

Table 1. Input and output summary statistics for 25 rice producing provinces in Cambodia, 2012-2015

Variable	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Mean	S.E.	Mean	S.E.	Mean	S.E.	Mean	S.E.
Output								
<i>Rice quantity¹ (tons)</i>	290,808	52,994	329,872	60,296	391,150	80,437	315,270	57,785
Inputs								
<i>Land² (hectares)</i>	134,629	23,192	144,944	25,893	212,785	56,497	145,685	26,699
<i>Labor³ (persons)</i>	168,703	27,044	163,805	26,208	160,163	25,683	155,159	24,486
<i>Fertilizer⁴ (tons)</i>	74,061	13,236	75,027	13,300	160,043	13,436	79,038	13,618
<i>Pesticide⁵ (tons)</i>	45,116	9,610	47,926	10,021	52,205	10,596	56,117	11,047
<i>Machinery⁶ (units)</i>	10,196	1,937	12,213	2,135	14,569	2,394	16,762	2,675

Source: Measured by Ms. Excel 2016 using combined datasets of RGC [32, 33]. “S.E.” = Standard Error.

¹ *Rice quantity* was the total provincial un-milled rice production output quantity, measured in tons

² *Land* input was the total area of rice actually harvested within the year (included both in wet and dry season), measured in hectares

³ *Labor* input measured as total farmers in the province with rice farming as primary occupation, unit in persons

⁴ *Fertilizer* input was total amount of chemical and organic fertilizers’ quantity using by total rice families in the province, unit in tons

⁵ *Pesticide* input measured as total amount of chemical and organic poisons for insects and grass’s quantity using by total rice families in the province, unit in tons

⁶ *Machinery* measured the capital investment on agricultural machineries was the total amount of tractors, walking tractors (koryons), and rice transplanting machines existing in the provincial territory, unit in units

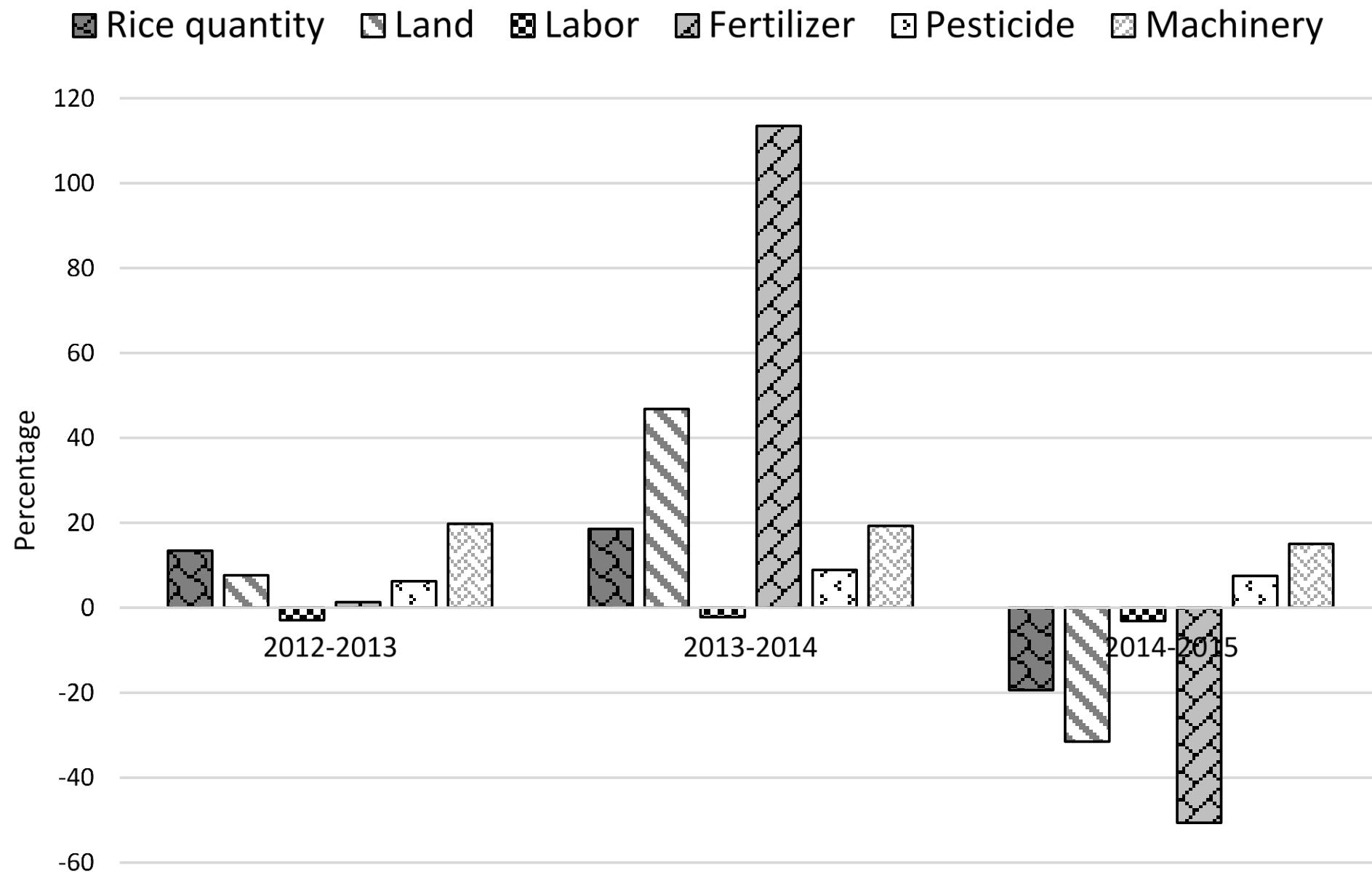


Figure 1. Percentage changes in input and output statistics for 25 rice producing provinces in Cambodia for the periods 2012-2013, 2013-2014, and 2014-2015

Table 2 Descriptive statistics of factors affecting the efficiency of rice production in Cambodia, 2012-2015

Variable	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Mean	S.E.	Mean	S.E.	Mean	S.E.	Mean	S.E.
<i>Disaster</i> ¹	18.86	12.34	5.16	1.12	30.98	26.37	5.20	1.16
<i>Irrigation</i> ²	21.70	3.49	22.75	3.52	19.94	3.58	22.64	3.54
<i>Production technique</i> ³	3.04	0.48	2.79	0.47	2.74	0.42	2.44	0.37
<i>Distant info-source</i> ⁴	14.92	1.53	14.86	1.22	14.67	1.14	15.01	1.20
<i>Supporting staffs</i> ⁵	0.11	0.03	0.10	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.09	0.02
<i>Dry-season prod.</i> ⁶	68.47	5.72	58.76	6.33	65.12	5.89	64.91	6.43
<i>Small-land farmers</i> ⁷	41.80	3.17	40.99	3.43	40.35	3.45	39.76	3.67

Source: Measured by Ms. Excel 2016 using combined datasets of RGC [32, 33]. “S.E.” = Standard Error.

¹ *Disaster* measured as percentage of rice land damaged by floods, droughts, and insects to total rice actual harvested land within the year

² *Irrigation* measured as percentage of provincial paddy land having or benefit from irrigation systems as well as paddy land located near water sources to total provincial cultivated land within the year.

³ *Production technique* measured as percentage of families cultivating rice under the SRI system to total rice cultivated families

⁴ *Distant to information sources* measured as average distance from village center to the center of district/khan (in kilometers)

⁵ *Agricultural supporting staffs* measured as percentage of agricultural staffs included both government officers and NGOs staffs (working on agricultural plans or projects) to total rice farmers existing in the province

⁶ *Dry-season production* measured as percentage of paddy land actually harvested during dry season to the total available cultivated land for rice cultivation during dry season

⁷ *Small-land farmers* measured as percentage of families having paddy land smaller than one hectare altogether with families having no paddy land to total rice families (i.e. families cultivating rice)

Table 3. Parameter estimates of SFA model

Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-ratio
Constant	-1.1869 *	0.6189	-1.9178
$Ln(land)$	0.6796 ***	0.2475	2.7458
$Ln(labor)$	0.0775	0.3279	0.2364
$Ln(fertilizer)$	0.9245 **	0.4664	1.9820
$Ln(pesticide)$	-1.8588 ***	0.3565	-5.2139
$Ln(machinery)$	1.8642 ***	0.2629	7.0914
t	0.0573	0.0369	1.5529
$Land \times Labor$	0.0420 **	0.0197	2.1339
$Land \times Fertilizer$	-0.0771 *	0.0429	-1.7966
$Land \times Pesticide$	0.1680 ***	0.0309	5.4381
$Land \times Machinery$	-0.1210 ***	0.0241	-5.0263
$Labor \times Machinery$	-0.0585 **	0.0271	-2.1577
t^2	0.0013	0.0068	0.1888
$Gamma (\gamma)$	1.0000 ***	0.0001	13,538.2280
$Sigma-squared (\sigma^2)$	0.0336 ***	0.0062	5.3882
Log likelihood function			75.7787

Source: Estimated by FRONTIER 4.1c. * indicates significant at 10%, ** significant at 5%, and *** at 1%.

Table 4 Input elasticities of rice production in Cambodia, 2012-2015

Year	Ln(land)	Ln(labor)	Ln(fertilizer)	Ln(pesticide)	Ln(machinery)
2012	0.9898	0.0465	0.0569	0.0317	-0.1701
2013	0.9816	0.0340	0.0559	0.0339	-0.1709
2014	0.9694	0.0248	0.0537	0.0386	-0.1729
2015	0.9632	0.0156	0.0551	0.0356	-0.1687

Source: Calculated by Ms. Excel 2016

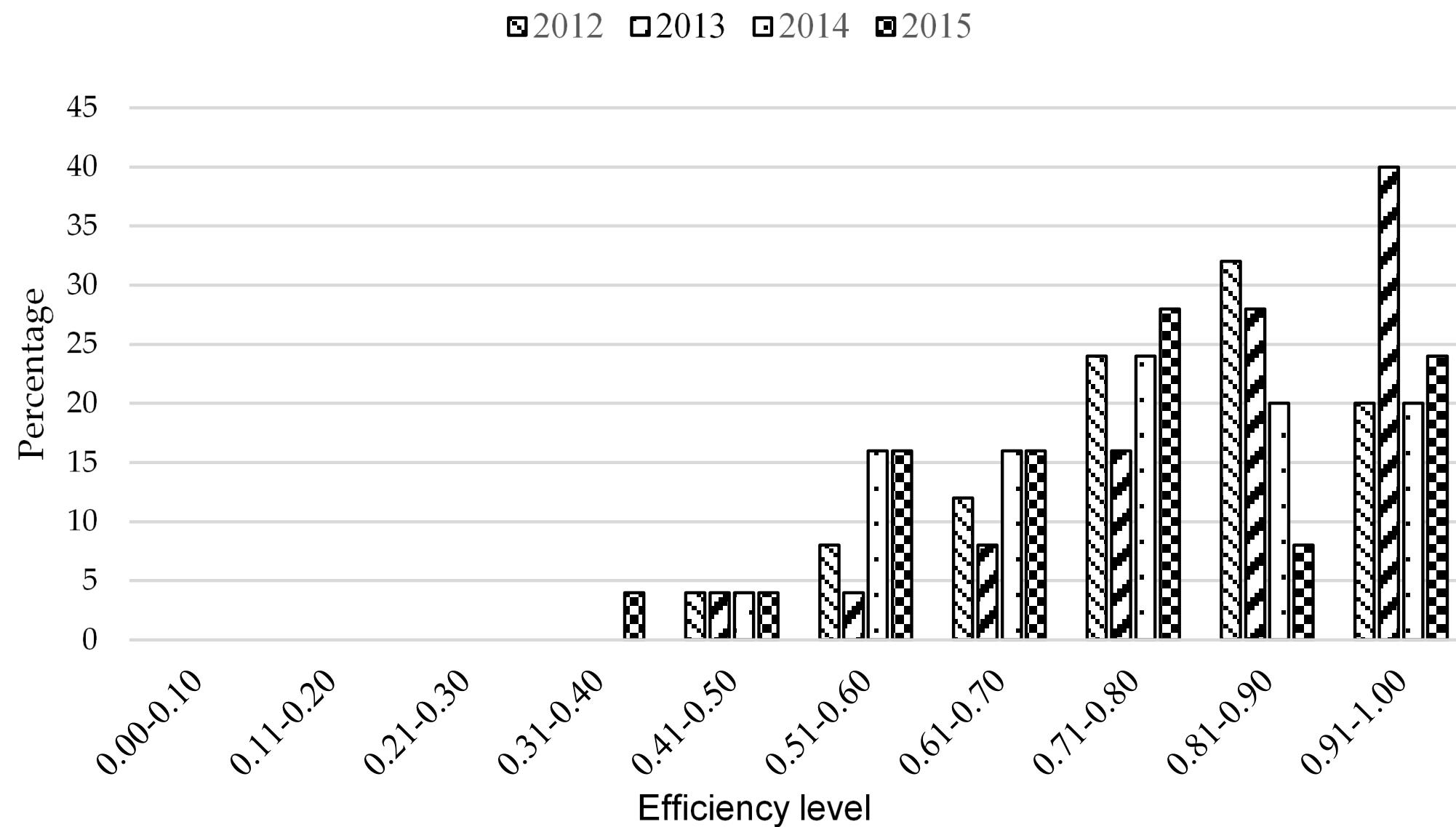


Figure 2. Distribution of Technical Efficiency

Table 5 Regional technical efficiency of rice production in Cambodia, 2012-2015

Regions	2012		2013		2014		2015		TE Change (%)		
	M	S.E.	M	S.E.	M	S.E.	M	S.E.	12-13	12-14	12-15
<i>Phnom Penh</i>	0.83	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.61	0.00	1.2	-3.4	-26.5
<i>Tonle Sap plain¹</i>	0.81	0.05	0.87	0.04	0.71	0.05	0.77	0.04	6.8	-12.4	-5.4
<i>Mekong plain²</i>	0.86	0.07	0.89	0.10	0.88	0.07	0.88	0.07	3.2	2.6	2.2
<i>Mekong plateau³</i>	0.79	0.04	0.79	0.04	0.74	0.06	0.70	0.06	0.0	-6.7	-11.3
<i>Mountain⁴</i>	0.66	0.09	0.76	0.08	0.63	0.09	0.53	0.09	14.6	-5.7	-19.7
<i>Coastal⁵</i>	0.81	0.07	0.84	0.06	0.86	0.09	0.79	0.08	4.7	6.3	-2.0
Cambodia	0.80	0.03	0.84	0.03	0.76	0.03	0.74	0.03	5.4	-3.9	-6.9

Source: Estimated by FRONTIER 4.1c; “M” = Mean; “S.E.” = Standard Error; “12-13” = TE change between 2012 and 2013; “12-14” = TE change between 2012 and 2014; “12-15” = TE change between 2012 and 2015

¹ Tonle Sap plain region included the province of Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Pailin, Pursat, and Siem Reap. Total area: 61,510 km² (accounted for 34.54% of the total area)

² Mekong plain included the province of Kampong Speu, Kandal, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, and Takéo. Total area: 21,997 km² (12.35%)

³ Mekong plateau included the province of Kampong Cham, Kratié, Stung Treng, and Tbong Khmoum. Total area: 31,663 km² (17.78%)

⁴ Mountain region included the province of Mondulkiri, Ratanakiri, Preh Vihear, and Oddar Meanchey. Total area: 45,016 km² (25.28%)

⁵ Coastal region included the province of Kampot, Koh Kong, Kep, and Preah Sihanouk. Total area: 17,237 km² (9.68%)

Table 6. Rice production technical inefficiency model parameters estimation

Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-ratio
<i>Constant</i>	0.9241 ***	0.1484	6.2261
<i>Disaster</i>	0.0003	0.0005	0.5641
<i>Irrigation</i>	-0.0119 ***	0.0026	-4.5368
<i>Production technique</i>	-0.0841 ***	0.0283	-2.9688
<i>Distant to information sources</i>	-0.0052	0.0060	-0.8703
<i>Agricultural supporting staffs</i>	-0.9530 **	0.4032	-2.3635
<i>Dry-season production</i>	-0.0016	0.0016	-1.0549
<i>Small-land farmers</i>	-0.0007	0.0036	-0.2056

Source: Estimated by FRONTIER 4.1c. * indicates significant at 10%, ** significant at 5%, and *** at 1%.