1	Mean Chey	Stoeung Meanchhey	Phum Prek Toal	870	30	16-Mar-06	1
2	Mean Chey	Chak Ang Rekrom	Phum Tool Ro Ka	1519	30	16-Mar-06	2
3	Mean Chey	Chak Ang Rekrom	Phum Prek Talong	1243	30	17-Mar-06	2
4	Russesy Keo	Toeuk Thla	Phum Sleng Roleung	955	30	17-Mar-06	3
Siem Reap Town							
5	Siem Reab	Sla Kram	Dak Pou	517	30	23-Mar-06	1
6	Siem Reab	Svay Dangkum	Kruos	513	31	23-Mar-06	2
7	Siem Reab	Siem Reab	Aranh	523	30	24-Mar-06	2
8	Puok	Puok	Puok Chas	222	29	24-Mar-06	3
Svay Rieng Town							
9	Svay Rieng	Svay Rieng	Me Pheung	503	30	29-Mar-06	1
10	Svay Rieng	Svay Rieng	Kien Sang	314	30	29-Mar-06	2
11	Svay Rieng	Koy Trabaek	Koy Trabaek	334	36	30-Mar-06	2
12	Svay Rieng	Pou Ta Hao	La	102	34	30-Mar-06	3
			Urban Total		**370**		
SPECIAL CASE Villages							
Kampong Speu Province							
1	Phnom Srouch	Mohasang	Sleang	97	18	16-Mar-06	1
Siem Reap Province							
2	Banteay Srey	Rom Check	Salakrovan	203	19	23-Mar-06	1
			Special Case Total		**37**		

ANNEX H: SURVEY TEAM MEMBERS

	Name	Gender	Position	Team #
1	Kim Veasna	M	Survey Coordinator	
2	Chay Sotheary	F	Lead Surveyor	1
3	Uch Bunnak	M	Surveyor	1
4	Cheam Pe In	M	Surveyor	1
5	Pen Samoeun	M	Lead Surveyor	2
6	Lao Vannaroth	F	Surveyor	2
7	Chhun Chan Thoeurn	M	Surveyor	2
8	En Chanyarith	M	Lead Surveyor	3
9	Teav Chandara	M	Surveyor	3
10	Gnoung Sokhay	F	Surveyor	3
11	Lem Varidh	M	Focus Group Facilitator	
12	Michael Roberts	M	Technical Advisor	

ANNEX I: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION PARTICIPANTS

Type	Location	Total Participants	Male	Female	Latrine	No Latrine
Rural	Kandal	4	3	1	0	4
Rural	Siem Reap	8	5	3	2	6
Rural	Svay Rieng	8	7	1	3	5
Urban	Phnom Penh	8	4	4	7	1
Urban	Siem Reap	8	2	6	5	3
Urban	Svay Rieng	8	5	3	4	4
Totals		44	26	18	21	23

ANNEX J: DATA TABLE FOR VILLAGE-LEVEL QUESTIONNAIRE

Village Level Questionnaire

					Q1	Q2c	Q3		Q4a	Q4b	Q5a	Q5b	Q5c	Q6										
Location					Population		Latrines		Interviews		Dist. to market (km)			NGO exposure										
Type	Province	District/ Khand	Commune/ Sangkat	Village	Households	People	Total latrines	% with Latrines	Latrine owners	Non owners	Commune	District	Province	# of NGOs	# of Years	Drinking water	Sanitation	Health	Education	Agriculture	Comm. Org.	Human rights	Disaster relief	Microcredit
Rural	Kandal	Khsach Kandal	Preak Ampil	Prek Dounhem	292	1541	32	11%	6	15	0.5	8	13	3	6		●	●	●					●
Rural	Kandal	Lvea Em	Boeung Krum	Boeung Krum Kroum	420	2125	20	5%	6	15	1	7	30	1	4		●	●	●	●				
Rural	Kandal	Pon Nhealoeu	Tom Nupthom	Baek Thlang	65	363	10	15%	4	14	6	16	50	1	1		●	●	●					
Rural	Kandal	Saang	Khpob Leu	Khpob Leu	184	939	60	33%	4	14	0.5	20	30	1	4	●								
Rural	Kandal	Saang	Krang Yov	Ping Pong	114	600	8	7%	4	17	1.5	7	30	1	10					●				
Rural	Kandal	Saang	Krang Yov	Andoung	210	990	9	4%	4	17	2	10	30	0	0									
Rural	Kandal	Kandal Stoeung	Kandouk	Touk Ma	123	623	113	92%	5	15	0	5	16	2	4	●	●		●	●				
Rural	Kandal	Kandal Stoeung	Spean Thmor	Svay Meanleak	49	254	7	14%	4	14	0.5	7	10	0	0									
Rural	Kandal	Kandal Stoeung	Praek Kampis	Srei Snam	229	1055	56	24%	3	15	1	8	8	0	0									
Rural	Siem Reap	Angkor Chum	Doun Paeng	Rumduol Thmey	123	630	0	0%	0	22	4	10	60	3	2		●		●	●				
Rural	Siem Reap	Chi Kraeng	Russei Lok	Samroung Kanhcaoch	245	1348	5	2%	4	15	4	20	40	0	0									
Rural	Siem Reap	Chi Kraeng	Kampong Kdei	Kpg. Kdei 1	98	565	80	82%	10	8	0.7	0.7	62	0	0									
Rural	Siem Reap	Pouk	Sasar Sdam	Kouk Pnov	103	611	3	3%	3	15	0.4	16	31	1	1	●								
Rural	Siem Reap	Pouk	Yeang	Kanhchan Kuy	169	870	0	0%	0	18	3	17	31	0	0									
Rural	Siem Reap	Pouk	Doun Keo	Doun Keo	206	1097	1	0%	1	20	3	7	22	2	4									●

					Q1	Q2c	Q3		Q4a	Q4b	Q5a	Q5b	Q5c	Q6											
Location					Population		Latrines		Interviews		Dist. to market (km)			NGO exposure											
Type	Province	District/ Khand	Commune/ Sangkat	Village	Households	People	Total latrines	% with Latrines	Latrine owners	Non owners	Commune	District	Province	# of NGOs	# of Years	Drinking water	Sanitation	Health	Education	Agriculture	Comm. Org.	Human rights	Disaster relief	Microcredit
Rural	Siem Reap	Siem Reap	Norkor Thom	Areak Svay	99	479	2	2%	0	21	6	10	10	3	11	●				●				●
Rural	Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Dan Run	Santey	173	931	89	51%	5	14	0	6	33	1	2		●	●		●				
Rural	Siem Reap	Svay Leu	Boeung Mealea	Boeung Mealea	290	1365	4	1%	3	16	0	9	60	1	5		●	●	●	●	●			
Rural	Svay Rieng	Chantrea	Me Sathngak	Dei Krahorm	205	1023	1	0%	1	20	3	2	32	2	10	●				●				
Rural	Svay Rieng	Kampong Ro	Svay Toeu	Teahean Kraom	145	732	15	10%	5	15	0	2.5	10	3	13	●				●				
Rural	Svay Rieng	Kampong Ro	Svay Tayean	Prey Praeus	191	826	15	8%	5	14	0	9	30	2	5	●		●		●				
Rural	Svay Rieng	Romeas Haek	Chantrei	Prey Kabas	121	576	20	17%	3	18	1.7	20	24	1	9		●	●	●	●				●
Rural	Svay Rieng	Romeas Haek	Chantrei	Prey Totueng	120	504	4	3%	3	17	7	25	30	1	1			●	●	●				
Rural	Svay Rieng	Romeas Haek	Kampong Trach	Chong Ou	160	958	0	0%	0	20	3	3	39	1	1					●				
Rural	Svay Rieng	Rumduol	Chak	Chak	381	1849	104	27%	5	14	0.5	1	10	1	7			●		●				
Rural	Svay Rieng	Svay Chrum	Kruos	Chambak	216	944	3	1%	2	18	10	15	15	1	2		●	●	●	●	●			
Rural	Svay Rieng	Svay Chrum	Svay Thom	Dak Po	357	1568	4	1%	4	17	4	7	18	1	8					●				
Rural Areas Summary				Average	188	939	25	13%	3.5	16.2	2.3	9.9	29	1	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total	5088	25366	665	-	94	438	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	10	9	16	2	0	0	4
Urban	Phnom Penh	Mean Chey	Chak Angrekrom	Too Roka	1519	7758	1501	99%	26	4	2	5	12	1	3			●						
Urban	Phnom Penh	Mean Chey	Chak Angrekrom	Prek Talong	1243	6928	1243	100%	21	9	2.5	6.5	0.9	0	0									

					Q1	Q2c	Q3		Q4a	Q4b	Q5a	Q5b	Q5c	Q6											
Location					Population		Latrines		Interviews		Dist. to market (km)			NGO exposure											
Type	Province	District/ Khand	Commune/ Sangkat	Village	Households	People	Total latrines	% with Latrines	Latrine owners	Non owners	Commune	District	Province	# of NGOs	# of Years	Drinking water	Sanitation	Health	Education	Agriculture	Comm. Org.	Human rights	Disaster relief	Microcredit
Urban	Phnom Penh	Mean Chhey	Stoeung Mean Chhey	Prek Teall	870	4899	651	75%	20	10	0.8	3	2	2	9			●	●			●		
Urban	Phnom Penh	Russey Keo	Toeuk Thla	Sleng Roleung	955	5236	955	100%	30	0	2	15	5	0	0									
Urban	Siem Reap	Pouk	Pouk	Pouk Chas	222	1150	140	63%	14	15	0	1.5	16	1	7					●				
Urban	Siem Reap	Siem Reap	Sla Kram	Dak Pou	517	3234	406	79%	22	8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0									
Urban	Siem Reap	Siem Reap	Svay Dangkum	Kruos	513	2882	436	85%	16	15	3	3	4	0	0									
Urban	Siem Reap	Siem Reap	Siem Reap	Aranh	523	3500	30	6%	6	24	3	10	10	1	1	●								
Urban	Svay Rieng	Svay Rieng	Svay Rieng	Me Phleung	503	2526	262	52%	19	11	0	0	0	4	10		●	●	●				●	●
Urban	Svay Rieng	Svay Rieng	Pou Tahor	Lor	102	975	86	84%	17	17	0.5	1	2	1	6			●			●			
Urban	Svay Rieng	Svay Rieng	Koy Trabaek	Koy Trabaek	334	1407	86	26%	15	21	0.3	1.3	1.3	1	1	●								
Urban	Svay Rieng	Svay Rieng	Svay Rieng	Kien Sang	314	1646	185	59%	14	16	1	1	1	2	7			●				●		●
Urban Areas Summary				Average	635	3512	498	79%	18.3	12.5	1.3	4.0	4.5	1	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total	7615	42141	5981	-	220	150	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	2	1	1	2	1	2
Special	Kampong Speu	Phnom Sruoch	Phnom Sruoch	Slaeng	97	452	73	75%	16	2	0	0	20	1	1	●	●	●	●					
Special	Siem Reap	Banteay Srey	Rumchek	Sala Kravann	203	1177	11	5%	5	14	1	7	30	1	8	●	●	●	●	●				
Special Case Villages Summary				Average	150	815	42	28%	10.5	8.0	0.5	3.5	25	1	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total	300	1629	84	-	21	16	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0

ANNEX K: DATA TABLE FOR HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL QUESTIONNAIRE

RURAL AREAS REPORT

No	Question	All Rural	Latrine ownership	
			Yes	No
Q0a	Total number of villages	27	24	26
Q0b	Total number of communes	26	22	24
Q0c	Total number of districts	15	14	15
Q0d	Total number of questionnaires	512	95	417
Q0e	Average age of respondent (person who answered the questionnaire)	44.0	50.6	42.5
Q0f	Female respondents (person who answered the questionnaire)	59%	58%	60%
Q1	Average household size	5.3	5.6	5.3
Q1b	Average age of all household members	26.1	30.0	25.1
Q1c	Female headed households (percentage out of all households)	20%	19%	21%
Q1d	Average years of education for those over 18 years	4.9	6.1	4.5
Q1e	Have had at least one case of diarrhea in the past 2 weeks (percentage out of all people in respondent households)	7.9%	6.7%	8.2%
Q1b	Under-5 population (percentage out of all people in respondent households)	6.5%	3.7%	7.2%
Q1e	Under-5 that have had one or more cases of diarrhea in the past 2 weeks (percentage out of all under-5s)	30%	30%	30%
Q2a	Households that own agricultural land (percentage out of all respondents)	90%	88%	90%
Q2b	Average land size for respondents that own agricultural land (ha)	1.3	1.7	1.2
Q3a	Households that own their residential property (percentage out of all respondents)	99%	100%	99%
Q3b	Households that have residential land title (percentage out of all respondents that own their residential land)	64%	68%	64%
Q3c	Residential land flooding (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Never	55%	52%	55%
	Sometimes	33%	40%	31%
	Every year	12%	8%	13%
Q4	Roof construction material (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Concrete	0%	1%	0%
	Fibrous cement	5%	6%	5%
	Galvanized steel	47%	35%	50%
	Tiles	30%	53%	25%
	Thatch	17%	5%	20%
	Plastic sheet	0%	0%	0%
	Salvaged material	0%	0%	0%
	Other	0%	0%	0%
Q5	Asset ownership (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Plough	61%	56%	62%
	Harrow/rake	58%	56%	59%
	Ox-cart	33%	39%	32%
	Semi tractor ko yun	2%	6%	1%
	Tractor	0%	0%	0%
	Manual water pump	26%	40%	23%
	Engine-powered water pump	14%	27%	11%
	Rice mill	4%	4%	3%
	Threshing machine	1%	1%	1%
	Cattle/oxen/buffalo	67%	66%	67%
	Pigs	51%	46%	52%
	Car	1%	3%	0%
	Motorcycle	40%	66%	34%
	Bicycle	83%	89%	81%
	Row boat	4%	5%	4%

No	Question	All Rural	Latrine ownership	
			Yes	No
	Moto boat	0%	0%	0%
	Telephone/cell phone	14%	40%	8%
	Video/DVD Player	10%	25%	6%
	Television	63%	86%	58%
	Radio/stereo	49%	72%	44%
	Sofa set	1%	2%	0%
	Dining set	97%	97%	97%
	Air conditioner	0%	0%	0%
	Sewing machine	4%	16%	1%
	Generator	3%	8%	1%
	Refrigerator	0%	0%	0%
	Electric fan	4%	16%	1%
Q6	Spending Priorities (average rank given to each expense category)			
	Food	8.6	8.6	8.5
	Health care	6.3	6.2	6.3
	Education	4.5	5.2	4.3
	Housing	1.7	1.8	1.6
	Clothing	4.5	4.7	4.5
	Agricultural inputs	3.9	3.6	4.0
	Productive assets	0.9	0.9	1.0
	Consumer goods	2.6	2.9	2.5
	Ceremonies/gifts	6.5	6.6	6.5
Q7	Median net annual cash income (USD)	$439	$702	$355
Q7	Cash income sources (average percentage of total income)			
	Selling rice	12%	15%	7%
	Selling non-rice crops	3%	4%	3%
	Selling animal products	9%	8%	9%
	Farm labour	3%	2%	5%
	Non-farm labour	16%	13%	21%
	Business/trading	33%	40%	21%
	Salary	21%	17%	29%
	Gift from non-household members	1%	1%	1%
	Other	2%	0%	4%
Q8	Month of peak income (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Jan	32%	32%	32%
	Feb	32%	26%	34%
	Mar	35%	38%	35%
	Apr	28%	24%	29%
	May	13%	11%	13%
	Jun	6%	5%	6%
	Jul	7%	6%	7%
	Aug	7%	4%	8%
	Sep	8%	8%	8%
	Oct	9%	11%	9%
	Nov	15%	18%	15%
	Dec	24%	24%	24%
	Constant income throughout the year	35%	36%	34%
Q9a	Wet season water sources (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Rainwater	11%	23%	8%
	River/stream (tonle/o)	9%	7%	10%
	Pond (srah)	5%	7%	5%
	Lake (boeung)	0%	0%	0%
	*Tube well	49%	43%	51%

No	Question	All Rural	Latrine ownership	
			Yes	No
	Unlined open well	14%	6%	16%
	Lined open well with cover	7%	7%	6%
	*Lined open well with cover	2%	2%	1%
	Water vendor	3%	3%	3%
	*Bottled water	0%	0%	0%
	*Piped water	0%	0%	0%
	Total improved water sources (*)	51%	45%	52%
Q9b	Dry season water sources (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Rainwater	0%	0%	0%
	River/stream (tonle/o)	11%	15%	11%
	Pond (srah)	7%	12%	6%
	Lake (boeung)	0%	0%	0%
	*Tube well	52%	51%	53%
	Unlined open well	16%	7%	18%
	Lined open well with cover	7%	6%	7%
	*Lined open well with cover	2%	4%	2%
	Water vendor	4%	5%	4%
	*Bottled water	0%	0%	0%
	*Piped water	0%	0%	0%
	Total improved water sources (*)	54%	55%	54%
Q10a	Treats drinking water (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Always	60%	79%	56%
	Sometimes	12%	9%	13%
	Never	28%	12%	32%
Q10b	Method of treating drinking water (percentage out of all respondents that treat their water always or sometimes)			
	Boil	64%	93%	88%
	Filter	7%	11%	10%
	Chemical	2%	1%	3%
	Other	0%	0%	0%
Q11	Households that own a latrine (percentage out of all respondents)	19%	100%	0%
Q12	Type of latrine structure (percentage out of all respondents that own a latrine)			
Q12a	Below ground structure			
	Unlined pit	11%	11%	-
	Concrete rings	8%	8%	-
	Offset tank	80%	80%	-
	Piped sewerage	0%	0%	-
	Other	1%	1%	-
	Don't know	0%	0%	-
Q12b	Slab structure			
	Open hole-wooden slab	12%	12%	-
	Open hole-concrete slab	1%	1%	-
	Pour flush	87%	87%	-
	Western toilet bowl	0%	0%	-
	Other	0%	0%	-
Q12c	Shelter wall structure			
	Concrete/brick	66%	66%	-
	Fibrous cement	2%	2%	-
	Galvanized steel	5%	5%	-
	Wood	4%	4%	-
	Thatch	20%	20%	-
	Plastic sheet	0%	0%	-
	Salvaged material	1%	1%	-

No	Question	All Rural	Latrine ownership	
			Yes	No
	No walls	0%	0%	-
	Other	1%	1%	-
Q12d	Shelter roof structure			
	Concrete	1%	1%	-
	Fibrous cement	3%	3%	-
	Galvanized steel	76%	76%	-
	Tiles	0%	0%	-
	Thatch	14%	14%	-
	Plastic steel	0%	0%	-
	Salvaged material	0%	0%	-
	No roof	6%	6%	-
	Other	0%	0%	-
Q13	Average distance to latrine (meters)	7.8	7.8	-
Q14	Defecation location (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Adults			
Q14a	At home			
	On the ground	76%	2%	93%
	In a water body	1%	0%	1%
	In your own latrine	18%	97%	-
	In a neighbour's latrine	5%	0%	6%
	In a public latrine	0%	0%	0%
	Other	0%	0%	0%
Q14b	Away from home			
	On the ground	73%	43%	80%
	In a water body	0%	1%	0%
	In a public latrine	28%	59%	21%
	Other	1%	0%	1%
	Children (as a percentage of all households that have children)			
Q14c	At home			
	On the ground	80%	9%	94%
	In a water body	0%	0%	0%
	In your own latrine	15%	91%	-
	In a neighbour's latrine	3%	0%	4%
	In a public latrine	1%	0%	1%
	Other	0%	0%	1%
Q14d	Away from home			
	On the ground	84%	50%	90%
	In a water body	0%	0%	0%
	In a public latrine	16%	50%	9%
	Other	0%	0%	0%
Q14f	Location for disposal of infant feces (percentage out of all respondents)			
	On the ground	3.7%	1.1%	4.3%
	In a water body	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
	In your own latrine	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	In a neighbour's latrine	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	In a public latrine	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Q14g	Anal cleansing material (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Water	25%	87%	11%
	Leaves	72%	25%	83%
	Paper	20%	16%	21%
	Other	1%	0%	1%

No	Question	All Rural	Latrine ownership	
			Yes	No
Q15	Larine advantages (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Improved hygiene/cleanliness	73%	81%	71%
	Improved health	50%	73%	45%
	More privacy	23%	41%	19%
	More comfortable	54%	66%	51%
	Convenience/save time	37%	49%	34%
	Improved safety	43%	46%	42%
	Improved status/prestige	19%	16%	19%
	No advantages	0%	1%	0%
	Don't know	1%	0%	1%
	Other	6%	6%	6%
Q16	Larine disadvantages (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Bad smell	5%	6%	5%
	Attracts flies	3%	1%	3%
	Cost to maintain it	5%	9%	5%
	Work to maintain it	4%	5%	4%
	Other people come to use it	2%	0%	3%
	Affects groundwater quality	1%	1%	1%
	No disadvantages	80%	77%	81%
	Don't know	6%	3%	6%
	Other	1%	6%	5%
Q17	Affordability perceptions (percentage out of all respondents)			
	At price $100			
	Afford anytime	10%	25%	7%
	Afford at peak income	2%	0%	2%
	Afford after saving <2 months	2%	4%	1%
	Afford after saving >2 months	15%	27%	12%
	Never afford	71%	42%	77%
	At price $80			
	Afford anytime	12%	27%	8%
	Afford at peak income	2%	0%	2%
	Afford after saving <2 months	5%	12%	3%
	Afford after saving >2 months	18%	27%	16%
	Never afford	63%	33%	70%
	At price $60			
	Afford anytime	14%	29%	10%
	Afford at peak income	4%	1%	4%
	Afford after saving <2 months	10%	13%	9%
	Afford after saving >2 months	20%	33%	18%
	Never afford	52%	21%	59%
	At price $40			
	Afford anytime	20%	37%	16%
	Afford at peak income	7%	6%	7%
	Afford after saving <2 months	14%	18%	13%
	Afford after saving >2 months	20%	29%	18%
	Never afford	39%	8%	46%
	At price $20			
	Afford anytime	35%	46%	32%
	Afford at peak income	9%	5%	10%
	Afford after saving <2 months	11%	14%	11%
	Afford after saving >2 months	26%	27%	26%
	Never afford	18%	4%	21%
Q18	Average expected price for each pictured option (all respondents)			

No	Question	All Rural	Latrine ownership	
			Yes	No
	Latrine type A	$12	$16	$12
	Latrine type B	$31	$42	$29
	Latrine type C	$86	$117	$78
Q19	Reason for purchase (percentage out of respondents that own a latrine)			
	Improved hygiene/cleanliness	83%	83%	-
	Improved health	67%	67%	-
	More privacy	46%	46%	-
	More comfortable	36%	36%	-
	Convenience/save time	59%	59%	-
	Improved safety	53%	53%	-
	Improved status/prestige	24%	24%	-
	Don't know	0%	0%	-
	Other	2%	2%	-
Q20	Place of purchase (percentage out of respondents that own a latrine)			
	NGO	16%	16%	-
	Health Center	1%	1%	-
	Commune Council	1%	1%	-
	Village Development Committee	0%	0%	-
	Village Health Worker	0%	0%	-
	Local craftsman	11%	11%	-
	Local market dealers	67%	67%	-
	Other villagers	1%	1%	-
	Built it yourself	13%	13%	-
	Don't know	1%	1%	-
	Other	8%	8%	-
Q21	Average age of latrine (years)	4.4	4.4	-
Q22	Median amount paid for latrine in US$	$115	$115	-
Q23	Decision maker (percentage out of all respondents that own a latrine)			
	Adult male in household	87%	87%	-
	Adult female in household	83%	83%	-
	Children in household	0%	0%	-
	Pesons outside of household	2%	2%	-
	Don't know	1%	1%	-
Q24	Purchaser (percentage out of all respondents that own a latrine)			
	Adult male in household	83%	83%	-
	Adult female in household	60%	60%	-
	Children in household	1%	1%	-
	Persons outside of household	2%	2%	-
	Don't know	1%	1%	-
Q25	Have thought about or discussed purchasing a latrine (percentage out of all respondents that do not own a latrine)	77%	-	77%
Q26	Perceived purchase place (percentage out of all respondents that do not own a latrine)			
	NGO	12%	-	12%
	Health Center	0%	-	0%
	Commune Council	0%	-	0%
	Village Development Committee	0%	-	0%
	Village Health Worker	0%	-	0%
	Local craftsman	13%	-	13%
	Local market dealers	64%	-	64%
	Other villagers	2%	-	2%
	Built it yourself	11%	-	11%
	Don't know	15%	-	15%

No	Question	All Rural	Latrine ownership	
			Yes	No
	Other	6%	-	6%
Q27	Perceived decision maker (percentage out of all respondents that do not own a latrine)			
	Adult male in household	87%		87%
	Adult female in household	83%	-	83%
	Children in household	1%	-	1%
	Persons outside of household	1%	-	1%
	Don't know	6%	-	6%
Q28	Perceived purchaser (percentage out of all respondents that do not own a latrine)			
	Adult male in household	69%	-	69%
	Adult female in household	35%	-	35%
	Children in household	0%	-	0%
	Persons outside of household	0%	-	0%
	Don't know	6%	-	6%
Q29	Reason for not having latrine (percentage out of all respondents that do not own a latrine)			
	Too expensive/don't have enough money	95%	-	95%
	Have access to someone else's latrine already	2%	-	2%
	Satisfied with current practice/don't see a need	4%	-	4%
	Lack information on where to purchase a latrine	2%	-	2%
	Other priorities come first	19%	-	19%
	Don't know	1%	-	1%
	Other	0%	-	0%
Q30	Sanitation advice received (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Drink safe water	79%	80%	79%
	Use a latrine	55%	66%	53%
	Wash hands/face/body	61%	63%	60%
	Food hygiene	61%	65%	60%
	Other	0%	0%	0%
	None	14%	14%	14%
Q31	Source of sanitation advice (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Own family	26%	35%	24%
	Other villagers	2%	5%	2%
	NGO worker	29%	32%	28%
	Health Center	40%	35%	41%
	Commune Council	12%	8%	13%
	Village Development Committee	7%	3%	8%
	Village Health Worker	20%	21%	19%
	Physician/nurse/pharmacist	7%	11%	6%
	Schools/teachers	13%	13%	13%
	Wat/religious leaders	1%	2%	1%
	TV	52%	61%	50%
	Radio	32%	32%	32%
	Newspaper/magazine	1%	4%	0%
	Billboard	0%	0%	0%
	Don't know	2%	0%	2%
	Other	0%	0%	0%
Q32	Trustworthiness of sanitation information sources (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Own family			
	Very good source of sanitation information	64%	66%	63%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	9%	11%	9%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	4%	4%	4%

No	Question	All Rural	Latrine ownership	
			Yes	No
	Don't know	9%	4%	10%
	Other villagers			
	Very good source of sanitation information	32%	33%	32%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	25%	26%	25%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	10%	9%	10%
	Don't know	19%	18%	20%
	NGO worker			
	Very good source of sanitation information	70%	74%	69%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	7%	7%	7%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	2%	2%	3%
	Don't know	6%	2%	7%
	Health Center			
	Very good source of sanitation information	77%	78%	76%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	4%	3%	4%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	1%	0%	1%
	Don't know	5%	4%	5%
	Physician			
	Very good source of sanitation information	71%	73%	71%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	5%	4%	6%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	2%	1%	2%
	Don't know	8%	7%	8%
	Nurse			
	Very good source of sanitation information	37%	41%	36%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	25%	18%	26%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	7%	9%	6%
	Don't know	17%	17%	17%
	Pharmacist			
	Very good source of sanitation information	37%	42%	35%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	26%	24%	26%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	7%	5%	8%
	Don't know	16%	14%	16%
	Village Health Worker			
	Very good source of sanitation information	54%	56%	53%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	13%	13%	14%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	6%	6%	6%
	Don't know	13%	11%	13%
	Commune Council			
	Very good source of sanitation information	49%	47%	50%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	16%	16%	16%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	6%	6%	6%
	Don't know	14%	16%	14%
	Village Development Committee			
	Very good source of sanitation information	44%	45%	43%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	17%	18%	17%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	7%	7%	7%
	Don't know	18%	15%	19%
	Schools/teachers			
	Very good source of sanitation information	54%	59%	53%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	9%	6%	10%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	6%	8%	5%
	Don't know	17%	12%	18%
	Wat/religious leaders			
	Very good source of sanitation information	38%	41%	37%

No	Question	All Rural	Latrine ownership	
			Yes	No
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	17%	18%	17%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	6%	8%	6%
	Don't know	25%	18%	26%
	Local craftsman			
	Very good source of sanitation information	15%	17%	15%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	20%	23%	19%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	16%	13%	17%
	Don't know	35%	33%	35%
	Local market dealers			
	Very good source of sanitation information	16%	17%	16%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	19%	21%	18%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	14%	9%	15%
	Don't know	37%	38%	37%
Q33a	Radio listening (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Daily	42%	49%	41%
	Weekly	1%	2%	1%
	Less than once a week	6%	11%	5%
	Rarely/Never	49%	37%	52%
Q34a	TV watching (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Daily	60%	79%	56%
	Weekly	3%	3%	2%
	Less than once a week	8%	4%	9%
	Rarely/Never	28%	13%	32%
Q35a	Newspaper reading (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Daily	0%	1%	0%
	Weekly	1%	3%	0%
	Less than once a week	6%	7%	6%
	Rarely/Never	90%	85%	91%
Q36	Disabled person in the household (percentage out of all respondents)	3.9%	4.2%	3.8%
	Disabled person able to defecate (percentage out of all disabled respondents in category)			
Q39	Assisted	1%	25%	19%
Q39	Unassisted	3%	75%	81%
Q40	Disabled person uses a device to assist them in defecating (percentage out of all disabled respondents)	20%	0%	20%

Dash (-) signifies not applicable

URBAN AREAS REPORT

No	Question	All Urban	Latrine ownership	
			Yes	No
Q0a	Total number of villages	14	12	12
Q0b	Total number of communes	12	10	10
Q0c	Total number of districts	6	5	4
Q0d	Total number of questionnaires	390	228	162
Q0e	Average age of respondent (person who answered the questionnaire)	41.6	42.0	41.0
Q0f	Female respondents (person who answered the questionnaire)	64%	62%	67%
Q1	Average household size	5.2	5.2	5.2
Q1b	Average age of all household members	25.4	26.4	24.1
Q1c	Female headed households (percentage out of all households)	27%	23%	34%
Q1d	Average years of education for those over 18 years	6.0	6.8	4.6
Q1e	Have had at least one case of diarrhea in the past 2 weeks (percentage out of all people in respondent households)	7.1%	7.5%	6.4%
Q1b	Under-5 population (percentage out of all people in respondent households)	8.4%	6.4%	11.0%
Q1e	Under-5 that have had one or more cases of diarrhea in the past 2 weeks (percentage out of all under-5s)	33%	39%	28%
Q2a	Households that own agricultural land (percentage out of all respondents)	30%	21%	44%
Q2b	Average land size for respondents that own agricultural land (ha)	1.0	1.1	0.95
Q3a	Households that own their residential property (percentage out of all respondents)	87%	88%	86%
Q3b	Households that have residential land title (percentage out of all respondents that own their residential land)	58%	68%	45%
Q3c	Residential land flooding (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Never	45%	52%	35%
	Sometimes	40%	37%	43%
	Every year	15%	11%	22%
Q4	Roof construction material (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Concrete	3%	4%	1%
	Fibrous cement	6%	6%	6%
	Galvanized steel	62%	60%	65%
	Tiles	22%	28%	14%
	Thatch	7%	2%	15%
	Plastic sheet	0%	0%	0%
	Salvaged material	0%	0%	0%
	Other	0%	0%	0%
Q5	Asset ownership (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Plough	15%	7%	25%
	Harrow/rake	13%	7%	22%
	Ox-cart	10%	5%	16%
	Semi tractor ko yun	1%	1%	2%
	Tractor	0%	0%	0%
	Manual water pump	19%	16%	23%
	Engine-powered water pump	6%	4%	8%
	Rice mill	0%	0%	0%
	Threshing machine	0%	0%	1%
	Cattle/oxen/buffalo	16%	9%	27%
	Pigs	16%	12%	21%
	Car	4%	7%	1%
	Motorcycle	61%	78%	36%
	Bicycle	68%	72%	63%
	Row boat	2%	0%	4%
	Moto boat	0%	0%	0%

No	Question	All Urban	Latrine ownership	
			Yes	No
	Telephone/cell phone	36%	49%	19%
	Video/DVD Player	27%	38%	12%
	Television	79%	90%	63%
	Radio/stereo	53%	61%	41%
	Sofa set	7%	12%	1%
	Dining set	97%	98%	97%
	Air conditioner	1%	1%	1%
	Sewing machine	8%	11%	2%
	Generator	1%	2%	0%
	Refrigerator	1%	2%	0%
	Electric fan	38%	56%	12%
Q6	Spending Priorities (average rank given to each expense category)			
	Food	8.8	8.7	8.8
	Health care	6.0	5.9	6.2
	Education	4.8	5.2	4.1
	Housing	2.0	2.2	1.7
	Clothing	4.7	5.0	4.4
	Agricultural inputs	0.8	0.5	1.4
	Productive assets	0.7	0.6	0.7
	Consumer goods	3.2	3.5	2.8
	Ceremonies/gifts	6.1	6.0	6.2
Q7	Median net annual cash income (USD)	$673	$890	$445
Q7	Cash income sources (average percentage of total income)			
	Selling rice	4%	29%	20%
	Selling non-rice crops	3%	21%	24%
	Selling animal products	5%	21%	25%
	Farm labour	4%	9%	2%
	Non-farm labour	23%	7%	2%
	Business/trading	23%	5%	3%
	Salary	24%	3%	3%
	Gift from non-household members	11%	1%	20%
	Other	3%	4%	1%
Q8	Month of peak income (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Jan	15%	11%	20%
	Feb	18%	15%	23%
	Mar	22%	18%	27%
	Apr	16%	15%	17%
	May	7%	5%	9%
	Jun	4%	3%	6%
	Jul	4%	3%	5%
	Aug	3%	2%	4%
	Sep	5%	4%	7%
	Oct	8%	10%	7%
	Nov	9%	8%	11%
	Dec	10%	7%	15%
	Constant income throughout the year	69%	77%	58%
Q9a	Wet season water sources (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Rainwater	4%	4%	3%
	River/stream (tonle/o)	0%	0%	0%
	Pond (srah)	0%	0%	0%
	Lake (boeung)	0%	0%	0%
	*Tube well	50%	42%	62%
	Unlined open well	5%	4%	6%

No	Question	All Urban	Latrine ownership	
			Yes	No
	Lined open well with cover	11%	7%	17%
	*Lined open well with cover	1%	2%	1%
	Water vendor	9%	9%	9%
	*Bottled water	0%	0%	0%
	*Piped water	21%	33%	2%
	Total improved water sources (*)	72%	77%	65%
Q9b	Dry season water sources (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Rainwater	0%	0%	0%
	River/stream (tonle/o)	0%	0%	0%
	Pond (srah)	0%	0%	0%
	Lake (boeung)	0%	0%	0%
	*Tube well	51%	43%	63%
	Unlined open well	6%	4%	7%
	Lined open well with cover	11%	7%	17%
	*Lined open well with cover	1%	2%	1%
	Water vendor	9%	9%	9%
	*Bottled water	0%	0%	0%
	*Piped water	22%	35%	4%
	Total improved water sources (*)	74%	79%	67%
Q10a	Treats drinking water (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Always	84%	92%	73%
	Sometimes	5%	3%	8%
	Never	11%	5%	19%
Q10b	Method of treating drinking water (percentage out of all respondents that treat their water always or sometimes)			
	Boil	80%	89%	91%
	Filter	4%	4%	5%
	Chemical	1%	1%	0%
	Other	6%	8%	4%
Q11	Households that own a latrine (percentage out of all respondents)	58%	100%	0%
Q12	Type of latrine structure (percentage out of all respondents that own a latrine)			
Q12a	Below ground structure			
	Unlined pit	2%	2%	-
	Concrete rings	4%	4%	-
	Offset tank	72%	72%	-
	Piped sewerage	21%	21%	-
	Other	0%	0%	-
	Don't know	0%	0%	-
Q12b	Slab structure			
	Open hole-wooden slab	2%	2%	-
	Open hole-concrete slab	0%	0%	-
	Pour flush	97%	97%	-
	Western toilet bowl	1%	1%	-
	Other	0%	0%	-
Q12c	Shelter wall structure			
	Concrete/brick	67%	67%	-
	Fibrous cement	0%	0%	-
	Galvanized steel	13%	13%	-
	Wood	12%	12%	-
	Thatch	5%	5%	-
	Plastic sheet	0%	0%	-
	Salvaged material	2%	2%	-
	No walls	0%	0%	-

No	Question	All	Latrine ownership	
		Urban	Yes	No
	Other	0%	0%	-
Q12d	Shelter roof structure			
	Concrete	7%	7%	-
	Fibrous cement	3%	3%	-
	Galvanized steel	74%	74%	-
	Tiles	3%	3%	-
	Thatch	6%	6%	-
	Plastic steel	1%	1%	-
	Salvaged material	2%	2%	-
	No roof	4%	4%	-
	Other	0%	0%	-
Q13	Average distance to latrine (meters)	2.7	2.7	-
Q14	Defecation location (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Adults			
Q14a	At home			
	On the ground	28%	0%	68%
	In a water body	1%	0%	1%
	In your own latrine	58%	100%	-
	In a neighbour's latrine	11%	0%	27%
	In a public latrine	1%	0%	3%
	Other	0%	0%	0%
Q14b	Away from home			
	On the ground	34%	8%	69%
	In a water body	0%	0%	0%
	In a public latrine	67%	93%	32%
	Other	1%	0%	1%
	Children (as a percentage of households with children)			
Q14c	At home			
	On the ground	34%	2%	74%
	In a water body	1%	1%	1%
	In your own latrine	55%	97%	-
	In a neighbour's latrine	9%	0%	21%
	In a public latrine	2%	1%	3%
	Other	0%	0%	0%
Q14d	Away from home			
	On the ground	49%	26%	77%
	In a water body	0%	1%	0%
	In a public latrine	51%	73%	23%
	Other	0%	0%	1%
Q14f	Location for disposal of infant feces (percentage out of all respondents)			
	On the ground	3.3%	0.4%	7.4%
	In a water body	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	In your own latrine	2.3%	4.0%	0.0%
	In a neighbour's latrine	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%
	In a public latrine	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Q14g	Anal cleansing material (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Water	74%	100%	36%
	Leaves	25%	1%	59%
	Paper	9%	7%	12%
	Other	0%	0%	0%
Q15	Latrine advantages (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Improved hygiene/cleanliness	81%	88%	70%

No	Question	All	Latrine ownership	
		Urban	Yes	No
	Improved health	49%	59%	35%
	More privacy	33%	38%	27%
	More comfortable	59%	71%	41%
	Convenience/save time	47%	44%	52%
	Improved safety	47%	48%	45%
	Improved status/prestige	16%	11%	24%
	No advantages	1%	0%	1%
	Don't know	1%	0%	1%
	Other	2%	0%	4%
Q16	Latrine disadvantages (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Bad smell	8%	11%	4%
	Attracts flies	4%	4%	3%
	Cost to maintain it	4%	6%	1%
	Work to maintain it	4%	5%	2%
	Other people come to use it	0%	0%	0%
	Affects groundwater quality	0%	0%	0%
	No disadvantages	86%	83%	90%
	Don't know	1%	0%	2%
	Other	0%	11%	4%
Q17	Affordability perceptions (percentage out of all respondents)			
	At price $100			
	Afford anytime	17%	23%	8%
	Afford at peak income	2%	0%	4%
	Afford after saving <2 months	2%	3%	1%
	Afford after saving >2 months	17%	22%	10%
	Never afford	62%	52%	77%
	At price $80			
	Afford anytime	18%	25%	8%
	Afford at peak income	3%	2%	4%
	Afford after saving <2 months	5%	7%	2%
	Afford after saving >2 months	18%	21%	14%
	Never afford	56%	46%	72%
	At price $60			
	Afford anytime	23%	30%	13%
	Afford at peak income	3%	3%	4%
	Afford after saving <2 months	10%	12%	6%
	Afford after saving >2 months	18%	18%	17%
	Never afford	46%	36%	59%
	At price $40			
	Afford anytime	29%	38%	17%
	Afford at peak income	3%	3%	4%
	Afford after saving <2 months	13%	13%	12%
	Afford after saving >2 months	19%	16%	23%
	Never afford	36%	30%	44%
	At price $20			
	Afford anytime	40%	49%	28%
	Afford at peak income	4%	3%	6%
	Afford after saving <2 months	11%	10%	13%
	Afford after saving >2 months	20%	14%	29%
	Never afford	24%	24%	24%
Q18	Average expected price for each pictured option (all respondents)			
	Latrine type A	$12	$14	$8
	Latrine type B	$35	$41	$27

No	Question	All	Latrine ownership	
		Urban	Yes	No
	Latrine type C	$94	$112	$67
Q19	Reason for purchase (percentage out of respondents that own a latrine)			
	Improved hygiene/cleanliness	81%	81%	-
	Improved health	63%	63%	-
	More privacy	46%	46%	-
	More comfortable	32%	32%	-
	Convenience/save time	57%	57%	-
	Improved safety	52%	52%	-
	Improved status/prestige	15%	15%	-
	Don't know	0%	0%	-
	Other	0%	0%	-
Q20	Place of purchase (percentage out of respondents that own a latrine)			
	NGO	5%	5%	-
	Health Center	0%	0%	-
	Commune Council	0%	0%	-
	Village Development Committee	0%	0%	-
	Village Health Worker	1%	1%	-
	Local craftsman	13%	13%	-
	Local market dealers	83%	83%	-
	Other villagers	1%	1%	-
	Built it yourself	7%	7%	-
	Don't know	5%	5%	-
	Other	4%	4%	-
Q21	Average age of latrine (years)	5.1	5.1	-
Q22	Average amount paid for latrine in US$	$100	$100	-
Q23	Decision maker (percentage out of all respondents that own a latrine)			
	Adult male in household	89%	89%	-
	Adult female in household	83%	83%	-
	Children in household	2%	2%	-
	Pesons outside of household	1%	1%	-
	Don't know	2%	2%	-
Q24	Purchaser (percentage out of all respondents that own a latrine)			
	Adult male in household	89%	89%	-
	Adult female in household	52%	52%	-
	Children in household	0%	0%	-
	Persons outside of household	0%	0%	-
	Don't know	2%	2%	-
Q25	Have thought about or discussed purchasing a latrine (percentage out of all respondents that do not own a latrine)	76%	-	76%
Q26	Perceived purchase place (percentage out of all respondents that do not own a latrine)			
	NGO	12%	-	12%
	Health Center	0%	-	0%
	Commune Council	1%	-	1%
	Village Development Committee	1%	-	1%
	Village Health Worker	0%	-	0%
	Local craftsman	13%	-	13%
	Local market dealers	61%	-	61%
	Other villagers	1%	-	1%
	Built it yourself	9%	-	9%
	Don't know	16%	-	16%
	Other	12%	-	12%

No	Question	All Urban	Latrine ownership	
			Yes	No
Q27	Perceived decision maker (percentage out of all respondents that do not own a latrine)			
	Adult male in household	86%		86%
	Adult female in household	85%	-	35%
	Children in household	0%	-	0%
	Persons outside of household	1%	-	0%
	Don't know	8%	-	8%
Q28	Perceived purchaser (percentage out of all respondents that do not own a latrine)			
	Adult male in household	84%	-	84%
	Adult female in household	42%	-	42%
	Children in household	0%	-	0%
	Persons outside of household	0%	-	0%
	Don't know	8%	-	8%
Q29	Reason for not having latrine (percentage out of all respondents that do not own a latrine)			
	Too expensive/don't have enough money	95%	-	95%
	Have access to someone else's latrine already	1%	-	1%
	Satisfied with current practice/don't see a need	4%	-	4%
	Lack information on where to purchase a latrine	0%	-	0%
	Other priorities come first	30%	-	30%
	Don't know	2%	-	2%
	Other	0%	-	0%
Q30	Sanitation advice received (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Drink safe water	77%	78%	77%
	Use a latrine	58%	61%	52%
	Wash hands/face/body	64%	65%	62%
	Food hygiene	61%	65%	56%
	Other	0%	0%	1%
	None	20%	19%	22%
Q31	Source of sanitation advice (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Own family	37%	43%	30%
	Other villagers	6%	6%	5%
	NGO worker	22%	18%	27%
	Health Center	31%	29%	34%
	Commune Council	15%	11%	20%
	Village Development Committee	11%	9%	12%
	Village Health Worker	12%	8%	18%
	Physician/nurse/pharmacist	3%	3%	2%
	Schools/teachers	14%	14%	14%
	Wat/religious leaders	2%	2%	1%
	TV	63%	69%	55%
	Radio	31%	31%	30%
	Newspaper/magazine	0%	0%	0%
	Billboard	0%	0%	0%
	Don't know	1%	1%	1%
	Other	0%	0%	0%
Q32	Trustworthiness of sanitation information sources (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Own family			
	Very good source of sanitation information	63%	68%	56%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	4%	5%	3%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	1%	1%	1%
	Don't know	12%	7%	19%

No	Question	All Urban	Latrine ownership	
			Yes	No
	Other villagers			
	Very good source of sanitation information	34%	41%	25%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	20%	20%	20%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	5%	4%	6%
	Don't know	21%	16%	27%
	NGO worker			
	Very good source of sanitation information	68%	70%	65%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	4%	4%	4%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	0%	0%	0%
	Don't know	7%	6%	9%
	Health Center			
	Very good source of sanitation information	71%	74%	65%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	1%	1%	1%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	1%	0%	1%
	Don't know	7%	5%	10%
	Physician			
	Very good source of sanitation information	65%	72%	55%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	2%	1%	3%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	2%	1%	4%
	Don't know	11%	7%	17%
	Nurse			
	Very good source of sanitation information	35%	40%	27%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	20%	24%	14%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	5%	3%	7%
	Don't know	20%	13%	30%
	Pharmacist			
	Very good source of sanitation information	37%	43%	28%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	16%	20%	11%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	5%	4%	7%
	Don't know	21%	14%	32%
	Village Health Worker			
	Very good source of sanitation information	45%	50%	38%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	15%	15%	14%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	5%	3%	7%
	Don't know	16%	12%	20%
	Commune Council			
	Very good source of sanitation information	48%	50%	45%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	14%	18%	7%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	5%	3%	7%
	Don't know	13%	10%	19%
	Village Development Committee			
	Very good source of sanitation information	40%	43%	35%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	17%	20%	14%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	7%	6%	9%
	Don't know	16%	12%	21%
	Schools/teachers			
	Very good source of sanitation information	52%	55%	46%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	8%	10%	6%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	2%	3%	1%
	Don't know	18%	13%	26%
	Wat/religious leaders			
	Very good source of sanitation information	36%	43%	25%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	12%	14%	10%

No	Question	All Urban	Latrine ownership	
			Yes	No
	Not a good source of sanitation information	5%	5%	6%
	Don't know	26%	18%	38%
	Local craftsman			
	Very good source of sanitation information	19%	22%	14%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	14%	16%	11%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	14%	13%	15%
	Don't know	32%	28%	38%
	Local market dealers			
	Very good source of sanitation information	20%	24%	14%
	Somewhat good source of sanitation information	15%	17%	12%
	Not a good source of sanitation information	10%	10%	11%
	Don't know	33%	29%	40%
Q33a	Radio listening (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Daily	45%	50%	37%
	Weekly	2%	1%	3%
	Less than once a week	3%	3%	4%
	Rarely/Never	49%	46%	54%
Q34a	TV watching (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Daily	75%	81%	65%
	Weekly	2%	2%	3%
	Less than once a week	4%	4%	5%
	Rarely/Never	18%	12%	26%
Q35a	Newspaper reading (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Daily	4%	5%	2%
	Weekly	2%	3%	2%
	Less than once a week	7%	9%	3%
	Rarely/Never	85%	80%	91%
Q36	Disabled person in the household (percentage out of all respondents)	3.3%	2.2%	4.9%
	Disabled person able to defecate (percentage out of all disabled respondents)			
Q39	Assisted	38%	40%	37%
Q39	Unassisted	62%	60%	63%
Q40	Disabled person uses a device to assist them in defecating (percentage out of all disabled respondents)	54%	60%	50%

Dash (-) signifies not applicable

SPECIAL CASE AREAS REPORT

No	Question	All Special	Latrine ownership	
			Yes	No
Q0a	Total number of villages	2	2	2
Q0b	Total number of communes	2	2	2
Q0c	Total number of districts	2	2	2
Q0d	Total number of questionnaires	37	21	16
Q0e	Average age of respondent (person who answered the questionnaire)	41.3	42.8	39.3
Q0f	Female respondents (person who answered the questionnaire)	70%	67%	75%
Q1	Average household size	5.16	4.86	5.56
Q1b	Average age of all household members			
Q1c	Female headed households (percentage out of all households)	20%	10%	31%
Q1d	Average years of education for those over 18 years			
Q1e	Have had at least one case of diarrhea in the past 2 weeks (percentage out of all people in respondent households)	6%	6%	7%
Q1b	Under-5 population (percentage out of all people in respondent households)	7%	10%	4%
Q1e	Under-5 that have had one or more cases of diarrhea in the past 2 weeks (percentage out of all under-5s)	21%	20%	25%
Q7	Median net annual cash income (USD)	$268	$415	$243
Q12	Type of latrine structure (percentage out of all respondents that own a latrine)	57%		
Q12a	Below ground structure			
	Unlined pit	81%	81%	-
	Concrete rings	0%	0%	-
	Septic tank	19%	19%	-
	Piped sewerage	0%	0%	-
	Other	0%	0%	-
	Don't know	0%	0%	-
Q12b	Slab structure			
	Open hole-wooden slab	81%	81%	-
	Open hole-concrete slab	0%	0%	-
	Pour flush	19%	19%	-
	Western toilet bowl	0%	0%	-
	Other	0%	0%	-
Q12c	Shelter wall structure			
	Concrete/brick	19%	19%	-
	Fibrous cement	0%	0%	-
	Galvanized steel	5%	5%	-
	Wood	0%	0%	-
	Thatch	67%	67%	-
	Plastic sheet	0%	0%	-
	Salvaged material	5%	5%	-
	No walls	0%	0%	-
	Other	5%	5%	-
Q12d	Shelter roof structure			
	Concrete	0%	0%	-
	Fibrous cement	0%	0%	-
	Galvanized steel	29%	29%	-
	Tiles	0%	0%	-
	Thatch	67%	67%	-
	Plastic steel	0%	0%	-
	Salvaged material	0%	0%	-
	No roof	5%	5%	-
	Other	0%	0%	-

No	Question	All	Latrine ownership	
		Special	Yes	No
Q13	Average distance to latrine (meters)	4.4	7.8	0.0
Q14	Defecation location (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Adults			
Q14a	At home			
	On the ground	46%	5%	100%
	In a water body	0%	0%	0%
	In your own latrine	57%	100%	-
	In a neighbour's latrine	0%	0%	0%
	In a public latrine	0%	0%	0%
	Other	0%	0%	0%
Q14b	Away from home			
	On the ground	49%	38%	63%
	In a water body	0%	0%	0%
	In a public latrine	59%	71%	44%
	Other	0%	0%	0%
	Children			
Q14c	At home			
	On the ground	55%	18%	100%
	In a water body	0%	0%	0%
	In your own latrine	45%	82%	-
	In a neighbour's latrine	0%	0%	0%
	In a public latrine	0%	0%	0%
	Other	0%	0%	0%
Q14d	Away from home			
	On the ground	79%	76%	100%
	In a water body	0%	0%	0%
	In a public latrine	21%	24%	14%
	Other	0%	0%	0%
Q14f	Location for disposal of infant feces (percentage out of all respondents)			
	On the ground	0%	0%	0%
	In a water body	0%	0%	0%
	In your own latrine	0%	0%	0%
	In a neighbour's latrine	0%	0%	0%
	In a public latrine	0%	0%	0%
	Other	0%	0%	0%
Q14g	Anal cleansing material (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Water	38%	67%	0%
	Leaves	65%	43%	94%
	Paper	19%	19%	19%
	Other	0%	0%	0%
Q15	Larine advantages (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Improved hygiene/cleanliness	73%	76%	69%
	Improved health	51%	67%	31%
	More privacy	19%	24%	13%
	More comfortable	89%	90%	88%
	Convenience/save time	11%	14%	6%
	Improved safety	65%	76%	50%
	Improved status/prestige	3%	5%	0%
	No advantages	0%	0%	0%
	Don't know	5%	0%	13%
	Other	0%	0%	0%
Q16	Larine disadvantages (percentage out of all respondents)			
	Bad smell	22%	33%	6%

No	Question	All	Latrine ownership	
		Special	Yes	No
	Attracts flies	8%	10%	6%
	Cost to maintain it	0%	0%	0%
	Work to maintain it	3%	0%	6%
	Other people come to use it	0%	0%	0%
	Affects groundwater quality	0%	0%	0%
	No disadvantages	68%	67%	69%
	Don't know	5%	0%	13%
	Other	0%	0%	0%
Q17	Affordability perceptions (percentage out of all respondents)			
	At price $100			
	Afford anytime	8%	10%	6%
	Afford at peak income	3%	5%	0%
	Afford after saving <2 months	0%	0%	0%
	Afford after saving >2 months	22%	19%	25%
	Never afford	68%	67%	69%
	At price $80			
	Afford anytime	8%	10%	6%
	Afford at peak income	3%	5%	0%
	Afford after saving <2 months	0%	0%	0%
	Afford after saving >2 months	22%	19%	25%
	Never afford	68%	67%	69%
	At price $60			
	Afford anytime	8%	10%	6%
	Afford at peak income	8%	14%	0%
	Afford after saving <2 months	3%	5%	0%
	Afford after saving >2 months	19%	14%	25%
	Never afford	62%	57%	69%
	At price $40			
	Afford anytime	14%	14%	13%
	Afford at peak income	5%	10%	0%
	Afford after saving <2 months	16%	14%	19%
	Afford after saving >2 months	14%	24%	0%
	Never afford	51%	43%	63%
	At price $20			
	Afford anytime	27%	29%	25%
	Afford at peak income	5%	10%	0%
	Afford after saving <2 months	22%	14%	31%
	Afford after saving >2 months	24%	38%	6%
	Never afford	22%	10%	38%
Q18	Average expected price for each pictured option (all respondents)			
	Latrine type A	$9	$10	$7
	Latrine type B	$18	$22	$13
	Latrine type C	$65	$91	$31
Q19	Reason for purchase (percentage out of respondents that own a latrine)			
	Improved hygiene/cleanliness	67%	67%	-
	Improved health	62%	62%	-
	More privacy	38%	38%	-
	More comfortable	14%	14%	-
	Convenience/save time	33%	33%	-
	Improved safety	38%	38%	-
	Improved status/prestige	10%	10%	-
	Don't know	0%	0%	-
	Other	0%	0%	-

No	Question	All Special	Latrine ownership	
			Yes	No
Q20	Place of purchase (percentage out of respondents that own a latrine)			
	NGO	10%	10%	-
	Health Center	5%	5%	-
	Commune Council	5%	5%	-
	Village Development Committee	0%	0%	-
	Village Health Worker	5%	5%	-
	Local craftsman	5%	5%	-
	Local market dealers	24%	24%	-
	Other villagers	0%	0%	-
	Built it yourself	71%	71%	-
	Don't know	0%	0%	-
	Other	0%	0%	-
Q21	Average age of latrine (years)	1.3	1.3	-
Q22	Average amount paid for latrine in US$	$79	$79	-
Q23	Decision maker (percentage out of all respondents that own a latrine)			
	Adult male in household	100%	100%	-
	Adult female in household	76%	76%	-
	Children in household	0%	0%	-
	Pesons outside of household	14%	14%	-
	Don't know	0%	0%	-
Q24	Purchaser (percentage out of all respondents that own a latrine)			
	Adult male in household	100%	100%	-
	Adult female in household	62%	62%	-
	Children in household	0%	0%	-
	Persons outside of household	0%	0%	-
	Don't know	0%	0%	-
Q25	Have thought about or discussed purchasing a latrine (percentage out of all respondents that do not own a latrine)	81%	-	81%
Q26	Perceived purchase place (percentage out of all respondents that do not own a latrine)			
	NGO	6%	-	6%
	Health Center	0%	-	0%
	Commune Council	0%	-	0%
	Village Development Committee	0%	-	0%
	Village Health Worker	0%	-	0%
	Local craftsman	6%	-	6%
	Local market dealers	50%	-	50%
	Other villagers	0%	-	0%
	Built it yourself	0%	-	0%
	Don't know	19%	-	19%
	Other	31%	-	31%
Q27	Perceived decision maker (percentage out of all respondents that do not own a latrine)			
	Adult male in household	81%	-	81%
	Adult female in household	63%	-	63%
	Children in household	0%	-	0%
	Persons outside of household	0%	-	0%
	Don't know	13%	-	13%
Q28	Perceived purchaser (percentage out of all respondents that do not own a latrine)			
	Adult male in household	75%	-	75%
	Adult female in household	31%	-	31%
	Children in household	0%	-	0%
	Persons outside of household	0%	-	0%

No	Question	All Special	Latrine ownership	
			Yes	No
	Don't know	13%	-	13%
Q29	Reason for not having latrine (percentage out of all respondents that do not own a latrine)			
	Too expensive/don't have enough money	88%	-	88%
	Have access to someone else's latrine already	0%	-	0%
	Satisfied with current practice/don't see a need	6%	-	6%
	Lack information on where to purchase a latrine	0%	-	0%
	Other priorities come first	0%	-	0%
	Don't know	13%	-	13%
	Other	0%	-	0%

Dash (-) signifies not applicable