

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation - Religion - King

Report on the
Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 1997

**National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh, Cambodia**

Sponsored by
**United Nations Development Programme,
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
and Executed by
The World Bank**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

The Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 1997 was conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning (MOP). CSES 1997 is the first large scale multi-objective household survey conducted in Cambodia. Between 1993 and 1996 three nation wide household surveys sponsored by ADB, UNDP and UNFPA were successfully implemented by NIS.

CSES 1997 was sponsored by the Capacity Development for Socio-Economic Surveys and Planning Project, CMB/96/017. The Project has received funding to date from UNDP and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. The World Bank is the project executing agency. Work on the Project formally commenced in April 1997, with CSES 1997 as the high priority activity initiated through the Project. The principal objective of the survey was to collect data needed for measurement of living standards, and information required for poverty monitoring and analysis. CSES 1997 was planned and designed and implemented by the staff and consultants of the Capacity Development for Socio-Economic Surveys and Planning Project in collaboration with the staff of the National Institute of Statistics.

1.2 Design and Coverage

A sampling frame based on a national population census is not available for Cambodia. A list of villages and village population prepared by the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) for conducting the general elections held in 1993, which was updated for undertaking the household surveys conducted during the past few years was used as the sampling frame.

As in the other household surveys conducted recently, the coverage of the survey had to be restricted due to security reasons; excluded areas were considered not safe for the enumerators to conduct fieldwork. Accordingly two provinces and a number of communes from 15 other provinces were excluded from the frame. The truncated frame used for the survey covered 100% of the villages in Phnom Penh, 91.2 % of villages in the Other Urban towns and 86.3 % of the Rural villages. The proportions of excluded households were lower, and amounted to only 4.8 % of households in other urban areas and 11.6 % of households in the rural sector.

A two-stage stratified random sampling design was adopted with villages as primary sampling units (PSU's) and households as secondary sampling units (SSU's). Considering the socio- economic stratification, the spread of the items canvassed, and sample size of the survey, Cambodia was divided into 3 strata viz. Phnom Penh, Other Urban areas and Rural areas. The frame which had villages grouped by communes, and communes by districts and provinces in effect, provided for an implicit stratification of the universe for the probability proportional to size (PPS) systematic random sampling procedure adopted in the selection of the PSU's. This procedure also provided for the preparation of estimates for the four geographic zones namely, Plains, Tonle Sap Lake, Plateau and Mountains and Coastal

regions of the country. Considering the above stated specifications the sample of 6010 households was allocated as follows

Number of Villages and Households Included and Excluded from the Frame used in the CSES 1997

Domain	Villages			Households		
	Included	Excluded	Total	Included	Excluded	Total
Cambodia	11,279	1,644 (12.7 %)	12,923	1,491,725	166,710 (10.02 %)	1,656,435
Phnom Penh	615	-	615	130,924	-	130,924
Other urban	761	73 (8.8 %)	834	142,161	7,271 (4.8 %)	149,432
Rural	9,903	1,571 (13.7 %)	11,474	1,218,640	159,439 (11.6 %)	1,378,079

Phnom Penh 120 sample villages and 1200 sample households
Other Urban 100 sample villages and 1000 sample households
Rural 254 sample villages and 3810 sample households

1.3 Survey Questionnaires

Four questionnaires were used in the survey. CSES Form 1: Household Listing Form was used to prepare the current list of households for sampling. Form 2 – Village questionnaire was used to collect village level data on socio-economic infrastructure and facilities including prices and wages from key informants. Form 3 – Core Questionnaire was used to collect demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population and Form 4 - Social Sector Module was designed to collect detailed information on education and health service utilization and related household expenditures. The questionnaires were carefully designed and pre-tested in the field.

1.4 Staff Training

Field enumerators and supervisors were drawn from the National Institute of Statistics, the Ministry of Planning and provincial planning and statistics offices. In all 211 staff comprising 156 enumerators and 55 supervisory staff were trained in Phnom Penh between 19 May and 03 June 1997 by the Project staff supported by senior core group staff from NIS assigned to the Project. A comprehensive manual¹ was prepared for the use and guidance of the field staff and as training material during training.

1.5 Data Collection

Data collection was carried out between the last week of May 1997 and the end of June 1997. Village leaders and other key informants were interviewed to collect village level data. The household information was collected through personal interviews with one or more responsible members of sample households. The completed questionnaires were edited in the field by the field supervisors. The pre-survey publicity through the media, and

¹ Manual of Instructions for Field Operation, CSES 1997

the arrangements made for survey field operations made it possible to achieve 100% responses from the sampled villages and sampled households.

1.6 Data Processing

Data processing was carried out at the National Institute of Statistics. Data processing capacity of NIS was strengthened by establishing a computer processing center with 14 "Pentium series" microcomputers and other equipment. The computer set up was established as a network system with two high capacity personal computers as servers. Thirty nine editors and coders, and editing supervisors and thirty three data entry operators and supervisors were trained by the Project staff. The completed questionnaires were checked, edited and coded before key entry. Hundred percent verification of key entry operations was carried out to reduce key entry errors. Range edits and consistency checks were used in data cleaning and validation. IMPS software package developed by the US Bureau of the Census was used in computer processing and tabulation.

2.1 Survey Results

The results set out in the paragraphs that follow are based on data collected from 474 sampled villages and 6010 sampled households. As stated earlier it was possible to achieve 100% responses from the sampled respondents.

Based on the sample data, two sets of estimates were prepared in respect of important characteristics of interest and are presented in the report. In addition to the estimates based on the truncated frame used in the survey, in respect of selected characteristics of direct interest to policy makers, estimates were also prepared for Cambodia as a whole including the areas omitted from the frame adopting the extrapolation procedure described in the Technical Report of the survey. Apart from the information presented here, detailed information on computer files is available at the National Institute of Statistics and at present, work on the preparation of public user files is ongoing.

2.2 Demographic Characteristics

- a. The extrapolated estimate of Total Population of Cambodia was 10.4 million.
- b. The resulting estimate of Density of Population was 58.2 per square kilometer.

- c. Population by Sex:

Both Sexes	Male	Female
10,368,000	4,932,000	5,436,000

There were 504,000 more females than males.

- d. Percentage of Female Population

Both Sexes	Male	Female
100.00	47.6	52.4

- e. Percentage of Rural/ Urban Population

Both Sectors	Rural	Urban
100.0	80.9	19.1

f. Extrapolated Population of Phnom Penh, all other Provincial Towns and the Rural Sector.

Sex	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Both Sexes	10,368,000	925,000	1,051,000	8,391,000
Male	4,932,000	441,000	490,000	4,001,000
Female	5,436,000	483,000	561,000	4,390,000

g. Proportion of Female Population to Total Population in the three Strata
(percent)

Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
52.4	52.3	53.40	52.3

Proportion of females was 2% - 3% higher in all strata.

h. Sex Ratio (Number of Males for every Hundred Females)

Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
90.7	91.3	87.3	91.1

There were more females than males in all three strata. *Apart from wars and strife that had lowered the male population, male population count would also be lower as a result of the exclusion of the institutional population living in army establishments, hospitals, hostels etc. from the coverage of the survey.*

i. Population by Broad Age Group

(percent)

Age Group	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
0-14	39.76	34.25	40.37	40.37
15-64	56.30	62.29	55.85	55.61
65+	3.94	3.46	3.78	4.02

Children constitute 40 % of the total population arising from high birth rates and declining death rates. Old age population 65 years and above is still small accounting for about 4 % of total population.

j. Estimated Number of Households

Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
(Extrapolated)			
2,098,000	178,000	202,000	1,718,000

Number of households has increased by 19 percent during the past four years. The total number of households has increased by 338,000 households from an estimated 1,760,500 in 1993/94 to 2,098,500 in 1997.

k. Average Household Size

Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
4.9	5.2	5.2	4.9

Average household size is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Household size has declined during the past few years, while the number of households has increased. *Average household size has declined in urban areas from 5.9 in 1993 to 5.2 in 1997 and in the rural sector from 5.5 to 4.9 during the same period.*

l. Female Headed Households

(percent)

Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
23.5	29.2	25.0	22.6

An estimated 493,000 households were headed by females. The percentage of female headed households was higher in urban centres than in the rural sector.

- m. Female Headed Households had fewer household members. 7% of them were single person households. Another 40% had only one or two persons in addition to the female head. Only 0.3% of male headed households were single person households and a further one in five had one or two members.**

- n. 16% of female household heads were 30 – 39 years old and as many 50% of them were between 40 – 59 years.**

o. Marital Status of the Population

(percent)

Gender	Total	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/separated
Both Sexes	100.0	29.84	58.34	10.77	01.05
Male	100.0	32.68	63.85	03.05	00.42
Female	100.0	27.49	53.77	17.17	01.58

The proportion of married males was greater than females, but the number of married males corresponds closely to the number of married females confirming the reliability of survey data on marital status of the population. The numerical magnitude and percentage of widowed females were significantly higher when compared with the corresponding numbers for males. **The numbers of widowed females and males were 528,000 and 78,000 respectively.**

p. Dependency Ratio

Age Dependency Ratio is defined as the percentage of persons 0-14 years old and 65 years and over to persons in the working age group 15-64 years old. **Age dependency rate for Cambodia was 77.6 %, but it was lower in Phnom Penh (60.5%).**

(percent)

Dependency	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Total dependency	77.6	60.5	79.0	79.8
Youth dependency	70.6	55.0	72.3	72.6
Old age dependency	7.0	5.5	6.7	7.2

q. Disabled Population

Four out of five disabled persons were in rural areas. Two out of three disabled were males. Seventy five percent fall in the age group of 10 to 59 years.

Domain	(percent)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Cambodia	100.0	64.9	35.1
Phnom Penh	7.7	4.4	3.3
Other Urban	10.8	7.2	3.6
Rural	81.5	53.3	28.3

r. **Estimated Disabled Population**

Disabled population is estimated at 203,000. Forty four percent (43.7) of the disabled population were amputees or those who were or unable to use one or more limbs (See Table A-3 in Appendix A). One out of four disabled were caused by congenital factors (See Table A-4 in Appendix A).

2.3 LITERACY AND EDUCATION

a. **Literacy**

- i. Literacy is the ability to read and to write. Data was collected for the population aged 5 years and over.
- ii. Adult Literacy Rate is defined as the percentage of persons 15 years old over who can read and write a simple message to total persons 15 years old and over. The rates are shown in the table.

Domain	(percent)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Cambodia	67.8	80.0	57.7
Phnom Penh	82.2	90.9	74.8
Other Urban	72.9	84.0	63.7
Rural	65.2	77.9	54.7

Literacy rates were 7% to 17% higher in urban areas than in the rural sector. Literacy rates of females were about 20% lower than that of males in both the urban and rural sectors.

b. **School Attendance**

46% of persons aged 5 – 24 years are currently at school. Nearly one third of the population in this age group had never attended or not yet attended school.

	(percent)			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Never Attended	31.0	16.4	28.5	33.1
Ever Attended but				
Currently Not in School	22.9	19.1	21.7	23.5
Currently Enrolled	46.1	64.5	49.8	43.4

c. **Primary Education**

66.9 % of the population of Cambodia, aged 5 years and over had received education in the formal school system. The percentage that had received school education in grade 1 or a higher grade by stratum is as follows:

	(percent)		
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban Rural
	66.9	80.6	71.1 64.5

- d. 20.3 % or one in five persons of the population age 25 years and over in Cambodia had a secondary or higher education. *The corresponding percentage for Phnom Penh was more than twice the rate of Cambodia.*

	(percent)		
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban Rural
	20.3	42.5	30.7 15.7

- e. An estimated 17,750 persons in Cambodia had technical or vocational qualifications. In addition, there were 14,400 graduates. *Of these skilled and educated man power, 63 % technically or vocationally qualified and 80 % of the graduates were enumerated in Phnom Penh.*

	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Tech/Vocational	17,750	11000	1500	5000
Graduates	14,400	11500	1500	1500

- f. **Current School Attendance**

46.1 % of the population of Cambodia in the age group 5 to 24 years were attending school. The enrollment rate for the age group of 5 -14 years was 57.8 % .

- g. **School Enrollment Rates 5 -19 years**

	(percent)			
Sex	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Both Sexes	53.2	72.0	56.4	50.5
Male	58.5	76.1	63.5	55.7
Female	47.7	67.7	49.6	45.1

Enrollment rates in the rural sector were about 20 % points lower than the rates in Phnom Penh. See Table 10 for age specific rates.

- h. **Educational Expenses**

	(percent)			
Item	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
	%	%	%	%
School fees	6.5	4.8	6.8	8.1
School uniforms	18.0	11.5	17.3	25.2
Text books and supplies	14.0	8.2	14.5	20.2
Transport	14.2	13.4	21.2	12.5
Private tutoring	21.3	35.5	21.6	5.8
Other items	26.0	34.8	18.6	28.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Expenses (Riels) per Year	62,794	293,122	91,902	32,041

Details of expenditure by item is given in Table 11 in the report.

2.4 HEALTH

- a. About 15% of the total population had reported a major illness or injury during the reference period of 4 weeks (May 15 – June 15) prior to the survey.

(percent)				
Sex	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Both Sexes	14.6	10.8	15.0	15.1
Male	13.8	8.8	14.4	14.3
Female	15.4	12.6	15.4	15.7

- b. About 70 % of persons who had reported an illness or injury had sought treatment.

(percent)				
Sex	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Both Sexes	69.9	75.8	81.5	67.9
Male	71.3	74.1	81.7	69.7
Female	68.8	76.8	81.2	66.3

- c. About 30% who were ill had sought treatment from government health institutions for their First Consultation.

(percent)				
Health Providers	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Village/District/ or Provincial Hospital	23.6	14.5	16.5	25.7
Central Hospital	6.9	15.8	17.0	4.3
Pharmacy	22.3	15.9	27.0	22.2
Private Doctor/Nurse or Private Clinic/Hospital	37.9	46.4	34.2	37.7
Khru Khmer or Traditional Healers etc.	9.3	7.5	5.3	10.2

Another 38% of persons who had reported an illness or injury had consulted a private doctor or nurse or private hospital for treatment.

- d. Inpatient Admissions based on the reference period of 4 weeks preceding the survey

	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Inpatient Admissions	87,600	8,300	8,700	70,600

- e. Average number of days lost due to Ill Health based on the reference period of 4 weeks preceding the survey.

	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Average number of Days lost due to Illness	6.5	6.5	5.9	6.5

- f. **Average Household Expenditure on Health based on the reference period of 4 weeks preceding the Survey.**

Type	(percent)			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Cost of Out Patient Services,	47.3	49.8	51.8	46.2
Inpatient Care Health Care	15.9	19.1	12.3	32.0
Cost of Medicines Purchased				
Other than from Health Provide	31.7	27.6	33.3	32.0
Travel Costs	4.9	3.5	2.7	5.6
Average Household Expenditure				
On Health Care (in Riels)	(30,891)	(34,426)	(45,846)	(28,585)

See Table 15 for a detailed break down of expenditure.

2.5 LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

- a. **Economically Active Population/Labor Force Participation rate**

The Economically active population or the labor force consists of the employed and unemployed population. Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is the proportion of employed and unemployed persons to the total population of aged 10 years and over.

LFPR is higher in rural areas than in Phnom Penh and Other urban towns. Female rates are lower in urban areas where the share of non-agricultural employment is higher, but they are higher in rural areas where employment is mainly in farming activities.

Sex	(Percent)			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Both sexes	65.8	49.2	60.7	68.7
Male	66.2	56.5	65.3	67.7
Female	65.4	42.6	56.8	69.7
LFPR				
Employment Rate	99.3	96.7	98.4	99.6
Unemployment Rate	0.7	3.3	1.6	0.4

Unemployment Rate in Phnom Penh is higher than other urban towns and rural areas. Open unemployment is still not high as agricultural sector absorbs surplus labour in peasant farming activities.

- b. **Employment status**

Share of wage employment is still small which amounts to about 10% of total employment in Cambodia. *In Phnom Penh the percentage of employees was 36.5% which is more than three times the national average See Table 19.*

- c. **Percentage of employed persons by major industry**

Sector	(percent)			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Agriculture Forestry Fishing	77.1	7.9	49.2	86.9
Industry *	4.7	15.4	7.7	3.1
Services	18.1	76.7	43.0	9.9

* Industry includes manufacturing, mining, construction, and electricity, gas and water sectors.

77% of employed persons are engaged in agriculture sector activities in Cambodia. In Phnom Penh, 77% are engaged in service sector employment.

d. **Percentage of employed persons by major occupation**

(percent)

Occupation Group	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Skilled agricultural workers	76.1	7.7	48.4	85.8
Service and shop and Market sales workers	7.0	33.6	17.8	3.2

76% of employed population in Cambodia are agricultural workers.

One in three employed in Phnom Penh are service or shop or market sale workers.

2.6 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

a. **Average Floor Area of Occupied Housing Unit**

20% of households in rural areas and 13% of households in Phnom Penh occupied housing units with floor areas less than 20 square metres.

Square meters

	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Average Floor Area (sq.mt)	35.8	50.3	38.5	33.7
Units with floor area less than 20 sq. mt. (%)	18.7	12.6	16.2	19.7

The average floor area of housing units in rural areas and Phnom Penh were 34 sq. metres and 50 sq. metres respectively..

b. **Age of Housing Stock**

Years

	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Before 1980	17.4	15.7	13.2	18.1
1980 - 1989	29.5	14.8	30.5	31.2
1990 - 1993	22.6	23.3	29.9	21.6
1994 - 1997	30.5	46.2	26.3	29.1

About 30% of housing units in the rural areas and 46.2% of housing units in Phnom Penh were constructed after 1993. About one in six occupied housing units were constructed before 1980. The need to replace units constructed using temporary materials, in addition to the demand arising from the growth of households has raised the number of new housing units constructed annually to more than 100,000 units.

c. **Households with Bamboo/Thatch for Walls in Occupied Housing Units**

(percent)

Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
51.0	9.7	34.0	58.0

More than one half of all households in Cambodia had occupied housing units with temporary materials such as bamboo or thatch for walls.

d. Households with Bamboo/Thatched Roofs in Occupied Housing Units
(percent)

Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
47.2	9.6	38.6	52.7

e. Households Mainly using Electricity for Lighting

(percent)

Source	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Publicly Provided Electricity	10.6	65.4	24.4	2.4
Privately Generated Electricity	5.8	14.6	7.8	4.5
Kerosene Lamp	78.7	16.3	64.0	87.9
Others	4.9	3.7	3.8	5.2

f. Percentage of Households using Public/ piped water supply for drinking
(percent)

Source	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Piped Water Supply	8.3	60.9	8.5	2.1

g. Percentage of Households using Unprotected Dug Well, Pond, Rain Water etc. for Drinking Water.

(percent)

Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
60.6	9.1	48.4	68.2

h. Households using Firewood or Charcoal for Cooking

(percent)

	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Firewood	91.5	42.7	87.9	97.7
Charcoal	5.1	37.0	9.1	0.8

Over 80% of households in Phnom Penh and over 95% households and other urban centers and rural areas had used firewood or charcoal for cooking.

i. Housing units without Toilet Facilities

(percent)

Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
76.2	14.9	57.7	85.7

About 85% of housing units in rural areas did not have toilet facilities. Nearly one in six houses in Phnom Penh also lacked toilet facilities in the housing unit.

2.7 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

- a. Average Household Expenditure of households in Cambodia as a whole was 286,585 Riels or US\$104 per household per month. (US \$ 1=2760 Riels)

	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Riels	286,585	286,585	403,253	220,037
US Dollars	104	263	146	80

Households in Phnom Penh spent 727,282 Riels(US\$263) per household per month. Rural households spent- 220,037 Riels (US\$80) per month less than one third of the amount spent by households in Phnom Penh.

- b. Average Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure on Food and Non-Food items

(Values in Riels)

Major Item	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All Items	286,585	100.0	727,281	100.0	403,253	100.0	220,037	100.0
Food	8,397,910	64.23	319,568	43.95	3,728,821	67.73	156,803	71.3
Non Food	2,606	5.8	407,715	6.1	30,372	2.3	63,234	28.7

Cambodian households spent 183,989 riels or 64.2% per household per month on food. 102,606 riels or 35.8 % was spent on non-food items. Rural households spent as much as 71.3% of total monthly consumption expenditure on food.

- c. Average Monthly Household Consumption by Per Capita Expenditure Deciles.

(Values in Riels)

Per Capita Deciles	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All Households	286,585	100.0	727,281	100.0	403,254	100.0	220,037	100.0
First Decile	106,121	3.7	255,293	3.5	129,019	3.2	102,583	4.7
Second Decile	141,945	4.9	341,876	4.7	165,739	4.2	135,663	6.2
Ninth Decile	403,707	14.1	1,005,604	13.6	596,593	15.1	297,572	13.5
Tenth Decile	923,609	32.2	2,180,709	30.3	1,443,060	35.3	509,159	23.1

(Note : decile groups were formed by computing per capita household expenditure for each sample household and rearranging them in ascending order of per capita household expenditure and estimating the average monthly household expenditure for each decile group)

Cambodian households grouped under the 1st decile had spent 106,121 Riels per household per month. Cambodian households grouped under the 10th decile had spent 923,609 Riels per household per month. Households in the 10th decile in Phnom Penh had an average monthly expenditure of 2,180,709 Riels. Cambodian households grouped under the 1st decile had spent 3.7% of the total amount spent by all the households in Cambodia covered by the truncated frame used in the survey. Similarly, households in the 10th decile had spent 32.2% of total household expenditure.

- d. Average Monthly Household Consumption on Selected Items by Per Capita Expenditure Deciles, Cambodia.,

(Values in Riels)

Items	1 st Dec.	%	2 nd Dec.	%	9 th Dec.	%	10 th Dec.	%
All Items	106121	100.0	141745	100.0	403,702	100.0	923609	100.0
Food	84182	79.3	108793	76.7	261822	64.9	465869	50.4
Cereals	37076	34.9	40809	28.8	52053	12.9	68827	7.4
Fish	15103	14.2	22735	16.4	45377	11.2	63863	6.9
Non Food	21938	20.7	32953	23.3	141881	35.1	457740	49.6
Clothing/footwear	4401	4.1	6344	4.5	13173	3.3	22360	2.4
Fuel/power	1203	1.1	1728	1.2	6352	1.6	17304	1.9
Medical care	2757	2.6	4150	2.9	18514	4.6	34374	3.7
Education	967	0.9	1310	0.9	8713	2.1	20459	2.2

Cambodian households grouped under the 1st decile had spent nearly 80% of household expenditure on food. They had spent only 20% on all nonfood items of which 4.4% was spent on education. Households in the 10th decile had spent 50% of household expenditure on food.

2.8 VILLAGE LEVEL INFORMATION

a. Proximity to Infrastructure and Services.

The proportion of sampled villages that had the stated amenities and facilities within the village itself.

Amenities	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
Motorable Road	92	83	72
Electricity	87	55	15
Piped Water Supply	70	33	2
Food Shop Restaurant	60	45	14
Bank or Other Credit Facilities	11	12	11
Agricultural Extension Worker	0.8	6	5
Permanent Market	17	23	8
Manure/Agro- Chemicals Shop	7	17	7

b. Percentage of sampled Villages having Health Facilities and Providers in the village itself.

Health Providers	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
Khum clinic	9.2	25.0	16.1
Private clinic	34.2	20.0	5.1
Pharmacy /Drug store	40.8	35.0	13.0
District Health Centre	10.8	6.0	5.9
Provincial Hospital	5.0	10.0	3.5
Private Hospital	12.5	4.0	1.6
Doctor	43.3	26.0	4.3
Nurse	29.2	34.0	15.0
Trained midwife	25.0	30.0	11.0
Traditional Birth Attendant	20.0	60.0	59.1

c. Average Daily Wages as of June 1997

Riels

Type of work	Phnom Penh			Rural		
	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children
Ploughing	7800	4300	4300	5600	4100	4800
Paddy planting	4400	4100	3800	3200	3000	2700
Caring crops	3900	3400	2600	3100	3000	2700
Harvesting	5400	4600	3700	3400	3200	2800

Daily wages paid for ploughing were higher than in other agricultural occupations surveyed. Wage differentials between male and female labour and female and child workers/ young adults were not high. *Wages in the rural sector for paddy planting, caring of crops and harvesting were about \$1.10 to \$1.20 for men and women. Wages of child workers in these occupations were about \$1.00 in the rural areas.* Wages in other urban areas were lower than in Phnom Penh but higher than in the rural sector. *Wages of unskilled construction labor were lower than that of ploughing but they were higher than in other agricultural occupations*

Type of work	Phnom Penh			Rural		
	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children
Unskilled construction worker	6300	5100	4600	4700	4100	3700

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators – 1997

Indicator	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Demographic Indicators				
Population (in million)	10.4	0.9	1.1	8.4
Under 1 year	1.7	0.7	1.6	1.8
0-4 years	11.2	8.3	11.1	11.6
5-9 years	14.6	12.0	15.6	14.8
10-14 years	13.9	13.9	13.7	13.9
% of Population 15-64 Years	56.3	62.3	55.8	55.6
% of Population 65 Years & Older	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.0
% Population 5 years and over with No Grade Completed				
Both Sexes	33.1	19.4	28.9	35.5
Male	25.2	13.4	20.8	27.4
Female	40.2	24.8	36.0	42.7
Health Indicator (based on 4 weeks reference period before survey)				
Persons Who Reported Illness or Injury	14.6	10.8	15.0	15.1
Persons who Reported Illness and Sought Treatment	69.9	75.8	81.5	67.9
Mean No of Nights Spent in Hospital	6.2	6.4	5.1	6.3
Mean No of Days Lost Due to Illness	6.5	6.5	5.9	6.5
Average Household Expenditure on Health (Riels)	30,891	34,427	45,853	28,585
Labour Force				
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	65.3	42.4	56.9	69.5
Female Employment Rate	99.3	96.4	98.6	99.7
Female Unemployment Rate	0.7	3.6	1.4	0.3
% Self Employed without any Employee	59.9	54.4	57.6	60.8
% Workers without Pay in Own Family-operated Farm or Business				
Both Genders	44.7	40.2	43.1	45.4
Male	54.5	33.3	45.2	58.1
Female	36.1	48.5	41.0	34.5
Household Expenditure				
Average Monthly Household Expenditure (Riels)	286,585	727,282	403,253	220,037
Food Beverage and Tobacco	183,979	319,568	272,882	156,803
Non- Food Items	102,607	407,715	130,372	63,234
Per Capita Monthly Expenditure	57,944	140,296	77,432	45,045
% of Households that Owned :				
Bicycle	56.7	39.7	52.1	59.3
Cart	29.1	2.8	16.6	33.7
Boat	8.5	2.2	11.4	8.9
Motor Cycle /Scooter	21.0	64.2	30.0	14.8
Radio/Cassette recorder	40.0	72.2	46.9	35.3
Television Set	20.1	72.6	24.8	13.3
Car	1.1	8.5	1.3	0.2
Truck/Van	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2
Tractor/Agricultural Equipment	2.3	0.3	1.4	2.6

Chapter 1

SURVEY RESULTS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 Introduction

A brief analysis of the results of the survey is presented in the chapters that follow. The results presented in the report provide estimates at the level of the three strata Phnom Penh, other urban areas, and the rural sector into which the entire geographical area covered by the survey was divided. The survey design has provided for statistically reliable estimates for most characteristics at these levels of stratification. The estimates have been formed by weighting the data from the sample households to provide estimates that relate to all households in each stratum. The weighting factors were calculated based on the probabilities of selection for the sample. The survey methodology including sampling design, estimation procedure, survey implementation arrangements, and survey processing are described in a separate report titled "Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 1997 - Technical Report".

As described in the Technical Report, it was necessary to use a truncated frame which excluded two provinces, and districts and communes from several provinces due to disturbed conditions which prevented the survey staff from visiting them for field work. The truncated frame covered 87.3 % of the villages in Cambodia. All villages in Phnom Penh were included in the frame, 8.7 % of villages in other urban areas and 13.7 % villages in the rural sector were excluded from the frame for security considerations. The method described in Annex A of the Technical Report was used in the computation of extrapolated estimates that provided estimates for the whole country. Where extrapolated estimates are presented they will be described as extrapolated estimates; otherwise the estimates presented in the report are those based on the truncated frame used in the survey. In addition to the output tables given in this report, a number of other tables were produced when validating data and verifying survey results. The interpretation of data should be undertaken with caution taking note of the use of a truncated frame, especially in instances where numerical values of estimates rather than proportions and percentages are presented in the tables.

1.2 Population of Cambodia

The extrapolated estimate of the total population of Cambodia in June, 1997 (including areas that were excluded from the frame) amounted to 10.4 million consisting of 4.9 million males and 5.5 million females (52 %). The population of the municipality of Phnom Penh was estimated to be 925,000. The extrapolated estimate of the population in other urban centers is 1,051,000. The estimated total population of the rural sector including areas that were excluded from the frame is 8,392,000 (Table 1). Accordingly, the

total urban population is estimated to be 1,977,000 or 19.1 percent of the total population and 80.9 percent of the population were in the rural sector. The survey **estimate** of the urban rural break down of the population is higher than the rates disclosed in earlier surveys by about 2 to 3 percent.

Table 1
Households and Population by Stratum

Household and Population	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
Number of households	2,099,000	179,000	202,000	1,718,000
Population				
Total	10,368,000	925,000	1,051,000	8,392,000
Male	4,933,000	441,000	490,000	4,001,000
Female	5,436,000	484,000	561,000	4,391,000
Average household size	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.9
Sex ratio *	90.7	91.3	87.3	91.1
Percentage of Female-headed households	23.5	29.2	25.0	22.6
Percentage of single-person households	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.9

* Number of males for every hundred females

1.3 Households

The extrapolated estimate of the total number of households in Cambodia was 2,099,000. Of this total number 179,000 were in Phnom Penh, 202,000 were in other urban areas and 1,718,000 were in the rural sector. The average household size in Phnom Penh and other urban areas were estimated at 5.2 persons per household. In the rural sector, it was 4.9 persons per household (see Table 1). A comparison of this information on household size with the data from SESC 1993/94 shows that the number of households has increased by 338,000 during the past four years. Population growth during the past four years and decline in household size have contributed to this 19 % increase in the number of households. In Phnom Penh and other urban areas the average household size has declined from an estimated 5.9 persons per household in 1993 to 5.2 persons per household in 1997. The corresponding decline in the rural sector during the same period was from 5.5 to 4.9 persons.

1.4 Female Headed Households

CSES 1997 has revealed that females headed 23.5 percent of all households. In Phnom Penh, the percentage was even higher with 29.2 percent and in other urban centers 25.0 percent were female headed and in the rural sector the percentage of female headed households amounted to 22.6%. The proportion of female headed households disclosed through CSES 1997 is higher than the figure reported by the SESC 1993/94 where the percentage for Cambodia was estimated to be 21.2 percent, with 25.8 percent in Phnom Penh, and 20.4 percent in the rural sector. The household surveys conducted recently have consistently disclosed the prevalence of these high rates.

1.5 Sex Ratio

The sex composition of a population refers to the distribution of people according to sex, and it is numerically measured by **sex ratio** that is defined as the number of males per 100 females in the population. Estimated sex ratio for Cambodia in the truncated frame was 90.7. It was slightly higher in Phnom Penh at 91.3 and it had dipped to 87.3 in other urban areas.

1.6 Age Structure

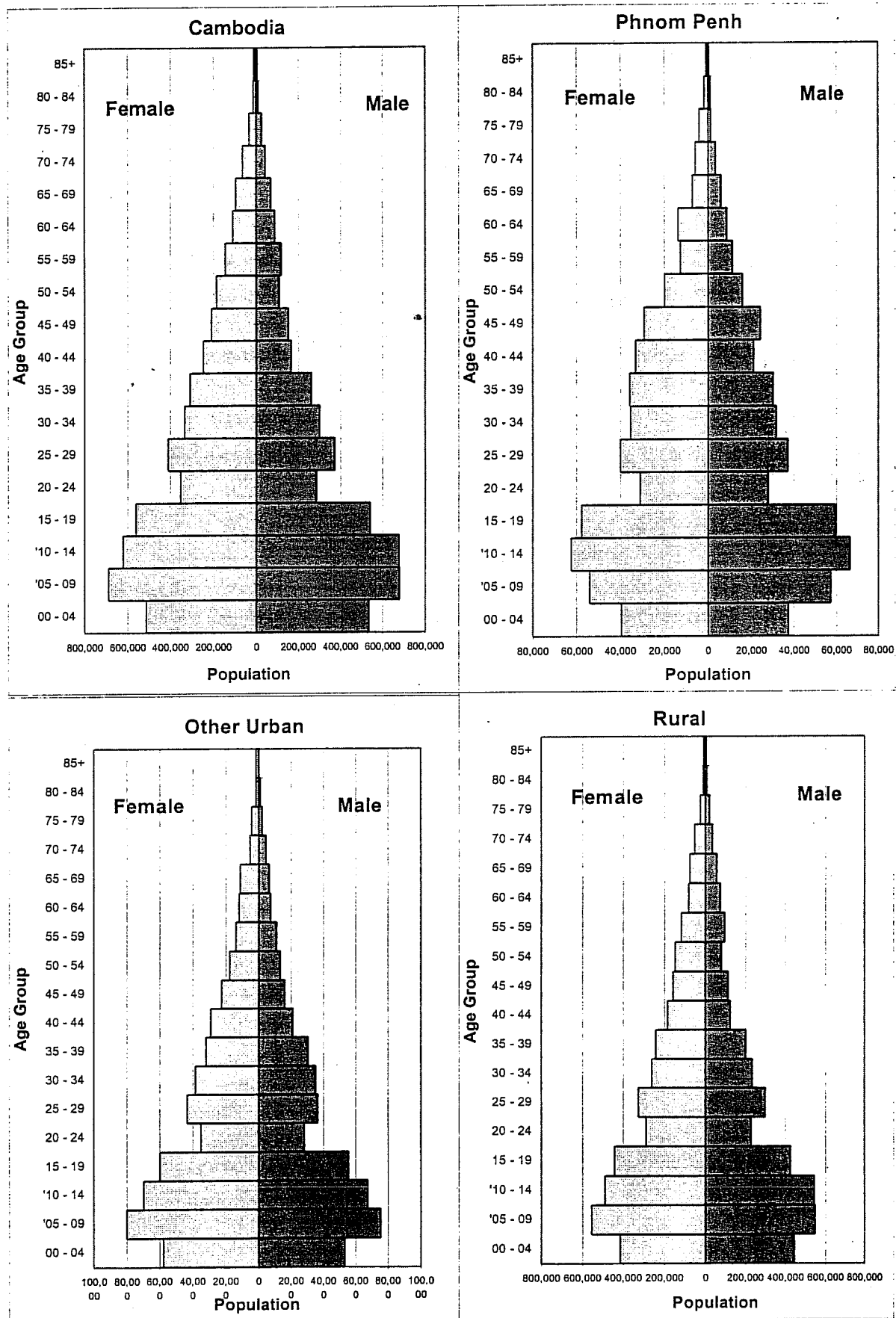
Age structure of a population refers to the pattern of distribution of people in different age categories which is determined by past trends in fertility, mortality and migration. The age structure of the Cambodian population is available only from some recent surveys, all of which were conducted after 1993. Historical data on the age distribution are not available from earlier sources and therefore it is not possible to review the changes in the age structure.

A classification of the population into broad age groups of childhood ages of 0 – 14 years, working ages 15 – 64 years and old ages 65 years and over is useful in examining the age structure (see Table 3). The proportion in the childhood ages amount to 40% and this percentage was lower in Phnom Penh (34.3%). In developing countries experiencing high birth rates and declining death rates, children under 15 years constitute about 40% of the population, whereas in developed countries this percentage ranges between 20% to 30 %. The proportion in the working age group 15 – 64 years was estimated at 56% in rural areas and other urban areas but it was higher in Phnom Penh (62%). The old ages 65 years and over constituted 4% of the total population.

The survey has reported that the percentage of infants and young children in the age group 0 - 4 is 11.2 %. The share of the next age group of 05 - 09 years was higher amounting to 14.7 %. The proportion in the next age group 10 - 14 years was 13.9 %. The total population of infants and children of school going age in the age group 0 –14 years comprised nearly 40 percent of the total population. The proportion of male children was higher in these groups, the percentages were 42.6% males and 37.3% females (see Table A-1 Appendix A)

In the four household surveys conducted during the past 5 years, the share of the age group 0 - 4 years in total population has varied between 12. 2% and 13.4%. All four surveys have reported a higher proportion for the next higher age group 05 – 09 years which percentage had varied between 14.6% and 15.5 %. Further, these surveys have estimated the proportion falling in the age group 10-14 years was also higher than that of the age group 0 – 4 years. This under-estimation of infants and young children could be due to an omission of young children during survey enumeration, a result of an over estimation of their ages or through a decline in fertility. It is more likely that all these issues would have had their combined effect, which resulted in a lowering of the estimates that were disclosed through these surveys.

Figure: 1 Age Pyramids by Stratum, Cambodia 1997.



Age pyramid (Figure 1) shows that the relative share of each next higher 5 year age cohort has continued to decline beyond the age group 5 – 9 years, the only exception to this trend being the age group 20 – 24 years. The persons currently aged 20 – 24 were those who were born during the period of the upheaval from 1975 to 1979 and as expected the cohorts which are both above and below this cohort are larger in size.

As in most developing countries, the Cambodian age pyramids are of the expanding type, which are broad at the base, tapering gradually towards the top. High fertility rates and declining death rates have resulted in the pyramid taking this shape. The shape of the pyramid has changed from a more broad based shape to a less broad based one with the decline in the shares of 0 - 4, 5 – 9, and 10 – 14 age groups.

1.7 Disability

CSES 1997 collected data on the type of disability and the cause of disability. A screening question ascertained whether the person had “ any major problem with his/her body, mind or behavior that limits his / her participation in work, school or ordinary social life”. In all, 10 types of disabilities were identified and pre-coded. Similarly five possible causes were also pre-coded.

CSES 1997 estimated the disabled population at 203,000 or 2.2% of the total population (truncated frame) of Cambodia. This means that 2.2 out of 100 persons in the population are disabled with one or more types of disability. Of this number 132,000 were males and 71,000 were females. The majority of the disabled numbering 165,000 or 81.5% were in the rural sector. Of the total disabled population 7.7% and 10.8% were in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. Phnom Penh had the lowest incidence of disabled with 16,000 or a rate of 1.7% of the total population (see Table 2).

Table 2
Disabled Population by Sex and Stratum

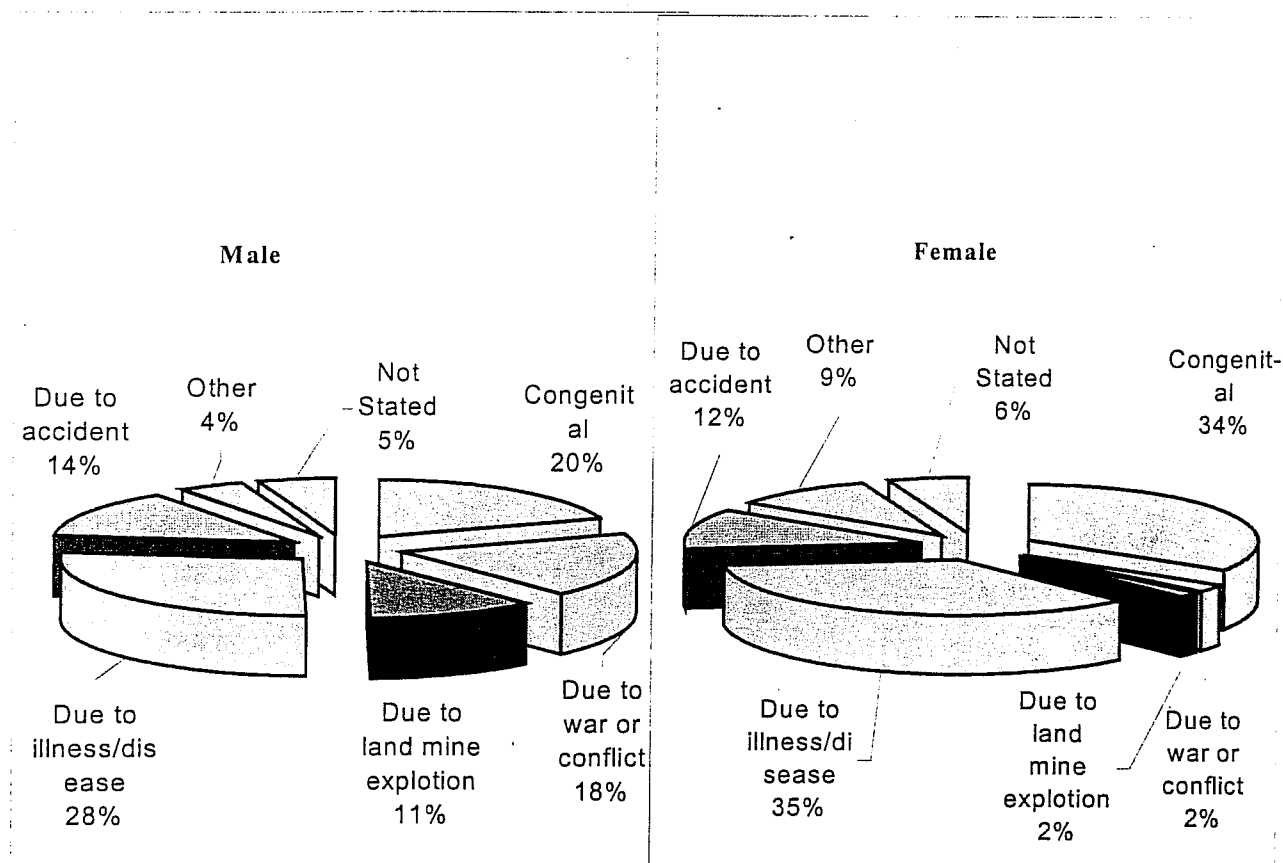
Information/Sex	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
Disabled persons				
Total	203,000	16,000	22,000	165,000
Male	132,000	9,000	15,000	108,000
Female	71,000	7,000	7,000	57,000
Prevalence rates *				
Total	2,171	1,690	2,186	2,280
Male	2,962	2,027	3,145	3,151
Female	1,453	1,381	1,349	1,499
One or more limbs				
Total	479	252	525	513
Male	799	392	938	857
Female	190	123	165	204

* Number of disabled for every 100,000.

Disabled persons prevalence rates are defined as the number of persons identified as disabled in the total population surveyed, divided by the total population surveyed and multiplied by 100,000. By type of disability, amputation of one or more limbs had the highest prevalence rate of 479. The prevalence rate is even higher among males with 800 amputees per 100,000 of the population. The rate for females is lower at 190, which are less than one fourth of the rate of males. The breakdown by stratum shows that the prevalence rates for males were 392, 938, and 857 in Phnom Penh, other urban and rural areas. In addition to amputees, persons who were not able to use one or more limbs were treated as a separate category and the prevalence rate for Cambodia was 469 for both sexes. With a prevalence rate of 333 the blind formed the next highest type of disability. In Phnom Penh there were more persons who were mentally disturbed or retarded with a prevalence rate of 255 than amputees and the blind (see Table A-3 in Appendix A).

The disabled population classified by cause of disability shows that illness or diseases had been the principal cause of disability in Cambodia. This was the principal cause in both urban areas and in the rural sector. But in Phnom Penh, the main causative factor was reported as congenital disability (see Table 4 Appendix B). Disabilities caused by land mine explosions were reported as 6.7 %, 10.7 %, and 7.8% in Phnom Penh, other urban and rural strata. Proportions disabled due to war or conflict were higher and the corresponding rates for Phnom Penh, other urban areas and the rural sector were 11.6 %, 16.4 % and 12.3 % respectively.

Figure: 2 Disabled Population by Cause of Disability Cambodia 1997



1.8 Age Dependency

The population in the economically active age groups of 15 – 64 years is customarily accepted as supporting the infants and children who comprise the population 0 -14 years of age and the population 65 years old and above who comprise the old and the infirm, the last two groups are denoted as the dependent population. The age dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of the sum of the population below 15 years and population above 65 years taken together, divided by the economically active population between age groups of 15 to 64 years.

Table 3
Population by Broad Age Group and Stratum, Cambodia.

Age Group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-14	3,716,427	39.8	316,870	34.3	403,806	40.4	2,995,751	40.4
15-64	5,262,467	56.3	576,381	62.3	558,695	55.9	4,127,390	55.6
65+	368,263	3.9	32,039	3.5	37,767	3.8	298,457	4.0
All Ages	9,347,157	100.0	925,290	100.0	1,000,268	100.0	7,421,598	100.0

The age dependency ratio is a summary indicator, which indicates the economic burden falling on the economically active component of the total population. Population 0 –14 years was estimated at 39.8% and the population 65 years and over was 3.9% resulting in a dependency ratio of 77.6% for Cambodia. This means that about 78 young and elderly persons were dependent on every 100 persons in the working age group. The proportion of young persons in Phnom Penh was lower than the national average and this has lowered the dependency ratio of Phnom Penh to 60.5% (see Table 4). The dependency ratio was higher than the national average in other urban areas and in the rural sector.

Table 4
Age Composition and Dependency Ratio – 1997

Population	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 – 14	39.8	34.3	40.4	40.4
15 – 64	56.3	62.3	55.8	55.6
65 & Years & Over	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.0
Youth Dependency Ratio	70.6	55.0	72.3	72.6
Old Age Dependency Ratio	7.0	5.5	6.7	7.2
Total Dependency Ratio	77.6	60.5	79.0	79.8

It is useful to decompose the age dependency ratio into two components namely, a youth dependency ratio and old age dependency ratio. The old age dependency ratio was estimated at 7.2 % for rural areas and it was lower in Phnom Penh at 5.6% (see Table 4).

A comparison of the age dependency rates from CSES 1997 with that disclosed by SESC 1993/94 shows that the dependency rates have declined during the inter-survey

period. The economically active age group has increased both in numerical terms and as a relative share of the total population (due to the entry of larger sized cohorts born after the end of the 1970's and through migration) resulting in the observed decline in the dependency ratios.

1.9 Marital Status

The question on marital status elicited information to classify each person into one of the categories of never married, currently married, widowed, divorced or separated. The category currently married included persons who were living together whether or not their marriage had legal status, and the category separated included both legal and de-facto separations.

Although marital status information was collected for all age groups, since children below 15 years are mostly never married, it is useful to examine the conjugal condition of persons 15 years old and over, which data is presented in Table 5 in Appendix A. The survey has disclosed that 58.3% of the population 15 years old and above were currently married, 30% were never married and nearly 12% were widowed, divorced or separated. Although the currently married males and females that amounted to 1,627,000 males and 1,654,000 females respectively were nearly equal in magnitude, in percentage terms the difference is significant with estimates of 63.7% of males and 53.7% of females having been reported as currently married. The marital status distribution patterns in urban and rural areas were broadly similar. The proportion of married males and the proportion of unmarried males were both higher than that of females in all three strata.

Table 5

Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Marital Status

Marital Status	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Never Married	29.8	32.6	27.4	34.0	39.8	29.1	31.4	34.8	28.6	28.9	31.3	27.0
Curr* Married	58.3	63.7	53.7	54.0	57.6	51.0	57.0	62.1	52.8	59.0	64.8	54.3
Widowed	10.8	3.1	17.2	11.3	2.3	19.1	10.4	2.4	16.9	10.7	3.3	16.9
Divorced	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.4	1.4
Separated	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Not Stated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pop* 15+(000)	5,631	2,552	3,078	608	281	328	596	270	327	4,426	2,002	2,424

Pop* - Population Aged 15 years and over in thousands

Curr* - Currently

If marital status is correctly reported in the inquiry, then the number of married males should be nearly equal to the number of married females allowing for some short term separations where one of the spouses is excluded from the household population and grouped under the category of institutional population or is out of the country. The number of married males is nearly equal to the number of married females in all strata, confirming that marital status had been correctly reported in the survey (see Table A-5 in

Appendix A). The survey has also disclosed that there were more widowed females than males. The divorced and separated categories were relatively small, and taken together they account for only about 1.0% in both urban and rural areas. In these categories too there were more females than males. While the number of males in never married and currently married statuses were nearly equal to the number of females in these groups, there were an estimated 576,000 widowed, divorced or separated females, whereas the number of males in these statuses amounted to only 88,000. This pattern where the proportion of widowed females was higher should be expected in a situation where the country had gone through a long period of wars and internal strife. The data from the survey indicates that higher mortality and possibly higher rates of re-marriages among males were the main factors for the higher incidence of widowhood disclosed through the household survey.

In the context of high proportions of female-headed households, information on marital status of females is of special interest. The age specific distribution of widowed female population shows that the percentage of widowed females rises rapidly from 2.3% in the age group 20-24 years to 26.6% in the age group 45 - 49 years (see Table 6 in Appendix A). The percentage of widowed and separated females in childbearing ages 20 - 49 years to the total population in that age group was 13.2% for all strata. In the age groups beyond 50 years the percentage of widowed females increases from 41.6% in the age group 50 - 54 years to 82.5% for females aged 75 years and over.

Chapter 2

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

2.1 Adult Literacy Rate

Adult literacy rate is defined as the percentage of population 15 years old and above who can with understanding both read and write a simple message in any language to the total population 15 years and over. Adult literacy was estimated to be 67.8% for Cambodia. Literacy rates are highest in Phnom Penh with rates of 90.9%, 74.8% and 82.2% for males, females and for both sexes (see Table 6). When compared with these rates, the rural sector rates were substantially lower and the male, female and both sexes literacy rates were 77.9%, 54.7% and 65.2% respectively. As expected, male rates were higher than female rates in all sectors. Adult literacy rates appear to have increased by approximately 2.5% during the past few years by the addition of cohorts with better education. This is evident from a comparison of CSES 1997 data with the rates disclosed through SESC 1993/94.

Table 6
Adult Literacy Rates by Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Type/Sex	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Both Sexes	67.8	82.2	72.9	65.2
Male	80.0	90.9	84.0	77.9
Female	57.7	74.8	63.7	54.7

The literacy level of teenagers and young adults were generally higher as a result of better access to education and the variation in the levels are shown in the age specific literacy rates shown in Table 7. The age specific literacy rates of males decline from 86.1% for the age group 15 – 24 years to 67% in the age group 55 – 64 years. The female rates for the same age groups were 77.5% and 21.5% respectively. In the case of females the age specific rates were not only lower than that of males, further, they decline more rapidly from one age group to the next higher age group. The illiterate population by age group was also estimated for the truncated area covered by the frame and the total illiterate population above 15 years was estimated at 1.8 million persons.

Table 7
Age Specific Literacy Rates and Estimated Illiterate Population

Age Group	Both Sexes %	Male %	Female %	Total Illiterate Population
15 - 24	81.59	86.10	77.49	320,296
25 - 34	75.41	83.26	68.32	348,307
35 - 44	66.30	79.30	59.29	331,801
45 - 54	59.74	81.88	45.10	264,614
55 - 64	41.90	66.98	21.45	267,404
65 +	24.46	48.63	07.21	277,962
15 +	67.82	79.97	57.75	1,810,384

2.2 Educational Attainment

CSES 1997 collected data on educational attainment, current school attendance, current grade, type of school attended, reasons for dropping out of school, grades repeated, school performance, and information on fees and other expenses of schooling. School attendance was defined as attendance at a kindergarten, primary, lower or upper secondary school, technical or professional school, college or university. Current attendance "covered attendance in school during the current (this) academic semester or year". School attendance and educational attainment data were collected in respect of the household population 5 years and over.

Table 8
Population 25 Years and Over by Education Level
and Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Educational Attainment	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Both Sexes				
No Schooling	37.5	23.0	31.3	40.4
Primary/Grades 1 – 6	40.0	33.7	36.1	41.5
Secondary/Grades 7 – 9	14.7	22.8	21.0	12.7
High School 10 – 12	4.8	14.8	9.0	2.8
Technical/Vocational	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.1
Under Graduate/Graduate	0.5	3.0	0.4	0.1
Other	0.9	0.3	0.2	1.0
Not Stated	1.3	0.4	1.6	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population 25 years & above	3,890,381	432,471	417,692	3,040,217
Male				
No Schooling	23.2	12.0	16.9	25.7
Primary/Grades 1 – 6	44.4	28.1	37.7	47.6
Secondary/Grades 7 – 9	21.1	28.4	27.9	19.1
High School 10 – 12	7.6	22.3	14.2	4.6
Technical/Vocational	0.6	3.3	0.5	0.2
Under Graduate/Graduate	0.9	5.4	0.8	0.2
Other	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.6
Not Stated	1.0	0.2	1.6	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population 25 years & above	1,724,870	193,112	185,876	1,345,883
Female				
No Schooling	48.9	31.9	42.8	52.2
Primary/Grades 1 – 6	36.6	38.3	34.8	36.6
Secondary/Grades 7 – 9	9.7	18.3	15.5	7.6
High School 10 – 12	2.5	8.8	4.9	1.3
Technical/Vocational	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0
Under Graduate/Graduate	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6
Not Stated	1.6	0.6	1.6	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population 25 years & above	2,165,510	239,360	231,817	1,694,334

The population aged twenty five years and above of Cambodia was estimated to be 3.9 million or 41.6 percent of the total population. Of this adult population 37.5 % had not attended school (see Table 8). The percentage that had no schooling was lower in Phnom Penh (23.0%) but in the rural sector the proportion was 40.4 % which amounted to a little less than twice the rate in Phnom Penh. The percentage that had a primary education (grades 1-6) amounted to 41.5% in the rural sector. This percentage is lower in the urban areas as the proportion that had a secondary or college education is higher in Phnom Penh (21.2%) and other urban areas (27.4%), than in the rural sector (16.5%). Of the 20,800 undergraduates and graduates nearly 75% were in Phnom Penh.

Educational attainments by sex show the disparity between male and female educational attainments. Less than one third of the persons who had a high school education were females. About 80% of the persons who had an under graduate or graduate education were males. Table A-7 in Appendix A also shows that the proportion that had completed grades beyond primary schools were significantly lower in the rural sector in relation to the corresponding percentages in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. The percentage of persons who had completed grade 9 (secondary education) was estimated at 5.5 % in Phnom Penh and 3.7 % in other urban areas but it had amounted to only 1.7 % in the rural sector.

Table 9
Population Currently Attending School Aged 5-24 by Level
and Stratum Cambodia 1997

Educational Attainment/Sex	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Both Sexes				
Primary/Grades 1 – 6	84.2	62.3	79.4	88.8
Secondary/Grades 7 – 9	11.6	22.4	15.4	9.1
High School/Grades 10 – 12	3.4	12.1	4.0	1.7
Technical/Vocational	0.2	0.9	0.4	-
Under Graduate/Graduate	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.0
Other	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total No of Students	2,040,504	271,566	232,448	1,536,490
Male				
Primary/Grades 1 – 6	81.8	59.7	77.3	86.3
Secondary/Grades 7 – 9	13.5	22.9	16.6	11.4
High School/Grades 10 – 12	4.0	13.6	4.9	2.2
Technical/Vocational	0.2	1.0	0.4	-
Under Graduate/Graduate	0.4	2.6	0.3	0.1
Other	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total No of Students	1,134,971	149,185	127,905	857,881
Female				
Primary/Grades 1 – 6	87.2	65.50	82.0	91.90
Secondary/Grades 7 – 9	9.2	21.80	14.0	6.20
High School/Grades 10 – 12	2.6	10.20	2.9	1.20
Technical/Vocational	0.2	0.90	0.6	-
Under Graduate/Graduate	0.1	0.90	-	-
Other	0.8	0.70	0.5	0.80
Total	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.00
Total No of Students	905,533	122,381	104,543	678,609

2.3 Current School Attendance

Results of the survey show that 46.1 % of the population in the age group 5-24 years were attending the formal school system. Current attendance was defined to include attendance in the formal school system during the academic semester or year at the time of the survey.

The total enrollment in this age group was estimated at 2.041 million comprising 1.135 million males and 0.906 million females. The total attendance in primary schools was estimated at 1.718 millions or about 84 percent of all school enrollments. Table 9 shows that 15 % were enrolled in secondary and high school grades, the male and female proportions of enrollments in these levels were 17.5% and 11.2% respectively. A small percentage of about 0.5 % were enrolled in technical, vocational and undergraduate courses of education. The proportions enrolled in high school, technical, vocational and undergraduate courses are higher in Phnom*Penh. This group comprises nearly 15 % of total school enrollments. In the rural sector, the percentage currently enrolled in these courses was significantly lower which amounted to 1.7 %.

2.4 Enrollment Rates

Age specific school enrollments rates for the age group 5 –19 years by age, sex and stratum are given in Table 10. School admission age has been raised from 5 years to 6 years and the enrollment rates for 5 years and 6 years are low. About 18 % enter school at the age of 6. This rate was higher in Phnom Penh, about 27 % males and 25% females joining schools when they were 6 years of age. Participation in schooling continues to increase until the age 12 – 13 years in both urban and rural sectors and rates start to decline thereafter. It is evident from these patterns of school enrollment rates that significant numbers commence schooling several years after reaching the minimum age for admission.

In Phnom Penh, the highest enrollment rate is reached at the age of 13 years when the enrollment rates rise to 91.8 % for both sexes, 93.5 % for males and 89.8 % for females. School attendance declined rapidly in passing from early teens to late teens in respect of both males and females. This decline is less marked in Phnom Penh. The female enrollment rates are lower than that of males at all ages. Table 10 shows that they are significantly lower in late teens.

2.5 No Schooling and Drop Outs

A detailed break down of persons in the age group 5-24 years who had no schooling, persons who had ever attended schools but currently not attending school and currently enrolled in school broken down by sex and stratum was prepared considering its importance for educational planning purposes(see Table A-8 in Appendix A). The data presented in the Table shows the late entry of children to schools. A percentage as high as 64.5 % had not attended school at age 7 years. This percentage declines to 45% at age 8 years. It is also important to note that a percentage as high as 20% of the persons currently

aged 19 years to 24 years had never attended school. The percentages who had never attended school are significantly lower in Phnom Penh than the numbers quoted earlier. By age 7 the percentage that were not attending school was 31% for males and 40% for females. This percentage had declined to 13 % for males and 23 % for females at age 8 years. The percentage that never attended school was lower at age 13 when 2.4 % of males 4.6 % of females had not attended schools. The percentages that never attended school in the rural sector are substantially higher, at age 10 more than one out of five children had not entered school.

Table 10
Age Specific School Enrollment Rates of Population Aged 5-19 Years
by Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Age	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*
Total	53.2	58.5	47.7	72.0	76.1	67.7	56.4	63.5	49.6	50.5	55.7	45.1
5	3.9	4.0	3.8	10.7	10.5	10.8	4.8	7.8	1.3	3.3	3.1	3.6
6	18.0	19.0	17.1	26.0	27.4	24.5	21.6	22.8	20.4	16.7	17.5	15.9
7	35.1	36.5	33.9	64.1	67.1	60.7	35.0	40.0	30.8	32.0	32.2	31.8
8	53.4	54.8	52.0	80.1	83.4	77.0	56.1	58.5	54.1	50.0	51.2	48.8
9	66.8	66.6	67.0	87.2	84.4	90.1	81.2	83.7	78.7	62.2	62.0	62.4
10	78.2	80.4	75.8	87.9	85.3	90.5	82.0	85.7	78.8	76.6	79.2	73.7
11	82.8	82.3	83.3	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.6	92.7	90.6	80.4	79.7	81.1
12	85.8	89.1	82.6	91.2	91.5	90.9	85.7	91.8	78.8	85.2	88.4	82.1
13	84.8	86.9	82.4	91.8	93.5	89.8	83.6	89.2	76.5	84.1	85.7	82.2
14	79.1	85.2	71.8	82.9	86.8	79.1	84.4	95.0	77.1	77.9	84.1	69.6
15	64.8	77.9	51.7	81.2	88.1	72.7	70.7	87.6	53.2	61.6	74.8	48.7
16	52.9	64.3	41.4	73.4	88.0	60.9	52.7	74.7	33.8	49.9	59.7	39.4
17	38.8	52.4	24.8	69.4	79.0	60.3	40.5	52.3	27.3	33.5	48.2	18.5
18	23.1	34.1	13.8	54.7	69.5	38.1	23.7	34.3	15.8	19.7	29.7	11.3
19	20.2	31.0	9.9	37.8	45.9	29.2	20.4	31.2	10.8	18.6	29.6	8.2

B* - Both Sexes, M* - Male, F* - Female

The proportion that ever attended schools but who had stopped schooling were rather low for the age groups 8 to 13 years for males with rates less than 3 percent. In the case of females, the rates start to increase from the age of 12. By the age of 16 years, one out of four males and more than 40 percent of females had left school. The reasons for the drop out of children in the age group 5 – 14 are shown in Table A-9 in Appendix A. To assist in household chores and to help in economic activities were the two main reasons stated for dropping out of school. One out of three children in Phnom Penh and more than 50 % of children in other urban and rural areas had adduced these reasons. In urban areas, poor school performance has also been a factor, and it has contributed to 20 % of the children in Phnom Penh and 8% of children in other urban areas to leave school.

2.6 Educational Expenses

CSES 1997 collected data on school fees, school uniforms, text-books, school supplies, transport and travel, private tutoring, accommodation charges and other education related costs incurred by the household in respect of persons between the ages of 5- 24 years during the 12 months before the survey (see Table 11). The households in Phnom Penh spent 293,000 Riels per year (24,426 Riels per month) on educational expenses. The total annual expenditure of rural households amounted to only 32,000 Riels (2670 Riels per month approximately 1US \$ per month). The average household expenditure on educational expenses for Cambodia as a whole amounted to 63,000 Riels per annum (5200 Riels per month). The difference in the amount reported on educational expenses for the question in the expenditure module when compared with the amount disclosed in the social sector where a detailed break down was obtained is about 14 % .

The most expensive item of expenditure on education in urban areas was private tutoring, the households in Phnom Penh and other areas spent 35.5% and 21.6% on this item. In the other urban areas, private tutoring, transport and travel are important cost items which had amounted to more than two fifths (43%) of total educational expenses.

Table 11
Average Annual Household Expenditure on Education and School Expenses

Type	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Riels	%	Riels	%	Riels	%	Riels	%
Fees	4,061	6.5	14,081	4.8	6,288	6.8	2,602	8.1
Improvement	1,058	1.7	2,735	0.9	1,612	1.8	791	2.5
Uniform	11,312	18.0	33,821	11.5	15,943	17.3	8,080	25.2
Text Books	4,644	7.4	14,820	5.1	7,056	7.7	3,143	9.8
Supplies & Materials	4,163	6.6	9,029	3.1	6,286	6.8	3,323	10.4
Transport & Travel	8,906	14.2	39,261	13.4	19,474	21.2	4,002	12.5
Private Tutoring	13,359	21.3	104,057	35.5	19,886	21.6	1,874	5.8
Accommodation								
Charges	404	0.6	1,348	0.5	408	0.4	292	0.9
Others	14,887	23.7	73,970	25.2	14,948	16.3	7,934	24.8
Total	62,794	100.0	293,122	100.0	91,902	100.0	32,041	100.0

Private tutoring is not still widely prevalent in the rural areas and the amount expended on this item was about 6 %. In the case of rural areas the supply of school uniforms to the school going children accounted for one fourth of total school expenditure. Text books, school supplies and materials, transport and travel taken together had amounted to over 30 % of household expenditure on education in rural areas. The relatively low level of educational expenses as proportion of household expenditure and relative cost of school uniforms , school supplies and travel would have had their impact on the reported lower levels of enrollments and higher drop out rates in the rural areas.

Chapter 3

HEALTH

3.1 Introduction

The survey had collected self reported data relating to any major illness or injury or other health problems of household members; and data on health providers consulted; hospitalization; cost of medical treatment; and the duration a person had to stop doing his usual activities because of health problems. The coverage was restricted to any major illness or injury or other major health problems. Minor ailments for which the respondents may or may not have obtained medical care could have been omitted, and this fact should be noted in using the data presented here. The reference period used was the four weeks prior to the survey, which could be taken as centered on 15 May – 14 June 1997. The survey data provide a measure of the morbidity of the population.

3.2 Age Distribution of Morbidity

The percentage of persons that reported any major illness or injury during the reference period of four weeks prior to the survey was 14.6 % for Cambodia. The morbidity rate was lower in Phnom Penh at 10.8 %. The rates in other urban and rural sectors were almost identical at 15.0% and 15.1% (see Table A-11 in Appendix A).

The distribution of sick and injured persons by age shows that nearly 17 % of the total number were infants and children below five years (see Table A-10 in Appendix A). In Phnom Penh and other urban areas, infants formed only 0.5 % and 1.3 % of the total number of sick or injured persons. As expected the relative shares of 10 to 14 years, 15 to 19 years, were low in all strata as well as among males and females being of the order of 5% to 6%. It is true of the next higher age group of 20 to 29 years. However, in the case of persons in the age group 30 to 39 years, when persons are in their most active period of their working life, morbidity appears to be relatively high in both urban and rural areas amounting to about 15% of the total. About one in eight persons who had illness or injury episodes were those over the age of 60 years.

3.3 Age Specific Morbidity Rates

The age specific morbidity rates given in Table A 11 in Appendix A shows the usual pattern of morbidity with relatively high rates of infants and under five children and for the older age groups. The morbidity rates of infants in Phnom Penh and other urban towns which stood at 8.4% and 11.7 % were significantly lower than that of the rural sector rate where one in four infants had illness or injury episodes. It is observed that in Phnom Penh and other urban towns, the morbidity rates of children 1 to 4 years is twice that of infants below 1 year. Age specific morbidity rates starts to decline from the age group 1- 4 years until 30 years and then continues to increase. About one in eight persons

in the 30 – 39 year age group and one in five persons in the next higher age group of 40 – 49 years had reported an illness or injury. The morbidity rates of females above the age of 40 years are higher than that of males. This is more pronounced in the urban areas. About one in four males and females in the age group 50 – 59 years and one in three persons who were 60 years and over had reported illness or injury episodes.

3.4 Initial Symptoms

Self reported illnesses and injuries by respondent were coded into 7 types of initial symptoms. About one third had reported fever as the initial symptom. This percentage was higher in other urban areas and the rural sector at 34% to 37 %, but in Phnom Penh less than one out of five males and females persons had reported this initial symptom (see Table A-12 in Appendix A). One in ten persons who had illness episodes stated diarrhoea as the initial symptom. This percentage was broadly similar in all three strata. One in 12 persons had reported colds and cough with rapid or difficult breathing. The proportion that reported pregnancy-related symptoms was only about 1.7%. The initial symptoms reported by males and females were broadly similar. About one in three persons who had illness episodes had listed other initial symptoms. This un-coded category was as high as 45% in Phnom Penh. The list of codes used will be reviewed to reduce un-coded symptoms.

3.4.1 Diarrhoea

Nearly 42 percent of all reported cases of diarrhoea episodes had occurred among children below five years of age. The incidence of diarrhoea among children in Phnom Penh was significantly higher (43%) when compared with the prevalence rates in other urban towns and in rural areas(see Table A-13 in Appendix A). Table A-13 also shows that as many as 55 % of all diarrhoea cases had occurred among children below 10 years of age. In other urban towns, female children below 5 years have had lower incidence of diarrhoea.

3.4.2 Cold and Cough with and without Difficulty in Breathing

Incidence of colds and cough without difficulty in breathing is more or less evenly distributed by age group except in respect of infants and children in the age group 1 to 4 years and 5 - 9 years which account for nearly one third of all reported cases of these symptoms.(see Table A-14 in Appendix A). But in the case of colds and cough with rapid or difficulty in breathing, prevalence rates were higher among infants and children of 0 to 4 years (18.6% of the total number of cases) and in the older age groups of 60 and over (20 %) (see Table A-15 in Appendix A). Table also shows that male children in the age group 0 - 4 years and 5 - 9 years have significantly higher prevalence rates than female children in the same age groups in all strata.

3.5 Proportion that Sought Treatment

Nearly 70% who reported a major illness, injury or other health related problem during the reference period of four weeks before the survey reported that they had sought

treatment during the same period (see Table 12). This proportion appears to be high, as minor ailments and injuries were excluded and persons who may have obtained treatment for such episodes that they accepted as minor, may not have been reported by them. The percentage that sought treatment in the rural sector was about 10 - 12 percentage points lower than that of the urban areas. The break down by sex shows that the percentage of males and females seeking treatment for their illness episodes were similar.

Table 12
Persons Who Reported Illness or Injury and Sought Treatment

Sex	Cambodia %	Phnom Penh %	Other Urban %	Rural %
Both Sexes	69.9	75.8	81.5	67.9
Male	71.3	74.1	81.7	69.7
Female	68.8	76.8	81.2	66.3

3.6 Health Providers

A proportion as high as 22% who sought medical care were served by pharmacies as the health provider for their first consultation (see Table A-16 in Appendix A). A private doctor, nurse or private clinic has been the health provider for more than one out of three persons who had sought treatment. In Phnom Penh as many as 45 % had sought treatment from private doctor/nurse or private clinic or private hospital. In the country as a whole, government health providers such as Khum clinic and district health centre had been utilized by 20 % and provincial hospitals and central hospitals by a further 11 %. In Phnom Penh and other urban areas, central hospitals had been used by one out of six persons seeking treatment. The percentage that sought treatment from Khru Khmer and other traditional healers amounted to only around 6%. As coverage was restricted to major illnesses and injuries it could have had a bearing on the proportion that sought treatment from these health providers particularly in the rural sector.

3.7 Utilization of Facilities

Table 13 shows that there were an estimated 858,000 outpatient visits(90.7%) and 87,600 inpatient admissions (9.3%) during the reference period of 4 weeks. The percentage of inpatient admissions were higher than this average in Phnom Penh at 10.6% and lower in other urban areas at 6.9% of all patients treated. Of all inpatient admissions over 80% were in the rural sector, and the share of outpatients treated were slightly lower at 78%. According to these estimates 9.2% of the persons in Cambodia had sought treatment as out patients and a further 0.95% had been treated as inpatients during the reference period of 4 weeks. The rural sector were similar to these rates but in Phnom Penh the rates were lower at 7.6% and 0.90%.

Table 13
Utilization of Facilities : Out Patients and Inpatients Treated
During the Reference Period of 4 Weeks

Number/Percent	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
First Consultation				
Number of Out Patients visits	833,319	67,131	112,388	653,799
Number of Inpatient admissions	85,435	8,224	8,135	69,076
Total Number	918,754	75,355	120,523	722,876
Second Consultation				
Number of Out Patients visits	25,149	3,554	3,984	17,611
Number of inpatient admissions	2,203	128	526	1,549
Total Number	27,352	3,682	4,509	19,160
Both Consultations				
Number of Out Patients visits	858,468	70,685	116,372	671,410
Number of inpatient admissions	87,638	8,352	8,661	70,625
Total Number	946,106	79,037	125,033	742,036
Percentage of Stratum	100.0	8.4	13.2	78.4
Both Consultations				
Out Patients visits- Percent	90.7	89.4	93.1	90.5
Inpatient admissions - Percent	9.3	10.6	6.9	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.8 Duration Indisposed

The mean number of days of impairment during which the person had to stop doing the persons usual activities was estimated at 6.5 days for Cambodia during the four weeks preceding the survey. This average number of days of inactivity was lower in the other urban areas. Of the persons who were inactive due to ill health or injury, one out of three persons were not indisposed for more than three days. But one out of four persons who had illness or injury episodes was indisposed for more than 11 days .

Table 14
Number of Persons and Mean Number of Days of Impairment due to Ill health
based on the Reference Period of Four Weeks Preceding the Survey

Effects of Illness	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Number of persons who stopped doing usual activities	232,492	13,994	20,780	197,717
Mean number of days for which they stopped doing their usual activities	6.5	6.5	5.9	6.5

3.9 Health Care Expenditure

The average household expenditure on health care in Cambodia during the reference period of 4 weeks amounted to 30,891 Riels per household (see Table 15). The household expenditure on health ascertained through more detailed questions in the social sector questionnaire using a reference period of four weeks before the survey are much higher than the amount disclosed from the core questionnaire shown in Table 35 which amounted to 11,745 Riels per household per month for Cambodia. Households in rural sector spent 28,585 Riels per household but households in other urban towns spent 45,858 Riels per households or about 60 percent more than the amount spent by rural households. The households in Phnom Penh spent less on health care and the average expenditure during the reference period amounted to 34,427 Riels per household. Health expenditure incurred by households on first and second consultation were recorded separately. According to the survey, the amount spent on the second consultation was approximately one twenty eighth of the amount spent on the first consultation. In other words the amount spent on the second consultation is equivalent to one days health care expenses incurred for the health care expenditure during the reference period.

The health expenses were broken down into three categories viz. consultation fees, (including medications purchased from provider) hospitalization expenses including medicines provided by the health provider; amount paid for medicines purchased externally; and travel costs.

As much as 50 percent of the health care expenditures had been spent on out patient consultation fees and medicine provided by the health provider. The cost of hospitalization charges amounted to 19% in Phnom Penh and about 16% in the rural areas. About 30% of the total health care expenditure was incurred in purchasing medicines.

Table 15
Average Household Health Expenditure on Out Patient Treatment
and Hospitalization During the Reference Period of 4 Weeks

Riels

Type of Expenditure	Cambodia %	Phnom Penh %	Other Urban %	Rural %
Cost of Out Patient Health Care	14,652	17,134	23,726	13,213
Cost of Medicines purchased other than from provider	6,776	6,069	11,187	6,302
Travel cost	846	697	829	866
Total Cost	22,274	23,900	35,742	20,381
Cost of Inpatient Health Care	4,925	6,563	5,627	4,643
Cost of Medicines purchased other than from provider	3,023	3,429	4,082	2,841
Travel cost	669	534	395	720
Total Cost	8,617	10,526	10,104	8,204
Cost of Out Patient Health Care	14,652	17,134	23,726	13,213
Cost of Inpatient Health Care	4,925	6,563	5,627	4,643
Cost of Medicines purchased other than from provider	9,799	9,498	15,269	9,143
Travel cost	1,515	1,231	1,224	1,586
Total Cost	30,891	34,426	45,846	28,585
Percentage Share of Cost Items				
Cost of Out Patient Health Care	47.3	49.8	51.8	46.2
Cost of Inpatient Health Care	15.9	19.1	12.3	16.2
Cost of Medicines purchased other than from provider	31.7	27.6	33.3	32.0
Travel cost	4.9	3.5	2.7	5.6
Total Cost	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chapter 4

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

4.1 Introduction

CSES 1997 collected detailed data on the labor force status of the population of Cambodia. The proportion of the economically active population to the working age population is an index of the utilization of manpower resources in the country. The economically active population or the labor force consists of the employed and the unemployed. Labor force participation rate (LFPR) is defined as

$$\text{LFPR} = \frac{\text{Economically active population}}{\text{Working age population}} \times 100 = \frac{\text{Employed} + \text{Unemployed}}{\text{Working age population}} \times 100$$

and the age specific labour force participation rate is defined as

$$\text{Age Specific LFPR} = \frac{\text{Employed} + \text{Unemployed in specified Age Group}}{\text{Total Population in the specified age group}} \times 100$$

The population aged 10 years and older was accepted as the working age population. CSES 1997 estimated that 65.8% of the total population of Cambodia aged 10 years and older were economically active. Table 16 shows that the participation rates of males that stood at 66.2 were marginally higher than that of females which was 65.4. The economically active population in Cambodia (for the truncated frame) was estimated at 4.560 million comprising 2.139 million males and 2.421 million females.

The economically active population of Phnom Penh was 363,000 comprising 196,000 males and 167,000 females (see Table A-17 in Appendix A). The overall participation rate of both sexes in Phnom Penh that amounted to 49.2 percent was significantly lower than the national rate. The numerical magnitude of the labor force in other urban towns aggregated to 448,000, which consisted of 222,000 males and 226,000 females. LFPR in the other urban areas for both sexes was 60.7% and the rates for males and females were 65.4% and 56.9%.

The participation rates in the rural sector were significantly higher than the rates in urban areas, with 68.7 percent of the working age population in both sexes participating in economic activity. The participation rates of males and females were 67.7 % and 69.7 % respectively. The rural sector labour force in the truncated area covered by the frame amounted to 3.749 million comprising 1.721 million males and 2.021 million females.

Table 16
Labor Force Participation, Employment and Unemployment Rates
by Sex and Stratum, 1997

Labor Force Participation, Employment and Unemployment	percent			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Labor Force Participation Rates				
Both Sexes	65.8	49.2	60.8	68.7
Male	66.2	56.5	65.4	67.7
Females	65.4	42.6	56.9	69.7
Employment Rates				
Both Sexes	99.3	96.7	98.4	99.6
Male	99.2	97.0	98.3	99.6
Females	99.3	96.4	98.6	99.7
Unemployment Rates				
Both Sexes	0.7	3.3	1.6	0.4
Male	0.8	3.0	1.7	0.4
Females	0.7	3.6	1.4	0.3

4.2 Age Specific Participation Rates

The age specific participation rates for the three strata and truncated area given in Table 17. The participation rates of Cambodian children and young adults in the age groups of 10-14 years and 15 to 19 years were 12.4 percent and 54.0 percent respectively. The participation rates in Phnom Penh for these age groups were significantly lower and they were 4.1 percent for both sexes and 3.9 percent and 4.1 percent for males and females. In the next age group of 15-19 years the rates were 23.2 percent for both sexes and 17.6 percent for males and 28.9 percent for females. These were significantly lower than the corresponding rates in the rural sector which were 58.8 percent for both sexes and 48.1 percent and 69.2 percent for males and females respectively. The participation rates of both sexes of these age groups were at these levels, as they were still participating in educational activities. It is likely that the participation rates of male and female in these age groups would decline further with better access to educational opportunities especially for children in the rural areas. The age specific participation rates of males in the five-year age groups from 20 - 24 years to 55-59 years were over 90 percent.

Age specific participation rates of males in both urban and rural sectors were higher than that of females. The gap between the male and female participation rates in Phnom Penh was higher than the gap between the male and female in rural areas. These rates in the rural sector which are primarily determined by participation in agricultural and household based economic activities would move in the direction of other urban and Phnom Penh with access to education and expansion of manufacturing and services sector activities in these areas.

Table 17
Labor Force Participation Rates by 5-Year Age Group,
Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Age Group	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	65.8	66.2	65.4	49.2	56.5	42.6	60.8	65.4	56.9	68.7	67.7	69.7
10 - 14	12.4	11.3	13.7	4.1	4.0	4.2	10.5	8.2	12.8	13.7	12.5	15.0
15 - 19	54.0	43.8	63.9	23.2	17.6	28.9	48.9	38.7	58.5	58.8	48.1	69.2
20 - 24	88.0	89.8	86.6	61.4	62.4	60.5	80.8	83.6	78.7	92.0	93.9	90.4
25 - 29	90.0	95.2	85.3	70.4	82.6	59.0	80.8	94.7	69.2	93.6	96.9	90.6
30 - 34	89.9	96.3	84.1	72.2	91.3	55.1	83.1	96.6	70.6	93.3	97.0	90.0
35 - 39	91.0	96.6	86.3	80.6	97.0	66.9	88.8	97.3	80.5	92.8	96.4	89.9
40 - 44	90.6	98.0	85.6	77.0	96.5	64.4	85.0	96.9	76.1	93.9	98.5	90.8
45 - 49	89.1	97.2	83.1	77.4	97.8	60.3	83.2	94.0	75.1	92.2	97.6	88.4
50 - 54	87.4	96.9	81.7	69.4	89.3	52.8	82.9	96.4	72.1	90.8	98.5	86.7
55 - 59	81.2	91.4	72.9	58.1	76.3	41.9	72.2	84.5	62.2	84.9	94.0	77.6
60 - 64	69.9	80.9	61.0	44.5	59.2	35.5	58.2	76.2	47.1	75.0	83.9	67.2
65+	37.4	47.8	29.9	17.9	31.3	9.8	33.3	49.2	23.5	40.0	49.2	33.2

Table 18
Employment Rates by Age, Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Age Group	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
All Ages	99.3	99.2	99.3	96.7	97.0	96.4	98.4	98.3	98.6	99.6	99.6	99.7
10 - 14	98.4	98.6	98.1	84.9	79.4	90.5	94.9	97.3	93.4	99.2	99.4	99.0
15 - 19	98.2	97.9	98.3	80.4	80.1	80.5	95.7	94.7	96.3	99.4	99.2	99.5
20 - 24	98.4	97.9	98.9	92.0	91.1	92.9	96.1	94.5	97.5	99.2	98.8	99.5
25 - 29	99.3	99.2	99.3	96.7	96.1	97.5	97.9	97.6	98.3	99.6	99.7	99.6
30 - 34	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.5	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.7	99.8
35 - 39	99.7	99.9	99.5	98.7	99.6	97.6	99.6	99.3	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7
40 - 44	99.7	99.3	100.0	99.7	99.4	100.0	99.6	99.1	100.0	99.7	99.3	100.0
45 - 49	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.5	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
50 - 54	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
55 - 59	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
60 - 64	99.7	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.3
65+	99.7	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.4

4.3 Employment

The survey found that 99.3% of the persons in the labor force were employed (see Table 18). The employment rate which is defined as the percentage of employed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force, was lowest in Phnom Penh where the rates were 96.7% for both sexes, 97.0% for males and 96.4% for females. The employment rates of teenagers and young adults were 84.9% for the age group 10 - 14 years, 80.4% and 92% for the next higher age groups of 15 - 19 and 20 - 24 years. The employment rate in the urban areas was 98.4% and in the rural sector it was high as 99.6%. The definition of employment used in the survey which was based on the international standard definition where persons who had worked for even one hour during the reference week were accepted as employed has lowered the unemployment rate.

4.4 Unemployment

The survey has recorded low unemployment rates, and the rate for both sexes was as low as 0.7 % for the country as a whole covered by the survey (see Table A-18 in Appendix A). Unemployment rates were insignificant in both urban and rural sectors for persons above 25 years. The emergence of unemployment is visible from the rates disclosed for Phnom Penh for the age group 15 - 19 years and next higher age group 20 - 24 years. Teenagers and young adults both male and females had begun to seek work. The reported unemployment rate for Phnom Penh for the age group 15 to 19 years was nearly 20 percent and the rates recorded for both males and females were identical. The unemployment rates for males in the age group of 20 - 24 years were 9% for males and 7% for females. The unemployment rate in Phnom Penh for the next age group of 25 - 29 years was 3.3 percent. In the other urban areas, unemployment rates for the age groups of 15 to 19 years and 20 to 24 years were recorded as 4 percent. The male unemployment rates in these urban areas were reported to be higher around 5.5 percent while rates of females were about 3 percent. The survey did not disclose any unemployment rates where agricultural work was predominant since in these areas underemployment, regularity of work and low incomes appear to be important issues rather than open unemployment.

4.5 Employment Status

The break down of employment by employment status shows some important characteristics of the employment profile of Cambodia. The estimate for Cambodia based on the truncated frame shows that 44.7% of the employed population were own account workers in self-employment and another 30.3% were unpaid family workers (see Table 19). Thus 75% of the employed population consisted of either own account workers or unpaid family workers. Employees account for only 10 percent of the employed. Proportion of employers was less than one half of a percent. More than 42% of females were employed as unpaid family workers.

The employment status profile in Phnom Penh is different from the one described above. About 36% of the employed population were in paid employment and one percent of the employed are employers. Self employed accounted for 40 percent of the total for

Phnom Penh. The proportion of unpaid family workers is estimated at 5 percent. About one in six employed persons in other urban areas are paid employees but the proportion of paid employees in the rural sector is significantly lower at less than 7 percent.

Table 19
Employment Status by Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Employment Status	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Types	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Paid Employee	9.9	14.9	5.4	36.5	47.1	24.1	17.7	27.3	8.2	6.5	9.8	3.7
2 Employer	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
3 Own-account Worker/Self-employed	44.7	54.5	36.1	40.2	33.3	48.5	43.1	45.2	41.0	45.4	58.1	34.5
4 Unpaid Family Worker	30.3	16.7	42.2	5.0	2.5	7.9	23.8	13.6	33.8	33.4	18.7	45.9
5 Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
6. Not Stated	14.4	13.0	15.7	17.0	16.0	18.1	14.5	12.6	16.4	14.1	12.7	15.4

4.6 Employment by Industrial Division

4.6.1 Agriculture

About 75% of the employed population of Cambodia (based on the truncated frame) were engaged in agriculture, hunting and forestry sectors (see Table 20). These sectors contributed to 85.6% of total employment in the rural sector, 44.1% in other urban areas and 6.1 percent of total employment in Phnom Penh. In addition a further 1.7 percent of the total employed population of Cambodia were employed in the fishery sector. In other urban areas, fishery sector employment was higher accounting for 5% of total employment. In the rural sector it was 1.3 percent. Nearly four out of five employed persons in Cambodia were engaged in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing. The industrial sector comprising mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water, and construction was still small and was about 6 percent of total employment, while the rural sector share of employment in this sector was about 5 percent. In Phnom Penh, the share of the industrial sector was reported as 14.4% with manufacturing contributing 9.4 % and construction adding a further 5.1%. In the other urban areas, the share of this sector was about 7 %. Public administration and defense and compulsory social security accounted for 3.1 percent of total employment in Cambodia. In Phnom Penh the share of this sector in total employment was 18.4 percent and 51,500 males and 13,900 females (a total of 64,400) were employed in these activities.

4.6.2 Wholesale and Retail Trade

Wholesale and retail trade activities have provided employment to 7.7% of the total employed population of Cambodia. In Phnom Penh, wholesale and retail trade was the largest sector accounting for 123,000 persons or 35% of the total employed population.

The large majority of workers in this sector were females. The latter numbered 88,000 as against 35,000 males. Wholesale and Retail Trade sector has accounted for 54 % of female employment.

4.6.3 Education

The total number engaged in education and related activities in the areas covered by the truncated frame are estimated at 55,000 comprising 37,000 males and 18,000 females. Of this number 11,000 were reported as employed in Phnom Penh and the number employed in rural areas was estimated at 35,000 comprising 26,000 males and 9000 females .

4.6.4 Health

The total number employed in health service activities was 17,000 consisting of 10,500 males and 6,500 females. Of them 5,500 were employed in Phnom Penh nearly 3,000 in other urban areas and 8500 in the rural areas.

4.7 Occupational Distribution (Primary Occupation)

The agriculture, fisheries and related occupations have provided employment to 76% of the total employed population of Cambodia. The share of males in these occupations was lower at 73 %. (see Table 21). As many as four out of five females were occupied in these occupations. A comparison of the occupational break down of employment by occupation from CSES1997 with SESC1993/94 shows that both the magnitude and sectoral shares of technicians and associate professionals and craft and related trade workers had increased during the inter survey period. The number of technicians had increased from an estimated 46,000 to 97,000 and craft and trade workers had increased from 134,00 to 166,000. The growth of manufacturing and construction activities has resulted in these increases and they have been captured through the survey. The survey also shows that the magnitude and sectoral share of agricultural and fishery occupations has also increased during the same period. These occupational groups have to serve as a reservoir to absorb the increases in the labor supply specially in the rural sector until industry and service sector occupation grows. The occupational profile of Phnom Penh diverges from that of Cambodia, which is influenced by the size of the rural sector. In Phnom Penh the percentage share of agricultural and fisheries occupations were 33%. Nearly 15 % of employees had worked as technicians and associate professionals and another 13 % are plant and machinery operators. There are a relatively high percentage of nearly 7% who were employed as professionals.

Table 20
Employed Population (aged 10 and above) by Major Industry Group,
(based on primary occupation) Sex and Stratum - Cambodia.
(Truncated Frame)

Major Industry Group	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
	Both	M	F	Both	M	F	Both	M	F	Both	M	F
All Industry Groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	75.4	71.4	78.8	6.1	5.9	6.3	44.1	40	48.1	85.6	82.7	88
2 Fishing	1.7	2.5	1	1.8	2.2	1.3	5.1	6.2	4.1	1.3	2.1	0.7
3 Mining and Quarrying	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	-	0.2	0.3	0.1
4 Manufacturing	3.2	2.9	3.4	9.4	7.4	11.8	5.2	5.4	4.9	2.4	2.1	2.6
5 Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.1	0.2	-	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	-
6 Construction	1.2	2.2	0.2	5.1	8.5	1.1	2.2	4.1	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.2
7 Wholesale and Retail Trade, repair works etc.	7.7	4.6	10.5	35.1	18.6	54.6	20.7	9.7	31.6	3.6	2.4	4.6
8 Hotels and Restaurants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.1
9 Transport, Storage and Communication	1.8	3.6	0.2	7.6	13.2	0.9	6	10.9	1.1	0.7	1.5	-
10 Financial, Intermediation	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.5	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	-
11 Real Estate, Renting etc.	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	-
12 Public Administration and Defense; Social Security	3.1	5.7	0.8	18.4	27.1	8.1	6.9	12.5	1.4	1.2	2.4	0.1
13 Education	1.2	1.7	0.8	3.2	3	3.4	2	2.3	1.6	0.9	1.5	0.5
14 Health	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.6	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1
15 Other Community, Social and Personal Services	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.8	1.7	2	1	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2
16 Private Households with Employed Persons	0.8	0.9	0.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	1.5	1.9	1	0.6	0.6	0.6
17 Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.1	-	0.1	-
18 Not Stated	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2	2.7	2.6	2.1	3.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Employed Pop (in 000)	4,526	2,122	2,404	351	190	161	441	219	223	3734	1713	2021

4.8 Employment Earnings

CSES 1997 canvassed data on average monthly wages in both primary and secondary occupations and earnings from self-employed and from own account workers. Occupations were coded at the 4-digit level, but most of the codes were collapsed to the 3 digit formats considering the sample size of the survey. In respect of selected occupations coding was at four digit level and it is possible to derive wages /income in respect of such occupations. The occupational wages were extracted in respect of selected occupations and they are shown in Table 22.

Table 21
Employed Population (aged 10 and above) by Occupation Group
(based on primary occupation) Sex and Stratum - Cambodia.
(Truncated Frame)

No. Occupation Group	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
	Both	M	F	Both	M	F	Both	M	F	Both	M	F
1 Legislators, Senior Officials	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.6	3.4	0.8	1.2	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	-
2 Professionals	1.8	2.6	1.1	1.8	7.7	5.8	3.5	4.1	3	1.2	1.9	0.6
3 Technical and Associate Professionals.	2.2	3.5	1	2.2	19.1	9.6	4.7	8	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.2
4 Clerks	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	-
5 shop and market sales Workers	7	4.2	9.5	7	18.8	51.1	17.8	7.2	28.2	3.2	2.2	4.1
6 Skilled Agri. and Fishery Workers	76.1	72.8	79	76.1	7.6	7.7	48.4	45.3	51.4	85.8	83.5	87.7
7 Craft and Related Trades Workers	3.7	4.3	3.1	3.7	13.4	12.2	7.1	9.2	5	2.4	2.7	2.2
8 Plant and Machine Operators etc.	1.4	2.6	0.3	1.4	10.6	0.6	3.7	7.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.3
9 Elementary Occupation	4.2	5	3.4	4.2	11.2	7.9	8.8	10.8	6.8	3.1	3.6	2.7
10 Armed Forces	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.8	5.1	0.6	1.9	3.7	0.1	0.5	1	-
11 Not Stated	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.2	2	2.7	2.6	2.1	3.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Employed Pop (in 000)	4,526	2,122	2,404	351	190	161	441	219	223	3734	1713	2021

Table 22
Earnings in Selected Occupations

Occupation	Monthly wages	Daily wages
1 Building frame and related workers	101,194	3,000
2 Roofers	90,231	3,000
3 Floor layers, tile setters	164,792	5,500
4 Livestock producers	44,158	7,500
5 Stall and market salesperson	---	2,600

Chapter 5

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

5.1 Introduction

Data on housing characteristics and amenities including floor area, year of construction, construction materials used in construction of the housing unit, source of lighting and drinking water, fuel used for cooking and toilet facilities used by the household were collected through the survey. This information collected on housing and amenities could be classified by household expenditure to ascertain the type and nature and availability of these facilities to persons in low expenditure deciles.

The data on these items was collected from the households and the respondents sharing accommodation were asked to report on facilities and amenities of the housing unit they shared with one or more households, and to that extent in the urban areas where housing units are shared, the data presented here could be biased upwards.

5.2 Floor Area of Occupied Housing Units

Information was ascertained relating to the floor area of the housing unit occupied by the household. Average floor area of housing units range from 34 square meters in rural areas to 50 square meters in Phnom Penh. The average floor area of dwelling units in other urban centers was about 39 sq. meters. The percentage of households occupying floor areas in excess of 100 square meters was 7.2% in Phnom Penh, 3.7% in other urban areas and 1.5% in the rural sector. Table 23 shows that 12.6% housing units in Phnom Penh, 6.2% in other urban areas and 20% of housing units in the rural sector were housing units with floor areas of less than 20 sq. meters. As much as 37% of households in Phnom Penh and 44% in other urban centers and 50% of households in the rural sector lived in housing units with floor areas between 20 to 40 sq. meters.

5.3 Age of Housing Stock

The year of construction of the occupied housing unit was ascertained and Table 25 shows the age of the housing stock by stratum. About 17.5% of housing units in Cambodia were constructed prior to 1980. Table 24 shows that 30% of the occupied dwelling units were constructed between 1980 and 1989. Data confirm that construction of housing units accelerated after 1992. More than one out of three currently occupied dwelling units were constructed between 1993 and 1997. The age of the housing stock in the rural sector matches the age profile described here for Cambodia. In Phnom Penh construction of housing units accelerated after 1992. In 1992 alone 7.8% of the currently occupied housing units were built. About 28% of the housing stock in Phnom Penh were built between 1992 and 1997.

Table 23
Floor Area of Occupied Housing Units

Floor Area (Square Meter)	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
	%	%	%	%
00 – 09	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.2
10 – 19	16.6	10.9	14.6	17.5
20 – 29	28.2	18.5	28.5	29.3
30 – 39	20.1	18.4	15.9	20.8
40 – 49	16.6	16.8	17.1	16.5
50 – 74	11.1	19.5	14.3	9.7
75 – 99	3.1	7	4.4	2.5
100 – 149	1.3	4.2	2.8	0.8
150 +	0.8	2.9	0.9	0.6
Not Stated	-	0.1	-	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No of Housing units (in 000)	1890	179	192	1519
Average Area (Sq. mtr.)	35.78	50.25	38.51	33.74

Table 24
Age of Housing Stock

Year of construction	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
	%	%	%	%
Before 1970	5.5	5.1	4.6	5.7
1970 – 1974	1.7	3.2	1.0	1.6
1975 – 1979	10.2	7.5	7.6	10.8
1980 – 1984	13.3	5.6	13.1	14.3
1985 – 1989	16.2	9.3	17.4	16.9
1990	5.1	5.6	7.8	4.7
1991	4.8	5.3	4.7	4.7
1992	5.7	7.8	8.3	5.2
1993	7.0	4.7	9.1	7.0
1994	6.9	3.5	8.3	7.1
1995	5.6	4.5	7.1	5.5
1996	7.9	4.6	5.5	8.6
1997	6.4	3.1	4.5	7.0
Not Stated	3.7	30.5	0.9	0.9
Total	100	100.0	100	100.0
No. of Housing units (000)	1890	179	192	1519

5.4 Construction materials

5.4.1 Walls

Information on construction materials used in housing reflects the quality of housing and indicates whether the construction is a temporary or permanent building.

Nearly 10% of housing units in Phnom Penh, 34% in other urban areas and three out of five of housing units in rural areas used bamboo or thatch for outer walls (see Table 25). As many as one out of three housing units in Phnom Penh, 46% in other urban centers and nearly one fourth of housing units in rural areas used plywood for outer walls. Permanent materials such as concrete bricks or stone or galvanized iron or aluminum were used by nearly 50 % of housing units in Phnom Penh, 7.5% in other urban areas but permanent materials were used by less than 3% in rural areas.

Table 25
Number and Percentage of Occupied Housing Units
by Kind of Materials Used for Walls

Type of Materials		Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
No.		%	%	%	%
1	Bamboo, Thatch	51.0	9.7	34.0	58.0
2	Wood or Logs	5.9	6.2	4.6	6.1
3	Plywood	27.3	33.1	45.9	24.3
4	Concrete, Bricks or Stone	6.7	47.4	6.2	2.0
5	Galvanized iron or Aluminum	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.8
6	Fibrous Cement	-	0.1	0.1	-
7	Makeshift, salvaged or improvised Materials	1.1	0.4	3.1	1.0
8	Other	6.6	1.6	4.6	7.4
9	Not Stated	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.5
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of housing Units (000)		1890	179	192	1519

5.4.2 Material used for Roofing

There appears to be a high correlation between materials used for walls and materials used for roofing in dwelling units. 9.6% of housing units in Phnom Penh, 13.6% in other urban areas 52.7% in rural areas had thatched roofs (see Table 26). A proportion as high as 80.0% of the housing units in Phnom Penh used permanent materials such as tiles, concrete and galvanized iron and aluminum for roofing. This percentage declines to 56% in other urban areas and to 43% of dwelling units in the rural areas.

5.4.3 Floor

The primary construction material used for floors were wood, bamboo or planks in 73% of housing units in rural areas, 50.% of housing units in other urban areas and 22% units in Phnom Penh. Table 27 shows that 42% of housing units in Phnom Penh used ceramic tiles and a further 25% used other permanent materials such as cement, marble, vinyl and parquets for flooring. About 30% of housing units in other urban areas used

Table 26
Number and Percentage of Occupied Housing Units
by Kind of Materials Used for Roofs

Type of Materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
	%	%	%	%
Thatch	47.2	9.6	38.6	52.7
Tiles	26.3	13.6	19.3	28.6
Fibrous Cement	2.3	6.5	2.1	1.8
Galvanized iron or Aluminum	19.1	33.0	37.4	15.1
Salvaged Materials	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Mixed but predominantly made of Galvanized iron or Aluminum /cement etc.	1.1	3.3	0.8	0.9
Mixed but predominantly made of Thatch	0.1	0.4		0.1
Concrete	3.4	32.8	1.3	0.2
Plastic sheets	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not Stated	0.1		0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of housing units (000)	1890	179	192	1519

these permanent materials for flooring. The percentage of housing units in the rural areas that used these permanent materials amounted to only 10 %. About one out of eight housing units in Phnom Penh and other urban areas and approximately one in six housing units in the rural sector used earth clay floors.

Table 27
Number and Percentage of Occupied Housing Units
by Kind of Materials Used for Floors

Type of Materials	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
	%	%	%	%
Earth Clay	14.8	11.6	11.3	15.6
Wood Bamboo or Planks	65.9	22.0	52.0	72.8
Cement	3.1	10.4	3.6	2.2
Parquet polished wood	10.7	12.8	27.2	8.4
Polished stone marble	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.1
Vinyl	0.0	0.5		
ceramic tiles	4.7	42.0	4.7	0.3
Others	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
Not stated	0.0			0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of housing Units (000)	1890	179	192	1519

5.5 Source of Lighting

In the rural and other urban areas the most commonly used source of lighting was the kerosene lamp. 88% of housing units in the rural sector and 64% of housing units in

other urban areas used this source of lighting. About 80 % of housing units in Phnom Penh used publicly or privately generated electricity for lighting . About one in three housing units in other urban areas used electricity as the principal source of lighting. Table 28 shows that only 7% of housing units in rural areas used electricity for lighting.

Table 28
Households' Main Source of Lighting

Sources	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
	%	%	%	%
Publicly Provided Electricity	10.6	65.4	24.4	2.4
Privately Generated Electricity	5.8	14.6	7.8	4.5
Battery	3.6	2.5	3.2	3.8
Kerosene Lamp	78.7	16.3	64.0	87.9
Other	1.3	1.2	.6	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households (000)	1,890	179	192	1,519

5.6 Source of Drinking Water

In the rural sector, more than 68% of housing units were dependent on unprotected wells, ponds, river or streams, as their main source of drinking water. In the other urban areas, these two sources were used by 47% of the households. In Phnom Penh 9.0% of the household depended on these sources for drinking water. Table 29 also shows that 61% of housing units in Phnom Penh had access to a private or public tap. Such facilities were restricted to 8.5 % of housing units in other urban areas and only 2 % of housing units in rural areas. Tube pipe well or bore holes served one in six housing units in rural areas and 22.6 % of housing units in other urban areas.

Table 29
Household's Main Source of Drinking Water

Sources	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
	%	%	%	%
Piped in Dwelling	6.3	53.6	6.0	0.8
Public Tap	2.0	7.3	2.5	1.3
Tubed/Piped Well or Borehole	16.6	5.9	22.6	17.1
Protected dug well	5.0	1.1	6.7	5.3
Unprotected dug well	32.3	1.7	23.5	37.0
Pond, River or stream	27.7	7.3	23.8	30.6
Tanker, Truck or otherwise bought	5.9	21.1	11.1	3.5
Others	4.1	1.8	3.8	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households (000)	1,890	179	192	1,519

5.7 Toilet Facilities

Table 30 shows that 85.7% of housing units in rural areas, and as many as 57.7 % of housing units in other urban areas and 14.9 % of housing units in Phnom Penh had no toilet facilities. Table 30 also shows that 50 % of the housing units in Phnom Penh had toilets connected to public sewerage, and another 23.3 % had septic tanks. The corresponding percentages for other urban areas were 3.9 % and 18.5 % respectively. Only about 3.5 % of housing units in the rural sector had these facilities.

Table 30
Number and Percentage of Households
by Type of Toilet Facilities

Sources	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
	%	%	%	%
Connected to sewerage	5.4	50.8	3.9	0.2
Septic tank	6.8	23.3	18.5	3.4
Pit Latrine	4.5	3.4	7.8	4.2
Other without septic tank	1.8	1.7	5.5	1.4
Public toilet	3.2	2.1	4.9	3.2
None	76.2	14.9	57.7	85.7
Others	0.7	2.2	1.7	0.4
Not Stated	1.4	1.6	0.1	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households (000)	1890	179	192	1519

5.8 Fuel used for cooking

Table 31 shows that 97.7 % of rural households in the rural sector used firewood as their main fuel for cooking and the corresponding percentages for Phnom Penh and other urban areas were 42.7% and 87.9 %. Housing units in these urban centers that used

Table 31
Type of Fuel Used for Cooking by Household

Sources	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
	%	%	%	%
Fire wood	91.5	42.7	87.9	97.7
Charcoal	5.1	37.0	9.1	0.8
LPG	1.3	12.8	1.2	-
Kerosene	0.9	6.8	0.6	0.2
Publicly provided Electricity	0.1	0.3	-	0.1
Privately provided	0.1	0.2	-	0.1
None	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	0.9	0.1	0.9	1.0
Not Stated	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households (000)	1,890	179	192	1,519

charcoal for cooking amounted to 37.0 % and 9.1 % respectively. In Phnom Penh, 19.6% of households used either LPG or kerosene for cooking, compared to only 1.8% and 0.2% of households respectively in other urban and rural areas.

5.9 Household Durables

The survey collected information on household durables and assets owned by households to ascertain the economic status of the households. Data presented in Table 32 shows that 56% of the households in Cambodia owned bicycles, 29 % had owned carts, 21 % owned motor cycles or scooters. The percentage of household in Cambodia that owned a motor car was small and amounted to only 1.1 %. But in Phnom Penh, the households that possessed a motor car rises to 8.5 %. About 2 out of 5 households in Cambodia owned radio cassette recorders. One in 5 households owned a television set. The percentage of households that owned a radio/cassette recorder was over 70% in Phnom Penh. In other urban areas, nearly one in two households owned a radio cassette and one in four households owned a TV set. In the rural sector too, access to these items was also fairly extensive. About 15% owned a motor cycle or scooter, 35% owned radio cassette recorders and 13% of the households had owned a Television set. A comparison of CSES 1997 data with SESC 1993/94 results shows that the ownership of these assets increased significantly during the past three years.

Table 32
Household Durables and Assets

Types of Durables	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
	(% of HH)	(% of HH)	(% of HH)	(% of HH)
Bicycle	56.7	39.7	52.1	59.3
Cart	29.1	2.8	16.6	33.7
Boat	8.5	2.2	11.4	8.9
Motor Cycle/ Scooter	21.0	64.2	30.0	14.8
Radio/ Cassette recorder	40.0	72.2	46.9	35.3
Television Set	20.1	72.6	24.8	13.3
Car	1.1	8.5	1.3	0.2
Truck /Van	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2
Tractor/ Agricultural equipment	2.3	0.3	1.4	2.6
Number of Households (000)	1,890	179	192	1,519

5.10 Livestock Ownership

Data presented in Table A-21 in Appendix A shows that more than three out of four households raise livestock. Three out of five households are engaged in poultry keeping and 50% and 45 % of the households own pigs and cattle respectively. These percentages were lower in the urban areas. In the rural sector, two third of the households raise poultry and more than 50% rear cattle.

CHAPTER 6

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

6.1 Introduction

Household expenditure data were collected through the core questionnaire using two sets of questions, one set for food expenditure and the second set for non-food expenditure. The amounts expended on 20 commonly used food items in the week before the survey were collected. In order to capture complete information to the extent feasible, different reference periods were used in the collection of expenditure data on 13 non-food items included in the survey. Consumption of home grown produce, purchases through exchange of commodities, meals provided free of charge by the employer and food received as gifts and other receipts in kind were valued at market prices and recorded under receipts in kind and used in the valuation of total consumption. Although very detailed data such as would be collected in a consumer expenditure survey were not collected, values of 33 food items and non-food items included in the survey were considered adequate to derive stable estimates of trends in consumption.

6.2 Average Monthly Household Consumption

Average monthly expenditure per household for households in Phnom Penh was 727,282 Riels. The corresponding expenditure for households in other urban areas and the rural sector were 403,254 Riels and 220,037 Riels (see Table 33). Average monthly expenditure per household in Cambodia (truncated frame) amounted to 286,585 Riels. The households in Phnom Penh spent 80% more than the amounts spent by households in other urban areas. Average expenditure of households in Phnom Penh was 230% higher than the average expenditure of households in rural areas. On the basis of these results the per capita annual consumption expenditure in Cambodia is estimated to be 696,000 Riels or US\$ 251 in June 1997.

Table 33
Average Monthly Household Consumption

Average Household Expenditure per month	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural
(in Riels)	286,585	727,282	403,253	220,037
(in US Dollar)	103.6	262.9	145.8	79.5

A comparison of these estimates with the household consumption estimates derived from the Socio-Economic Survey of Cambodia (SESC) 1993/94 shows that household consumption expenditure declined between 1993 and 1997. However, estimates from the two surveys are not strictly comparable due to differences in coverage and methodology, and in addition, there was a significant decline in household size during this period. Average household size for the whole country has declined from 5.6 in 1993/94 to 4.9 in 1997. In the urban areas household size declined from 5.9 to 5.2 while in the rural sector the decline was from 5.5 to 4.9. Average household expenditure

adjusted for this decrease in household size is shown in Table 34. The expenditure in Riels, adjusted for the decreases in household size, were in fact higher than SESC 1993/94 estimates.

Table 34
Average Monthly Household Consumption in 1993/94 and 1997
(Riels)

Sources	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
SESC 1993/4	290,556	781,201	439,517	238,772
CSES 1997	286,585	727,282	403,253	220,037
CSES 1997(adjusted for HH size)	327,525	825,185	457,537	246,980

6.3 Expenditure by Major Group

6.3.1 Average Monthly Household Consumption

Total household consumption on all items for the whole country (truncated frame) was 286,585 Riels per household per month. Of this expenditure 184,000 Riels or 64.2% was spent on food and 102,600 or 35.8 was spent on non-food expenditure, (see Table 35). Of the total non-food expenditure, 44,065 Riels or 15.4% was spent on housing and utilities. Expenditure on medical care was 11,745 Riels (4.1%). This amount is much lower than the estimate based on medical expenditure data collected in the Social Sector Module. Expenditure on education amounted to 4,565 Riels or 1.6% of total expenditure. Clothing and footwear accounted for 3.5% of total expenditure. Households in Phnom Penh spent 43.9% of expenditure on food. Housing and utilities absorbed 32.2 % of total expenditure. Transport and communication expenses were 9.5 % of total expenditure. Rural households had spent 71.3% on food and the share of non-food expenditure was thus only 28.7%. These households spent 9.4% on housing and utilities and 5.0% on medical care.

6.3.2 Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption

The average monthly per capita consumption in Phnom Penh was 140,296 Riels (US\$50.7). In the other urban areas and the rural sector it was 77, 432 Riels, (US \$ 28.0) and 45,045 Riels (US \$ 16.3) per month respectively (see Table 36). The per capita expenditure on food in the truncated area covered by the frame was 37,200 Riels or 64.2% of total monthly expenditure. The food expenditure share was lower in Phnom Penh, and amounting to 43.9 % of total expenditure. Of the non-food expenditure, a percentage as high as 32.2 % of total expenditure had been spent on housing and utilities by households in Phnom Penh.

The average monthly per capita consumption by item and stratum are shown in (see Table A-19 in Appendix A). Expenditure on cereals was broadly similar in the three strata. Households in other urban and rural areas spent 8,900 Riels per person per month while the households in Phnom Penh spent 9600 Riels. But in the case of expenditure on meat and poultry there is a wide variation in the per capita expenditures in the three strata. Households in rural areas spent 2,900 Riels per person per month on these items while the expenditure on these items by households in other urban areas amounted to 5700 Riels or twice the amount spent by rural households. Households in Phnom Penh spent on

average 10,100 Riels per person per month on meat and poultry. Table A-19 also shows that house rent was the item on which per capita expenditure was highest of all non-food items in Phnom Penh and other urban areas; but per capita expenditure was higher on medical care (5.0%) among the rural sector households.

Table 35
Average Monthly Household Consumption by
Major Group and Stratum, Cambodia.

Item	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All Items	286,586	100.0	727,282	100.0	403,253	100.0	220,037	100.0
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	183,979	64.2	319,568	43.9	272,882	67.7	156,803	71.3
Non food Items	102,607	35.8	407,715	56.1	130,372	32.3	63,234	28.7
Clothing and Footwear	9,899	3.5	17,204	2.4	13,802	3.4	8,547	3.9
Housing and Utilities	44,065	15.4	234,188	32.2	52,265	13.0	20,682	9.4
Household Furnishing and Household Operation	2,035	0.7	4,286	0.6	3,395	0.8	1,599	0.7
Medical Care	11,745	4.1	12,123	1.7	16,821	4.2	11,059	5.0
Transport and Communication	12,608	4.4	69,411	9.5	14,814	3.7	5,652	2.6
Recreation	841	0.3	2,092	0.3	2,010	0.5	546	0.2
Education	4,565	1.6	26,429	3.6	5,966	1.5	1,818	0.8
Personal Care and Effects	5,841	2.0	11,214	1.5	10,693	2.7	4,596	2.1
Miscellaneous Expenditure	11,006	3.8	30,768	4.2	10,605	2.6	8,7	4.0

Table 36
Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption by
Expenditure Group and Stratum, Cambodia

Item	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All Items	57,947	100.0	140,365	100.0	77,432	100.0	45,045	100.0
Food, Beverage and Tobacco	37,200	64.2	61,676	43.9	52,398	67.7	32,100	71.3
Non food Items	20,747	35.8	78,689	56.1	25,034	32.3	12,945	28.7
Clothing and Footwear	2,002	3.5	3,320	2.4	2,650	3.4	1,750	3.9
Housing and Utilities	8,910	15.4	45,198	32.2	10,036	13.0	4,234	9.4
Household Furnishing and Household Operation	411	0.7	827	0.6	652	0.8	327	0.7
Medical Care	2,375	4.1	2,340	1.7	3,230	4.2	2,264	5.0
Transport and Communication	2,549	4.4	13,396	9.5	2,844	3.7	1,157	2.6
Recreation	170	0.3	404	0.3	386	0.5	112	0.2
Education	923	1.6	5,101	3.6	1,146	1.5	372	0.8
Personal Care and Effects	1,181	2.0	2,164	1.5	2,053	2.7	941	2.1
Miscellaneous Expenditure	2,225	3.8	5,938	4.2	2,036	2.6	1,788	4.0

6.4 Expenditure by Deciles

6.4.1 Average Monthly Household Consumption

Average monthly household consumption by per capita expenditure deciles is shown in Table 37. Per capita decile groups were formed by computing per capita household consumption expenditure for each sample household and rearranging them in ascending order of per capita household consumption expenditure and estimating the average monthly household consumption expenditure for each decile group. Average monthly household consumption of households in Cambodia grouped under the 1st (lowest) decile amounted to 106,000 Riels per household. This amount rises to 142,000 Riels in the second decile. Households grouped under the 1st and 2nd deciles accounted for 3.7% and 4.9% respectively of total household consumption. Households grouped under the 9th decile spent 403,000 Riels per household per month and households in the 10th decile spent 923,000 Riels per household per month. The households in the 9th and 10th (highest) deciles spent 14.1% and 32.2% respectively of total expenditure. In Phnom Penh household consumption varied from 255,000 Riels per household in the 1st decile to 2,180,000 Riels for households grouped under the 10th decile. In the rural sector the amounts spent by households in the 1st (lowest) decile was 102,000 Riels per household per month and this amount rises to 509,000 Riels per household per month for households in the 10th decile.

Table 37
Average Monthly Household Consumption by Per Capita Expenditure
Decile and Stratum, Cambodia 1997.

Per Capita Expenditure Decile	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Value Riels	%	Value Riels	%	Value Riels	%	Value Riels	%
All Deciles	286,585	100.0	727,281	100.0	403,254	100.0	220,037	100.0
1st Decile	106,121	3.7	255,293	3.5	129,019	3.2	102,583	4.7
2st Decile	141,945	4.9	341,876	4.7	165,739	4.2	135,663	6.2
3th Decile	154,795	5.4	393,779	5.4	204,654	5.0	148,768	6.8
4th Decile	174,373	6.1	453,890	6.2	232,281	5.8	166,346	7.5
5th Decile	194,906	6.8	498,323	6.9	254,941	6.3	174,430	8.0
6th Decile	219,888	7.7	634,257	8.7	291,619	7.2	196,245	8.9
7th Decile	248,751	8.7	646,944	8.8	327,175	8.0	219,858	10.0
8th Decile	298,613	10.4	850,213	11.7	397,487	9.9	249,830	11.4
9th Decile	403,703	14.1	1,005,604	13.6	596,593	15.1	297,572	13.5
10th Decile	923,609	32.2	2,180,709	30.3	1,443,060	35.3	509,159	23.1

A detailed breakdown of average monthly household consumption by per capita expenditure decile and item is given in Table A-20 in Appendix A. This table provides details of the amounts spent on both food and non- food items by households grouped under the deciles from lowest to the highest decile.

Cambodian households in the 1st (lowest) decile spent 84, 000 Riels on food of which 37, 000 Riels was on cereals, 15,000 Riels was on fish and 6,000 Riels was on

vegetables. Of the non-food expenditure amounting to 22,000 Riels 4,500 Riels was spent on clothing and 2,700 Riels was spent on medical care per household per month. Households grouped under the 10th (highest) decile spent 69,000 Riels on cereals, 64,000 Riels on fish, 55,000 Riels on meat and poultry and 22,000 Riels on vegetables. These households spent 22,000 Riels on clothing and 34,000 Riels on medical care.

6.4.2 Average Monthly Per Capita consumption by Per Capita Expenditure Deciles

In Phnom Penh the households grouped under the lowest (1st) per capita expenditure decile spent 40,000 Riels per person per month and in the rural sector the per person per month expenditure in the lowest decile group was 16,500 Riels (see Table 38). Average monthly per capita consumption of Cambodian households in the truncated area covered by the frame increases from 17,243 Riels in the first decile to 31,974 Riels in the 4th decile. An average size household of 4.9 persons in the lowest decile consumed only 85,372 Riels per month (US\$ 30.9 per month).

Table 38
Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption by Per Capita
Expenditure Decile and Stratum, Cambodia 1997.

Per Capita Expenditure Decile	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Value Riels	%	Value Riels	%	Value Riels	%	Value Riels	%
All Deciles	57,944	100.0	140,296	100.0	77,432	100.0	45,045	100.0
1st Decile	17,243	3.0	40,638	2.9	20,632	2.7	16,583	3.7
2st Decile	23,419	4.0	56,490	4.1	29,221	3.8	22,308	4.9
3th Decile	27,741	4.8	69,272	4.9	34,632	4.5	26,022	5.8
4th Decile	31,974	5.5	81,482	5.8	40,376	5.3	29,715	6.6
5th Decile	36,724	6.3	94,161	6.7	46,918	6.0	33,334	7.4
6th Decile	43,124	7.4	109,510	7.8	53,480	6.8	38,062	8.4
7th Decile	51,105	8.8	131,183	9.3	62,474	8.2	44,270	9.9
8th Decile	62,701	10.8	154,635	11.0	77,143	10.0	52,531	11.6
9th Decile	83,964	14.5	192,862	13.7	111,367	14.6	65,506	14.5
10th Decile	201,599	34.8	469,292	33.8	299,865	38.3	121,932	27.2

6.5 Consumption of Cereals

Average monthly household consumption in Cambodia of cereals was 44,567 Riels. This constituted 15.6% of total consumption. The amount spent on cereals was broadly similar in urban and rural households. Rural households spent 43,746 Riels per month and the amount spent by households in other urban areas was 46,328 Riels and the households in Phnom Penh was 49,662 Riels. SESC 1993/94 reported that households in Cambodia spent 42,000 Riels on cereals per month. The amount spent by households in Phnom Penh, other urban areas and rural areas were 51,000 Riels, 46,000 Riels and 41,000 Riels respectively. The price changes of these items during the inter-survey period should also be taken into account in comparing these consumption estimates. It should also be noted that households in rural areas are smaller in size than in urban areas.

6.6 Fish , Meat and Eggs

The average monthly consumption per household in Phnom Penh on fish, meat and eggs were 49,044 Riels, 52,568 Riels and 7,430 Riels (a total of 109,042 Riels). The corresponding amounts for households in the 1st decile were 34,081 Riels, 19,836 Riels and 4,228 Riels. The households in the 10th decile spent 57,448, Riels 85,170 Riels and 9,561 Riels. The average monthly consumption of households in the rural sector was 30,444 Riels, 14,095 Riels and 3,451 Riels a total 47,990 Riels on fish, meat and eggs. Cambodian households spent 57,044 Riels per month on these items. SESC 1993/94 estimated that households in Phnom Penh spent 120,217 Riels on these items and the average monthly consumption of rural households was 55,703 Riels. The average monthly consumption of Cambodian households was 62,285 Riels.

6.7 Transport and Communication

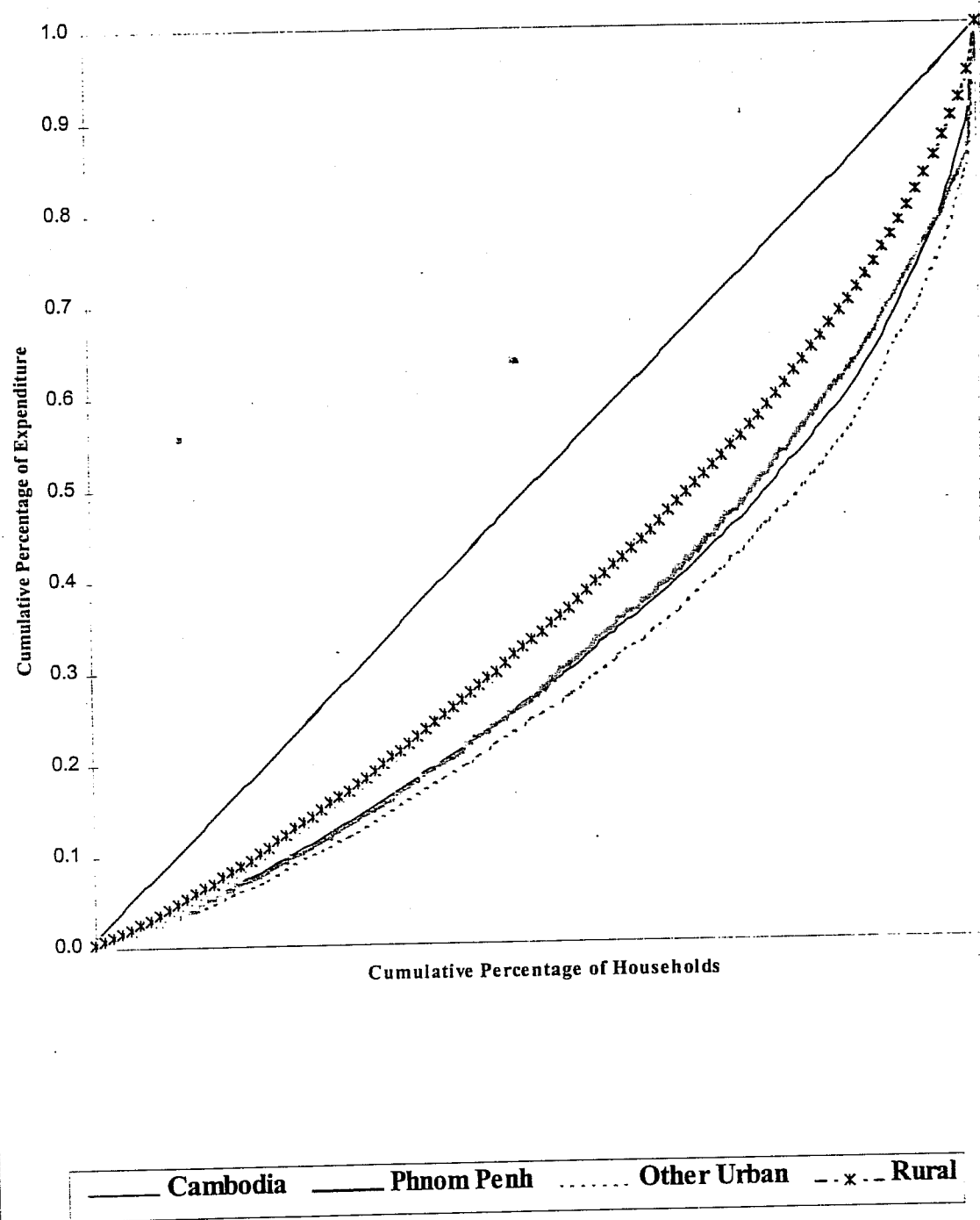
The average monthly consumption of households in the whole country on transport and communication was 12,608 Riels and it ranged from 654 Riels for households in the 1st decile to 85,742 Riels for households in the 10th decile. The amounts spent by households in Phnom Penh, other urban areas and rural areas were 69,411 Riels 14,814 Riels and 5,652 Riels respectively. According to SESC 1993/94 the Cambodian households spent 14,175 Riels per month on transport and communication and the corresponding amounts spent by households in Phnom Penh, other urban and rural areas were 69,193 Riels, 24,426 Riels and 8,814 Riels respectively.

6.8 Distribution of Expenditure

The Lorenz curves based on average monthly household consumption by per capita expenditure for Cambodia and the three strata are shown in Figure 3. The curve is obtained by plotting the cumulative percentage of households against the cumulative percentage of household consumption (rearranged according to ascending order of per capita expenditure). Greater equality in the distribution of income or expenditure is indicated by the closer proximity of the curve to the diagonal line, which is known as the "line of equal distribution". As such this curve indicates some measure of inequality in the distribution of household expenditure. The curves for Phnom Penh and other urban areas are below that of the curve for the rural sector showing that disparity in household expenditures was greater in the urban areas.

The Gini coefficient is frequently used to measure the degree of concentration of income or expenditure or as a measure of inequality in these characteristics of the population. The Gini coefficient is defined as the ratio of the area between the Lorenz curve and the diagonal line to the total area under the diagonal line. This ratio always lies between 0 and 1.

**Figure: 3 Lorenz Curve Distributions of Household Consumption
by Stratum, Cambodia 1997**



The Gini coefficients calculated for Cambodia (for the truncated frame), Phnom Penh, other urban areas and the rural sector are shown below (see Table 39). The inequality in household consumption is lowest in the rural sector. This inequality in household consumption is higher in other urban areas than in Phnom Penh.

A comparison of these Gini Coefficients with the coefficients derived from SESC 1993 /94 indicates that the inequality in expenditure has declined (improved) in both urban and rural areas.

Table 39
Estimated Gini Coefficients by Stratum and Source

Sources	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
CSES 1997	0.37	0.36	0.41	0.23
CSES1993/94	0.37	0.42	0.46	0.29

6.9 Comparability of Data Sources

The expenditure data from CSES 1997 presented here are not strictly comparable with the data from the SESC 1993/94, which collected very detailed data on consumer expenditure. SESC 1993/94 collected data on over 450 items of consumption expenditure, the type of information required to establish weights in the construction of consumer price indices. At that level of disaggregation it is possible to achieve results closer to actual consumption levels. Such surveys are required infrequently once in 5 – 7 years because of costs and time involved in designing, conducting and processing such surveys. CSES 1997 used a shorter list comprising 33 groups of consumer items that were considered to be adequate to monitor consumption expenditure over time. In addition to this issue arising from differences in the scope of the two surveys, the researchers should take note of the decline in household size and changes in household structure which are important determinants of household expenditure.

Chapter 7

COMMUNITY LEVEL INFORMATION

7.1 Introduction

The village questionnaire was used for the purpose of collecting information on topics that affect all households in the community such as public and private provision of economic infrastructure and social services. Information on village population, economy and infrastructure, education, health and other social services, retail prices and wages as well as the views of village leaders about improvements or changes in their villages and about problems in the spheres of education and health was collected in the village questionnaire. In the paragraphs that follow the survey results on selected topics of general interest are presented and briefly reviewed.

7.2 Access to Infrastructure and Services

CSES 1997 village questionnaire collected information from key informants on the availability and proximity of the village population to social infrastructure and services. The survey results show that 91 % of the sampled villages in Phnom Penh had a motorable road and 72 % of the sampled rural villages also had this facility (see Table 40). This percentage amounted to 83 % of sampled villages grouped under other urban stratum. As an overall indicator, accessibility by river or canal is not very significant, although this facility is important in specific localities. The percentage of sampled villages that were accessible by a river or canal increases from 28 % in Phnom Penh to 46 % in rural sector and to 55% of sampled villages in other urban areas. As many as 87 % of sampled villages in Phnom Penh were served with electricity and this percentage declines to 15 % in respect of sampled rural villages. The differential with regard to piped water is even larger, while 70 % of the sampled villages in Phnom Penh had this facility, this proportion declined to 33% and 2% in the sampled villages in other urban areas and rural areas. Table 40 shows that 17 % of sampled villages in Phnom Penh and 20 % in other urban areas and 7 % of sampled villages in rural areas were served with permanent markets in their villages.

Average distance of a sampled rural village from motorable road was 3.2 kms (see Table A-22 in Appendix A). Thus access to a motorable road does not appear to be a major issue for the rural population. The average distance to a provincial town from sampled villages in rural areas is estimated at 38 kms. About two thirds of sampled villages in Phnom Penh and 50% of sampled villages in other urban areas had a food shop or restaurant within one kilometre. About one in eight sampled rural villages and one in seven sampled villages in other urban areas had a bank or loan credit union within one kilometre from a sampled village.

Table 40
Percentage of Sampled Villages having Amenities and
Services within the Villages

Amenity/ Service	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Motorable road	91	83	72
Accessible by river / canal	28	55	46
Electricity	86	55	14
Piped water	70	33	2
Food shop /restaurant	60	45	13
Bank or loan credit unit	10	12	10
Agricultural extension worker	1	6	4
Permanent market	16	23	7
Shop selling manure / agro-chemicals	6	17	7
No. of Villages in Sample	(120)	(100)	(254)

7.3 Development Projects Sponsored by Government and NGO

More than one in three sampled villages in the rural sector had one or more types ongoing development projects. Of these sampled villages 13 percent had agricultural development projects and 14 percent had infrastructure development projects. About one in four sampled villages in Phnom Penh had an ongoing development project sponsored either by the Government or NGOs. (see Table 41). About one in six sampled villages in other urban areas had on-going infrastructure development projects and education development projects. About 60% of the sampled villages in the rural areas and other urban areas and 77% of the sampled villages in Phnom Penh did not have any on-going development projects.

Table 41
Percentage of Sampled Villages with On-going Development
Projects Sponsored by Government and NGO

Type of Projects	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Agricultural Development	3	7	13
Infrastructure Development	7	15	14
Education	4	16	8
Other	11	7	8
No project exists	77	60	63
All types of Project	23	40	37
Total of %	100	100	100
Sampled Villages	(120)	(100)	(254)

7.4 Education Facilities

In the other urban areas, 57 % of the sampled villages had primary schools and more than one out of two sampled villages in the rural sector also had these facilities. The percentage of sampled villages having a primary schools in the village itself was lower in Phnom Penh which amounted to 21.7%. More than 98% were government primary

schools and a small percentage of about 1% were administered by private institutions (see Table 42).

Lower secondary schools have been functioning in one out of twenty sampled villages. All the lower secondary schools were administered by the government. About 2% of the sampled villages had upper secondary schools functioning in the village itself and they were all government schools. In the rural areas only one out of 100 villages had this facility.

Major problems relating to primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education were ascertained from village leaders by eliciting information on the three most important issues encountered by them. The absence of a primary, lower secondary or an upper secondary school was listed as the most important problem in all three strata. Poor school buildings, school budget constraints, low living standards of teachers were other important issues listed by them. Details relating to the issues listed are shown in Table A-23 in Appendix A.

Table 42
Distribution of Schools by Level and Stratum, Cambodia

Type of School	Phnom Penh %	Other Urban %	Rural %
Primary School	21.7	57.0	52.4
Public	20.8	57.0	52.4
Private	0.8	1.0	0.4
Both Public/ Private		1.0	0.4
Lower Secondary School	4.2	7.0	4.7
Public	4.2	7.0	4.7
Private	-	-	-
Both Public/ Private	-	-	-
Upper Secondary School	1.7	4.0	1.2
Public	1.7	4.0	1.2
Private	-	-	-
Both Public/ Private	-	-	-
No of Sampled Villages	(120)	(100)	(254)

7.5 Health Facilities

CSES 1997 which focused on health facilities and services and their utilization collected data through the village questionnaire on the availability of basic health services by ascertaining the type of health providers operating in the village itself, and if no such provider was functioning, information on the distance to the nearest provider, and for how long the services had been available was obtained. Table 43 shows that the services of a Khru Khmer were available in the village itself in nearly 53 % of sampled rural villages, and 62 % of sampled villages in other urban areas and one in four sampled villages in Phnom Penh. The services of traditional birth attendant were reported to be available in three out of five sampled villages in rural areas and other urban areas but only one in five sampled villages in Phnom Penh had those services. The services of medical doctors were

available in 43 % of the villages in Phnom Penh but their services have not spread to rural areas only 4 % of the sampled villages had their services.

The village leaders have listed malaria, diarrhoea and childhood diseases as the important health problems in their villages. About one in seven sampled villages in Phnom Penh reported injuries and accidents as the most important problem faced by them (see Table 44).

Table 43
Percentage of Villages with Type of Health Facilities
and Providers by Stratum

Type of Health Provider	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Khum Clinic	9	25	16
Private Clinic	34	20	5
Pharmacy /Drug Store	41	35	13
District Health Centre	11	6	6
Provincial Hospital	5	10	4
Private Hospital	13	4	2
Doctor	43	26	4
Nurse	29	34	15
Trained Midwife	25	30	11
Traditional Birth Attendant	20	60	59
Khru Khmer	25	62	53
Other Traditional Healers	14	34	28
Others	1	2	4
Number of villages	(120)	(100)	(254)

Table 44
Percent of Villages with Most Important Health Problems

Most Important Health Problems	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Malaria	12	45	35
Complication from child Birth	3	1	2
Child Malnutrition	4	8	6
Adult Malnutrition	-	1	2
Injuries/Accident	14	1	1
Childhood Diseases (Measles, chicken pox)	33	6	10
Diarrhoea	6	3	17
Respiratory Diseases (Cough, Tuberculosis)	5	4	3
Leprosy	-	-	-
Dengue Fever	1	2	1
Other	10	26	17
No Response	12	3	6
Total	100	100	100

7.6 Retail Prices and Wages

7.6.1 Retail Prices

The National Institute of Statistics collects prices on about 200 consumer items to produce the consumer price index that is released monthly. It is the only programme that has provided for statistical supervision of collection of price statistics. The collection of prices is restricted to retail markets in Phnom Penh. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries also collects prices on a wide range of agricultural products and inputs from selected provinces. The producer prices of selected manufactured items were collected in an establishment survey conducted by NIS in 1995. These are the only sources of data currently available on prices and there are wide gaps in price statistics, including those on producer prices of both agricultural produce and manufactured items and prices of imports and exports.

Retail prices of a variety of consumer goods including food, clothing, medicine, fuel, household consumer articles, utensils and construction materials were collected from the sampled villages. The object of the collection of statistics on prices was two fold, to ascertain the prices at the village level that had not been compiled earlier, and secondly to get information on the availability of shops stocking the selected items at the village level. Three price quotes were collected for each item depending on the availability of three or more retail shops in the village. The reference period for the retail price data was the day of the survey. The fieldwork on the survey was conducted from the last week of May to the last week of June 1997. Thus the prices can be taken as representing the prices that prevailed in June 1997.

In order to minimize the variation in prices arising from differences in the quality of items priced, the surveyors were advised to collect data for items of standard quality based on the specifications of quality that were set out in the questionnaires. They were also advised not to collect prices from producers since doing so would yield producer prices that exclude trade and transport margins. However, it should be noted that the prices collected from the villages in the rural sector small shops would by and large reflect producer prices especially for agricultural produce in many instances, as the shop owners may have sold home garden produce in their own shops.

Prices were collected from 120 sampled villages in Phnom Penh, 100 villages in other urban towns, and 254 villages in rural sector. Tables A-27 to Table A-29 in Appendix A present the median and mean prices of the items collected in the sampled villages. They reflect the price differentials in Phnom Penh, provincial towns and the rural areas. Prices were compared with the retail prices collected in Phnom Penh for the CPI for June 1997 and the prices for the same items collected by the MAFF for data validation.

The price differentials between Phnom Penh and rural areas for food items such as rice were as high as 50% to 70%. The median price of rice was 991 Riels in Phnom Penh whereas for the rural sector the price was 600 Riels. The prices in Phnom Penh for meat (pork without fat), chicken and fish were 30%, 30 %, and 17% higher than the prices in rural areas. Locally produced items and specially those that are subject to high transport

margins are priced higher in Phnom Penh. The prices of a number of non-food items were reported to be higher in rural areas (mosquito nets, aluminum saucepan, cement, iron rods, textbooks, etc.) than in Phnom Penh. Several items of medicine appear to be priced at the same price both in Phnom Penh and in rural areas (aspirin, vitamin C, paracetamol, multi-vitamin). The prices of several items were lower in Phnom Penh than in the rural areas, but there were also items where the prices in Phnom Penh were reported to be higher (tetracycline, ampicillin, ORS etc.). The wide variation in the prices of some items in the different localities had caused the gap between median and the average prices to be significant.

7.6.2 Wages

CSES Village questionnaire collected data on prevailing daily wage rates for males, females and children for selected types of agricultural and unskilled construction labor in the village. The reference period for wage rates was the day of the survey, and it can be assumed that the reported wage rates were those that prevailed in the month of June 1997. The reported rates include any part of the payments in kind in the form of grain or cooked food, the imputed value of such wages in kind were added to the wages paid in cash (see Table A-30 in Appendix A).

Data on piece rate wages were not collected. It should be noted that the data collected are average wages operating in the village at the time of the survey as reported by village level key informants. Thus, they are average wages paid to workers rather than the wages fixed by rules or regulations or collective agreements. They are not actual wages reported by a respondent who makes a declaration on wages received by him.

Wages for all types of labour were higher in Phnom Penh. By type of occupation, persons engaged in ploughing received wages higher than in the other occupations. Wage differentials between male, female labour and child workers were not high. Wages in the rural sector for paddy planting, caring of crops and harvesting were about \$ 1.10 to \$ 1.20 for men and women. Wages of child workers were about \$ 1.00 in rural areas. Wages in the other urban areas were lower than in Phnom Penh but higher than in the rural sector. Wages of unskilled construction labour were lower than that of ploughing, but they were higher than in other agricultural occupations.

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table A-1
Population by Five Year Age Group and
Sex, Cambodia (Truncated Frame)

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Cambodia							
All Ages	9,347,156	100.0	4,446,269	100.0	4,900,887	100.0	90.72
00 - 04	1,048,473	11.2	536,275	12.1	512,198	10.5	104.70
05 - 09	1,369,240	14.7	679,978	15.3	689,262	14.1	98.65
10 - 14	1,298,714	13.9	677,708	15.2	621,006	12.7	109.13
15 - 19	1,100,866	11.8	541,454	12.2	559,412	11.4	96.79
20 - 24	639,930	6.9	285,983	6.4	353,947	7.2	80.80
25 - 29	782,929	8.4	372,597	8.4	410,332	8.4	90.80
30 - 34	635,103	6.8	300,649	6.8	334,454	6.8	89.89
35 - 39	572,720	6.1	263,175	5.9	309,545	6.3	85.02
40 - 44	412,672	4.4	165,592	3.7	247,080	5.0	67.02
45 - 49	363,444	3.9	153,086	3.4	210,358	4.3	72.77
50 - 54	294,452	3.2	108,900	2.5	185,552	3.8	58.69
55 - 59	262,482	2.8	118,545	2.7	143,937	2.9	82.36
60 - 64	197,869	2.1	88,825	2.0	109,044	2.2	81.46
65 - 69	165,410	1.8	69,827	1.6	95,584	2.0	73.05
70 - 74	107,193	1.2	43,238	1.0	63,955	1.3	67.61
75+	95,660	1.0	40,438	0.9	55,222	1.1	73.23
Phnom Penh							
All Ages	925,289	100.0	441,553	100.0	483,736	100.0	91.28
00 - 04	76,821	8.3	37,453	8.5	39,368	8.1	95.14
05 - 09	111,353	12.0	57,271	13.0	54,081	11.2	105.90
10 - 14	128,696	13.9	66,327	15.0	62,368	12.9	106.35
15 - 19	117,049	12.7	59,392	13.5	57,657	11.9	103.01
20 - 24	58,900	6.4	27,998	6.3	30,901	6.4	90.61
25 - 29	77,184	8.3	37,233	8.4	39,951	8.3	93.20
30 - 34	67,013	7.2	31,747	7.2	35,266	7.3	90.02
35 - 39	66,030	7.1	30,382	6.9	35,648	7.4	85.23
40 - 44	54,090	5.9	21,145	4.8	32,945	6.8	64.18
45 - 49	53,497	5.8	24,284	5.5	29,213	6.0	83.13
50 - 54	35,823	3.9	15,942	3.6	19,881	4.1	80.19
55 - 59	24,153	2.6	11,404	2.6	12,749	2.6	89.45
60 - 64	22,642	2.5	8,689	2.0	13,954	2.9	62.27
65 - 69	13,165	1.4	5,962	1.4	7,203	1.5	82.77
70 - 74	9,567	1.0	3,571	0.8	5,996	1.2	59.56
75+	9,307	1.0	2,752	0.6	6,555	1.4	41.98

Continued.....

Table A-1
Population by Five Year Age Group and
Sex, Cambodia (Truncated Frame)

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Ratio
Other Urban							
All Ages	1,000,269	100.0	466,100	100.0	534,169	100.0	87.26
00 - 04	110,850	11.1	53,188	11.4	57,662	10.8	92.24
05 - 09	155,601	15.6	75,612	16.2	79,989	15.0	94.53
10 - 14	137,355	13.7	67,580	14.5	69,775	13.1	96.85
15 - 19	115,443	11.5	55,495	11.9	59,948	11.2	92.57
20 - 24	63,328	6.3	28,349	6.1	34,978	6.6	81.05
25 - 29	80,012	8.0	36,580	7.9	43,432	8.1	84.22
30 - 34	73,433	7.3	35,092	7.5	38,341	7.2	91.53
35 - 39	62,401	6.2	30,544	6.6	31,858	6.0	95.88
40 - 44	50,209	5.0	21,164	4.5	29,046	5.4	72.86
45 - 49	38,468	3.9	16,116	3.5	22,353	4.2	72.10
50 - 54	31,002	3.1	13,451	2.9	17,551	3.3	76.64
55 - 59	25,111	2.5	11,176	2.4	13,936	2.6	80.20
60 - 64	19,288	1.9	7,361	1.6	11,927	2.2	61.72
65 - 69	17,667	1.8	6,432	1.4	11,236	2.1	57.24
70 - 74	9,720	1.0	4,492	1.0	5,228	1.0	85.92
75+	10,380	1.0	3,469	0.7	6,911	1.3	50.20
Rural							
All Ages	7,421,598	100.0	3,538,616	100.0	3,882,982	100.0	91.13
00 - 04	860,802	11.6	445,634	12.6	415,168	10.7	107.34
05 - 09	1,102,285	14.9	547,095	15.5	555,191	14.3	98.54
10 - 14	1,032,664	13.9	543,801	15.4	488,863	12.6	111.24
15 - 19	868,374	11.7	426,568	12.1	441,806	11.4	96.55
20 - 24	517,703	7.0	229,636	6.5	288,067	7.4	79.72
25 - 29	625,733	8.4	298,784	8.4	326,949	8.4	91.39
30 - 34	494,657	6.7	233,810	6.6	260,847	6.7	89.63
35 - 39	444,289	6.0	202,249	5.7	242,039	6.2	83.56
40 - 44	308,373	4.2	123,283	3.5	185,089	4.8	66.61
45 - 49	271,478	3.7	112,686	3.2	158,793	4.1	70.96
50 - 54	227,627	3.1	79,506	2.3	148,120	3.8	53.68
55 - 59	213,217	2.9	95,965	2.7	117,252	3.0	81.85
60 - 64	155,939	2.1	72,775	2.1	83,164	2.1	87.51
65 - 69	134,578	1.8	57,433	1.6	77,145	2.0	74.45
70 - 74	87,907	1.2	35,175	1.0	52,732	1.4	66.71
75+	75,972	1.0	34,217	1.0	41,755	1.1	81.95

Table A-2
Percentage Distribution of Household Population by Age,
Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Age Group	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
00 - 04 Years	11.2	12.1	10.5	8.3	8.5	8.1	11.1	11.4	10.8	11.6	12.6	10.7
0	1.7	2.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.5
1	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.1
2	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.7	2	1.5
3	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.2
4	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.5
05 - 09 Years	14.6	15.3	14.1	12.0	13.0	11.2	15.6	16.2	15.0	14.9	15.5	14.3
5	2.9	3.1	2.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.7	3.2	2.3	3.1	3.3	2.9
6	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.2	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2
7	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.1
8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.7
9	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.2	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.4
10 - 14 Years	13.9	15.2	12.7	13.9	15	12.9	13.7	14.5	13.1	13.9	15.4	12.6
10	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.0
11	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.1
12	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.1
13	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.7	3.2	2.3	2.8	3.3	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.5
14	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.0
15 - 19 Years	11.8	12.2	11.4	12.6	13.5	11.9	11.5	11.9	11.2	11.7	12.1	11.4
15	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.8	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7
16	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.3
17	2.5	2.6	2.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.3
18	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7
19	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4
20 - 24 Years	6.8	6.4	7.2	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.5	7.4
20	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.8
21	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.4
22	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4
23	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.4
24	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4
25 - 29 Years	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.4
25	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.4
26	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4
27	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
28	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
29	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4

Continued.....

Table A-2
Percentage Distribution of Household Population by Age,
Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Age Group	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
30 - 34 Years	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.7
30	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
31	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
32	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
33	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2
34	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
35 - 39 Years	6.1	5.9	6.3	7.1	6.9	7.4	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.0	5.7	6.2
35	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6
36	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
37	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
38	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1
39	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9
40 - 44 Years	4.4	3.7	5.0	5.8	4.8	6.8	5.0	4.5	5.4	4.2	3.5	4.8
40	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.2
41	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9
42	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1
43	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9
44	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.8
45 - 49 Years	3.9	3.4	4.3	5.8	5.5	6.0	3.8	3.5	4.2	3.7	3.2	4.1
45	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0
46	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7
47	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9
48	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9
49	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
50 - 54 Years	3.2	2.4	3.8	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.2	3.8
50	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.0
51	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8
52	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
53	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7
54	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6
55 - 59 Years	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.0
55	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
56	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
57	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
58	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
59	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5

Continued

Table A-2
Percentage Distribution of Household Population by Age,
Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Age Group	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
60 - 64 Years	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
60	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
61	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
62	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
63	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
64	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
65 - 69 Years	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.0
65	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
66	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
67	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
68	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
69	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
70 - 74 Years	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.4
70	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
71	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
72	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
73	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
74	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
75 - 79 Years	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
75	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
76	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
77	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
78	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
79	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
80 - 84 Years	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
80	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
81	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
82	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
83	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
84	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
85 & Over	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2

Table A-3
Disabled Population by Type of Disability and Stratum, Cambodia

Type of Disability	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Dis. Pop*	Pre^	Dis. Pop*	Pre^	Dis. Pop*	Pre^	Dis. Pop*	Pre^
Both Sexes								
Amputation of one or more limbs	44808	479	2330	252	5252	52	37226	502
Unable to use one or more limbs	43797	469	3435	371	3998	40	36364	490
Blind	31134	333	1614	174	3402	34	26118	352
Deaf	8968	96	1148	124	1412	14	6408	86
Mute	6517	70	339	37	651	6	5526	74
Mentally disturbed or retarded	17714	190	2362	255	2057	20	13296	179
Permanent disfigurement	10460	112	1486	161	973	9	8001	108
Paralyzed	4377	47	692	75	689	6	2996	40
Deaf and Mute	2492	27	565	61	-	-	1927	26
Other multiple disabilities	6751	72	837	90	729	7	5184	70
Other	25911	277	824	89	2703	27	22384	302
Total Disabled Persons	202930	2171	15633	1690	21866	218	165431	2229
Male								
Amputation of one or more limbs	35509	799	1733	392	4372	938	29404	831
Unable to use one or more limbs	29186	656	2106	477	2845	610	24235	685
Blind	17443	392	1097	248	2052	440	14294	404
Deaf	5588	126	698	158	1082	232	3807	108
Mute	2979	67	111	25	462	99	2406	68
Mentally disturbed or retarded	10101	227	1527	346	954	205	7620	215
Permanent disfigurement	6931	156	497	113	580	124	5854	165
Paralyzed	2438	55	372	84	202	43	1863	53
Deaf and Mute	591	13	227	51	-	-	365	10
Other multiple disabilities	3085	69	275	62	393	84	2417	68
Other	17851	401	308	70	1718	369	15824	447
Total Disabled Persons	131702	2962	8951	2027	14661	3145	108090	3055
Female								
Amputation of one or more limbs	9299	190	597	123	880	165	7822	201
Unable to use one or more limbs	14611	298	1329	275	1153	216	12129	312
Blind	13691	279	516	107	1350	253	11825	305
Deaf	3380	69	449	93	330	62	2601	67
Mute	3538	72	229	47	189	35	3120	80
Mentally disturbed or retarded	7613	155	835	173	1103	206	5676	146
Permanent disfigurement	3529	72	989	204	393	74	2147	55
Paralyzed	1939	40	320	66	487	91	1133	29
Deaf and Mute	1901	39	339	70	-	-	1562	40
Other multiple disabilities	3665	75	563	116	336	63	2767	71
Other	8060	164	516	107	984	184	6560	169
Total Disabled Persons	71228	1453	6682	1381	7206	1349	57340	1477

Dis. Pop* - Disabled Population

Pre^ - Prevalence Rate Per 100,000 population

Table A-4
Disabled Population by Cause of Disability, Cambodia 1997

Cause of Disability	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
Both Sexes								
Congenital	50247	24.8	4798	30.7	2933	13.4	42516	25.7
Due to war or conflict	25805	12.7	1815	11.6	3589	16.4	20400	12.3
Due to land mine explosion	16290	8.0	1048	6.7	2348	10.7	12894	7.8
Due to illness/disease	60800	30.0	3340	21.4	6731	30.8	50730	30.7
Due to accident	26430	13.0	2507	16.0	3108	14.2	20815	12.6
Other	12537	6.2	706	4.5	1879	8.6	9953	6.0
Not stated	10820	5.3	1418	9.1	1279	5.8	8123	4.9
All Causes	202930	100.0	15633	100.0	21866	100.0	165431	100.0
Male								
Congenital	26077	19.8	2129	23.8	1542	10.5	22406	20.7
Due to war or conflict	24166	18.3	1451	16.2	3085	21.0	19630	18.2
Due to land mine explosion	15097	11.5	709	7.9	2348	16.0	12040	11.1
Due to illness/disease	35702	27.1	2054	22.9	3870	26.4	29778	27.5
Due to accident	18061	13.7	1302	14.5	2313	15.8	14446	13.4
Other	5805	4.4	503	5.6	558	3.8	4744	4.4
Not stated	6794	5.2	802	9.0	945	6.4	5047	4.7
All Causes	131702	100.0	8951	100.0	14661	100.0	108090	100.0
Female								
Congenital	24170	33.9	2668	39.9	1391	19.3	20110	35.1
Due to war or conflict	1639	2.3	364	5.5	504	7.0	770	1.3
Due to land mine explosion	1193	1.7	339	5.1	-	-	854	1.5
Due to illness/disease	25099	35.2	1286	19.2	2861	39.7	20952	36.5
Due to accident	8369	11.7	1205	18.0	795	11.0	6369	11.1
Other	6733	9.5	203	3.0	1320	18.3	5209	9.1
Not stated	4026	5.7	616	9.2	334	4.6	3076	5.4
All Causes	71228	100.0	6682	100.0	7206	100.0	57340	100.0

Table A-5
Marital Status by Age, Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Age Group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never Married								
Male								
Total	832237	100.0	111601	100.0	93796	100.0	626839	100.0
15 - 19	531465	63.9	59204	53.0	54214	57.8	418047	66.7
20 - 24	180032	21.6	23837	21.4	22462	23.9	133733	21.3
25 - 29	88502	10.6	18459	16.5	12030	12.8	58013	9.3
30 - 34	21111	2.5	7189	6.4	3338	3.6	10583	1.7
35 - 39	5653	0.7	2414	2.2	172	0.2	3066	0.5
40 - 44	2887	0.3	148	0.1	1255	1.3	1484	0.2
45 - 49	680	0.1	239	0.2	132	0.1	309	0.0
55 - 59	504	0.1	-	-	-	-	504	0.1
60 - 64	303	0.0	110	0.1	193	0.2	-	-
65 - 69	765	0.1	-	-	-	-	765	0.1
70 - 74	334	0.0	-	-	-	-	334	0.1
Female								
Total	844363	100.0	95352	100.0	93759	100.0	655252	100.0
15 - 19	510646	60.5	54169	56.8	54556	58.2	401920	61.3
20 - 24	163443	19.4	18334	19.2	19627	20.9	125482	19.2
25 - 29	77152	9.1	10404	10.9	9574	10.2	57174	8.7
30 - 34	38959	4.6	5745	6.0	4250	4.5	28964	4.4
35 - 39	21304	2.5	2911	3.1	2702	2.9	15691	2.4
40 - 44	12069	1.4	2282	2.4	1139	1.2	8648	1.3
45 - 49	11615	1.4	1358	1.4	880	0.9	9377	1.4
50 - 54	2831	0.3	148	0.2	-	-	2682	0.4
55 - 59	1737	0.2	-	-	395	0.4	1342	0.2
60 - 64	1321	0.2	-	-	163	0.2	1158	0.2
65 - 69	2303	0.3	-	-	273	0.3	2031	0.3
70 - 74	199	0.0	-	-	199	0.2	-	-
75+	785	0.1	-	-	-	-	785	0.1
Currently Married								
Male								
Total	1627142	100.0	161493	100.0	167433	100.0	1298216	100.0
15 - 19	7920	0.5	187	0.1	839	0.5	6894	0.5
20 - 24	102502	6.3	3907	2.4	5615	3.4	92980	7.2
25 - 29	277059	17.0	18411	11.4	23577	14.1	235070	18.1
30 - 34	273024	16.8	24412	15.1	31318	18.7	217294	16.7
35 - 39	251355	15.4	26884	16.6	30049	17.9	194423	15.0
40 - 44	158168	9.7	20456	12.7	19720	11.8	117991	9.1
45 - 49	146719	9.0	23551	14.6	15358	9.2	107810	8.3
50 - 54	102346	6.3	15205	9.4	12670	7.6	74471	5.7
55 - 59	112357	6.9	10937	6.8	10561	6.3	90860	7.0
60 - 64	79444	4.9	7696	4.8	6105	3.6	65643	5.1
65 - 69	57775	3.6	4986	3.1	5586	3.3	47203	3.6
70 - 74	34187	2.1	3031	1.9	4304	2.6	26852	2.1
75+	24286	1.5	1829	1.1	1732	1.0	20726	1.6

Continued.....

Table A-5
Marital Status by Age, Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Age Group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Currently Married								
Female								
Total	1654050	100.0	166895	100.0	171970	100.0	1315185	100.0
15 - 19	44253	2.7	2988	1.8	4101	2.4	37164	2.8
20 - 24	177874	10.8	11313	6.8	13522	7.9	153039	11.6
25 - 29	293801	17.8	24797	14.9	31216	18.2	237789	18.1
30 - 34	257820	15.6	25984	15.6	31551	18.3	200286	15.2
35 - 39	242278	14.6	28314	17.0	24807	14.4	189157	14.4
40 - 44	182024	11.0	26149	15.7	20980	12.2	134895	10.3
45 - 49	139108	8.4	18747	11.2	14320	8.3	106041	8.1
50 - 54	111636	6.7	11317	6.8	11266	6.6	89053	6.8
55 - 59	80109	4.8	6908	4.1	6460	3.8	66741	5.1
60 - 64	56954	3.4	5392	3.2	4955	2.9	46608	3.5
65 - 69	37569	2.3	2276	1.4	4679	2.7	30614	2.3
70 - 74	19425	1.2	1564	0.9	2248	1.3	15613	1.2
75+	11198	0.7	1146	0.7	1866	1.1	8185	0.6
Widowed								
Male								
Total	77726	100.0	6311	100.0	6400	100.0	65015	100.0
15 - 19	342	0.4	-	-	-	-	342	0.5
20 - 24	2577	3.3	-	-	-	-	2577	4.0
25 - 29	4370	5.6	118	1.9	465	7.3	3787	5.8
30 - 34	2615	3.4	145	2.3	163	2.5	2306	3.5
35 - 39	4939	6.4	615	9.8	-	-	4323	6.6
40 - 44	2952	3.8	540	8.6	189	3.0	2223	3.4
45 - 49	4132	5.3	494	7.8	353	5.5	3285	5.1
50 - 54	6004	7.7	610	9.7	781	12.2	4613	7.1
55 - 59	4970	6.4	467	7.4	615	9.6	3888	6.0
60 - 64	9078	11.7	882	14.0	1063	16.6	7133	11.0
65 - 69	11286	14.5	976	15.5	845	13.2	9465	14.6
70 - 74	8310	10.7	540	8.6	189	2.9	7582	11.7
75+	16152	20.8	924	14.6	1737	27.1	13491	20.8
Female								
Total	528630	100.0	62540	100.0	56013	100.0	410076	100.0
15 - 19	2342	0.4	500	0.8	370	0.7	1472	0.4
20 - 24	8195	1.6	749	1.2	995	1.8	6451	1.6
25 - 29	27818	5.3	3904	6.2	1931	3.4	21983	5.4
30 - 34	30373	5.7	2960	4.7	2159	3.9	25253	6.2
35 - 39	36503	6.9	4180	6.7	3700	6.6	28623	7.0
40 - 44	43903	8.3	4402	7.0	6402	11.4	33099	8.1
45 - 49	56668	10.7	8755	14.0	6357	11.3	41556	10.1
50 - 54	69181	13.1	8270	13.2	6285	11.2	54626	13.3
55 - 59	60717	11.5	5491	8.8	6895	12.3	48332	11.8
60 - 64	49649	9.4	8562	13.7	6810	12.2	34278	8.4
65 - 69	55711	10.5	4927	7.9	6283	11.2	44501	10.9
70 - 74	44332	8.4	4432	7.1	2781	5.0	37118	9.1
75+	43239	8.2	5409	8.6	5045	9.0	32785	8.0

Continued.....

Table A-5
Marital Status by Age, Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Age Group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Divorced								
Male								
Total	9052	100.0	236	100.0	595	100.0	8221	100.0
20 - 24	456	5.0	111	46.9	-	-	345	4.2
25 - 29	1479	16.3	-	-	-	-	1479	18.0
30 - 34	3441	38.0	-	-	273	45.8	3169	38.5
35 - 39	885	9.8	125	53.1	323	54.2	438	5.3
40 - 44	1248	13.8	-	-	-	-	1248	15.2
50 - 54	423	4.7	-	-	-	-	423	5.1
55 - 59	714	7.9	-	-	-	-	714	8.7
70 - 74	407	4.5	-	-	-	-	407	5.0
Female								
Total	39243	100.0	1809	100.0	3749	100.0	33685	100.0
15 - 19	1177	3.0	-	-	375	10.0	802	2.4
20 - 24	3678	9.4	388	21.4	562	15.0	2728	8.1
25 - 29	9736	24.8	729	40.3	711	19.0	8296	24.6
30 - 34	6555	16.7	577	31.9	381	10.2	5597	16.6
35 - 39	6987	17.8	115	6.4	487	13.0	6385	19.0
40 - 44	6116	15.6	-	-	524	14.0	5592	16.6
45 - 49	1983	5.1	-	-	523	13.9	1460	4.3
50 - 54	1759	4.5	-	-	-	-	1759	5.2
55 - 59	551	1.4	-	-	186	5.0	365	1.1
60 - 64	701	1.8	-	-	-	-	701	2.1
Separated								
Male								
Total	1479	100.0	369	100.0	-	-	1111	100.0
20 - 24	144	9.7	144	39.0	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	434	29.3	-	-	-	-	434	39.0
35 - 39	225	15.2	225	61.0	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	337	22.8	-	-	-	-	337	30.3
45 - 49	340	23.0	-	-	-	-	340	30.6
Female								
Total	9206	100.0	1203	100.0	161	100.0	7843	100.0
20 - 24	117	1.3	117	9.7	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	1815	19.7	117	9.7	-	-	1698	21.7
30 - 34	747	8.1	-	-	-	-	747	9.5
35 - 39	2473	26.9	128	10.6	161	100.0	2185	27.9
40 - 44	2493	27.1	112	9.3	-	-	2380	30.3
45 - 49	712	7.7	352	29.3	-	-	360	4.6
50 - 54	145	1.6	145	12.1	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	704	7.6	231	19.2	-	-	473	6.0

Continued.....

Table A-5
Marital Status by Age, Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Age Group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Not Stated								
Male								
Total	4671	100.0	491	100.0	1496	100.0	2684	100.0
15 - 19	1727	37.0	-	-	442	29.5	1285	47.9
20 - 24	273	5.8	-	-	273	18.2	-	-
25 - 29	753	16.1	245	49.8	508	34.0	-	-
30 - 34	457	9.8	-	-	-	-	457	17.0
35 - 39	118	2.5	118	24.1	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	1215	26.0	-	-	273	18.2	942	35.1
50 - 54	128	2.7	128	26.0	-	-	-	-
Female								
Total	2929	100.0	119	100.0	1091	100.0	1719	100.0
15 - 19	546	18.6	-	-	546	50.0	-	-
20 - 24	641	21.9	-	-	273	25.0	368	21.4
25 - 29	457	15.6	-	-	-	-	457	26.6
40 - 44	475	16.2	-	-	-	-	475	27.6
45 - 49	273	9.3	-	-	273	25.0	-	-
55 - 59	119	4.1	119	100.0	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	419	14.3	-	-	-	-	419	24.4

Table A-6
Widowed, Divorced and Separated Female Population
by Age and Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Age Group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
Widowed Total	528630	100.0	62540	100.0	56013	100.0	410076	100.0
15-19	2342	0.4	500	0.8	370	0.7	1472	0.4
20-24	8195	1.6	749	1.2	995	1.8	6451	1.6
25-29	27818	5.3	3904	6.2	1931	3.4	21983	5.4
30-34	30373	5.7	2960	4.7	2159	3.9	25253	6.2
35-39	36503	6.9	4180	6.7	3700	6.6	28623	7.0
40-44	43903	8.3	4402	7.0	6402	11.4	33099	8.1
45-49	56668	10.7	8755	14.0	6357	11.3	41556	10.1
50-54	69181	13.1	8270	13.2	6285	11.2	54626	13.3
55-59	60717	11.5	5491	8.8	6895	12.3	48332	11.8
60-64	49649	9.4	8562	13.7	6810	12.2	34278	8.4
65-69	55711	10.5	4927	7.9	6283	11.2	44501	10.9
70-74	44332	8.4	4432	7.1	2781	5.0	37118	9.1
75+	43239	8.2	5409	8.6	5045	9.0	32785	8.0
Divorced Total	39243	100.0	1809	100.0	3749	100.0	33685	100.0
15-19	1177	3.0	-	-	375	10.0	802	2.4
20-24	3678	9.4	388	21.4	562	15.0	2728	8.1
25-29	9736	24.8	729	40.3	711	19.0	8296	24.6
30-34	6555	16.7	577	31.9	381	10.2	5597	16.6
35-39	6987	17.8	115	6.4	487	13.0	6385	19.0
40-44	6116	15.6	-	-	524	14.0	5592	16.6
45-49	1983	5.1	-	-	523	13.9	1460	4.3
50-54	1759	4.5	-	-	-	-	1759	5.2
55-59	551	1.4	-	-	186	5.0	365	1.1
60-64	701	1.8	-	-	-	-	701	2.1
Separated Total	9206	100.0	1203	100.0	161	100.0	7843	100.0
20-24	117	1.3	117	9.7	-	-	-	-
25-29	1815	19.7	117	9.7	-	-	1698	21.7
30-34	747	8.1	-	-	-	-	747	9.5
35-39	2473	26.9	128	10.6	161	100.0	2185	27.9
40-44	2493	27.1	112	9.3	-	-	2380	30.3
45-49	712	7.7	352	29.3	-	-	360	4.6
50-54	145	1.6	145	12.1	-	-	-	-
55-59	704	7.6	231	19.2	-	-	473	6.0

Table A-7
Population 5 Years Old and Over by Educational Attainment
and Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Educational Attainment	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Both Sexes								
Total	8,298,683	100.0	848,468	100.0	889,419	100.0	6,560,796	100.0
1. No Schooling	2,749,983	33.1	164,469	19.4	257,414	28.9	2,328,100	35.5
2. No Grade Completed	355,422	4.3	26,069	3.1	39,652	4.5	289,702	4.4
3. Grade 1	557,519	6.7	42,840	5.0	57,166	6.4	457,513	7.0
4. Grade 2	691,032	8.3	53,903	6.4	69,313	7.8	567,816	8.7
5. Grade 3	796,523	9.6	61,555	7.3	77,570	8.7	657,398	10.0
6. Grade 4	731,856	8.8	63,626	7.5	73,481	8.3	594,749	9.1
7. Grade 5	553,370	6.7	64,265	7.6	52,772	5.9	436,333	6.7
8. Grade 6	402,385	4.8	52,985	6.2	46,846	5.3	302,554	4.6
9. Grade 7	420,691	5.1	71,285	8.4	65,688	7.4	283,718	4.3
10. Grade 8	371,694	4.5	62,325	7.3	44,710	5.0	264,659	4.0
11. Grade 9	188,250	2.3	46,925	5.5	33,000	3.7	108,326	1.7
12. Grade 10	91,310	1.1	27,068	3.2	18,380	2.1	45,862	0.7
13. Grade 11	81,490	1.0	29,527	3.5	13,977	1.6	37,986	0.6
14. Grade 12	69,614	0.8	35,720	4.2	14,438	1.6	19,456	0.3
15. Secondary school certificate	39,320	0.5	11,497	1.4	6,340	0.7	21,483	0.3
16. Technical/Vocational	9,772	0.1	6,969	0.8	1,218	0.1	1,585	0.0
Pre-Secondary Dip/Certi								
17. Technical/Vocational	7,979	0.1	4,164	0.5	353	0.0	3,463	0.1
Post Secondary								
18. Under Graduate	6,399	0.1	3,571	0.4	626	0.1	2,202	0.0
19. Graduate	13,463	0.2	10,966	1.3	1,503	0.2	994	0.0
20. Post-Graduate	987	0.0	565	0.1	-	-	422	0.0
21. Other	37,600	0.5	1,669	0.2	1,476	0.2	34,455	0.5
22. Not Reported	122,024	1.5	6,506	0.8	13,498	1.5	102,020	1.6
Male								
Total	3,909,994	100.0	404,100	100.0	412,912	100.0	3,092,982	100.0
1. No Schooling	986,565	25.2	54,057	1.4	86,059	2.2	846,449	21.6
2. No Grade Completed	185,897	4.8	13,501	0.3	20,167	0.5	152,229	3.9
3. Grade 1	279,204	7.1	22,154	0.6	28,346	0.7	228,705	5.8
4. Grade 2	320,430	8.2	24,106	0.6	31,706	0.8	264,619	6.8
5. Grade 3	378,844	9.7	24,584	0.6	35,903	0.9	318,357	8.1
6. Grade 4	356,307	9.1	27,054	0.7	33,220	0.8	296,033	7.6
7. Grade 5	283,082	7.2	27,571	0.7	26,566	0.7	228,945	5.9
8. Grade 6	232,588	5.9	24,522	0.6	24,863	0.6	183,204	4.7
9. Grade 7	252,512	6.5	38,306	1.0	35,140	0.9	179,066	4.6
10. Grade 8	227,404	5.8	32,447	0.8	26,998	0.7	167,959	4.3
11. Grade 9	114,635	2.9	26,053	0.7	18,091	0.5	70,491	1.8
12. Grade 10	63,013	1.6	16,792	0.4	12,251	0.3	33,969	0.9
13. Grade 11	55,022	1.4	17,517	0.4	9,863	0.3	27,641	0.7
14. Grade 12	48,501	1.2	23,990	0.6	8,895	0.2	15,616	0.4
15. Secondary school certificate	24,905	0.6	7,667	0.2	4,356	0.1	12,882	0.3
16. Technical/Vocational								
Pre-Secondary Dipl/Certi								
17. Technical/Vocational	6,732	0.1	4,768	0.6	791	0.1	1,174	0.0
Post Secondary								
18. Under Graduate	6,495	0.1	3,641	0.4	353	0.0	2,501	0.0
19. Graduate	5,814	0.1	3,321	0.4	626	0.1	1,867	0.0
20. Post-Graduate	10,502	0.1	8,137	1.0	1,372	0.2	994	0.0
21. Other	246	0.0	246	0.0	-	-	-	-
22. Not Reported	23,464	0.3	1,092	0.1	1,098	0.1	21,274	0.3
	47,833	0.6	2,575	0.3	6,248	0.7	39,010	0.6

Continued.....

Table A-7
Population 5 Years Old and Over by Educational Attainment
and Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Educational Attainment	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Female								
Total	4,388,689	100.0	444,368	100.0	476,507	100.0	3,467,814	100.0
1. No Schooling	1,763,418	40.2	110,413	24.8	171,354	36.0	1,481,651	42.7
2. No Grade Completed	169,525	3.9	12,568	2.8	19,485	4.1	137,473	4.0
3. Grade 1	278,315	6.3	20,686	4.7	28,820	6.0	228,809	6.6
4. Grade 2	370,601	8.4	29,797	6.7	37,607	7.9	303,198	8.7
5. Grade 3	417,679	9.5	36,971	8.3	41,666	8.7	339,041	9.8
6. Grade 4	375,549	8.6	36,572	8.2	40,261	8.4	298,716	8.6
7. Grade 5	270,288	6.2	36,695	8.3	26,206	5.5	207,388	6.0
8. Grade 6	169,797	3.9	28,464	6.4	21,984	4.6	119,350	3.4
9. Grade 7	168,179	3.8	32,979	7.4	30,548	6.4	104,652	3.0
10. Grade 8	144,290	3.3	29,878	6.7	17,712	3.7	96,700	2.8
11. Grade 9	73,615	1.7	20,872	4.7	14,908	3.1	37,835	1.1
12. Grade 10	28,297	0.6	10,276	2.3	6,128	1.3	11,893	0.3
13. Grade 11	26,468	0.6	12,010	2.7	4,114	0.9	10,345	0.3
14. Grade 12	21,113	0.5	11,730	2.6	5,544	1.2	3,840	0.1
15. Secondary school certificate	14,415	0.3	3,829	0.9	1,984	0.4	8,601	0.2
16. Technical/Vocational								
Pre-Secondary Dip/Certi	3,039	0.1	2,201	0.5	427	0.1	411	0.0
17. Technical/Vocational								
Post Secondary	1,485	0.0	523	0.1	-	-	962	0.0
18. Under Graduate	585	0.0	250	0.1	-	-	335	0.0
19. Graduate	2,960	0.1	2,830	0.6	130	0.0	-	-
20. Post-Graduate	741	0.0	319	0.1	-	-	422	0.0
21. Other	14,137	0.3	578	0.1	378	0.1	13,181	0.4
22. Not Reported	74,191	1.7	3,930	0.9	7,250	1.5	63,011	1.8

Table A-8
Population Aged 5-24 Never Attended, Ever Attended but
not Currently at School and Currently at School

Age	Never Attended			Ever Attended but not Currently at School			Currently Attending		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Cambodia									
Total	31.0	28.4	33.6	22.9	19.7	25.9	46.1	51.8	40.5
5	95.6	95.5	95.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.9	4.0	3.8
6	81.6	80.6	82.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	18.0	19.0	17.1
7	64.5	63.4	65.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	35.1	36.5	33.9
8	45.4	43.7	47.0	1.2	1.5	1.0	53.4	54.8	52.0
9	32.3	32.6	32.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	66.8	66.6	67.0
10	20.3	17.8	22.9	1.6	1.8	1.3	78.2	80.4	75.8
11	15.6	15.6	15.5	1.7	2.2	1.2	82.8	82.3	83.3
12	11.1	8.5	13.7	3.1	2.5	3.7	85.8	89.1	82.6
13	9.9	10.2	9.6	5.3	3.0	8.0	84.8	86.9	82.4
14	9.3	6.7	12.4	11.6	8.1	15.8	79.1	85.2	71.8
15	13.0	8.5	17.4	22.2	13.6	30.9	64.8	77.9	51.7
16	12.5	9.5	15.4	34.6	26.2	43.2	52.9	64.3	41.4
17	15.2	12.9	17.5	46.0	34.7	57.7	38.8	52.4	24.8
18	15.4	9.3	20.6	61.5	56.6	65.6	23.1	34.1	13.8
19	20.4	12.6	27.8	59.4	56.4	62.3	20.2	31.0	9.9
20	25.2	20.3	28.3	66.7	64.2	68.3	8.0	15.5	3.4
21	19.5	13.3	24.6	75.7	78.3	73.7	4.8	8.4	1.8
22	23.7	16.1	30.8	71.2	76.1	66.7	5.1	7.9	2.5
23	20.8	19.6	21.9	75.7	75.1	76.3	3.5	5.3	1.9
24	20.4	14.9	24.6	78.1	83.3	74.0	1.5	1.8	1.3
Phnom Penh									
Total	16.4	15.2	17.6	19.1	14.9	23.4	64.5	69.9	59.0
5	89.3	89.5	89.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	10.5	10.8
6	72.9	70.7	75.5	1.0	1.9	0.0	26.0	27.4	24.5
7	35.0	31.2	39.3	0.9	1.7	0.0	64.1	67.1	60.7
8	18.1	13.0	23.0	1.8	3.7	0.0	80.1	83.4	77.0
9	9.9	10.9	8.8	2.9	4.6	1.1	87.2	84.4	90.1
10	9.3	9.9	8.6	2.8	4.8	0.8	87.9	85.3	90.5
11	6.5	7.2	5.7	1.8	1.1	2.7	91.7	91.7	91.7
12	7.0	6.7	7.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	91.2	91.5	90.9
13	3.4	2.4	4.6	4.8	4.1	5.6	91.8	93.5	89.8
14	7.7	5.5	9.7	9.5	7.7	11.2	82.9	86.8	79.1
15	5.3	2.1	9.2	13.5	9.7	18.1	81.2	88.1	72.7
16	7.3	4.9	9.3	19.3	7.1	29.8	73.4	88.0	60.9
17	6.7	5.4	7.9	24.0	15.7	31.8	69.4	79.0	60.3
18	5.8	5.3	6.2	39.5	25.2	55.7	54.7	69.5	38.1
19	12.4	13.2	11.6	49.7	40.9	59.1	37.8	45.9	29.2
20	7.2	7.4	7.0	59.7	47.9	71.5	33.1	44.7	21.5
21	11.8	4.7	15.4	71.7	55.4	80.1	16.5	39.8	4.4
22	10.4	12.0	7.7	63.7	53.2	81.4	25.9	34.7	10.9
23	4.4	2.7	5.8	81.0	79.6	82.2	14.6	17.7	12.0
24	5.2	2.7	7.0	86.4	82.7	88.9	8.4	14.7	4.1

Continued..

Table A-8
Population Aged 5-24 Never Attended, Ever Attended but
not Currently at School and Currently at School

Age	Never Attended			Ever Attended but Not Currently at School			Currently Attending		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Other Urban									
Total	28.5	25.6	31.1	21.7	17.3	25.9	49.8	57.1	43.0
5	95.2	92.2	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	7.8	1.3
6	78.4	77.2	79.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	22.8	20.4
7	65.0	60.0	69.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	40.0	30.8
8	43.3	39.9	45.9	0.7	1.5	0.0	56.1	58.5	54.1
9	17.6	15.2	20.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	81.2	83.7	78.7
10	14.7	10.6	18.4	3.3	3.8	2.8	82.0	85.7	78.8
11	8.4	7.3	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.6	92.7	90.6
12	11.5	6.0	17.6	2.8	2.2	3.6	85.7	91.8	78.8
13	7.7	5.1	11.0	8.7	5.7	12.5	83.6	89.2	76.5
14	5.5	1.7	8.1	10.1	3.3	14.8	84.4	95.0	77.1
15	3.9	2.7	5.1	25.4	9.7	41.7	70.7	87.6	53.2
16	15.1	7.7	21.5	32.2	17.6	44.8	52.7	74.7	33.8
17	10.0	8.8	11.4	49.5	38.9	61.3	40.5	52.3	27.3
18	18.4	9.5	25.0	57.9	56.2	59.2	23.7	34.3	15.8
19	13.7	14.5	13.0	65.8	54.3	76.1	20.4	31.2	10.8
20	21.3	23.1	19.8	66.1	54.7	75.3	12.6	22.3	4.9
21	21.8	18.8	25.8	66.2	63.2	70.1	12.0	18.0	4.1
22	22.7	19.7	25.2	72.3	73.9	70.9	5.0	6.3	3.9
23	18.3	24.0	14.9	75.4	61.9	83.4	6.3	14.1	1.7
24	18.4	11.4	23.1	79.5	86.0	75.0	2.2	2.6	1.9
Rural									
Total	33.1	30.4	35.8	23.5	20.6	26.2	43.4	48.9	38.0
5	96.1	96.3	95.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.3	3.1	3.6
6	82.9	82.2	83.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	16.7	17.5	15.9
7	67.7	67.8	67.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	32.0	32.2	31.8
8	48.8	47.6	49.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	50.0	51.2	48.8
9	37.2	37.6	36.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	62.2	62.0	62.4
10	22.2	19.5	25.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	76.6	79.2	73.7
11	17.7	17.7	17.7	1.9	2.6	1.1	80.4	79.7	81.1
12	11.5	9.1	13.9	3.3	2.6	4.0	85.2	88.4	82.1
13	11.0	11.9	10.1	4.9	2.4	7.7	84.1	85.7	82.2
14	10.0	7.3	13.6	12.1	8.6	16.8	77.9	84.1	69.6
15	15.4	10.4	20.2	23.0	14.8	31.1	61.6	74.8	48.7
16	12.8	10.4	15.4	37.3	29.9	45.2	49.9	59.7	39.4
17	17.3	14.7	19.9	49.2	37.1	61.6	33.5	48.2	18.5
18	16.1	9.8	21.4	64.2	60.5	67.3	19.7	29.7	11.3
19	21.9	12.4	31.0	59.5	58.1	60.8	18.6	29.6	8.2
20	27.4	21.7	30.7	67.5	67.6	67.5	5.1	10.7	1.9
21	19.9	13.2	25.4	77.1	81.8	73.3	3.0	5.1	1.3
22	25.6	16.2	33.8	72.0	80.5	64.7	2.4	3.4	1.5
23	22.8	21.0	24.7	75.1	75.7	74.6	2.0	3.3	0.7
24	22.8	16.9	27.5	76.7	83.1	71.6	0.5	0.0	0.8

Table A-9
Drop outs by Reasons and Stratum

Drop out Reason	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Both Sexes				
Satisfied with level	0.5	-	-	0.7
Person did not do well in school	5.2	20.1	7.9	3.6
School too far away	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.8
School too expensive	1.8	-	-	2.2
Person not healthy	3	2.5	1.8	3.2
Person did not like school	7.7	13.8	3.6	7.9
No benefit from attending school	0.4	5.6	-	-
Had to help in household chores	35.6	14.2	42.7	36.2
Had to participate in economic activity	16.6	17.2	12.1	17.2
Person got married	2.1	2.3	-	2.4
Other	19.2	16	23.5	18.8
Not Stated	5.1	6	6.3	4.9
Total	100	100	100	100
Total	(75968)	(4989)	(9335)	(61645)
Male				
Person did not do well in school	5.3	18.2	10.4	3.3
School too far away	2.9	-	-	3.6
School too expensive	1.3	-	-	1.6
Person not healthy	3.1	5.5	-	3.4
Person did not like school	5.9	5	-	6.9
No benefit from attending school	0.9	12.6	-	-
Had to help in household chores	31.7	14.7	52.4	30.2
Had to participate in economic activity	19.1	12.5	4.6	21.9
Person got married	3.1	5.1	-	3.4
Other	20.8	21.4	28.2	19.6
Not Stated	5.9	5	4.4	6.2
Total	100	100	100	100
Total	(29948)	(2230)	(3640)	(24078)
Female				
Satisfied with level	0.9	-	-	1.1
Person did not do well in school	5.2	21.6	6.4	3.8
School too far away	2.6	4.4	3.4	2.3
School too expensive	2.2	-	-	2.6
Person not healthy	2.9	-	2.9	3.1
Person did not like school	8.9	20.9	5.8	8.5
Had to help in household chores	38.1	13.8	36.5	40.1
Had to participate in economic activity	15	21	16.9	14.2
Person got married	1.5	-	-	1.8
Other	18.1	11.5	20.5	18.3
Not Stated	4.7	6.8	7.5	4.1
Total	100	100	100	100
Total	(46020)	(2759)	(5694)	(37567)

Table A-10
Persons Who Reported any Major Illness or Injury Classified by Age

Age Group	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
	%	%	%	%
Both Sexes				
Less than one year	2.6	0.5	1.3	2.9
1 - 4 Years	14.2	12.1	13.8	14.4
5 - 9 Years	11.6	8.1	10.0	12.1
10 - 14 Years	6.2	3.8	6.6	6.4
15 - 19 Years	5.3	4.1	6.9	5.1
20 - 29 Years	12.0	9.8	9.5	12.5
30 - 39 Years	14.1	15.4	15.3	13.9
40 - 49 Years	11.3	16.7	13.3	10.6
50 - 59 Years	9.8	13.8	10.7	9.3
60 Years & Above	13.0	15.7	12.7	12.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons with health problems	(1,367,495)	(99,820)	(149,686)	(1,117,989)
Male				
Less than one year	3.6	0.7	2.0	4.0
1 - 4 Years	15.8	15.4	15.6	15.9
5 - 9 Years	12.6	12.5	13.7	12.5
10 - 14 Years	6.9	5.6	7.0	7.0
15 - 19 Years	5.1	4.0	7.0	4.9
20 - 29 Years	11.7	9.1	10.5	12.1
30 - 39 Years	14.6	13.5	15.2	14.6
40 - 49 Years	8.8	12.2	9.6	8.4
50 - 59 Years	8.4	12.4	7.4	8.3
60 Years & Above	12.5	14.7	12.1	12.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons with health problems	(613,887)	(38,976)	(67,345)	(507,565)
Female				
Less than one year	1.8	0.4	0.7	2.1
1 - 4 Years	12.8	10.0	12.3	13.1
5 - 9 Years	10.7	5.2	6.9	11.8
10 - 14 Years	5.7	2.6	6.2	5.9
15 - 19 Years	5.4	4.2	6.8	5.4
20 - 29 Years	12.2	10.3	8.6	12.8
30 - 39 Years	13.8	16.7	15.4	13.3
40 - 49 Years	13.4	19.5	16.4	12.4
50 - 59 Years	10.9	14.8	13.5	10.2
60 Years & Above	13.3	16.3	13.3	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons with health problems	(753,608)	(60,844)	(82,341)	(610,423)

Table A-11
Age Specific Morbidity Rates

Age Group	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Both Sexes				
Less than one year	22.1	8.4	11.7	24.0
1 - 4 Years	21.8	17.1	21.8	22.2
5 - 9 Years	11.6	7.2	9.6	12.3
10 - 14 Years	6.6	2.9	7.2	6.9
15 - 19 Years	6.5	3.5	8.9	6.6
20 - 29 Years	11.5	7.2	9.9	12.2
30 - 39 Years	18.6	15.1	20.3	18.8
40 - 49 Years	19.9	15.5	22.5	20.4
60 Years & Above	31.3	28.6	33.4	31.4
All Ages	14.6	10.8	15.0	15.1
Male				
Less than one year	24.1	8.8	14.3	26.0
1 - 4 Years	21.8	17.5	24.0	22.0
5 - 9 Years	11.4	8.5	12.2	11.6
10 - 14 Years	6.3	3.3	7.0	6.5
15 - 19 Years	5.7	2.6	8.5	5.8
20 - 29 Years	10.9	5.5	10.9	11.6
30 - 39 Years	17.9	11.2	16.9	19.0
40 - 49 Years	16.9	10.4	17.3	18.0
60 Years & Above	31.7	27.3	37.3	31.6
All Ages	13.8	8.8	14.4	14.3
Female				
Less than one year	19.5	7.9	8.1	21.4
1 - 4 Years	21.8	16.6	19.9	22.5
5 - 9 Years	11.7	5.9	7.1	12.9
10 - 14 Years	6.9	2.5	7.3	7.4
15 - 19 Years	7.3	4.4	9.3	7.4
20 - 29 Years	12.0	8.8	9.0	12.7
30 - 39 Years	19.1	18.5	23.3	18.6
40 - 49 Years	22.1	19.1	26.3	22.0
60 Years & Above	31.0	29.4	31.0	31.3
All Ages	15.4	12.6	15.4	15.7

Table A-12
Percentage Distribution of Sick Persons by Initial Symptom, Sex and
Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Type of Symptom	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Both Sexes				
Fever	33.5	18.8	36.6	34.4
Diarrhoea	11.1	8.3	9.1	11.6
Colds and cough without rapid or Difficult breathing	13.6	18.6	12.6	13.3
Colds and cough with rapid or Difficult breathing	8.2	6.4	8.8	8.3
Symptoms pregnancy related	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.7
Injury	1.6	1.7	2.5	1.5
Other	30.3	43.9	29.1	29.2
Not Stated	0.1	0.3	-	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male				
Fever	35.1	22.9	42.0	35.1
Diarrhea	12.1	9.9	10.1	12.6
Colds and cough without rapid or Difficult breathing	13.2	17.9	10.6	13.2
Colds and cough with rapid or Difficult breathing	7.1	6.2	8.5	6.9
Symptoms pregnancy related	1.0	2.3	0.4	1.0
Injury	1.7	3.0	2.7	1.4
Other	29.8	37.4	25.7	29.7
Not Stated	0.1	0.4	-	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female				
Fever	32.2	16.2	32.3	33.8
Diarrhea	10.2	7.2	8.3	10.8
Colds and cough without rapid or Difficult breathing	13.9	19.1	14.2	13.3
Colds and cough with rapid or Difficult breathing	9.2	6.6	9.0	9.4
Symptoms pregnancy related	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.3
Injury	1.6	0.8	2.2	1.6
Other	30.7	48.0	31.8	28.8
Not Stated	0.0	0.3	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A-13
Distribution of Persons who had Diarrhoea by Age,
Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Age Group	Cambodia %	Phnom Penh %	Other Urban %	Rural %
Both Sexes				
Less than one year	7.7	1.4	11.1	7.8
1 - 4 Years	33.9	43.0	29.3	33.8
5 - 9 Years	14.5	16.1	10.1	14.8
10 - 14 Years	6.1	1.4	1.2	6.9
15 - 19 Years	2.7	4.6	2.8	2.6
20 - 29 Years	7.5	8.8	2.2	8.0
30 - 39 Years	8.9	5.6	18.3	8.2
40 - 49 Years	4.5	5.6	4.4	4.4
50 - 59 Years	6.3	5.0	8.4	6.2
60 Years & Above	7.8	8.6	12.2	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male				
Less than one year	8.7	-	13.8	8.7
1 - 4 Years	35.5	43.9	38.0	34.7
5 - 9 Years	18.0	19.3	10.8	18.7
10 - 14 Years	6.5	-	-	7.7
15 - 19 Years	2.5	9.8	-	2.3
20 - 29 Years	8.0	11.7	2.7	8.4
30 - 39 Years	5.7	-	17.6	4.7
40 - 49 Years	2.7	8.9	5.9	2.0
50 - 59 Years	6.8	3.2	2.8	7.4
60 Years & Above	5.5	3.2	8.4	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female				
Less than one year	6.8	2.6	8.3	6.9
1 - 4 Years	32.4	42.2	20.6	32.9
5 - 9 Years	11.1	13.3	9.3	11.1
10 - 14 Years	5.6	2.7	2.5	6.2
15 - 19 Years	2.9	-	5.6	2.8
20 - 29 Years	7.0	6.2	1.8	7.6
30 - 39 Years	12.1	10.5	19.0	11.5
40 - 49 Years	6.2	2.7	2.8	6.8
50 - 59 Years	5.9	6.6	13.9	5.0
60 Years & Above	10.0	13.3	16.0	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A-14

Persons who had Reported Initial Symptoms of Cold & Cough without Rapid
Difficulty in Breathing by Age, Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Age Group	Cambodia %	Phnom Penh %	Other Urban %	Rural %
Both Sexes				
Less than one year	1.9	-	-	2.4
1 - 4 Years	14.3	20.1	14.2	13.6
5 - 9 Years	15.1	8.2	13.6	16.2
10 - 14 Years	7.8	5.2	4.2	8.6
15 - 19 Years	6.6	8.7	5.6	6.5
20 - 29 Years	12.2	12.2	6.2	12.9
30 - 39 Years	11.8	16.4	6.4	11.8
40 - 49 Years	11.6	13.0	14.7	11.1
50 - 59 Years	8.2	10.8	18.0	6.6
60 Years & Above	10.5	5.5	17.1	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male				
Less than one year	2.4	-	-	2.9
1 - 4 Years	15.2	25.4	11.9	14.5
5 - 9 Years	18.8	14.6	16.8	19.4
10 - 14 Years	8.5	7.2	11.0	8.3
15 - 19 Years	5.6	10.1	2.5	5.5
20 - 29 Years	8.5	3.4	2.5	9.6
30 - 39 Years	12.1	13.5	9.5	12.2
40 - 49 Years	11.1	12.9	8.4	11.2
50 - 59 Years	6.4	11.3	19.8	4.5
60 Years & Above	11.5	1.6	17.5	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female				
Less than one year	1.5	-	-	1.9
1 - 4 Years	13.5	16.9	15.7	12.7
5 - 9 Years	12.3	4.3	11.6	13.5
10 - 14 Years	7.3	4.0	-	8.8
15 - 19 Years	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.3
20 - 29 Years	15.1	17.5	8.4	15.7
30 - 39 Years	11.5	18.1	4.5	11.5
40 - 49 Years	12.1	13.1	18.5	11.0
50 - 59 Years	9.6	10.6	16.9	8.5
60 Years & Above	9.8	7.7	16.8	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A-15
Distribution of Sick Persons who had Cold & Cough with Rapid
or Difficult Breathing by Age, Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Age Group	Cambodia %	Phnom Penh %	Other Urban %	Rural %
Both Sexes				
Less than one year	2.5	2.4	-	2.8
1 - 4 Years	16.1	21.1	9.8	16.7
5 - 9 Years	9.2	8.2	10.1	9.1
10 - 14 Years	4.3	-	2.9	4.9
15 - 19 Years	5.9	1.7	8.1	5.9
20 - 29 Years	8.1	2.0	6.5	8.8
30 - 39 Years	12.1	11.7	13.3	12.0
40 - 49 Years	10.9	19.1	9.0	10.5
50 - 59 Years	11.1	15.8	15.2	10.2
60 Years & Above	19.7	17.9	25.0	19.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male				
Less than one year	5.4	6.4	-	6.3
1 - 4 Years	20.9	34.6	16.6	20.6
5 - 9 Years	10.2	16.9	15.6	8.8
10 - 14 Years	5.9	-	3.5	6.7
15 - 19 Years	5.1	-	6.0	5.3
20 - 29 Years	5.0	-	12.5	4.2
30 - 39 Years	12.8	5.3	3.1	14.9
40 - 49 Years	6.1	11.2	12.9	4.6
50 - 59 Years	11.5	15.0	11.8	11.2
60 Years & Above	17.1	10.5	17.9	17.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female				
Less than one year	0.6	-	-	0.7
1 - 4 Years	13.1	13.1	4.8	14.2
5 - 9 Years	8.6	3.1	6.0	9.3
10 - 14 Years	3.3	-	2.5	3.7
15 - 19 Years	6.5	2.7	9.6	6.3
20 - 29 Years	10.1	3.3	2.0	11.7
30 - 39 Years	11.7	15.4	21.0	10.2
40 - 49 Years	13.9	23.8	6.1	14.2
50 - 59 Years	10.9	16.3	17.7	9.6
60 Years & Above	21.3	22.3	30.4	20.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A-16

Distribution of Persons who had Reported Illness or Injury by Health Providers
Consulted for First Consultation by Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1997

Health Provider	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Both Sexes				
Khum Clinic	9.7	4.0	4.1	11.2
District Health Center	9.5	5.6	9.1	10.0
Provincial Hospital	4.4	4.9	3.3	4.6
Central Hospital	6.9	15.8	17.0	4.3
Pharmacy	22.3	15.9	27.0	22.2
Private Doctor or Nurse	17.2	15.3	18.0	17.3
Private Clinic	16.5	20.9	13.5	16.6
Private Hospital	4.2	10.2	2.7	3.8
Khru Khmer	4.0	1.6	3.0	4.5
Other traditional healer	1.8	1.0	0.8	2.0
Other	3.5	4.9	1.5	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male				
Khum Clinic	8.9	3.4	3.3	10.3
District Health Center	9.3	5.8	9.1	9.6
Provincial Hospital	4.6	5.6	2.5	4.8
Central Hospital	7.1	16.1	19.8	4.3
Pharmacy	21.1	19.4	24.3	20.8
Private Doctor or Nurse	17.4	11.6	17.1	17.9
Private Clinic	17.4	22.1	15.7	17.2
Private Hospital	4.5	10.0	2.2	4.4
Khru Khmer	3.9	1.3	3.3	4.2
Other traditional healer	2.1	1.0	1.2	2.3
Other	3.9	3.8	1.6	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female				
Khum Clinic	10.3	4.3	4.9	11.9
District Health Center	9.7	5.5	9.2	10.3
Provincial Hospital	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.3
Central Hospital	6.7	15.7	14.7	4.2
Pharmacy	23.3	13.7	29.3	23.5
Private Doctor or Nurse	17.1	17.5	18.7	16.8
Private Clinic	15.9	20.2	11.7	16.1
Private Hospital	3.9	10.3	3.1	3.3
Khru Khmer	4.2	1.7	2.7	4.7
Other traditional healer	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.7
Other	3.2	5.6	1.5	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A-17

Percentage Distribution of Labor Force Participation Rates, Labor Force Population, Economically active Population, Economically Inactive Population and Population Aged 10 and over by Age, Sex and Stratum, Cambodia, 1997

Age Group	Participation Rates			Labor Force Population			Economically Inactive Population			Population Age 10 +		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	65.81	66.24	65.44	4,560,365	2,139,498	2,420,867	2,368,905	1,090,628	1,278,277	6,929,270	3,230,126	3,699,144
14-19	12.42	11.26	13.69	161,296	76,297	84,999	1,137,424	601,414	536,010	1,298,720	677,711	621,009
15-19	54.01	43.79	63.90	594,624	237,108	357,516	506,366	304,355	202,011	1,100,990	541,463	559,527
20-24	88.04	89.79	86.62	562,844	256,250	306,594	76,493	29,149	47,344	639,337	285,399	353,938
25-29	90.00	95.21	85.26	705,651	355,534	350,117	78,407	17,892	60,515	784,058	373,426	410,632
30-34	89.86	96.34	84.06	568,499	287,706	280,793	64,176	10,924	53,252	632,675	298,630	334,045
35-39	90.99	96.56	86.26	522,401	254,682	267,719	51,746	9,085	42,661	574,147	263,767	310,380
40-44	90.58	98.01	85.58	374,130	162,677	211,453	38,925	3,307	35,618	413,055	165,984	247,071
45-49	89.05	97.22	83.08	324,121	149,569	174,552	39,835	4,275	35,560	363,956	153,844	210,112
50-54	87.35	96.85	81.70	258,657	106,960	151,697	37,448	3,475	33,973	296,105	110,435	185,670
55-59	81.22	91.36	72.88	213,138	108,180	104,958	49,277	10,226	39,051	262,415	118,406	144,009
60-64	69.90	80.88	60.99	138,093	71,593	66,500	59,456	16,926	42,530	197,549	88,519	109,030
65+	37.38	47.82	29.93	136,911	72,942	63,969	229,352	79,600	149,752	366,263	152,542	213,721

Phnom Penh

Age Group	Participation Rates			Labor Force Population			Economically Inactive Population			Population Age 10 +		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	49.18	56.53	42.64	362,748	196,172	166,576	374,891	150,846	224,045	737,639	347,018	390,621
14-19	4.06	3.97	4.15	5,220	2,634	2,586	123,491	63,704	59,787	128,711	66,338	62,373
15-19	23.18	17.59	28.93	27,134	10,451	16,683	89,931	48,953	40,978	117,065	59,404	57,661
20-24	61.39	62.39	60.47	36,160	17,471	18,689	22,746	10,531	12,215	58,906	28,002	30,904
25-29	70.39	82.55	59.04	54,401	30,809	23,592	22,881	6,512	16,369	77,282	37,321	39,961
30-34	72.19	91.26	55.12	48,422	28,916	19,506	18,651	2,768	15,883	67,073	31,684	35,389
35-39	80.64	97.00	66.87	53,221	29,263	23,958	12,777	905	11,872	65,998	30,168	35,830
40-44	76.97	96.48	64.41	41,761	20,507	21,254	12,492	749	11,743	54,253	21,256	32,997
45-49	77.35	97.76	60.32	41,373	23,783	17,590	12,118	545	11,573	53,491	24,328	29,163
50-54	69.43	89.32	52.80	25,318	14,831	10,487	11,149	1,773	9,376	36,467	16,604	19,863
55-59	58.05	76.31	41.86	14,096	8,706	5,390	10,187	2,702	7,485	24,283	11,408	12,875
60-64	44.52	59.17	35.45	9,964	5,065	4,899	12,417	3,495	8,922	22,381	8,560	13,821
65+	17.90	31.28	9.82	5,678	3,736	1,942	26,051	8,209	17,842	31,729	11,945	19,784

Other Urban

Age group	Participation Rates			Labor Force Population			Economically Inactive Population			Population Age 10 +		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	60.81	65.38	56.89	448,265	222,366	225,899	288,938	117,761	171,177	737,203	340,127	397,076
10-14	10.52	8.17	12.81	14,461	5,522	8,939	122,940	62,077	60,863	137,401	67,599	69,802
15-19	48.93	38.65	58.45	56,499	21,452	35,047	58,966	34,055	24,911	115,465	55,507	59,958
20-24	80.84	83.55	78.65	51,209	23,693	27,516	12,135	4,664	7,471	63,344	28,357	34,987
25-29	80.8	94.68	69.16	64,811	34,658	30,153	15,396	1,948	13,448	80,207	36,606	43,601
30-34	83.11	96.63	70.59	61,316	34,269	27,047	12,463	1,195	11,268	73,779	35,464	38,315
35-39	88.82	97.31	80.46	56,200	30,538	25,662	7,075	843	6,232	63,275	31,381	31,894
40-44	84.97	96.94	76.14	42,913	20,773	22,140	7,593	655	6,938	50,506	21,428	29,078
45-49	83.18	94.04	75.09	32,552	15,711	16,841	6,581	995	5,586	39,133	16,706	22,427
50-54	82.85	96.38	72.13	26,217	13,483	12,734	5,426	506	4,920	31,643	13,989	17,654
55-59	72.19	84.54	62.19	18,250	9,564	8,686	7,030	1,749	5,281	25,280	11,313	13,967
60-64	58.2	76.19	47.12	11,241	5,608	5,633	8,075	1,753	6,322	19,316	7,361	11,955
65+	33.28	49.22	23.47	12,596	7,095	5,501	25,258	7,321	17,937	27,854	14,416	23,438

Rural

Age group	Participation Rates			Labor Force Population			Economically Inactive Population			Population Age 10 +		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	68.74	67.67	69.67	3,749,352	1,720,960	2,028,392	1,705,076	822,021	883,055	5,454,428	2,542,981	2,911,447
10-14	13.71	12.53	15.03	141,615	68,141	73,474	890,993	475,633	415,360	1,032,608	543,774	488,834
15-19	58.84	48.11	69.20	510,991	205,205	305,786	357,469	221,347	136,122	868,460	426,552	441,908
20-24	91.95	93.91	90.40	475,475	215,086	260,389	41,612	13,954	27,658	517,087	229,040	288,047
25-29	93.6	96.85	90.61	586,439	290,067	296,372	40,130	9,432	30,698	626,569	299,499	327,070
30-34	93.28	96.99	89.97	458,761	224,521	234,240	33,062	6,961	26,101	491,823	231,482	260,341
35-39	92.83	96.37	89.88	412,980	194,881	218,099	31,894	7,337	24,557	444,874	202,218	242,656
40-44	93.89	98.46	90.84	289,456	121,397	168,059	18,840	1,903	16,937	308,296	123,300	184,996
45-49	92.21	97.58	88.39	250,196	110,075	140,121	21,136	2,735	18,401	271,332	112,810	158,522
50-54	90.84	98.50	86.72	207,122	78,646	128,476	20,873	1,196	19,677	227,995	79,842	148,153
55-59	84.94	93.96	77.57	180,792	89,910	90,882	32,060	5,775	26,285	212,852	95,685	117,167
60-64	75.00	83.91	67.23	116,888	60,920	55,968	38,964	11,678	27,286	155,852	72,598	83,254
65+	39.99	49.22	33.15	118,637	62,111	56,526	178,043	64,070	113,973	296,680	126,181	170,499

Table A-18
Unemployment Rates by Age, Sex and Stratum

	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	0.73	0.8	0.66	3.3	3.04	3.6	1.57	1.71	1.43	0.38	0.42	0.34
10-14	1.65	1.41	1.86	15.1	20.62	9.47	5.08	2.68	6.56	0.8	0.56	1.02
15-19	1.85	2.09	1.7	19.64	19.94	19.46	4.3	5.3	3.69	0.64	0.84	0.5
20-24	1.57	2.12	1.11	8	8.92	7.13	3.86	5.47	2.47	0.84	1.2	0.54
25-29	0.75	0.84	0.67	3.29	3.89	2.51	2.1	2.4	1.75	0.37	0.33	0.41
30-34	0.25	0.34	0.16	0.47	0.79	-	-	-	-	0.26	0.33	0.19
35-39	0.32	0.42	0.5	1.29	0.38	2.41	0.36	0.66	-	0.18	-	0.35
40-44	0.32	0.72	-	0.28	0.58	-	0.43	0.9	-	0.3	0.72	-
45-49	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.28	0.49	-	0.44	-	0.85	-	-	-
50-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60-64	0.28	-	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.33	-	0.68
65+	0.26	-	0.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.63

Table A-19
Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption by Item
and Stratum, Cambodia

No.	Item	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	All Items	57,947	100.0	140,365	100.0	77,432	100.0	45,045	100.0
	Food Items	37,200	64.2	61,676	43.9	52,398	67.7	32,100	71.3
1	Cereals	9,010	15.5	9,585	6.8	8,896	11.5	8,954	19.9
2	Fish	6,811	11.8	9,466	6.7	8,648	11.2	6,232	13.8
3	Meat and Poultry	3,902	6.7	10,145	7.2	5,671	7.3	2,885	6.4
4	Eggs	821	1.4	1,434	1.0	1,106	1.4	706	1.6
5	Dairy Products	508	0.9	1,411	1.0	707	0.9	368	0.8
6	Oil and Fats	942	1.6	1,393	1.0	1,155	1.5	857	1.9
7	Fresh Vegetables	2,345	4.0	3,954	2.8	3,022	3.9	2,053	4.6
8	Tuber	250	0.4	339	0.2	314	0.4	230	0.5
9	Pulses and Legumes	265	0.5	350	0.2	384	0.5	239	0.5
10	Prep./Preserved Veg.	292	0.5	502	0.4	305	0.4	265	0.6
11	Fruits	2,069	3.6	5,467	3.9	3,820	4.9	1,409	3.1
12	Other Produce	372	0.6	320	0.2	369	0.5	379	0.8
13	Sugar, Salt and Spices	2,147	3.7	2,193	1.6	2,452	3.2	2,100	4.7
14	Tea, Coffee, Cacao	472	0.8	1,926	1.4	737	1.0	255	0.6
15	Non-alcoholic beverages	338	0.6	886	0.6	533	0.7	243	0.5
16	Alcoholic beverages	1,240	2.1	949	0.7	4,317	5.6	862	1.9
17	Tobacco Products	1,947	3.4	2,320	1.7	2,473	3.2	1,829	4.1
18	Other Food Products	443	0.8	1,242	0.9	691	0.9	311	0.7
19	Food Taken Away from Home	2,163	3.7	5,887	4.2	5,465	7.1	1,254	2.8
20	Prepared Meals bought outside eaten at home	862	1.5	1,906	1.4	1,334	1.7	668	1.5
	Non food Items	20,747	35.8	78,689	56.1	25,034	32.3	12,945	28.7
21	Clothing and Footwear	2,002	3.5	3,320	2.4	2,650	3.4	1,750	3.9
22	House Rent	5,934	10.2	37,310	26.6	6,120	7.9	1,997	4.4
23	Water Charges	764	1.3	2,305	1.6	1,081	1.4	529	1.2
24	Fuel and Power	886	1.5	3,223	2.3	1,283	1.7	541	1.2
25	Wood Fuel	1,326	2.3	2,361	1.7	1,551	2.0	1,167	2.6
26	Furnishing and Household	411	0.7	827	0.6	652	0.8	327	0.7
27	Medical Care	2,375	4.1	2,340	1.7	3,230	4.2	2,264	5.0
28	Transport and Communication	2,549	4.4	13,396	9.5	2,844	3.7	1,157	2.6
29	Recreation	170	0.3	404	0.3	386	0.5	112	0.2
30	Education	923	1.6	5,101	3.6	1,146	1.5	372	0.8
31	Personal Care	953	1.6	1,818	1.3	1,647	2.1	751	1.7
32	Personal Effects	229	0.4	346	0.2	407	0.5	190	0.4
33	Miscellaneous Items	2,225	3.8	5,938	4.2	2,036	2.6	1,788	4.0

Table A-20

Average Household Monthly Consumption by Per Capita Expenditure Decile by Item, Cambodia

Item		Household Consumption by Per Capita Expenditure Decile by Item, Cambodia																													
Total		1st Decile			2nd Decile			3rd Decile			4th Decile			5th Decile			6th Decile			7th Decile			8th Decile			9th Decile			10th Decile		
		Expenditure Value	%	100	Expenditure Value	%	100	Expenditure Value	%	100	Expenditure Value	%	100	Expenditure Value	%	100	Expenditure Value	%	100	Expenditure Value	%	100	Expenditure Value	%	100	Expenditure Value	%	100	Expenditure Value	%	100
Cambodia																															
Total Consumption		286585	100		106121	100	141745	100	154995	100	174373	100	104906	100	219888	100	248751	100	298613	100	403703	100	923609	100							
Food Consumption		183979	64.2		84182	79.3	108793	76.8	116098	74.9	130268	74.7	139723	71.7	155718	70.8	175537	70.6	202146	67.7	261822	64.9	465869	50.4							
Non Food Consumption		102607	35.8		21938	20.7	32953	23.2	38897	25.1	44105	25.3	55184	28.3	64169	29.2	73213	29.4	96467	32.3	141881	35.1	457740	49.6							
No																															
1	Cereals	44567	15.6		37076	34.9	40809	28.8	39670	25.6	40610	23.3	41272	21.2	39336	17.9	40600	16.3	45453	15.2	52054	12.9	68827	7.5							
2	Fish	33684	11.8		15103	14.2	22735	16.0	23598	15.2	27427	15.7	29551	15.2	33462	15.2	36672	14.7	39094	13.1	45377	11.2	63863	6.9							
3	Meat and Poultry	19299	6.7		4920	4.6	7284	5.1	8184	5.3	11787	6.8	13464	6.9	16031	7.3	18293	7.4	23870	8.0	33524	8.3	55679	6.0							
4	Eggs	4061	1.4		1604	1.5	2432	1.7	2647	1.7	2582	1.5	3102	1.6	3829	1.7	4329	1.7	5059	1.7	6289	1.6	8746	0.9							
5	Dairy Products	2511	0.9		330	0.3	574	0.4	864	0.6	594	0.3	1222	0.6	1795	0.8	2332	0.9	2972	1.0	4386	1.1	10051	1.1							
6	Oil and Fats	4661	1.6		2502	2.4	3068	2.2	3355	2.2	3520	2.0	3862	2.0	4598	2.1	5275	2.1	5564	1.9	6785	1.7	8082	0.9							
7	Fresh Vegetables	11597	4.0		5927	5.6	8358	5.9	8383	5.4	9498	5.4	9710	5.0	11265	5.1	12582	5.1	12296	4.1	15537	3.8	22430	2.4							
8	Tuber	1237	0.4		303	0.3	376	0.3	488	0.3	621	0.4	795	0.4	856	0.4	1710	0.7	1875	0.6	2453	0.6	2892	0.3							
9	Pulses and Legumes	1313	0.5		245	0.2	436	0.3	811	0.5	713	0.4	940	0.5	1113	0.5	1664	0.7	2164	0.7	2493	0.6	2552	0.3							
10	Prepared and Preserved Vegetables	1447	0.5		548	0.5	710	0.5	995	0.6	1027	0.6	1174	0.6	1397	0.6	1791	0.7	1839	0.6	2341	0.6	2645	0.3							
11	Fruits	10231	3.6		1487	1.4	2735	1.9	3615	2.3	4253	2.4	4596	2.4	6592	3.0	8208	3.3	11175	3.7	17539	4.3	42148	4.6							
12	Other Produce	1840	0.6		318	0.3	568	0.4	902	0.6	1113	0.6	1372	0.7	1162	0.5	2462	1.0	2693	0.9	2604	0.6	5210	0.6							
13	Sugar, Salt and Spices	10617	3.7		5386	5.1	7020	5.0	7831	5.1	9041	5.2	8614	4.4	10301	4.7	11841	4.8	12792	4.3	15729	3.9	17622	1.9							
14	Tea, Coffee, Cocoa	2329	0.8		298	0.3	459	0.3	645	0.4	818	0.5	895	0.5	1383	0.6	1990	0.8	2262	0.8	4211	1.0	10337	1.1							

Item	Total		1st Decile		2nd Decile		3rd Decile		4th Decile		5th Decile		6th Decile		7th Decile		8th Decile		9th Decile		10th Decile	
	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%
Cambodia																						
15 Non-alcoholic beverages	1671	0.6	134	0.1	158	0.1	211	0.1	196	0.1	299	0.2	802	0.4	829	0.3	1460	0.5	3085	0.8	9543	1.0
16 Alcoholic beverages	6133	2.1	1560	1.5	1891	1.3	2557	1.6	2300	1.3	2638	1.4	2911	1.3	3303	1.3	3892	1.3	5388	1.3	34928	3.8
17 Tobacco Products	9627	3.4	4905	4.6	5910	4.2	6361	4.1	8190	4.7	8252	4.2	9049	4.1	10123	4.1	10692	3.6	13910	3.4	18894	2.0
18 Other Food Products	2193	0.8	190	0.2	389	0.3	721	0.5	609	0.3	1335	0.7	1824	0.8	1964	0.8	2717	0.9	4741	1.2	7450	0.8
19 Food Taken away from Home	10699	3.7	1054	1.0	2008	1.4	3251	2.1	3769	2.2	4881	2.5	5873	2.7	5916	2.4	8893	3.0	15417	3.8	55984	6.1
20 Prepared Meals bought outside and eaten at Home	4263	1.5	293	0.3	873	0.6	1011	0.7	1599	0.9	1749	0.9	2141	1.0	3654	1.5	5385	1.8	7960	2.0	17986	1.9
21 Clothing and Footwear	9899	3.5	4401	4.1	6344	4.5	6582	4.2	7089	4.1	7903	4.1	9521	4.3	10199	4.1	11438	3.8	13173	3.3	22360	2.4
22 House Rent	29347	10.2	2294	2.2	3893	2.7	4953	3.2	6414	3.7	7835	4.0	10016	4.6	12976	5.2	20920	7.0	40008	9.9	184375	20.0
23 Water Charges	3777	1.3	629	0.6	1302	0.9	1653	1.1	2216	1.3	2724	1.4	3932	1.8	3531	1.4	4768	1.6	6333	1.6	10691	1.2
24 Fuel and Power	4383	1.5	1203	1.1	1728	1.2	1931	1.2	2392	1.4	2510	1.3	3117	1.4	3440	1.4	3869	1.3	6352	1.6	17304	1.9
25 Wood Fuel	6558	2.3	2690	2.5	4159	2.9	4904	3.2	5329	3.1	5541	2.8	6090	2.8	6958	2.8	8191	2.7	8611	2.1	13117	1.4
26 Furnishing and Household Equipment and Operation	2035	0.7	374	0.4	743	0.5	861	0.6	1113	0.6	1210	0.6	1789	0.8	1870	0.8	2364	0.8	3227	0.8	6806	0.7
27 Medical Care	11745	4.1	2757	2.6	4150	2.9	5485	3.5	6311	3.6	10084	5.2	9567	4.4	11294	4.5	14949	5.0	18514	4.6	34374	3.7
28 Transport and Communication	12608	4.4	654	0.6	1166	0.8	1889	1.2	2237	1.3	3428	1.8	4267	1.9	5780	2.3	7794	2.6	13223	3.3	85742	9.3
29 Recreation	841	0.3	158	0.1	203	0.1	233	0.2	304	0.2	320	0.2	457	0.2	635	0.3	966	0.3	1384	0.3	3752	0.4
30 Education	4565	1.6	967	0.9	1310	0.9	1410	0.9	1428	0.8	2217	1.1	2603	1.2	2808	1.1	3762	1.3	8713	2.2	20459	2.2
31 Personal Care	4711	1.6	1879	1.8	2345	1.7	2761	1.8	2989	1.7	3445	1.8	4285	1.9	4347	1.7	5846	2.0	6191	1.5	13029	1.4
32 Personal Effects	1130	0.4	35	0.0	227	0.2	445	0.3	490	0.3	566	0.3	878	0.4	894	0.4	1651	0.6	2222	0.6	3900	0.4
33 Miscellaneous Items	11006	3.8	3898	3.7	5384	3.8	5790	3.7	5793	3.3	7401	3.8	7648	3.5	8481	3.4	9950	3.3	13930	3.5	41832	4.5

Table A-20
Average Household Monthly Consumption by Per Capita Expenditure Decile by Item, Phnom Penh

Average Household Monthly Consumption by Per Capita Expenditure Decile by Item, Phnom Penh																						
Item	Total		1st Decile		2nd Decile		3rd Decile		4th Decile		5th Decile		6th Decile		7th Decile		8th Decile		9th Decile		10th Decile	
	Expenditure	Value	Expenditure	Value	Expenditure	Value	Expenditure	Value	Expenditure	Value	Expenditure	Value	Expenditure	Value	Expenditure	Value	Expenditure	Value	Expenditure	Value	Expenditure	Value
Phnom Penh																						
Total Consumption	727281	100	255293	100	341876	100	393779	100	453890	100	498323	100	634257	100	650707	100	846494	100	1005604	100	2180710	100
Food Consumption	319567	43.9	160932	63.0	217087	63.5	230321	58.5	267498	58.9	270369	54.3	340238	53.6	336403	51.7	438403	51.8	425011	42.3	508701	23.3
Non Food Consumption	407714	56.1	94361	37.0	124788	36.5	163458	41.5	186393	41.1	227954	45.7	294019	46.4	314304	48.3	408091	48.2	580593	57.7	1672009	76.7
No																						
1 Cereals	49662	6.8	43199	16.9	42814	12.5	41668	10.6	49647	10.9	45085	9.0	52320	8.2	47547	7.3	58732	6.9	62596	6.2	53150	2.4
2 Fish	49044	6.7	34081	13.3	45351	13.3	46133	11.7	47838	10.5	48993	9.8	50456	8.0	51660	7.9	53240	6.3	55187	5.5	57468	2.6
3 Meat and Poultry	52568	7.2	19836	7.8	34687	10.1	40295	10.2	45516	10.0	45207	9.1	58992	9.3	49457	7.6	65781	7.8	80694	8.0	85170	3.9
4 Eggs	7430	1.0	4228	1.7	5300	1.6	6000	1.5	6535	1.4	8685	1.7	9123	1.4	9071	1.4	9150	1.1	6614	0.7	9561	0.4
5 Dairy Products	7310	1.0	2072	0.8	1952	0.6	3821	1.0	3563	0.8	3910	0.8	6183	1.0	4427	0.7	13477	1.6	18210	1.8	15522	0.7
6 Oil and Fats	7219	1.0	5380	2.1	6530	1.9	6557	1.7	6739	1.5	6966	1.4	8422	1.3	8300	1.3	7930	0.9	7452	0.7	7916	0.4
7 Fresh Vegetables	20487	2.8	11955	4.7	17762	5.2	16819	4.3	19626	4.3	18390	3.7	22686	3.6	22718	3.5	23316	2.8	24555	2.4	27032	1.2
8 Tuber	1757	0.2	465	0.2	1123	0.3	1377	0.3	1391	0.3	2165	0.4	2000	0.3	2652	0.4	2364	0.3	1213	0.1	2801	0.1
9 Pulses and Legumes	1815	0.2	830	0.3	1483	0.4	1855	0.5	1360	0.3	1535	0.3	1752	0.3	1437	0.2	2028	0.2	2008	0.2	3841	0.2
10 Prepared and Preserved	2602	0.4	1407	0.6	1861	0.5	2423	0.6	2881	0.6	2020	0.4	3767	0.6	2467	0.4	3017	0.4	3980	0.4	2219	0.1
Vegetables																						
11 Fruits	28329	3.9	7286	2.9	12336	3.6	13684	3.5	18647	4.1	19893	4.0	25784	4.1	32189	4.9	49697	5.9	50654	5.0	53171	2.4
12 Other Produce	1659	0.2	419	0.2	1038	0.3	1369	0.3	1612	0.4	1212	0.2	1844	0.3	1947	0.3	2714	0.3	1193	0.1	3221	0.1
13 Sugar, Salt and Spices	11365	1.6	8031	3.1	9084	2.7	10758	2.7	11041	2.4	10003	2.0	13061	2.1	13288	2.0	12243	1.4	10048	1.0	16040	0.7
14 Tea, Coffee, Cocoa	9980	1.4	2189	0.9	3903	1.1	4587	1.2	6106	1.3	8083	1.6	10129	1.6	13460	2.1	14953	1.8	13679	1.4	22646	1.0

Item	Total	1st Decile	2nd Decile	3rd Decile	4th Decile	5th Decile	6th Decile	7th Decile	8th Decile	9th Decile	10th Decile
Phnom Penh	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure
Value %	Value %	Value %	Value %	Value %	Value %	Value %	Value %	Value %	Value %	Value %	Value %
15 Non-alcoholic beverages	4591 0.6	571 0.2	761 0.2	1875 0.5	2502 0.6	2691 0.5	3973 0.6	6388 1.0	7241 0.9	4539 0.5	15274 0.7
16 Alcoholic beverages	4916 0.7	1705 0.7	1798 0.5	1843 0.5	2383 0.5	4297 0.9	5315 0.8	6161 0.9	10775 1.3	5055 0.5	9775 0.4
17 Tobacco Products	12019 1.7	8573 3.4	11740 3.4	9721 2.5	10786 2.4	10660 2.1	12391 2.0	11821 1.8	20526 2.4	11217 1.1	12704 0.6
18 Other Food Products	6437 0.9	2422 0.9	4415 1.3	4860 1.2	6742 1.5	6038 1.2	5890 0.9	7675 1.2	6680 0.8	8079 0.8	11552 0.5
19 Food Taken away from Home	30500 4.2	3449 1.4	8643 2.5	8745 2.2	12966 2.9	17120 3.4	34597 5.5	30400 4.7	63109 7.5	44837 4.5	80735 3.7
20 Prepared Meals bought outside and eaten at Home	9875 1.4	2836 1.1	4507 1.3	5935 1.5	9619 2.1	7414 1.5	11555 1.8	13338 2.0	11431 1.4	13200 1.3	18904 0.9
21 Clothing and Footwear	17204 2.4	6330 2.5	10933 3.2	12880 3.3	11969 2.6	15902 3.2	17938 2.8	22930 3.5	20860 2.5	25723 2.6	26616 1.2
22 House Rent	193315 26.6	34004 13.3	44655 13.1	59059 15.0	78965 17.4	102820 20.6	132417 20.9	149429 23.0	211022 24.9	299678 29.8	815921 37.4
23 Water Charges	11941 1.6	7512 2.9	8889 2.6	10076 2.6	10835 2.4	11644 2.3	12173 1.9	15211 2.3	13410 1.6	13540 1.3	16121 0.7
24 Fuel and Power	16698 2.3	5243 2.1	7742 2.3	11307 2.9	12522 2.8	13354 2.7	16493 2.6	16017 2.5	25060 3.0	27365 2.7	31849 1.5
25 Wood Fuel	12233 1.7	7103 2.8	8407 2.5	10738 2.7	10648 2.3	11552 2.3	13428 2.1	15041 2.3	12345 1.5	12876 1.3	20140 0.9
26 Furnishing and Household Equipment and Operation	4286 0.6	628 0.2	1358 0.4	1893 0.5	2498 0.6	2412 0.5	3599 0.6	3901 0.6	3164 0.4	3130 0.3	20094 0.9
27 Medical Care	12123 1.7	7262 2.8	6874 2.0	9202 2.3	9101 2.0	9225 1.9	11527 1.8	10423 1.6	17018 2.0	15002 1.5	25480 1.2
28 Transport and Communication	69411 9.5	4611 1.8	8878 2.6	14371 3.6	10402 2.3	19130 3.8	20678 3.3	21074 3.2	24633 2.9	28281 2.8	536379 24.6
29 Recreation	2092 0.3	81 0.0	438 0.1	476 0.1	1472 0.3	858 0.2	766 0.1	2192 0.3	1896 0.2	1866 0.2	10786 0.5
30 Education	26429 3.6	10530 4.1	10813 3.2	13820 3.5	18385 4.1	18436 3.7	35004 5.5	24652 3.8	38106 4.5	56791 5.6	38035 1.7
31 Personal Care	9422 1.3	4958 1.9	7111 2.1	8496 2.2	6625 1.5	8520 1.7	9842 1.6	7780 1.2	16598 2.0	10700 1.1	13521 0.6
32 Personal Effects	1792 0.2	250 0.1	682 0.2	677 0.2	1546 0.3	906 0.2	1040 0.2	5615 0.9	1935 0.2	1450 0.1	3831 0.2
33 Miscellaneous Items	30768 4.2	5848 2.3	8008 2.3	10462 2.7	11425 2.5	13195 2.6	19115 3.0	20041 3.1	22044 2.6	84189 8.4	113234 5.2

Table A-20

Average Household Monthly Consumption by Per Capita Expenditure Decile by Item, Other Urban

Item	Total		1st Decile		2nd Decile		3rd Decile		4th Decile		5th Decile		6th Decile		7th Decile		8th Decile		9th Decile		10th Decile	
	Expenditure	Value %	Expenditure	Value %	Expenditure	Value %	Expenditure	Value %	Expenditure	Value %	Expenditure	Value %	Expenditure	Value %	Expenditure	Value %	Expenditure	Value %	Expenditure	Value %	Expenditure	Value %
Other Urban																						
Total Consumption	403254	100	129019	100	165740	100	204654	100	232281	100	254941	100	291619	100	327175	100	397487	100	596593	100	1443060	100
Food Consumption	272882	67.7	100214	77.7	125834	75.9	153271	74.9	168218	72.4	182880	71.7	212921	73.0	222268	67.9	268209	67.5	388945	65.2	912308	63.2
Non Food Consumption	130372	32.3	28805	22.3	39906	24.1	51382	25.1	64063	27.6	72061	28.3	78698	27.0	104907	32.1	129278	32.5	207647	34.8	530752	36.8
No																						
1 Cereals	46328	11.5	37321	28.9	38692	23.3	40500	19.8	41525	17.9	40571	15.9	42663	14.6	47255	14.4	45490	11.4	67829	11.4	61247	4.2
2 Fish	45035	11.2	20505	15.9	25132	15.2	35140	17.2	39563	17.0	42187	16.5	45458	15.6	46863	14.3	51196	12.9	61018	10.2	83603	5.8
3 Meat and Poultry	29534	7.3	6617	5.1	9396	5.7	18311	8.9	17784	7.7	20750	8.1	28014	9.6	26582	8.1	33847	8.5	54057	9.1	80273	5.6
4 Eggs	5758	1.4	3109	2.4	3772	2.3	2975	1.5	4079	1.8	5071	2.0	5950	2.0	4732	1.4	5862	1.5	8648	1.4	13423	0.9
5 Dairy Products	3681	0.9	223	0.2	1208	0.7	1219	0.6	1804	0.8	2525	1.0	3632	1.2	2676	0.8	4873	1.2	8724	1.5	9914	0.7
6 Oil and Fats	6016	1.5	3801	2.9	4240	2.6	4276	2.1	4539	2.0	5685	2.2	6459	2.2	5289	1.6	6998	1.8	9449	1.6	9405	0.7
7 Fresh Vegetables	15739	3.9	7122	5.5	9524	5.7	11001	5.4	12647	5.4	14151	5.6	14797	5.1	15244	4.7	16121	4.1	26743	4.5	30023	2.1
8 Tuber	1636	0.4	184	0.1	1160	0.7	891	0.4	552	0.2	1123	0.4	2092	0.7	1873	0.6	2439	0.6	2429	0.4	3631	0.3
9 Pulses and Legumes	2001	0.5	342	0.3	1492	0.9	830	0.4	744	0.3	1908	0.7	2409	0.8	2077	0.6	2399	0.6	3369	0.6	4447	0.3
10 Prepared and Preserved	1588	0.4	825	0.6	1233	0.7	927	0.5	1025	0.4	882	0.3	1618	0.6	1624	0.5	2403	0.6	1897	0.3	3469	0.2
Vegetables																						
11 Fruits	19893	4.9	2349	1.8	5016	3.0	6136	3.0	8407	3.6	9449	3.7	11997	4.1	10366	3.2	22722	5.7	32913	5.5	90196	6.3
12 Other Produce	1922	0.5	277	0.2	957	0.6	829	0.4	850	0.4	1420	0.6	1800	0.6	1629	0.5	3123	0.8	2289	0.4	6095	0.4
13 Sugar, Salt and Spices	12769	3.2	6703	5.2	8938	5.4	9330	4.6	10445	4.5	10728	4.2	12902	4.4	15007	4.6	16426	4.1	17300	2.9	19945	1.4
14 Tea, Coffee, Cocoa	3840	1.0	640	0.5	934	0.6	1521	0.7	1119	0.5	2205	0.9	2900	1.0	2917	0.9	4943	1.2	6036	1.0	15296	1.1

Item	Total	1st Decile		2nd Decile		3rd Decile		4th Decile		5th Decile		6th Decile		7th Decile		8th Decile		9th Decile		10th Decile		
	Expenditure	Value	%	Expenditure	Value	%	Expenditure	Value	%	Expenditure	Value	%	Expenditure	Value	%	Expenditure	Value	%	Expenditure	Value	%	
Other Urban																						
15 Non-alcoholic beverages	2774	0.7	307	0.2	0.0	225	0.1	362	0.2	963	0.4	830	0.3	1804	0.6	3030	0.8	5621	0.9	14700	1.0	
16 Alcoholic beverages	22482	5.6	1310	1.0	1185	0.7	1636	0.8	2401	1.0	2345	0.9	3941	1.4	3189	1.0	7352	1.8	10942	1.8	192877	13.4
17 Tobacco Products	12878	3.2	5897	4.6	6515	3.9	9329	4.6	8779	3.8	8812	3.5	10640	3.6	14928	4.6	12548	3.2	18094	3.0	33469	2.3
18 Other Food Products	3599	0.9	249	0.2	827	0.5	1821	0.9	1936	0.8	1859	0.7	2518	0.9	2825	0.9	4551	1.1	6287	1.1	13195	0.9
19 Food Taken away from Home	28460	7.1	2108	1.6	4588	2.8	5147	2.5	8236	3.5	9714	3.8	7380	2.5	11881	3.6	15076	3.8	32961	5.5	189423	13.1
20 Prepared Meals bought outside and eaten at Home	6948	1.7	326	0.3	1025	0.6	1228	0.6	1420	0.6	531	0.2	4922	1.7	3509	1.1	6811	1.7	12338	2.1	37676	2.6
21 Clothing and Footwear	13802	3.4	3888	3.0	5928	3.6	7189	3.5	8721	3.8	8602	3.4	13166	4.5	11973	3.7	12079	3.0	18259	3.1	48608	3.4
22 House Rent	31873	7.9	5502	4.3	7761	4.7	10455	5.1	9993	4.3	13687	5.4	13085	4.5	24095	7.4	31140	7.8	57966	9.7	146028	10.1
23 Water Charges	5631	1.4	1321	1.0	2162	1.3	2398	1.2	2908	1.3	5302	2.1	3367	1.2	6270	1.9	6933	1.7	10138	1.7	15558	1.1
24 Fuel and Power	6681	1.7	1997	1.5	2885	1.7	4427	2.2	3326	1.4	4056	1.6	7114	2.4	5981	1.8	6806	1.7	13731	2.3	16507	1.1
25 Wood Fuel	8080	2.0	3433	2.7	4764	2.9	6085	3.0	5897	2.5	7643	3.0	6410	2.2	7742	2.4	10728	2.7	10080	1.7	18109	1.3
26 Furnishing and Household Equipment and Operation	3395	0.8	442	0.3	613	0.4	1019	0.5	1460	0.6	1331	0.5	1689	0.6	3058	0.9	2618	0.7	4221	0.7	17678	1.2
27 Medical Care	16821	4.2	3725	2.9	4312	2.6	7061	3.5	10732	4.6	11331	4.4	9802	3.4	17800	5.4	19344	4.9	30817	5.2	53533	3.7
28 Transport and Communication	14814	3.7	713	0.6	1360	0.8	1857	0.9	4103	1.8	2765	1.1	3197	1.1	6503	2.0	7886	2.0	13926	2.3	107010	7.4
29 Recreation	2010	0.5	25	0.0	170	0.1	151	0.1	94	0.0	437	0.2	556	0.2	1127	0.3	686	0.2	4320	0.7	12631	0.9
30 Education	5966	1.5	1017	0.8	2052	1.2	2219	1.1	3992	1.7	4405	1.7	5120	1.8	4864	1.5	7483	1.9	10688	1.8	17888	1.2
31 Personal Care	8576	2.1	3216	2.5	3640	2.2	3094	1.5	5063	2.2	4993	2.0	5587	1.9	6481	2.0	9669	2.4	15784	2.6	28340	2.0
32 Personal Effects	2117	0.5	158	0.1	241	0.1	285	0.1	614	0.3	583	0.2	858	0.3	1310	0.4	1231	0.3	2705	0.5	13323	0.9
33 Miscellaneous Items	10605	2.6	3368	2.6	4019	2.4	5143	2.5	7160	3.1	6927	2.7	8745	3.0	7703	2.4	12676	3.2	15013	2.5	35540	2.5

Table A-20

Average Household Monthly Consumption by Per Capita Expenditure Decile by Item, Rural

Item	Total		1st Decile		2nd Decile		3rd Decile		4th Decile		5th Decile		6th Decile		7th Decile		8th Decile		9th Decile		10th Decile	
	Expenditure	Value %	Expenditure	Value %	Expenditure	Value %	Expenditure	Value %	Expenditure	Value %	Expenditure	Value %	Expenditure	Value %	Expenditure	Value %	Expenditure	Value %	Expenditure	Value %	Expenditure	Value %
Rural																						
Total Consumption	220037	100	102583	100	135415	100	149017	100	166346	100	174430	100	196245	100	219858	100	249830	100	297572	100	509159	100
Food Consumption	156803	71.3	81481	79.4	104622	77.3	113354	76.1	124600	74.9	127543	73.1	141432	72.1	155930	70.9	177321	71.0	203974	68.5	337840	66.4
Non Food Consumption	63234	28.7	21101	20.6	30793	22.7	35663	23.9	41746	25.1	46886	26.9	54813	27.9	63929	29.1	72510	29.0	93597	31.5	171319	33.6
No																						
1 Cereals	43746	19.9	36549	35.6	40303	29.8	40722	27.3	40591	24.4	40672	23.3	39732	20.2	40117	18.2	42438	17.0	44221	14.9	72121	14.2
2 Fish	30444	13.8	14829	14.5	20764	15.3	23339	15.7	26026	15.6	26364	15.1	30284	15.4	31991	14.6	35745	14.3	38751	13.0	56362	11.1
3 Meat and Poultry	14095	6.4	4479	4.4	7351	5.4	7655	5.1	10518	6.3	10818	6.2	13264	6.8	15454	7.0	17295	6.9	23381	7.9	30743	6.0
4 Eggs	3451	1.6	1541	1.5	2229	1.6	2537	1.7	2392	1.4	2570	1.5	3474	1.8	3712	1.7	4295	1.7	5184	1.7	6574	1.3
5 Dairy Products	1799	0.8	349	0.3	425	0.3	710	0.5	880	0.5	490	0.3	1495	0.8	2000	0.9	2261	0.9	3116	1.0	6272	1.2
6 Oil and Fats	4189	1.9	2367	2.3	2910	2.1	3208	2.2	3336	2.0	3640	2.1	3843	2.0	4596	2.1	5130	2.1	5710	1.9	7145	1.4
7 Fresh Vegetables	10028	4.6	5463	5.3	8353	6.2	8381	5.6	8863	5.3	8946	5.1	9638	4.9	11368	5.2	11798	4.7	11953	4.0	15524	3.0
8 Tuber	1125	0.5	304	0.3	291	0.2	513	0.3	496	0.3	595	0.3	911	0.5	1057	0.5	1774	0.7	1927	0.6	3381	0.7
9 Pulses and Legumes	1167	0.5	240	0.2	398	0.3	515	0.3	862	0.5	764	0.4	818	0.4	1324	0.6	1783	0.7	2855	1.0	2112	0.4
10 Prepared and Preserved Vegetables	1293	0.6	556	0.5	654	0.5	809	0.5	1151	0.7	958	0.5	1293	0.7	1528	0.7	1921	0.8	1735	0.6	2326	0.5
11 Fruits	6882	3.1	1293	1.3	2302	1.7	3498	2.3	3848	2.3	3763	2.2	5198	2.6	6514	3.0	8050	3.2	11795	4.0	22568	4.4
12 Other Produce	1851	0.8	372	0.4	459	0.3	762	0.5	1028	0.6	1174	0.7	1492	0.8	1492	0.7	3083	1.2	2527	0.8	6120	1.2
13 Sugar, Salt and Spices	10257	4.7	5218	5.1	6946	5.1	7062	4.7	8804	5.3	8686	5.0	8779	4.5	10473	4.8	12442	5.0	14301	4.8	19866	3.9
14 Tea, Coffee, Cocoa	1238	0.6	257	0.3	401	0.3	621	0.4	643	0.4	669	0.4	1130	0.6	1364	0.6	1766	0.7	2116	0.7	3417	0.7

Item	Total		1st Decile		2nd Decile		3rd Decile		4th Decile		5th Decile		6th Decile		7th Decile		8th Decile		9th Decile		10th Decile	
	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%
Rural																						
15 Non-alcoholic beverages	1188	0.5	135	0.1	106	0.1	161	0.1	247	0.1	271	0.2	299	0.2	822	0.4	1215	0.5	1629	0.5	6993	1.4
16 Alcoholic beverages	4209	1.9	1481	1.4	1970	1.5	2306	1.5	2414	1.5	2599	1.5	2986	1.5	2905	1.3	3590	1.4	4628	1.6	17215	3.4
17 Tobacco Products	8935	4.1	4710	4.6	5536	4.1	6472	4.3	7351	4.4	7834	4.5	8572	4.4	9342	4.2	10035	4.0	10629	3.6	18874	3.7
18 Other Food Products	1517	0.7	195	0.2	317	0.2	562	0.4	600	0.4	732	0.4	1636	0.8	1568	0.7	1985	0.8	2459	0.8	5113	1.0
19 Food Taken away from Home	6126	2.8	868	0.8	1903	1.4	2706	1.8	3351	2.0	4427	2.5	4564	2.3	5707	2.6	6054	2.4	9405	3.2	22270	4.4
20 Prepared Meals bought outside and eaten at Home	3264	1.5	277	0.3	1003	0.7	818	0.5	1198	0.7	1572	0.9	2025	1.0	2596	1.2	4659	1.9	5652	1.9	12844	2.5
21 Clothing and Footwear	8547	3.9	4425	4.3	5960	4.4	6604	4.4	6988	4.2	7343	4.2	8306	4.2	9963	4.6	10142	4.1	11548	3.9	14198	2.8
22 House Rent	9755	4.4	2194	2.1	3161	2.3	4465	3.0	5497	3.3	5865	3.4	7692	3.9	8208	3.7	11979	4.8	16670	5.6	31825	6.3
23 Water Charges	2583	1.2	603	0.6	1069	0.8	1387	0.9	1984	1.2	2223	1.3	2863	1.5	3673	1.7	3208	1.3	4288	1.4	4535	0.9
24 Fuel and Power	2645	1.2	1187	1.2	1485	1.1	1893	1.3	2061	1.2	2159	1.2	2324	1.2	2992	1.4	2815	1.1	2769	0.9	6764	1.3
25 Wood Fuel	5699	2.6	2559	2.5	3814	2.8	4631	3.1	5175	3.1	5473	3.1	5518	2.8	6105	2.8	6978	2.8	8097	2.7	8641	1.7
26 Furnishing and Household Equipment and Operation	1599	0.7	337	0.3	735	0.5	783	0.5	1072	0.6	1151	0.7	1325	0.7	2080	0.9	1850	0.7	2649	0.9	4005	0.8
27 Medical Care	11059	5.0	2398	2.3	4424	3.3	4702	3.2	5942	3.6	7330	4.2	10075	5.1	10083	4.6	11996	4.8	17425	5.9	36220	7.1
28 Transport and Communication	5652	2.6	679	0.7	948	0.7	1547	1.0	1758	1.1	3597	2.1	2952	1.5	4846	2.2	6512	2.6	8235	2.8	25440	5.0
29 Recreation	546	0.2	160	0.2	217	0.2	191	0.1	287	0.2	306	0.2	356	0.2	561	0.3	820	0.3	951	0.3	1609	0.3
30 Education	1818	0.8	928	0.9	1302	1.0	1181	0.8	1455	0.9	1422	0.8	1765	0.9	2060	0.9	1977	0.8	2415	0.8	3681	0.7
31 Personal Care	3668	1.7	1748	1.7	2234	1.6	2354	1.6	3004	1.8	3016	1.7	3498	1.8	4131	1.9	4271	1.7	5153	1.7	7276	1.4
32 Personal Effects	928	0.4	25	0.0	187	0.1	148	0.1	588	0.4	599	0.3	777	0.4	889	0.4	1149	0.5	2036	0.7	2881	0.6
33 Miscellaneous Items	8734	4.0	3859	3.8	5257	3.9	5778	3.9	5935	3.6	6403	3.7	7362	3.8	8336	3.8	8811	3.5	11361	3.8	24244	4.8

Table A-21
Livestock Owned by Households

Item / Stratum	Number of livestock in 000	Average No. of animals per households	Percentage of households having type of livestock
Cambodia	14,484	10.1	76.1
Pigs	1,766	1.9	48.5
Buffalo	484	2.3	10.9
Cattle	2,290	2.7	45.3
Poultry	9,837	8.8	59.4
Other	106	2.4	2.3
Phnom Penh	175	6.8	14.4
Pigs	15	2.1	4.2
Buffalo	1	2.0	0.3
Cattle	21	3.1	3.8
Poultry	134	7.1	10.6
Other	3	2.0	0.9
Other Urban	906	9.0	52.6
Pigs	103	2.0	26.6
Buffalo	41	2.6	8.2
Cattle	106	2.8	20.0
Poultry	648	8.4	40.0
Other	9	3.9	1.2
Rural	13,403	10.2	86.4
Pigs	1,649	1.9	56.5
Buffalo	443	2.3	12.5
Cattle	2,163	2.7	53.3
Poultry	9,054	8.8	67.6
Other	95	2.3	2.7

Table A-22
Distance to Amenities and Services

Amenity/Service	Total %	Less than 1Km.	1-4 Km	5Km. Or more
Phnom Penh				
Motorable road	100	92	7	1
Food Shop/ Restaurant	100	65	32	3
Bank or Loan Credit Unit	100	17	69	14
Agriculture Extension worker	100	3	70	27
Permanent market	100	26	67	7
Shop Manure and Agro-chemicals	100	10	75	15
District Town	100	3	75	22
Province Town	100	3	65	32
Other Urban				
Motorable road	100	84	14	2
Food Shop/ Restaurant	100	47	39	14
Bank or Loan Credit Unit	100	14	59	27
Agriculture Extension worker	100	9	61	30
Permanent market	100	26	56	18
Shop Manure and Agro-chemicals	100	19	60	21
District Town	100	11	64	25
Province Town	100	10	64	26
Rural				
Motorable road	100	73	18	9
Food Shop/ Restaurant	100	14	41	45
Bank or Loan Credit Unit	100	11	33	56
Agriculture Extension worker	100	6	35	59
Permanent market	100	9	45	46
Shop Manure and Agro-chemicals	100	8	39	53
District Town	100	1	20	79
Province Town	100	-	6	94

Table A-23

Percentage Distribution of Villages by Major Problems Relating to Primary, Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary Education as Stated by Village Leaders

Primary Schools	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
1. No school	49	22	28
2. Too Far	6	2	5
3. Poor school building	5	11	20
4. Living Standard of teachers is low	15	16	9
5. School budget constraint	13	17	12
6. Not enough places	6	18	13
7. Not enough supplies	3	4	4
8. Poor quality of teachers	1	-	-
9. Not enough teachers	-	1	2
10. Class not held regularly	1	-	2
11. Other / No Response	1	9	5
Total	100	100	100
Lower Secondary schools			
1. No school	66	31	38
2. Too Far	5	17	21
3. Poor school building	3	1	2
4. Living Standard of teachers is low	11	14	5
5. School budget constraint	10	16	15
6. Not enough places	1	3	2
7. Not enough supplies	2	2	2
8. Poor quality of teachers	-	-	-
9. Not enough teachers	-	-	-
10. Class not held regularly	-	-	-
11. Other / No Response	2	16	15
Total	100	100	100
Upper Secondary schools			
1. No school	63	22	35
2. Too Far	8	13	25
3. Poor school building	3	2	1
4. Living Standard of teachers is low	8	10	1
5. School budget constraint	4	11	9
6. Not enough places	-	4	1
7. Not enough supplies	1	1	1
8. Poor quality of teachers	-	-	-
9. Not enough teachers	-	2	1
10. Class not held regularly	7	7	8
11. Other / No Response	6	28	2
Total	100	100	100

Table A-24
Major Problems Relating to Primary Schools
Listed by Village Leaders

	1 st Most Important	2 nd Most Important	3 rd Most Important
Phnom Penh			
1. No school	49	2	3
2. Too Far	6	16	-
3. Poor school building	5	3	2
4. Living Standard of teachers is low	15	13	18
5. School budget constraint	13	42	23
6. Not enough places	6	5	5
7. Not enough supplies	3	11	22
8. Poor quality of teachers	1	1	1
9. Not enough teachers	-	-	-
10. Class not held regularly	1	1	7
11. Other / No Response	1	6	19
Total	100	100	100
Other Urban			
1. No school	22	3	-
2. Too Far	2	12	2
3. Poor school building	11	8	1
4. Living Standard of teachers is low	16	17	7
5. School budget constraint	17	21	12
6. Not enough places	18	8	16
7. Not enough supplies	4	12	19
8. Poor quality of teachers	-	2	1
9. Not enough teachers	1	1	9
10. Class not held regularly	-	4	6
11. Other / No Response	9	12	27
Total	100	100	100
Rural			
1. No school	28	2	2
2. Too Far	5	13	3
3. Poor school building	20	8	4
4. Living Standard of teachers is low	9	13	12
5. School budget constraint	12	15	17
6. Not enough places	13	21	13
7. Not enough supplies	4	9	16
8. Poor quality of teachers	-	1	3
9. Not enough teachers	2	6	8
10. Class not held regularly	2	3	6
11. Other / No Response	5	9	16
Total	100	100	100

Table A-25
Major Problems Relating to Lower Secondary Schools
Listed by Village Leaders

	1 st Most Important	2 nd Most Important	3 rd Most Important
Phnom Penh			
1. No school	66	3	2
2. Too Far	5	31	5
3. Poor school building	3	2	-
4. Living Standard of teachers is low	10	9	17
5. School budget constraint	10	38	28
6. Not enough places	1	2	4
7. Not enough supplies	2	8	21
8. Poor quality of teachers	-	1	1
9. Not enough teachers	-	-	-
10. Class not held regularly	-	-	5
11. Other / No Response	3	6	17
Total	100	100	100
Other Urban			
1. No school	31	2	1
2. Too Far	17	24	4
3. Poor school building	1	1	1
4. Living Standard of teachers is low	14	9	8
5. School budget constraint	16	30	15
6. Not enough places	3	5	3
7. Not enough supplies	2	9	28
8. Poor quality of teachers	-	-	1
9. Not enough teachers	-	1	2
10. Class not held regularly	-	1	5
11. Other / No Response	16	18	32
Total	100	100	100
Rural			
1. No school	38	2	3
2. Too Far	21	30	3
3. Poor school building	2	2	-
4. Living Standard of teachers is low	5	9	10
5. School budget constraint	15	20	24
6. Not enough places	2	6	4
7. Not enough supplies	2	11	20
8. Poor quality of teachers	1	-	2
9. Not enough teachers	1	2	2
10. class not held regularly	1	1	8
11. Other / No Response	12	17	24
Total	100	100	100

Table A-26
Major Problems Relating to Upper Secondary Schools
Listed by Village Leaders

	1 st Most Important	2 nd Most Important	3 rd Most Important
Phnom Penh			
1. No school	63	3	2
2. Too Far	8	32	4
3. Poor school building	3	-	-
4. Living Standard of teachers is low	8	7	12
5. School budget constraint	4	36	26
6. Not enough places	-	1	7
7. Not enough supplies	1	3	10
8. Poor quality of teachers	-	1	1
9. Not enough teachers	-	2	12
10. Class not held regularly	7	8	13
11. Other / No response	6	7	13
Total	100	100	100
Other Urban			
1. No school	22	1	1
2. Too Far	13	23	2
3. Poor school building	2	1	1
4. Living Standard of teachers is low	10	8	5
5. School budget constraint	11	22	11
6. Not enough places	4	1	1
7. Not enough supplies	1	7	21
8. Poor quality of teachers	-	-	2
9. Not enough teachers	2	2	10
10. Class not held regularly	7	6	9
11. Other / No Response	28	29	37
Total	100	100	100
Rural			
1. No school	35	4	1
2. Too Far	25	36	6
3. Poor school building	1	1	1
4. Living Standard of teachers is low	1	2	6
5. School budget constraint	9	24	19
6. Not enough places	1	1	1
7. Not enough supplies	1	4	10
8. Poor quality of teachers	-	1	-
9. Not enough teachers	1	3	12
10. Class not held regularly	8	6	21
11. Other / No Response	18	18	23
Total	100	100	100

Table A-27
Average Price of Food Items by Stratum in 1997

No	Item	Description (Mark, Quality, Name, etc.)	Unit	(In Riels)					
				Phnom Penh Median Mean		Other Urban Median Mean		Rural Median Mean	
1	Ordinary paddy	Quality No.1, NeangMenh	Kg	500	585	323	401	350	379
2	Rice	Quality No.1, white, 3 mm long, NeangMenh	Kg	991	970	725	747	600	636
3	Broken rice	Quality No.2	Kg	800	738	600	598	500	500
4	Whole grain maize	Good quality, Red	Kg	533	616	654	625	400	489
5	Rice cakes medium	Ansom Pork cake, medium	1 cake	800	783	500	518	400	429
6	Fermented rice noodles	Coil, Khmer	100g	70	91	60	62	60	71
7	White rice /clear noodles	Fibre type	100g	150	182	140	141	120	126
8	Num Pang	30 cm long	Loaf	300	333	300	310	300	318
9	Pork without fat	Pure meat	Kg	7791	7395	6900	6402	6000	5686
10	Fresh Beef	Quality No.1	Kg	6800	6607	6000	6008	6000	5634
11	Fresh Chicken	Quality No.1, dressed	Kg	5833	5447	5000	4898	4500	4618
12	Fresh Duck	Quality No. 1, dressed	Kg	4300	4143	4000	3797	3500	3699
13	Sea fish small	Platou, 5-7 fish = 1kg.	Kg	3250	3488	2216	2487	2500	2825
14	Fresh water Mud fish	Large, 1 fish = 1 kg.	Kg	4100	4337	4066	4168	3500	3700
15	Chicken egg	Fresh	Piece	200	215	275	257	200	225
16	Duck egg	Fresh	Piece	300	269	266	266	255	256
17	Peanuts	Raw seed, good quality	Kg	2433	2358	2100	2167	2233	2315
18	Mung bean	Good quality	Kg	2100	2065	2000	1936	2000	1860
19	Soy bean	Good quality	Kg	1483	1519	2166	2097	1200	1347
20	Mung bean sprout	Short, fresh	100g	90	91	100	205	100	106
21	Trakun	Good quality, medium size	Bundle	200	156	100	118	100	109
22	Potatoes	Medium size	Kg	2000	1977	2500	2611	2166	1991
23	Sweet potatoes	Red, Medium size	Kg	500	562	500	550	400	405
24	Onions	White, medium size	Kg	1850	1877	1950	2037	1600	1805
25	Banana	Ripe, Namva, medium size	Kg	641	681	625	625	500	526
26	Papaya	Ripe, medium .1kg	1 unit	1258	1249	1000	1075	500	632
27	Salt	Powder, white	Kg	600	595	600	589	500	553
28	Fish sauce	Quality No.1	Litre	1300	1449	1000	1214	1000	1084
29	Glutamate/MGS	Spoon brand, Thai	Kg	5500	4805	5500	5626	5400	4584
30	Sugar (Refined)	White, Quality No1 Thai	Kg	1558	1604	1500	1499	1600	1639
31	Sweetened condensed milk	Lotus brand, 375 ml	Tin / Can	1500	1508	1500	1493	1500	1505
32	Alcohol	Royal Whisky, 750ml	Bottle	3333	3262	3125	2920	2500	2596
33	Rice wine	Good quality	Litre	1200	1545	3000	1377	1000	1134
34	Beer bottle	Angkor brand, 750ml	Bottle	3200	3231	3500	3330	3166	3166
35	Cigarettes	Local, Ara brand	Pkt.20	600	614	600	665	600	655
36	Pipe tobacco	Strong Fibrous	100 g	505	592	600	1107	600	590

Table A-28
Average Price of Non Food Items by Stratum in 1997

(In Riels)

No.	Item	Description (Mark, Quality, Name, etc.)	Unit	Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
				Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
1	Kerosene		Litre	966	977	1000	1062	1000	1043
2	Gasoline		Litre	1300	1336	1300	1318	1300	1314
3	Detergent	Viso fab, Vietnam	Kg	1300	1611	2000	1862	1500	1594
4	Bath soap	Lux, big, Thai	1 cake	1000	968	1000	1153	1000	1001
5	Tooth paste	Klaichet, small, Thai	Tube	1000	1066	1000	1096	1000	1176
6	Cotton netting	Quality No.1 0.8x1m, Vietnam	Meter	600	748	1000	1069	800	1064
7	Ready-made mosquito nets	Nylon, 2mx1.5m, Thai	Piece	12825	13415	15000	14057	14000	14376
8	Cotton cloth	Good quality, White, 1.2mx1m, Cam.	meter	1500	1691	2000	2033	1600	1887
9	Synthetic cloth	Tetron, White, 1.2m x 1m, Japan	meter	3333	3419	3000	3102	3000	3284
10	Shirts (ready-made)	Long, GQ, Size (M-L), Thai.	Piece	20000	20154	20000	19274	20000	20097
11	Trousers (ready-made)	GQ, Size(27-33), Thai	piece	27000	27256	20000	21601	20000	22120
12	Skirt (ready-made)	Long, Large, Thai	piece	27000	25039	20000	19930	20833	21310
13	Sleeping mat	Red -Kok, 1.2x1.8m, Cam.	Piece	7000	8071	6750	8114	9000	9213
14	Sandals (plastic)	Quality No.1, Medium size	pair	3500	3794	3500	4252	3566	4132
15	Rain coat	Medium size, VietNam	piece	3500	3739	3500	3829	3500	3766
16	Light bulb	60 W, 220V, Thai	piece	1000	1272	1300	1547	1800	1931
17	Porcelain rice bowl	Dia. 15-20 cm, Chinese	piece	3416	3433	2000	2316	1583	2096
18	Aluminium saucepan	Medium size, Cam.	Piece	6000	7799	6000	6420	7916	7936
19	Plastic basin	Medium Size, Cam.	Piece	4375	4908	4000	5522	4125	4649
20	Thermos flask	Deer brand, medium size, china	Piece	13500	12541	11166	12278	12000	13476
21	Cement	Elephant, P600, Thai	kg	6000	5926	10800	8458	13200	8563
22	Iron rod	1 cm diameter, Vietnam	kg	1039	1175	1200	2476	1250	1331
23	Bicycle inner tube	Medium size, Cam.	piece	2766	2567	2500	2419	2500	2506
24	Bicycle tyre	Horse, Size 650, Cam	piece	6000	5810	4500	5189	5000	5342
25	Paper for pupils	20 sheets with lines	sheaf	333	357	300	285	350	385
26	Notebooks	100 ruled pages	piece	558	595	600	578	500	656
27	Textbooks	for class one, 100 pages	1 copy	1800	1766	1900	1843	2000	1973
28	Radio receiver	Ultra, 2 brand (AM, FM) China, 2 batteries AA	set	13500	16604	16166	16709	15000	17073
29	Radio cassette player	SONY, 1 cassette, 60 w, Singapore	set	70000	56966	70000	58500	70000	57628

Table A-29
Average Price of Medicine by Stratum in 1997

No	Item	Description (Mark, Quality, Name, etc.)	Unit	Phnom Penh		Other Urban		(In Riels) Rural	
				Median	Mean	Median Mean		Median	Mean
1	Tetracycline		Pill	175	199	100	151	100	226
2	Ampicillin	250 mg., Russia	Pill	150	242	250	277	200	357
3	Penicillin	Thai	Vial	300	399	500	517	375	520
4	Aspirin	Korean	Pill	100	168	100	182	100	134
5	Vitamin C	Orange colour, 500m, Australia	Pill	10000	10441	10000	9641	10000	11065
6	Rifampicin	Korean	Pill	300	345	400	355	260	223
7	Clotrimazol	Korean	Pill	200	357	300	230	150	159
8	Paracetamol	Korean	Pill	100	241	100	112	100	167
9	ORS	Thai	Packet	300	457	250	258	200	521
10	Multi-Vitamin	Thai	Pill	100	108	100	96	100	226

Table A-30
Median and Average Wages for Male, Female and Child Labour by Stratum

	Ploughing		Paddy Planting		Caring for Crops		Harvesting		Unskilled Construction Labor	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Phnom Penh										
Men	7838	7000	4432	4000	3923	3000	5400	5000	6329	6000
Women	4357	4000	4129	4000	3469	3000	4600	4000	5185	5000
Children	4333	3000	3850	4000	2667	3000	3731	3000	4596	5000
Other Urban										
Men	6809	6000	3709	3500	3433	3000	3635	3500	5108	5000
Women	6613	5000	3581	3000	3344	3000	3500	3000	4500	4000
Children	6368	5000	3549	3000	3463	3500	3379	3500	4815	5000
Rural										
Men	5638	5000	3198	3000	3160	3000	3455	3000	4725	5000
Women	4144	4000	3035	3000	3000	3000	3194	3000	4156	4000
Children	4809	5000	2758	3000	2709	3000	2870	3000	3750	4000

Table A-31
Percentage of Households Fetching Water During Wet Season

Distance to fetch water	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Less than 0.25 Kms	60.2	51	79.5	58.6
0.25 - 0.99 Kms	23.1	27.9	12.2	24
1.00 - 1.99 Kms	3.9	16.5	2.3	3.7
2.00 - 2.99 Kms	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.9
3.00 - 3.99 Kms	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.6
4.00 - 4.99 Kms	0.1	-	-	0.1
5 Kms & Above	0.8	-	1.2	0.7
Not Stated	10.4	1.8	2.9	11.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of Households Fetching Water (in 000)	1,252	25	107	1,120
Total Number of Households (in 000) Truncated	1890	179	192	1519

Table A-32
Percentage of Households Fetching Water During dry Season

Distance to Fetch Water	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Less than 0.25kms	58.8	56.5	76.9	57.1
0.25 - 0.99	24.3	24.8	13.6	25.3
1.00 - 1.99	6.6	13.5	3.2	6.7
2.00 - 2.99	1.6	2.4	1.3	1.6
3.00 - 3.99	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.8
4.00 - 4.99	0.2	-	-	0.2
5.00 and More	0.7	-	1.5	0.6
Not stated	7.1	2.0	2.2	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households Fetching water During Dry Seasons (in 000)	1,507	34	130	1,343
Total Number of Households (in 000) Truncated	1890	179	192	1519

SURVEY PERSONNEL NIS STAFF

I. NIS Core Group Staff (8 Persons)

Mr. Hou Taing Eng
Mr. San Sy Than
Mr. Khieu Sary
Mr. Heang Kanol

Ms. Hang Lina

Ms. Tong Chay Rine

Mr. Saint Lundy
Mr. Kang Siphanara

Director of NIS
Vice Director of NIS
Director of Department
Deputy Director of
Department
Deputy Director of
Department
Deputy Director of
Department
Vice Bureau Chief
Bureau Chief

II. Field Workers

1. NIS Staff (65 Persons)

Mr. Sarin Prasith
Mr. Phok Sophea
Mr. Lach Chhoeum
Mr. Chhoy Sokha
Mr. Mak Huch
Mr. Reun Sothea
Ms. Chun Phally
Mr. Khin Bunna
Ms. Sok Chanthet
Mr. Bun Tha
Mr. Sok Kosal
Mr. Yi Sophal
Mr. Hem Rak Sa
Mr. Yi Sophany
Mr. Lay Sophat
Ms. Ty Chan Kanha
Ms. Khieu Madary
Ms. San Sokhamal
Mr. Sum Vansan
Mr. Savang Savannarith
Mr. Hun Chan Diner
Mr. Men Sam On
Ms. Chhin Phearum
Mr. Em Sam Nga
Mr. Sim Ly
Mr. Tuy Nareth

Mr. Sim Sam Ath
Mr. Nguon Vanna
Mr. Seung Kear
Mr. Tan Kantol
Mr. Preab Yorn
Mr. Chey Nath
Mr. Hor Sarin
Mr. Khem Khy
Mrs. Thio Sam Chin
Mr. Vann Khan
Mr. Tun Eau
Mr. Yip Thavrin
Ms. Pol Sophea
Mr. Seung Heng
Ms. Chuon Serey Rath
Mr. Mao Saron
Ms. Kong Srey Ny
Ms. Nuth Srey Touch
Mr. Khuon Sithana
Mr. Louk Sam Phis
Mr. Yuos Samrith
Mr. Khin Song
MRs. Ouk Samasathy
Mr. Vong Sina
Mr. Tea Vanna
Mr. Nuth Sok Saoroeun

Mr. Lenh Heang
Mr. Lmot Samkol
Mr. Yim Sothea
Mr. Lay Chhan
Mr. Chan Sarim
Mr. Mech Kanthul
Mr. Uch Soeurn

Mr. Hy Kimkry
Mr. Sou Kim Prithy
Mr. Nim Sao Mony
Mr. Vann Men
Mr. Oeur Sophal
Mr. Lean Eang

2. Ministry of Planning Staff (67 Persons)

Mr. Phan Nang
Mr. Chen Sao
Mr. Mam Chhor Vireak
Mr. Samreth Leakhena
Mr. Mr. Cheng Ratha
Mr. Tith Sovann
Mr. Kim Chantharith
Mr. Mam Borath
Mr. Kem Vibol
Mr. Mean Thavreak
Mr. Loun Savuth
Mr. Ying Chim
Mr. Kruoch Say
Mr. Lay Pharin
Mr. Keo Ouly
Ms. Ang Kanika
Ms. Seoung Sorsocheatta
Mr. Neth Saroeun
Mr. Lay Sarith
Mr. Sith Chea Ay
Mr. Sim Lay
Mr. Ly Sam Aun
Ms. Soth Sithon
Ms. Hun Phany
Ms. Nhem Srey
Ms. Hor Meakear
Ms. Um Phary
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Mr. Kheng Sam Bath
Mr. Chap Polvath
Mr. Pal Muon
Mr. Sum Serey Vuth

Mr. Suon Chuon
Mr. Eang Ritheany
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Mr. Yem Sophearum
Mr. Sem Veasna
Mr. Ith Chhonly
Mr. Leang Visal
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Mr. Ly Soley
Mr. Sum Neang
Mr. Lim Vutha
Mr. Hum Pisal
Mr. Thvi Tevin
Mr. Min thy
Mr. Long Sareth
Ms. Mao Sophon
Ms. Sar Putheany
Mr. Chin Ouch
Ms. Long Forsavy
Mr. Han Danin
Mr. Sar Phuong
Mr. Keo Mony Angkea
Mr. Ly Vuthy
Mr. Po Mao
Mr. Duch Chanroeun
Mr. Chuon Nearin

3. Provincial Staff (79 Persons)

Mr. Som Sokhann
Ms. Throeung Sothy
Mr. Sek Samon
Mr. Chan Leng

Mr. Yim Rath
Mr. San Sophat
Mr. Tith Sarath
Ms. Lam Roskunthea

Mr. Mak Phearum
 Mr. Heng Vibol
 Mr. Mak Kim San
 Mr. Im Thearith
 Mr. Chhuon Navy
 Mr. Mey Sophon
 Mr. Phall Bon
 Mr. Svay Sam Nang
 Mr. Neang Saroeun
 Mr. Sam Lors
 Mr. Som Sam Ol
 Mr. Sok Teang
 Mr. Um Ry
 Mr. Choeurng Sarath
 Mr. Mr. Sek Yorn
 Ms. Say Phally
 Mr. Sem Saroeun
 Mr. Muong Sopheap
 Mr. Hou Nhim
 Mr. Puong Nakry
 Mr. Mr. Ma Saroeun
 Mr. In Vannorin
 Mr. Mr. Yim Kosal
 Mr. In Kim Sear
 Mr. Men Rith
 Mr. Sin Sam Nang
 Mr. Tun Sovanny
 Mr. Kong Savatha
 Mr. Mam Sothy
 Mr. Ou Chheng Loch
 Mr. Ou Sinay
 Mr. Eng Nareth
 Mr. Mao Chorn
 Mr. Gnek On
 Mr. Sy Ve
 Mr. Yim Oeun

Mr. Mao Vantheoun
 Mr. Nop Phinly
 Mr. Soeun Vithya
 Mr. Kim Chan Dina
 Mr. Long Sary
 Mr. Han Sam Ath
 Mr. So Sary
 Mr. Chhim Sam Ath
 Mr. Em Vichet
 Mr. Chorn Saphon
 Mr. Ka Den
 Mr. Kong Meng
 Mr. Chum Oeum
 Mr. Heng Sovann
 Mr. Mean Samuon
 Ms. Som Sariem
 Mr. Lay Borith
 Mr. Nob Chan Than
 Mr. Pov Setha
 Mr. Iv Kosal
 Mr. Mr. Hee Sross
 Mr. Chuon Chamroeun
 Mr. So Kim Tan
 Mr. Kim Phalla
 Mr. Phauk Chan Setha
 Mr. Thong Sam Ath
 Mr. Kong Vansotha
 Mr. Sar Saroeun
 Mr. Tun Chantha
 Mr. Tep Tha
 Mr. Khim Sophearon
 Mr. Prak Tith
 Mr. Chheang Chhay
 Mr. Len Dara
 Mr. Tes Phuoth

4. Manual Processors (39 Persons)

a. Manual Processing Supervisors (4 Persons)

Mr. Khieu Sary
 Ms. Tong Chhay Rine

Mr. Heang Kanol
 Mrs. Hang Lina

b. Manual Processors (35 Persons)

Mrs. Ouk Samasathy
 Ms. Chhin Phearum
 Mr. Chhe Bo
 Ms. Tho Sam Chine
 Mr. Yuos Samrith

Mrs. Um Phary
 Ms. Hor Meakear
 Mr. Nuth Sok Saoreoun
 Mr. Men Sam Onn
 Mr. Louk Sam Phis

Mr. Tea Vanna
Mr. Oeur Sophal
Mr. Khin Bunna
Mr. Reun Sothea
Mrs. Long Forsevy
Ms. Nhem Srey
Mr. Khin Song
Mr. Tuy Nareth
Mr. Em Samnga
Mr. Chan Sarim
Ms. San Sokhamal
Mr. Chheang Vantha
Mr. Lenh Heang

Mr. Yip Thavarin
Mr. Ouch Soeurn
Mr. Khuon Sithana
Mr. Him Kim Kry
Ms. Sar Putheavy
Mr. Vann Khan
Ms. Hun Phany
Mr. Lay Chhan
Mr. Chey Nath
Mr. Vong Sina
Mr. Lay Sophat
Mr. Mak Huch

5. Data Processors (33 Persons)

a. Data Processing Supervisors (3 Persons)

Mr. Saint Lundy
Mr. Ker Bopha

Mr. Kang Siphana

b. Data Processors (30 Persons)

Mr. Sim Ly
Mr. Lean Eang
Mr. Sok Kosal
Mrs. Uon Len
Mr. Hok Narin
Mr. Bun Tha
Mr. Meng Kim Hor
Mr. Sin Serey Vuth
Ms. Chuon Serey Roth
Mrs. Nuth Srey Touch
Mr. Mech Kanthul
Ms. Sok Chanthet
Mr. Sum Vansan
Ms. Kong Srey Ny
Mr. Tun Eau

Mr. Sou Kim Prithy
Mr. Yim Sothea
Mr. Chhuon Sothy
Ms. Khieu Madary
Mr. Sok Borith
Ms. Ty Vuthy
Mr. Oum Det
Mr. Nim Sao Mony
Mr. Mao Saron
Mrs. Ty Chankanha
Mr. Lim Penh
Ms. Chun Phally
Mr. Khem Khy
Ms. Pol Sophea
Mr. Tan Kantol

SURVEY PERSONNEL PROJECT STAFF

Mr. R. B. M. Korale	Senior Statistics Adviser
Prof. Nikhilesh Bhattacharya	Social Statistics Consultant
Prof. Anil Deolalikar	Questionnaire Consultant
Mr. Jerrold Huguet	Social Statistics Consultant
Mr. Kwok Kwan Kit	Sampling Consultant
Mr. D. Amarasinghe	Field Operation Specialist
Mr. S. A. S. Bandulasena	Computer Programming Specialist
Mr. D. C. A. Gunawardena	Survey Data Analysis Specialist
Mr. Tan Sam Bon	Computer Programming Specialist
Mr. Uttam N. Malla	Social Statistics Specialist
Mr. E. A. G. S. Perera	Computer Programming Specialist
Mr. Nhem Sam Ol	Administrative Assistant
Mr. Em Pon Nara	Project Driver