

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

NATION – RELIGION – KING

Report on the

Cambodia Socio-Economic

Survey 1999

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

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FOREWORD

I have the pleasure to provide the foreword to the Survey Report of the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 1999. CSES 1999 is the second multi-objective fully integrated household survey conducted in Cambodia. The survey was designed to collect information to measure living standards, analyze poverty and also meet the data needs of government and non-government data users. In addition to collecting village level information on village economy and infrastructure, household level information on demographic, economic and social aspects of the population, CSES 1999 has focussed on income and employment which topics have not been investigated in depth in any surveys conducted earlier in Cambodia.

The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning, conducted the CSES 1999, which was sponsored by UNDP and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) through the Capacity Development for Socio-Economic Surveys and Planning Project CMB/96/019 with the World Bank as the project executing agency. The report, which is based on both rounds of the survey, presents the survey results including statistical tables both of general and special interest to a wide variety of users.

The survey was planned and designed by the staff of NIS with technical assistance provided by the staff of the Project. CSES has filled data gaps in several subjects and topics, which will continue to meet the data needs of many users. The successful completion of CSES 1999 has provided good hands on experience to the staff of NIS in planning, designing and implementing large scale surveys. The methodology and techniques that were applied in this survey to maintain the quality and timeliness of the results and the arrangements made to ensure the cooperation of the respondents and field staff should be sustained to ensure the quality of future surveys. The survey methodology including sampling design, estimation procedure, survey planning and implementation arrangements and survey processing are described in a separate report titled Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 1999 Technical Report on Survey Design and Implementation.

On behalf of the Government we would like to acknowledge with gratitude, the technical assistance provided by UNDP and SIDA for the project and the survey program, and the World Bank for their participation from the time of project identification and for sharing the responsibility for project implementation as the project executing agency. A special word of thanks is due to the UNDP Resident Representative Ms. Dominique Ait Ouyahia-MacAdams for extending technical assistance and for the interest she has taken in the project.

We are grateful to Dr. Su Yong Song, Task Manager and Country Economist, the World Bank, Washington for the special interest he has taken in the Project and his support in resolving issues which contributed to the timely execution of the survey program.

My sincere thanks are due to the statistical experts and consultants led by Mr. R. B. M. Korale, Senior Statistics Adviser for providing technical direction and supervision in survey planning and implementation, for training Cambodian statisticians in survey design, implementation and survey processing, and for writing this report. I am also thankful to Mr. Mathew Varghese, Project Coordinator and project staff for providing administrative support.

I would like to thank all participating households who had given their full support for the survey. I also appreciate the work done with dedication and enthusiasm by the staff of NIS, Provincial Planning Departments and Ministry of Planning who worked on the survey under the leadership of NIS Director H.E San Sy Than. The successful completion of the survey has contributed significantly to institution building by strengthening the capacity of NIS to conduct large scale survey programs.

It is my pleasure and privilege to present this report on the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 1999.

Chhay Than
Minister of Planning

Ministry of Planning,
Phnom Penh.

May 2000.

PREFACE

The Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 1999 is the second of two surveys sponsored by the Capacity Development for Socio-Economic Surveys and Planning Project. The Ministry of Planning is the project implementation agency with the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) having responsibility for implementing the socio-economic survey programme. The Project is sponsored by UNDP and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency with the World Bank as the project-executing agency.

The main objective of the CSES 1999 was the obtaining of current information on household consumption, income and earnings, and related information on living standards of the Cambodian population required to analyze and monitor poverty. The strengthening of the capacity of the NIS to conduct multi-topic household based surveys and institutionalizing the socio-economic survey as a national survey programme, thereby preventing duplication of surveys, were other important objectives. Accordingly the coverage of CSES 1999 was widened to include demographic, labour force, child labour, and village level socio-economic data in addition to canvassing detailed data on income and employment. The canvassing of detailed information on income and employment along with household consumption data increased the complexity of the survey and raised respondent burdens with long interviews. The survey adopted the method of inter-penetrating sub-samples or replicated sampling procedure that facilitates the preparation of valid estimates of sampling errors when systematic sampling is used in sampling households. This was the first time that such an innovative procedure was adopted in designing statistical surveys in Cambodia.

Through this survey programme several new procedures and international standard practices were introduced to the NIS household survey data collection and data processing operations. The use of a village questionnaire to collect community level information; collection of detailed income and household consumption data from the same survey; the adoption of the interpenetrating sub-sample procedure which facilitates computation of sampling errors and assessment of non sampling errors through interviewer bias; data processing and data management in a networked environment were some of the procedures and practices adopted. It is encouraging to note that all survey operations were implemented by the regular staff of NIS, Provincial Statistics Bureaus, and MOP. This contributed to institution building and strengthening the capacity of NIS. The survey methodology including survey design, scope and coverage, survey implementation arrangements and survey processing, are described in a separate report titled Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 1999 Technical Report on Survey Design and Implementation.

It was necessary to use a truncated frame, which excluded areas in which fieldwork could not be undertaken for security reasons. The survey sampled 6,000 households in 600 sampled villages from all provinces in the country. The survey was conducted in two rounds, sampling 3,000 households in each round. The ecological zones of the country and urban and rural sectors were treated as separate domains. Independent sub-samples were drawn for the two rounds so that separate estimates could be prepared for the ecological zones and sectors capturing seasonal variations in important variables. The report presents the results of both rounds of the survey where data collection was carried out between January and September 1999. Statistical tables of general and special interest to a wide variety of data users are presented in the report. More detailed statistical tables cross-classifying the data are available at the NIS and the data users who wish to have them could contact the Director of NIS. In order to assist the data

users, the survey data files will be re-formatted in dBase format and will be made available through the NIS Sales Centre.

We thank UNDP and SIDA for sponsoring the project and the survey and the World Bank for sharing responsibility for project implementation as the executing agency of the project. We gratefully acknowledge the support and encouragement extended by H.E. Chhay Than, Minister of Planning, which contributed to the timely execution of survey activities and successful completion of the survey as planned. We are also grateful to H. E. Ou Or Hat, Secretary of State Ministry of Planning and H.E. Lay Prohas, Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning for ably coordinating the project and the survey program.

We also thank Dr. Su Yong Song, Task Manager and Country Economist, the World Bank, Washington for the special interest he has taken in the survey programme and capacity building efforts, and for his advice and assistance which ensured that project targets and schedules were realized on time.

We wish to place on record our deep appreciation of the work carried out by project experts and consultants, NIS staff, staff of provincial planning departments and the staff of the Ministry of Planning who worked with dedication and enthusiasm to make the survey a success.

San Sy Than,
Director, National Institute of Statistics

R.B.M. Korale
Senior Statistics Adviser

National Institute of Statistics,
Ministry of Planning,
Phnom Penh.

May 2000

CAMBODIA SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY 1999

SURVEY REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning conducted the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 1999. CSES 1999 is the second of two surveys sponsored by the Capacity Development for Socio-Economic Surveys and Planning Project CMB/96/019 of the Royal Government of Cambodia. The UNDP and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) financed the Project, which is executed by the World Bank. CSES 1999 was planned, designed and implemented by the staff of the NIS with technical support provided by the Project experts.

1.2 Objectives and Scope of Survey

The main objective of CSES 1999 was to, supplement the data base generated through CSES 1997, fill critical data gaps in a number of topics, and meet the data needs for analyzing and monitoring poverty, and support the anti-poverty programmes and interventions of the Royal Government of Cambodia. Accordingly, the scope of the survey was determined to canvass detailed information on household income and consumption, employment and earnings, labour utilization, child labour, and other current data needed to compile socio-economic indicators in several subject areas. Establishing and strengthening the capacity of NIS to conduct large scale household surveys and thereby institutionalize CSES as a national survey program was an important objective of the project.

1.3 Design and Coverage

A two stage stratified sampling design with the villages as the first stage units (PSU's) and households as the second stage units(SSU's) was used in the sampling strategy which was based on the method of inter-penetrating sub-samples. A truncated frame which excluded 4.5% of the villages was used because of the difficulty of conducting field work for security reasons in the excluded villages. The survey covered all non-institutional households including one person households. CSES 1999 sampled 6,000 households distributed in 600 villages in the country. The survey was conducted in two rounds to capture seasonal changes in the characteristics studied. The sampling design provided for estimates to be prepared for the urban and rural sectors and the capital city of Phnom Penh as well as for the four ecological zones of the Plain, Tonle Sap Lake, Coastal and Plateau and Mountain Regions. The design is not self-weighting and weights were used in the preparation of survey estimates.

1.4 Survey Questionnaires

Four questionnaires viz. CSES Form 1: Household Listing Form; Form 2 – Village questionnaire; Form 3 – Core Questionnaire; and Form 4 – Income and Employment Module were used in the survey. The questionnaires were carefully designed and pre-tested in the field.

Number of Villages and Households Included and Excluded from the Frame used in CSES 1999

Domain	Villages			Households		
	Included	Excluded	Total	Included	Excluded	Total
Cambodia	12,739 (95.5 %)	596 (4.5 %)	13,335 (100.0 %)	1,964,938 (96.6%)	68,506 (3.4%)	2,033,444 (100.0%)
Phnom Penh	637 (100.0%)		637 (100.0%)	148,832 (100.0%)		148,832 (100.0%)
Other Urban	899 (99.2%)	7 (0.8%)	906 (100.0%)	195,140 (99.5%)	950 (0.5%)	196,090 (100.0%)
Rural	11203 (95.0%)	589 (5.0%)	11792 (100.0%)	1,620,966 (96.0%)	67,556 (4.0%)	1,688,522 (100.0%)

Phnom Penh **120 sample villages** **and 1200 sample households**
Other Urban **172 sample villages** **and 1720 sample households**
Rural **308 sample villages** **and 3080 sample households**

1.5 Staff Training

Field enumerators and supervisors were drawn from the NIS, MOP and the provincial planning and statistics offices. In all 93 enumerators and supervisors were trained in Phnom Penh from 6th to 19th December 1998 by the Project staff supported by senior NIS staff. A comprehensive manual was prepared for the use of the field staff and live interviews were conducted through field visits to provide hands on experience. The enumeration and supervisory staff were re-trained for one week from May 24 to 29, 1999 before they were re-deployed on fieldwork. Selected enumerators were specially trained before they were deployed on re-interviews.

1.6 Data Collection

Data collection was carried out through visits to the sampled household where several members of the household were interviewed by enumerators. The fieldwork on Round 1 was conducted between January and March 1999 and on Round 2 between June and September 1999. The complexity of the survey required revisits to households to correct incorrect entries and to clarify doubtful responses through the re-interview of more than 2,000 of the 6,000 sampled households. These field control procedures made it possible for the survey to produce adequately comprehensive and complete data on income and expenditure in which under declaration of income and incomplete consumption data are issues frequently encountered in many household surveys.

1.7 Data Processing

Data processing was carried out at the NIS on a net worked computer system with 16 microcomputers and other equipment. 35 NIS staff who were trained as editors and coders key entry and supervisory staff undertook survey processing. The data entry and verification system designed for the survey provided for on-line editing. Despite extensive follow-up interviews and re-interviews, and checking, editing and validation operations the survey activities were completed on schedule to release the survey data files for analysis in January 2000.

1.8 Survey Results

The results presented in the report are based on both rounds of the survey that sampled 6,000 households in 600 villages in all 24 provinces and on the truncated frame that excluded approximately 4.5% of the villages in which fieldwork could not be undertaken for security reasons. In addition to the information presented in this report, detailed tabulations were prepared for some characteristics and this information is available at the NIS in computer data files. A set of public user files, which will contain survey data at micro-record level, is being prepared and the data files will be available for sale.

The successful completion of CSES 1997 and CSES 1999 laid the foundation for the NIS to design and implement multi-topic integrated surveys. A number of innovative procedures and international standard practices were also introduced to the NIS data collection and compilation program. These included the use of a village questionnaire to collect community level information, collection of detailed income and household consumption data from the same survey, the adoption of a replicated sampling procedure to facilitate computation of sampling and non sampling errors, and survey processing in a networked environment. It is encouraging to note that all survey operations were implemented by the regular staff of NIS, Provincial Statistics Bureaus, and MOP contributing to staff development, institutional building and strengthening of the capacity of NIS.

2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Population of Cambodia

The extrapolated estimate of the total population of Cambodia amounted to 11.561 million (including areas excluded from the frame). This estimate excluded persons who lived in institutional households that includes boarding houses, inmates in prisons, hospitals, army barracks, fishing camps, logging camps etc. The Census of Population enumerated the total population at 11.4 million. The density of population of the country is estimated as 63.9 persons per square kilometer.

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

Sex	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Both Sexes	11,561,000	958,000	1,172,000	9,431,000
Male	5,590,000	461,000	565,000	4,564,000
Female	5,971,000	497,000	607,000	4,867,000

There were 381,000 more females than males. Proportion of females was 1%-2% higher in all strata. The total urban population is estimated at 2.130 million or 19% of the total population.

b. Population by Broad Age Group

(percent)				
Age Group	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
0-14	39.7	32.6	40.0	40.4
15-64	56.6	63.7	56.5	55.8
65+	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.8

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

c. Estimated Number of Households by Sector and Zone

Cambodia (Extrapolated)	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
2,165,000	174,000	215,000	1,776,000

Cambodia	Plain	Tonle Sap	Coastal	Mountain
2,165,000	1,142,000	622,000	161,000	240,000

d.. Average Household Size

Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
5.3	5.5	5.4	5.3

e. Female Headed Households

(percent)			
Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
19.6	25.8	19.5	19.0

*An estimated 411,000 households were headed by females. The percentage of female headed households were higher in urban centres than in the rural sector. **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. 16% of female household heads were 30–39 years old and as many as 55% of them were between 40–59 years.***

f. 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	76.8	57.0	77.1	79.1
Youth dependency	70.1	51.2	70.9	72.3
Old age dependency	6.7	5.8	6.2	6.9

g. Disabled Population

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

(percent)			
Domain	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Cambodia	100.0	58.9	41.1
Phnom Penh	8.2	4.8	3.4
Other Urban	11.4	7.6	3.8
Rural	80.4	46.5	33.9

h. Estimated Disabled Population

Disabled population is estimated at 169,000. Forty four percent (44.0) of the disabled population were amputees or those who were or unable to use one or more limbs (See Table B8 in Appendix I). Disabilities in one out of five disabled persons were caused by congenital factors (See Table B9 in Appendix I).

2.2 LITERACY AND EDUCATION

a. Literacy Rates

Literacy rates were 15% to 20% higher in Phnom Penh than in the rural sector. *Literacy rates of females were about 15% to 20% lower than that of males in both urban and rural sectors.*

(percent)

Domain	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Cambodia	71.2	82.9	61.1
Phnom Penh	87.3	94.3	81.0
Other Urban	72.0	83.3	62.3
Rural	69.2	81.5	58.7

b. School Attendance

46% of persons aged 5– 24 years were currently at school. *Nearly 30% of the population in this age group had never attended or were yet to attend school.*

(percent)

	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Never Attended	29.1	10.1	25.3	31.5
Ever Attended but				
Currently Not in School	24.2	22.7	21.9	24.7
Currently Enrolled	46.6	67.2	52.7	43.8

c. Secondary Education

20.6% or one in five persons 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
20.6	42.8	27.8	16.7

d. Technical Education

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

	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Tech/Vocational	17,750	11,000	1,500	5,000
Graduates	14,400	11,500	1,500	1,500

2.3 HEALTH

a. Morbidity Rates

About 11% of the total population had reported an illness, injury or other health care need during the reference period of 4 weeks prior to the survey.

(percent)				
Sex	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Both Sexes	10.7	8.5	11.1	10.9
Male	10.0	7.8	10.3	10.1
Female	11.4	9.1	11.8	11.5

b. Proportion that Sought Treatment

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

(percent)				
Sex	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Both Sexes	69.2	83.0	80.0	66.7
Male	70.4	85.3	80.7	67.8
Female	68.3	81.3	79.4	65.8

c. Health Providers

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 a private hospital for treatment.

2.4 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 those 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.

(Percent)				
Sex	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
LFPR				
Both sexes	66.1	50.0	60.7	68.7
Male	66.3	56.9	62.9	68.0
Female	65.9	44.6	58.8	69.3
Employment Rate	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.4
Unemployment Rate	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6

b. Employment Status

The share of wage employment is still small which amounts to about 15% of the total employment in Cambodia. *In Phnom Penh the percentage of paid employees was 53.4% which is more than three times the national average.* According to CSES 1997 the share was 9.9% for Cambodia as a whole.

c. Employed by Major Industry

Sector	(percent)			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Agriculture Forestry And Fishing	76.5	8.3	54.8	84.7
Industry	6.4	21.4	9.2	4.7
Services	17.1	70.3	36.0	10.6

In Cambodia 76% of employed persons are engaged in agriculture sector activities. 70% are engaged in service sector employment in Phnom Penh.

d. Employed by Major Occupation

Occupation Group	(percent)			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Skilled agricultural workers	74.0	8.1	52.8	82.0
Service and shop and Market sales workers	7.0	25.1	15.3	4.5
Craft and related trades workers	4.9	17.8	7.1	3.5

Three out of four employed persons are agricultural workers. One in four employed in Phnom Penh are service or shop or market sales workers.

e. Child Labour

672,000 or 16.5% of children aged 5-17 years had worked for pay, profit or family gain, some time during the reference year, but many of them for short durations which were not long enough for them to be classified as employed. 52% of the children aged 5-17 years had helped in household chores.

	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban	Rural
Helped in Household Chores						
Both Sexes	2,126,000	52.2	44.2	46.8	53.7	
Male	1,094,307	52.0	40.5	44.4	54.1	
Female	1,031,693	52.3	47.8	49.3	53.2	
Worked for Pay, Profit or Family Gain						
Both Sexes	672,083	16.5	6.7	14.9	17.7	
Male	334,399	15.9	5.6	13.2	17.2	
Female	337,684	17.1	7.8	16.8	18.1	

f. Time spent on Household Chores

In the rural sector, of the children who performed household chores, about one in five children attended to such duties for more than 22 hours per week.

Sector	Hours per week						
	All Hours	Less than 8	8 – 14	15 – 21	22 – 28	29 – 35	35 – 70
Phnom Penh	100.0	24.6	43.9	18.4	6.3	3.4	3.3
Other Urban	100.0	18.6	37.1	21.0	14.7	3.9	4.7

Rural	100.0	23.0	34.5	20.0	12.3	4.9	5.3
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g. **Reasons for Not Attending a School Full-time**

Of the children who did not attend a school or training institution full time more than one in six had engaged themselves in work to contribute to household income.

Number of Children/ Reason for non- Attendance	All Ages	5 - 9	10 – 14	15 - 17
Total No of Children (In 000)	4,076	1,606	1,626	844
Children not attending school/training(%)	39.7	56.8	19.3	46.6
Not interested in schooling or training (%)	21.0	23.2	26.0	12.0
No suitable school/school far away (%)	7.8	10.6	6.9	2.0
Must contribute to household income (%)	17.4	1.1	21.7	51.6
Must help with household chores (%)	6.7	3.1	12.0	10.6
Other (%)	40.9	57.1	24.0	16.8

2.5 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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

One out of seven households in rural areas and 9% 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	41.6	59.4	45.2	39.3
Housing units with Floor Area less than 20 sq. metres	13.0	8.9	11.8	13.7

b. **Age of Housing Stock**

	(percent)			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Before 1980	18.0	29.1	11.7	17.7
1980 - 1989	24.7	19.2	24.4	25.2
1990 - 1996	39.8	39.3	45.3	39.2
1997 - 1999	17.3	11.3	18.1	17.8

About 40% of housing units in the rural areas and Phnom Penh were those that were constructed between 1990 and 1996. About one in six occupied housing units in the country as a whole were constructed after 1997.

2.6 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

a. **Average Monthly Income**

The average income of households in Cambodia was estimated at 403,334 riels or US\$105.72 per month. The average monthly per capita income amounted to 79,355 riels or US\$20.80. (US\$ 1=3815 riels).

Stratum/ Zone	Average Monthly Income by Stratum and Zone, Cambodia 1999				
	Average Household	Income in Riels		Income in US Dollars	
	Size	Per Household	Per Person	Per Household	Per Person
Stratum					
Cambodia	5.3	403,334	79,355	105.72	20.80
Phnom Penh	5.5	1,139,553	219,771	298.70	57.61

Other Urban	5.4	515,027	98,506	135.00	25.82
Rural	5.3	314,247	62,635	82.37	16.42
Zone					
Plain	5.4	452,023	88,086	118.49	23.09
Tonle Sap	5.3	344,308	67,894	90.25	17.80
Coastal	5.5	397,490	74,410	104.19	19.50
Mountain	5.0	319,211	69,459	83.67	18.21

b. Main Sources of Income

The average monthly per capita income by main source of income shows that three fifths of income accrues from self-employment. In Phnom Penh, the relative share of wage income is nearly one third of the total income.

Main Source of Income	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Total Income	79,352	100.0	219,771	100.0	98,492	100.0	62,635	100.0
Self-employment income	47,190	59.5	64,643	29.4	56,572	57.4	44,232	70.6
Income from wage employment	16,097	20.3	72,226	32.9	21,160	21.5	9,739	15.5
Other income	16,066	20.2	82,901	37.7	20,760	21.1	8,663	13.8

c. Income by Quintile Group

Average Monthly per Capita Income by Quintile Group of per Capita Income shows that more than one third of the total income in the rural sector is received by 20% of households with the highest per capita income.

Quintile Group of Household Income	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All Groups	79355	100.0	219771	100.0	98506	100.0	62635	100.0
Lower 20%	29805	7.5	71039	6.4	31111	6.3	28739	9.2
Second Quintile	46995	11.8	112729	10.3	53893	10.9	44798	14.3
Third Quintile	60181	15.2	150125	13.7	76752	15.6	56322	18.0
Fourth Quintile	78436	19.7	215321	19.5	102234	20.7	70037	22.3
Highest Quintile	181347	45.7	548870	50.0	228688	46.4	113300	36.2

(Quintile groups were formed by arranging the households in ascending order of household income and dividing the households into 5 equal groups – 1st Quintile contains the 20% of households with the least income relative to other households.)

2.7 HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

a. Monthly Household Consumption

Households in Cambodia on the average spent 361,735 riels or US\$ 94.82 per household per month (US\$ 1=3815 riels). In Phnom Penh, household consumption had exceeded 1,000,000 riels per month. The nominal monthly household consumption in 1999 had exceeded the consumption expenditure of households in 1997 in both urban and rural sectors. However, in terms of US\$, consumption in 1999 is lower in other urban and rural sectors. (See para 8.3 in Chapter 8.)

Average Monthly Household Consumption in 1997 and 1999

Stratum/Zone	Consumption in riels		Consumption in US Dollars	
Household	CSES 1999	CSES 1997	CSES 1999	CSES 1997
Cambodia	361,735	286,586	94.82	103.84
Phnom Penh	1,007,025	727,282	263.96	263.51
Other Urban	453,338	403,253	118.83	146.11
Rural	284,444	220,037	74.56	79.72
Per Capita				
Cambodia	71,077	57,947	18.63	21.00
Phnom Penh	198,550	140,365	52.04	50.85
Other Urban	87,999	77,432	23.07	28.06
Rural	55,956	45,045	14.67	16.32

The average daily per capita consumption amounts to 6618 riels in Phnom Penh and 1869 riels in the rural sector

b. Monthly Income and Consumption

The estimated average income is higher than consumption in all sectors. (See Table I7 and I8 for details)

Decile / Sector	Income				Expenditure			
	Per Household		Per Person		Per Household		Per Person	
	Riels	US \$	riels	US \$	riels	US \$	Riels	US \$
Cambodia	403,334	105.72	79,355	20.80	361,735	94.82	71,077	18.63
Phnom Penh	1,139,553	298.70	219,771	57.61	1,007,025	263.96	198,551	52.04
Other Urban	515,026	135.00	98,506	25.82	453,338	118.83	87,999	23.07
Rural	314,247	82.37	62,635	16.42	284,444	74.56	55,956	14.67

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

(Values in Riels)

Deciles	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All Households	361,735	100.0	1,007,025	100.0	453,338	100.0	284,444	100.0
First Decile	139,579	3.9	322,225	3.2	154,213	3.4	136,796	4.8
Second Decile	179,251	5.0	479,356	4.7	194,769	4.3	170,003	6.0
Ninth Decile	456,153	12.6	1,433,489	14.1	642,032	14.2	368,590	13.0
Tenth Decile	1,049,599	29.0	2,672,931	26.7	1,169,064	25.9	491,609	17.2

(Decile groups were formed by arranging the households in ascending order of household expenditure and dividing the households into 10 equal groups – 1st decile contains the 10% of households with the least expenditure relative to other households.) **Cambodian households grouped under the 1st decile had spent 139,579 Riels per household per month. Households in Phnom Penh grouped under the 10th decile had spent 2,672,931 Riels per household per month.**

e. Average Monthly Household Expenditure on Selected Items by Per Capita Expenditure Deciles

(Values in Riels)

Items	1 st Dec.	%	2 nd Dec.	%	9 th Dec.	%	10 th Dec.	%

All Items	139,579	100.0	179,251	100.0	456,152	100.0	1,049,598	100.0
Food								
Rice	55,732	39.9	58,525	32.6	87,570	12.8	58,031	5.5
Fish	15,072	10.8	20,260	11.3	45,041	9.9	51,981	5.0
Meat	5,209	3.7	8,736	4.9	28,029	6.1	46,151	4.4
Fresh Vegetables	7,167	5.1	9,866	5.5	19,767	4.3	21,119	2.0
Alcoholic Beverages	823	0.6	1,461	0.8	7,311	1.6	14,955	1.4
Non Food								
Clothing/footwear	3,713	2.7	4,597	2.6	14,119	3.1	22,833	2.2
Fuel/power	1,691	1.2	2,001	1.1	6,543	1.4	22,404	2.1
Medical care	3,352	2.4	6,092	3.4	31,553	6.9	92,620	8.8
Recreation	34	0.0	76	0.0	1,036	0.2	7,037	0.7
Education	1,485	1.1	1,904	1.1	9,038	2.0	43,366	4.1

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 1.1% was spent on education. Households in the 10th decile had spent 4.1% of household consumption on education.

2.8. COMMUNITY LEVEL INFORMATION

a. Estimated number of villages with the stated amenities and facilities within the village itself.

Amenities	Cambodia		Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Motorable Road	11,052	81.6	98.0	82.1	80.7
Electricity	2,871	21.2	81.4	42.2	16.0
Piped Water Supply	990	7.3	71.0	21.8	2.5
Bank or Other Credit Facilities	1,008	7.4	5.8	7.7	7.5
Agricultural Extension Worker	443	3.3	3.7	1.1	3.4
Permanent Market	805	5.9	13.8	8.0	5.3

b. On-Going Development Projects

Estimated 5250 villages had on-going development projects sponsored by government and NGO (See Table 49 for details).

Type of Projects	Cambodia		Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
	No	%	%	%	%
All types of projects	5250	38.8	15.3	31.0	40.8
No project exists	8288	61.2	84.7	69.0	59.2
Agriculture development	1996	4.7	2.7	7.0	16.0
Infra-structure development	1833	13.5	7.0	8.7	14.3

c. Agricultural and Paddy Lands

Estimates of total Agricultural Land Area, Lands Prepared for Paddy Cultivation and Extent of Irrigated lands based on village level sample data

Sector/Zone	Total extent of agricultural lands (ha)	Average extent Of agricultural lands per Village (ha)	Total extent Of paddy lands (ha)	Total extent Irrigated paddy Lands(ha)
Stratum				

Cambodia	2,364,000	176	1,879,000	385,000
Phnom Penh	12,000	18	10,000	5,000
Other Urban	158,000	162	116,000	29,000
Rural	2,194,000	185	1,752,000	351,000
Zone				
Plain	1,123,000	177	846,000	259,000
Tone Sap	903,000	253	761,000	106,000
Coastal	114,000	169	96,000	10,000
Mountain	224,000	100 99.9	176,000	10,000

Availability of agricultural lands in the rural sector amounts to 1.29 hectares per household or 0.24 hectares per person.

Average extent of paddy lands amounts to 1.03 hectares per household or 0.19 hectares per person,

d. Public Schools

Percentage of sample villages that had a primary, lower secondary or upper secondary school in the village itself.

Type of Public School	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Primary School	25.8	59.9	49.7
Lower secondary School	6.7	8.1	8.1
Upper secondary School	2.5	4.1	2.6
Number of Sample Villages	120	172	308

e. Health Providers

Percentage of sample villages that had the health provider in the village it self

Health Providers	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Khum clinic	12.5	12.8	14.3
Health centre	7.5	9.9	6.8
Doctor	69.2	27.9	3.9
Nurse	39.2	47.1	22.1
Trained midwife	40.0	50.0	23.4
No of sample Villages	120	172	308

f. Major Health Problems

Major health problems prioritized by village leaders: Estimates based on sample data

Most Important Health ProblemIn the Village	Cambodia		Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
	Number of Villages	%	%	%	%
Malaria	4,977	36.8	3.3	43.4	38.1
Diarrhoea	2,529	18.7	14.7	11.4	19.5
Dengue	2,499	18.5	25.3	18.4	18.1
Other	3,533	26.0	56.7	26.8	24.3
Total	13,538	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

g. Major Problems with Health Services

Major Problems with the Health Services listed by village leaders

Most Important Problem	Cambodia		Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
	Number of Villages	%	%	%	%
Lack of beds in Hospital	1,480	10.9	6.0	11.8	11.1
Not enough medicines	3,750	27.7	20.9	30.8	27.8
Health Services too expensive	1,521	11.2	25.5	10.7	10.5
Other	6,787	50.2	36.7	38.9	48.7
Total	13,538	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

h. Average Wages

Average wages of agricultural and unskilled construction labour reported by village leaders: as at May 1999

Type of work	Phnom Penh			Rural		
	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children
Ploughing	8000	5000	6000	8700	6000	5500
Paddy planting	5000	4500	3800	3600	3600	3200
Caring crops	4700	4000	3000	3600	3400	3200
Harvesting	5600	4900	4800	3700	3700	3400
Unskilled construction work	6700	5600	5400	5100	4600	4200

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 of unskilled construction labor were lower than that of ploughing but they were higher than in other agricultural occupations*

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators – 1999

Indicator	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
<u>Demographic Indicators</u>				
Population(in million)	11.561	0.958	1.172	9.431
Household(in 000)	2165	174	215	1776
Household Size	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.3
% of Female-Head Households	19.6	25.8	19.5	19.0
% of One-Person Member Households	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.5
Proportion of Female Population to Total Population	51.6	51.9	51.8	51.6
Sex Ratio	93.6	92.7	93.0	93.8
Sex Ratio (0-4 years)	100.2	112.2	94.6	100.2
Sex Ratio (65 years & older)	89.6	69.6	74.5	94.2
% of Population 0-14 Years	39.7	32.6	40.0	40.3
Under 1 year	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.6
0-4 years	10.7	7.4	10.6	11.1
5-9 years	14.4	11.2	14.6	14.7
10-14 years	14.5	14.0	14.9	14.5
% of Population 15-64 Years	56.6	63.7	56.5	55.8
% of Population 65 Years & Older	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.8
Age Dependency Ratio	76.8	57.0	77.1	79.1
Youth Dependency Ratio	70.1	51.2	70.9	72.3
Old Age Dependency Ratio	6.7	5.8	6.2	6.9
% of Never Married Among Population 15 Years & Over				
Both Genders	33.0	38.0	33.8	32.3
Male	35.5	43.0	36.7	34.4
Female	30.9	33.5	31.4	30.5
% of Widowed/Divorced/Separated Among Population 15 Years Old and over				
Both Genders	9.6	9.9	9.7	9.6
Male	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.2
Female	15.2	16.4	15.7	15.0
Adult Literacy Rates (15 +)				
Both Sexes	71.2	87.3	72.0	69.2
Male	82.9	94.3	83.3	81.5
Female	61.1	81.0	62.3	58.7
School Attendance				
Never Attended	29.1	10.1	25.3	31.5

Continued..... **Selected Socio-Economic Indicators – 1999**

Indicator	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Ever Attended but Currently Not at School	24.2	22.7	21.9	24.7
Currently Attending School	46.6	67.2	52.7	43.8
% Population 5 years and over With No Grade Completed				
Both Sexes	32.7	13.6	30.7	35.1
Male	25.9	8.6	23.8	28.1
Female	39.0	18.2	37.3	41.5
Enrollment Rates of Population Aged 5-19 (%)				
Both Sexes	53.7	75.7	59.2	50.8
Male	58.5	80.5	64.0	55.6
Female	48.8	71.2	54.2	45.7
Health Indicator				
Persons Who Reported Illness or Injury	10.7	8.5	11.1	10.9
Persons who Reported Illness and Sought Treatment	69.2	83.0	80.0	66.7
Average Household Expenditure on Health (Riels)	21.189	40,088	25,700	18,696
<u>Economic Indicators</u>				
Labor Force Participation Rate	66.1	50.0	60.7	68.7
Employment Rate	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.4
Unemployment Rate	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	65.9	44.6	58.8	69.3
Female Employment Rate	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.4
Female Unemployment Rate	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
% Self Employed Without Any Employee	36.6	33.3	38.2	36.6
% Workers Without Pay in Own Family-Operated Farm or Business				
Both Genders	46.2	12.6	35.3	50.3
Male	27.3	6.0	20.9	30.2
Female	63.5	20.3	49.3	68.2
<u>Household Expenditure</u>				
Average Monthly Household Expenditure (Riels)	361,736	1,007,019	453,336	284,444
Food Beverage and Tobacco	222,757	403,27	266,715	198,831
Non- Food Items	138,979	603,748	186,620	85,613
Per Capita Monthly Expenditure	71,077	198,550	87,999	55,956
Food	43,443	78,672	51,393	38,853
Non-Food	27,633	119,878	36,605	17,102

Continued..... **Selected Socio-Economic Indicators – 1997**

Indicator	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
<u>Housing</u>				
% Households with Roof of Housing Unit				
Made from Thatch	39.8	5.2	31.1	44.4
Made from Tiles	29.1	13.4	20.9	31.7
% Households with Outer Walls of Housing Unit				
Made from Bamboo/Thatch	48.4	5.7	32.5	54.7
Made from Concrete/Brick/Stone	6.7	47.4	6.2	2.0
% of Households with Floor of Housing Unit				
Made from Earth/Clay	14.8	11.6	11.3	15.6
Made from Wood/Bamboo	65.9	22.0	52.0	72.8
% of Households with main source of Lighting				
Publicly Provided Electricity	9.0	59.7	22.3	2.2
Privately Generated Electricity	7.7	25.0	11.5	5.4
Kerosene lamp	75.2	12.0	59.6	83.6
Others	4.9	3.7	3.8	5.2
% of Households with main source of Drinking Water				
Piped water supply	6.4	48.3	8.8	1.3
Unprotected Dug Well, Pond etc.	45.5	5.4	34.0	49.9
% of Households with type of fuel used for Cooking				
Firewood	91.2	39.0	86.0	97.2
Charcoal	5.1	38.8	11.3	0.9
% of Households Without Toilet Facilities	75.4	12.0	61.0	83.7
% of Households Who Owned :				
Bicycle	64.5	42.5	61.6	67.1
Cart	33.3	4.1	22.3	37.6
Boat	11.1	1.4	11.4	12.0
Motor Cycle /Scooter	24.9	93.7	35.1	16.6
Radio/Cassette recorder	45.3	76.1	52.8	41.3
Television Set	26.4	83.3	31.6	20.0
Car	1.4	11.6	2.9	0.2

CAMBODIA SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY 1999

SURVEY REPORT

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 1999 was conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning (MOP). CSES 1999 is the second of two large-scale multi-objective national household surveys conducted by the NIS. The first one, CSES 1997, was successfully implemented in 1997. The primary objective of CSES 1999 was to obtain data for the measurement of living standards in geographic stratification and in different segments of Cambodian society. The other objectives were to provide information needed by a variety of users such as government ministries, donor agencies and non-government organizations; to assist NIS to train its staff in planning, designing and implementing a household based survey system and to institutionalize survey taking capability.

CSES 1999 was sponsored by the Capacity Development for Socio-Economic Surveys and Planning Project, CMB/96/019. UNDP and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) financed the Project. The World Bank is the project-executing agency. The work on the survey formally commenced in August 1998 and data collection was conducted in two rounds between January–March 1999 and again from June to September 1999. The re-interviews of households in the second round were finalized in October 1999.

The survey methodology, including survey design, scope and coverage, sampling procedure and estimation methods, survey implementation arrangements and survey processing and data management, are described in a separate report titled “Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 1999 – Technical Report on Survey Design and Implementation”. A brief note on the survey is provided in the paragraphs that follow to facilitate the reader and the researcher in the interpretation of survey results given in this report.

1.1 Design and Coverage

CSES 1999 sampled 6,000 households from 600 sample villages distributed in all 24 provinces in the country. The survey covered both urban and rural areas of Cambodia. Approximately 4% of the villages were excluded in 14 provinces because of difficulties of conducting field work for security reasons. The number of households sampled from each village was restricted to 10 to reduce the cluster effect and improve the precision of the estimates.

The survey covered all non-institutional households, including one-person households. The sampling strategy provided for estimates to be prepared for the urban and rural sectors and the capital city of Phnom Penh as well as for the four ecological zones of the Plain, Tonle Sap Lake, Coastal and Plateau and Mountain Regions. The four ecological zones and the capital city of Phnom Penh were treated as 5 domains in the sampling design and the 5 domains were divided into 10 strata as urban and rural sectors within each domain. Thus the sampling design has provided for the preparation of estimates for the 10 strata into which the country was divided. The sampling design is not self-weighting, and inflation factors provided with the data files should be used in the preparation of survey estimates.

1.2 Scope

The scope of the survey was determined in consultation with the line ministries of the RGC, international organizations and non-government organizations in Phnom Penh. The topics investigated were basic demographic characteristics; migration and disability; education and school enrolment; health and immunization; employment, wages and earnings; child labour; household and housing characteristics; household consumption; household economic activities and land ownership; household income; village economy and infrastructure and access to basic services. A detailed list of items of information canvassed and the set of questionnaires used are provided in the Technical Report.

1.3 Confidentiality of Information

All information collected in CSES 1999 are strictly confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only. The Minister of Planning of the Royal Government of Cambodia has guaranteed that the information supplied by any legal or juridical person will not be used against him for taxation, investigation or for any legal purposes. CSES 1999 data are subjected to the provisions of the Sub-Decree on Statistical Obligations. Data users to whom CSES 1999 micro-data are supplied should in terms of the above regulation refrain from extracting data or divulging any information which could lead to the identification of any respondent who had supplied information to NIS

1.4 Questionnaires

As in CSES 1997 four questionnaires were used in CSES 1999 for data collection.

CSES Form 1: household listing sheet was used to record all households in the village or part thereof selected for household enumeration. The current list of households was necessary for sampling households and also as an input to derive household weights.

CSES Form 2: Village Questionnaire canvassed data on village population, physical and social infrastructure, development programmes and institutions at the village level and village level prices and unskilled wage rates

CSES Form 3: Core Questionnaire canvassed data on demographic characteristics, education, health and immunization, household and housing characteristics; and household consumption.

CSES Form 4: Income and Employment Module canvassed detail information on employment, wages and earnings; child labour; all types of households economic activities; household assets and household income.

1.5 Staff Training

The enumerators and supervisors for fieldwork were drawn from the NIS, Ministry of Planning and Statistics Bureaus of the provincial administration. The conduct of the survey in 2 rounds that sampled 3,000 households in each round reduced the number of field staff required for survey operations. But the need to re-deploy the same staff for re-interviews after retrieving and checking the completeness and accuracy of the responses raised the number of enumeration staff required for the survey. Altogether 92 enumerators, supervisors and field coordinators were trained in Phnom Penh for two weeks from 6th December to 19th December by the project staff supported by senior core group staff of NIS. Live interviews were provided as part of the training so that the trainees could receive hands-on experience in conducting interviews. The trained staff were deployed on field work immediately after completion of their training so that the training imparted was fresh in their minds when they commenced fieldwork. The enumeration and supervisory staff were re-trained for one week from May 24 to 29, 1999 before they were

re-deployed on fieldwork. Selected enumerators were specially trained before they were deployed on re-interviews.

1.6 Data Collection

Data collection was carried out through visits to the sampled household where several members of the household were interviewed by enumerators. The fieldwork on Round 1 was conducted between January and March 1999 and on Round 2 between June and September 1999. Completed questionnaires were received at the office of the NIS and incomplete questionnaires were returned to the provincial supervisors for them to arrange revisits to households. The completed questionnaires were retrieved, edited, coded and computerized. The error printouts were produced and questionnaires which were incomplete and which contained inaccurate or doubtful responses were identified and re-interviews were conducted to check and correct incorrect and doubtful information. These field control procedures made it possible for the survey to produce adequately comprehensive and complete data on income and expenditure as under-declaration of income and incomplete consumption data are issues frequently encountered in many household surveys.

1.7 Data Processing

Data processing was carried out at the NIS on a net-worked computer system with 16 microcomputers and peripherals. 35 NIS staff were trained as editors and coders, key entry and supervisory staff. Completed questionnaires were checked, edited and coded by trained editors before the data was keyed in. IMPS software developed and supported by the US Bureau of the Census was used for data processing. The data entry and verification system designed for the survey provided for on-line editing. A number of edit programs were prepared to eliminate duplicate records and range edits and consistency checks were used in data cleaning and validation. The tabulations presented in this report were extracted after cleaning the data files.

1.8 Survey Results

The results presented in the report are based on consolidated data from both rounds of the survey that sampled 6,000 households in 600 villages in all 24 provinces. Estimates for round one and round two are provided separately for certain characteristics in addition to the estimates from both rounds of the survey. The estimates provided in the report are for the truncated frame used in the survey that excluded 4.2% of the villages because of the difficulty of conducting fieldwork for security reasons. In respect of a few key variables extrapolated estimates were prepared which covered the excluded areas of the country in addition to the truncated frame used in the survey.

In addition to the information presented in this report, detailed tabulations were prepared for some characteristics and this information is available at the NIS in computer data files. A set of public user files which will contain survey data at micro-record level is being prepared and NIS will make it available to users.

The survey results presented in this report are subject to the usual statistical limitations of sampling and non-sampling errors. The population and other estimates derived from the survey may not be directly comparable with other sources because of differences in the sampling frames, survey design and concepts and definitions. The interpretation of data should be undertaken taking note of the truncated frame used in

the survey, especially in instances where numerical values of estimates rather than proportions and percentages are presented in the tables.

Chapter 2

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Population of Cambodia

The extrapolated estimate of the total population of Cambodia based on both rounds of the survey centered in May 1999 (including areas truncated from the frame) was 11.561 million (Table 1). This estimate was in respect of the population who lived in private households, including one-person households. The population living in collective living quarters such as military installations, boarding houses, hostels, hospitals, barracks, prisons, religious institutions and fishing camps were excluded. Similarly, persons who did not have a fixed abode were also excluded. There is no reliable estimate of the population living in institutional households and homeless persons, but the number is variously estimated to range from 150,000 to 250,000. According to the Census of Population taken in March 1998 it is assumed to be around 200,000. This Census of Population 1998 enumerated the total population of the country as 11,437,656 inclusive of the institutional population. Thus, the CSES 1999 estimate of 11.5 million when adjusted for the institutional population and natural growth of population during the inter survey period of 1 year corresponds closely to the enumerated population in the census.

The survey estimate of the population of the municipality of Phnom Penh was 958,000. The extrapolated estimate of the total population of all provincial towns that are treated as urban areas was 1.172 million. The total population of the rural sector including areas that were excluded from the frame is

estimated at 9.431million. Thus, the total urban population is estimated to be 2.13 million or 18.4% of the total population.

Table 1
Households and Population by Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Household and Population	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Number of Households	2,165,000	174,000	215,000	1,776,000
Population	11,561,000	958,000	1,172,000	9,431,000
Male	5,590,000	460,000	565,000	4,564,000
Female	5,971,000	497,000	607,000	4,867,000
Average household size	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.3
Sex Ratio*	93.6	92.7	93.0	93.8
Percentage of Female-headed households	19.6	25.8	19.5	19.0
Percentage of single-person households	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.5

* No of males for every hundred females

2.2 Household Composition

The extrapolated estimate of the total number of households in Cambodia, excluding institutional households, was 2.165 million. Of this total number 174,000 were in Phnom Penh, 215,000 were in other provincial towns and 1,776,000 were in the rural sector. The average size of households in the country was 5.3 persons per household. The average household size was higher in urban areas with 5.5 persons per household in Phnom Penh and 5.4 persons in other urban areas. The rural households had 5.3 members on an average. The Coastal region had a higher household size of 5.5 persons per household. It was lowest in the Plateau and Mountain Region where it amounted to 5.0 persons per household.

A comparison with the CSES 1997 data shows that the average household size that is reported in CSES 1999 is higher by 0.4 persons per household, an increase of 8% during the inter-survey period. This could be due to several reasons, including variations in geographic coverage and survey design as well as due to the availability of housing and delays in the formation of nuclear households. The Census of Population 1998 has reported the household size as 5.2 for Cambodia and 5.5 and 5.1 for the urban and rural sectors, respectively. Thus, the CSES 1999 survey results correspond well with the Census of Population results.

Nationally, the proportion of single-person households was small amounting to 0.6%. In Phnom Penh it was 1.2%, and amounted to 0.5% in rural areas (Table B5 in Appendix I). Approximately 1 in 20 households in both urban and rural sectors were two-person households. More than one in four households had seven or more household members in all strata; only the Plateau and Mountain region had a lower proportion of these above average sized households where the percentage amounted to 22.3%. (Table B6 in Appendix I.)

Table 2
Number of Households, Average Household Size, Percentage of Female-Headed Households and Single-Persons Households (based on truncated frame) by Sector and Region, Cambodia 1999

Sector/Region	Number of households	Average Household size	Percentage of one person households	Percentage of households with 7 or more persons	Percentage of Female headed households	Percentage of female heads below 35 years
Cambodia	2,165,000	5.3	0.6	27.1	19.6	9.0
Phnom Penh	174,000	5.5	1.2	29.7	25.8	15.5
Other Urban	215,000	5.4	0.9	29.3	19.5	10.8
Rural	1,776,000	5.3	0.5	26.5	19.0	8.4
Plain	1,142,000	5.4	0.5	28.1	20.8	9.3
Tonle Sap	622,000	5.3	0.8	26.2	18.9	7.9
Coastal	161,000	5.5	0.7	29.7	16.6	10.6
Mountain	240,000	5.0	0.5	22.4	18.0	9.7

2.3 Female-Headed Households

Widespread prevalence of female-headed households is confirmed through the survey with an estimated 411,000 households in the country having females as household heads, of which number nearly 86,000 were in urban areas. Thus, about 20% of the households in the country were female headed. The percentage of female-headed households is higher (25.8%) in Phnom Penh where females headed 1 in 4 households. In the rural areas the incidence of female headship is lower comprising 19% of all households.

The household surveys conducted in Cambodia recently have revealed consistently the prevalence of high proportions of female-headed households in the country. The proportion of female-headed households that is disclosed in CSES 1999 was approximately 3% lower than that of CSES 1997. The average size of households headed by females is smaller than that of male-headed households in both urban and rural areas. There were 2.3% single-person households headed by females and 32.9% with 2 to 3 members. The corresponding percentages for households headed by males were 0.2% and 13.5% respectively. Similarly, large households with 7 or more members were proportionately lower among female-headed households when compared with that of male-headed households, the respective percentages being 14% and 30.2% (Table 3). The average age of female heads of households is higher than that of males (Table B4 in Appendix I). The proportion of households headed by females below 35 years amounted to 11.3% and the percentage of households headed by males of the same age was 28%. The females aged over 50 years headed 55% of female-headed households. The corresponding percentage of households headed by males over 50 years was less than 32%

Table 3
Distribution of Headship by Household Size, Cambodia 1999

Household Size	All heads		Male head		Female head	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Sizes	2,093,152	100	1,681,924	100	411,228	100
1	12,607	0.6	3,058	0.2	9,550	2.3
2	114,922	5.5	61,038	3.6	53,884	13.1
3	248,239	11.9	166,616	9.9	81,623	19.8
4	368,738	17.6	280,520	16.7	88,217	21.5
5	437,955	20.9	363,680	21.6	74,275	18.1
6	344,165	16.4	297,998	17.7	46,166	11.2

7	272,816	13	240,285	14.3	32,531	7.9
8	164,701	7.9	148,627	8.8	16,074	3.9
9	76,376	3.6	72,675	4.3	3,701	0.9
10	34,845	1.7	31,151	1.9	3,694	0.9
11	13,406	0.6	12,300	0.7	1,107	0.3
12	4,382	0.2	3,977	0.2	405	0.1
Average size	5.3		5.6		4.4	

2.4 Age Structure

The household surveys conducted in Cambodia have reported a lower percentage of infants and young children in the age group 0 to 4 years when compared with the proportion that fell within the next higher age groups of 5 to 9 years, and 10 to 14 years. In CSES 1999 the percentage of infants and children aged 0 to 4 years amounted to 10.7% whereas the proportions of children in the age groups 5 to 9 years and 10 to 14 years were estimated as 14.3% and 14.5% respectively (Table B1 in Appendix I). This pattern is observed in both the urban and rural sectors, and in the geographic regions too, except in the Plateau and Mountain zone where records relating to age are weaker than in other parts of the country (Table B2 in Appendix 2). It is more likely that this pattern reflects under-enumeration and age misstatement among persons aged 0-4 years than that it reflects any significant decline in fertility.

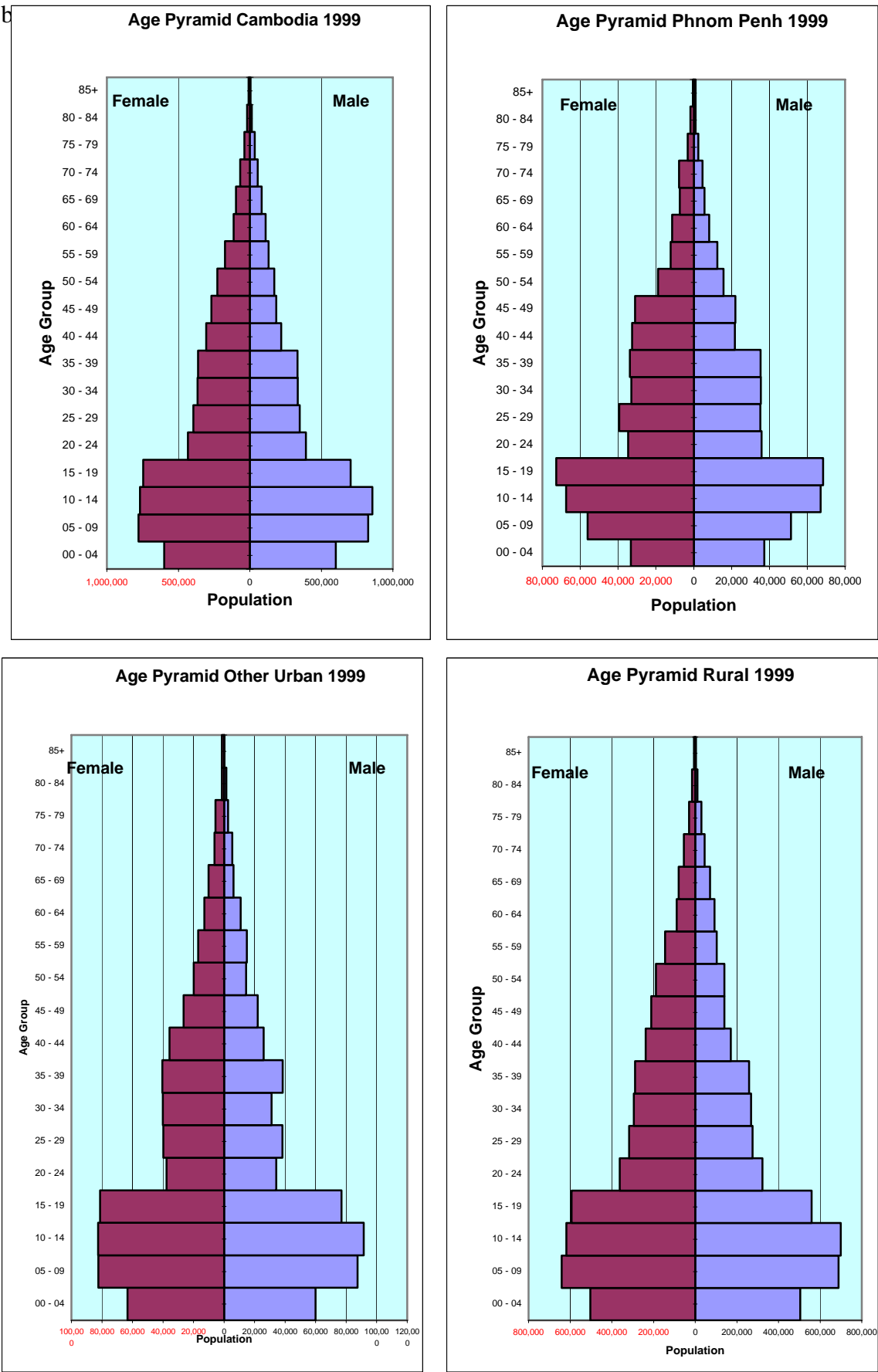
The percentage of males in the 5-year age groups between 0 to 19 years was higher than that of females. Approximately 40% of the population of Cambodia were children below the age of 15 years. This percentage was lower in Phnom Penh where 32.6% were in the age group 0 to 14 years. In the other provincial towns and rural areas this percentage stood at 40%. Less than 4% were elderly aged over 65 years. Thus approximately 55% were in the economically active age groups between 15 and 64 years.

Table 4
Population by Broad Age Group, and Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Age Group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Both Sexes								
All Ages	11,182,469	100.0	957,781	100.0	1,165,529	100.0	9,059,158	100.0
00 – 14	4,433,944	39.7	312,573	32.6	466,600	40.0	3,654,771	40.3
15 – 64	6,324,925	56.6	609,988	63.7	658,297	56.5	5,056,639	55.8
65+	423,600	3.8	35,219	3.7	40,632	3.5	347,748	3.8
Male								
All Ages	5,407,032	100.0	460,835	100.0	561,727	100.0	4,384,471	100.0
00 – 14	2,285,812	42.3	155,774	33.8	238,575	42.5	1,891,464	43.1
15 – 64	2,927,986	54.2	290,369	63.0	307,320	54.7	2,330,297	53.1
65+	193,234	3.6	14,692	3.2	15,833	2.8	162,709	3.7
Female								
All Ages	5,775,436	100.0	496,946	100.0	603,802	100.0	4,674,688	100.0
00 – 14	2,148,132	37.2	156,800	31.6	228,025	37.8	1,763,307	37.7
15 – 64	3,396,938	58.8	319,619	64.3	350,977	58.1	2,726,342	58.3
65+	230,366	4.0	20,527	4.1	24,800	4.1	185,039	4.0

2.5 Age Dependency

The dependency ratio is often used to measure the proportion of children and old people compared to the proportion of people of workforce age. 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 population



The age dependency ratio is a summary indicator that indicates the burden falling on the population of working age.

The age distribution in Table 5 shows that 56.6% of the population was aged between 15-64 years, 39.7 % was below 15 years and 3.8.% was over 65 years.. This means that there were 76.8 persons outside the usual working age groups for every 100 persons in the age group 15-64 years who were economically dependent on the latter for economic support. This dependency ratio is lower in Phnom Penh (57%) mainly as a result of the lower proportion (32.6%) of children and teenagers in Phnom Penh. As the capital city and the main commercial center, Phnom Penh has attracted migrant workers which has raised the proportion in the economically active age groups.

The dependency ratio is usually expressed as two ratios decomposing it as a youth dependency ratio and old age dependency ratio. With high population growth rates and a relatively low proportion in age groups above 65 years, the old age dependency ratio is around 6% -7%. Both the youth dependency ratio and the old age dependency ratio are lower in Phnom Penh when compared with the national average and that of the urban and rural sectors. The old age dependency ratio will remain a useful measure, increasing with improvements in life expectancy.

Table 5
Age Composition and Dependency Ratio – 1999

Age Group/Dependency Ratio	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All Age Groups	11,182,469	100.0	957,781	100.0	1,166,296	100.0	9,058,392	100.0
00 – 14	4,433,945	39.7	312,574	32.6	467,079	40.0	3,654,292	40.3
15 – 64	6,324,924	56.6	609,988	63.7	658,584	56.5	5,056,352	55.8
65+	423,600	3.8	35,219	3.7	40,633	3.5	347,748	3.8
Youth Dependency Ratio		70.1		51.2		70.9		72.3
Old Age Dependency Ratio		6.7		5.8		6.2		6.9
Total Dependency Ratio		76.8		57.0		77.1		79.1

2.6 Marital Status

As in the CSES 1997, the marital status of all persons was canvassed in CSES 1999. In all, 5 marital status categories of never married, currently married, widowed, divorced, and separated were used to classify all persons according to their conjugal condition. The currently married group 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. It was known beforehand that the large majority would declare their statuses as never married and as married and smaller percentages as widowed, divorced and separated.

Although marital status information was collected for all age groups, it is useful to present data for the population aged 15 years and over. For both males and females taken together, about 33% were never married, 57% were currently married, 9% were widowed and less than 1% were divorced or separated. But there are marked sex-wise and geographical differences from this overall position. The proportion currently married among males is higher than that of females in both urban and rural sectors. A sex ratio that is less than 100 has caused this result. Table 6 shows that the percentage widowed among females in both sectors is significantly higher than among males with a rate of 14% for females as against 2.8% for males for the

whole country. Although the percentage is small, it is seen that the numbers of females divorced and separated are higher than those of males in both categories..

The number of married males should be approximately equal to the number of married females, allowing for 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. This condition will be satisfied if marital status is reported correctly, and it can be used for data validation purposes. The results of marital status data in Table B7 in Appendix I shows that the numbers of married males are nearly equal to the numbers of married females in both urban and rural sectors and in the country as a whole.

The lack of a not stated category in the questionnaire prevented any responses other than the statuses described. Even the statuses of divorced and separated are reported as small values, and therefore to measure these events with low rates of incidence the sample should be adequately large.

Table 6
Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Marital Status
and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Marital Status	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
All statuses	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	33.0	35.5	30.9	38.0	43.0	33.5	33.8	36.7	31.4	32.3	34.4	30.5
Currently married	57.4	61.5	53.9	52.1	54.3	50.0	56.5	60.6	52.9	58.2	62.5	54.5
Widowed	8.8	2.8	14.0	9.1	2.2	15.2	8.9	2.4	14.5	8.8	2.9	13.8
Divorced	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.9
Separated	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3
Pop* 15+(000)	6,749	3,121	3,627	645	305	340	699	323	376	5,404	2,493	2,911

Pop* - Population Aged 15 years and over in thousands

2.7 Disabled Population

CSES 1999 collected information on disability through 3 questions, one for screening to ascertain the prevalence of a disability followed by questions on type, and cause of disability. The questions on type of disability and cause of disability were both pre-coded with 14 codes for type of disability and 7 codes for cause of disability. The disabled population of Cambodia was estimated as 169,000 or 1.51% of the total estimated population (covered by the truncated frame) of whom 33,000 were in the urban sector and 136,000 in the rural sector (Table 7). As expected more males, with a total of 99,500 males and 69,500 females, were disabled. This survey estimate of the disabled population was lower than the CSES 1997 estimate of 203,000. The census of population has not enumerated the disabled population of Cambodia and a reliable count of the current disabled population is not available. The differences in the CSES 1997 and CSES 1999 survey estimates could be due to sampling and non-sampling errors in measuring a relatively rare characteristic where the incidence is of the order of 1% to 2% of the population.

The urban/rural breakdown of the disabled population was 8.2% in the capital city of Phnom Penh, 11.4% in other urban areas and the remaining 80.4% in the rural sector. The disabled as a percentage of the total population for these three strata were 1.44 % 1.66 % and 1.50 % respectively.

The disabled persons prevalence rate is used as a measure of disability and is defined as the number of persons identified as disabled per 100,000 population. The prevalence rates for Cambodia and urban and rural sectors given in Table B8 in Appendix I show that the rate for Cambodia is 1,512 and for the rural

sector it is 1,500. The prevalence rates among males are higher than the national average and equal 1,840 for Cambodia and 2,279 for other urban areas. By type of disability, the prevalence rates are highest for amputation of one or more limbs and inability to use one or more limbs.

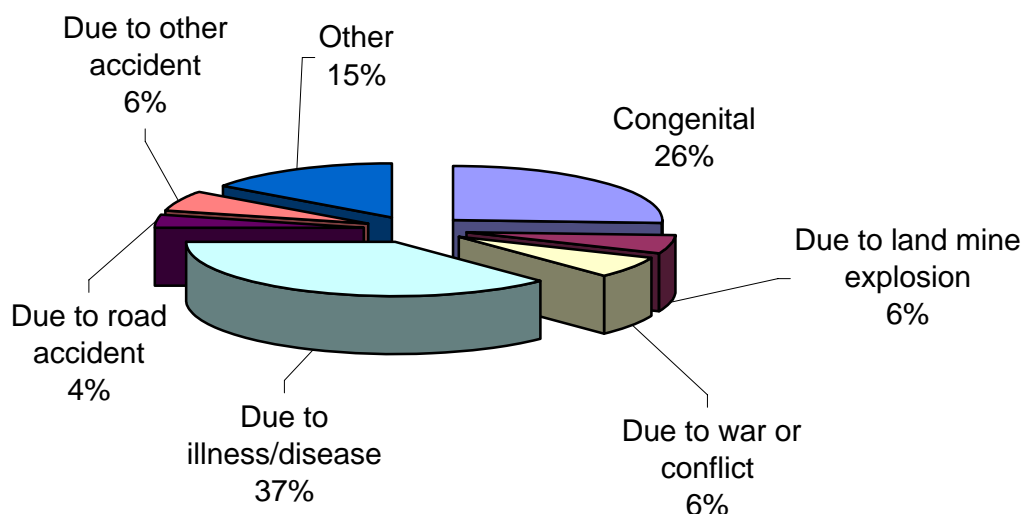
Table B9 in Appendix I show that ill health and disease had been the principal cause of disability in Cambodia. These were the principal causes in Phnom Penh and rural areas too. But in other urban areas the main cause is reported as congenital disability and this is reported as the second most important cause of disability in the rural areas and in the country. Land mine explosions were the cause of disability of 10.8% of the disabled population of Cambodia. This was the cause of disability of 1.9 %, 12.9% and 12.2% of disabled persons currently residing in Phnom Penh, other urban areas and the rural sectors. The cause of disability of more than one out of ten in the country as a whole, and in Phnom Penh, other urban areas and in the rural sectors is reported as war or conflict. More than three times as many males as females have been disabled by the combined causes of land mines and war and conflict. More than 29% of disabled males were disabled by these causes combined.

Table 7
Disabled Population by Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Information/Sex	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Disabled Persons				
Both Sexes	169,058	13,858	19,291	135,909
Male	99,506	8,070	12,804	78,631
Female	69,552	5,788	6,487	57,278
Prevalence rate*				
Both Sexes	1,512	1,447	1,654	1,500
Male	1,840	1,751	2,279	1,794
Female	1,204	1,165	1,073	1,225
Amputation of one or more limbs				
Both Sexes	274	319	292	267
Male	367	313	460	362
Female	188	325	136	180

* Number of disabled for every 100,000.

Female



Chapter 3

EDUCATION

3.1 Introduction

CSES 1999 canvassed data on literacy and educational attainment of the population mainly with the object of updating poverty related socio-economic indicators. Detailed information on education and health topics was collected in the CSES 1997 through the module on education and health that was admitted to the entire sample of 6010 households selected for the survey. The data collected in CSES 1997 were presented in the “Report on the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 1997”. CSES 1997 survey data was also used to investigate literacy and educational status of the population in a report titled “Schooling and the Poor in Cambodia”. CSES 1999 core questionnaire retained some of the core items on education included in CSES 1997 questionnaires. These items were literacy status, school attendance, highest grade completed, current grade, type of school attended, non-formal classes attended, and total educational expenses. A few summary indicators on literacy and education are presented in this chapter. For additional information the sources cited earlier may be consulted.

3.2 Adult Literacy

For the purpose of this survey, literacy is the ability to read and write a simple message. A person is considered literate, if he or she could both read and write a simple message in any language or dialect. A person capable of reading only his own name or numbers, or can read but not writes and vice versa was not considered literate. A literacy test was not admitted to the respondents during the interview. Their literacy status was based on the declaration made by the respondents at the interview.

Adult literacy rate is defined as the percentage of population aged 15 years and above who can with understanding both read and write a simple message in any language to the total population 15 years and over. Nationally, the adult literacy rate was 71.2%. The rates for males and females were 82.9% and 61.1% respectively. The literacy rates were higher in urban areas than in the rural sector, and the male literacy rates were higher than that of females. Adult literacy rates appear to have increased during the inter-survey period, the corresponding rates for both sexes, males and females from CSES 1997 were 67.8%, 80.0% and 57.7% respectively¹.

Table 8
Adult Literacy Rates by Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Sex	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Both Sexes	71.20	87.29	72.04	69.18
Male	82.91	94.28	83.34	81.46
Female	61.14	81.01	62.34	58.66

Age specific literacy rates in Table 9 show that as expected, literacy rates among teenagers and young adults are higher after having received better access to education facilities. The literacy rates given in the table also shows the wide gap between the literacy rates of males and females in all age groups. The total illiterate population is estimated at 1.94 million that amounts to 28.8% or nearly 3 out of 10 persons aged 15 years and over of the estimated population of the country.

¹ The estimates are based on the truncated frames used in these surveys, and there were differences in the sampling frames, geographic coverage and survey design in the two surveys, and these should be noted in comparing results from the two surveys.

Table 9
Age Specific Literacy Rates and Estimated Illiterate Population 1999

Age Group	Both Sexes %	Male %	Female %	Total Illiterate Population
15 – 24	81.65	87.09	76.59	418,104
25 – 34	77.25	85.54	69.83	328,941
35 – 44	71.25	81.23	63.01	350,809
45 – 54	67.29	85.50	54.32	278,414
55 – 64	47.47	76.09	23.36	278,255
65+	31.83	58.39	9.56	288,755
15+	71.20	82.91	61.14	1,943,278

3.3 Educational Attainment

Information on school attendance and educational attainment was collected in respect of the population aged 5 years and over. School attendance was defined as attendance at a kindergarten, primary, lower or upper secondary school, technical or professional school, college or university. Current school attendance was defined to include attendance in the formal school system during the academic semester or school year at the time of the survey. The total educational expenses covered expenditure on education of each member during the past school year including expenses for formal schooling and non-formal education. The costs covered fees paid to institutions, payments to private tutors, cost of books, uniforms and other supplies etc.

Nationally, 1.547 million persons or more than one out of three persons aged over 25 years had not attended school (Table 10). Of this number 1.128 million were females, which amounts to 73% of the population that had no schooling. In Phnom Penh, the proportion that had no schooling was lower and only one in six persons had not attended school. In the country as a whole, the percentage that had only a primary education amounted to 40.9 %. More than half the population in Phnom Penh had a secondary education, but in the rural sector this percentage was less than 20%. As expected the educational attainments of females were lower than that of males in all three strata. In the rural sector, the percentage that had a tertiary level education is estimated at 0.3%. The corresponding value for Phnom Penh amounts to 5.7%. A comparison with CSES 1997 data shows that the percentage that had no schooling had declined, and the percentage that had a secondary and high school education had marginally increased during the inter survey period.

The results presented in Table C1 in Appendix I provides details of the number and percentage of persons aged 5 years or more by educational attainment. It provides an overview of the skills composition of the current and potential work force. The survey has estimated that there were approximately 25,000 technically and vocationally qualified manpower and a further 23,000 college graduates and post graduates in the population.

Table 10
Population Aged 25 Years and Over by Education Level and Stratum,
Cambodia 1999

Educational Attainment	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Both Sexes				
No Schooling	34.6	16.5	34.0	36.9
None	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7
Primary/Grades 1-6	40.9	32.1	36.1	42.6
Secondary/Grades 7-9	16.5	26.9	19.4	14.9

High School 10-13	6.0	18.0	7.6	4.3
Technical/Vocational	0.4	1.7	0.9	0.2
Under Graduate/Graduate	0.5	4.0	0.6	0.1
Other	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population 25 years & above	4,470,573	433,514	469,160	3,567,898
Male				
No Schooling	20.7	7.1	20.4	22.5
None	1.1	0.2	1.1	1.3
Primary/Grades 1-6	43.4	26.9	37.5	46.3
Secondary/Grades 7-9	23.4	28.8	26.7	22.3
High School 10-13	9.1	26.9	11.3	6.5
Technical/Vocational	0.7	2.5	1.4	0.4
Under Graduate/Graduate	0.9	6.9	0.9	0.2
Other	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population 25 years & above	2,024,274	200,813	211,945	1,611,517
Female				
No Schooling	46.1	24.6	45.3	48.7
None	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.3
Primary/Grades 1-6	38.9	36.6	35.0	39.6
Secondary/Grades 7-9	10.8	25.3	13.3	8.8
High School 10-13	3.4	10.3	4.6	2.4
Technical/Vocational	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.1
Under Graduate/Graduate	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population 25 years & above	2,446,299	232,701	257,216	1,956,381

3.4 Current School Attendance

CSES 1999 estimated that 2.569 million of the population-aged 5-24 years, comprising 1.435 million males and 1.133 females were attending the formal school system (Table 11). Of this number 2.142 million or 83.4% were in primary schools. As a percentage, enrollments in lower secondary education amounted to 20% in Phnom Penh, it was half this value in the rural sector where the enrollments beyond the primary level was less than 13% of school enrollments. Nationally, the total attendance in undergraduate and technical education and training amounted to 0.6% of school enrollments. In the rural sector, enrollments in tertiary level courses amounted to only 0.2% of all enrollments. In Phnom Penh, where enrollments in these tertiary level education was 3.6% of enrollments had contributed to raise the overall figure to 0.6%. This pattern of enrollments is indicative of high dropout rates in the early years of schooling.

Table 11
Population Currently Attending School Aged 5-24 by Level and Stratum,
Cambodia 1999

Educational Attainment	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Both Sexes				
Primary/Grades 1-6	83.4	62.0	80.6	87.2
Secondary/Grades 7-9	11.3	19.5	11.6	10.0
High School 10-13	4.6	14.8	7.3	2.6
Technical/Vocational	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.1
Under Graduate/Graduate	0.4	2.8	0.3	0.1

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total No of Students	2,568,858	305,010	302,604	1,961,243
Male				
Primary/Grades 1-6	80.8	58.8	78.6	84.4
Secondary/Grades 7-9	13.1	20.6	12.7	12.1
High School 10-13	5.3	16.4	8.1	3.2
Technical/Vocational	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1
Under Graduate/Graduate	0.5	3.4	0.3	0.2
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total No of Students	1,435,416	161,408	167,818	1,106,190
Female				
Primary/Grades 1-6	86.7	65.6	83.1	90.9
Secondary/Grades 7-9	9.0	18.3	10.1	7.3
High School 10-13	3.8	13.0	6.3	1.8
Technical/Vocational	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1
Under Graduate/Graduate	0.3	2.3	0.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total No of Students	1,133,442	143,602	134,786	855,054

3.5 Enrollment Rates

Table 12 presents the age specific enrollment rates of population 5-19 years. The overall rates for Cambodia are low as they are determined primarily by the low enrollment rates of these age groups in the rural sector. As referred to earlier, inclusion of children aged 5 years who are not eligible to attend school has also lowered the overall enrollment rates. Table 12 shows that the school enrollment rates continue to increase until the age 11 and then start to decline, indicating that although the minimum age for admission was 6 years, late admissions had continued for several years beyond the minimum age.

In Phnom Penh, the age specific enrollment rates in the age group 8-14 years are as high as 90% for both males and females. Beyond the age of 14 years, age specific rates decline rapidly confirming that the drop out rates increase steadily with the transition from primary to secondary and tertiary level education and training. Table 12 also shows the disparity between the male and female rates and between urban and rural rates. The rural sector is characterized by the relatively low participation in schooling and slow growth in age specific enrollments commencing with 20% at the age of admission of 6 years and reaching 83% at the age of 11 years for both males and females.

The results presented in Table C2 in Appendix I shows that the percentage of children of both sexes who had never attended school declined to a minimum of about 11% at the age of 14 years. At this age about 12% of children who had enrolled had dropped out of school and current enrollments amounted to 77%. Beyond the age of 14 years, the percentage that had never attended school increases from about 14% to about 30% by the age of 24 years.

Table 12
Age Specific School Enrollment Rates of Population Aged 5-19 Years
by Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Age	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*
All Ages	53.7	58.5	48.8	75.7	80.5	71.2	59.2	64.0	54.2	50.8	55.6	45.7
5	7.3	7.4	7.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	11.3	10.7	12.0	5.3	5.3	5.2

6	22.7	21.8	23.6	50.1	44.9	55.2	27.3	25.5	28.9	20.3	19.9	20.6
7	39.7	41.1	38.4	80.6	82.7	79.0	50.9	51.4	50.4	35.0	36.8	33.1
8	58.3	58.0	58.6	87.9	86.3	89.5	67.2	71.3	63.0	55.2	54.8	55.7
9	71.4	70.3	72.6	95.1	94.9	95.3	78.5	79.7	77.3	67.6	66.3	69.1
10	75.8	74.8	76.8	94.6	95.1	94.0	82.5	81.4	83.6	73.3	72.2	74.6
11	84.5	83.2	86.0	98.1	98.7	97.3	85.4	84.5	86.3	83.0	81.4	84.7
12	83.0	82.9	83.1	94.4	95.9	93.1	87.8	89.4	86.1	81.2	80.9	81.5
13	81.8	85.7	76.8	95.1	96.0	94.2	86.1	89.3	82.7	79.7	84.3	73.6
14	77.3	82.3	71.6	90.3	92.2	88.5	80.3	85.7	73.5	75.5	80.9	69.3
15	62.1	72.7	52.4	79.3	88.1	71.1	71.1	78.7	63.0	59.0	70.1	48.9
16	52.5	66.6	38.2	75.1	87.0	62.8	64.0	73.6	52.3	47.9	62.8	33.2
17	41.6	56.3	26.0	65.5	77.1	53.6	40.0	56.9	25.4	38.7	53.6	22.4
18	24.1	36.7	13.3	46.9	65.2	32.9	27.0	39.0	17.2	21.2	33.5	10.5
19	18.5	27.4	10.3	44.7	53.5	36.0	18.2	26.1	11.4	15.1	24.1	6.9

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

3.6 Educational Expenses

The amounts incurred as educational expenses during the past school year in respect of each member of the household attending the formal school system or following non-formal classes were recorded separately. The aggregate cost covered school fees, school improvement fees, fees paid to private tutors, cost of books, uniforms and other supplies etc. during the school year preceding the survey. Table C3 in Appendix I presents the average cost incurred on education by grade, sector and sex in respect of persons between the ages of 5-24 years. Nationally, the average educational expenses in primary grades ranged from 24,700 riels to 69,600 riels per year (2,050 riels to 5,800 riels per month). In Phnom Penh, the educational expenses were approximately eight to ten times higher than the amounts expended by households in the rural sector. The average monthly expenses in primary classes in Phnom Penh ranged from 12,300 riels to 22,200 riels per month. In the rural sector the educational expenses in upper secondary grades have ranged from 4,500 riels to 15,200 riels per month.

Chapter 4

HEALTH

4.1 Introduction

A few summary indicators on health are presented in this chapter. CSES 1997 concentrated on health topics in the module that was admitted to all the sample households numbering 6,010 and collected detailed data on health topics. The survey results on these topics were presented in the CSES 1997 survey report titled “Report on the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 1997”. CSES 1997 survey data was used to investigate the health condition of the population in-depth, in a report titled “Health Utilization Among the Poor in Cambodia”.

The CSES 1999 core questionnaire retained the questions canvassed in the core admitted in CSES 1997. These included any illness, injury or other health problems, main initial symptoms, health providers consulted, number of consultations, nights spent in hospital for treatment and the number of days the person had to stop his usual activities because of health problems. In addition, the health expenses incurred during the period of four weeks preceding the survey, the type of assets sold if any to meet the cost of health expenses and the smoking habits of the respondents were canvassed in CSES 1999. As mentioned earlier, health topics were investigated in-depth using the CSES 1997 data, and the sources referred to earlier should be consulted, and only some information on selected topics are presented here and discussed in the paragraphs that follow.

4.2 Morbidity Rates

The number of persons who had any illness, injury or other health care needs during the reference period of 4 weeks before the survey was estimated at 1.19 million or 10.7% of the total population (Table 13). When annualized this amounts to 1.39 episodes per person per year. The morbidity rate was lower in

Phnom Penh at 8.5% by approximately 3 percentage points from the morbidity rates reported for the other urban areas and the rural sector which stood at about 11%. The annualized rates for the three strata were 1.11, 1.45 and 1.42 episodes per person per year respectively. These self reported rates are lower than the rates reported in CSES 1997 when the morbidity rates for Cambodia and the three strata, were reported as 14.6%, 10.8%, 15.0% and 15.1%. This reported decline could be due to the improvement of the health condition of the population, exclusion of minor ailments for which self-medication was resorted to and under-enumeration of preventive health care needs. It could also be due to the more detailed investigation of health topics undertaken in the CSES 1997 in which the module concentrated on health topics leading to a collection of more comprehensive data on health. It is also likely that these factors had jointly contributed to the lower morbidity rates.

Nearly 70% who reported an illness, injury or other health problem had sought treatment. The percentage that sought treatment was higher in the urban areas where access to curative and preventive facilities are better than in the rural sector. The respective proportions in respect of Phnom Penh, other urban areas, and the rural sector were 83.0%, 80.0% and 66.7%. Thus, the differential between Phnom Penh and the rural sector rates are quite large and exceed 16%. As regards male and female rates, the percentage that sought treatment was marginally higher among males in Cambodia and in all three strata. A comparison with CSES 1997 data shows that the proportion that sought treatment has increased in Phnom Penh where both public and private facilities have increased, but not in other urban areas and the rural sector.

4.3 Age Distribution of Morbidity

About 15% of the reported case of illness or injury had arisen in children below 5 years of age (Table D1 in Appendix I). In Phnom Penh the reported percentage is lower and stood at 13%. About one out of eight reported cases of illness or injury had arisen among children in the next higher age group of 5-9 years. As expected the relative shares of the

Table 13
Persons who Reported Illness or Injury and Sought Treatment, CSES 1999

Item of Information	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Population								
Both sexes	11,182,468	100.0	957,781	100.0	1,166,294	100.0	9,058,393	100.0
Male	5,406,944	100.0	460,835	100.0	561,925	100.0	4,384,184	100.0
Female	5,775,524	100.0	496,946	100.0	604,369	100.0	4,674,209	100.0
Reported illness or injury								
Total	1,194,466	10.68	81,607	8.52	129,499	11.10	983,360	10.86
Male	538,794	9.96	36,092	7.83	57,916	10.31	444,786	10.15
Female	655,672	11.35	45,516	9.16	71,582	11.84	538,574	11.52
Sought treatment								
Total	827,070	69.24	67,766	83.04	103,575	79.98	655,730	66.68
Male	379,106	70.36	30,780	85.28	46,733	80.69	301,593	67.81
Female	447,964	68.32	36,985	81.25	56,841	79.41	354,137	65.75

next two age groups of 10-14 years and 15-19 years were lower, which ranged between 5% to 8% in all three strata as well as among males and females. About one out of six sick or injured persons were those in the age group of 30-39 years when persons are in the most active period of their working life. In addition to the need to consult a health provider for illness, availability and access to health providers at the place of work etc would have had a bearing on these reported morbidity rates. The age distribution of morbidity that is reported through CSES 1999 is broadly similar to the results that were disclosed in CSES 1997.

4.4 Age Specific Morbidity Rates

Table D2 in Appendix I presents the age specific morbidity rates for Cambodia, Phnom Penh, other urban areas and the rural sector. The usual pattern of high morbidity rates for infants and young children aged 1-4 years followed by rates that decline in the age groups between 5–19 years and rates that increase thereafter is seen from the table. The reported morbidity rates of infants and children aged 1-4 years are higher in Phnom Penh than those of the rural sector. This is known to be due to better access to curative and preventive facilities in the urban areas. Nationally, the reported rate for infants amounts to 1.70 episodes per infant per year and the annualized rate in Phnom Penh is 2.57 episodes per infant per year. The annualized rates of the age group 1-4 years amounts to 1.99, 1.91, 2.35 and 1.96 episodes per child per year in the country as a whole, Phnom Penh, other urban areas and the rural sector, respectively.

4.5 Initial Symptoms

In order to facilitate the collection of data on self reported illnesses, main initial symptoms were pre-coded into fourteen types of symptoms. The results presented in Table D3 in Appendix I shows that in the country as a whole, approximately one out of three persons had reported fever as the main initial symptom. The corresponding percentages for Phnom Penh, other urban areas and the rural sector were 17.3%, 31.1% and 33.9%. Nationally, 20% had reported cold and cough without rapid or difficult breathing as the main initial symptoms. Diarrhoea was reported as the initial symptom by 6.5%, the rate was lower in the urban areas where the rate was about 5.5%. The estimated number of cases of injury due to mine explosions was 1,160, of them 730 had occurred in the rural areas. Despite the use of 13 codes to classify initial symptoms, yet as much as 20% of illness episodes could not be coded and had to be grouped under the code “other”. The pattern of initial symptoms reported by males and females were broadly similar.

4.6 Diarrhoea

The results presented in Table D4 in Appendix I shows that nearly 40% of all reported cases of diarrhoea had occurred among children below 5 years of age. In Phnom Penh, the relative share of this age group was lower which amounted to 32%. Of all cases of diarrhoea episodes among males, about 50% were reported among children aged 0-4 years. In Phnom Penh it was as high as 60%. In the case of females, the rate for this age group was considerably lower which amounted to 25% of all diarrhoea episodes among females. Table D4 also shows that nearly 20% of all reported cases of diarrhoea had arisen among children aged 5-14 years.

4.7 Cold and Cough with and without Difficulty in Breathing

Incidence of cold and cough without difficulty in breathing presented in Table D5 in Appendix I shows that infants and children aged 1-9 years had accounted for nearly one out of three reported cases of these illnesses. This was the pattern disclosed in CSES 1997 as well. The lowest rates were reported in respect of the age group of 15-19 years. In the other age groups, the incidence is broadly similar except in the age group 30-39 years which has accounted for about one in seven cases of these episodes. Information on cold and cough with rapid or difficult breathing presented in Table D6 in Appendix I shows that the prevalence rates are higher among children aged 0-9 years, and again in the age groups above 30 years. It also shows that the prevalence rates among persons aged over 30 years are higher in the rural sector than in the urban areas.

4.8 Health Providers

Results presented in Table 14 shows that nearly 29% of persons with illnesses in the country as a whole had resorted to self-medication in the person's home and a further 28% had used drug stores for self-medication. The percentage that had consulted public health institutions had amounted to 23.9% nationally, but this percentage was even lower in

Table 14
Distribution of Persons who had Reported Illness or Injury by Health Providers
Consulted for First Consultation by Sex, Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Health Provider	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Both Sexes								
Khum clinic	49,056	5.9	768	1.1	2,957	2.9	45,331	6.9
Health centre	35,763	4.3	303	0.4	1,656	1.6	33,804	5.2
Referral (or district) hospital	59,073	7.1	303	0.4	3,540	3.4	55,231	8.4
Provincial hospital	32,439	3.9	228	0.3	11,088	10.7	21,124	3.2
National hospital	22,209	2.7	10,065	14.9	1,510	1.5	10,634	1.6
Private hospital	22,111	2.7	7,533	11.1	2,132	2.1	12,446	1.9
Private clinic	61,050	7.4	12,506	18.5	13,667	13.2	34,877	5.3
Doctor 's or nurse's home	43,224	5.2	3,694	5.5	4,726	4.6	34,804	5.3
Dedicated drug store	67,101	8.1	9,648	14.2	20,100	19.4	37,353	5.7
Other shop selling drugs	161,241	19.5	13,488	19.9	14,491	14.0	133,262	20.3
Patient's home	238,117	28.8	7,669	11.3	22,919	22.1	207,529	31.6
Other	35,686	4.3	1,561	2.3	4,789	4.6	29,337	4.5
Total	827,070	100.0	67,766	100.0	103,575	100.0	655,730	100.0
Male								
Khum clinic	27,041	7.1	372	1.2	985	2.1	25,684	8.5
Health centre	17,608	4.6	152	0.5	965	2.1	16,492	5.5
Referral (or district) hospital	31,371	8.3	151	0.5	1,948	4.2	29,272	9.7
Provincial hospital	10,619	2.8	118	0.4	4,776	10.2	5,725	1.9
National hospital	10,021	2.6	4,783	15.5	543	1.2	4,695	1.6
Private hospital	11,174	2.9	3,682	12.0	937	2.0	6,554	2.2
Private clinic	27,149	7.2	6,530	21.2	5,839	12.5	14,779	4.9
Doctor 's or nurse's home	22,051	5.8	1,436	4.7	1,262	2.7	19,353	6.4
Dedicated drug store	34,115	9.0	3,623	11.8	9,566	20.5	20,925	6.9
Other shop selling drugs	81,690	21.5	5,952	19.3	6,892	14.7	68,846	22.8
Patient's home	92,468	24.4	3,449	11.2	10,543	22.6	78,477	26.0
Other	13,799	3.6	531	1.7	2,477	5.3	10,791	3.6
Total	379,106	100.0	30,780	100.0	46,733	100.0	301,593	100.0
Female								
Khum clinic	22,014	4.9	396	1.1	1,972	3.5	19,647	5.5
Health centre	18,155	4.1	152	0.4	692	1.2	17,311	4.9
Referral (or district) hospital	27,702	6.2	151	0.4	1,592	2.8	25,959	7.3
Provincial hospital	21,820	4.9	110	0.3	6,312	11.1	15,399	4.3
National hospital	12,188	2.7	5,282	14.3	967	1.7	5,939	1.7
Private hospital	10,937	2.4	3,850	10.4	1,195	2.1	5,892	1.7
Private clinic	33,901	7.6	5,975	16.2	7,828	13.8	20,098	5.7
Doctor 's or nurse's home	21,173	4.7	2,258	6.1	3,464	6.1	15,451	4.4
Dedicated drug store	32,986	7.4	6,025	16.3	10,533	18.5	16,428	4.6
Other shop selling drugs	79,551	17.8	7,536	20.4	7,599	13.4	64,416	18.2
Patient's home	145,649	32.5	4,221	11.4	12,377	21.8	129,052	36.4
Other	21,887	4.9	1,029	2.8	2,311	4.1	18,546	5.2
Total	447,964	100.0	36,985	100.0	56,841	100.0	354,137	100.0

Phnom Penh at 17.1% but higher in the rural sector (25.3%). According to the CSES 1997, the proportion that had sought treatment from the public sector health institutions was 30.5%. The increase in private health providers during the inter-survey period has contributed to this reported decline. Nationally, about 10% had contacted private hospitals and private clinics for their first consultations and the percentage that had consulted a doctor or a nurse for treatment was about 5%.

4.9 Health Care Expenditure

Table 15 shows that the average cost of treatment per episode in the country as a whole amounted to 35,300 riels or about US\$9/ per episode. In Phnom Penh, other urban areas, and the rural sector, the average costs of treatment per episode are estimated as 44,700 riels, 39,100 riels and 33,800 riels respectively. In the three strata, the average costs of treatment for fever were 25,900 riels, 24,600 riels and 21,900 riels respectively. The average cost of antenatal care, delivery and postnatal care had amounted to 80,200 riels , 333,400 riels and 139,700 riels in Phnom Penh and the corresponding average expenses in the rural sector were 33,900 riels, 59,500 riels and 58,700 riels. The average amounts spent on illnesses and injuries, which were not coded separately but lumped together, had amounted to about 68,000 riels per episode in all three strata.

Table 15
Average Cost of Medical Care in the Four Weeks Preceding the Survey by
Main Initial Symptoms and Stratum, CSES 1999

Main Initial Symptom	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No. of Episodes	Average Cost Riels	No. of Episodes	Average cost riels	No. of Episodes	Average cost riels	No. of Episodes	Average cost riels
1. Fever	258230	18248	12519	22656	31118	25000	214593	17012
2. Diarrhoea	54286	22425	2953	25911	5488	24682	45844	21931
3. Cold and cough without difficult breathing	138557	9633	14420	17824	22779	10898	101358	8183
4. Cold and cough with difficult breathing	67398	26879	6810	29693	8452	37150	52136	24846
5. Mine injury	1070	11128	132	997	202	40086	736	4997
6. Road accident	6923	104029	568	55069	891	148615	5464	101848
7. Other injury	7087	39879	581	135226	1085	46595	5421	28315
8. Antenatal care	4577	37224	145	80246	195	76982	4236	33929
9. Delivery	1540	194451	368	333439	326	128226	846	159513
10. Postnatal care	25408	66111	769	139722	1580	138316	23058	58711
11. Regular TB treatment	12698	31379	1595	28477	462	115459	10640	28166
12. Immunization	8306	51328	265	61496	193	5455	7848	52113
13. Other preventive care need	10534	35821	1030	54560	3524	59165	5980	18838
14. Other	230458	68615	25609	68003	27279	67752	177570	68836
All symptoms	827070	35372	67766	44721	103575	39133	655730	33812

Information on health topics was canvassed in respect of persons who were household members at the time of the interview. The reference period used was the 4 weeks before the interview. The survey did not collect information on persons who had ceased to be household members during the reference period of 28 days. Thus, information on persons who had died during the reference period was also not collected. These issues should be noted in any comparison of data on health expenses with household consumption

data on medical care which covered all expenses incurred during the stipulated reference period of one month before the survey.

4.10 Smoking Habits

Table D7 in Appendix I presents information on smoking prevalence among the Cambodian population. In addition to the numerical values by age, sex and sector, the age specific rates for both males and females are set out therein. Table D7 shows that one out of six persons had reported that they were smoking regularly. The smoking habits were more widespread in the rural sector than in the urban areas, the average rate for both sexes in the rural sector amounted to 17.6% as against 9.7% in Phnom Penh. The rate for males in the rural sector is substantially higher at 31.7%. The reference population included the age groups of 0-4 years and 5-9 years in which no smoking was reported, and when these two age groups are removed, then the above rates will be higher than the figures quoted above. The age specific rates for males aged 40 years and above in the rural sector were indeed very high, they exceed 80%. In the rural sector, even among females, the age specific rates of females aged between 50 to 69 years ranged from 14% to 17%.

Chapter 5

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

5.1 Introduction

CSES 1999 collected detailed data on the economic activity status of all persons aged 5 years or more who usually resided in the sample households. In order to get comprehensive information on

employment situation, two reference periods of one week and one year were used to ascertain the currently active population under a short reference period and the usually active population under a long reference period. Since the scope of the survey included child activities, information on economic activity status of all persons including children aged 5 years and over was collected. For the purpose of the survey, the economically active population was defined as those persons who contribute or are available to contribute to the production of goods and services in the country. They were either employed or unemployed. Thus, the labour force participation rate was defined as the sum of employed and unemployed expressed as a percentage of the total population in the age group under reference. The employment status of the population based on the long reference period of one year was used in the preparation of tables presented in this chapter. As mentioned already information was collected on the labour force status of persons aged 5 years or more. However, for considerations of comparability with the data from previous surveys, the population aged 10 years and over was used as the population of working age in the tabulations presented here.

The economically active population or the labour force of Cambodia was estimated as 5.538 million comprising 2.639 million males and 2.899 million females. The estimated labour force in Phnom Penh, other urban areas and the rural sector was 390,000, 530,000 and 4.618 million respectively. Nationally, the overall labour force participation rates for both sexes, males and females amounted to 66.1%, 66.3% and 65.9% (Table 16). The activity rates in the rural sector were higher than the rates in urban areas. The rural labour force was estimated as comprising 2.170 million males and 2.448 million females with labour force participation rates of 68.0% for males and 69.3% for females. Thus, the Cambodian labour force is predominantly rural with 83.4% of the work force residing in the rural areas.

5.2 Age Specific Participation Rates

Age specific labour force participation rates for Cambodia, Phnom Penh, other urban areas and rural sector are presented in Table 17. The overall rates for Cambodia are determined by the participation rates in the rural sector that accounts for 83% of the total labour force. A distinguishing characteristic of the rural sector is the high participation rates of females that are as high as that of males. Age specific participation rates of both males and females in the rural sector are higher than the rates for Cambodia as a whole and those of the urban sector, in practically all age groups.

The participation rates of children and young adults in the age groups 10-14 years and 15-19 years for the whole country were 11.1% and 59.8% respectively. The participation rates in the next higher age group of 20-24 years rose rapidly to 86.2%. The

Table 16
Labour Force participation, Employment and Unemployment Rates
By Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Rate/Sex	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Labour Force Participation Rates				
Both Sexes	66.1	50.0	60.7	68.7
Male	66.3	55.9	62.9	68.0
Female	65.9	44.6	58.8	69.3
Employment Rates				
Both Sexes	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.4
Male	99.5	99.4	99.6	99.5
Female	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.4
Unemployment Rates				

Both Sexes	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
Male	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Female	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6

Note : Age 10 years and above

participation rates for the corresponding age groups in Phnom Penh are substantially lower at 2.1%, 25.9%, and 56.6%. The activity rates in these age groups are determined by school enrollment rates, high school enrollment rates in Phnom Penh and other urban areas have reduced the labour force participation rates below those of the rural sector where school enrollment rates are low and drop out rates are high. In Phnom Penh, with high school enrollment rates of males, the activity rates in 10-14 years and 15-19 years amounted to 1.8% and 16.2%. As mentioned already, the relatively high rural sector participation rates in these age groups had influenced the national level rates. Several factors have contributed to these differentials. The better access to education and training in urban areas, need for unskilled family labour for agricultural activities and small scale non-agricultural enterprises, possibilities for sharing work when work is available are some of the main reasons for the lower activity rates in urban areas relative to the rural sector.

The participation rates of males have not reached saturation levels, and there is room for further increases when intensity of work improves. This is seen from a comparison of current rates of males in Phnom Penh and the rural sector in the age groups 30-34 years, 35-39 years and 40-44 years with the participation rates in the other age groups in the three strata. Those persons in these other age classes who were categorized as inactive would enter the work force with the on set of socio-economic stimuli favoring higher participation. Simultaneously, the current levels of activity rates among females in the rural sector are likely to decline as in the urban areas, with urbanization and increase in non- agricultural employment in the rural sector.

A comparison of age specific activity rates of CSES 1999 with the CSES 1997 rates disclosed that the two sets of activity rates correspond closely and that there are no major differences. It is seen that the activity rates in the age group 10-14 years have declined marginally in all three strata, confirming that the primary and lower secondary school enrollments have increased during the inter-survey period.

Table 17
Labour Force Participation Rates by 5 Year Age Group, Sex and Stratum,
Cambodia 1999

Age Group	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*
All Ages	66.1	66.3	65.9	50.0	55.9	44.6	60.7	62.9	58.8	68.7	68.0	69.3
10 – 14	11.1	10.6	11.7	2.1	1.8	2.4	7.6	6.6	8.7	12.5	11.9	13.1
15 – 19	59.8	50.9	68.1	25.9	16.2	35.1	48.6	42.0	54.9	65.4	56.4	74.0
20 – 24	86.2	86.7	85.8	56.6	57.0	56.3	80.0	83.2	77.1	90.0	90.4	89.6
25 – 29	90.1	96.2	84.7	74.1	86.6	62.9	85.6	95.0	76.6	92.7	97.7	88.4
30 – 34	92.3	98.2	86.9	81.7	96.2	66.1	86.6	97.5	78.1	94.4	98.6	90.5
35 – 39	94.1	98.1	90.3	82.3	97.1	66.9	89.8	97.1	82.8	96.2	98.4	94.1
40 – 44	91.8	97.5	87.6	81.7	99.2	70.0	90.5	97.1	85.6	93.3	97.3	90.4
45 – 49	91.8	97.4	88.0	79.8	96.5	68.0	90.9	97.4	85.5	93.7	97.6	91.2
50 – 54	89.7	95.0	85.8	69.8	87.7	54.8	84.1	93.6	77.2	92.4	96.0	89.8
55 – 59	81.0	94.1	71.1	64.3	83.4	44.8	78.8	88.9	69.9	82.9	96.2	73.5
60 – 64	67.6	82.3	53.2	40.8	60.5	26.9	63.5	77.8	51.3	71.0	84.7	56.9
65+	35.6	46.1	26.8	21.0	29.5	14.8	35.1	49.4	25.9	37.1	47.3	28.2

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

5.3 Employment

The employment rate, which is defined as the percentage of employed persons to the total number of persons in the labour force (which consists of employed and unemployed) amounted to 99.4% for both sexes for the country as a whole. (see Table E1 in Appendix I). The overall employment rate has ranged from 99.4% to 99.6% in all three strata and among males and females. In fact, in several 5 years age groups, the age specific employment rates are recorded as 100% since persons were enumerated either as employed or economically inactive and no one was enumerated as unemployed. The reasons for these unusually high employment rates are discussed in the following section.

5.4 Unemployment

The survey has recorded low unemployment rates nationally and in the strata. The reported rate of 0.6% unemployed masks the actual position with regard to labour utilization. Unemployment rates were insignificant in urban and rural sectors for persons above 25 years. The household surveys conducted recently in the country have all reported low open unemployment rates. These surveys had not attempted to measure under-employment.

One reason for the rather low estimates of unemployed was the use of standard concepts and definitions in the measurement of employment and unemployment. As defined for purposes of national and international comparability, any person who had worked at least

Table 18
Unemployed Population by Duration of Seeking for Work, Sex and Stratum,
Cambodia 1999

Duration of Weeks	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	321,358	100.0	8,364	100.0	26,463	100.0	286,530	100.0
Less than 10	61,697	19.2	1,140	13.6	4,932	18.6	55,625	19.4
10 – 19	113,108	35.2	2,470	29.5	10,323	39	100,315	35
20 – 24	108,415	33.7	2,600	31.1	9,300	35.1	96,514	33.7
25 – 29	30,929	9.6	1,170	14	1,164	4.4	28,595	10
30 – 34	3,758	1.2	271	3.2	425	1.6	3,063	1.1
35 – 39	2,020	0.6			318	1.2	1,702	0.6
40 – 44	834	0.3	118	1.4			716	0.3
45 & Over	596	0.2	596	7.1				
Male								
Total	145,241	100.0	5,098	100.0	13,260	100.0	126,883	100.0
Less than 10	25,975	17.9	593	11.6	2,974	22.4	22,408	17.7
10 – 19	51,948	35.8	1,638	32.1	5,532	41.7	44,778	35.3
20 – 24	48,886	33.7	1,543	30.3	3,936	29.7	43,408	34.2
25 – 29	15,323	10.5	657	12.9	514	3.9	14,152	11.2
30 – 34	1,366	0.9	271	5.3	153	1.2	943	0.7
35 – 39	1,348	0.9			153	1.2	1,195	0.9
40 – 44	118	0.1	118	2.3				
45 & Over	278	0.2	278	5.5				
Female								
Total	176,116	100.0	3,266	100.0	13,203	100.0	159,647	100.0
Less than 10	35,722	20.3	547	16.8	1,958	14.8	33,217	20.8
10 – 19	61,160	34.7	832	25.5	4,791	36.3	55,537	34.8
20 – 24	59,529	33.8	1,057	32.4	5,365	40.6	53,107	33.3

25 – 29	15,606	8.9	512	15.7	651	4.9	14,443	9
30 – 34	2,392	1.4			272	2.1	2,120	1.3
35 – 39	672	0.4			166	1.3	507	0.3
40 – 44	716	0.4					716	0.4
45 & Over	318	0.2	318	9.7				

for one hour during the reference week was accepted as employed in the currently active population approach of measuring unemployment. Similarly, employment was given precedence and any person who had worked in any week was treated as employed during that week in enumerating the number of weeks to derive his employment status during the long reference period of one year. These rather strict definitions have reduced the number of unemployed reported in the survey. Further, in the absence of any social security measures that provide relief to the unemployed, as often remarked the poor can not remain unemployed and they would tend to accept any kind of work that becomes available. As the large majority of the work force is also unskilled and possess limited employable skills, opportunities to secure work of their choice except in unskilled agricultural work was restricted.

It was evident that there were significant numbers who were seeking work at different times and were in fact unemployed, but in terms of the definitions in use, the duration of unemployment fell short for them to be classified as unemployed. In order to ascertain more detailed information on involuntary worklessness in the country, data on persons who sought work at any time during the reference year, and thus were in a state of unemployment were extracted. The majority criterion where the duration unemployed should be more than the duration for which the person was employed or inactive used in the definition of unemployment in labour force concept was disregarded here.

The number of males and females grouped by duration for which they sought work is presented in Table 18. A total of 321,000 persons comprising 145,000 males and 176,000 females had been seeking work and therefore unemployed for varying durations during the reference year. According to these estimates, the unemployment rates increase to 5.8%, 5.5% and 6.1% for both sexes, males and females. It is seen from the Table 18 that 108,000 persons had sought work for 20-24 weeks, yet they would not be categorized as unemployed, if they had been employed or economically inactive for 25 or more weeks during the reference year. Only those persons who had been seeking work for more than 26 weeks during the reference year would have been classified as unemployed with certainty. Table 18 also shows that 112,000 persons had been unemployed for 10-19 weeks during the reference year. It is evident from the data that hardly any persons from both these groups that add up to 220,000 were enumerated as unemployed in the survey.

A careful examination of the composition of the labour force shows that the male activity rates in several age groups have not reached saturation levels and they could increase further. For instance, it is difficult to assume that the males currently classified as economically inactive in the age groups between 24 to 54 years are indeed those who had voluntarily withdrawn from the labour force or whether they are unemployed or discouraged workers but listed as economically inactive. The duration of employment data presented in Table E2 in Appendix I shows that there were 294,000 persons who had worked less than 24 weeks during the year and a further 362,000 persons were employed for a period of 25 to 34 weeks during the reference year. The majority of persons from the first of these groups had been classified as economically inactive. Persons in both these groups are under-employed in terms of a duration of employment criterion and should in fact be treated as under employed.

5.5 Employment Status

The break down of employed population by employment status presented in Table 19 shows that as many as 46% of the work force were unpaid family labour working without pay in their own family

operated farms or businesses. In all three strata, the percentage of females working without pay as family labour is higher than that of males. In the rural sector as much as 87% of the work force was employed as own account workers or unpaid family labour and only about 10% were paid employees. In Phnom Penh, more than one out of two were paid employees, but surprisingly there were no employers who had engaged any paid employees. The survey has covered only household economic activities or unincorporated enterprises and it has excluded establishment type units. In addition, the laws that require employers to pay minimum wages to their employees appear to have a bearing on the responses to this question.

Table 19
Employed Population (aged 10 years and above) by Employment Status
(based on primary occupation) Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Employment Status	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*
Paid employee	15.2	19.9	10.9	53.4	65.1	39.9	24.1	34.0	14.5	11.0	13.8	8.4
Employer	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Own account worker/ self employed	36.6	51.3	23.1	33.3	28.2	39.2	38.2	42.8	33.7	36.6	54.5	20.8
Unpaid family worker	46.2	27.3	63.5	12.6	6.0	20.3	35.3	20.9	49.3	50.3	30.2	68.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
Not stated	1.8	1.3	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.3	2.3
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
All employees (in '000)	5508	2,626	2,882	388	207	181	528	259	269	4,592	2,160	2,432

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

5.6 Employment by Industry

By industry 74.7% of the employed population of Cambodia had worked in the agriculture, hunting and forestry sector and a further 1.9% in the fishery sector (Table 20). These sectors had contributed to 84.7% of total employment in the rural sector, nearly 55% in other urban areas and about 8% in Phnom Penh. The share of the industry sector comprising mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity gas and water supply and constructions amounted to 6.4% in the country as whole. In Phnom Penh the manufacturing sector had grown during the past 5-6 years from about 9% to 17% and in the other urban areas and in the rural sector too there had been modest gains of about 1%-2%.

5.6.1 Wholesale and Retail Trade

The share of the wholesale and retail trade activities in total employment is estimated at 7.3% and in numerical terms the number employed was 401,000. In this sector females predominate males in a ratio of three females to one male employed. The surveys that were conducted earlier viz. SESC 1993-94 and CSES 1997 had also disclosed that the relative share of this sector was about 7-9%. In Phnom Penh, this sector was large and accounted for nearly 25% of total employment.

5.6.2 Public Administration and Defense and Social Security

The survey has estimated that 184,000 persons comprising 169,000 males and 15,000 females were employed in public administration, defense and compulsory social security activities. The relative share of this division which was estimated as 3.4% nationally, amounted to 17.4%, 7.5% and 1.7% in Phnom Penh, other urban areas and the rural sector. A comparison with the results of SESC 1993-94 and CSES 1997

surveys show that the sectoral share of these categories had remained stable at about 3%-3.5% of total employment.

5.6.3 Education

The total number employed in education activities including primary, secondary and tertiary level education, technical and vocational training, and adult education was 85,000 comprising 60,000 males and 25,000 females. Of them 11,000 were employed in Phnom Penh and 59,000 were in the rural sector. The relative share of education in total employment was estimated as 1.6% and the share of this sector had remained around 1.2%-1.6% in earlier surveys.

5.6.4 Health

The survey has estimated that the total number employed in health and social work activities was 25,000 comprising 11,000 males and 14,000 females. Of them 7,000 were employed in Phnom Penh and about 14,000 were employed in the rural sector. A comparison with CSES 1997 results indicates that employment in these activities had increased by about 8,000 opportunities during the inter-survey period primarily through the expansion of private health service facilities.

Table 20
Employed Population (Aged 10 and Above) by Industry Group (Based on Primary Industry),
Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Major Industry Group	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*
1. Agriculture, hunting and forestry	74.6	70.9	78.0	7.8	6.1	9.8	51.8	46.1	57.4	82.9	80.1	85.3
2. Fishing	1.9	2.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	3.0	4.6	1.5	1.8	2.8	1.0
3. Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
4. Manufacturing	4.7	3.3	6.0	17.1	10.7	24.5	6.0	4.4	7.6	3.5	2.5	4.5
5. Electricity, gas and Water supply	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Construction	1.5	2.7	0.4	3.4	5.2	1.3	2.6	4.7	0.6	1.2	2.2	0.3
7. Wholesale and retail trade; repair workers etc.	7.3	3.9	10.4	24.5	12.0	38.9	14.4	6.2	22.4	5.0	2.9	6.9
8. Hotels and restaurants	0.5	0.4	0.5	3.4	2.8	4.1	1.8	1.4	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
9. Transport, storage and communication	2.2	4.3	0.3	9.2	16.6	0.7	5.6	10.7	0.7	1.2	2.3	0.3
10. Financial, inter-mediation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
11. Real estate, renting and Business Activities	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
12. Public Administration and Defense; Social Security	3.4	6.4	0.5	17.4	28.4	4.8	7.5	13.3	1.9	1.7	3.5	0.1
13. Education	1.6	2.3	0.9	3.0	3.3	2.5	2.8	3.6	2.0	1.3	2.0	0.6
14. Health	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4
15. Other Community, Social and Personal Services	0.7	0.8	0.6	3.0	2.4	3.6	1.7	2.0	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
16. Private Households with Employed Persons	0.5	0.6	0.5	4.6	4.8	4.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
17. Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.6	1.8	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
All Industry Groups	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed Population (In '000)	5,508	2,626	2,882	387	207	181	528	260	269	4,592	2,159	2,432

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

5.7 Employment by Occupation

Table 21 presents the occupational distribution of the Cambodian labour force based on primary occupations of the employed population. The overall composition of the occupational distribution for the country as a whole is determined by the sheer size of the major group of skilled agricultural and fishery workers that had accounted for 74% of all occupations. The share of these occupations increased further to 82% for both sexes and 80.6% and 83.3% for males and females in the rural sector. A comparison with data from CSES 1997 data shows that the relative share of this major group has declined by 2% during the inter survey period, but these skilled and unskilled agricultural occupations have continued to act as a reservoir to absorb the increase in labour supply.

The craft and related trades occupations consists of a large range of occupations, the manpower demand for which primarily depends on the growth of manufacturing, construction, transport and communications industry sectors. It is seen that the technical and associate professionals and craft and related trades workers major groups had increased their relative shares during the inter survey period between CSES 1997 and CSES 1999. In numerical terms employment in technical and associate professionals major group had increased from 97,000 to 148,000 by 51,000 and in the craft and related trades workers the increase had been from 166,000 to 267,000 by approximately by 100,000 opportunities.

In Phnom Penh, service and shop and market sales occupations had provided employment to 25.1% of the total employed population. The break down by males and females shows that nearly two out of five employed females in Phnom Penh had worked as shop and market sale workers. More than one third of the employed persons in Phnom Penh had worked as technicians and associate professionals and craft and related workers. Table 21 also shows that a relatively high percentage of 7.2% were employed as professionals and 2% as legislators, senior officers and managers.

Table 21
Employed Population (Aged 10 and Above) by Occupation Group (Based on Primary Occupation)
by Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Major Occupation Group	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	0.6	1.2	0.1	2.0	3.0	0.8	1.0	1.9	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.0
Professionals	2.4	3.6	1.3	7.2	9.5	4.5	4.9	6.7	3.2	1.7	2.7	0.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2.7	4.5	1.1	17.8	24.8	9.8	4.8	7.6	2.1	1.2	2.2	0.4
Clerks	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Shop and Market Sales Workers	7.0	3.7	9.9	25.1	12.2	39.9	15.3	6.9	23.4	4.5	2.5	6.2
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	74.0	71.6	76.2	8.1	6.5	9.9	52.8	48.7	56.8	82.0	80.6	83.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4.9	4.1	5.6	17.8	12.6	23.6	7.1	7.0	7.2	3.5	2.9	4.1
Plant and Machine Operators etc.	1.4	2.7	0.2	7.2	13.1	0.5	3.2	6.1	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.1
Elementary Occupations	5.9	6.5	5.3	9.5	9.5	9.4	8.0	10.2	5.9	5.3	5.7	4.9
Armed Forces	1.0	2.0	0.1	4.4	7.7	0.6	2.6	4.9	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.0
All Occupation Groups	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed Population (In '000)	5,508	2,626	2,882	388	207	181	528	259	269	4,592	2,159	2,432

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

5.8 Wage Employment

The estimated number employed and the average monthly wages received in each major occupation group are presented in Table 22. The total number of paid employees who received wages was estimated as 846,000. The estimated number of employees that received wage incomes in Phnom Penh, other urban

areas and the rural sector were 210,000, 132,000 and 503,000. Nationally, the average monthly wage rate amounted to 165,000 riels or US\$ 43.31. The average wages of senior government officials and managers in Phnom Penh amounted to 399,000 riels or US\$104.65 which is approximately two and a half times the national average. Table 22 shows that technicians and associate professional, and plant and machine operators and assemblers had received practically the same level of remuneration as senior government officials. A noteworthy feature that is observed is the fact that the wages of several occupational groups in the rural sector amount to about half the wages received by their counterparts in Phnom Penh.

Table 22
Monthly Wages of Paid Employees (Based on Their Primary Occupation)
by Major Occupation Group and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Major Occupation Group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	Riels	No.	Riels	No.	Riels	No.	Riels
Employed population	846,263	165,236	210,631	298,648	132,738	154,964	502,893	112,069
Legislators, senior officials and managers	33,364	137,765	7,261	399,243	5,233	72,249	20,870	63,219
Professionals	121,535	130,181	24,295	215,199	22,843	131,588	74,397	101,986
Technicians and associate professionals	141,222	265,028	67,399	397,298	23,105	163,629	50,718	135,447
Clerks	7,134	186,502	2,891	306,646	1,223	214,089	3,020	60,319
Service and shop and market sales workers	33,264	174,010	13,604	263,454	6,912	185,716	12,748	72,214
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	14,214	97,691	625	94,547	3,012	156,256	10,578	81,192
Craft and related trade workers	162,095	194,373	50,101	281,645	20,255	189,533	91,738	147,782
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	13,434	301,683	5,761	395,515	3,374	272,699	4,300	198,642
Elementary occupation	265,699	120,228	21,649	200,316	33,030	155,248	211,020	106,530
Armed forces	54,301	110,047	17,044	161,011	13,751	109,220	23,506	73,576

Chapter 6

CHILD LABOUR

6.1 Introduction

The survey canvassed information on school attendance, reasons for not attending school full time; participation of children in household chores, as well as in economic activities as child workers. The survey covered children of both sexes living in non-institutional households aged 5 years to 17 years. Thus, the survey population has excluded children engaged as workers and living in boarding houses, logging camps,

fisheries camps, and other such sites which engage labour. In order to capture the entire population of child workers, any duration of work in any economic activity, during the reference period made children eligible for enumeration as child workers. This extended definition was used in the child labour module, as information on the labour force status was canvassed in respect of all persons aged 5 or more years in the employment module, and their economic activity status based on the usual status approach could be extracted from that data.

There is no universally endorsed definition of child labour which stipulates age limits, but most recent surveys on child labour conducted elsewhere had covered the age group 5-14 years. Some other surveys had covered 5-17 years. SESC 1996, which was co-sponsored by ILO and implemented by NIS, covered children aged 5-17 years and accordingly, for comparability purposes it was decided to cover the age group 5-17 years in CSES 1999. This has made it possible for the classification of results in respect of the age groups 5-9, 10-14 and 5-14 years commonly used in analysis, as well as for the next higher age group of 15-17 years which is of special interest in some studies.

The child labour module was designed to measure participation of children in economic and non-economic activities within and outside the household and illnesses and injuries related to work. The village questionnaire collected information from village leaders and other key informants on the recruitment of children for work outside the village. It must be noted here that the incidence of engagement and use of child labour is often more widespread in some regions and localities, especially for work outside the household, and that CSES 1999 which is a multi-topic survey was not designed taking such stratification into account.

6.2 Child Activities

Through a screening question addressed to children aged 5-17 years, children were grouped into three groups of those who attended school full-time; who attended school part-time, and those who did not attend school or training. With follow-up questions on reasons for not attending school full-time, on participation in housekeeping duties, and on economic activities, information on child activities was elicited. Table 23 presents the breakdown of the number of children who attended school full-time, those who helped in household chores, and number and percentage of children who worked for pay, profit, or family gain. The survey estimates that 672,000 children comprising 334,000 males and 338,000 females in the age group 5-17 years had participated in economic activities as child workers. As stated earlier, this estimate is based on a total enumeration of children who worked for pay, profit or family gain at any time during the reference year. More than one out of two (52%) children had helped in household chores. The percentage of children aged 5-17 years who attended school full-time was 60%, the male enrollment rate was higher at about 64%, and the female rate was 56%.

Table 23
Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 years by School Attendance, Participation in Household Chores and Economic Activity, 1999

Item of Information/Sex	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total No. of Children								
Both Sexes	4,075,661	100.0	326,000	100.0	435,725	100.0	3,313,936	100.0
Male	2,104,236	100.0	160,417	100.0	225,744	100.0	1,718,075	100.0
Female	1,971,425	100.0	165,583	100.0	209,982	100.0	1,595,861	100.0
Attended School/Training Full-time								
Both Sexes	2,456,059	60.3	267,140	81.9	292,131	67.0	1,896,788	57.2
Male	1,339,601	63.7	136,485	85.1	158,514	70.2	1,044,602	60.8
Female	1,116,458	56.6	130,654	78.9	133,617	63.6	852,187	53.4

Helped in Household Chores								
Both Sexes	2,126,000	52.2	144,128	44.2	203,748	46.8	1,778,124	53.7
Male	1,094,307	52.0	65,022	40.5	100,132	44.4	929,153	54.1
Female	1,031,693	52.3	79,106	47.8	103,616	49.3	848,970	53.2
Worked for Pay, Profit or Family Gain								
Both Sexes	672,083	16.5	21,969	6.7	65,028	14.9	585,086	17.7
Male	334,399	15.9	9,011	5.6	29,730	13.2	295,657	17.2
Female	337,684	17.1	12,958	7.8	35,298	16.8	289,429	18.1

6.3 Reasons for Not Attending School

The main reason for not attending school or a training institution full time was canvassed from all children aged 5-17 years who were not attending a school full time. Table 24 presents the results and it is seen that lack of interest in attending school or training institution was stated as the main reason for non-attendance of children in both urban and rural sectors. The responsibility of having to contribute to household income is the second most important reason stated by children in the rural sector and in Phnom Penh. This cause had prevented the highest number of students in other urban areas from attending school or a training institution full time.

The large percentage coded under “other” has arisen as a result of the inclusion of children aged 5 years whereas the minimum age for admission to school is 6 years. This has caused the category titled “other” to be as high as 57% for children aged 5-9 years (Table F1 in Appendix I). In the rural sector, more than one in five children aged 10-14 years and over 52% of children aged 15-17 years had not attended school or a training institution full time because of their responsibility to contribute to household income. The cost of schooling is given by a small percentage of less than of 2% of children for not attending school full time. In this sector lack of interest to attend school or a training institution is the main reason for 23% of children aged 5-9 years and 26.5% of children aged 10-14 years for not attending school full time. This reason has been given by children in the urban area too for not attending school full time by 25% of children aged 5-9 years and 16% of children aged 10-14 years in Phnom Penh.

Table 24
Reasons for not Attending School or Training Institution
Full-time by Stratum, Cambodia 1999

No. of Children/Reason for non-Attendance	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Total No of Children (In 000)	4,076	326	436	3,314
Percentage of Children who did not attend school full time	39.7	18.1	33.0	42.8
Total of Children who did not attend school full time (In 000)	1,620	59	144	1,417
	%	%	%	%
Not interested in schooling or training	21.0	19.1	18.0	21.4
Did not do well in school	3.3	5.4	4.8	3.1
No suitable school/school far away	7.8	1.9	11.5	7.6
High cost of schooling/training	1.7	3.0	2.5	1.5
Must contribute to household income	17.4	15.6	18.4	17.3
Must help with household chores	6.7	11.5	6.4	6.5
Due to illness/disability	1.3	2.8	1.4	1.2
Other	40.9	40.8	37.0	41.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.4 Household Chores

The household chores were defined for the purpose of the survey as those duties performed within the households that do not come under the definition of work or economic activity. The various types of household chores in which Cambodian children usually help their elders were identified and pre-coded in the questionnaires to ensure that the important tasks were listed to collect comprehensive data. A screening question was used to identify children who participate regularly with household chores. The information was elicited on the number of hours per week the child helped in housekeeping operations and the main chores performed by the child.

Table 25 shows that 2.12 million children or 52% of the children aged 5-17 years had helped in household chores. The break down by sex indicates that nearly equal numbers of male (1.09 million) and female (1.03 million) children had helped in household chores. The young children in the age group 5–9 years who helped in household chores equaled nearly 400,000 or 24% of the total population of this age group. The percentage of children who had helped in household chores rises to 65% for the age group 10–14 years and reaches 80% for children in the age group 15–17 years. The proportion of children who helped in household chores is lower in urban areas (44%- 46%) when compared with the rural sector percentage of 53%. In the age group 5 – 9 years, 14% of children in Phnom Penh and 25% of children in the rural sector had performed these housekeeping operations. The male and female participation rates in these activities in all three sectors are broadly similar.

6.4.1 Time Spent

Table F2 in Appendix I presents the time spent on these child activities classified by age group and stratum. More than one out of three children who helped in household chores had spent 8-14 hours per week. Approximately one out of five children had spent less

Table 25
Number of Children who Helped in Household Chores by Age, Sex and Stratum,
Cambodia 1999

Age Group/ Stratum	Number of children who helped in household chores			Percentage of children who helped in household chores		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	2126000	1094307	1031693	52.2	52.0	52.3
5 - 9	392292	211050	181242	24.4	25.5	23.3
10 – 14	1053442	552891	500551	64.8	64.5	65.1
15 – 17	680265	330365	349900	80.6	78.6	82.6
Phnom Penh						
All Ages	144128	65022	79106	44.2	40.5	47.8
5 - 9	15134	6791	8343	14.1	13.2	14.9
10 – 14	67254	30343	36911	50.0	45.2	54.8
15 – 17	61740	27888	33853	73.5	66.5	80.5
Other Urban						
All Ages	203748	100132	103616	46.8	44.4	49.3
5 - 9	35646	17400	18246	21.0	19.9	22.2
10 – 14	100271	50866	49405	57.6	55.6	59.8
15 – 17	67831	31866	35965	73.8	68.1	79.8
Rural						
All Ages	1778124	929153	848970	53.7	54.1	53.2

5 - 9	341512	186859	154654	25.7	27.2	24.1
10 - 14	885917	471682	414235	67.2	67.5	66.9
15 - 17	550694	270612	280082	82.5	81.7	83.3

than 8 hours per week on household chores. About 20% had spent 15-21 hours per week and a further 12% had devoted 22-28 hours. About 10% in the rural sector and 8% of the children in urban areas had spent more than 29 hours per week on these housekeeping tasks. The percentage of children who had spent long hours in excess of 35 hours per week was about 5%.

As expected, children in the 5-9 year age group had spent less time on household duties than children aged 10-17 years. The number of hours devoted to these duties increase with age, and it should also be noted that in numerical terms, the numbers helping in household chores increases with age.

6.4.2 Main Chores

Cleaning house and washing clothes is reported as the activity carried out by more than 70% of the children who had performed household chores (Table F3 in Appendix I). In Phnom Penh it was a task that was undertaken by over 80% of the children who attended to household chores. Fetching water is another activity entrusted to children, two out of three children had carried out this task in the rural sector and in the other urban areas. The rate is lower (37%) in Phnom Penh where piped water supply is available in most parts of the city. Caring for children, (mainly siblings) is reported as a household chore engaged in by about 30% of the children in both urban and rural sectors, the percentage of children in the age group of 5-9 years who had performed this task is higher at around 40%.

6.5 Participation in Economic Activity

The survey estimated that there were 314,000 children aged 5-14 years who had contributed labour for the production of goods and services within and outside the households. When the entire age group of 5-17 years is considered, the number more than doubles to 672,000 (Table 26). As explained earlier, these estimates are based on a total enumeration of children who worked for pay, profit or family gain, at any time during the reference year (disregarding their labour force status under a strict definition of employment). Thus, these estimates include in addition to the employed, persons who will be classified as unemployed or economically inactive under the labour force concept of measuring employment and unemployment.

Table 26 shows that 71,000 young children aged 5-9 years comprising 47,000 males and 24,000 females had worked for pay, profit or family gain. The percentage economically active which is 1.5% for young children aged 5 years, increases to 8.2% for children aged 9 years with participation rates of 10.8% and 5.4% for males and females (Table F4 in Appendix I). In the age group 10-14 years, the number of children who were economically active rises to 242,000 with labour force participation rates of 15% for both males and females. The number of children in the age group 15-17 years who contributed labour increases further by 50% to 358,000 with male and female labour force participation rates of 37.3% and 47.6%. The number of male child workers exceeded females in the age groups 5-9 years and 10-14 years but females exceed males in the next higher age group of 15-17 years. The sectoral breakdown shows that the participation rates of children aged 5-9 years and 10-14 years in Phnom Penh are considerably lower at 0.4% and 4.4%, respectively. In fact, in Phnom Penh, there were no child workers aged 5 years or 6 years or 8 years. Even the participation rate of children aged 15-17 years amount to 18.5% whereas the corresponding percentage of children in the rural sector is as high as 46%. Access to education facilities and better living standards had no doubt contributed to these differences. The differential between male and female rates for the age group 5-9 years and 10-14 years is not significant, but in the case of age group 15-17 years the female rate are substantially higher than the male rates in all three strata.

6.6 Main Reasons for Employment

The survey canvassed reasons for the participation of children in economic activity. More than three out of four children had worked to supplement household incomes (Table F5 in Appendix 1). Only young children aged 5 years had given reason viz. other. But in all age groups the economic status of the household had led the child to take work to help in enhancing the household incomes. Approximately 6% of the children had worked to gain work experience or acquire training. This percentage ranged between 5% to 7% in the three strata. About 5% of child workers in the rural sector had engaged in economic activities to support themselves. Only an insignificant percentage had undertaken work to continue their studies.

Table 26
Children Who Worked for Pay, Profit or Family Gain by Age, Sex and Stratum,
Cambodia 1999

Age Group/ Stratum	Number of Children			Percentage of All Children		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	672083	334399	337684	16.5	15.9	17.1
5 - 9	71601	47166	24435	4.5	5.7	3.1
10 - 14	242210	129105	113105	14.9	15.1	14.7
15 - 17	358272	158128	200144	42.5	37.6	47.3
Phnom Penh						
All Ages	21969	9011	12958	6.7	5.6	7.8
5 - 9	470	352	118	0.4	0.7	0.2
10 - 14	5980	2840	3140	4.4	4.2	4.7
15 - 17	15520	5819	9701	18.5	13.9	23.1
Other Urban						
All Ages	65028	29730	35298	14.9	13.2	16.8
5 - 9	5396	2389	3007	3.2	2.7	3.7
10 - 14	24969	13066	11903	14.3	14.3	14.4
15 - 17	34663	14275	20388	37.7	30.5	45.2
Rural						
All Ages	585086	295657	289429	17.7	17.2	18.1
5 - 9	65736	44425	21311	4.9	6.5	3.3
10 - 14	211261	113199	98062	16.0	16.2	15.8
15 - 17	308089	138034	170055	46.1	41.6	50.6

6.7 Work Related Illnesses

The proportion of child workers who reported any work related illnesses amounted to 1.2% (Table F6 in Appendix I). This percentage was higher among children aged 15-17 years which amounted to 2.1%. The most common work-related illness reported is fever, which accounted for 71% of all work-related illnesses and injuries reported by the respondents. Table F6 shows that about 10% of children aged 5-9 years had suffered from general exhaustion, and this percentage equals 17% of all working children aged 15-17 years. Approximately 5% of children in this last age group had suffered from work-related skin problems and a further 5% from stiff neck and back problems.

Chapter 7

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND AMENITIES

7.1 Introduction

Information on housing characteristics and amenities was collected through the core questionnaire from non-institutional households that were covered through the survey. The data collected include floor area, year of construction, construction materials used in the construction of the housing unit, source of lighting and drinking water, fuel used for cooking and toilet facilities used by the household. In addition, the extent of land area and value of residential land and building used as the dwelling by the household and the imputed value of house rent of owner occupied housing was also collected. This information collected on housing characteristics can be classified by household income and expenditure to study the type and nature of these facilities used by low income households.

It should be noted that data on housing characteristics and amenities were collected from households and the respondents sharing accommodation were asked to report on facilities and basic services they shared with other households occupying the same housing unit. As a result, in urban areas where there is sharing of accommodation the results presented here could be biased upwards and the estimates presented here are not equivalent to the estimates based on an enumeration of housing units.

7.2 Floor Area of Occupied Housing Units

The average floor area of housing units ranged from 39 square meters in rural areas to 59 square meters in Phnom Penh. Nearly 14%, or one in seven, of housing units in the rural areas were those that were less than 20 square meters in area. This percentage was

Table 27
Floor Area of Occupied Housing Unit – 1999

Floor Area (square meters)	Cambodia %	Phnom Penh %	Other Urban %	Rural %
00 – 09	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.0
10 – 19	12.0	8.1	10.2	12.7
20 – 29	24.1	14.6	23.4	25.1
30 – 39	23.7	17.8	22.9	24.4
40 – 49	17.7	18.5	15.2	17.9
50 – 74	13.2	23.4	15.3	11.9
75 – 99	4.5	8.0	5.6	4.1
100 – 149	2.3	4.3	3.6	1.9
150+	1.4	4.4	2.2	1.0
Not Stated	0.0		0.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households (in 000)	2,093	174	214	1,706

Average Area (Sq. meters)	41.61	59.40	45.21	39.34
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lower in Phnom Penh and amounted to 9% of occupied housing units. One out of two households in the rural areas and one third of the households in Phnom Penh had occupied housing units that had a floor area which ranged from 20 to 39 square meters. The percentage of households that occupied housing units that had a floor area in excess of 100 square meters amounted to about 3% in rural areas and about 9% in Phnom Penh. A comparison of CSES 1997 results with CSES 1999 data shows that the average area of housing units had increased from 33.7 sq. meters in rural areas to 39.3 sq. meters and that the housing units that had a floor area below 20 sq. meters had declined from 20% to 13.7% of housing units.

7.3 Age of Housing Stock

From the beginning of the 1990's, annual construction of housing units in the rural sector had increased and risen to 9% of the total stock in 1997. In the urban areas, 1993 and 1997 were the years when construction activity had peaked. The data show that the housing stock is relatively new (except in Phnom Penh), with 82% of rural houses and 88.3% of houses in the provincial towns comprising units that were built less than 20 years ago. Approximately one in four houses in these two sectors were constructed between 1980 and 1989. In Phnom Penh, nearly 3 out of 10 housing units were constructed prior to 1980, but here too about 50% of the current stock of housing units had been constructed after 1990.

Table 28
Age of Housing Stock – 1999

Year of Construction	Cambodia %	Phnom Penh %	Other Urban %	Rural %
Before 1970	5.9	16.1	4.3	5.1
1970 – 1974	1.7	4.4	0.9	1.6
1975 – 1979	10.4	8.6	6.5	11.0
1980 – 1984	12.5	11.2	10.9	12.8
1985 – 1989	12.2	8.0	13.5	12.4
1990	5.8	7.0	8.2	5.4
1991	3.4	4.7	3.6	3.3
1992	4.7	5.9	7.3	4.3
1993	6.1	7.5	7.8	5.7
1994	5.9	4.3	5.3	6.1
1995	7.2	5.4	6.5	7.5
1996	6.7	4.5	6.6	6.9
1997	8.7	6.2	9.2	8.9
1998	7.7	4.7	7.8	8.0
1999	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.9
Not Stated	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households (in 000)	2,093	174	214	1,706

7.4 Construction Materials

7.4.1 Walls

The data on construction materials used in housing indicate the quality of the housing and whether the building is a temporary or permanent structure. Table 29 shows that over 50% of rural houses had used bamboo or thatch for outer walls and nearly one third of housing units in the provincial towns had also used these materials for walls. Permanent materials such as concrete, bricks or stone, or galvanized iron or aluminum was used in nearly one out of two housing units in Phnom Penh and by a small percentage of about 2 % of housing units in the rural areas.

Table 29
Percentage Distribution of Occupied Housing Units by Kind of
Materials Used for Walls – 1999

Type of Materials	Cambodia %	Phnom Penh %	Other Urban %	Rural %
Bamboo, Thatch	48.4	5.7	32.5	54.7
Wood or logs	2.5	0.3	1.9	2.8
Plywood	37.3	43.5	52.0	34.8
Concrete	5.9	46.6	7.8	1.5
Galvanized iron or aluminum	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6
Fibrous cement	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1
Makeshift, salvaged or improvised materials	1.4	1.5	2.6	1.2
Other	3.8	0.9	2.4	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households (in 000)	2,093	174	214	1,705

7.4.2 Roofing Material

About 45% of houses in the rural sector, and nearly one in three houses in the provincial towns had used thatch as the roofing material but in Phnom only 5% of the houses had used these materials (Table 30). A comparison with the CSES 1997 data shows that the percentage of houses that had used these temporary materials had declined from 52.7%, 38.6% and 9.6% in the rural sector, provincial towns, and Phnom Penh to 44.4%, 31.1% and 5.2% respectively.

7.4.3 Floor

Wooden planks or bamboo strips were the main construction materials used for floors in houses in rural areas (72%) and in provincial towns (56%). Only one in four houses in Phnom Penh had used these materials, where 40% of the houses had used ceramic tiles for floors. A comparison with CSES 1997 data shows that the relative proportions had remained practically unchanged during the inter-survey period of 2 years.

Table 30
Percentage Distribution of Occupied Housing Units by
Kind of Materials Used for Roofs – 1999

Type of Materials	Cambodia %	Phnom Penh %	Other Urban %	Rural %
Thatch	39.8	5.2	31.1	44.4
Tiles	29.1	13.4	20.9	31.7
Fibrous cement	3.3	12.6	4.4	2.3
Galvanized iron or aluminum	22.5	38.3	38.7	18.8

Salvaged materials	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2
Mixed but predominantly made of galvanized iron or aluminum/cement etc	0.7	2.0	1.1	0.5
Predominantly made of thatch	0.3		0.5	0.3
Concrete	2.6	27.0	2.2	0.2
Plastic sheets	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other	1.5	0.6	0.5	1.7
Not stated	0.0		0.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households (In ,000)	2,093	174	214	1,705

Table 31
Percentage Distribution of Occupied Housing Units by Kind of
Materials Used for Floors – 1999

Type of Materials	Cambodia %	Phnom Penh %	Other Urban %	Rural %
Earth/Clay	14.2	7.9	13.6	14.9
Wooden planks, bamboo strips	66.7	24.8	56.6	72.2
Cement	2.4	10.7	4.3	1.4
Parquet polished wood	11.3	14.6	18.6	10.1
Polished stone marble	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.0
Vinyl	0.0	0.4		
Ceramic tiles	4.0	40.0	4.7	0.3
Other	1.1	0.5	1.4	1.1
Not stated	0.0	0.1		0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households (in 000)	2,093	174	214	1,705

7.5 Source of Drinking Water

One out of two households in the rural sector had depended on unprotected dug wells, ponds, rivers and streams for their drinking water supply. In the other urban areas too 30% of the households had used these sources for drinking water. A comparison with CSES 1997 data shows that the use of these sources had declined and the percentage that had used protected dug wells had increased from 5.3% in the rural sector to 19.4% in 1999. A similar increase is observed in the other urban areas too. The decline in the percentage of unprotected dug wells and the increase in the use of protected dug wells will have to be independently verified because of the possible misclassification of these two sources in these multi-objective surveys, canvassing data on a large number of topics.

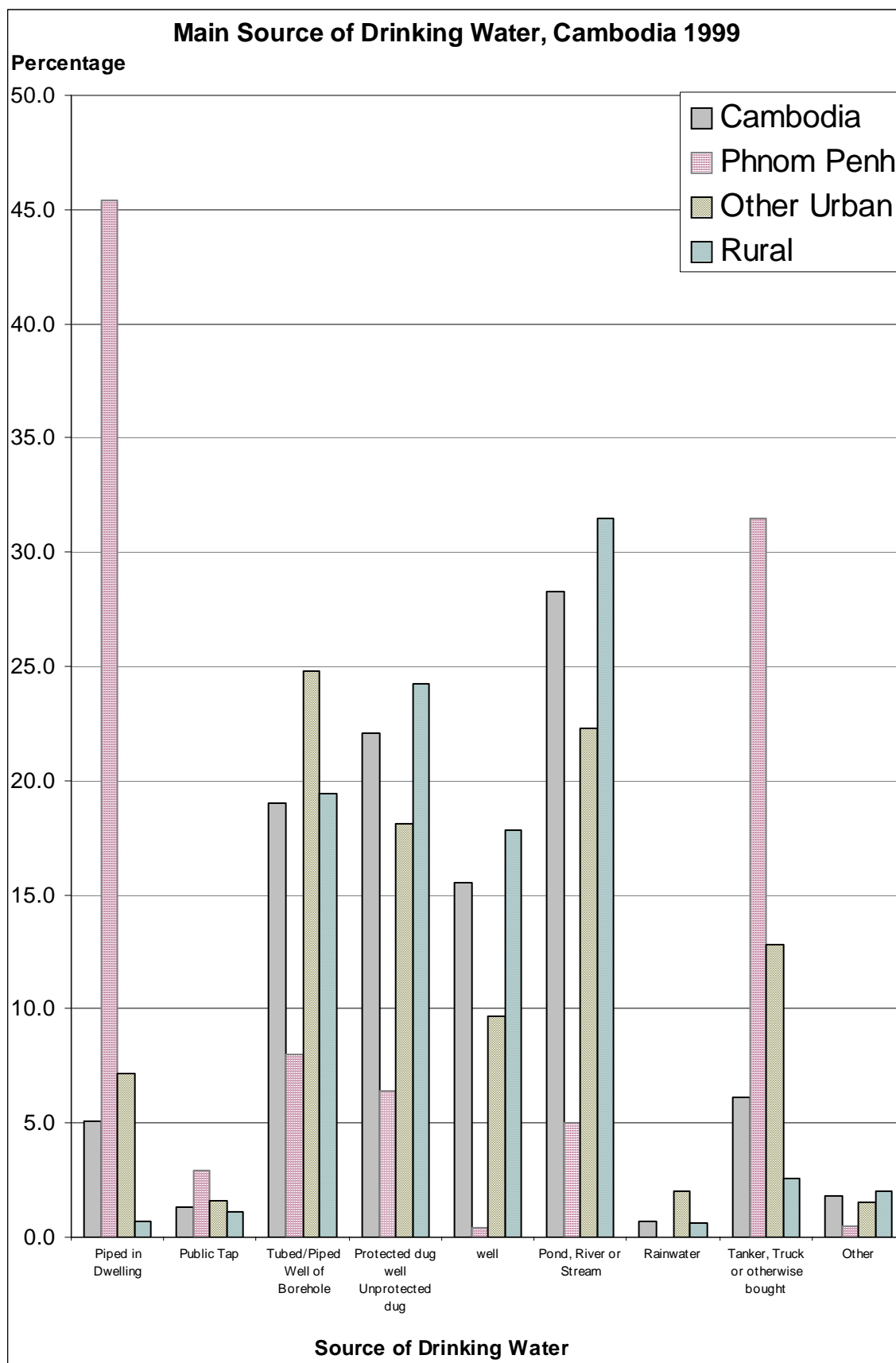


Table 32
Percentage Distribution of Household's Main Source of Drinking Water

Source	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
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	%	%	%	%
Piped in dwelling	5.1	45.4	7.2	0.7
Public tap	1.3	2.9	1.6	1.1
Tubed /piped Well of borehole	19.0	8.0	24.8	19.4
Protected dug well	22.1	6.4	18.1	24.2
Unprotected dug well	15.5	0.4	9.7	17.8
Pond, river or stream	28.3	5.0	22.3	31.5
Rainwater	0.7	-	2.0	0.6
Tanker, truck or otherwise bought	6.1	31.5	12.8	2.6
Other	1.8	0.5	1.5	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households (in 000)	2,093	174	214	1,705

7.6 Source of Lighting

More than 4 out of 5 households in the rural sector and nearly 3 out of 5 households in other urban areas had used kerosene lamp as the source of lighting. A comparison with CSES 1997 data shows that the use of privately generated electricity for lighting had increased in all three strata during the inter-survey period, rising to current levels of 25%, 11.5%, and 5.4% from 14.6% in Phnom Penh, 7.8% in other urban areas, and 4.5% in the rural sector in 1997.

Table 33
Percentage Distribution of Households Main Source of Lighting – 1999

Source	Cambodia %	Phnom Penh %	Other Urban %	Rural %
Publicly provided electricity	9.0	59.7	22.3	2.2
Privately generated electricity	7.7	25.0	11.5	5.4
Battery	7.0	2.9	5.0	7.7
Kerosene lamp	75.2	12.0	59.6	83.6
Other	1.1	0.4	1.7	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households (in 000)	2,093	174	214	1,705

7.7 Fuel Used for Cooking

Practically all the households (97.7%) in the rural sector, and as many as two out of five households in Phnom Penh had used firewood for cooking. A comparison with CSES 1997 results show that there were no significant changes in the type of fuel used for cooking during the inter-survey period except for the increase in the share of LPG in Phnom Penh which had risen from 12.8% in 1997 to 18% mainly as a result of the decline in the share of kerosene.

Table 34
Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel for Cooking – 1999

Type of Fuel	Cambodia %	Phnom Penh %	Other Urban %	Rural %
Firewood	91.2	39.0	86.0	97.2
Charcoal	5.1	38.8	11.3	0.9
LPG	1.7	18.2	1.7	0.1
Kerosene	1.3	3.4	0.5	1.1

Publicity provided electricity	0.0	0.5	0.0	-
Privately generated electricity	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
None	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Other	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households (in 000)	2,093	174	214	1,705

7.8 Toilet Facilities

More than 80% of households in the rural sector did not have any toilet facilities. Even in the provincial towns three out of five households lacked toilet facilities. A comparison with CSES 1997 data indicates that the percentage of households that lacked toilet facilities appears to have declined marginally in Phnom Penh and in rural areas.

Table 35
Percentage Distribution of Households by Toilet Facilities – 1999

Type of Facility	Cambodia %	Phnom Penh %	Other Urban %	Rural %
Connected to sewerage	3.8	41.4	2.5	0.2
Septic tank	9.3	36.7	22.3	4.8
Pit latrine	5.3	2.9	9.5	5.1
Other without septic tank	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.2
Public toilet	0.3	2.4	0.3	0.1
None	75.4	12.0	61.0	83.7
Other	2.5	1.2	0.1	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households (in 000)	2,093	174	214	1,705

7.9 Household Durable

In order to ascertain information on ownership of assets and economic status of households, data were collected on household durables and assets and Table 36 shows the proportion of households that reported ownership of the different items canvassed in the survey. More than 9 out of 10 households in Phnom Penh, one out of three households in other urban areas and one out of eight households in the rural sector owned a motorcycle or a scooter. The corresponding proportions that were reported in CSES 1997 were 64.2%, 30.0% and 14.8% respectively. Similar increases in the ownership of bicycles, radios, and television sets are seen when the rates shown in Table 36 are compared with those reported

Table 36
Household Durable and Assets – 1999

Type of Durable	Cambodia %	Phnom Penh %	Other Urban %	Rural %
Bicycle	64.5	42.5	61.6	67.1
Cart	33.3	4.1	22.3	37.6
Boat	11.1	1.4	11.4	12.0
Motor cycle/scooter	24.9	93.7	35.1	16.6
Radio/cassette recorder	45.3	76.1	52.8	41.3
Television set	26.4	83.3	31.6	20.0
Car	1.4	11.6	2.9	0.2
Truck/van	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.1

Tractor	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households (in 000)	2093	174	214	1705

in CSES 1997. To summarize, a comparison of CSES 1997 results with CSES 1999 data indicates that some improvements in housing characteristics and amenities were recorded between 1997 and 1999 for example in floor area of houses, roofing material, safe water, privately generated electricity, toilet facilities and household durables.

Chapter 8

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

8.1 Introduction

The collection of data on household consumption in adequate detail for measuring living standards and monitoring and analyzing poverty was an important objective of CSES 1999. The core questionnaire had two sets of questions, one set for food expenditure and the second set for non-food expenditure to capture complete data on consumption to the extent feasible in a multi-subject survey. The questionnaire was designed to collect data on consumption of own produce, consumption of items received as wages in kind, gifts, free collection and barter and in kind expenditure in addition to purchases on cash or credit. Increasing the scope of consumption expenditure to cover auto-consumption and all sources of

consumption was essential to derive realistic estimates of actual consumption in the Cambodian context where over 75% of the labour force are engaged in agricultural pursuits and where 85% of the population are in the rural sector.

The experience in implementing CSES 1997 suggested the importance of reformatting questions on expenditure, increasing the number of items and sub-groups for which data were collected and modifying reference periods for data collection. The number of items and sub-groups for which data were collected in CSES 1999 was increased to reduce the incidence of under-reporting of expenditure in respect of particular sub-groups. The cereal sub-group was divided into two sub groups comprising rice and other cereals. Similarly, the meat and poultry group was sub-divided into two categories of meat and poultry etc. Conducting the survey in two half-yearly rounds also made it possible to capture the main seasonal variations in consumption.

A reference period of one week was used in questions on food consumption. In the case of non-food expenditure, appropriate reference periods varying from one to twelve months were used, recognizing the problems of recall and seasonal variations in incidence of expenditure. The reference periods used in CSES 1997 and other surveys were reviewed and the reference periods were changed from 6 months to 1 month in respect of water charges, fuel and power, wood fuel and medical expenditure to improve the coverage and comprehensiveness of the data.

8.2 Average Monthly Household Consumption

Nationally, the average monthly household consumption is estimated at 361,736 riels per month (US\$ 94.82) or US\$17.89 per person per month on a household-weighted basis. There are, however, pronounced differences in the amounts spent on household consumption in urban and rural areas and among the different ecological zones. The average monthly consumption of households in Phnom Penh amounted to 1,007,025 riels (US\$263.96). The consumption of households in the rural sector is estimated at 284,444 riels (US\$74.56) per month. The corresponding value for households in other urban areas is 453,338 riels (US\$118.83) per month. Thus, the average monthly household consumption in Phnom Penh was 3.5 times that of rural sector households. However, it should be noted that the cost of living may also differ between areas and these comparisons of nominal expenditure do not make allowance for that. In the case of other urban areas the average monthly household consumption amounted to 45% of the amount spent on the average by households in Phnom Penh. On the other hand, these households in other urban areas had recorded values that were higher by over 50 % of the average expenditure of households in the rural sector. The average household expenditure in the plains region was 40% higher than that of the plateau and mountain region, where the average household consumption is about the same as the average for the rural sector.

Table 37
Average Monthly Household Consumption 1999

Stratum/Zone	Consumption in riels		Expenditure in US Dollars	
	Per Household	Per Capita	Per Household	Per Capita
Cambodia	361,735	71,077	94.82	18.63
Phnom Penh	1,007,025	198,550	263.96	52.05
Other Urban	453,338	87,999	118.83	23.07
Rural	284,444	55,956	74.56	14.67
Plains	401,402	78,462	105.22	20.57
Tonle Sap	311,708	61,129	81.71	16.02

Coastal	377,708	71,521	99.01	18.74
Mountain	283,776	60,104	74.38	15.75

8.3 Comparison of CSES 1997 and CSES 1999 Estimates

There are several issues which had affected the comparability of the estimates on household consumption expenditure from CSES 1997 and CSES 1999. Subject to the caveats described in paragraph 6.8, the changes in the consumption patterns disclosed through these two surveys are summarized below.

A comparison of the estimates from CSES 1999 with the results of CSES 1997 in Table 38 shows that the average monthly household consumption had increased between 1997 and 1999. In Phnom Penh, household consumption has increased from 727,000 riels to 1,007,000 per month and that of the rural sector from 220,000 riels to 284,000 riels per month. These increases in nominal terms amounted to 38.5%, 12.4% and 29.3% in Phnom Penh, other urban areas and the rural sector, respectively. On a per capita basis these increases were even higher for Phnom Penh and other urban areas rising to 41.5% and 13.6% respectively, but the increase was lower (24.2%) for the rural sector.

When these consumption estimates are expressed in US dollars, which is an alternative currency in use, these increases were inadequate to offset the depreciation of the riel against the US dollar during the inter-survey period except in Phnom Penh where household consumption has increased marginally from US\$ 263.51 to US\$ 263.96. In per capita terms, it has increased from US\$ 50.85 to US\$ 52.05 by 2.3%. The riel had depreciated against the US dollar by 38.2% during the inter-survey period. Nationally, the decline in the value of household consumption, strictly in US dollar terms amounts to 8.7% and on a per capita basis it is higher amounting to 11.3%.

Table 38
Average Monthly Household Consumption in 1997 and 1999

Stratum/Zone	Consumption in riels		Consumption in US Dollars	
	CSES 1999	CSES 1997	CSES 1999	CSES 1997
Household				
Cambodia	361,735	286,586	94.82	103.84
Phnom Penh	1,007,025	727,282	263.96	263.51
Other Urban	453,338	403,253	118.83	146.11
Rural	284,444	220,037	74.56	79.72
Per Capita				
Cambodia	71,077	57,947	18.63	21.00
Phnom Penh	198,550	140,365	52.05	50.85
Other Urban	87,999	77,432	23.07	28.06
Rural	55,956	45,045	14.67	16.32

However, the increase in the price index which is Phnom Penh based, during the inter-survey period was lower than the depreciation of the riel against the US dollar and amounted to 25.6%. At present, price indices that cover other urban areas and the rural sector are not compiled. Thus, the increase in the price index currently compiled amounts to approximately two thirds of the depreciation of the riel against the US dollar. The depreciation of the regional currencies had contributed to soften the increases in the prices of imports. For any comparison of the consumption patterns disclosed through these surveys, the changes in the consumption basket, substitution of imported items and price changes will have to be carefully studied, in addition to an evaluation of the effects of modifications made to the CSES 1999 survey design.

8.4 Per Capita Expenditure

The gross domestic product (GDP) estimates of Cambodia have consistently shown that the share of household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) is as high as 85% - 90 % of total GDP. The survey estimate of household consumption expenditure is an approximate estimate of HFCE. During the past few years, the value of exports was nearly equal to imports and there had been no trade balance. These national accounting indicators also show that the share of government consumption expenditure had ranged between 5.0% and 8.0% during this period. Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDCF) had ranged between 9.0% and 13.5 % from 1993 to 1998. Based on these past trends and assuming the proportionate contributions to GDP from government consumption expenditure (GCE) and GDCF and that the balance accrues from household consumption expenditure it is possible to derive an estimate of GDP and per capita GDP.

For purposes of data validation the GDP and per capita GDP were estimated based on the consumption data from the survey. This estimate of GDP for 1999 amounted to 11,640 billion riels and the GDP per capita was estimated at 1,003,400 riels or US\$ 263. The provisional estimate of GDP that is available for 1998 amounts to 10,244 billion riels and the provisional estimate of per capita GDP per capita is 906,000 riels or US\$ 240. It is seen that the survey estimate on household consumption corresponds fairly closely with the available estimates of national accounting indicators.

8.5 Expenditure by Major Group

8.5.1 Average Monthly Household Consumption

Cambodian households had spent 222,757 riels or 61.6% on food consumption out of the average monthly consumption expenditure of 361,736 riels. The proportion spent on food had varied from an estimated 40% in Phnom Penh, which rose to nearly 60% in other urban areas and reached 70% in the rural sector. Still the value of food consumption expenditure of rural households was less than 50% of the amount spent by households in Phnom Penh. The average monthly consumption on each major group was also higher in the urban strata when compared with that of the rural sector.

Housing and utilities was the second largest consumption item for households in all three strata. In terms of value, a very high proportion of this item is made up of the contribution from owner occupied housing. In Phnom Penh, this major group accounted for one third of the total consumption. In other urban areas this item constituted one fifth of the household budget. But in the rural areas where rented housing is uncommon and owner occupied housing is the usual pattern, the rental valuation of the dwelling has still caused the contribution from this major group to be as high as 11% of total consumption.

Medical care and health expenses comprised the third largest consumption item (6.6%) for rural households and for other urban areas (5.7%), although rural households spent less than half the amount spent on this item by households in Phnom Penh when they spent only 4% of the total monthly consumption. The households in Phnom Penh had spent over 5% of the household budget on education. In terms of value the amount spent by households in Phnom Penh was 20 times the amount spent on education by rural households which had spent only 0.9 % of the household budget.

Table 39
Average Monthly Household Consumption by Major Group and Stratum,
Cambodia 1999

Item	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All Items	361736	100.0	1007019	100.0	453336	100.0	284444	100.0
Food beverage & tobacco	222757	61.6	403271	40.0	266715	58.8	198831	69.9
Non food items	138979	38.4	603748	60.0	186620	41.2	85613	30.1

Clothing and foot wear	9890	2.7	21524	2.1	11321	2.5	8524	3.0
Housing and utilities	61915	17.1	331291	32.9	92436	20.4	30619	10.8
Household furnishing and household Operations	2630	0.7	6515	0.6	3842	0.8	2081	0.7
Medical care	21189	5.9	40088	4.0	25700	5.7	18696	6.6
Transport and communication	12413	3.4	85664	8.5	15239	3.4	4591	1.6
Recreation	1072	0.3	7849	0.8	945	0.2	398	0.1
Education	7496	2.1	53788	5.3	8098	1.8	2701	0.9
Personal care and effects	7922	2.2	21673	2.2	10520	2.3	6193	2.2
Miscellaneous	14452	4.0	35356	3.5	18519	4.1	11810	4.2

8.5.2 Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption

Nationally, the average monthly per capita consumption amounted to 71,077 riels (US\$18.63) and of this amount the households had spent over 60% on food. Yet, the value of monthly consumption of food was US\$ 11.39 or US \$0.38 per person per day. Nearly 18% of the household budget was consumed on housing and utilities. The cost of medical care amounts to 4095 riels (US\$1.07) per person per month and was the third highest item in the household budget. The amount spent on education was 1269 riels or US\$0.33 per capita per month. The amounts spent by households in the rural sector on these items were even lower than the amounts quoted here.

Table 40
Average Monthly per Capita Consumption by Expenditure Group and Stratum,
Cambodia 1999

Item	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All Items	71077	100.0	198550	100.0	87999	100.0	55956	100.0
Food beverage & tobacco	43443	61.1	78672	39.6	51393	58.4	38853	69.4
Non food items	27633	38.9	119878	60.4	36605	41.6	17102	30.6
Clothing and foot wear	1906	2.7	4155	2.1	2220	2.5	1638	2.9
Housing and utilities	12568	17.7	65807	33.1	18719	21.3	6368	11.4
Household furnishing and household operations	517	0.7	1260	0.6	751	0.9	412	0.7
Medical care	4095	5.8	8467	4.3	4772	5.4	3564	6.4
Transport and communication	2562	3.6	18049	9.1	3055	3.5	922	1.6
Recreation	216	0.3	1561	0.8	205	0.2	80	0.1
Education	1269	1.8	9250	4.7	1358	1.5	444	0.8
Personal care and effects	1624	2.3	4185	2.1	2149	2.4	1297	2.3
Miscellaneous	2875	4.0	7143	3.6	3376	3.8	2377	4.2

8.6 Expenditure by Deciles

8.6.1 Average Monthly Household Consumption

In order to examine the consumption pattern of households falling in lower expenditure groups, the average monthly household consumption by per capita expenditure deciles groups as well as average monthly per capita consumption by per capita expenditure deciles groups were prepared. The per capita decile groups were formed by computing the per capita household consumption for each sample household; re-arranging them in ascending order of per capita household consumption expenditure; delineating the

decile limits based on the re-arranged weighting factors; and inflating the data with household weights and estimating the average monthly household consumption expenditure and average monthly per capita consumption expenditure for each decile group.

The average monthly consumption of households in Phnom Penh has ranged from 322,225 riels in the 1st decile group to 699,749 riels in the 4th decile and to 2,672,931 riels in the 10th decile. The average monthly household consumption in the decile groups in other urban areas ranged between 40% to 50 % of the amounts spent by corresponding household consumption decile groups in Phnom Penh. In the rural sector, the average monthly household consumption has increased from 136,796 riels in the first decile to 262,351 in the fourth decile and reached 491,609 riels or 3.5 times the household consumption in the first decile.

Table 41
Average Monthly Household Consumption by per Capita Expenditure
Decile and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Decile	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All Deciles	361735	100.0	1007025	100.0	453338	100.0	284444	100.0
1 st Decile	139579	3.9	322225	3.2	154213	3.4	136796	4.8
2 nd Decile	179251	5.0	479356	4.7	194769	4.3	170003	6.0
3 rd Decile	231619	6.4	605230	6.1	251840	5.6	214479	7.5
4 th Decile	266504	7.4	699749	7.0	302279	6.7	263351	9.3
5 th Decile	291973	8.1	780724	7.7	373904	8.2	276405	9.7
6 th Decile	296564	8.2	949576	9.4	452580	9.9	291384	10.3
7 th Decile	331380	9.1	978348	9.8	475502	10.6	302559	10.6
8 th Decile	374724	10.3	1138895	11.4	512903	11.2	329561	11.6
9 th Decile	456153	12.6	1433489	14.1	642032	14.2	368590	13.0
10th Decile	1049599	29.0	2672931	26.7	1169064	25.9	491609	17.2

The share of the first four deciles in total consumption in Phnom Penh which amounted to 21 %, was less than the share of the consumption of households in the 10th decile, which accounted for more than one quarter of total household expenditure. This disparity in the distribution of consumption pattern is reported to be much less severe in the rural sector. In the rural sector, the share of the first four deciles rises to 27.5 % of total consumption, which is equivalent to 160 % of the share of consumption of the highest decile.

A detailed break down of average monthly household consumption by per capita expenditure decile and item was prepared as this information is used in supply and demand studies, compilation of national accounts and in macro-economic analysis. See Table H6 in Appendix I.

8.6.2 Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption by Per Capita Expenditure Deciles

The households grouped under the lowest per capita consumption decile had spent 52,095 riels per person in Phnom Penh and this consumption was nearly two and half times (234%) the amount spent per person in households grouped under the lowest decile in the rural sector. In the rural sector only those households that are grouped under the 6th decile have values of per capita expenditure equivalent to those that are spent by households in Phnom Penh grouped under the lowest (1st) decile. In Phnom Penh, monthly per capita consumption in the 10th decile was more than 600,000 riels (US\$ 160). Average monthly per capita consumption of households in other urban areas are only 10% higher than those of rural sector in the 1st decile but rapidly diverge and increases to 36% by the 5th decile and reaches 122% by the 10th decile.

The consumption pattern that is disclosed in the distribution of average monthly per capita consumption by per capita expenditure deciles by different sectoral groups, employment status categories is used in analyzing welfare and poverty. This distribution for ecological zones is given Table H3 in Appendix I. A detailed breakdown by per capita expenditure decile and item for both food and non-food expenditure is provided in Table H7 in Appendix I.

Table 42
Average Monthly per Capita Consumption by per Capita Expenditure
Decile and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Decile Group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All Deciles	71077	100.0	198551	100.0	87999	100.0	55956	100.0
1st Decile	22878	3.2	52095	2.6	24236	2.7	22226	4.0
2nd Decile	32476	4.6	79025	3.9	35600	4.1	31149	5.6
3rd Decile	40880	5.8	100075	5.1	46283	5.3	38504	6.9
4th Decile	47670	6.7	117939	6.0	56614	6.5	45388	8.1
5th Decile	53031	7.4	138428	6.9	68732	7.8	50433	9.0
6th Decile	57583	8.1	163352	8.2	78071	8.8	54747	9.8
7th Decile	64433	9.0	192335	9.7	87133	10.0	58856	10.5
8th Decile	74792	10.5	232434	11.8	98793	11.1	65455	11.7
9th Decile	93534	13.2	295237	14.7	123069	14.0	75741	13.6
10th Decile	223479	31.4	612074	31.0	260380	29.7	117191	20.9

8.7 Consumption of Selected Items

8.7.1 Cereals

Average monthly per capita consumption of rice was broadly similar in Phnom Penh, other urban areas and the rural sector, valued at 11,976 riels, 11,450, riels and 11,449 riels respectively. It should be noted that the price of rice was 33% higher in Phnom Penh when compared with the prices in the rural sector. Consumers in Phnom Penh, where consumption of noodles and bread is more wide-spread than in the other strata, had spent more on other cereals. The households grouped under the 1st decile in the rural sector had spent 8,986 riels per person per month on rice, and this value amounted to 40% of their total monthly consumption. The value of rice consumption increased to 11,490 riels per month in the 4th decile which had amounted to 25% of the total value of consumption. The households grouped under the 10th decile had spent 13,022 riels per month on rice, but this value amounted to only 11% of total consumption.

8.7.2 Fish , Meat and Eggs.

Nationally, the average monthly consumption per household on fish, meat and eggs is estimated at 65,670 riels or 18.2% of total household consumption. The households grouped under the 1st decile had spent 23,231 riels per month on these items, a percentage that amounted to 16.6% of the household budget. The wide disparity in the amounts spent on these items is seen when one compares the value of consumption of households in the 1st decile with those grouped under the 10th decile. In the 10th decile the value of consumption of these items rises to 127,741 riels per month which is almost equivalent to the total value of consumption of households in the 1st decile.

8.7.3 Medical Care

The households in Cambodia had spent on average 21,181 riels per month or 5.9% of total consumption on medical care. Access to medical facilities and their utilization by different socio-economic categories are seen from the amounts spent on the purchase of these services. The households grouped under the 1st decile had spent 3,352 riels per month or 2.4% of the household budget on medical care. The amount spent on medical care increases to 11,507 riels per month for households in the 5th decile and reaches 92,620 riels or 8.8% of the household budget for households in the 10th decile.

8.8 Comparability of CSES 1997 and CSES 1999

The comparability of data from CSES 1997 and CSES 1999 were affected by several modifications that were introduced in designing CSES 1999. Some of these adjustments were introduced to meet certain deficiencies that were detected in analyzing CSES 1997 data for the construction of poverty estimates. As already mentioned the number of items and subgroups for which consumption data were collected in CSES 1999 were increased by splitting sub-groups and increasing items for which data were collected. Thus, the cereal sub-group was divided into rice and other cereals; and the meat and poultry group was divided into two meat and poultry sub-groups. In the case of non-food expenditure, the reference periods were changed, recognizing the problems of recall and incidence of expenditure. These changes and better formatting of questions would have had a bearing on improving the comprehensiveness of data collected in CSES 1999.

Further, the geographic coverage of CSES 1999 was higher, only 4.4% of the villages were excluded for security reasons whereas approximately 12.7% of the villages were excluded from survey coverage in CSES 1997 for the same reasons. The increase in the coverage of small provincial towns that have characteristics not vitally different from the rural sector and the inclusion of rural villages where unsettled conditions had prevailed would have had the effect of lowering the estimated consumption levels. The conduct of CSES 1999 survey in two rounds, timing the data collection with the major and minor annual harvests, would have also had an important bearing on the completeness and the comprehensiveness of data collected in CSES 1999. Canvassing of income data and the checks exercised in eliciting expenditure and income information together and the consistency issues perceived by the respondents themselves would have raised the completeness of both income and expenditure data. These differences in the design of the two surveys certainly would have affected the comparability of the data from the two sources and data users in their analyses should note this position.

Chapter 9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

9.1 Introduction

Data on household income was collected through the Income and Employment Module. The monthly income received by all household members from all sources constituted the monthly income of the household aggregated using separate sub-modules for income from wage employment, self-employment, household economic activities, and transfer income.

Information pertaining to household income has not been successfully canvassed in any previous surveys conducted in Cambodia. The attempt to collect income data in the Socio-Economic Survey 1993-94 was not successful. The reluctance on the part of the respondents to state their monetary incomes for security reasons; the use of a short income module that was not adequately detailed to capture comprehensive information from self-employed in micro-economic activities and farmers engaged in subsistence agriculture; and concentration on a highly detailed consumption module (designed to canvass data required to construct consumer price indices) were the main reasons for the underestimation of income.

For many households, like the households of cultivators, employment and income vary considerably from month to month, depending on the seasons. Arising from this situation, employment and income data for any period shorter than one year can not give a complete picture for many households. Accordingly, data on household income and employment was collected for reference periods extending up to 12 months before the survey. Collecting such data was difficult, no doubt, because most of the respondents had to depend on memory to answer questions on these topics. The interviewers had to carry out the interviews with considerable care and with sympathy and understanding to collect good quality data.

For purposes of the CSES 1999, income included earnings and receipts from all sources received by all household members during the reference period, as participants in economic activity as an employer, own account worker, employee or unpaid family worker, or as recipients of transfers, pensions, grants, etc. Private income included wages and salaries, commissions, tips, bonuses, honoraria, education, medical, transportation and representation allowances, and other forms of compensation and profit and net receipts derived from the practice of a profession or trade or the operation of family operated household economic activities.

Income from all types of wage employment and from economic activities operated by the household members, pensions, dividends and bank interest, transfer income received by the household; rental income from leased out land, machinery and equipment; imputed value of owner occupied housing; imputed value of home garden produce and free collection; interest on loans received netted out for interest on loans repaid; and imputed value of goods received through barter etc were separately identified and enumerated in order to facilitate the collection of comprehensive information on total household income from all sources.

The aggregation of income from all sources was essential especially in the context of low wage-employment rates and high proportions engaged in subsistence farming micro-economic activities, and seasonal employment in agricultural and non-agricultural activities. To facilitate the collection of income information from the households the questionnaire consisted of two sub-modules and several sections. The income from different types of sources was canvassed separately as income from wage employment, crop production; livestock; fisheries; forestry and hunting; non-agricultural economic activities; imputed values of owner occupied housing, transfer payments etc. The income received by household members from a particular source was summed up to derive the household income from that source. The aggregated household income from all sources formed the total household income.

Different reference periods were used in eliciting data on income. The reference periods used were 1 month for employment earnings, 6 months for seasonal crops, 12 months for all other economic activities operated by the household and 12 months for transfers including remittances, assistance and support received by the household. The rental income received by the household through rental of leased out land, equipment etc., was also collected for the past 12 months.

The detailed layout and identification and itemization of income sources have made it possible to collect comprehensive data on household income. During training, enumerators were advised on the

difficulties of compiling good aggregates of household income and cautioned not to miss any sources, especially because of the relatively low proportion in wage employment.

9.2 Average Monthly Household Income

The survey estimated the average monthly household income of the country to be 403,334 riels (US\$ 105.72). There were large differences in the sector-wise distribution of household incomes; the households in Phnom Penh on average received 1,139,553 riels (US\$298.70) per month, which declined to 515,027 riels in other urban areas and to 314,247 riels (US\$82.37) per month in the rural sector. Thus, the average income of households in Phnom Penh was 262% higher than that of rural households, which depended mainly on farm incomes. The differentials in household income were less marked among the ecological zones, rising from 319,211 riels per month in the less developed plateau and mountain zone to 452,023 riels (an increase of 41.6%) in the plains zone which contains the capital city and several provincial towns with urban populations.

The average per capita income of Cambodia was 79,355 riels or US\$20.80 per month. Thus, the annual per capita income received by household amounts to US\$249.60. The average per capita monthly income of all ecological zones other than that of the plains zone was lower than the national average. The differentials between the Tonle Sap zone, which had the lowest per capita income, and plains zone which had the highest was less than 30%. The per capita income of households in the Tonle Sap areas has dipped below that of the Plateau and Mountain zone as the average household size in Tonle Sap is higher than that of the Plateau and Mountain zone.

Table 43

Stratum/ Zone	Average Monthly Income by Stratum and Zone, Cambodia 1999				
	Average Household	Income in Riels		Income in US Dollars	
	Size	Per Household	Per Person	Per Household	Per Person
Stratum					
Cambodia	5.3	403,334	79,355	105.72	20.80
Phnom Penh	5.5	1,139,553	219,771	298.70	57.61
Other Urban	5.4	515,027	98,506	135.00	25.82
Rural	5.3	314,247	62,635	82.37	16.42
Zone					
Plain	5.4	452,023	88,086	118.49	23.09
Tonle Sap	5.3	344,308	67,894	90.25	17.80
Coastal	5.5	397,490	74,410	104.19	19.50
Mountain	5.0	319,211	69,459	83.67	18.21

9.3 Main Sources of Household Income

The relative contributions made by different sources in the different geographic and economic sectors are apparent when income is classified by source. The sheer size of the subsistence agriculture sector in total employment and incomes and the relatively small proportion in wage employment has determined the relative shares of different income sources. Nationally, earnings from self-employment were estimated at 241,990 riels (US\$63.43) per household per month or 60% of the total monthly household income Table 44. Income from wage employment amounted to 83,687 riels (US\$21.94) or 20% of total income or one third the value of earnings from self-employment. The contribution from all other sources of income, which consisted of rental income, interest received, transfers and imputed value of houses rent etc., was about the same as that of wage employment.

Table 44
Average Monthly Household Income by Main Source of Income by Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Main Source of Income	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Total Income	403334	100.0	1139553	100.0	515027	100.0	314247	100.0
Self Employment Income	241990	60.0	345340	30.3	298509	58.0	224352	71.4
Income from Wage Employment	83687	20.7	397463	34.9	109609	21.3	48442	15.4
Other Income	77657	19.3	396750	34.8	106909	20.8	41452	13.2

In Phnom Penh, the main source of household income was wage employment that contributed 35% of total income, a share that is marginally higher than the contribution from other income. In this stratum income from the three main sources had nearly equal shares. In the rural sector, however, self-employment income had contributed to over 70% of household income with wage employment contributing less than one sixth of the household income. In monetary terms, income from wage employment amounted to only 48,442 riels or US\$12.70 per household per month. The relative contributions from these three sources in the other urban areas were about the same as their distribution in Cambodia as a whole, although the numerical value of average household income in the other urban areas is more than 160% of the value of household incomes in the rural sector.

9.4 Per Capita Income by Main Source

Table 45 reports the average monthly per capita income by main source for the country as a whole and for the urban and rural strata. Nationally, average monthly per capita income was 79,355 riels. The relative shares hereto are practically the same as that of the distribution of household income by source. In Phnom Penh, the share of other income that amounts to 37.7% is higher than the contribution from wage employment, a reversal of relative positions disclosed earlier in the household income distribution. This confirms an interesting result that the households with members engaged in wage labour have higher household sizes than those whose main income is from other sources.

Table 45
Average Monthly per Capita Income by Main Source of Income by Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Main Source of Income	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Total Income	79355	100.0	219771	100.0	98506	100.0	62635	100.0
Self Employment Income	47191	59.5	64643	29.4	56602	57.5	44229	70.6
Income from Wage Employment	16097	20.3	72226	32.9	21151	21.5	9740	15.6
Other Income	16068	20.2	82901	37.7	20753	21.1	8666	13.8

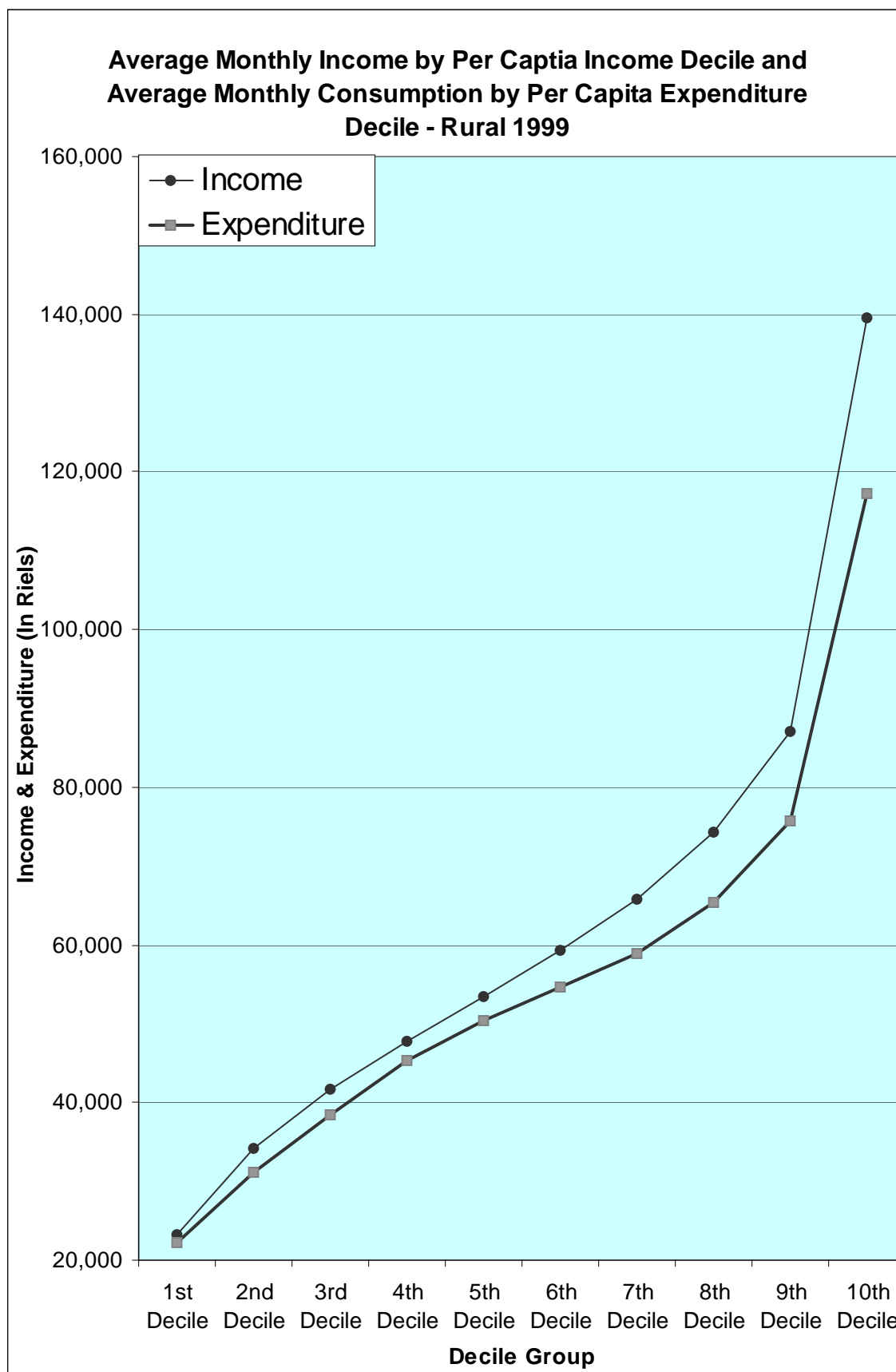
9.5 Average Monthly Per Capita Income by Quintile Group

When households were ranked by per capita household income and divided into five equal groups (they will be nearly equal groups as the households should be weighted by their inflation factors as the sampling design is not self-weighting) each group is called a quintile group of per capita income. The results presented in Table 46 show that the share of the lowest quintile in Phnom Penh, consisting of the 20% of households with the lowest (per capita) income received only 6.4% of the total income. The households in the highest quintile group in Phnom Penh had received 548,870 riels per month or 50% of the total income. In the rural sector, this disparity in the income distribution is less marked; the share of the lowest quintile was 9.2% and the highest quintile had received 36.2% of the total income.

Table 46
Average Monthly per Capita Income by Quintile Group of Household per

Capita Income and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Quintile Group of Household Income	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All Groups	79355	100.0	219771	100.0	98506	100.0	62635	100.0
Lower 20%	29805	7.5	71039	6.4	31111	6.3	28739	9.2
Second Quintile	46995	11.8	112729	10.3	53893	10.9	44798	14.3
Third Quintile	60181	15.2	150125	13.7	76752	15.6	56322	18.0
Fourth Quintile	78436	19.7	215321	19.5	102234	20.7	70037	22.3
Highest Quintile	181347	45.7	548870	50.0	228688	46.4	113300	36.2



9.6 Average Monthly Household Income by per Capita Income Deciles

Table 47 reports the average monthly household income grouped by per capita income deciles for Cambodia and urban and rural areas. Average monthly household income for the whole of Cambodia is 403,334 riels. The households grouped under the lowest (1st) decile received only 146,673 riels or US\$ 38.45 per household per month. The average income rises to 283,484 riels in the 4th decile or nearly twice the average income of households in the 1st decile. The average household income increases to 516,460 riels or US\$ 135.38 in the 9th decile and reaches 1,199,723 riels or US\$ 314.48 in the 10th decile.

The households grouped under the 1st decile had received only 3.6% of the total household income. Only those households in the 8th, 9th and 10th deciles had received incomes higher than the national average of 403,334 riels per month. The remaining 70% of the households had received less than 50% of the total income. The differences between the average household income between Phnom Penh and other urban areas are larger than the differences between rural sector households and those in the other urban areas. The relative shares of the different decile groups in Phnom Penh and other urban areas are broadly similar. The table also shows that household income is more evenly distributed in the rural sector than in the urban sector. A comparison with the per capita household income distribution in Table I5 in Appendix I shows that the per capita distribution is even more skewed towards upper income deciles with the share of the 10th deciles rising from 29.8% to 32.2% for the country as the whole and in Phnom Penh from 32.4% to 35.4%. However, in the rural sector the two distributions are broadly similar.

Table 47
Average Monthly Household Income by per Capita Income Decile
and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Decile Group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All Deciles	403334	100.0	1139553	100.0	515026	100.0	314247	100.0
1st Decile	146673	3.6	357778	3.1	146869	2.8	142154	4.5
2nd Decile	204690	5.1	493172	4.3	217762	4.2	198627	6.3
3rd Decile	239461	5.9	607375	5.4	278422	5.4	230856	7.4
4th Decile	283484	7.0	695245	6.1	318359	6.2	259276	8.2
5th Decile	303555	7.6	755160	6.6	386680	7.5	306128	9.7
6th Decile	334580	8.3	909490	8.0	461108	9.0	303817	9.7
7th Decile	376584	9.3	1034958	9.1	495357	9.6	353008	11.2
8th Decile	426666	10.6	1196915	10.4	578699	11.2	374015	11.9
9th Decile	516460	12.8	1642879	14.5	732144	14.3	416318	13.3
10th Decile	1199723	29.8	3708141	32.4	1540489	29.7	558716	17.7

9.7 Income and Consumption Deciles

Table I6 in Appendix I presents the household and per capita income distributions along with the household and per capita consumption deciles by stratum. The household incomes are higher than the corresponding expenditure values in all the deciles groups in all three strata. This confirms that on the average household expenditure is lower than household income, although this position will not be true for any given household. For the whole country, the differences in the values of per capita distributions are as low as 1,000 riels to 3,000 riels (less than US\$1) in the first five deciles, and rises to about 10,000 riels in the upper deciles. In the household distribution, this difference is less than 25,000 riels in the first five deciles, but diverge in the remaining five decile groups.

When the expenditure decile groups are based on per capita income decile groups that are used to extract the household income distribution, then a different pattern emerges. Table I7 in Appendix I shows these two distributions. In these distributions the comparison is between the average income of households

grouped in the given decile against the average expenditure of the same set of households grouped for purposes of deriving the household income decile. Table I7 shows that the average income of households in the 1st decile is lower than the household expenditure of these households (in the 1st expenditure decile) by 39,484 riels. In other words these households have been spending more than their household incomes. Table I7 also shows that expenditure had exceeded household income up to and including the 3rd decile for the whole country. In Phnom Penh, household expenditure had exceeded household income up to the 6th income decile. In the rural sector, household expenditure exceeded household income up to the 4th decile group. Thus, it is evident that up to about 40% of households in the rural sector and possibly about 60% of households in Phnom Penh had household incomes lower than their household expenditure, and that these households had met these excess expenditures possibly through consumption loans, sale of assets etc.

Chapter 10

COMMUNITY LEVEL INFORMATION

10.1 Introduction

The main objective of the village questionnaire was to obtain a complete and reasonably accurate assessment of information on some subjects that affect all households in the community. Accordingly, the village questionnaire was designed to cover public and private provision of economic infrastructure and social services; improvements and changes in facilities of the village economy; prices and wages; natural disasters and child labour. Several village level key informants from the sampled villages, including village leaders, school teachers, health workers and traders were contacted to collect data on these topics. This information is necessary to use as explanatory variables in analyzing poverty and to fill important data gaps

in key variables such as prices, wages and land availability on which data collection through regular surveys and administrative sources are yet to be extended to achieve country wide coverage.

10.2 Access to Infrastructure and Amenities

The survey gathered information on the availability of several amenities and economic infrastructure and services and the proximity of the village population to these facilities. The data from the 600 sampled villages along with their inflation factors were used in the estimation of the numbers and percentages of villages that had access to the stated facility within the village itself. This estimation procedure has provided some interesting results, but due to the lack of current information on village level data from administrative sources it was not possible to check and validate the survey estimates.

All the sampled villages (98.3%) except one in Phnom Penh had a motorable road, and out of the 308 sampled villages in the rural sector 264 villages were also reported to have a motorable road that passed through the village. These sample estimates when blown up to population size provided the results presented in Table 48. Thus, an estimated 9,587 (80.7%) villages out of 11,886 villages in the rural sector had access to a motorable road. Approximately one out of three (32.7%) villages in Cambodia were accessible by river or canal.

Four out of five villages in Phnom Penh had electricity and in the rural sector at least some households in 1900 (or 16%) of the villages had an electrical power supply. Nationally, the total number of villages in which at least some households had electricity supply is estimated at 2870. The number of villages in the country that had a piped water supply in at least in some households is 990 and of this number nearly 50% (483) were in Phnom Penh. The services of agricultural extension workers are thinly spread; of the total estimated number of 443 extension workers 406 were in the rural sector where one extension agent serves on the average approximately 30 villages. The total number of permanent markets is estimated at 805 and of them 634 were in the rural sector.

Table 48
Number and Percentage of Sampled Villages Having Amenities and
Facilities within the Village - 1999

Amenity/Service	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%.	No.	%	No.	%
Motorable road	11052	81.6	666	98.0	798	82.1	9587	80.7
Accessibility by river/canal	4430	32.7	51	7.6	370	38.0	4009	33.7
Electricity	2871	21.2	553	81.4	410	42.2	1907	16.0
Piped water	990	7.3	483	71.0	212	21.8	295	2.5
Food shop/restaurant	1932	14.3	387	56.9	275	28.3	1270	10.7
Bank/Loan credit unit	1008	7.4	39	5.8	74	7.7	894	7.5
Agricultural Extension Worker	443	3.3	25	3.7	11	1.1	406	3.4
Permanent market	805	5.9	94	13.8	77	8.0	634	5.3
Shop selling manure/agro-chemicals	1286	9.5	51	7.5	75	7.8	1160	9.8
Technical support for agriculture	4601	34.0	71	10.5	342	35.2	4188	35.2

The villages in all four ecological zones are fairly well served in terms of access to motorable roads and to rivers and canals. Access to piped water is limited in all zones. Banking and credit facilities are also thinly spread in all zones. Villages in the Coastal zone are better served with the amenities and facilities surveyed, 43% of the villages had electricity (at least in some households), more than one out of three villages had a food shop or restaurant, and one in eight villages had a bank or loan credit unit.

10.3 Village Development Projects

Approximately 40% of the sampled rural villages had the benefit of one or more village development projects sponsored by government or other donors. The proportion of villages that had the benefit of such projects in Phnom Penh was lower, with only one out of five villages having such projects. These projects were in operation in a higher proportion of villages in other provincial towns with 3 out of every 10 villages having the benefit of such development projects. The total number of villages with ongoing agricultural projects in the country is estimated at 1,996 of which 1,900 were in the rural sector. Thus, one out of six villages in the rural sector had on-going agricultural development projects. Of the estimated number of 1,800 villages with infrastructure development projects, 1,700 were located in the rural sector, which means that one out of seven villages had these projects. A small percentage of about 4% of rural villages had educational development projects while the percentage of villages that had on-going health projects was somewhat higher amounting to 6%. About 11% and 4% of the villages in the rural sector and other urban areas had village development committees. These village development committees had implemented infrastructure development projects, as well as agricultural development projects and other projects and therefore the percentage of villages that had sectoral projects is larger than the numbers quoted earlier.

10.4 Agricultural Lands

The total extent of agricultural lands, land under irrigation, paddy lands, and irrigated paddy were reported by the village level key informants. Practically all the sampled villages (97%) in the rural sector had agricultural lands. As many as 80% of the villages in provincial towns also had agricultural lands. The maximum extent of agricultural land in the sampled villages in the rural sector was reported as 1,863 hectares. An un-weighted estimate of the average extent of agricultural land in the rural sector sample villages was 250 hectares and the average extent of paddy land amounted to 201 hectares.

Table 49
Number and Percentage of Villages with On-going Development Projects Sponsored
by Government and NGO by Sector, Cambodia 1999.

Type of Projects	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All types of projects	5250	38.8	104	15.3	301	31.0	4845	40.8
No project exists	8288	61.2	576	84.7	671	69.0	7041	59.2
Agriculture development	1996	14.7	18	2.7	68	7.0	1910	16.1
Infra-structure development	1833	13.5	47	7.0	84	8.7	1701	14.3
Education	522	3.9	23	3.3	40	4.1	460	3.9
Health	776	5.7	4	0.6	65	6.7	707	6.0
Village Development Committee	1414	10.4	4	0.7	44	4.5	1366	11.5
Other	1473	10.9	36	5.4	95	9.8	1342	11.3

The data collected in the community questionnaire from village leaders and other key informants on the availability of agricultural lands, paddy lands and irrigated paddy lands when blown up for the domains provided the estimates presented in Table 50.

Table 50
Total Agricultural Land Area, Lands Prepared for Paddy Cultivation
and Extent Irrigated by Sector and Zone - 1999

Sector/Zone	Total extent of agricultural lands (ha)	Average extent of agricultural lands per village (ha)	Total extent Of paddy lands (ha)	Total extent Irrigated paddy Lands (ha)
Cambodia	2,363,512	174.6	1,878,683	385,473
Phnom Penh	12,067	17.7	10,033	5,048
Other Urban	157,832	162.4	116,489	28,655
Rural	2,193,612	184.6	1,752,161	351,771
Zones				
Plain	1,122,376	176.5	846,047	259,088
Tone Sap	903,016	252.6	760,971	106,240
Coastal	114,339	168.6	95,641	10,067
Mountain	223,780	99.9	176,024	10,078

This survey estimate of 2.364 million hectares compares well and corresponds closely with the estimate 2.162 million hectares devoted to short term crops compiled by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) utilizing village level reporters (It was not possible to obtain a current figure of lands under permanent crops). The extent of land under paddy cultivation is reported as 2.086 million hectares in 1995. The survey estimate of 1.878 million hectares should be adjusted to include the paddy lands in the 596 villages excluded from the frame. When this adjustment is made the survey estimate increases to 1.961 million hectares which compares well with the MAFF estimate. The average extent of paddy lands per village in the rural sector was estimated at 147 hectares. The data show that only about 20% of paddy lands in the country are irrigated. Four fifths of the land used for paddy cultivation are subject to vagaries of the weather.

All the sampled villages in the rural sector, other than a small percentage of 2.0% of villages that were drawn from the Tonle Sap and Coastal Zones, had agricultural lands. The average extent of agricultural lands per village in the country is estimated at 175 hectares. However, there is a wide variation in the extent of agricultural land availability among rural villages. The average extent of agricultural lands in rural sector villages amounts to 184.6 hectares. The availability of agricultural lands amounts to about 100 hectares per village for villages in the Plateau and Mountain Region but 252 hectares per village in the Tonle Sap zone. The average extent of agricultural lands per village appears to be similar in the plain and coastal ecological zones, with an average extent of about 170 hectares per village. The reported availability of agricultural lands in the rural sector amounts to about 1.29 hectares per household or 0.24 hectares per person. The average extent of paddy land per household in the rural sector was 1.03 hectares or 0.19 hectares per person.

Data on many agricultural items including crop and livestock statistics are scanty and unreliable and much improvement in coverage and content are needed. This is all the more important because of the sheer size of the agricultural sector which accounts for about 75% of employment and 50% of GDP. The current method of utilizing village level reporters to collect data on a census basis has many deficiencies including poor quality of data, incomplete coverage, reduced scope, loss of detail through successive aggregation at different levels and the time required for retrieval of completed schedules from the regions. The development of alternative data collection, processing, and dissemination arrangements are necessary to improve the quality and timeliness of the data.

This survey has confirmed that it is possible to obtain quite satisfactory estimates on many village level characteristics by conducting well designed sample surveys of villages. Agricultural statistics can be quickly strengthened by installing sample surveys which could provide timely production estimates and crop forecasts of important agricultural produce. Sample surveys have several distinct advantages including reduced cost, greater speed, lower staff numbers, and better data quality. The sampling design is crucial and

the sample sizes should be adequate to yield statistically reliable estimates. Much depends on the training of field staff and supervision of survey operations. In order to check the completeness and accuracy a system of re-interviews should be built-in to the field operations procedure. The methodology and techniques that were adopted to maintain the coverage, data quality and timeliness of results in CSES 1999 are described in the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey –Technical Report on Survey Design and Implementation.

10.5 Income Earning Activities

The key informants prioritized and listed what they considered to be the three most important income-earning activities of the village population. In the rural sector 91% of the sampled villages reported that agriculture was their most important income earning activity. In the other urban areas too, agriculture was noted as the most important economic activity by 60% of the sample villages. Livestock breeding was reported as the second most important economic activity by 30% of the sampled rural villages and the 3rd most important activity by 13% of the villages in this sector. Other urban areas had also reported livestock as their 2nd most important(14% of the sampled villages) economic activity, and a further 8% had reported it as the 3rd most important economic activity in the village. The sample data when blown up to population size provided the estimates presented in Table 51.

Nearly 94% of the rural villages had accepted agriculture as their most important income earning activity. More than three fourths of urban villages had also recognized agriculture as their most important income earning activity. Livestock raising which is practiced as a mixed farming activity was reported by a small percentage of villages as the most important economic activity, but a large number of villages in all three strata had reported this activity as the 2nd or 3rd most important activity. Thus, livestock breeding is estimated as the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd most important economic activity of 57% of rural sector villages, 54% of villages in Phnom Penh and 44% villages in other urban areas.

In Phnom Penh, commerce is reported as the most important economic activity by 27% of villages and as the 1st, 2nd or 3rd most important activity by nearly three out of five villages. Manufacturing was not reported as a significant activity in any of the sectors. Craft and artisan activities are reported as the 1st, 2nd or 3rd most important activity of 14% of the villages in Phnom Penh, one out of eight villages in other urban areas and nearly 10% of the villages in the rural sector. 50% and 25% of the villages in Phnom Penh had reported services and transport activities as their 1st, 2nd or 3rd most important activities.

Table 51
Income Earning Activities Prioritized by Village Leaders – 1999

Income Earning Activity	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Most Important Activity	1st, 2nd or 3rd most important activity	Most Important activity	1st, 2nd or 3rd most important activity	Most Important Activity	1st, 2 nd or 3 rd most important activity	Most Important Activity	1st, 2nd or 3rd most important activity
Agriculture	89.4	91.9	29.2	31.8	76.5	84.5	93.9	96.0
Forestry	2.0	22.0	-	1.4	2.9	22.5	2.0	23.2
Fishing	1.2	23.3	0.6	4.7	2.4	31.4	1.1	23.6
Livestock	0.6	54.1	0.6	14.1	0.4	44.3	0.6	57.2
Manufacturing	0.1	2.7	1.5	4.2	0.2	1.0	-	2.7
Craft/Artisan	0.9	9.8	5.1	13.9	1.0	12.5	0.6	9.4
Construction	0.4	9.0	7.5	17.9	-	7.0	-	8.6
Commerce	2.6	15.9	27.3	59.8	9.7	29.9	0.6	12.2
Transport	0.3	6.3	1.8	25.4	3.1	13.7	-	4.5

Service	0.5	7.4	9.0	50.0	0.6	12.0	-	4.6
Other	2.1	13.6	17.4	39.9	3.1	13.5	1.1	12.2

10.6 Education Facilities

In the rural sector, nearly 50% of the sample villages had primary schools in the village itself. In Phnom Penh, which is better served with lower and upper secondary schools and where the geographic area of villages is smaller, the percentage of sample villages that had primary schools amounted to 25.8% but this percentage was significantly larger in other urban areas and amounted to 60%. None of the 600 sample villages were served by primary schools administered by private institutions. Table 52 shows that only 8% of the sample villages in the rural sector and in the other urban areas had a lower secondary school in the village itself. In the case of upper secondary schools the corresponding percentages were even lower and amounted to 2.6% and 4.1%.

Table 52
Distribution of Schools by Level and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Type of School	Phnom Penh %	Other Urban %	Rural %
Primary School	25.8	59.9	49.7
Public	25.8	59.9	49.7
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Secondary School	6.7	8.1	8.1
Public	6.7	8.1	8.1
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0
Upper Secondary School	2.5	4.1	2.6
Public	2.5	4.1	2.6
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0
No. of Sample Villages	120	172	308

10.6.1 Distance to School

The distance to primary, lower secondary and upper secondary schools that most of the children in the village attended was ascertained from village leaders. Table 53 shows that one out of two villages in the rural sector had a primary school in the village itself and 36% of the remaining 50% of the sample villages had a primary school within 1 to 3 km from the village. Nearly 60% of the sample villages in the other urban areas had a primary school in the village itself and a further 26% had a primary school within 1-3 km from the village. In the other urban areas, children in more than one third of the sample villages had to travel more than 5 km to attend a lower secondary school and in the rural sector this percentage was nearly 50%. The distances to upper secondary schools were even more, and children in 40% of the sample villages in other urban areas had to travel more than 5 km to attend a upper secondary school and in the rural sector this percentage was as high as 77%.

10.6.2 Mode of Travel

The village leaders reported on the type of transport used by most children of the village to attend primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary schools. As expected, in more than 90% of the sample villages in the rural sector and other urban areas, most children had traveled to primary schools on foot (Table 54). In Phnom Penh, most children in 75% of the sample villages had walked to their primary schools. Most children in about one out of six sample villages had used bicycles and children in 3% of the

sample villages had used motorcycles. Children in more than two thirds of the sample villages in other urban areas and the rural sector had used bicycles as the mode of travel to attend lower secondary and upper secondary schools. In Phnom Penh, about three out of ten children had used motorcycles to attend upper secondary schools. Even in the rural sector, about 7% had used motorcycles to attend upper secondary schools. Public transport that is still not developed in the country has been used only by 3%-4% of the children to attend school.

Table 53
Distance to School by Level and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Sector/Level	School in the Village	No School in the Village			
		Less than 1km	1km - 2.9 km	3 km - 4.9 km	5 km +
	%	%	%	%	%
Primary School					
Phnom Penh	25.8	28.3	44.2	1.7	0
Other Urban	59.9	10.5	26.2	2.3	1.2
Rural	49.6	5.5	36.4	6.2	2.3
Lower Secondary School					
Phnom Penh	6.6	18.3	59.2	11.7	4.2
Other Urban	8.1	7.6	29.1	20.3	34.9
Rural	8.1	3.3	20.8	18.8	49.0
Upper Secondary School					
Phnom Penh	2.5	11.7	53.3	16.7	15.8
Other Urban	4.1	7.6	25.6	22.7	40.0
Rural	2.6	2.3	8.1	10.1	76.9

Table 54
Mode of Travel to School by Level and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Mode of Travel	Foot %	Bicycle %	Private Motorcycle %	Public Transport %	Other %
Primary School					
Phnom Penh	75.8	15.9	3.3	3.3	1.7
Other Urban	91.9	5.8	0.6	0	1.7
Rural	94.8	3.3	0	0.3	1.6
Lower Secondary School					
Phnom Penh	33.3	53.3	11.7	1.7	0
Other Urban	20.4	70.3	2.3	2.3	4.7
Rural	15.6	73.4	1.9	2.3	6.8
Upper Secondary School					
Phnom Penh	19.2	46.7	29.2	4.1	0.8
Other Urban	12.2	66.3	5.8	3.5	12.2
Rural	6.5	64.3	6.8	3.2	19.2

10.6.3 Major Problems Relating to Schooling

The village leaders and other key informants reported on the major problems relating to primary, lower secondary and upper secondary schooling in the sample villages prioritizing them as most important, second most important and third most important problems encountered by the village population. The absence of a primary, lower secondary or an upper secondary school was listed by 29%, 36% and 38% of the sample villages in Phnom Penh as the most important problem they faced (Table J4 in Appendix I). As expected, this problem was listed by larger proportions which amounted to 33.8%, 54.9%, and 58.8% of the sample villages in the rural sector as their most important problem in respect of primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education. In the rural sector, the school being too far was recorded as the most important problem relating to primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary education by 6.2%, 16.6%, and 22.1% of the sample villages. Low living standards of teachers were reported as a major problem for all three levels of education in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. In the rural sector too, this issue was reported by 18.2%, 13%, and 7.8% of sample villages in respect of primary, lower secondary and upper secondary school. School budget constraint is listed by about 10% of the villages for all three levels of education by sample villages in Phnom Penh, but this issue had not been highlighted by sample villages in the rural sector and other urban areas.

10.7 Health Facilities

The availability of basic health services was ascertained from village leaders who provided information on the type of health provider operating in the village itself. If no such provider was functioning, information on distance to nearest provider was collected. In addition information on major health problems in the village and major problems with the health services for the village community were also canvassed in the village Questionnaire. Table 55 shows that about 12% or one out of eight of the sample villages in Phnom Penh, other urban areas, and the rural sector had Khum clinics in the village itself. Private clinics were more widespread in Phnom Penh and other urban areas with 40% and 24% of the sample villages being served by private clinics. As many as 70% and 27% of sample villages in Phnom Penh and other urban areas had the services of a medical doctor in the village itself, but in the rural sector this percentage was low as 4%. A service of a nurse was available in 22% of the sample villages in the rural sector where the services of a trained midwife were available in about 23% of sample villages.

10.7.1 Health Problems

Malaria, diarrhoea and dengue were listed as the three mains health problems faced by the village populations (see Table J5 in Appendix I). The sample data when blown up to population size provided the estimated number of villages in the country as a whole and in the domains where the particular health problems were prevalent. Malaria is reported as the most important problem in more than 400 villages in the other urban areas and from an estimated 4,500 villages in the rural areas. The estimated number of villages in which diarrhoea and dengue were treated as the most important health problem exceeds 2,000. Childhood diseases and child malnutrition were the most important problems in 750 and 480 villages.

Table 55
Percentage of Villages with the Type of Health Facilities and
Providers by Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Type of Health Provider	Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Khum clinic	15	12.5	22	12.8	44	14.3
2. Private clinic	49	40.8	42	24.4	19	6.2

3. Dedicated drug shop	67	55.8	37	21.5	25	8.1
4. Other shop selling drugs	61	50.8	73	42.4	70	22.7
5. Health centre	9	7.5	17	9.9	21	6.8
6. Referral hospital	13	10.8	10	5.8	10	3.2
7. Provincial hospital	8	6.7	15	8.7	6	1.9
8. National hospital	6	5.0	2	1.2	1	0.3
9. Private hospital	12	10.0	11	6.4	4	1.3
10. Doctor	83	69.2	48	27.9	12	3.9
11. Nurse	47	39.2	81	47.1	68	22.1
12. Trained midwife	48	40.0	86	50.0	72	23.4
13. Traditional birth attendant	28	23.3	120	69.8	251	81.5
14. Kru Khmer	31	25.8	87	50.6	167	54.2
15. Other traditional healer	18	15.0	48	27.9	148	48.1
Total No. of villages	120		172		308	

Major problems with the health services were also canvassed (Table J6 in Appendix I). Inadequate availability of medical supplies including drugs was reported as the most important problem by an estimated 3,750 (27.7%) villages in the country. Long distance to better quality health care was reported as the major problem with their health services by 1,761 (13%) villages. Cost of health services was reported as the most important problem by about 10% of the villages.

10.8 Retail Prices and Wages

Retail prices of a number of items of interest in computing poverty estimates and analyzing poverty were collected from the sampled villages through a community questionnaire. In poverty studies undertaken in Cambodia, poverty lines and poverty estimates were computed by deflating consumption expenditure of items in the poverty food bundle using price indices to the price levels of the base year of 1994. In the absence of price statistics from other sources, price data were collected mainly with the object of using retail prices as inputs for computing price deflators for items in the basket. In addition, the data were considered necessary to compare price movements in different parts of the country and to serve as deflators to express value series in real terms and to measure change in actual volume of transactions by removing the effects of price changes.

For purposes of the survey, the retail price was accepted as the price at which retailers sell a commodity or consumers buy for consumption. As usually defined the retail price was also accepted as comprising whole sale and retail trade margins, and distribution costs and taxes added to the producers price. It was known that the prices collected particularly from rural villages for local produce will be depressed by the declaration of producer's prices excluding the trade margins etc for many items produced in the village.

In all prices of 50 food items, 29 non-food items and 11 medicines were collected by canvassing up to three price quotes for each item from sample villages. Prices of widely used items such as cereals, fish, meat, eggs, roots and tubers, vegetables, fruits, condiments, milk, oil, tobacco, and liquor were collected. Non-food items such as clothing, shoes, detergents, soap, cooking utensils, fuel stationary, cement and metal, radio and cassettes, and commonly used medicines were priced. In order to avoid price differentials arising from quality changes, fairly tight specifications of each item was prepared and the enumerators were given detailed instructions to adhere to the standards. Prices were collected from three retail outlets located within the village. If the village lacked retail outlets then the prices were not collected. The day of

price collection was used as the reference period. Fieldwork on the survey was conducted between January and March in Round 1 and between June and August in Round 2. Accordingly, the prices collected can be taken as representing the prices that prevailed in February 1999 and July 1999 centered around the beginning of May from both rounds of the survey.

Prices were collected from 600 villages of which 120 were in Phnom Penh, 172 were in other provincial towns and 308 were in the rural sector. The average and median prices of food, non-food and medicines in the three strata for both rounds are provided in Tables J7, J7A and J7B. The prices collected in Round 1 and Round 2 are in Tables J8, J8A, J8B, J9, J9A and J9B.

10.8.1 Urban and Rural Prices

The price differentials between Phnom Penh and rural areas have been as wide as 50% for some items. In relation to prices in Phnom Penh the price of rice was lower in rural areas by 25%. The price of fish and meat was lower in rural areas by 8% to 25%. The prices of vegetables such as tomatoes were lower by 24%, ridge gourd by 40% and fruits such as bananas by 29% and papaya by 50%. The prices of a number of non-food items were higher in the rural areas, the transport and distribution costs had raised the prices over the prices that prevailed in Phnom Penh. For instance, the price of kerosene was higher by 6%, plastic basins by 25% and aluminum saucepans by 40%.

10.8.2 Seasonal Variations

The changes in the prices of selected food items between January and August 1999 are presented in Table 56. The prices can be assumed to be centered in February in Round 1 and in July in Round 2. The price of paddy in rural areas had risen by almost 14% by July over its price level in February 1999 after the disposal of produce from the main harvest which falls in December to February. For the same reason the price of rice had increased by 4% in Round 2. The price of rice wine, which uses rice as the raw material, is higher in Round 2. The closed season for fishing which commences in June had raised the price of fish in Round 2. The price of some commonly used vegetables had decreased in Round 2 while the prices of some other seasonal vegetables had increased. The price of beef depends on the timing export of cattle to Thailand and Vietnam and the need for animals for ploughing and the prices are generally said to be lower after September on the completion of preparation of lands for the main crop.

Table 56
Price Differentials between Round 1 and Round 2 for Selected Food Items 1999

No	Item	Description (Mark,Quality)	Unit	Phnom Penh Mean			Rural Mean		
				R1	R2	% Change	R1	R2	% Change
1	Ordinary Paddy	Quality No. 1	Kg	826	699	-15.4	452	515	13.9
2	Rice	Quality Ng Meng	Kg	1343	1236	-8.0	941	978	3.9
3	Fmtd Rice Noodle	Coil	Kg	946	927	-2.0	832	754	-10.0
4	Num Pang	30 Cm long, small	Loaf	382	335	-12.4	334	305	-8.7
5	Pork with Fat	Without bones	Kg	7057	7202	2.0	6247	6768	8.3
6	Fresh Beef	Pure meat	Kg	7789	9247	18.7	7000	7839	12.0
7	Fresh Chicken	Qty No. 1, dressed	Kg	7248	7343	1.3	6547	6397	-2.3
8	Fresh Water Mud Fish	Large, 1 Fish= 1Kg	Kg	5933	6002	1.1	4913	5505	12.0
9	Dried Fish	Mud Fish, small	Kg	12097	11308	-6.6	8649	8683	0.4
10	Chicken Egg	Fresh, Med Size	1 Egg	291	272	-6.6	279	270	-3.3
11	Cabbage	Fresh	Kg	1585	1533	-3.3	1166	1465	25.6
12	Green Gourd	Fresh, 1P = 1 Kg	Kg	751	687	-8.6	553	555	0.3
14	Sweet Potatoes	Red, Med Size	Kg	788	871	10.5	551	509	-7.6
15	Onions	White, Med Size	Kg	2666	2222	-16.7	2182	1634	-25.1

16	Banana	Namva , Ripe	1Comb	991	906	-8.6	712	653	-8.3
17	Vegetable Oil	Palm Oil	Litre	4595	4364	-5.0	4491	4593	2.3
18	Fish Sauce	Good Quality	Litre	1409	1337	-5.1	1390	1330	-4.4
19	Sugar	Palm Sugar	Kg	1612	1399	-13.3	1462	1272	-13.0
20	Rice Wine	Good Quality	Litre	1292	1415	9.5	1180	1244	5.4
21	Cigarettes	AraBrand 20Cigaret	Packet	979	999	2.0	1003	1012	0.9

10.9 Wages

The survey collected information on prevailing daily wage rates for selected types of agricultural and non-agricultural labour through the village questionnaire. The occupations covered were ploughing, paddy planting, caring for crops, harvesting and unskilled construction labour. The reference period was the date of interview and the wages can be taken as those that prevailed during the period January to March and June to August 1999 when fieldwork on Round 1 and Round 2 were conducted. The reported wages include cash wages, tips, commissions, and imputed value of benefits paid in kind such as by way of grain or other produce and meals etc.

The wages in Phnom Penh were higher than in the rural sector, even for agricultural labour by about 30% to 40%. The wage differentials between male and female labour depends on the type of work, for paddy planting and caring for crops the differentials are low in the range of 2% to 5%. The gap between the wage rates for female and child labour is also not large for the selected types of work especially in the rural sector. The wages of unskilled construction labour is lower than the wage rates for ploughing but is higher than in other types of agricultural work.

Table 57
Median and Average Wages for Male, Female and
Child Labour by Stratum, Cambodia 1999

	Ploughing		Paddy Planting		Caring for Crops		Harvesting		Unskilled Construction Labour	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Phnom Penh										
Men	8827	8000	5077	5000	4750	4500	5615	6000	6743	7000
Women	5000	5000	4571	5000	4000	4000	4975	5000	5621	5000
Children	6000	7000	3833	3250	3333	3000	4800	5000	5400	5000
Other Urban										
Men	8070	8000	3971	4000	4651	5000	4167	4000	5626	5000
Women	7103	5500	3931	4000	4511	5000	4139	4000	4888	5000
Children	5778	5000	3556	3000	3455	3000	3557	3000	4121	4000
Rural										
Men	6727	5250	3668	3500	3623	3500	3780	3500	5181	5000
Women	6129	5000	3612	3000	3475	3000	3747	3500	4598	4500
Children	5518	5000	3271	3000	3216	3000	3415	3000	4263	4000

ANNEX I

APPENDIX I – STATISTICAL TABLES

Table B1
Population by Stratum, Five Year Age Group and Sex, Cambodia

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Cambodia							
All Ages	11,182,469	100.0	5,406,943	100.0	5,775,526	100.0	93.60
00 – 04	1,201,892	10.7	601,746	11.1	600,146	10.4	100.30
05 – 09	1,606,143	14.4	826,886	15.3	779,257	13.5	106.10
10 – 14	1,625,910	14.5	857,181	15.9	768,729	13.3	111.50
15 – 19	1,451,281	13.0	704,324	13.0	746,957	12.9	94.30
20 – 24	826,671	7.4	392,533	7.3	434,138	7.5	90.40
25 – 29	744,600	6.7	348,815	6.5	395,784	6.9	88.10
30 – 34	701,432	6.3	334,541	6.2	366,891	6.4	91.20
35 – 39	695,522	6.2	332,729	6.2	362,792	6.3	91.70
40 – 44	524,473	4.7	218,651	4.0	305,823	5.3	71.50
45 – 49	453,317	4.1	183,960	3.4	269,357	4.7	68.30
50 – 54	397,952	3.6	170,177	3.1	227,775	3.9	74.70
55 – 59	304,956	2.7	130,919	2.4	174,037	3.0	75.20
60 – 64	224,721	2.0	111,247	2.1	113,474	2.0	98.00
65 – 69	179,992	1.6	83,183	1.5	96,809	1.7	85.90
70 – 74	123,393	1.1	55,410	1.0	67,983	1.2	81.50
75+	120,215	1.1	54,641	1.0	65,575	1.1	83.30
Phnom Penh							
All Ages	957,781	100.0	460,835	100.0	496,946	100.0	92.70
00 – 04	70,590	7.4	37,319	8.1	33,271	6.7	112.20
05 – 09	107,463	11.2	51,333	11.1	56,129	11.3	91.50
10 – 14	134,521	14.0	67,122	14.6	67,400	13.6	99.60
15 – 19	141,096	14.7	68,351	14.8	72,745	14.6	94.00
20 – 24	70,597	7.4	35,897	7.8	34,700	7.0	103.40
25 – 29	74,619	7.8	35,226	7.6	39,393	7.9	89.40
30 – 34	68,461	7.1	35,523	7.7	32,938	6.6	107.80
35 – 39	69,098	7.2	35,304	7.7	33,793	6.8	104.50
40 – 44	54,239	5.7	21,704	4.7	32,535	6.5	66.70
45 – 49	53,000	5.5	21,984	4.8	31,016	6.2	70.90
50 – 54	34,693	3.6	15,802	3.4	18,890	3.8	83.70
55 – 59	24,613	2.6	12,451	2.7	12,162	2.4	102.40
60 – 64	19,574	2.0	8,126	1.8	11,447	2.3	71.00
65 – 69	13,160	1.4	5,728	1.2	7,432	1.5	77.10
70 – 74	12,413	1.3	4,698	1.0	7,716	1.6	60.90
75+	9,645	1.0	4,266	0.9	5,379	1.1	79.30

Continued...

Table B1
Population by Stratum, Five Year Age Group and Sex, Cambodia

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Other Urban							
All Ages	1,166,294	100.0	561,925	100.0	604,370	100.0	93.00
00 – 04	123,214	10.6	59,903	10.7	63,311	10.5	94.60
05 – 09	169,852	14.6	87,511	15.6	82,342	13.6	106.30
10 – 14	174,012	14.9	91,448	16.3	82,564	13.7	110.80
15 – 19	158,197	13.6	76,901	13.7	81,296	13.5	94.60
20 – 24	71,859	6.2	34,218	6.1	37,641	6.2	90.90
25 – 29	78,070	6.7	38,262	6.8	39,808	6.6	96.10
30 – 34	71,300	6.1	31,131	5.5	40,169	6.6	77.50
35 – 39	78,777	6.8	38,385	6.8	40,392	6.7	95.00
40 – 44	61,670	5.3	25,954	4.6	35,715	5.9	72.70
45 – 49	48,638	4.2	22,108	3.9	26,530	4.4	83.30
50 – 54	34,355	2.9	14,428	2.6	19,926	3.3	72.40
55 – 59	31,934	2.7	14,917	2.7	17,017	2.8	87.70
60 – 64	23,785	2.0	10,926	1.9	12,858	2.1	85.00
65 – 69	16,274	1.4	6,199	1.1	10,075	1.7	61.50
70 – 74	11,545	1.0	5,340	1.0	6,206	1.0	86.00
75+	12,813	1.1	4,293	0.8	8,520	1.4	50.40
Rural							
All Ages	9,058,393	100.0	4,384,184	100.0	4,674,210	100.0	93.80
00 – 04	1,008,089	11.1	504,524	11.5	503,565	10.8	100.20
05 – 09	1,328,828	14.7	688,042	15.7	640,786	13.7	107.40
10 – 14	1,317,376	14.5	698,611	15.9	618,765	13.2	112.90
15 – 19	1,151,988	12.7	559,072	12.8	592,916	12.7	94.30
20 – 24	684,215	7.6	322,418	7.4	361,796	7.7	89.10
25 – 29	591,911	6.5	275,327	6.3	316,584	6.8	87.00
30 – 34	561,671	6.2	267,887	6.1	293,784	6.3	91.20
35 – 39	547,647	6.0	259,040	5.9	288,606	6.2	89.80
40 – 44	408,565	4.5	170,992	3.9	237,573	5.1	72.00
45 – 49	351,680	3.9	139,869	3.2	211,811	4.5	66.00
50 – 54	328,904	3.6	139,946	3.2	188,958	4.0	74.10
55 – 59	248,409	2.7	103,550	2.4	144,858	3.1	71.50
60 – 64	181,362	2.0	92,195	2.1	89,168	1.9	103.40
65 – 69	150,558	1.7	71,255	1.6	79,302	1.7	89.90
70 – 74	99,434	1.1	45,373	1.0	54,061	1.2	83.90
75+	97,756	1.1	46,081	1.1	51,675	1.1	89.20

Table B2
Population by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Zone, Cambodia 1999

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Ratio
Cambodia							
All Ages	11,182,469	100.0	5,406,943	100.0	5,775,526	100	93.6
00 – 04	1,201,892	10.7	601,746	11.1	600,146	10.4	100.3
05 – 09	1,606,143	14.4	826,886	15.3	779,257	13.5	106.1
10 – 14	1,625,910	14.5	857,181	15.9	768,729	13.3	111.5
15 – 19	1,451,281	13.0	704,324	13.0	746,957	12.9	94.3
20 – 24	826,671	7.4	392,533	7.3	434,138	7.5	90.4
25 – 29	744,600	6.7	348,815	6.5	395,784	6.9	88.1
30 – 34	701,432	6.3	334,541	6.2	366,891	6.4	91.2
35 – 39	695,522	6.2	332,729	6.2	362,792	6.3	91.7
40 – 44	524,473	4.7	218,651	4.0	305,823	5.3	71.5
45 – 49	453,317	4.1	183,960	3.4	269,357	4.7	68.3
50 – 54	397,952	3.6	170,177	3.1	227,775	3.9	74.7
55 – 59	304,956	2.7	130,919	2.4	174,037	3	75.2
60 – 64	224,721	2.0	111,247	2.1	113,474	2	98.0
65 – 69	179,992	1.6	83,183	1.5	96,809	1.7	85.9
70 – 74	123,393	1.1	55,410	1.0	67,983	1.2	81.5
75+	120,215	1.1	54,641	1.0	65,575	1.1	83.3
Plain							
All Ages	6,057,558	100.0	2,936,877	100.0	3,120,681	100	94.1
00 – 04	587,008	9.7	298,463	10.2	288,545	9.2	103.4
05 – 09	845,968	14.0	442,681	15.1	403,287	12.9	109.8
10 – 14	876,407	14.5	458,737	15.6	417,670	13.4	109.8
15 – 19	791,024	13.1	386,036	13.1	404,988	13	95.3
20 – 24	470,183	7.8	227,248	7.7	242,936	7.8	93.5
25 – 29	411,938	6.8	191,003	6.5	220,936	7.1	86.5
30 – 34	371,158	6.1	182,525	6.2	188,634	6	96.8
35 – 39	363,357	6.0	171,969	5.9	191,389	6.1	89.9
40 – 44	289,368	4.8	119,727	4.1	169,640	5.4	70.6
45 – 49	257,973	4.3	98,730	3.4	159,242	5.1	62.0
50 – 54	241,091	4.0	104,230	3.5	136,861	4.4	76.2
55 – 59	167,757	2.8	74,215	2.5	93,542	3	79.3
60 – 64	128,607	2.1	62,332	2.1	66,274	2.1	94.1
65 – 69	104,958	1.7	50,068	1.7	54,890	1.8	91.2
70 – 74	77,947	1.3	35,475	1.2	42,472	1.4	83.5
75+	72,814	1.2	33,438	1.1	39,375	1.3	84.9

Continued

Table B2
Population by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Zone, Cambodia 1999

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex
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	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Ratio
Tonle Sap							
All Ages	3,181,136	100.0	1,526,348	100.0	1,654,788	100	92.2
00 - 04	361,811	11.4	176,378	11.6	185,433	11.2	95.1
05 - 09	482,034	15.2	243,629	16.0	238,405	14.4	102.2
10 - 14	486,511	15.3	256,728	16.8	229,783	13.9	111.7
15 - 19	419,898	13.2	206,231	13.5	213,667	12.9	96.5
20 - 24	218,822	6.9	100,030	6.6	118,792	7.2	84.2
25 - 29	184,863	5.8	86,217	5.6	98,646	6	87.4
30 - 34	206,682	6.5	97,462	6.4	109,220	6.6	89.2
35 - 39	212,340	6.7	100,406	6.6	111,934	6.8	89.7
40 - 44	155,534	4.9	65,841	4.3	89,692	5.4	73.4
45 - 49	119,092	3.7	50,568	3.3	68,524	4.1	73.8
50 - 54	93,709	2.9	37,556	2.5	56,154	3.4	66.9
55 - 59	88,559	2.8	37,577	2.5	50,982	3.1	73.7
60 - 64	58,817	1.8	29,334	1.9	29,483	1.8	99.5
65 - 69	39,752	1.2	16,196	1.1	23,557	1.4	68.8
70 - 74	25,076	0.8	11,181	0.7	13,895	0.8	80.5
75+	27,635	0.9	11,014	0.7	16,621	1	66.3
Coastal							
All Ages	848,207	100.0	416,465	100.0	431,742	100	96.5
00 - 04	96,014	11.3	49,104	11.8	46,910	10.9	104.7
05 - 09	125,357	14.8	61,909	14.9	63,448	14.7	97.6
10 - 14	132,301	15.6	70,475	16.9	61,825	14.3	114.0
15 - 19	110,695	13.1	53,698	12.9	56,997	13.2	94.2
20 - 24	55,855	6.6	27,900	6.7	27,956	6.5	99.8
25 - 29	53,803	6.3	26,315	6.3	27,488	6.4	95.7
30 - 34	48,643	5.7	21,333	5.1	27,310	6.3	78.1
35 - 39	58,932	6.9	29,209	7.0	29,723	6.9	98.3
40 - 44	37,740	4.4	16,670	4.0	21,070	4.9	79.1
45 - 49	35,744	4.2	15,897	3.8	19,847	4.6	80.1
50 - 54	26,116	3.1	11,516	2.8	14,600	3.4	78.9
55 - 59	21,591	2.5	8,404	2.0	13,187	3.1	63.7
60 - 64	15,140	1.8	8,477	2.0	6,664	1.5	127.2
65 - 69	14,515	1.7	7,964	1.9	6,550	1.5	121.6
70 - 74	5,984	0.7	2,829	0.7	3,155	0.7	89.7
75+	9,777	1.2	4,765	1.1	5,012	1.2	95.1

Continued

Table B2
Population by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Zone, Cambodia 1999

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Plateau/Mountain							
All Ages	1,095,568	100.0	527,253	100.0	568,315	100	92.8

00 – 04	157,059	14.3	77,800	14.8	79,259	13.9	98.2
05 – 09	152,783	13.9	78,667	14.9	74,116	13	106.1
10 – 14	130,691	11.9	71,240	13.5	59,450	10.5	119.8
15 – 19	129,664	11.8	58,359	11.1	71,305	12.5	81.8
20 – 24	81,810	7.5	37,355	7.1	44,455	7.8	84.0
25 – 29	93,995	8.6	45,281	8.6	48,714	8.6	93.0
30 – 34	74,949	6.8	33,222	6.3	41,727	7.3	79.6
35 – 39	60,892	5.6	31,145	5.9	29,746	5.2	104.7
40 – 44	41,832	3.8	16,412	3.1	25,420	4.5	64.6
45 – 49	40,508	3.7	18,765	3.6	21,743	3.8	86.3
50 – 54	37,036	3.4	16,875	3.2	20,161	3.5	83.7
55 – 59	27,049	2.5	10,723	2.0	16,326	2.9	65.7
60 – 64	22,157	2.0	11,105	2.1	11,052	1.9	100.5
65 – 69	20,767	1.9	8,955	1.7	11,812	2.1	75.8
70 – 74	14,386	1.3	5,926	1.1	8,460	1.5	70.0
75+	9,990	0.9	5,423	1.0	4,566	0.8	118.8

Table B3
Percentage Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Stratum,
Cambodia 1999

Age Group	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
All Ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4 years	10.7	11.1	10.4	7.4	8.1	6.7	10.6	10.7	10.5	11.1	11.5	10.8
0	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5
1	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5

3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9
4	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.1
5–9 years	14.4	15.3	13.5	11.2	11.1	11.3	14.6	15.6	13.6	14.7	15.7	13.7
5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.7	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.7
6	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.8
7	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.1
8	3.2	3.5	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.7	2.9
9	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.2
10–14 years	14.5	15.9	13.3	14.0	14.6	13.6	14.9	16.3	13.7	14.5	15.9	13.2
10	3.6	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.4	2.6	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.7	4.0	3.4
11	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.2
12	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9
13	2.8	3.2	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.2
14	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.5
15–19 years	13.0	13.0	12.9	14.7	14.8	14.6	13.6	13.7	13.5	12.7	12.8	12.7
15	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8
16	2.5	2.6	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4
17	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.0
18	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.3
19	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
20–24 years	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.8	7.0	6.2	6.1	6.2	7.6	7.4	7.7
20	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.5
21	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1
22	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.6
23	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4
24	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.2
25–29 years	6.7	6.5	6.9	7.8	7.6	7.9	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.8
25	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.8
26	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
27	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
28	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
29	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2

Continued...

Table B3
Percentage Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Stratum,
Cambodia 1999

Age Group	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
30–34 years	6.3	6.2	6.4	7.1	7.7	6.6	6.1	5.5	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.3
30	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
31	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
32	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
33	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2
34	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0

35-39 years	6.2	6.2	6.3	7.2	7.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.0	5.9	6.2
35	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
36	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0
37	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4
38	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
39	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
40-44 years	4.7	4.0	5.3	5.7	4.7	6.5	5.3	4.6	5.9	4.5	3.9	5.1
40	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.5
41	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9
42	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2
43	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
44	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8
45-49 years	4.1	3.4	4.7	5.5	4.8	6.2	4.2	3.9	4.4	3.9	3.2	4.5
45	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.1
46	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.8
47	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9
48	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1
49	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
50-54 years	3.6	3.1	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.8	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.2	4.0
50	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.2
51	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.9
52	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
53	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
54	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
55-59 years	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	3.1
55	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
56	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
57	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
58	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8
59	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4

Continued...

Table B3
Percentage Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Stratum,
Cambodia 1999

Age Group	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
60-64 years	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9
60	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
61	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
62	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
63	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
64	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
65-69 years	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
65	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
66	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2

67	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
68	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
69	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
70-74 years	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2
70	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
71	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
72	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
73	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
74	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
75-79 years	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
75	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
76	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
77	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
78	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
79	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
80-84 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
80	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
81	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
82	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
83	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
84	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85 & Over	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table B4
Percentage Distribution of Male-heads and Female-heads by Age and Stratum,
Cambodia 1999

Age Group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	M-Heads*	F-Heads^	M-Heads*	F-Heads^	M-Heads*	F-Heads^	M-Heads*	F-Heads^
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 – 19	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1
20 – 24	3.2	1.9	1.1	1.4	2.1	1.2	3.5	2.1
25 – 29	10.4	3.5	5.5	2.9	10.5	4.1	10.9	3.5
30 – 34	14.3	5.8	11.2	5.2	13.0	6.9	14.8	5.8
35 – 39	17.3	9.9	19.5	9.3	19.1	6.1	16.9	10.5
40 – 44	12.3	11.9	14.4	12.5	14.1	14.5	11.9	11.5
45 – 49	10.5	13.2	15.3	19.5	12.0	12.5	9.9	12.4
50 – 54	9.6	16.5	10.8	15.0	8.0	15.8	9.7	16.8
55 – 59	7.6	13.4	8.6	13.0	8.4	13.2	7.4	13.5
60 – 64	6.0	9.2	5.7	8.2	5.7	8.8	6.0	9.4
65 – 69	3.9	8.5	3.2	5.5	2.7	9.2	4.2	8.9

70 – 74	2.7	3.3	2.5	4.9	2.6	3.4	2.7	3.1
75+	2.0	2.7	1.8	2.7	1.7	3.7	2.1	2.5

M-Head*

Male-heads

F-Head^

Female-heads

Table B5
Distribution of Households by Household Size and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Number of members	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	12,607	0.6	2,062	1.2	1,832	0.9	8,713	0.5
2	114,922	5.5	8,385	4.8	9,391	4.4	97,146	5.7
3	248,239	11.9	20,558	11.8	27,770	13.0	199,911	11.7
4	368,738	17.6	25,613	14.7	34,626	16.2	308,499	18.1
5	437,955	20.9	35,940	20.7	43,244	20.2	358,771	21.0
6	344,165	16.4	29,592	17.0	34,717	16.2	279,856	16.4
7	272,816	13.0	22,503	12.9	26,958	12.6	223,355	13.1
8	164,701	7.9	13,626	7.8	20,833	9.7	130,243	7.6
9	76,376	3.6	7,704	4.4	8,334	3.9	60,338	3.5
10	34,845	1.7	5,064	2.9	4,714	2.2	25,066	1.5
11	13,406	0.6	2,156	1.2	1,203	0.6	10,048	0.6
12	2,239	0.1	614	0.4	94	0.0	1,532	0.1
13	1,978	0.1	0	0.0	392	0.2	1,587	0.1
14	90	0.0	0	0.0	90	0.0	0	0.0
15	74	0.0	0	0.0	74	0.0	0	0.0
Total number	2,093,152	100.0	173,815	100.0	214,272	100.0	1,705,065	100.0
Average size	5.3		5.5		5.4		5.3	

Table B6
Distribution of Households by Household Size and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Number of Members	Cambodia		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Mountain	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	12,607	0.6	5,461	0.5	5,066	0.8	1,081	0.7	1,000	0.5
2	114,922	5.5	55,646	5.0	36,247	6.1	6,849	4.4	16,180	7.4
3	248,239	11.9	128,476	11.5	70,380	11.8	15,332	9.9	34,051	15.6
4	368,738	17.6	189,893	16.9	105,910	17.7	28,214	18.2	44,721	20.5
5	437,955	20.9	230,135	20.5	129,097	21.6	29,975	19.3	48,748	22.4
6	344,165	16.4	196,710	17.5	95,447	15.9	27,623	17.8	24,385	11.2
7	272,816	13.0	158,572	14.1	69,981	11.7	22,682	14.6	21,581	9.9
8	164,701	7.9	88,857	7.9	45,518	7.6	14,525	9.4	15,802	7.3
9	76,376	3.6	39,826	3.6	25,284	4.2	5,528	3.6	5,738	2.6
10	34,845	1.7	20,199	1.8	8,944	1.5	2,783	1.8	2,919	1.3
11	13,406	0.6	6,009	0.5	5,451	0.9	467	0.3	1,479	0.7
12	2,239	0.1	614	0.1	1,086	0.2	0	0.0	540	0.2
13	1,978	0.1	779	0.1	511	0.1	0	0.0	688	0.3

14	90	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	90	0.1	0	0.0
15	74	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	74	0.0
Total number	2,093,152	100.0	1,121,176	100.0	598,921	100.0	155,149	100.0	217,906	100.0
Average size	5.3		5.4		5.3		5.5		5.0	

Table B7
Marital Status by Age, Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Age Group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never Married								
Male								
All Ages	1,107,144	100.0	131,199	100.0	118,648	100.0	857,297	100.0
15 – 19	696,655	62.9	67,885	51.7	76,261	64.3	552,509	64.4
20 – 24	279,021	25.2	32,143	24.5	26,180	22.1	220,698	25.7
25 – 29	91,881	8.3	19,192	14.6	11,444	9.6	61,244	7.1
30 – 34	26,280	2.4	8,847	6.7	2,800	2.4	14,632	1.7
35 – 39	8,497	0.8	2,323	1.8	1,242	1.0	4,931	0.6
40 – 44	2,654	0.2	555	0.4	273	0.2	1,826	0.2
45 – 49	687	0.1	123	0.1	295	0.2	268	0.0
55 – 59	151	0.0			151	0.1		
65 – 69	678	0.1					678	0.1
75+	642	0.1	130	0.1			511	0.1
Female								
All Ages	1,119,907	100.0	114,086	100.0	118,020	100.0	887,801	100.0
15 – 19	701,608	62.6	69,584	61.0	75,868	64.3	556,156	62.6
20 – 24	230,209	20.6	19,713	17.3	20,458	17.3	190,038	21.4

25 – 29	82,391	7.4	13,456	11.8	9,875	8.4	59,060	6.7
30 – 34	53,195	4.7	5,364	4.7	7,058	6.0	40,772	4.6
35 – 39	27,960	2.5	3,132	2.7	1,375	1.2	23,453	2.6
40 – 44	11,549	1.0	1,625	1.4	2,110	1.8	7,815	0.9
45 – 49	7,203	0.6	821	0.7	918	0.8	5,465	0.6
50 – 54	2,514	0.2	392	0.3	101	0.1	2,021	0.2
55 – 59	1,047	0.1					1,047	0.1
60 – 64	838	0.1			164	0.1	674	0.1
65 – 69	1,299	0.1					1,299	0.1
75+	93	0.0			93	0.1		
Currently Married								
Male								
All Ages	1,919,071	100.0	165,677	100.0	195,808	100.0	1,557,586	100.0
15 – 19	7,575	0.4	467	0.3	545	0.3	6,563	0.4
20 – 24	109,141	5.7	3,456	2.1	7,474	3.8	98,211	6.3
25 – 29	250,319	13.0	15,493	9.4	26,471	13.5	208,355	13.4
30 – 34	302,733	15.8	26,125	15.8	27,977	14.3	248,632	16.0
35 – 39	318,796	16.6	32,100	19.4	36,607	18.7	250,089	16.1
40 – 44	215,146	11.2	20,665	12.5	25,315	12.9	169,166	10.9
45 – 49	176,254	9.2	20,863	12.6	21,119	10.8	134,271	8.6
50 – 54	164,633	8.6	15,678	9.5	13,684	7.0	135,271	8.7
55 – 59	125,950	6.6	11,849	7.2	13,935	7.1	100,166	6.4
60 – 64	101,577	5.3	7,427	4.5	9,847	5.0	84,303	5.4
65 – 69	67,985	3.5	5,101	3.1	4,919	2.5	57,966	3.7
70 – 74	43,719	2.3	4,035	2.4	4,727	2.4	34,956	2.2
75+	35,244	1.8	2,417	1.5	3,189	1.6	29,638	1.9

Continued...

Table B7
Marital Status by Age, Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Age Group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Currently Married								
Female								
All Ages	1,956,387	100.0	170,237	100.0	199,083	100.0	1,587,067	100.0
15 – 19	43,739	2.2	2,734	1.6	5,173	2.6	35,832	2.3
20 – 24	193,354	9.9	13,482	7.9	16,004	8.0	163,868	10.3
25 – 29	286,376	14.6	23,758	14.0	27,285	13.7	235,334	14.8
30 – 34	285,722	14.6	24,664	14.5	29,604	14.9	231,454	14.6
35 – 39	290,637	14.9	27,314	16.0	35,841	18.0	227,483	14.3
40 – 44	243,819	12.5	25,017	14.7	27,762	13.9	191,039	12.0
45 – 49	203,145	10.4	22,317	13.1	19,555	9.8	161,273	10.2
50 – 54	152,525	7.8	11,801	6.9	13,002	6.5	127,721	8.0
55 – 59	109,041	5.6	5,717	3.4	9,892	5.0	93,433	5.9
60 – 64	60,958	3.1	5,754	3.4	6,710	3.4	48,494	3.1
65 – 69	43,078	2.2	3,346	2.0	4,034	2.0	35,698	2.2
70 – 74	28,644	1.5	3,086	1.8	2,656	1.3	22,902	1.4
75+	15,348	0.8	1,247	0.7	1,564	0.8	12,537	0.8
Widowed								
Male								
All Ages	85,920	100.0	6,710	100.0	7,813	100.0	71,397	100.0
15 – 19	94	0.1			94	1.2		

20 – 24	2,581	3.0	163	2.4	564	7.2	1,854	2.6
25 – 29	4,112	4.8	402	6.0	92	1.2	3,617	5.1
30 – 34	4,528	5.3	432	6.4	258	3.3	3,839	5.4
35 – 39	4,363	5.1	647	9.6	535	6.8	3,181	4.5
40 – 44	531	0.6	163	2.4	367	4.7		
45 – 49	6,351	7.4	817	12.2	604	7.7	4,929	6.9
50 – 54	5,189	6.0	124	1.8	389	5.0	4,675	6.5
55 – 59	4,138	4.8	422	6.3	831	10.6	2,884	4.0
60 – 64	9,671	11.3	699	10.4	1,080	13.8	7,892	11.1
65 – 69	14,353	16.7	460	6.9	1,280	16.4	12,612	17.7
70 – 74	11,256	13.1	662	9.9	612	7.8	9,981	14.0
75+	18,755	21.8	1,718	25.6	1,105	14.1	15,932	22.3
Female								
All Ages	509,347	100.0	51,852	100.0	54,391	100.0	403,104	100.0
15 – 19	886	0.2	289	0.6	90	0.2	507	0.1
20 – 24	6,349	1.2	980	1.9	587	1.1	4,782	1.2
25 – 29	18,298	3.6	1,917	3.7	1,508	2.8	14,873	3.7
30 – 34	24,344	4.8	2,525	4.9	2,983	5.5	18,837	4.7
35 – 39	35,404	7.0	2,920	5.6	2,861	5.3	29,624	7.3
40 – 44	42,391	8.3	4,610	8.9	5,106	9.4	32,675	8.1
45 – 49	56,037	11.0	7,451	14.4	5,547	10.2	43,038	10.7
50 – 54	71,802	14.1	6,297	12.1	6,576	12.1	58,929	14.6
55 – 59	61,704	12.1	6,322	12.2	6,860	12.6	48,522	12.0
60 – 64	51,678	10.1	5,693	11.0	5,985	11.0	40,000	9.9
65 – 69	52,218	10.3	4,086	7.9	6,041	11.1	42,091	10.4
70 – 74	38,922	7.6	4,630	8.9	3,549	6.5	30,743	7.6
75+	49,314	9.7	4,132	8.0	6,698	12.3	38,484	9.5

Continued...

Table B7
Marital Status by Age, Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Age Group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Divorced								
Male								
All Ages	7,302	100.0	510	100.0	501	100.0	6,291	100.0
20 – 24	1,790	24.5	135	26.4			1,655	26.3
25 – 29	2,262	31.0			151	30.2	2,111	33.6
30 – 34	785	10.7					785	12.5
35 – 39	1,074	14.7	235	46.0			839	13.3
40 – 44	141	1.9	141	27.6				
45 – 49	489	6.7			89	17.7	400	6.4
50 – 54	261	3.6			261	52.1		
55 – 59	500	6.9					500	8.0
Female								
All Ages	30,930	100.0	3,331	100.0	2,711	100.0	24,888	100.0
15 – 19	560	1.8	138	4.1			422	1.7
20 – 24	3,616	11.7	396	11.9	507	18.7	2,714	10.9
25 – 29	5,966	19.3	120	3.6	847	31.3	4,999	20.1
30 – 34	2,740	8.9	384	11.5	416	15.3	1,941	7.8
35 – 39	6,363	20.6	428	12.9	151	5.6	5,784	23.2
40 – 44	5,802	18.8	1,036	31.1	383	14.1	4,383	17.6
45 – 49	2,092	6.8	427	12.8	160	5.9	1,505	6.0
50 – 54	648	2.1	401	12.0	247	9.1		
55 – 59	1,856	6.0					1,856	7.5
65 – 69	213	0.7					213	0.9

70 – 74	417	1.3			417	1.7
75+	655	2.1			655	2.6
Separated						
Male						
All Ages	1,694	100.0	965	100.0	293	100.0
25 – 29	241	14.2	138	14.3	103	35.1
30 – 34	215	12.7	119	12.4	96	32.8
40 – 44	180	10.6	180	18.7		
45 – 49	180	10.6	180	18.7		
50 – 54	94	5.6			94	32.1
55 – 59	180	10.6	180	18.7		
65 – 69	167	9.9	167	17.3		
70 – 74	436	25.7				
					436	100.0
Female						
All Ages	10,823	100.0	641	100.0	1,948	100.0
15 – 19	164	1.5			164	8.4
20 – 24	609	5.6	129	20.2	86	4.4
25 – 29	2,753	25.4	142	22.2	292	15.0
30 – 34	890	8.2			109	5.6
35 – 39	2,427	22.4			164	8.4
40 – 44	2,261	20.9	246	38.4	354	18.2
45 – 49	879	8.1			349	17.9
50 – 54	287	2.7				
55 – 59	388	3.6	123	19.2	265	13.6
75+	164	1.5			164	8.4

Table B8
Disabled Population by Type of Disability and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

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 limb	23977	214	2075	217	2938	252	18965	209
Amputation of more than one limb	6744	60	980	102	469	40	5295	58
Unable to use one limb	30590	274	1440	150	3096	265	26054	288
Unable to use more than one limb	6761	60	288	30	1294	111	5179	57
Paralyzed lower limbs only	5050	45	579	60	413	35	4057	45
Paralyzed all four limbs	1201	11		0	367	31	835	9
Blind	19453	174	1361	142	1442	124	16650	184
Deaf	7353	66	161	17	1441	124	5751	63
Mute	3414	31	659	69	198	17	2556	28
Deaf and mute	1246	11	130	14	679	58	437	5
Mentally disturbed or retarded	12576	112	1606	168	1599	137	9372	103
Permanent disfigurement	18471	165	157	16	1748	150	16566	183
Other multiple disabilities	4791	43	1365	143	662	57	2764	31
Other	27430	245	3057	319	2945	253	21427	237
Total disabled persons	169058	1512	13858	1447	19291	1654	135909	1500
Male								
Amputation of one limb	15480	286	1137	247	2117	377	12226	279
Amputation of more than one limb	4391	81	302	66	469	83	3620	83
Unable to use one limb	17831	330	1170	254	2299	409	14361	328
Unable to use more than one limb	5060	94	147	32	1087	193	3826	87
Paralyzed lower limbs only	2536	47	289	63	225	40	2021	46
Paralyzed all four limbs	946	17			367	65	579	13
Blind	8744	162	761	165	811	144	7172	164
Deaf	5856	108			483	86	5372	123
Mute	1948	36	383	83	105	19	1460	33
Deaf and mute	420	8			420	75		

Mentally disturbed or retarded	8151	151	1200	260	1033	184	5917	135
Permanent disfigurement	9299	172	157	34	1012	180	8130	185
Other multiple disabilities	3597	67	1052	228	568	101	1978	45
Other	15249	282	1471	319	1808	322	11970	273
Total disabled persons	99506	1840	8070	1751	12804	2279	78631	1794
Female								
Amputation of one limb	8497	147	937	189	821	136	6739	144
Amputation of more than one limb	2353	41	677	136		0	1676	36
Unable to use one limb	12759	221	270	54	796	132	11692	250
Unable to use more than one limb	1701	29	140	28	208	34	1353	29
Paralyzed lower limbs only	2514	44	290	58	188	31	2036	44
Paralyzed all Four limbs	256	4		0		0	256	5
Blind	10709	185	600	121	631	104	9478	203
Deaf	1498	26	161	32	957	158	379	8
Mute	1466	25	276	56	93	15	1097	23
Deaf and mute	826	14	130	26	259	43	437	9
Mentally disturbed or retarded	4426	77	405	81	565	93	3455	74
Permanent disfigurement	9172	159		0	736	122	8436	180
Other multiple disabilities	1194	21	313	63	94	16	786	17
Other	12181	211	1587	319	1137	188	9458	202
Total disabled persons	69552	1204	5788	1165	6487	1073	57278	1225

Dis. Pop* - disabled population

Pre^

Table B9
Disabled Population by Cause of Disability and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Cause of Disability	Cambodia		Phnom		Other		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Both Sexes								
Congenital	34632	20.5	2642	19.1	5023	26.0	26967	19.8
Due to land mine explosion	19262	11.4	269	1.9	2479	12.9	16514	12.2
Due to war or conflict	18333	10.8	1878	13.6	2451	12.7	14004	10.3
Due to illness/disease	54979	32.5	3662	26.4	4370	22.7	46947	34.5
Due to road accident	9313	5.5	1192	8.6	889	4.6	7232	5.3
Due to other accident	12174	7.2	699	5.0	1867	9.7	9608	7.1
Other	20365	12.0	3517	25.4	2211	11.5	14637	10.8
All Causes	169058	100.0	13858	100.0	19291	100.0	135909	100.0
Male								
Congenital	16675	16.8	1279	15.8	2632	20.6	12764	16.2
Due to land mine explosion	15425	15.5	269	3.3	2270	17.7	12886	16.4
Due to war or conflict	13844	13.9	1287	15.9	2229	17.4	10328	13.1
Due to illness/disease	29133	29.3	2253	27.9	2831	22.1	24049	30.6
Due to road accident	6537	6.6	769	9.5	578	4.5	5190	6.6
Due to other accident	7952	8.0	390	4.8	1257	9.8	6305	8.0
Other	9940	10.0	1823	22.6	1007	7.9	7110	9.0
All Causes	99506	100.0	8070	100.0	12804	100.0	78631	100.0
Female								
Congenital	17957	25.8	1363	23.5	2392	36.9	14203	24.8
Due to land mine explosion	3837	5.5		0.0	209	3.2	3628	6.3
Due to war or conflict	4489	6.5	590	10.2	223	3.4	3676	6.4
Due to illness/disease	25846	37.2	1409	24.3	1539	23.7	22898	40.0
Due to road accident	2776	4.0	423	7.3	312	4.8	2042	3.6
Due to other accident	4222	6.1	308	5.3	609	9.4	3304	5.8
Other	10425	15.0	1694	29.3	1204	18.6	7527	13.1
All Causes	69552	100.0	5788	100.0	6487	100.0	57278	100.0

Table C1
Population 5 Years and Over by Educational Attainment and Stratum, CSES 1999

Educational Attainment	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Both Sexes	9,980,577	100.0	887,191	100.0	1,043,081	100.0	8,050,305	100.0
No Schooling	3,151,563	31.6	117,296	13.2	305,099	29.2	2,729,169	33.9
None	113,580	1.1	3,774	0.4	15,655	1.5	94,150	1.2
Pre-school/kindergarten	334,538	3.4	28,156	3.2	35,156	3.4	271,226	3.4
CLASS 1	602,131	6.0	39,931	4.5	65,414	6.3	496,786	6.2
CLASS 2	737,401	7.4	45,086	5.1	82,216	7.9	610,100	7.6
CLASS 3	998,968	10.0	59,293	6.7	89,777	8.6	849,898	10.6
CLASS 4	981,869	9.8	72,453	8.2	84,675	8.1	824,741	10.2
CLASS 5	786,488	7.9	78,316	8.8	81,838	7.8	626,335	7.8
CLASS 6	509,889	5.1	63,248	7.1	54,301	5.2	392,340	4.9
CLASS 7	496,952	5.0	71,163	8.0	54,946	5.3	370,843	4.6
CLASS 8	436,188	4.4	73,425	8.3	49,867	4.8	312,896	3.9
CLASS 9	343,233	3.4	67,329	7.6	51,844	5.0	224,059	2.8
CLASS 10	156,959	1.6	36,822	4.2	22,458	2.2	97,678	1.2
CLASS 11	95,628	1.0	28,013	3.2	14,775	1.4	52,839	0.7
CLASS 12	122,140	1.2	41,124	4.6	19,639	1.9	61,377	0.8
Secondary school certificate	45,728	0.5	27,591	3.1	5,829	0.6	12,308	0.2
Technical/vocational pre-secondary	16,133	0.2	6,568	0.7	3,634	0.3	5,930	0.1
Technical/vocational post-secondary	9,453	0.1	4,849	0.5	1,082	0.1	3,522	0.0
College/university undergraduate	4,011	0.0	3,272	0.4	739	0.1	0	0.0
College/university graduate	20,520	0.2	15,155	1.7	1,875	0.2	3,490	0.0
Post-graduate	2,816	0.0	2,511	0.3	306	0.0	0	0.0
Other	14,388	0.1	1,816	0.2	1,956	0.2	10,616	0.1
Male	4,805,198	100.0	423,516	100.0	502,022	100.0	3,879,660	100.0
No Schooling	1,177,328	24.5	35,054	8.3	111,234	22.2	1,031,040	26.6
None	68,241	1.4	1,482	0.3	7,805	1.6	58,955	1.5
Pre-school/kindergarten	179,757	3.7	13,286	3.1	17,888	3.6	148,584	3.8
CLASS 1	302,422	6.3	19,117	4.5	35,139	7.0	248,166	6.4
CLASS 2	340,796	7.1	21,003	5.0	41,268	8.2	278,526	7.2
CLASS 3	480,556	10.0	25,133	5.9	42,375	8.4	413,048	10.6

CLASS 4	457,760	9.5	30,805	7.3	40,158	8.0	386,797	10.0
CLASS 5	399,802	8.3	32,763	7.7	37,527	7.5	329,512	8.5
CLASS 6	298,507	6.2	32,386	7.6	29,447	5.9	236,674	6.1
CLASS 7	294,418	6.1	34,273	8.1	31,513	6.3	228,632	5.9
CLASS 8	262,522	5.5	35,178	8.3	28,800	5.7	198,545	5.1
CLASS 9	215,059	4.5	33,258	7.9	30,802	6.1	150,999	3.9
CLASS 10	96,499	2.0	21,017	5.0	12,688	2.5	62,793	1.6
CLASS 11	59,933	1.2	15,561	3.7	9,645	1.9	34,727	0.9
CLASS 12	84,667	1.8	28,868	6.8	14,132	2.8	41,668	1.1
Secondary school certificate	35,219	0.7	19,033	4.5	4,527	0.9	11,659	0.3
Technical/vocational pre-Secondary	11,109	0.2	4,134	1.0	2,264	0.5	4,710	0.1
Technical/vocational post-secondary	7,147	0.1	3,443	0.8	895	0.2	2,809	0.1
College/university undergraduate	2,702	0.1	2,250	0.5	452	0.1	0	0.0
College/university graduate	16,495	0.3	12,055	2.8	1,606	0.3	2,835	0.1
Post-graduate	2,187	0.0	2,084	0.5	103	0.0	0	0.0
Other	12,071	0.3	1,336	0.3	1,755	0.3	8,979	0.2

Continued...

Table C1
Population 5 Years and Over by Educational Attainment and Stratum, CSES 1999

	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Female	5,175,379	100.0	463,675	100.0	541,059	100.0	4,170,645	100.0
No Schooling	1,974,236	38.1	82,242	17.7	193,865	35.8	1,698,129	40.7
None	45,339	0.9	2,293	0.5	7,851	1.5	35,195	0.8
Pre-school/kindergarten	154,781	3.0	14,871	3.2	17,268	3.2	122,642	2.9
CLASS 1	299,709	5.8	20,814	4.5	30,274	5.6	248,621	6.0
CLASS 2	396,605	7.7	24,083	5.2	40,948	7.6	331,574	8.0
CLASS 3	518,412	10.0	34,160	7.4	47,402	8.8	436,849	10.5
CLASS 4	524,109	10.1	41,648	9.0	44,517	8.2	437,944	10.5
CLASS 5	386,686	7.5	45,552	9.8	44,311	8.2	296,823	7.1
CLASS 6	211,382	4.1	30,863	6.7	24,854	4.6	155,666	3.7
CLASS 7	202,535	3.9	36,890	8.0	23,434	4.3	142,211	3.4
CLASS 8	173,666	3.4	38,247	8.2	21,067	3.9	114,351	2.7
CLASS 9	128,173	2.5	34,071	7.3	21,042	3.9	73,060	1.8
CLASS 10	60,460	1.2	15,805	3.4	9,771	1.8	34,885	0.8
CLASS 11	35,695	0.7	12,452	2.7	5,130	0.9	18,112	0.4
CLASS 12	37,472	0.7	12,257	2.6	5,507	1.0	19,709	0.5
Secondary school certificate	10,509	0.2	8,558	1.8	1,302	0.2	650	0.0
Technical/vocational pre-Secondary	5,024	0.1	2,434	0.5	1,370	0.3	1,220	0.0
Technical/vocational post-secondary	2,306	0.0	1,406	0.3	187	0.0	713	0.0
College/university undergraduate	1,309	0.0	1,022	0.2	286	0.1	0	0.0
College/university graduate	4,025	0.1	3,100	0.7	270	0.0	655	0.0
Post-graduate	629	0.0	427	0.1	203	0.0	0	0.0
Other	2,317	0.0	480	0.1	200	0.0	1,637	0.0

Table C2
Population Aged 5-24 Never Attended, Ever Attended but not Currently
at School and Currently at School, by Stratum 1999

Age/ Stratum	Never Attended School			Ever Attended but Currently not at School			Currently Attending School		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Cambodia									
Total	29.1	27.2	31.1	24.2	21.1	27.4	46.6	51.6	41.5
5	92.3	92.3	92.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	7.3	7.4	7.2
6	77.1	78.1	75.9	0.2	0.0	0.4	22.7	21.9	23.6
7	59.9	58.5	61.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	39.7	41.1	38.4
8	40.9	41.6	40.2	0.8	0.4	1.3	58.3	58.0	58.6
9	27.5	28.3	26.7	1.1	1.4	0.8	71.4	70.3	72.6
10	23.1	24.6	21.3	1.2	0.5	1.8	75.8	74.8	76.8
11	15.1	16.3	13.8	0.3	0.5	0.2	84.5	83.2	86.0
12	13.2	14.0	12.5	3.8	3.1	4.4	83.0	82.9	83.1
13	12.5	10.6	15.0	5.7	3.7	8.3	81.8	85.7	76.8
14	10.8	8.1	14.0	11.9	9.6	14.4	77.3	82.3	71.6
15	13.8	10.3	17.0	24.0	16.9	30.6	62.1	72.7	52.4
16	14.8	9.8	19.9	32.7	23.5	41.9	52.5	66.6	38.2
17	14.5	13.5	15.6	43.8	30.1	58.4	41.6	56.3	26.0
18	16.8	10.9	21.8	59.0	52.0	64.9	24.1	36.7	13.3
19	15.2	9.9	20.1	66.3	62.7	69.6	18.5	27.4	10.3
20	19.4	12.7	25.0	68.6	69.1	68.2	11.8	18.2	6.4
21	20.9	13.6	29.4	73.1	76.6	69.0	5.7	9.2	1.6
22	18.5	14.7	22.2	77.6	79.4	75.8	3.9	5.9	1.9
23	21.2	15.2	26.3	75.6	78.4	73.2	3.2	6.4	0.5
24	29.8	21.3	35.9	68.5	75.7	63.2	1.8	2.9	1.0
Phnom Penh									
Total	10.1	9.3	10.8	22.7	18.2	27.0	67.2	72.5	62.2
5	73.8	73.8	73.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	26.2	26.2
6	49.0	53.3	44.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.0	46.7	55.2
7	18.8	15.9	21.0	0.6	1.4	0.0	80.6	82.7	79.0
8	10.3	12.2	8.3	1.8	1.4	2.2	87.9	86.3	89.5
9	4.9	5.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.1	94.9	95.3
10	3.8	3.8	3.7	1.6	1.1	2.2	94.6	95.1	94.0
11	1.9	1.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.1	98.7	97.3
12	3.5	2.0	4.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	94.4	95.9	93.1
13	2.0	3.0	1.1	2.9	1.0	4.7	95.1	96.0	94.2
14	2.5	2.5	2.5	7.2	5.4	9.0	90.3	92.2	88.5

15	6.5	5.1	7.9	14.2	6.8	21.1	79.3	88.1	71.1
16	4.6	1.2	8.2	20.2	11.8	29.0	75.1	87.0	62.8
17	3.9	3.2	4.7	30.5	19.7	41.7	65.5	77.1	53.6
18	3.8	4.6	3.2	49.3	30.1	63.9	46.9	65.2	32.9
19	2.8	3.6	2.2	52.4	42.9	61.8	44.7	53.5	36.0
20	6.6	2.4	10.8	62.1	53.6	70.9	31.4	44.0	18.3
21	4.3	1.9	8.5	78.8	74.9	85.4	16.8	23.2	6.2
22	5.6	4.0	6.9	78.1	75.2	80.5	16.3	20.8	12.6
23	7.2	6.8	7.6	80.5	72.1	90.0	12.3	21.1	2.4
24	6.3	0.0	10.2	80.3	76.9	82.3	13.4	23.1	7.5

Continued...

Table C2
Population Aged 5-24 Never Attended, Ever Attended but not Currently
at School and Currently at School, by Stratum 1999

Age/ Stratum	Never Attended School			Ever Attended but Currently not at School			Currently Attending School		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Other Urban									
Total	25.3	23.5	27.3	21.9	18.7	25.2	52.7	57.9	47.5
5	88.7	89.3	88.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	10.7	12.0
6	72.7	74.5	71.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	25.5	28.9
7	49.1	48.6	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.9	51.4	50.4
8	32.6	28.7	36.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	67.2	71.3	63.0
9	20.1	18.6	21.7	1.3	1.6	1.0	78.5	79.7	77.3
10	16.2	18.3	14.0	1.3	0.3	2.4	82.5	81.4	83.6
11	14.1	14.4	13.7	0.6	1.1	0.0	85.4	84.5	86.3
12	10.0	9.5	10.4	2.3	1.1	3.5	87.8	89.4	86.1
13	7.9	6.9	9.1	5.9	3.9	8.2	86.1	89.3	82.7
14	11.9	6.9	18.3	7.8	7.5	8.2	80.3	85.7	73.5
15	11.0	6.3	16.0	17.9	14.9	21.0	71.1	78.7	63.0
16	8.5	6.3	11.2	27.5	20.1	36.5	64.0	73.6	52.3
17	15.2	11.3	18.5	44.9	31.8	56.1	40.0	56.9	25.4
18	16.8	9.0	23.2	56.2	52.0	59.5	27.0	39.0	17.2
19	14.2	11.3	16.7	67.7	62.6	71.9	18.2	26.1	11.4
20	23.4	18.1	28.7	66.4	62.4	70.4	10.2	19.5	0.9
21	25.7	24.1	27.3	61.8	61.6	62.1	12.5	14.4	10.7
22	18.6	15.4	21.6	76.3	75.6	76.9	5.1	9.0	1.5
23	15.2	6.4	22.5	79.5	85.9	74.3	5.2	7.8	3.2
24	21.4	23.0	20.3	77.2	77.0	77.3	1.4	0.0	2.5
Rural									
Total	31.5	29.5	33.6	24.7	21.7	27.7	43.8	48.8	38.6
5	94.2	94.3	94.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	5.3	5.3	5.2
6	79.5	80.1	78.8	0.2	0.0	0.5	20.3	19.9	20.6
7	64.6	62.7	66.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	35.0	36.8	33.1
8	44.0	44.8	43.0	0.8	0.4	1.3	55.2	54.8	55.7
9	31.2	32.3	30.1	1.2	1.5	0.8	67.6	66.3	69.1
10	25.6	27.3	23.7	1.1	0.5	1.7	73.3	72.2	74.6
11	16.7	18.1	15.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	83.0	81.4	84.7
12	14.7	15.7	13.7	4.1	3.5	4.8	81.2	80.9	81.5
13	14.3	11.8	17.7	6.0	3.9	8.7	79.7	84.3	73.6
14	11.6	8.8	14.8	12.9	10.3	15.9	75.5	80.9	69.3
15	15.0	11.5	18.2	26.0	18.4	32.8	59.0	70.1	48.9
16	17.0	11.5	22.5	35.0	25.6	44.3	47.9	62.8	33.2

17	15.8	15.1	16.6	45.5	31.3	61.0	38.7	53.6	22.4
18	18.2	11.8	23.8	60.4	54.3	65.7	21.2	33.5	10.5
19	17.0	10.5	22.9	67.9	65.3	70.2	15.1	24.1	6.9
20	20.5	13.5	26.2	69.7	72.0	67.8	9.6	14.5	5.7
21	22.3	14.1	31.7	73.7	78.4	68.3	3.6	6.7	0.0
22	19.3	15.3	23.4	77.7	79.9	75.4	3.0	4.8	1.2
23	23.2	17.1	28.4	74.7	78.4	71.6	2.1	4.5	0.0
24	33.4	23.2	40.9	66.0	75.5	59.1	0.6	1.4	0.0

Table C3
Average Annual Educational Expenses by Grade, Sex and Sector,
CSES 1999

Educational Attainment	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
	Riels	Riels	riels	Riels
Both Sexes				
All Grades	66114	328322	61411	26084
Pre-school/kindergarten	46382	137455	26077	6592
CLASS 1	24757	148132	24239	14039
CLASS 2	29785	162645	30550	17299
CLASS 3	34670	187680	37624	19617
CLASS 4	43889	233404	37447	23636
CLASS 5	56419	252037	52927	28282
CLASS 6	69658	267271	64810	30616
CLASS 7	101493	347778	93929	41704
CLASS 8	130735	485213	76976	47649
CLASS 9	161327	371965	110461	82172
CLASS 10	240012	505823	191176	54279
CLASS 11	297803	633083	285894	73182
CLASS 12	400715	638611	247296	182162
Secondary school certificate	500772	565474	397474	421488
Technical/vocational pre-secondary	740797	978301	94344	
Technical/vocational posts-secondary	203163	534537	259632	50536
College/university undergraduate	930394	1159583	752009	73013
College/university graduate	1053974	1053974		
Post-graduate				
Other	91165	60015		100024
Male				
All Grades	65299	333394	63738	26458
None				
Pre-school/kindergarten	41253	119188	34319	6901
CLASS 1	23745	163259	23091	13340
CLASS 2	28123	170430	26307	16201
CLASS 3	35433	191933	35779	20167
CLASS 4	41693	226427	34375	22963
CLASS 5	55732	243500	60186	29062
CLASS 6	59582	265770	55483	28492
CLASS 7	94386	326232	92330	43336
CLASS 8	109810	431293	81360	46460
CLASS 9	124804	339092	125158	56066
CLASS 10	193478	434019	183639	63496
CLASS 11	259806	539363	275817	84477
CLASS 12	394330	613894	294468	185146
Secondary school certificate	542471	595421	669690	421488

Technical/vocational pre-secondary	738108	1144425	53738	
Technical/vocational post-secondary	239231	749416	259632	24652
College/university undergraduate	956184	1342625	716111	73013
College/university graduate	1031678	1031678		
Post-graduate				
Other	91165	60015		100024

Continued...

Table C3
Average Annual Educational Expenses by Grade, Sex and Sector,
CSES 1999

	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
	Riels	Riels	riels	Riels
Female				
All Grades	67146	322624	58512	25601
Pre-school/kindergarten	50625	148045	9230	6393
CLASS 1	25963	134374	25411	14908
CLASS 2	31609	155426	35721	18504
CLASS 3	33800	182706	39838	18996
CLASS 4	46798	241855	41670	24531
CLASS 5	57215	261250	45896	27345
CLASS 6	82813	268478	77155	33662
CLASS 7	114379	379045	96500	38505
CLASS 8	169195	551847	71612	50305
CLASS 9	230231	409612	83347	144645
CLASS 10	321112	585008	202391	27960
CLASS 11	366554	772041	303815	49380
CLASS 12	411124	677152	166763	177121
Secondary school certificate	361309	483512	113644	
Technical/vocational pre-secondary	743721	843136	199517	
Technical/vocational post-secondary	128077	186108		100026
College/university undergraduate	879951	891282	793282	
College/university graduate	1195665	1195665		
Post-graduate				
Other				

Table D1
Persons who Reported any Illness, Injury or Health Care Need
Classified by Age and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Age Group	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
	%	%	%	%
Both Sexes				
Less than one year	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.9
1-4	13.1	10.8	14.4	13.2
5-9	11.8	8.3	12.0	12.1
10-14	8.0	7.0	7.6	8.2
15 – 19	5.2	6.0	6.6	5.0
20 – 29	10.4	11.5	11.0	10.2
30 – 39	14.1	10.7	13.3	14.5
40 – 49	11.8	16.9	12.7	11.2
50 – 59	10.5	12.1	9.9	10.5
60 Years & Above	13.0	14.2	10.4	13.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Rate				
Persons with health problems	1,194,466	81,607	129,499	983,360
Male				
Less than one year	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.7
1-4	14.7	12.8	15.1	14.8
5-9	13.0	8.2	10.9	13.6
10-14	9.2	8.4	8.3	9.4
15 – 19	5.5	7.3	7.9	5.1
20 – 29	10.4	9.9	11.4	10.3
30 – 39	11.4	10.3	13.7	11.2
40 – 49	10.0	13.1	11.9	9.6
50 – 59	9.4	13.0	9.7	9.0
60 Years & Above	13.7	13.9	8.7	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons with health problems	538,794	36,092	57,916	444,786
Female				
Less than one year	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.1
1-4	11.9	9.2	13.9	11.9
5-9	10.8	8.3	12.9	10.8
10-14	7.1	5.8	7.0	7.2
15 – 19	5.0	4.9	5.6	4.9
20 – 29	10.4	12.8	10.7	10.2
30 – 39	16.3	11.0	13.0	17.2
40 – 49	13.2	20.0	13.2	12.6
50 – 59	11.5	11.3	10.0	11.7
60 Years & Above	12.5	14.5	11.8	12.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons with health problems	655,672	45,516	71,582	538,574

Table D2
Age Specific Morbidity Rates by Age Group, Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Age Group	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
	%	%	%	%
Both Sexes				
Less than one year	13.1	19.7	13.3	12.6
1-4	15.3	14.7	18.0	15.0
5-9	8.8	6.3	9.2	8.9
10-14	5.9	4.2	5.6	6.1
15 – 19	4.3	3.5	5.4	4.3
20 – 29	7.9	6.5	9.5	7.9
30 – 39	12.1	6.4	11.5	12.9
40 – 49	14.4	12.9	14.9	14.5
50 – 59	17.9	16.6	19.4	17.9
60 Years & Above	24.0	21.2	21.0	24.7
Total	10.7	8.5	11.1	10.9
Male				
Less than one year	16.0	20.8	13.1	16.0
1-4	15.5	14.5	17.5	15.3
5-9	8.5	5.7	7.2	8.8
10-14	5.8	4.5	5.2	6.0
15 – 19	4.2	3.9	6.0	4.0
20 – 29	7.6	5.0	9.1	7.7
30 – 39	9.2	5.3	11.4	9.5
40 – 49	13.4	10.8	14.4	13.7
50 – 59	16.8	16.6	19.2	16.5
60 Years & Above	24.2	21.9	18.9	25.0
Total	10.0	7.8	10.3	10.1
Female				
Less than one year	9.9	18.6	13.4	8.8
1-4	15.1	14.9	18.5	14.7
5-9	9.1	6.8	11.2	9.1
10-14	6.0	3.9	6.1	6.3
15 – 19	4.4	3.1	4.9	4.5
20 – 29	8.2	7.8	9.9	8.1
30 – 39	14.7	7.5	11.6	15.9
40 – 49	15.1	14.3	15.2	15.1
50 – 59	18.8	16.6	19.4	18.9
60 Years & Above	23.8	20.6	22.4	24.4
Total	11.4	9.2	11.8	11.5

Table D3
Distribution of Persons who Reported any Illness or Injury by Initial Symptom,
Sex and Stratum, CSES 1999

Main Symptom/Sex	Cambodia Symptom		Phnom Penh Symptom		Other Urban Symptom		Rural Symptom	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Both Sexes								
1. Fever	387629	32.45	14081	17.25	40313	31.13	333235	33.89
2. Diarrhoea	78111	6.54	4494	5.51	6993	5.40	66624	6.78
3. Cold and cough without difficult breathing	235219	19.69	16562	20.29	27352	21.12	191304	19.45
4. Cold and cough with difficult breathing	93017	7.79	8235	10.09	10726	8.28	74057	7.53
5. Mine injury	1168	0.10	132	0.16	301	0.23	736	0.07
6. Road accident	7575	0.63	974	1.19	1138	0.88	5464	0.56
7. Other injury	9413	0.79	839	1.03	1199	0.93	7375	0.75
8. Antenatal care	5576	0.47	145	0.18	289	0.22	5141	0.52
9. Delivery	1650	0.14	368	0.45	436	0.34	846	0.09
10. Postnatal care	36447	3.05	1005	1.23	2463	1.90	32979	3.35
11. Regular TB treatment	15440	1.29	1730	2.12	462	0.36	13248	1.35
12. Immunization	16502	1.38	1850	2.27	752	0.58	13900	1.41
13. Other preventive	12129	1.02	1189	1.46	3790	2.93	7149	0.73
14. Others	294590	24.66	30004	36.77	33284	25.70	231302	23.52
All symptoms	1194466	100.00	81607	100.00	129499	100.00	983360	100.00
Male								
1. Fever	182531	33.88	8185	22.68	17417	30.55	156929	35.28
2. Diarrhoea	39651	7.36	1550	4.29	3651	6.40	34450	7.75
3. Cold and cough without difficult breathing	109728	20.37	6661	18.46	13892	24.37	89175	20.05
4. Cold and cough with difficult breathing	36941	6.86	3758	10.41	3978	6.98	29205	6.57
5. Mine injury	1037	0.19	0	0.00	301	0.53	736	0.17
6. Road accident	6121	1.14	545	1.51	930	1.63	4646	1.04
7. Other injury	4881	0.91	422	1.17	618	1.08	3841	0.86
8. Antenatal care	674	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	674	0.15
9. Delivery	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10. Postnatal care	1850	0.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	1850	0.42
11. Regular TB treatment	6706	1.24	895	2.48	294	0.52	5517	1.24
12. Immunization	8176	1.52	619	1.72	177	0.31	7379	1.66
13. Other preventive	5574	1.03	487	1.35	2390	4.19	2697	0.61
14. Others	134925	25.04	12969	35.93	14270	25.03	107686	24.21
All symptoms	538794	100.00	36092	100.00	57916	101.58	444786	100.00

Continued

Table D3
Distribution of Persons who Reported any Illness or Injury by Initial Symptom,
Sex and Stratum, CSES 1999

Main Symptom/Sex	Cambodia Symptom		Phnom Penh Symptom		Other Urban Symptom		Rural Symptom	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Female								
1. Fever	205098	31.28	5896	12.95	22896	31.99	176306	32.74
2. Diarrhoea	38461	5.87	2945	6.47	3343	4.67	32173	5.97
3. Cold and cough without difficult breathing	125490	19.14	9901	21.75	13460	18.80	102129	18.96
4. Cold and cough with difficult breathing	56076	8.55	4476	9.83	6748	9.43	44852	8.33
5. Mine injury	132	0.02	132	0.29	0	0.00	0	0.00
6. Road accident	1454	0.22	429	0.94	208	0.29	818	0.15
7. Other injury	4532	0.69	417	0.92	581	0.81	3534	0.66
8. Antenatal care	4903	0.75	145	0.32	289	0.40	4468	0.83
9. Delivery	1650	0.25	368	0.81	436	0.61	846	0.16
10. Postnatal care	34597	5.28	1005	2.21	2463	3.44	31129	5.78
11. Regular TB treatment	8734	1.33	835	1.83	168	0.23	7731	1.44
12. Immunization	8327	1.27	1230	2.70	575	0.80	6521	1.21
13. Other preventive	6555	1.00	702	1.54	1400	1.96	4452	0.83
14. Others	159665	24.35	17034	37.42	19015	26.56	123616	22.95
All symptoms	655672	100.00	45516	100.00	71582	100.00	538574	100.00

Table D4
Distribution of Persons who had Diarrhoea by Age Group,
Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Age Group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Both Sexes								
Less than one year	4,066	5.2	445	9.9	420	6.0	3,202	4.8
1-4	26,071	33.4	996	22.2	2,565	36.7	22,510	33.8
5-9	7,753	9.9	649	14.4	844	12.1	6,259	9.4
10-14	7,150	9.2	494	11.0	442	6.3	6,215	9.3
15 – 19	3,063	3.9	0	0.0	204	2.9	2,858	4.3
20 – 29	4,648	6.0	583	13.0	533	7.6	3,532	5.3
30 – 39	6,908	8.8	181	4.0	341	4.9	6,386	9.6
40 – 49	4,426	5.7	447	9.9	619	8.9	3,360	5.0
50 – 59	7,352	9.4	418	9.3	487	7.0	6,446	9.7
60 Years and above	6,674	8.5	282	6.3	538	7.7	5,854	8.8
All Age Groups	78,111	100.0	4,494	100.0	6,993	100.0	66,624	100.0
Male								
Less than one year	2,990	7.5	335	21.6	160	4.4	2,495	7.2
1-4	16,931	42.7	585	37.7	1,518	41.6	14,828	43.0
5-9	3,297	8.3	236	15.2	269	7.4	2,793	8.1
10-14	3,323	8.4	0	0.0	277	7.6	3,046	8.8
15 – 19	903	2.3	0	0.0	204	5.6	699	2.0
20 – 29	3,336	8.4	0	0.0	334	9.1	3,002	8.7
30 – 39	1,038	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,038	3.0
40 – 49	1,145	2.9	147	9.5	321	8.8	677	2.0
50 – 59	2,932	7.4	124	8.0	383	10.5	2,426	7.0
60 Years and above	3,754	9.5	123	7.9	185	5.1	3,447	10.0
All Age Groups	39,651	100.0	1,550	100.0	3,651	100.0	34,450	100.0
Female								
Less than one year	1,077	2.8	110	3.7	260	7.8	707	2.2
1-4	9,139	23.8	411	14.0	1,046	31.3	7,682	23.9
5-9	4,456	11.6	414	14.1	576	17.2	3,466	10.8
10-14	3,827	10.0	494	16.8	164	4.9	3,169	9.8
15 – 19	2,159	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,159	6.7
20 – 29	1,312	3.4	583	19.8	199	6.0	531	1.7
30 – 39	5,870	15.3	181	6.1	341	10.2	5,348	16.6
40 – 49	3,281	8.5	299	10.2	298	8.9	2,684	8.3
50 – 59	4,419	11.5	294	10.0	105	3.1	4,021	12.5
60 Years and above	2,920	7.6	159	5.4	353	10.6	2,408	7.5
All Age Groups	38,461	100.0	2,945	100.0	3,343	100.0	32,173	100.0

Table D5
Distribution of Persons who had Reported Initial Symptoms of Cold and Cough without
Rapid or Difficult Breathing by Age Group, Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 11999

Age Group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%
Both Sexes								

Less than one year	3,110	1.3	452	2.7	445	1.6	2,213	1.2
1-4	32,080	13.6	2,159	13.0	6,135	22.4	23,787	12.4
5-9	38,170	16.2	1,864	11.3	4,015	14.7	32,291	16.9
10-14	22,171	9.4	1,346	8.1	2,780	10.2	18,045	9.4
15 – 19	12,632	5.4	1,081	6.5	1,886	6.9	9,665	5.1
20 – 29	21,863	9.3	2,514	15.2	1,942	7.1	17,407	9.1
30 – 39	34,076	14.5	1,543	9.3	2,449	9.0	30,085	15.7
40 – 49	23,237	9.9	1,996	12.1	2,874	10.5	18,366	9.6
50 – 59	22,619	9.6	2,049	12.4	2,724	10.0	17,846	9.3
60 Years and above	25,261	10.7	1,560	9.4	2,102	7.7	21,599	11.3
All Age Groups	235,219	100.0	16,562	100.0	27,352	100.0	191,304	100.0
Male								
Less than one year	1,558	1.4	170	2.6	95	0.7	1,293	1.4
1-4	16,402	14.9	1,127	16.9	3,308	23.8	11,967	13.4
5-9	20,632	18.8	1,159	17.4	1,855	13.4	17,617	19.8
10-14	12,582	11.5	564	8.5	1,589	11.4	10,430	11.7
15 – 19	7,049	6.4	289	4.3	1,073	7.7	5,686	6.4
20 – 29	9,201	8.4	1,068	16.0	918	6.6	7,214	8.1
30 – 39	12,656	11.5	136	2.0	1,606	11.6	10,914	12.2
40 – 49	7,933	7.2	656	9.8	1,782	12.8	5,495	6.2
50 – 59	9,877	9.0	943	14.2	836	6.0	8,098	9.1
60 Years and above	11,839	10.8	548	8.2	830	6.0	10,461	11.7
All Age Groups	109,728	100.0	6,661	100.0	13,892	100.0	89,175	100.0
Female								
Less than one year	1,553	1.2	282	2.8	351	2.6	920	0.9
1-4	15,678	12.5	1,031	10.4	2,827	21.0	11,820	11.6
5-9	17,538	14.0	705	7.1	2,160	16.0	14,674	14.4
10-14	9,589	7.6	782	7.9	1,191	8.8	7,616	7.5
15 – 19	5,583	4.4	791	8.0	813	6.0	3,979	3.9
20 – 29	12,662	10.1	1,446	14.6	1,024	7.6	10,193	10.0
30 – 39	21,420	17.1	1,407	14.2	843	6.3	19,171	18.8
40 – 49	15,304	12.2	1,340	13.5	1,093	8.1	12,871	12.6
50 – 59	12,742	10.2	1,105	11.2	1,888	14.0	9,749	9.5
60 Years and above	13,422	10.7	1,012	10.2	1,272	9.5	11,138	10.9
All Age Groups	125,490	100.0	9,901	100.0	13,460	100.0	102,129	100.0

Table D6
Distribution of Persons who had Cold and Cough with Rapid or Difficult
Breathing by Age Group, Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 11999

Age Group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%
Both Sexes								
Less than one year	1,256	1.4	0	0.0	170	1.6	1,086	1.5
1-4	11,241	12.1	1,785	21.7	1,396	13.0	8,060	10.9

5-9	12,257	13.2	814	9.9	2,270	21.2	9,174	12.4
10-14	4,865	5.2	536	6.5	796	7.4	3,533	4.8
15 – 19	4,197	4.5	853	10.4	680	6.3	2,664	3.6
20 – 29	5,863	6.3	993	12.1	487	4.5	4,383	5.9
30 – 39	11,350	12.2	471	5.7	800	7.5	10,079	13.6
40 – 49	10,958	11.8	813	9.9	1,082	10.1	9,064	12.2
50 – 59	13,106	14.1	1,091	13.2	737	6.9	11,277	15.2
60 Years and above	17,925	19.3	880	10.7	2,309	21.5	14,737	19.9
All Age Groups	93,017	100.0	8,235	100.0	10,726	100.0	74,057	100.0
Male								
Less than one year	1,086	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,086	3.7
1-4	3,784	10.2	818	21.8	856	21.5	2,110	7.2
5-9	4,791	13.0	548	14.6	607	15.3	3,636	12.4
10-14	2,749	7.4	252	6.7	466	11.7	2,031	7.0
15 – 19	1,199	3.2	581	15.5	350	8.8	269	0.9
20 – 29	933	2.5	309	8.2	188	4.7	436	1.5
30 – 39	4,280	11.6	143	3.8	0	0.0	4,136	14.2
40 – 49	4,171	11.3	262	7.0	101	2.5	3,808	13.0
50 – 59	6,110	16.5	659	17.5	474	11.9	4,977	17.0
60 Years and above	7,837	21.2	186	4.9	936	23.5	6,715	23.0
All Age Groups	36,941	100.0	3,758	100.0	3,978	100.0	29,205	100.0
Female								
Less than one year	170	0.3	0	0.0	170	2.5	0	0.0
1-4	7,456	13.3	967	21.6	540	8.0	5,950	13.3
5-9	7,466	13.3	265	5.9	1,663	24.6	5,538	12.3
10-14	2,116	3.8	284	6.3	330	4.9	1,502	3.3
15 – 19	2,998	5.3	273	6.1	330	4.9	2,395	5.3
20 – 29	4,930	8.8	683	15.3	299	4.4	3,947	8.8
30 – 39	7,070	12.6	328	7.3	800	11.9	5,943	13.3
40 – 49	6,787	12.1	551	12.3	981	14.5	5,255	11.7
50 – 59	6,996	12.5	432	9.7	263	3.9	6,300	14.0
60 Years and above	10,088	18.0	694	15.5	1,373	20.3	8,022	17.9
All Age Groups	56,076	100.0	4,476	100.0	6,748	100.0	44,852	100.0

Table D7
Smoking Prevalence Rates by Age, Sex and Sector, Cambodia 1999

Age Group/ Stratum	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	No.	%	ASR	No.	%	ASR	No.	%	ASR
Cambodia									
Total	1,859,791	100.0	16.6	1,621,947	100.0	30.0	237,844	100.0	4.1
00-04	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
05-09	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
10-14	5,115	0.3	0.3	3,097	0.2	0.4	2,018	0.8	0.3
15-19	64,993	3.5	4.5	57,100	3.5	8.1	7,893	3.3	1.1

20-24	136,892	7.4	16.6	127,280	7.8	32.4	9,613	4.0	2.2
25-29	207,255	11.1	27.8	188,845	11.6	54.1	18,410	7.7	4.7
30-34	245,016	13.2	34.9	219,433	13.5	65.6	25,584	10.8	7.0
35-39	268,679	14.4	38.6	244,518	15.1	73.5	24,161	10.2	6.7
40-44	187,309	10.1	35.7	167,078	10.3	76.4	20,231	8.5	6.6
45-49	166,061	8.9	36.6	144,143	8.9	78.4	21,918	9.2	8.1
50-54	172,590	9.3	43.4	135,771	8.4	79.8	36,819	15.5	16.2
55-59	133,753	7.2	43.9	109,051	6.7	83.3	24,702	10.4	14.2
60-64	99,082	5.3	44.1	83,840	5.2	75.4	15,242	6.4	13.4
65-69	81,344	4.4	45.2	66,532	4.1	80.0	14,812	6.2	15.3
70-74	42,880	2.3	34.8	35,871	2.2	64.7	7,009	2.9	10.3
75+	48,824	2.6	40.6	39,390	2.4	72.1	9,433	4.0	14.4
Phnom Penh									
Total	92,508	100.0	9.7	86,939	100.0	18.9	5,569	100.0	1.1
00-04	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
05-09	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
15-19	1,264	1.4	0.9	1,264	1.5	1.8	0	0.0	0.0
20-24	3,574	3.9	5.1	3,397	3.9	9.5	176	3.2	0.5
25-29	7,557	8.2	10.1	7,380	8.5	21.0	176	3.2	0.4
30-34	12,854	13.9	18.8	12,719	14.6	35.8	135	2.4	0.4
35-39	14,983	16.2	21.7	14,386	16.5	40.7	597	10.7	1.8
40-44	11,548	12.5	21.3	10,790	12.4	49.7	758	13.6	2.3
45-49	12,893	13.9	24.3	11,777	13.5	53.6	1,116	20.0	3.6
50-54	9,182	9.9	26.5	7,837	9.0	49.6	1,345	24.2	7.1
55-59	7,804	8.4	31.7	7,199	8.3	57.8	605	10.9	5.0
60-64	4,442	4.8	22.7	4,322	5.0	53.2	120	2.2	1.0
65-69	2,874	3.1	21.8	2,590	3.0	45.2	284	5.1	3.8
70-74	2,116	2.3	17.0	1,996	2.3	42.5	120	2.2	1.6
75+	1,418	1.5	14.7	1,282	1.5	30.1	136	2.4	2.5

Continued...

Table D7
Smoking Prevalence Rates by Age, Sex and Sector, Cambodia 1999

Age Group/ Stratum	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	No.	%	ASR	No.	%	ASR	No.	%	ASR
Other urban									
Total	169,547	100.0	14.5	146,823	100.0	26.1	22,724	100.0	3.8
00-04	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
05-09	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
10-14	433	0.3	0.2	155	0.1	0.2	278	1.2	0.3
15-19	4,479	2.6	2.8	3,461	2.4	4.5	1,018	4.5	1.3
20-24	9,950	5.9	13.8	9,059	6.2	26.5	891	3.9	2.4

25-29	18,548	10.9	23.8	17,096	11.6	44.7	1,452	6.4	3.6
30-34	18,944	11.2	26.6	17,659	12.0	56.7	1,286	5.7	3.2
35-39	27,823	16.4	35.3	25,730	17.5	67.0	2,093	9.2	5.2
40-44	21,172	12.5	34.3	18,081	12.3	69.7	3,091	13.6	8.7
45-49	17,674	10.4	36.3	15,727	10.7	71.1	1,947	8.6	7.3
50-54	12,767	7.5	37.2	9,901	6.7	68.6	2,867	12.6	14.4
55-59	13,389	7.9	41.9	10,412	7.1	69.8	2,977	13.1	17.5
60-64	10,599	6.3	44.6	8,666	5.9	79.3	1,933	8.5	15.0
65-69	6,019	3.6	37.0	4,596	3.1	74.1	1,423	6.3	14.1
70-74	3,674	2.2	31.8	2,870	2.0	53.7	804	3.5	13.0
75+	4,074	2.4	31.8	3,411	2.3	79.5	664	2.9	7.8
Rural									
Total	1,597,737	100.0	17.6	1,388,185	100.0	31.7	209,552	100.0	4.5
00-04	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
05-09	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
10-14	4,682	0.3	0.4	2,941	0.2	0.4	1,740	0.8	0.3
15-19	59,250	3.7	5.1	52,375	3.8	9.4	6,875	3.3	1.2
20-24	123,369	7.7	18.0	114,824	8.3	35.6	8,545	4.1	2.4
25-29	181,150	11.3	30.6	164,369	11.8	59.7	16,781	8.0	5.3
30-34	213,218	13.3	38.0	189,055	13.6	70.6	24,163	11.5	8.2
35-39	225,874	14.1	41.2	204,402	14.7	78.9	21,471	10.2	7.4
40-44	154,589	9.7	37.8	138,207	10.0	80.8	16,382	7.8	6.9
45-49	135,493	8.5	38.5	116,639	8.4	83.4	18,854	9.0	8.9
50-54	150,640	9.4	45.8	118,033	8.5	84.3	32,607	15.6	17.3
55-59	112,560	7.0	45.3	91,440	6.6	88.3	21,120	10.1	14.6
60-64	84,041	5.3	46.3	70,852	5.1	76.9	13,189	6.3	14.8
65-69	72,451	4.5	48.1	59,346	4.3	83.3	13,105	6.3	16.5
70-74	37,090	2.3	37.3	31,006	2.2	68.3	6,084	2.9	11.3
75+	43,331	2.7	44.3	34,697	2.5	75.3	8,634	4.1	16.7

% = Percentage in total reference population

ASR = Age specific rate

Table E1
Employment Rates by Age, Sex and Stratum, Cambodia

Age Group	Cambodia			Phnom Penh			Other Urban			Rural		
	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*	B*	M*	F*
Total	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.4	99.5	99.4
10 – 14	94.4	93.1	95.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.8	92.5	95.1
15 – 19	98.8	99.3	98.5	98.5	97.5	98.9	99.7	99.7	99.8	98.8	99.3	98.4
20 – 24	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.3	99.7	99.5	100.0	99.6	99.6	99.7
25 – 29	99.7	100.0	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.4	99.9	100.0	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.5
30 – 34	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.8
35 – 39	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	99.3	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
40 – 44	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.4	98.8	100.0	99.0	99.2	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
45 – 49	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.4	100.0	98.7	99.7	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
50 – 54	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.5	99.0	100.0	99.4	98.8	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.6

55 – 59	99.7	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.3
60 – 64	99.7	99.7	99.7	96.6	94.5	100.0	98.8	100.0	97.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
65+	99.5	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.0	100.0

Table E2
Employed Population by Duration Employed during the Reference Year by
Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Duration of Weeks	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Both Sexes								
Total	5,767,740	100	397,628	100	547,788	100	4,822,324	100
Less than 10	7,576	0.1	275	0.1	580	0.1	6,721	0.1
10 – 19	37,033	0.6	564	0.1	2,167	0.4	34,302	0.7
20 – 24	249,856	4.3	9,198	2.3	18,286	3.3	222,372	4.6
25 – 29	200,796	3.5	15,297	3.8	18,626	3.4	166,874	3.5
30 – 34	161,541	2.8	4,105	1.0	13,279	2.4	144,157	3.0
35 – 39	113,868	2.0	2,809	0.7	11,561	2.1	99,498	2.1
40 – 44	127,390	2.2	4,266	1.1	10,374	1.9	112,749	2.3
45 & Over	4,869,680	84.4	361,115	90.8	472,914	86.3	4,035,651	83.7
Male								
Total	2,732,069	100	210,244	100	266,505	100	2,255,321	100

Less than 10	3,522	0.1	118	0.1	484	0.2	2,920	0.1
10 – 19	15,247	0.6	124	0.1	877	0.3	14,246	0.6
20 – 24	100,137	3.7	3,134	1.5	6,556	2.5	90,447	4.0
25 – 29	78,285	2.9	5,862	2.8	6,334	2.4	66,090	2.9
30 – 34	57,644	2.1	1,910	0.9	5,280	2.0	50,454	2.2
35 – 39	47,622	1.7	1,346	0.6	4,783	1.8	41,493	1.8
40 – 44	49,926	1.8	1,724	0.8	5,108	1.9	43,094	1.9
45 & Over	2,379,686	87.1	196,026	93.2	237,082	89	1,946,577	86.3
Female								
Total	3,035,670	100	187,385	100	281,283	100	2,567,003	100
Less than	4,054	0.1	157	0.1	96	0	3,801	0.1
10 – 19	21,785	0.7	440	0.2	1,289	0.5	20,056	0.8
20 – 24	149,719	4.9	6,063	3.2	11,731	4.2	131,926	5.1
25 – 29	122,511	4.0	9,435	5	12,292	4.4	100,784	3.9
30 – 34	103,897	3.4	2,195	1.2	7,999	2.8	93,704	3.7
35 – 39	66,246	2.2	1,463	0.8	6,777	2.4	58,005	2.3
40 – 44	77,464	2.6	2,543	1.4	5,267	1.9	69,654	2.7
45 & Over	2,489,994	82	165,089	88.1	235,832	83.8	2,089,073	81.4

Table F1
Reasons for Not Attending a School/Training by Age and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Number of Children/ Reason for non-attendance	All Ages	5 - 9	10 – 14	15 - 17
Total No of Children (In 000)	4076	1606	1626	844
Children not attending school/training	39.7	56.8	19.3	46.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not interested in schooling or training	21.0	23.2	26.0	12.0
Did not do well in school	3.3	2.3	4.9	4.6
No suitable school/school far away	7.8	10.6	6.9	2.0
High cost of schooling/training	1.7	1.9	1.8	0.9
Must contribute to household income	17.4	1.1	21.7	51.6
Must help with household chores	6.7	3.1	12.0	10.6
Due to illness/disability	1.3	0.6	2.8	1.6
Other	40.9	57.1	24.0	16.8
Phnom Penh				
Total No of Children (In 000)	326	107	135	84
Children not attending school/training	18.1	27.2	5.5	26.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not interested in schooling or Training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Did not do well in school	19.1	25.8	16.4	11.1
No suitable school/school far away	5.4	3.2	8.8	7.0
High cost of schooling/training	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.0
	3.0	1.5	5.7	4.1

Must contribute to household income	15.6	0.0	18.8	35.0
Must help with household chores	11.5	2.2	24.1	19.5
Due to illness/disability	2.8	2.2	6.2	2.3
Other	40.8	63.0	18.6	19.0
Other Urban				
Total No of Children (In 000)	436	170	174	92
Children not attending school/training	33.0	47.4	14.8	40.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not interested in schooling or	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Training	18.0	21.6	22.6	7.0
Did not do well in school	4.8	3.7	5.3	6.8
No suitable school/school far away	11.5	14.1	14.5	3.7
High cost of schooling/training	2.5	2.5	4.5	1.2
Must contribute to household income	18.4	1.3	19.4	54.4
Must help with household chores	6.4	1.7	14.3	11.1
Due to illness/disability	1.4	1.1	2.8	1.1
Other	37.0	54.0	16.5	14.6
Rural				
Total No of Children (In 000)	3314	1329	1317	668
Children not attending school/training	42.8	60.4	21.3	50.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not interested in schooling or	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Training	21.4	23.3	26.5	12.6
Did not do well in school	3.1	2.1	4.7	4.2
No suitable school/school far away	7.6	10.5	6.3	1.8
High cost of schooling/training	1.5	1.9	1.5	0.7
Must contribute to household income	17.3	1.1	22.0	52.4
Must help with household chores	6.5	3.3	11.4	10.0
Due to illness/disability	1.2	0.5	2.7	1.6
Other	41.3	57.2	24.8	16.9

Table F2
Number of Children Who Performed Household Chores by Age,
Number of Hours per Week and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Age	Hours per week						
	All Hours	Less than 8	8 – 14	15 – 21	22 - 28	29 – 35	35 – 70
5 - 9	100.0	32.2	35.6	17.0	10.2	3.1	1.8
10 – 14	100.0	23.0	38.6	18.7	12.0	4.0	3.6
15 – 17	100.0	16.5	30.2	23.6	13.5	6.8	9.3
All Ages	100.0	22.7	35.4	20.0	12.2	4.7	5.1
Phnom Penh							
5 - 9	100.0	45.2	45.6	5.2	2.0	0.9	1.0
10 – 14	100.0	28.4	44.9	17.9	5.0	1.9	1.9
15 – 17	100.0	15.5	42.4	22.3	8.9	5.6	5.4
All Ages	100.0	24.6	43.9	18.4	6.3	3.4	3.3
Other Urban							
5 - 9	100.0	25.1	42.1	18.3	8.9	3.8	1.9
10 – 14	100.0	19.7	39.3	21.7	14.2	2.3	2.8
15 – 17	100.0	13.4	31.2	21.5	18.5	6.3	9.1
All Ages	100.0	18.6	37.1	21	14.7	3.9	4.7
Rural							
5 - 9	100.0	32.4	34.5	17.4	10.7	3.1	1.8
10 – 14	100.0	23.0	38.1	18.5	12.3	4.3	3.8
15 – 17	100.0	17.0	28.7	24.0	13.4	7.0	9.8

All Ages	100.0	23.0	34.5	20.0	12.3	4.9	5.3
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Table F3
Children Who Performed Household Chores by Type of Household Chores by
Age and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Age	Total No. of Children (In 000)	% of Children Performed Chores	Total	Preparing Meals	Sewing/ Mending Garments	Cleaning House		Caring for Children	Fetch Water	Carry Food	Other
						Washing Clothes	Shopping				
Cambodia											
5	297	7.9	100.0	8.0	13.1	41.7	31.5	50.9	44.2	8.6	9.6
6	330	15.0	100.0	10.8	3.1	59.6	16.6	50.0	45.0	12.6	4.7
7	354	22.9	100.0	11.9	7.3	58.5	14.9	43.2	49.7	12.1	13.6
8	357	35.0	100.0	11.5	4.9	65.4	13.4	36.5	55.1	12.2	11.5
9	268	42.4	100.0	19.8	9.7	66.1	15.6	35.2	61.7	17.4	13.4
10	404	52.3	100.0	20.0	7.8	73.9	16.5	34.2	68.4	18.6	15.8
11	265	59.0	100.0	22.2	7.4	71.6	23.7	35.3	62.6	18.4	14.4
12	334	66.6	100.0	28.7	8.4	70.4	25.4	32.8	69.6	18.7	16.5
13	308	71.8	100.0	34.0	15.6	72.7	26.0	28.3	68.9	17.8	16.5
14	315	76.9	100.0	43.8	21.7	73.2	33.2	28.6	68.7	14.7	16.4
15	313	78.5	100.0	57.3	26.0	75.9	39.8	21.9	66.8	13.6	17.3
16	279	83.0	100.0	61.1	28.3	77.3	44.6	21.6	66.6	11.4	19.3
17	251	80.7	100.0	56.0	27.5	79.7	43.0	23.9	71.2	13.7	17.5
All Ages	4,076	52.2	100.0	36.3	16.3	72.1	29.0	30.2	65.4	15.3	15.8
Phnom Penh											
5	20	1.4	100.0	56.7	0.0	43.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	19	4.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	49.3	14.8	51.2	65.9	17.4	0.0
7	24	16.2	100.0	4.0	0.0	75.0	11.8	38.2	28.9	11.4	0.0

8	21	18.1	100.0	17.3	3.6	66.9	14.8	41.2	52.0	25.0	8.2
9	24	26.1	100.0	28.1	5.1	75.9	11.8	29.9	31.8	24.5	2.1
10	29	33.4	100.0	16.8	5.7	83.7	29.4	24.2	44.2	15.5	6.3
11	23	41.8	100.0	23.6	7.2	84.1	26.8	37.6	32.4	13.3	8.6
12	28	41.2	100.0	36.2	9.0	85.1	40.9	32.6	50.8	16.6	2.6
13	27	58.5	100.0	32.9	7.8	85.9	43.2	28.1	43.1	12.9	4.4
14	28	75.0	100.0	55.9	23.8	79.6	55.6	19.6	37.9	15.9	11.4
15	29	71.1	100.0	63.6	25.9	82.6	57.2	28.2	38.8	16.0	16.1
16	29	77.3	100.0	65.8	27.4	87.8	60.4	26.4	31.0	16.0	10.5
17	26	71.9	100.0	73.2	30.2	84.7	58.5	28.3	30.7	17.0	12.5
All Ages	326	44.2	100.0	48.0	18.1	82.8	46.2	28.2	37.7	16.1	9.2

Continued...

Table F3
Children Who Performed Household Chores by Type of Household Chores by
Age and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Age	Total No. of Children (In 000)	% of Children Performed Chores	Total	Preparing Meals	Sewing/ Mending Garments	Cleaning House		Caring for Children	Fetch Water	Carry Food	Other
						Washing Clothes	Shopping				
Other Urban											
5	31	6.0	100.0	6.3	9.0	75.8	8.8	24.3	43.2	9.0	10.0
6	33	13.9	100.0	10.8	2.0	69.5	8.0	50.6	40.6	8.2	6.8
7	37	19.1	100.0	8.0	2.4	74.2	6.4	44.4	52.1	5.4	8.5
8	34	30.7	100.0	15.6	7.6	54.2	10.4	37.5	56.4	13.6	6.0
9	34	34.1	100.0	21.9	9.1	77.2	16.7	39.0	59.2	14.4	5.4
10	41	48.7	100.0	26.6	10.4	74.0	15.6	39.0	63.9	17.1	7.1
11	27	55.2	100.0	22.9	12.8	72.3	22.0	35.0	65.8	18.4	10.0
12	35	51.9	100.0	36.3	18.9	73.7	25.0	39.8	61.5	11.1	9.0
13	35	64.0	100.0	43.8	19.9	80.4	26.4	35.2	57.8	16.3	13.9
14	35	69.4	100.0	39.6	21.6	72.9	22.4	32.6	65.7	11.0	10.7
15	33	72.9	100.0	45.9	24.6	71.1	39.6	32.3	63.0	22.1	10.0
16	30	72.8	100.0	61.4	27.9	77.0	45.0	28.4	63.7	14.5	12.1
17	29	75.9	100.0	60.2	25.6	73.2	41.2	27.6	65.1	12.6	17.8
All Ages	436	46.8	100.0	38.3	18.2	73.4	26.9	34.7	61.6	14.6	10.6
Rural											
5	246	8.7	100.0	7.5	13.7	38.7	33.9	53.9	44.8	8.7	9.7
6	278	15.8	100.0	11.1	3.3	58.8	17.5	49.9	45.0	13.0	4.6
7	293	23.9	100.0	12.8	8.2	55.9	15.9	43.4	50.6	12.9	14.8
8	302	36.6	100.0	10.9	4.7	66.4	13.6	36.2	55.1	11.6	12.2
9	210	45.6	100.0	19.1	10.1	64.1	15.7	35.1	63.9	17.3	15.1

10	333	54.4	100.0	19.4	7.6	73.4	16.0	34.2	70.2	18.9	17.3
11	215	61.3	100.0	22.0	6.8	70.6	23.6	35.1	64.4	18.8	15.3
12	271	71.1	100.0	27.6	7.4	69.3	24.5	32.2	71.5	19.6	18.1
13	246	74.4	100.0	32.9	15.7	70.7	24.5	27.5	72.4	18.4	17.8
14	252	78.2	100.0	43.1	21.6	72.6	32.2	29.1	72.3	15.0	17.6
15	251	80.1	100.0	58.0	26.2	75.8	38.1	20.0	70.1	12.4	18.2
16	220	85.1	100.0	60.6	28.5	76.1	42.6	20.2	71.2	10.5	21.2
17	197	82.6	100.0	53.5	27.5	80.0	41.4	22.9	76.6	13.5	18.1
All Ages	3,314	53.7	100.0	35.1	16.0	71.1	27.9	29.8	68.1	15.3	17.0

Table F4
Children Who Worked for Pay Profit or Family Gain by
Age, Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Age	No of Children who worked			Percentage of Children who worked		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Cambodia						
5	4565	2499	2066	1.5	1.7	1.4
6	8879	4559	4320	2.7	2.6	2.7
7	15686	9860	5826	4.4	5.6	3.3
8	20533	15314	5219	5.8	8.0	3.2
9	21937	14933	7004	8.2	10.8	5.4
10	41758	22179	19579	10.3	10.5	10.2
11	24794	15672	9122	9.4	11.2	7.3
12	41034	18428	22606	12.3	11.1	13.4
13	62210	35936	26274	20.2	20.8	19.4
14	72415	36891	35523	23.0	22.0	24.2
15	114109	49591	64518	36.4	33.0	39.6
16	118150	50954	67197	42.4	36.2	48.6
17	126012	57583	68429	50.1	44.6	56.1
All Ages	672083	334399	337684	16.5	15.9	17.1
Phnom Penh						
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	227	110	118	0.9	1.1	0.9
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	242	242	-	1.0	2.1	-
10	285	285	-	1.0	1.8	-
11	747	291	456	3.2	2.4	4.1
12	740	276	463	2.6	2.1	3.0
13	1142	531	611	4.3	4.0	4.5
14	3066	1458	1609	11.1	10.9	11.3

15	4388	1660	2729	15.1	11.8	18.2
16	4867	1535	3332	16.8	10.4	23.4
17	6264	2624	3640	24.1	19.9	28.4
All Ages	21969	9011	12958	6.7	5.6	7.8

Continued...

Table F4
Children Who Worked for Pay Profit or Family Gain by
Age, Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Age	No of Children who worked			Percentage of Children who worked		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Other Urban						
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	642	642	-	1.9	4.0	-
7	987	485	502	2.7	2.5	2.8
8	1395	760	635	4.1	4.4	3.8
9	2373	502	1870	7.0	2.9	11.3
10	4112	2173	1939	9.9	10.1	9.8
11	3342	1451	1891	12.3	10.2	14.6
12	3849	1904	1944	10.9	10.8	11.0
13	7086	3731	3354	20.1	20.2	20.1
14	6581	3807	2774	18.7	19.4	17.9
15	9986	4092	5893	30.4	24.3	36.7
16	11165	4938	6227	36.8	29.5	45.8
17	13513	5245	8268	47.1	39.6	53.5
All Ages	65028	29730	35298	14.9	13.2	16.8
Rural						
5	4565	2499	2066	1.9	2.1	1.6
6	8237	3918	4320	3.0	2.7	3.3
7	14472	9265	5207	4.9	6.3	3.6
8	19138	14554	4584	6.3	8.9	3.3
9	19322	14189	5134	9.2	13.0	5.1
10	37361	19721	17640	11.2	11.3	11.1
11	20705	13930	6775	9.6	12.3	6.7
12	36445	16247	20198	13.5	12.0	14.9
13	53982	31674	22308	22.0	22.5	21.3
14	62768	31627	31141	24.9	23.4	26.5
15	99735	43839	55896	39.7	36.7	42.3
16	102118	44480	57638	46.5	40.7	52.2

17	106235	49714	56521	54.0	48.3	60.3
All Ages	585086	295657	289429	17.7	17.2	18.1

Table F5
Children Who Worked for Pay Profit or Family Gain by
Main Reason, Age and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Age in Year	All Children who Worked		All Reasons	To gain Experience/ /Acquire Training	To Supplement Household Income	To Support Self	To Pay for Schooling	Other
	No.	%						
Cambodia								
5	297423	1.5	100.0	-	39.0	15.7	-	45.3
6	329753	2.7	100.0	7.3	59.1	15.2	-	18.4
7	354151	4.4	100.0	24.9	40.1	24.6	-	10.4
8	356991	5.8	100.0	11.5	71.0	6.6	-	10.9
9	267825	8.2	100.0	10.8	49.7	16.1	-	23.4
10	403772	10.3	100.0	15.7	70.1	6.5	-	7.7
11	265127	9.4	100.0	6.7	66.0	7.7	0.6	19.0
12	334230	12.3	100.0	11.2	71.1	5.2	0.2	12.4
13	307752	20.2	100.0	4.1	80.7	3.2	0.6	11.5
14	315029	23.0	100.0	7.3	76.1	3.8	0.9	11.9
15	313311	36.4	100.0	3.7	88.4	2.4	-	5.4
16	278974	42.4	100.0	3.1	86.0	2.4	-	8.6
17	251324	50.1	100.0	3.4	85.4	1.8	0.1	9.3
All Ages	4075661	16.5	100.0	6.3	78.7	4.5	0.2	10.3
Phnom Penh								
5	19714							
6	18715							
7	23983	0.9	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-
8	21262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	23788	1.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-
10	28943	1.0	100.0	-	48.8	-	-	51.2
11	23030	3.2	100.0	-	80.5	-	19.5	-
12	28229	2.6	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-
13	26677	4.3	100.0	12.8	87.1	-	-	-
14	27643	11.1	100.0	0.0	90.8	-	4.2	4.9
15	29068	15.1	100.0	5.5	94.5	-	-	-
16	28956	16.8	100.0	5.1	79.8	-	-	15.0
17	25993	24.1	100.0	7.3	77.7	4.4	1.8	8.8

All Ages	326000	6.7	100.0	5.0	84.8	1.3	1.8	7.2
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Table F5
Children Who Worked for Pay Profit or Family Gain by
Main Reason, Age and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Age in Year	All Children who Worked		All Reasons	To gain Experience/ /Acquire Training	To Supplement Household Income	To Support Self	To Pay for Schooling	Other
	No.	%						
Other								
Urban								
5	31313							
6	33494	1.9	100.0	-	63.4	-	-	36.6
7	37044	2.7	100.0	16.4	59.8	-	-	23.8
8	34012	4.1	100.0	0.0	92.5	-	-	7.5
9	33989	7.0	100.0	0.0	85.7	-	-	14.3
10	41376	9.9	100.0	11.5	80.0	2.4	-	6.1
11	27161	12.3	100.0	16.4	76.6	-	-	7.0
12	35153	10.9	100.0	19.8	68.3	7.0	2.5	2.3
13	35199	20.1	100.0	4.4	80.9	-	-	14.7
14	35124	18.7	100.0	16.0	78.6	1.5	-	3.9
15	32872	30.4	100.0	2.6	81.5	2.1	-	13.8
16	30300	36.8	100.0	5.9	83.1	1.5	-	9.5
17	28689	47.1	100.0	3.6	83.1	4.7	-	8.6
All Ages	435725	14.9	100.0	7.2	80.5	2.3	0.1	9.8
Rural								
5	246395	1.9	100.0	0.0	39.0	15.7	-	45.3
6	277544	3.0	100.0	7.9	58.8	16.4	-	16.9
7	293123	4.9	100.0	25.8	37.9	26.7	-	9.6
8	301717	6.3	100.0	12.3	69.4	7.0	-	11.2
9	210048	9.2	100.0	12.2	44.7	18.3	-	24.8
10	333454	11.2	100.0	16.3	69.2	7.1	-	7.5
11	214936	9.6	100.0	5.4	63.8	9.2	-	21.6
12	270848	13.5	100.0	10.5	70.8	5.1	-	13.7
13	245876	22.0	100.0	3.9	80.5	3.6	0.7	11.3
14	252262	24.9	100.0	6.8	75.1	4.2	0.8	13.1
15	251371	39.7	100.0	3.8	88.8	2.6	-	4.8
16	219718	46.5	100.0	2.7	86.6	2.6	-	8.1
17	196642	54.0	100.0	3.1	86.2	1.3	-	9.4
All Ages	3313936	17.7	100.0	6.2	78.3	4.9	0.1	10.5

Table F6
Number of Children Who Suffered from Illness Related to Work by
Age and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Age	All Children (in 000)	Percent Ill	Fever	Eye Infection	Ear Infection	Skin Problem	Stiff neck or back Problem	Anemia	General Exhaustion	Any other illness/injury
5 - 9	1,606	0.3	76.4	-	-	-	-	-	10.7	13.0
10 - 14	1,626	1.5	81.6	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.8	-	3.3	12.1
15 - 17	844	2.1	55.0	1.5	5.2	4.8	6.1	1.5	17.2	8.7
All Ages	4,076	1.2	71.3	0.8	2.2	1.8	3.2	0.6	9.2	10.9
Phnom Penh										
5 - 9	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	135	0.2	0.0	45.2	55.1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 17	84	0.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
All Ages	326	0.3	63.3	16.5	20.2	-	-	-	-	-
Other Urban										
5 - 9	170	0.2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	174	1.0	51.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.9
15 - 17	92	3.3	61.2	-	8.7	6.6	-	-	16.6	6.8
All Ages	436	1.2	60.0	-	5.3	4.0	-	-	10.1	20.5
Rural										
5 - 9	1,329	0.4	75.1	-	-	-	-	-	11.2	13.7
10 - 14	1,317	1.7	85.0	-	-	-	1.9	-	3.6	9.5
15 - 17	668	2.1	52.0	1.9	4.6	4.6	7.6	1.9	17.9	9.4
All Ages	3,314	1.3	72.7	0.6	1.5	1.5	3.6	0.6	9.3	10.0

Table G1
Floor Area of Occupied Housing Units – 1999

Floor Area	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
00 – 09	21,111	1,342	3,402	16,367
10 – 19	252,104	14,106	21,786	216,212
20 – 29	503,568	25,422	50,039	428,107
30 – 39	497,010	30,992	49,166	416,852
40 – 49	370,423	32,232	32,530	305,660
50 – 74	276,543	40,728	32,791	203,024
75 – 99	95,013	13,852	12,058	69,103
100 – 149	48,236	7,541	7,747	32,948
150+	29,050	7,601	4,657	16,792
Not Stated	96	-	96	-
Number of households	2,093,152	173,815	214,272	1,705,065

Table G2
Age of Housing Stock – 1999

Year of Construction	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Before 1970	124,171	27,995	9,105	87,070
1970 – 1974	36,608	7,611	1,972	27,025
1975 – 1979	217,119	15,029	13,900	188,190
1980 – 1984	261,939	19,476	23,402	219,061
1985 – 1989	254,801	13,874	28,993	211,934
1990	122,421	12,200	17,644	92,577
1991	71,355	8,154	7,706	55,496
1992	98,979	10,317	15,638	73,025
1993	127,527	13,052	16,849	97,626
1994	123,725	7,456	11,449	104,820
1995	150,287	9,326	13,842	127,119
1996	139,802	7,799	14,209	117,794
1997	181,929	10,768	19,793	151,368
1998	160,917	8,084	16,814	136,020
1999	18,931	684	2,309	15,939
Not Stated	2,641	1,991	650	-
Number of households	2,093,152	173,815	214,272	1,705,065

Table G3
Distribution of Occupied Housing Units by Kind of Materials Used for Walls – 1999

Type of Material	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Bamboo, thatch	1,012,523	9,837	69,638	933,048
Wood or logs	52,123	541	4,005	47,576
Plywood	780,132	75,535	111,394	593,203

Concrete	123,835	81,026	16,779	26,030
Galvanized iron or aluminum	14,160	1,561	1,595	11,005
Fibrous cement	2,576	1,083	195	1,299
Makeshift, salvaged or improvised materials	28,885	2,583	5,487	20,815
Other	78,918	1,650	5,179	72,089
Number of households	2,093,152	173,815	214,272	1,705,065

Table G4
Distribution of Occupied Housing Units by Kind of Materials Used for Roofs – 1999

Type of Material	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Thatch	832,121	8,981	66,606	756,534
Tiles	608,597	23,339	44,722	540,536
Fibrous cement	69,704	21,922	9,335	38,447
Galvanized iron or aluminum	470,198	66,632	82,901	320,665
Salvaged materials	6,352	1,043	1,322	3,986
Mixed but predominantly made of galvanized iron etc	13,610	3,528	2,263	7,819
Predominantly made of thatch	5,431		1,135	4,296
Concrete	54,217	46,966	4,617	2,634
Plastic sheets	1,717	299	103	1,315
Other	31,103	1,106	1,166	28,832
Not stated	101	-	101	-
Number of households	2,093,152	173,815	214,272	1,705,065

Table G5
Distribution of Occupied Housing Units by Kind of Materials Used for Floors – 1999

Type of Material	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Earth/Clay	296,297	13,662	29,045	253,590
Wooden planks, bamboo strips	1,396,238	43,037	121,341	1,231,861
Cement	51,140	18,555	9,306	23,279
Parquet polished wood	237,236	25,418	39,775	172,042
Polished stone marble	4,499	1,892	1,775	832
Vinyl	656	656	-	-
Ceramic tiles	83,987	69,512	10,123	4,353
Other	22,277	926	2,907	18,444
Not stated	821	157		664
Number of households	2,093,152	173,815	214,272	1,705,065

Table G6
Distribution of Households Main Source of Drinking Water - 1999

Source	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Piped in dwelling	106,003	78,909	15,468	11,626
Public Tap	27,823	4,972	3,376	19,475
Tubed/piped well of borehole	398,296	13,911	53,105	331,280
Protected dug well	463,002	11,086	38,851	413,065
Unprotected dug well	324,581	619	20,813	303,149
Pond, river or stream	592,995	8,636	47,788	536,571
Rainwater	14,929	-	4,259	10,670
Tanker, truck or otherwise bought	127,454	54,836	27,450	45,168

Other	38,070	847	3,162	34,061
Number of households	2,093,152	173,815	214,272	1,705,065

Table G7
Distribution of Households Main Source of Lighting – 1999

Source	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Publicly provided electricity	189,322	103,755	47,773	37,794
Private generated electricity	160,309	43,461	24,580	92,268
Battery	146,914	5,077	10,721	131,117
Kerosene lamp	1,573,921	20,832	127,641	1,425,449
Other	22,686	691	3,558	18,438
Number of households	2,093,152	173,815	214,272	1,705,065

Table G8
Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking – 1999

Type of Fuel	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Firewood	1,909,052	67,735	184,379	1,656,938
Charcoal	106,039	67,362	24,170	14,506
LPG	36,367	31,621	3,588	1,158
Kerosene	26,232	5,873	983	19,375
Publicity provided Electricity	869	790	79	-
Privately Generated Electricity	3,711	150	355	3,207
None	372	-	85	287
Other	10,511	284	633	9,593
Number of households	2,093,152	173,815	214,272	1,705,065

Table G9
Distribution of Households by Toilet Facilities – 1999

Type of Fuel	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Connected to sewerage	79,874	71,875	5,401	2,598
Septic tank	194,100	63,821	47,885	82,393
Pit latrine	111,723	5,036	20,250	86,436
Other without septic tank	69,084	6,116	9,066	53,901
Public toilet	6,524	4,137	651	1,736
None	1,579,004	20,825	130,753	1,427,426
Other	52,843	2,004	265	50,574
Number of households	2,093,152	173,815	214,272	1,705,065

Table G10
Household Durables and Assets – 1999

Type of Durables	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Bicycle	1,350,472	73,950	132,034	1,144,488
Cart	696,860	7,125	47,818	641,917
Boat	232,192	2,358	24,466	205,368
Motor cycle/scooter	522,042	162,943	75,208	283,891
Radio/cassette recorder	949,158	132,291	113,084	703,783
Television set	553,106	144,725	67,608	340,773
Car	30,262	20,247	6,139	3,876
Truck/van	3,667	1,377	1,255	1,035
Tractor	3,290	257	867	2,167
Number of households	2,093,152	173,815	214,272	1,705,065

Table H1

Average Monthly Household Consumption by Major Group and Zone, Cambodia 1999

Item	Cambodia		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Mountain	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All Items	361736	100.0	401402	100.0	311708	100.0	377707	100.0	283775	100.0
Food beverage & tobacco	222757	61.6	234113	58.3	207312	66.5	248190	65.7	188665	66.5
Non Food Items	138979	38.4	167289	41.7	104395	33.5	129517	34.3	95110	33.5
Clothing and foot wear	9890	2.7	11092	2.8	7779	2.5	11209	3.0	8566	3.0
Housing and utilities	61915	17.1	79392	19.8	41011	13.2	54118	14.3	35000	12.3
Household furnishing and household operations	2630	0.7	2822	0.7	1930	0.6	4118	1.1	2502	0.9
Medical care	21189	5.9	20411	5.1	24069	7.7	18273	4.8	19351	6.8
Transport and communication	12413	3.4	17046	4.2	6763	2.2	8481	2.2	6910	2.4
Recreation	1072	0.3	1447	0.4	475	0.2	1454	0.4	514	0.2
Education	7496	2.1	10921	2.7	3820	1.2	4546	1.2	2077	0.7
Personal care and effects	7922	2.2	8397	2.1	5713	1.8	9555	2.5	10381	3.7
Miscellaneous	14452	4.0	15760	3.9	12835	4.1	17762	4.7	9809	3.5

Table H2
Average Monthly Household Consumption by per Capita Expenditure
Decile and Zone, Cambodia 1999

Decile Group	Cambodia		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Mountain	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All Deciles	361736	100.0	401402	100.0	311708	100.0	377707	100.0	283775	100.0
1st Decile	139579	3.9	156809	3.9	128392	4.1	176809	4.6	99341	3.5
2nd Decile	179251	5.0	191979	4.8	164376	5.3	227261	6.2	134792	4.8
3rd Decile	231619	6.4	238527	6.0	215621	6.9	281552	7.3	161829	5.7
4th Decile	266505	7.4	266941	6.6	265277	8.5	304652	8.0	262811	9.1
5th Decile	291973	8.1	289199	7.2	276904	9.0	300075	8.1	285914	10.4
6th Decile	296564	8.2	318049	7.9	292610	9.4	280728	7.5	290231	10.3
7th Decile	331381	9.1	332830	8.3	298379	9.6	336982	8.8	307530	10.7
8th Decile	374725	10.3	389800	9.7	373210	11.9	376319	9.9	354162	12.5
9th Decile	456152	12.6	529177	13.2	425048	13.7	463265	12.3	390351	13.8
10 th Decile	1049598	29.0	1300072	32.4	677369	21.7	1030605	27.3	550676	19.4

Table H3
Average Monthly per Capita Consumption by per Capita Expenditure
Decile and Zone, Cambodia 1999

Decile Group	Cambodia		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Mountain	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All Deciles	71077	100.0	78462	100.0	61129	100.0	71521	100.0	60104	100.0
1st Decile	22878	3.2	25202	3.2	21398	3.5	27955	3.9	16870	2.8
2 nd Decile	32476	4.6	33456	4.2	30892	5.1	38844	5.6	25578	4.3
3rd Decile	40880	5.8	40968	5.3	39898	6.5	46790	6.4	36624	6.1
4th Decile	47671	6.7	47482	6.0	46739	7.6	50297	7.0	49003	8.0
5th Decile	53031	7.4	53590	6.9	51270	8.5	53922	7.7	55135	9.5
6th Decile	57583	8.1	59769	7.6	54955	9.0	58276	8.2	57429	9.6
7th Decile	64433	9.0	67782	8.7	59781	9.8	64843	8.9	61571	10.1
8th Decile	74792	10.5	79289	10.1	69318	11.3	75894	10.6	68975	11.5
9th Decile	93533	13.2	105743	13.5	82559	13.6	94970	13.4	82709	13.8
10 th Decile	223478	31.4	271226	34.6	154523	25.2	203457	28.4	147185	24.4

Table H4
Average Monthly per Capita Consumption by Item and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Item	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All Items	71077	100.0	198550	100.0	87999	100.0	55956	100.0
Food Items	43443	61.1	78672	39.6	51393	58.4	38853	69.4
1. Rice	11493	16.2	11976	6.0	11450	13.0	11449	20.5
2. Other cereals	1542	2.2	4060	2.0	2413	2.7	1176	2.1
3. Fish	6434	9.1	9679	4.9	7673	8.7	5948	10.6
4. Meat	3632	5.1	9265	4.7	4488	5.1	2950	5.3
5. Poultry	1833	2.6	4010	2.0	2236	2.5	1561	2.8
6. Eggs	931	1.3	1853	0.9	977	1.1	831	1.5
7. Dairy products	548	0.8	1839	0.9	828	0.9	382	0.7
8. Oils and fats	925	1.3	1466	0.7	942	1.1	867	1.5
9. Fresh vegetables	2941	4.1	4111	2.1	3373	3.8	2767	4.9
10. Tubers	679	1.0	632	0.3	818	0.9	666	1.2
11. Pulses	518	0.7	699	0.4	538	0.6	496	0.9
12. Prepared vegetables	448	0.6	709	0.4	482	0.5	417	0.7
13. Fruits	1894	2.7	4823	2.4	2819	3.2	1479	2.6
14. Other fruits and seeds	591	0.8	875	0.4	762	0.9	541	1.0
15. Sugar	1073	1.5	1310	0.7	1152	1.3	1040	1.9
16. Spices	1346	1.9	1911	1.0	1389	1.6	1283	2.3
17. Tea	468	0.7	1432	0.7	706	0.8	340	0.6
18. Non-alcoholic beverages	412	0.6	1580	0.8	619	0.7	267	0.5
19. Alcoholic beverages	930	1.3	2616	1.3	1179	1.3	727	1.3
20. Tobacco products	1617	2.3	2677	1.3	2136	2.4	1444	2.6
21. Other food products	511	0.7	1419	0.7	694	0.8	396	0.7
22. Food taken away from home	2053	2.9	7293	3.7	2497	2.8	1463	2.6
23. Prepared meals bought outside and eaten at home	624	0.9	2435	1.2	1224	1.4	364	0.7
Non Food Items	27633	38.9	119878	60.4	36605	41.6	17102	30.6
24. Clothing and foot wear	1906	2.7	4155	2.1	2220	2.5	1638	2.9
25. House rent	8871	12.5	55197	27.8	14435	16.4	3450	6.2
26. Water charges	602	0.8	2676	1.3	702	0.8	378	0.7
27. Fuel and power	1008	1.4	4445	2.2	1550	1.8	590	1.1
28. Wood fuel	2087	2.9	3488	1.8	2032	2.3	1951	3.5
29. Furniture and household equipment	517	0.7	1260	0.6	751	0.9	412	0.7
30. Medical care	4095	5.8	8467	4.3	4772	5.4	3564	6.4
31. Transport and communication	2562	3.6	18049	9.1	3055	3.5	922	1.6
32. Recreation	216	0.3	1561	0.8	205	0.2	80	0.1
33. Education	1269	1.8	9250	4.7	1358	1.5	444	0.8
34. Personal care	1012	1.4	2362	1.2	1388	1.6	827	1.5
35. Personal effects	613	0.9	1823	0.9	761	0.9	471	0.8
36. Miscellaneous	2875	4.0	7143	3.6	3376	3.8	2377	4.2

Table H5
Average Monthly per Capita Consumption by Item and Zone, Cambodia 1999

Item	Cambodia		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Mountain	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All items	71077	100.0	78462	100.0	61129	100.0	71521	100.0	60104	100.0

Food Items	43443	61.1	45365	57.8	40348	66.0	47623	66.6	39087	65.0
1. Rice	11493	16.2	11686	14.9	10952	17.9	12596	17.6	11202	18.6
2. Other cereals	1542	2.2	1561	2.0	1488	2.4	2257	3.2	1081	1.8
3. Fish	6434	9.1	6857	8.7	5872	9.6	7171	10.0	5278	8.8
4. Meat	3632	5.1	4134	5.3	3022	4.9	3787	5.3	2611	4.3
5. Poultry	1833	2.6	1809	2.3	2071	3.4	2005	2.8	1182	2.0
6. Eggs	931	1.3	996	1.3	880	1.4	956	1.3	720	1.2
7. Dairy products	548	0.8	640	0.8	505	0.8	416	0.6	294	0.5
8. Oils and fats	925	1.3	1014	1.3	787	1.3	865	1.2	883	1.5
9. Fresh vegetables	2941	4.1	3050	3.9	2793	4.6	2738	3.8	2930	4.9
10. Tubers	679	1.0	640	0.8	688	1.1	594	0.8	912	1.5
11. Pulses	518	0.7	515	0.7	527	0.9	530	0.7	494	0.8
12. Prepared vegetables	448	0.6	425	0.5	371	0.6	440	0.6	781	1.3
13. Fruits	1894	2.7	1958	2.5	1625	2.7	2495	3.5	1874	3.1
14. Other fruits and seeds	591	0.8	590	0.8	586	1.0	687	1.0	545	0.9
15. Sugar	1073	1.5	1090	1.4	1043	1.7	927	1.3	1180	2.0
16. Spices	1346	1.9	1409	1.8	1190	1.9	1335	1.9	1460	2.4
17. Tea	468	0.7	553	0.7	321	0.5	569	0.8	364	0.6
18. Non-alcoholic beverages	412	0.6	435	0.6	465	0.8	291	0.4	231	0.4
19. Alcoholic beverages	930	1.3	947	1.2	874	1.4	1087	1.5	889	1.5
20. Tobacco products	1617	2.3	1515	1.9	1676	2.7	2194	3.1	1571	2.6
21. Other food products	511	0.7	621	0.8	426	0.7	371	0.5	281	0.5
22. Food taken away from home	2053	2.9	2234	2.8	1698	2.8	2677	3.7	1655	2.8
23. Prepared meals bought outside and eaten at home	624	0.9	685	0.9	489	0.8	636	0.9	670	1.1
Non Food Items	27633	38.9	33097	42.2	20781	34.0	23897	33.4	21017	35.0
24. Clothing and foot wear	1906	2.7	2127	2.7	1501	2.5	2100	2.9	1748	2.9
25. House rent	8871	12.5	11602	14.8	6038	9.9	6798	9.5	4084	6.8
26. Water charges	602	0.8	576	0.7	202	0.3	751	1.1	1731	2.9
27. Fuel and power	1008	1.4	1211	1.5	770	1.3	967	1.4	646	1.1
28. Wood Fuel	2087	2.9	2470	3.1	1661	2.7	1611	2.3	1625	2.7
29. Furniture and household equipment	517	0.7	552	0.7	384	0.6	760	1.1	534	0.9
30. Medical care	4095	5.8	4053	5.2	4433	7.3	3208	4.5	4013	6.7
31. Transport & communication	2562	3.6	3556	4.5	1326	2.2	1662	2.3	1492	2.5
32. Recreation	216	0.3	288	0.4	95	0.2	269	0.4	142	0.2
33. Education	1269	1.8	1861	2.4	628	1.0	766	1.1	340	0.6
34. Personal care	1012	1.4	1093	1.4	756	1.2	1023	1.4	1288	2.1
35. Personal effects	613	0.9	557	0.7	440	0.7	836	1.2	1213	2.0
36. Miscellaneous	2875	4.0	3152	4.0	2547	4.2	3146	4.4	2160	3.6

Table II
Average Monthly Household Income by Main Source of Income by Zone, Cambodia 1999

Main Source of Income	Cambodia		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Mountain	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Total Income	403334	100.0	452023	100.0	344309	100.0	397489	100.0	319210	100.0

Self employment income	241990	60.0	242440	53.6	245992	71.4	251010	63.1	222253	69.6
Income from wage employment	83687	20.7	111801	24.7	48842	14.2	59959	15.1	51697	16.2
Other Income	77657	19.3	97782	21.6	49474	14.4	86520	21.8	45260	14.2

Table I2
Average Monthly per Capita Income by Main Source of Income by Zone, Cambodia 1999

Main Source of Income	Cambodia		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Mountain	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Total Income	79355	100.0	88086	100.0	67894	100.0	74410	100.0	69459	100.0
Self employment income	47191	59.5	46226	52.5	47982	70.7	47691	64.1	49623	71.4
Income from wage employment	16097	20.3	21445	24.3	9471	13.9	11002	14.8	10418	15.0
Other Income	16068	20.2	20415	23.2	10441	15.4	15716	21.1	9419	13.6

Table I3
Average Monthly Income by Quintile Group of Household per Capita Income and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Quintile Group of Household Income	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All Groups	403334	100.0	1139553	100.0	515027	100.0	314247	100.0
Lower 20%	175821	8.7	425295	7.4	182417	7.1	170447	10.9
Second Quintile	261469	12.9	651284	11.5	298328	11.6	245025	15.6
Third Quintile	319025	15.8	832545	14.7	423886	16.5	304970	19.4
Fourth Quintile	401641	19.9	1115767	19.5	537043	20.8	363544	23.1
Highest Quintile	858677	42.6	2669104	46.9	1134128	44.0	487367	31.0

Table I4
Average Monthly Income by Quintile Group of household per Capita Income and Zone, Cambodia 1999

Quintile Group of Household Income	Cambodia		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Mountain	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All Groups	403334	100.0	452023	100.0	344309	100.0	397489	100.0	319210	100.0
Lower 20%	175821	8.7	200620	8.9	164862	9.6	192879	9.7	118765	7.5
Second Quintile	261470	12.9	274489	12.2	253864	14.7	268612	13.6	189367	11.8
Third Quintile	319025	15.8	338323	15.0	301789	17.5	296576	14.7	296388	18.5
Fourth Quintile	401640	19.9	422452	18.7	372844	21.7	369837	18.8	381937	24.1
Highest Quintile	858678	42.6	1025188	45.3	629066	36.5	860302	43.2	611778	38.1

Table I5
Average Monthly per Capita Income by Quintile Group of household per Capita Income - 1999

Quintile Group of Household Income	Cambodia		Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Mountain	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All Groups	79355	100.0	88086	100.0	67894	100.0	74410	100.0	69459	100.0
Lower 20%	29804	7.5	32725	7.4	28263	8.4	31797	8.5	21680	6.3
Second Quintile	46995	11.8	48788	11.1	45544	13.4	46222	12.5	40428	11.6

Third Quintile	60181	15.2	63456	14.4	56780	16.7	55926	14.8	57968	16.6
Fourth Quintile	78436	19.7	83982	19.1	72794	21.5	72748	19.7	72475	21.0
Highest Quintile	181347	45.7	211678	48.0	136276	40.1	165516	44.4	155475	44.5

Table I6

Average Monthly per Capita Income by per Capita Income Decile
and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Decile Group	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All Deciles	79355	100.0	219771	100.0	98506	100.0	62635	100.0
1st Decile	23998	3.0	58335	2.6	24562	2.5	23337	3.7
2nd Decile	35555	4.5	83810	3.8	37623	3.8	34119	5.5
3rd Decile	43730	5.5	103514	4.7	48709	5.0	41778	6.7
4th Decile	50261	6.3	121954	5.6	59109	6.0	47836	7.6
5th Decile	56726	7.2	139979	6.4	71354	7.3	53420	8.5
6th Decile	63654	8.0	160214	7.3	82153	8.4	59213	9.5
7th Decile	72414	9.1	190226	8.6	93686	9.5	65688	10.4
8th Decile	84451	10.6	240524	10.9	110776	11.2	74359	11.9
9th Decile	107471	13.5	320361	14.7	144571	14.7	87142	13.9
10th Decile	254970	32.2	780233	35.4	313721	31.7	139569	22.2

Table I7

Average Monthly Household Income and Per Capita Income by Per Capita
Income Decile and Average Monthly Consumption and Per Capita
Consumption by per Capita Consumption Decile
and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Decile/Sector	Income				Expenditure			
	Per Household		Per Person		Per Household		Per Person	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Cambodia								
All Deciles	403334	100.0	79355	100.0	361735	100.0	71077	100.0
1st Decile	146673	3.6	23998	3.0	139579	3.9	22878	3.2
2nd Decile	204690	5.1	35555	4.5	179251	5.0	32476	4.6

3rd Decile	239461	5.9	43730	5.5	231619	6.4	40880	5.8
4th Decile	283484	7.0	50261	6.3	266504	7.4	47670	6.7
5th Decile	303555	7.6	56726	7.2	291973	8.1	53031	7.4
6th Decile	334580	8.3	63654	8.0	296564	8.2	57583	8.1
7th Decile	376584	9.3	72414	9.1	331380	9.1	64433	9.0
8th Decile	426666	10.6	84451	10.6	374724	10.3	74792	10.5
9th Decile	516460	12.8	107471	13.5	456153	12.6	93534	13.2
10th Decile	1199723	29.8	254970	32.2	1049599	29.0	223479	31.4
Phnom Penh								
All Deciles	1139553	100.0	219771	100.0	1007025	100.0	198551	100.0
1st Decile	357778	3.1	58335	2.6	322225	3.2	52095	2.6
2nd Decile	493172	4.3	83810	3.8	479356	4.7	79025	3.9
3rd Decile	607375	5.4	103514	4.7	605230	6.1	100075	5.1
4th Decile	695245	6.1	121954	5.6	699749	7.0	117939	6.0
5th Decile	755160	6.6	139979	6.4	780724	7.7	138428	6.9
6th Decile	909490	8.0	160214	7.3	949576	9.4	163352	8.2
7th Decile	1034958	9.1	190226	8.6	978348	9.8	192335	9.7
8th Decile	1196915	10.4	240524	10.9	1138895	11.4	232434	11.8
9th Decile	1642879	14.5	320361	14.7	1433489	14.1	295237	14.7
10th Decile	3708141	32.4	780233	35.4	2672931	26.7	612074	31.0
Other Urban								
All Deciles	515026	100.0	98506	100.0	453338	100.0	87999	100.0
1st Decile	146869	2.8	24562	2.5	154213	3.4	24236	2.7
2nd Decile	217762	4.2	37623	3.8	194769	4.3	35600	4.1
3rd Decile	278422	5.4	48709	5.0	251840	5.6	46283	5.3
4th Decile	318359	6.2	59109	6.0	302279	6.7	56614	6.5
5th Decile	386680	7.5	71354	7.3	373904	8.2	68732	7.8
6th Decile	461108	9.0	82153	8.4	452580	9.9	78071	8.8
7th Decile	495357	9.6	93686	9.5	475502	10.6	87133	10.0
8th Decile	578699	11.2	110776	11.2	512903	11.2	98793	11.1
9th Decile	732144	14.3	144571	14.7	642032	14.2	123069	14.0
10th Decile	1540489	29.7	313721	31.7	1169064	25.9	260380	29.7
Rural								
All Deciles	314247	100.0	62635	100.0	284444	100.0	55956	100.0
1st Decile	142154	4.5	23337	3.7	136796	4.8	22226	4.0
2nd Decile	198627	6.3	34119	5.5	170003	6.0	31149	5.6
3rd Decile	230856	7.4	41778	6.7	214479	7.5	38504	6.9
4th Decile	259276	8.2	47836	7.6	263351	9.3	45388	8.1
5th Decile	306128	9.7	53420	8.5	276405	9.7	50433	9.0
6th Decile	303817	9.7	59213	9.5	291384	10.3	54747	9.8
7th Decile	353008	11.2	65688	10.4	302559	10.6	58856	10.5
8th Decile	374015	11.9	74359	11.9	329561	11.6	65455	11.7
9th Decile	416318	13.3	87142	13.9	368590	13.0	75741	13.6
10th Decile	558716	17.7	139569	22.2	491609	17.2	117191	20.9

Table I8

Average Monthly Household Income and per Capita Income and Average
Monthly Household Consumption and per Capita Consumption by
per Capita Income Decile and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Decile/Sector	Income				Expenditure			
	Per Household		Per Person		Per Household		Per Person	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Cambodia								
All Deciles	403334	100.0	79355	100.0	361736	100.0	71077	100.0
1st Decile	146673	3.6	23998	3.0	186218	5.1	30674	4.3
2nd Decile	204690	5.1	35555	4.5	232259	6.5	40918	5.8
3rd Decile	239461	5.9	43730	5.5	243216	6.7	45175	6.3
4th Decile	283484	7.0	50261	6.3	274413	7.6	48848	6.8
5th Decile	303555	7.6	56726	7.2	283958	7.9	53464	7.6
6th Decile	334580	8.3	63654	8.0	306434	8.5	58751	8.3

7th Decile	376584	9.3	72414	9.1	372186	10.3	71715	10.1
8th Decile	426666	10.6	84451	10.6	375092	10.4	74521	10.5
9th Decile	516460	12.8	107471	13.5	426411	11.8	88465	12.4
10th Decile	1199723	29.8	254970	32.2	916126	25.4	197998	27.9
Phnom Penh								
All Deciles	1139553	100.0	219771	100.0	1007019	100.0	198550	100.0
1st Decile	357778	3.1	58335	2.6	390877	3.9	65366	3.3
2nd Decile	493172	4.3	83810	3.8	848580	8.4	164091	8.2
3rd Decile	607375	5.4	103514	4.7	658135	6.6	115298	5.8
4th Decile	695245	6.1	121954	5.6	701542	7.0	129355	6.5
5th Decile	755160	6.6	139979	6.4	812998	8.1	158512	8.0
6th Decile	909490	8.0	160214	7.3	943144	9.4	171675	8.7
7th Decile	1034958	9.1	190226	8.6	975477	9.7	181880	9.1
8th Decile	1196915	10.4	240524	10.9	1134293	11.2	234362	11.7
9th Decile	1642879	14.5	320361	14.7	1366980	13.7	273109	13.9
10th Decile	3708141	32.4	780233	35.4	2241572	22.2	492876	24.7
Other Urban								
All Deciles	515026	100.0	98506	100.0	453336	100.0	87999	100.0
1st Decile	146869	2.8	24562	2.5	209520	4.6	35830	4.1
2nd Decile	217762	4.2	37623	3.8	255814	5.7	45050	5.1
3rd Decile	278422	5.4	48709	5.0	291259	6.4	51650	5.9
4th Decile	318359	6.2	59109	6.0	307293	6.8	57257	6.5
5th Decile	386680	7.5	71354	7.3	387214	8.6	71292	8.1
6th Decile	461108	9.0	82153	8.4	442638	9.8	79485	9.1
7th Decile	495357	9.6	93686	9.5	449610	9.9	84436	9.6
8th Decile	578699	11.2	110776	11.2	511114	11.3	98723	11.2
9th Decile	732144	14.3	144571	14.7	585846	13.0	117163	13.4
10th Decile	1540489	29.7	313721	31.7	1096510	24.0	239949	27.1
Rural								
All Deciles	314247	100.0	62635	100.0	284444	100.0	55956	100.0
1st Decile	142154	4.5	23337	3.7	180145	6.3	29615	5.3
2nd Decile	198627	6.3	34119	5.5	230181	8.1	40257	7.2
3rd Decile	230856	7.4	41778	6.7	238840	8.4	43885	7.9
4th Decile	259276	8.2	47836	7.6	246851	8.7	46064	8.2
5th Decile	306128	9.7	53420	8.5	294010	10.3	51172	9.1
6th Decile	303817	9.7	59213	9.5	276674	9.8	54934	9.9
7th Decile	353008	11.2	65688	10.4	318928	11.2	59399	10.6
8th Decile	374015	11.9	74359	11.9	333085	11.7	65408	11.7
9th Decile	416318	13.3	87142	13.9	344648	12.1	72659	13.0
10th Decile	558716	17.7	139569	22.2	381249	13.4	96206	17.2

Table J1
Number and Percentage of Sampled Villages Having Amenities and
Facilities within the Village - 1999

Amenity/Service	Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Mountain	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Motorable road	5613.8	80.5	2991.4	81.9	529.2	78.0	1917.6	85.6
Accessibility by river/canal	2173.2	31.2	1438.9	39.4	258.2	38.1	559.4	25.0
Electricity	1519.5	21.8	861.5	23.6	292.7	43.1	197.0	8.8
Piped water	734.6	10.5	154.7	4.2	48.4	7.1	52.3	2.3
Food shop/restaurant	1067.8	15.3	351.9	9.6	242.6	35.8	269.6	12.0
Bank/Loan credit Unit	329.8	4.7	361.3	9.9	92.8	13.7	223.7	10.0
Agricultural Extension Worker	199.6	2.9	193.2	5.3	49.8	7.3	-	-
Permanent market	362.8	5.2	314.1	8.6	71.4	10.5	56.7	2.5
Shop selling manure/agro-chemicals	891.2	12.8	245.0	6.7	133.9	19.7	15.9	0.7
Technical support for agriculture	2557.4	36.7	1571.3	43.0	174.1	25.7	298.2	13.3

Table J2
Number and Percentage of Villages with On-going Development Projects Sponsored
by Government and NGO by Zone, Cambodia 1999.

Type of Projects	Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Mountain	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All type of project	2613	37.5	1847	50.6	97	14.4	693	31.0
No project exists	4357	62.5	1804	49.4	581	85.6	1546	69.0
Agriculture Development	1085	15.6	630	17.2	61	9.0	220	9.8
Infra-structure Development	714	10.2	978	26.8	15	2.2	126	5.6
Education	91	1.3	310	8.5	26	3.9	94	4.2
Health	452	6.5	193	5.3	-	-	132	5.9
Village Development Committee	646	9.3	574	15.7	-	-	194	8.7
Others	869	12.5	432	11.8	11	1.6	161	7.2

Table J3
Income Earning Activities Prioritized by Village Leaders - 1999

Income Earning Activities	Plain		Tonle Sap		Coastal		Mountain	
	Most Important activity	1st, 2nd or 3rd important activity	Most Important Activity	1st, 2nd or 3 rd important activity	Most important activity	1st, 2nd or 3rd important activity	Most important activity	1st, 2nd or 3rd important activity
Agriculture	86.8	89.2	90.6	93.2	81.6	88.3	97.9	99.5
Forestry	2.1	12.6	2	30.6	2	35.9	1.4	33
Fishing	0.1	21.5	2.2	26.1	11.2	35.7	-	20.2
Livestock	0.7	51.7	0.6	50.7	0.6	56.9	-	66.3
Manufacturing	0.2	4.5	-	1.1	0.1	0.7	-	-
Craft/Artisan	1.6	10	-	9.2	1.1	9.6	-	10.3
Construction	0.7	12.4	-	6.3	-	0.5	-	5.1
Commerce	3.9	19	2	18.2	0.5	11.9	0.3	3.6
Transport	0.2	7.1	0.6	3.3	0.9	16.7	-	5.3
Service	0.9	9.4	0.1	6	0.2	13.3	-	1.8
Others	2.8	15.1	1.9	8.4	1.7	4.9	0.3	20.2

Table J4
Major Problems Relating to Primary Schools Listed by Village Leader – 1999

Major Problem	1st Most Important %	2 nd Most Important %	3rd Most Important %	1st,nd2 or 3rd Most Important %
Phnom-Penh				
1 No school	29.2	1.7	0.8	31.7
2 School too far	10.0	10.8	2.5	23.3
3 Poor school building	5.0	5.8	1.7	12.5
4 Living standard of teachers too low	31.7	23.3	13.3	68.3
5 School budget constraint	11.7	20.8	23.3	55.8
6 Not enough places/desks	1.7	5.8	9.2	16.7
7 Not enough supplies	5.8	19.2	12.5	37.5
8 Poor quality of teachers	-	-	3.3	3.3
9 Not enough teachers	0.8	0.8	1.7	3.3
10 Classes not held regularly	1.7	-	5.8	7.5
11 Other	1.7	0.8	4.2	6.7
12 No response	0.8	-	-	0.8
Total	100	-	-	-
Other Urban				
1 No school	24.4	1.7	1.2	27.3
2 School too far	2.9	14.5	-	17.4
3 Poor school building	9.9	4.1	3.5	17.4
4 Living standard of teachers too low	39.5	18.0	7.6	65.1
5 School budget constraint	7.6	14.5	24.4	46.5
6 Not enough places/desks	7.0	15.7	8.7	31.4
7 Not enough supplies	5.2	19.8	18.0	43.0
8 Poor quality of teachers	-	2.9	5.2	8.1
9 Not enough teachers	1.2	3.5	9.3	14.0
10 Classes not held regularly	0.6	1.2	7.6	9.3
11 Other	0.6	2.3	5.2	8.1
12 No response	1.2	-	-	1.2
Total	100	-	-	-
Rural				
1 No school	33.8	2.9	1.6	38.3
2 School too far	6.2	18.5	1.3	26.0
3 Poor school building	16.2	7.1	4.2	27.6
4 Living standard of teachers too low	18.2	12.7	14.3	45.1
5 School budget constraint	4.5	13.6	14.0	32.1
6 Not enough places/desks	10.1	15.9	9.1	35.1
7 Not enough supplies	2.6	8.1	14.3	25.0
8 Poor quality of teachers	-	2.3	1.9	4.2
9 Not enough teachers	3.2	6.8	9.1	19.2
10 Classes not held regularly	0.3	5.2	11.0	16.6
11 Other	3.2	1.9	4.2	9.4
12 No response	1.6	-	-	1.6
Total	100	-	-	-

Table J4A
Major Problems Relating to Secondary Schools Listed by Village Leader – 1999

Major Problem	1st Most Important %	2nd Most Important %	3rd Most Important %	1st,nd2 or 3rd Most Important %
Phnom-Penh				
1 No school	36.7	4.2	13.3	54.2
2 School too far	11.7	16.7	54.2	82.5
3 Poor school building	3.3	5.0	5.8	14.2
4 Living standard of teachers too low	28.3	21.7	41.7	91.7
5 School budget constraint	12.5	21.7	37.5	71.7
6 Not enough places/desks	-	2.5	9.2	11.7
7 Not enough supplies	5.8	13.3	24.2	43.3
8 Poor quality of teachers	-	0.8	-	0.8
9 Not enough teachers	-	-	5.0	5.0
10 Classes not held regularly	-	0.8	0.8	1.7
11 Other	0.8	3.3	2.5	6.7
12 No response	0.8	-	-	0.8
Total	100	-	-	-
Other Urban				
1 No school	51.7	1.7	1.2	54.7
2 School too far	12.2	38.4	30.2	80.8
3 Poor school building	2.3	0.6	1.7	4.7
4 Living standard of teachers too low	21.5	17.4	8.1	47.1
5 School budget constraint	3.5	12.8	7.0	23.3
6 Not enough places/desks	1.7	3.5	2.9	8.1
7 Not enough supplies	2.3	18.6	8.1	29.1
8 Poor quality of teachers	-	0.6	-	0.6
9 Not enough teachers	-	2.3	3.5	5.8
10 Classes not held regularly	0.6	-	-	0.6
11 Other	2.9	1.2	-	4.1
12 No response	1.2	-	-	1.2
Total	100	-	-	-
Rural				
1 No school	54.9	6.2	1.3	62.3
2 School too far	16.6	46.4	5.5	68.5
3 Poor school building	2.9	1.0	-	3.9
4 Living standard of teachers too low	13.0	11.4	3.2	27.6
5 School budget constraint	4.5	12.3	2.3	19.2
6 Not enough places/desks	0.3	2.6	0.3	3.2
7 Not enough supplies	1.3	7.5	1.9	10.7
8 Poor quality of teachers	0.3	-	0.3	0.6
9 Not enough teachers	-	3.2	-	3.2
10 Classes not held regularly	0.6	-	-	0.6
11 Other	3.6	0.6	-	4.2
12 No response	1.9	-	-	1.9
Total	100	-	-	-

Table J4B
Major Problems Relating to Upper Secondary Schools Listed by Village Leader – 1999

Major Problem	1st Most Important %	2nd Most Important %	3rd Most Important %	1st,nd2 or 3rd Most Important %
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Phnom Penh				
1 No school	38.3	3.3	3.3	45.0
2 School too far	18.3	23.3	4.2	45.8
3 Poor school building	0.8	-	4.2	5.0
4 Living standard of teachers too low	25.8	27.5	7.5	60.8
5 School budget constraint	10.0	19.2	18.3	47.5
6 Not enough places/desks	0.8	0.8	1.7	3.3
7 Not enough supplies	1.7	11.7	17.5	30.8
8 Poor quality of teachers	-	-	0.8	0.8
9 Not enough teachers	0.8	-	5.0	5.8
10 Classes not held regularly	-	-	5.8	5.8
11 Other	0.8	1.7	2.5	5.0
12 No response	2.5	-	-	2.5
Total	100	-	-	-
Other Urban				
1 No school	50.6	1.7	2.3	54.7
2 School too far	17.4	37.2	1.7	56.4
3 Poor school building	0.6	-	-	0.6
4 Living standard of teachers too low	18.0	19.2	14.5	51.7
5 School budget constraint	4.1	16.3	17.4	37.8
6 Not enough places/desks	-	2.3	4.7	7.0
7 Not enough supplies	2.3	13.4	18.6	34.3
8 Poor quality of teachers	-	0.6	4.1	4.7
9 Not enough teachers	0.6	1.2	2.3	4.1
10 Classes not held regularly	-	-	2.9	2.9
11 Other	3.5	1.2	7.0	11.6
12 No response	2.9	-	-	2.9
Total	100	-	-	-
Rural				
1 No school	58.8	6.8	3.6	69.2
2 School too far	22.1	54.2	2.9	79.2
3 Poor school building	1.9	0.6	1.3	3.9
4 Living standard of teachers too low	7.8	9.4	10.4	27.6
5 School budget constraint	1.3	8.1	17.9	27.3
6 Not enough places/desks	0.3	1.6	1.6	3.6
7 Not enough supplies	1.6	5.8	17.9	25.3
8 Poor quality of teachers	-	-	1.0	1.0
9 Not enough teachers	0.6	1.6	3.2	5.5
10 Classes not held regularly	-	0.3	1.9	2.3
11 Other	4.2	1.0	6.8	12.0
12 No response	1.3	-	-	1.3
Total	100	-	-	-

Table J5
Number and Percentage of Villages with Most Important Health Problems - 1999

Health Problem	Most Important		2 nd Most Important		3rd Most Important		1st,nd2 or 3rd Most Important	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cambodia								
1 Malaria	4977	36.8	684	5.1	644	4.8	6305	46.6

2 Complication from childbirth	331	2.4	1002	7.4	656	4.8	1989	14.7
3 Child malnutrition	487	3.6	722	5.3	877	6.5	2086	15.4
4 Adult malnutrition	86	0.6	398	2.9	636	4.7	1120	8.3
5 Injuries/accidents	48	0.4	55	0.4	96	0.7	199	1.5
6 Childhood diseases	764	5.6	1329	9.8	957	7.1	3050	22.5
7 Diarrhoea	2529	18.7	3622	26.8	2296	17.0	8447	62.4
8 Respiratory diseases	344	2.5	1368	10.1	1230	9.1	2942	21.7
9 Leprosy	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
10 Dengue	2499	18.5	2028	15.0	2339	17.3	6866	50.7
11 Other	1334	9.9	1845	13.6	1564	11.6	4743	35.0
Total	13538	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phnom Penh								
1 Malaria	23	3.3	17	2.5	16	2.4	56	8.2
2 Complication from childbirth	45	6.6	32	4.7	10	1.4	86	12.7
3 Child malnutrition	46	6.8	46	6.8	17	2.4	109	16.0
4 Adult malnutrition	8	1.2	7	1.0	-	-	15	2.2
5 Injuries/accidents	48	7.1	28	4.1	68	10.0	144	21.2
6 Childhood diseases	106	15.6	107	15.7	51	7.5	263	38.7
7 Diarrhoea	100	14.7	174	25.6	65	9.5	340	49.9
8 Respiratory diseases	58	8.6	42	6.1	98	14.4	198	29.1
9 Leprosy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Dengue	172	25.3	61	9.0	126	18.5	359	52.8
11 Other	67	9.9	102	15.0	79	11.6	248	36.5
Total	680	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued...

Table J5
Number and Percentage of Villages with Most Important Health Problems - 1999

Health Problem	Most Important		2nd Most Important		3rd Most Important		1st,nd2 or 3rd Most Important	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Other Urban								
1 Malaria	422	43.4	99	10.2	39	4.0	559	57.6
2 Complication from childbirth	52	5.4	16	1.7	18	1.9	87	8.9

3 Child malnutrition	96	9.8	143	14.7	99	10.2	337	34.7
4 Adult malnutrition		-	68	7.0	21	2.1	89	9.2
5 Injuries/accidents		-	15	1.6	18	1.9	34	3.5
6 Childhood diseases	24	2.5	47	4.8	102	10.5	174	17.9
7 Diarrhoea	110	11.4	195	20.1	178	18.4	484	49.8
8 Respiratory diseases		-	56	5.8	98	10.1	154	15.9
9 Leprosy		-		-	3	0.3	3	0.3
10 Dengue	179	18.4	156	16.1	186	19.1	520	53.5
11 Other	82	8.4	140	14.4	92	9.5	314	32.3
Total	972	100.0		-		-		-
Rural								
1 Malaria	4533	38.1	568	4.8	589	5.0	5690	47.9
2 Complication from childbirth	234	2.0	954	8.0	628	5.3	1816	15.3
3 Child malnutrition	345	2.9	533	4.5	762	6.4	1640	13.8
4 Adult malnutrition	77	0.7	323	2.7	615	5.2	1016	8.5
5 Injuries/accidents		-	12	0.1	9	0.1	21	0.2
6 Childhood diseases	634	5.3	1175	9.9	804	6.8	2613	22.0
7 Diarrhoea	2319	19.5	3253	27.4	2052	17.3	7624	64.1
8 Respiratory diseases	286	2.4	1270	10.7	1034	8.7	2590	21.8
9 Leprosy		-		-		-		-
10 Dengue	2148	18.1	1811	15.2	2028	17.1	5987	50.4
11 Other	1185	10.0	1603	13.5	1393	11.7	4180	35.2
Total	11886	100.0		-		-		-

Continued...

Table J5
Number and Percentage of Villages with Most Important Health Problems - 1999

Health Problem	Most Important		2nd Most Important		3rd Most Important		1st,nd2 or 3rd Most Important	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Plains								
1 Malaria	1635	23.5	82	1.2	158	2.3	1874	26.9
2 Complication from childbirth	214	3.1	751	10.8	515	7.4	1480	21.2
3 Child malnutrition	332	4.8	398	5.7	165	2.4	895	12.8
4 Adult malnutrition	86	1.2	148	2.1	382	5.5	615	8.8

5 Injuries/accidents	48	0.7	39	0.6	84	1.2	172	2.5
6 Childhood diseases	645	9.2	794	11.4	544	7.8	1983	28.4
7 Diarrhoea	1724	24.7	1937	27.8	901	12.9	4563	65.5
8 Respiratory diseases	295	4.2	959	13.8	691	9.9	1944	27.9
9 Leprosy		-		-		-		-
10 Dengue	1340	19.2	612	8.8	1090	15.6	3042	43.7
11 Other	586	8.4	987	14.2	996	14.3	2569	36.9
Total	6970	100.0		-		-		-
Tonle Sap								
1 Malaria	1474	40.4	406	11.1	284	7.8	2164	59.3
2 Complication from childbirth	90	2.5	88	2.4	54	1.5	232	6.4
3 Child malnutrition	92	2.5	204	5.6	418	11.5	714	19.6
4 Adult malnutrition		-	111	3.1	95	2.6	206	5.6
5 Injuries/accidents		-	1	-	9	0.3	11	0.3
6 Childhood diseases	73	2.0	178	4.9	231	6.3	482	13.2
7 Diarrhoea	443	12.1	915	25.1	596	16.3	1955	53.5
8 Respiratory diseases	49	1.3	181	4.9	328	9.0	558	15.3
9 Leprosy		-		-		-		-
10 Dengue	793	21.7	762	20.9	656	18.0	2211	60.6
11 Other	605	16.6	625	17.1	380	10.4	1609	44.1
Total	3651	100.0		-		-		-

Continued...

Table J5
Number and Percentage of Villages with Most Important Health Problems - 1999

Health Problem	Most Important		2nd Most Important		3rd Most Important		1st,nd2 or 3rd Most Important	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Coastal								
1 Malaria	372	54.9	54	8.0	20	3.0	447	65.9
2 Complication from childbirth	27	4.0	82	12.1	46	6.8	155	22.8
3 Child malnutrition	55	8.0	58	8.5	105	15.4	217	32.0
4 Adult malnutrition		-	46	6.8	21	3.0	66	9.8
5 Injuries/accidents		-	5	0.7	3	0.4	7	1.1
6 Childhood diseases	34	5.0	95	14.0	117	17.2	246	36.2

7 Diarrhoea	103	15.2	119	17.5	103	15.2	326	48.0
8 Respiratory diseases		-	44	6.5	102	15.1	146	21.5
9 Leprosy		-		-	3	0.5	3	0.5
10 Dengue	87	12.8	176	26.0	112	16.5	375	55.3
11 Other		-		-	34	5.0	34	5.0
Total	678	100.0		-		-		-
Mountain								
1 Malaria	1495	66.8	142	6.3	183	8.2	1819	81.3
2 Complication from childbirth		-	81	3.6	41	1.8	122	5.5
3 Child malnutrition	9	0.4	63	2.8	189	8.4	261	11.6
4 Adult malnutrition		-	94	4.2	139	6.2	232	10.4
5 Injuries/accidents		-	9	0.4		-	9	0.4
6 Childhood diseases	13	0.6	261	11.7	66	2.9	339	15.2
7 Diarrhoea	258	11.5	651	29.1	695	31.0	1604	71.7
8 Respiratory diseases		-	185	8.3	109	4.9	294	13.1
9 Leprosy		-		-		-		-
10 Dengue	278	12.4	478	21.4	481	21.5	1238	55.3
11 Other	144	6.4	233	10.4	154	6.9	530	23.7
Total	2239	100.0		-		-		-

Table J6
Major Problems with the Health Services Prioritized by Villages - 1999

Major Problem	Most Important		2 nd Most Important		3rd Most Important		1st,nd2 or 3rd Most Important	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cambodia								
1 Lack of beds in hospital	1480	10.9	213	1.6	225	1.7	1919	14.2
2 Not enough medicines, drugs	3750	27.7	2909	21.5	846	6.3	7505	55.4
3 Poor quality of services	279	2.1	471	3.5	882	6.5	1632	12.1
4 No physician/qualified assistant	1528	11.3	1775	13.1	1168	8.6	4472	33.0
5 No secondary nurse	1969	14.5	1351	10.0	1356	10.0	4676	34.5
6 Health services too expensive	1521	11.2	3033	22.4	2771	20.5	7325	54.1
7 Long distance to better quality care	1761	13.0	2582	19.1	3127	23.1	7470	55.2
8 Unsanitary health facilities		-	88	0.6	10	0.1	97	0.7
9 Staff are unhelpful	98	0.7	187	1.4	978	7.2	1263	9.3

10 Other	544	4.0	126	0.9	323	2.4	993	7.3
Total	13538	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phnom Penh								
1 Lack of beds in hospital	41	6.0	14	2.1	30	4.4	85	12.4
2 Not enough medicines, drugs	142	20.9	112	16.4	86	12.6	340	49.9
3 Poor quality of services	18	2.7	11	1.6	48	7.1	77	11.4
4 No physician/qualified assistant	103	15.2	62	9.1	30	4.4	195	28.6
5 No secondary nurse	70	10.3	59	8.7	30	4.4	160	23.5
6 Health services too expensive	173	25.5	122	17.9	103	15.1	398	58.5
7 Long distance to better quality care	75	11.0	144	21.2	78	11.4	297	43.7
8 Unsanitary health facilities	-	-	21	3.1	7	1.0	28	4.1
9 Staff are unhelpful	31	4.5	32	4.7	92	13.6	155	22.7
10 Other	-	-	8	1.2	25	3.6	33	4.8
Total	680	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued...

Table J6
Major Problems with the Health Services Prioritized by Villages - 1999

Major Problem	Most Important		2 nd Most Important		3rd Most Important		1st,nd2 or 3rd Most Important	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Other Urban								
1 Lack of beds in hospital	115	11.8	23	2.4	6	0.6	144	14.8
2 Not enough medicines, drugs	299	30.8	181	18.6	91	9.4	571	58.7
3 Poor quality of services	50	5.1	74	7.6	43	4.5	167	17.1
4 No physician/qualified assistant	67	6.9	121	12.5	31	3.2	220	22.6
5 No secondary nurse	137	14.1	36	3.8	19	2.0	192	19.8
6 Health services too expensive	104	10.7	199	20.5	257	26.5	560	57.6
7 Long distance to better quality care	99	10.2	172	17.7	165	17.0	436	44.8
8 Unsanitary health facilities	-	-	5	0.5	3	0.3	8	0.8
9 Staff are unhelpful	17	1.7	30	3.1	134	13.8	181	18.6
10 Other	11	1.1	34	3.5	26	2.7	71	7.3

Total	972	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Rural							
1 Lack of beds in hospital	1324	11.1	176	1.5	190	1.6	1690 14.2
2 Not enough medicines, drugs	3309	27.8	2616	22	669	5.6	6595 55.5
3 Poor quality of services	212	1.8	386	3.2	791	6.7	1388 11.7
4 No physician/qualified assistant	1358	11.4	1592	13.4	1107	9.3	4057 34.1
5 No secondary nurse	1762	14.8	1255	10.6	1306	11	4323 36.4
6 Health services too expensive	1245	10.5	2712	22.8	2411	20.3	6368 53.6
7 Long distance to better quality care	1587	13.4	2267	19.1	2884	24.3	6738 56.7
8 Unsanitary health facilities		-	61	0.5		-	61 0.5
9 Staff are unhelpful	51	0.4	125	1.1	751	6.3	927 7.8
10 Other	533	4.5	84	0.7	272	2.3	889 7.5
Total	11886	100	-	-	-	-	-

Continued...

Table J6
Major Problems with the Health Services Prioritized by Villages - 1999

Major Problem	Most Important		2 nd Most Important		3rd Most Important		1st,nd2 or 3rd Most Important	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Plains								
1 Lack of beds in hospital	574	8.2	78	1.1	44	0.6	696	10.0
2 Not enough medicines, drugs	2565	36.8	1362	19.5	500	7.2	4427	63.5
3 Poor quality of services	62	0.9	336	4.8	281	4.0	679	9.7
4 No physician/qualified assistant	826	11.9	1155	16.6	945	13.6	2926	42.0
5 No secondary nurse	506	7.3	642	9.2	847	12.1	1994	28.6
6 Health services too expensive	562	8.1	1576	22.6	733	10.5	2871	41.2
7 Long distance to better quality care	864	12.4	974	14.0	1543	22.1	3380	48.5
8 Unsanitary health facilities		-	83	1.2	7	0.1	89	1.3
9 Staff are unhelpful	51	0.7	168	2.4	693	9.9	912	13.1
10 Other	534	7.7	13	0.2	162	2.3	710	10.2
Total	6970	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonle Sap								

1 Lack of beds in hospital	636	17.4	135	3.7	166	4.5	936	25.6
2 Not enough medicines, drugs	724	19.8	1195	32.7	258	7.1	2177	59.6
3 Poor quality of services	91	2.5	80	2.2	281	7.7	453	12.4
4 No physician/qualified assistant	457	12.5	285	7.8	56	1.5	797	21.8
5 No secondary nurse	574	15.7	441	12.1	162	4.4	1177	32.2
6 Health services too expensive	725	19.9	708	19.4	804	22.0	2236	61.3
7 Long distance to better quality care	393	10.8	619	16.9	1226	33.6	2238	61.3
8 Unsanitary health facilities		-		-		-		-
9 Staff are unhelpful	11	0.3	15	0.4	112	3.1	138	3.8
10 Other	9	0.3	102	2.8	143	3.9	254	7.0
Total	3651	100.0		-		-		-

Continued...

Table J6
Major Problems with the Health Services Prioritized by Villages - 1999

Major Problem	Most Important		2nd Most Important		3rd Most Important		1st,nd2 or 3rd Most Important	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Coastal								
1 Lack of beds in hospital	28	4.1		-	14	2.0	41	6.1
2 Not enough medicines, drugs	196	28.8	62	9.1	52	7.7	310	45.7
3 Poor quality of services	33	4.9	8	1.1	11	1.6	52	7.6
4 No physician/qualified assistant	61	9.0	66	9.7	85	12.5	212	31.3
5 No secondary nurse	140	20.6	65	9.6	83	12.3	288	42.4
6 Health services too expensive	104	15.3	238	35.1	197	29.1	539	79.4
7 Long distance to better quality care	80	11.8	216	31.9	128	18.8	424	62.5
8 Unsanitary health facilities		-		-	3	0.5	3	0.5
9 Staff are unhelpful	28	4.1	4	0.5	50	7.3	82	12.0
10 Other		-	10	1.5	18	2.7	29	4.3
Total	678	100.0		-		-		-
Mountain								
1 Lack of beds in hospital	243	10.8		-	2	0.1	245	10.9
2 Not enough medicines, drugs	266	11.9	290	13.0	35	1.6	592	26.4

3 Poor quality of services	92	4.1	47	2.1	309	13.8	449	20.0
4 No physician/qualified assistant	184	8.2	269	12.0	83	3.7	536	24.0
5 No secondary nurse	750	33.5	203	9.1	264	11.8	1217	54.3
6 Health services too expensive	130	5.8	511	22.8	1038	46.3	1679	75.0
7 Long distance to better quality care	425	19.0	773	34.5	230	10.3	1429	63.8
8 Unsanitary health facilities		-	5	0.2		-	5	0.2
9 Staff are unhelpful	8	0.4		-	123	5.5	131	5.9
10 Other		-		-		-		-
Total	2239	100.0		-		-		-

Table J7
Average Price of Food Items in Both Rounds by Stratum, Cambodia 1999

No	Item	Description (Mark,Quality)	Unit	Phnom Penh Median Mean	Other Urban Median Mean	Rural Median Mean
1	Ordinary Paddy	Quality No. 1	Kg	600 774	500 554	459 497
2	Rice	Quality Ng Meng	Kg	1300 1284	1000 1071	1000 965
3	Broken Rice	Quality No 2	Kg	1000 1059	900 886	800 826
4	Corn on the Cob	Med Sz , Boiled	10 Cbs	1300 1465	1000 1538	1000 1284
5	Rice Cakes	Ansam Pork Cake	1 Cake	1000 1008	500 668	500 463
6	Fmtd Rice Noodle	Coil	Kg	900 936	800 838	700 781
7	White Rice Noodle	Fiber Type	Kg	1600 1629	1500 1598	1300 1376
8	Num Pang	30 Cm long, small	Loaf	300 356	300 339	300 313
9	Pork without Fat	Pure meat	Kg	10000 9590	9000 8580	8000 7981
10	Pork with Fat	Without bones	Kg	7000 7138	7000 6587	6500 6544
11	Fresh Beef	Pure meat	Kg	8000 8591	8000 8194	7000 7494
12	Fresh Chicken	Qlty No. 1, dressed	Kg	7000 7305	7000 7228	6500 6461
13	Fresh Duck	Qlty No. 1, dressed	Kg	5000 5422	5000 5189	5000 5212
14	Water Mud Fish	Large, 1 Fish= 1Kg	Kg	6000 5974	6000 6073	5000 5252
15	Cat Fish (Andeng)	5, 6 Fishes = 1 Kg	Kg	5000 5188	6000 5678	5000 5024
16	Cheese Fish Prahok	Riel Fish , small	Kg	2500 2802	2800 2659	2200 2394
17	Dried Fish	Mud Fish, small	Kg	12000 11638	10000 9763	8000 8683
18	Chicken Egg	Fresh , Med Size	1 Egg	300 281	300 286	300 272
19	Duck Egg	Fresh , Med Size	1 Egg	300 331	300 329	300 322
20	Peanuts	Raw Seed,Med Size	Kg	3000 2737	2800 2732	2600 2658
21	Mung Bean	Raw Seed,Med Size	Kg	2500 2524	2500 2329	2000 2068
22	Soy Bean	Raw Seed,Med Size	Kg	2750 2430	2150 2136	1700 1678
23	Mung Bean Sprout	Short, Fresh	Kg	1000 1015	1000 960	1000 929
24	Trakun	Fresh , Med Size	Bundle	200 268	100 180	100 167
25	Cabbage	Fresh	Kg	1500 1557	1500 1543	1200 1325
26	Cucumber	Fresh , 7-8 P = 1Kg	Kg	850 878	800 856	600 736

27	Ridge Gourd	Fresh, 30 Cm Long	Kg	700	867	700	732	400	523
28	Green Gourd	Fresh , 1P = 1 Kg	Kg	700	717	700	765	500	553
29	Eggplant	Purple, 4-5 P = 1Kg	Kg	950	878	1000	869	500	645
30	Tomatoes	Red, Fresh	Kg	2000	1759	1500	1653	1200	1337
31	Potatoes	Med Size	Kg	2800	2760	2800	2715	1500	1907
32	Sweet Potatoes	Red, Med Size	Kg	800	838	600	598	500	526
33	Onions	White, Med Size	Kg	2500	2415	2000	1974	1800	1849
34	Garlic	White, Med Size	Kg	2500	2573	3000	2955	3000	3075
35	Banana	Namva , Ripe	1Comb	1000	945	700	765	600	676
36	Papaya	Ripe, Med Size	1 Fruit	1200	1200	1000	1232	500	615
37	Lime	Green, Med Size	Piece	100	114	100	109	100	101
38	Vegetable Oil	Palm Oil	Litre	4500	4469	4500	4575	4500	4556
39	Salt	Powder, White	Kg	500	576	500	553	500	542
40	Fish Sauce	Good Quality	Litre	1300	1371	1300	1305	1200	1355
41	Soy Sauce	1 Bottle = 0.5 l	Bottle	1200	1278	1200	1218	1200	1139
42	Palm Vinegar	Good , Cambodia	Litre	800	943	600	737	500	657
43	Glutamate (MSG)	Spoon brand 1Pack	500 g	3200	3313	3100	3177	3000	3169
44	Sugar	Sugar Palm	Kg	1500	1501	1400	1374	1400	1350
45	Swt Condens Milk	Lotus Brand 1 Can=	375 ml	1800	1733	1700	1725	1800	1770
46	Alcohol	Royal Whisky 1Btle	750 ml	3800	3719	3500	3458	3600	3818
47	Rice Wine	Good Quality	Litre	1200	1345	1300	1368	1200	1218
48	Beer	Angkor Brand 1Btle	750 ml	4500	4380	4300	4238	4500	4281
49	Cigarettes	AraBrand 20Cigaret	Packet	1000	990	1000	1001	1000	1008
50	Pipe Tobacco	Strong , Cambodia	100 g	1200	1288	800	1132	700	1022

Table J7A
Average Price of Non-Food Items in Both Rounds by Stratum, Cambodia 1999

No	Item	Description (Mark,Quality)	Unit	Phnom Penh Median	Phnom Penh Mean	Other Urban Median	Other Urban Mean	Rural Median	Rural Mean
1	Kerosene	White Colourless	Litre	1000	1027	1000	1062	1000	1088
2	Gasoline	Ordinary Sokimex	Litre	1600	1553	1500	1502	1500	1533
3	Detergent	Viso 1Pack = 1Kg	Kg	2400	2474	3400	3040	2400	2510
4	Bath Soap	Lux Solid Big Thai	Cake	1000	1070	1000	1114	1000	1116
5	Tooth Paste	Klaichet , Small	Tube	1100	1386	1000	1004	1000	978
6	Cotton Netting	No 1,White 0.8m W	Meter	1000	1267	1000	1306	1079	1170
7	Mosquito Nets	Nylon ,White, Thai	Piece	13000	13354	14500	14813	16000	15719
8	Cotton Cloth	1.2 m Wide Cmbdia	Meter	2000	2137	1800	1780	2000	2180
9	Synthetic Cloth	Tetaron White Thai	Meter	3000	3151	4000	3748	5000	4404
10	Shirts(Ready-Made)	Lg sleeves Cmbdia	Piece	19000	15789	15000	13184	12500	12832
11	Trousers	Long leg , Cmbdia	Piece	25000	22665	18000	18500	15000	16254
12	Skirts(Ready-made)	Plise Blue Thai	Piece	26000	24130	18500	19563	15500	16621
13	Sleeping mat	Red- Kok Cmbdia	Piece	15000	13420	9250	8816	12000	10334
14	Sandals Plastic	White Thai	Pair	3000	3070	3000	3042	3200	3087
15	Rain Coat	Med Siz Vietnam	Piece	4000	4645	4000	4179	4000	4892
16	Light Bulb	60W -220V – Thai	Piece	1800	1660	1500	1423	1500	1590
17	Porcelain Rice bowl	15-20 cm Diameter	Piece	2000	2213	1500	2095	2750	2766
18	Alumin saucepan	Med Siz Cmbdia	Piece	5500	6052	6000	6918	8000	8519
19	Plastic Basin	Med Siz Cmbdia	Piece	5000	4676	4500	4935	5650	5657
20	Thermos flask	Deer Brd Med Siz	Piece	14000	13877	13000	13036	13500	14458
21	Cement	Elephant Brd Thai	50 Kg	14350	14747	13000	13276	14000	14350
22	Iron Rod	1Cm diam-Vietnam	Kg	4000	2954	1400	1523	1500	1421
23	Bicycle Inner Tube	Horse Brand Cmb	Piece	3900	3703	3250	3065	2600	3125
24	Bicycle Tyre	Horse Brand Cmb	Piece	8000	7145	5500	5850	5300	5719
25	Writing Pad	20 white ruled sheet	1 Pad	1950	1378	500	794	2000	1462
26	Notebook	100 Page Ruled	1 Book	700	734	500	634	600	651
27	TextBook	Class One Reading	1 Copy	2000	2189	3000	3027	2500	2473
28	Radio Receiver	2 Bands – China	1 Set	18000	18212	20000	18298	18500	17962
29	Radio Casset Player	SONY 40W Sngpor	1 Set	120000	140786	228000	190000	105000	149800

Table J7B
Average Price of Medicine Items in Both Rounds by Stratum 1999

No	Item	Description (Mark,Quality)	Unit	Phnom Penh Median Mean	Other Urban Median Mean	Rural Median Mean
1	Tetracycline	250Mg Malaysia	Capsule	175 163	150 156	100 145
2	Ampicillin	600Mg Malaysia	Capsule	300 260	250 240	230 228
3	Penicillin	1,000,000 U1 ,Thai	Vial	400 469	400 441	400 460
4	Aspirin	500 mg , Korean	Pill	100 120	100 103	100 107
5	Vitamin C	500 mg ,Australia	100 Pills	10000 11665	8000 9686	10000 8891
6	Rifampicin	300 mg ,Korean	Pill	365 402	200 241	300 244
7	Co-trimoxazol	800 mg, Korean	Pill	250 252	200 205	200 186
8	Paracetamol	500 mg, Korean	Pill	100 132	100 122	100 103
9	ORS	Thai	Packet	500 414	300 269	200 256
10	Multi-Vitamin	Thai	Pill	100 95	100 119	100 105

Table J8
Average Price of Food Items in Round 1by Stratum 1999

No	Item	Description (Mark,Quality)	Unit	Phnom Penh Median Mean	Other Urban Median Mean	Rural Median Mean
1	Ordinary Paddy	Quality No. 1	Kg	600 826	450 567	420 452
2	Rice	Quality Ng Meng	Kg	1300 1343	1000 1043	800 941
3	Broken Rice	Quality No 2	Kg	1100 1101	850 899	800 832
4	Corn on the Cob	Med Sz , Boiled	10 Cbs	1500 1691	2000 2453	2000 2203
5	Rice Cakes	Ansam Pork Cake	1 Cake	1000 937	800 796	500 438
6	Fmtd Rice Noodle	Coil	Kg	900 946	800 856	700 832
7	White Rice Noodle	Fiber Type	Kg	1500 1551	1400 1520	1300 1390
8	Num Pang	30 Cm long, small	Loaf	300 382	200 322	300 334
9	Pork without Fat	Pure meat	Kg	10000 9688	8000 8351	8000 7801
10	Pork with Fat	Without bones	Kg	7000 7057	7000 6495	6500 6247
11	Fresh Beef	Pure meat	Kg	8000 7789	8000 7823	7000 7000
12	Fresh Chicken	Qlty No. 1, dressed	Kg	7300 7248	7000 7061	7000 6547
13	Fresh Duck	Qlty No. 1, dressed	Kg	5800 5503	5000 5471	5000 5264
14	Water Mud Fish	Large, 1 Fish= 1Kg	Kg	6000 5933	5500 5733	5000 4913
15	Cat Fish (Andeng)	5, 6 Fishes = 1 Kg	Kg	5000 4788	5000 5364	5000 5007
16	Cheese Fish Prahok	Riel Fish , small	Kg	2000 2300	2600 2629	2000 2311
17	Dried Fish	Mud Fish, small	Kg	11000 12097	9000 9215	8000 8649
18	Chicken Egg	Fresh , Med Size	1 Egg	300 291	300 312	300 279
19	Duck Egg	Fresh , Med Size	1 Egg	300 330	300 329	300 314
20	Peanuts	Raw Seed,Med Size	Kg	2800 2739	2800 2770	2800 2791
21	Mung Bean	Raw Seed,Med Size	Kg	2600 2496	2500 2476	2500 2479
22	Soy Bean	Raw Seed,Med Size	Kg	2900 2624	2600 2451	2000 2238
23	Mung Bean Sprout	Short, Fresh	Kg	1000 1014	1000 954	1000 892
24	Trakun	Fresh , Med Size	Bundle	200 209	100 171	100 128
25	Cabbage	Fresh	Kg	1600 1585	1200 1305	1000 1166
26	Cucumber	Fresh , 7-8 P = 1Kg	Kg	900 880	800 873	600 744
27	Ridge Gourd	Fresh, 30 Cm Long	Kg	1000 973	700 735	400 523
28	Green Gourd	Fresh , 1P = 1 Kg	Kg	800 751	550 763	500 553
29	Eggplant	Purple, 4-5 P = 1Kg	Kg	950 950	1000 1148	1200 1035
30	Tomatoes	Red, Fresh	Kg	1200 1437	1400 1570	1200 1340

31	Potatoes	Med Size	Kg	2500	2542	2900	2666	1200	1693
32	Sweet Potatoes	Red, Med Size	Kg	800	788	500	559	500	551
33	Onions	White, Med Size	Kg	2500	2666	2000	2091	2250	2182
34	Garlic	White, Med Size	Kg	2500	2698	3000	2838	3000	3123
35	Banana	Namva , Ripe	1Comb	1000	991	800	830	700	712
36	Papaya	Ripe, Med Size	1 Fruit	1000	1079	1000	1163	600	703
37	Lime	Green, Med Size	Piece	100	105	100	121	100	116
38	Vegetable Oil	Palm Oil	Litre	4500	4595	4500	4481	4500	4491
39	Salt	Powder, White	Kg	500	607	500	555	500	537
40	Fish Sauce	Good Quality	Litre	1300	1409	1400	1388	1200	1390
41	Soy Sauce	1 Bottle = 0.5 l	Bottle	1300	1322	1200	1231	1200	1164
42	Palm Vinegar	Good , Cambodia	Litre	600	891	700	804	500	585
43	Glutamate (MSG)	Spoon brand 1Pack	500 g	3300	3336	3200	3236	3100	3139
44	Sugar	Sugar Palm	Kg	1600	1612	1550	1507	1500	1462
45	Swt Condens Milk	Lotus Brand 1 Can=	375 ml	1800	1736	1700	1722	1700	1720
46	Alcohol	Royal Whisky 1Btle	750 ml	3800	3836	3000	3140	3000	3429
47	Rice Wine	Good Quality	Litre	1200	1292	1350	1432	1200	1180
48	Beer	Angkor Brand 1Btle	750 ml	4300	4276	4500	4546	3700	4085
49	Cigarettes	AraBrand 20Cigaret	Packet	1000	979	1000	993	1000	1003
50	Pipe Tobacco	Strong , Cambodia	100 g	1200	1402	800	1265	1000	1467

Table J8A
Average Price of Non-Food Items in Round 1 by Stratum 1999

No	Item	Description (Mark,Quality)	Unit	Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
				Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
1	Kerosene	White Colourless	Litre	1000	1017	1000	1073	1000	1091
2	Gasoline	Ordinary Sokimex	Litre	1500	1526	1500	1482	1500	1513
3	Detergent	Viso 1Pack = 1Kg	Kg	2200	2414	3500	2862	1500	2003
4	Bath Soap	Lux Solid Big Thai	Cake	1200	1107	1200	1162	1000	1075
5	Tooth Paste	Klaichet , Small	Tube	1200	1401	1000	1090	1000	918
6	Cotton Netting	No 1, White 0.8m W	Meter	1000	1375	1200	1289	1000	1158
7	Mosquito Nets	Nylon ,White, Thai	Piece	17000	16071	15000	15793	15000	15333
8	Cotton Cloth	1.2 m Wide Cmbdia	Meter	1500	2209	1200	1543	2000	2492
9	Synthetic Cloth	Tetaron White Thai	Meter	2500	2791	4200	4126	5000	5008
10	Shirts(Ready-Made)	Lg sleeves Cmbdia	Piece	17000	15983	15000	13718	12000	12359
11	Trousers	Long leg , Cmbdia	Piece	20500	19967	20000	18938	15000	15167
12	Skirts(Ready-made)	Plise Blue Thai	Piece	25000	23833	19000	19673	15000	14970
13	Sleeping mat	Red- Kok Cmbdia	Piece	15000	13433	6750	7953	12000	10339
14	Sandals Plastic	White Thai	Pair	3000	3285	2800	2981	3000	2977
15	Rain Coat	Med Siz Vietnam	Piece	4500	5659	4500	4683	4500	4200
16	Light Bulb	60W –220V – Thai	Piece	1500	1448	1500	1409	1450	1490
17	Porcelain Rice bowl	15-20 cm Diameter	Piece	2500	2344	1500	1901	1000	1856
18	Aluminum	Med Siz Cmbdia	Piece	6000	6563	7000	7163	7000	7152
19	Plastic Basin	Med Siz Cmbdia	Piece	3700	4767	5000	5531	5300	5616
20	Thermos flask	Deer Brd Med Siz	Piece	12000	13435	12500	12738	13000	13672
21	Cement	Elephant Brd Thai	50 Kg	12250	12786	12500	13214	13500	13353
22	Iron Rod	1Cm diam-Vietnam	Kg	500	675	700	893	1300	1317
23	Bicycle Inner Tube	Horse Brand Cmb	Piece	4200	3955	2750	2787	2300	2665
24	Bicycle Tyre	Horse Brand Cmb	Piece	7250	6542	5500	5559	5500	5461
25	Writing Pad	20 white ruled sheet	1 Pad	600	761	900	825	1500	1245
26	Notebook	100 Page Ruled	1Book	700	783	700	697	500	648
27	Text Book	Class One Reading	1 Copy	2000	2159	3000	3131	2500	2500
28	Radio Receiver	2 Bands – China	1 Set	15750	16750	19000	17647	19000	18329
29	Radio Casset Player	SONY 40W Sngpor	1 Set	190000	190000	228000	227824	53000	111000

Table J8B
Average Price of Medicine Items in Round 1by Stratum 1999

No	Item	Description (Mark,Quality)	Unit	Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
				Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
1	Tetracycline	250Mg Malaysia	Capsule	200	167	200	194	200	198
2	Ampicillin	600Mg Malaysia	Capsule	250	234	250	259	260	234
3	Penicillin	1,000,000 UI ,Thai	Vial	500	661	500	475	300	347
4	Aspirin	500 mg , Korean	Pill	100	123	100	124	100	153
5	Vitamin C	500 mg ,Australia	100 Pills	10000	12755	12500	12010	10000	8989
6	Rifampicin	300 mg ,Korean	Pill	380	407	260	256	200	224
7	Co-trimoxazol	800 mg. Korean	Pill	300	272	200	208	200	175
8	Paracetamol	500 mg. Korean	Pill	100	119	100	117	100	134
9	ORS	Thai	Packet	500	447	300	328	300	323
10	Multi-Vitamin	Thai	Pill	65	82	100	147	100	133

Table J9
Average Price of Food Items in Round 2 by Stratum, Cambodia 1999

No	Item	Description (Mark,Quality)	Unit	Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Rural	
				Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
1	Ordinary Paddy	Quality No. 1	Kg	650	699	500	552	500	515
2	Rice	Quality Ng Meng	Kg	1200	1236	1000	1089	1000	978
3	Broken Rice	Quality No 2	Kg	1000	1026	900	877	800	822
4	Corn on the Cob	Med Sz , Boiled	10 Cbs	1200	1344	1000	1226	1000	1104
5	Rice Cakes	Ansam Pork Cake	1 Cake	1000	1065	500	574	450	477
6	Fmtd Rice Noodle	Coil	Kg	900	927	800	820	700	754
7	White Rice Noodle	Fiber Type	Kg	1700	1689	2000	1661	1200	1369
8	Num Pang	30 Cm long, small	Loaf	300	335	300	353	300	305
9	Pork without Fat	Pure meat	Kg	10000	9514	9000	8784	8000	8115
10	Pork with Fat	Without bones	Kg	7250	7202	6500	6652	7000	6768
11	Fresh Beef	Pure meat	Kg	9000	9247	8000	8462	8000	7839
12	Fresh Chicken	Qlty No. 1, dressed	Kg	7000	7343	7500	7367	6000	6397
13	Fresh Duck	Qlty No. 1, dressed	Kg	5000	5383	5000	4986	5000	5179
14	Water Mud Fish	Large, 1 Fish= 1Kg	Kg	6000	6002	6000	6326	5000	5505
15	Cat Fish (Andeng)	5, 6 Fishes = 1 Kg	Kg	5500	5497	6000	5942	5000	5026
16	Cheese Fish Prahok	Riel Fish , small	Kg	3000	3254	2800	2686	2350	2456
17	Dried Fish	Mud Fish, small	Kg	12000	11308	10000	10185	8000	8683
18	Chicken Egg	Fresh , Med Size	1 Egg	300	272	300	267	300	270
19	Duck Egg	Fresh , Med Size	1 Egg	300	333	300	329	300	328
20	Peanuts	Raw Seed,Med Size	Kg	3000	2736	2800	2701	2500	2571
21	Mung Bean	Raw Seed,Med Size	Kg	2500	2548	2000	2204	2000	1870
22	Soy Bean	Raw Seed,Med Size	Kg	2500	2282	1500	1860	1500	1548
23	Mung Bean Sprout	Short, Fresh	Kg	1000	1016	1000	965	1000	952
24	Trakun	Fresh , Med Size	Bundle	300	311	100	186	100	190
25	Cabbage	Fresh	Kg	1500	1533	2000	1807	1500	1465
26	Cucumber	Fresh , 7-8 P = 1Kg	Kg	800	876	800	840	600	731
27	Ridge Gourd	Fresh, 30 Cm Long	Kg	700	782	700	726	500	527
28	Green Gourd	Fresh , 1P = 1 Kg	Kg	600	687	750	764	500	555
29	Eggplant	Purple, 4-5 P = 1Kg	Kg	900	824	1000	784	500	583
30	Tomatoes	Red, Fresh	Kg	2000	2006	1500	1736	1000	1341
31	Potatoes	Med Size	Kg	3000	2913	2800	2754	1500	1989
32	Sweet Potatoes	Red, Med Size	Kg	1000	871	600	625	500	509
33	Onions	White, Med Size	Kg	2200	2222	1800	1855	1500	1634
34	Garlic	White, Med Size	Kg	2650	2459	3000	3046	3000	3043
35	Banana	Namva , Ripe	1Comb	950	906	700	724	600	653
36	Papaya	Ripe, Med Size	1 Fruit	1300	1311	900	1297	500	556

37	Lime	Green, Med Size	Piece	100	123	100	100	100	92
38	Vegetable Oil	Palm Oil	Litre	4500	4364	4500	4662	4500	4593
39	Salt	Powder, White	Kg	500	547	500	550	500	546
40	Fish Sauce	Good Quality	Litre	1400	1337	1200	1244	1200	1330
41	Soy Sauce	1 Bottle = 0.5 l	Bottle	1200	1237	1300	1204	1200	1125
42	Palm Vinegar	Good , Cambodia	Litre	800	1011	500	686	600	711
43	Glutamate (MSG)	Spoon brand 1Pack	500 g	3100	3294	3000	3132	3000	3192
44	Sugar	Sugar Palm	Kg	1400	1399	1200	1276	1200	1272
45	Sweet Cond. Milk	Lotus Brand 1 Can=	375 ml	1700	1729	1700	1726	1800	1794
46	Alcohol	Royal Whisky 1Btle	750 ml	3500	3594	3500	3656	3700	4016
47	Rice Wine	Good Quality	Litre	1400	1415	1300	1324	1200	1244
48	Beer	Angkor Brand 1Btle	750 ml	4500	4516	4000	4023	4500	4424
49	Cigarettes	AraBrand 20Cigaret	Packet	1000	999	1000	1007	1000	1012
50	Pipe Tobacco	Strong , Cambodia	100 g	1000	1174	700	1048	600	796

Table J9A
Average Price of Non-Food Items in Round 2 by Stratum 1999

No	Item	Description (Mark,Quality)	Unit	Phnom Penh Median Mean		Other Urban Median Mean		Rural Median Mean	
1	Kerosene	White Colourless	Litre	1000	1036	1000	1054	1000	1085
2	Gasoline	Ordinary Sokimex	Litre	1600	1577	1500	1518	1600	1547
3	Detergent	Viso 1Pack = 1Kg	Kg	2800	2537	3300	3177	3000	2807
4	Bath Soap	Lux Solid Big Thai	Cake	1000	1034	1000	1074	1000	1146
5	Tooth Paste	Klaichet , Small	Tube	1000	1372	1000	934	1000	1024
6	Cotton Netting	No 1,White 0.8m W	Meter	1000	1254	1000	1333	1000	1176
7	Mosquito Nets	Nylon ,White, Thai	Piece	11000	12353	12500	13255	16000	16006
8	Cotton Cloth	1.2 m Wide Cmbdia	Meter	2000	2104	2500	2035	1500	1713
9	Synthetic Cloth	Tetaron White Thai	Meter	3100	3304	3100	3181	3700	3950
10	Shirts(Ready-Made)	Lg sleeves Cmbdia	Piece	19000	15723	13000	12383	14000	13241
11	Trousers	Long leg , Cmbdia	Piece	30000	23710	16500	17800	14000	17090
12	Skirts(Ready-made)	Plise Blue Thai	Piece	28000	24404	18000	19387	17000	18273
13	Sleeping mat	Red- Kok Cmbdia	Piece	15000	13414	10750	10012	12000	10331
14	Sandals Plastic	White Thai	Pair	3000	2934	3400	3102	3500	3162
15	Rain Coat	Med Siz Vietnam	Piece	4000	4153	3900	3756	4000	5280
16	Light Bulb	60W –220V – Thai	Piece	2000	1803	1500	1423	1500	1670
17	Porcelain Rice bowl	15-20 cm Diameter	Piece	1800	2157	1500	2389	3000	3576
18	Alumin saucepan	Med Siz Cmbdia	Piece	5000	5857	5500	6219	10000	9864
19	Plastic Basin	Med Siz Cmbdia	Piece	5000	4575	4000	4013	6000	5688
20	Thermos flask	Deer Brd Med Siz	Piece	15000	14176	13000	13462	15000	15379
21	Cement	Elephant Brd Thai	50 Kg	15000	15370	13450	13459	15000	15570
22	Iron Rod	1Cm diam-Vietnam	Kg	4000	3368	1500	1900	1500	1469
23	Bicycle Inner Tube	Horse Brand Cmb	Piece	3600	3600	4000	3443	3000	3285
24	Bicycle Tyre	Horse Brand Cmb	Piece	8000	7423	8000	6160	5100	5818
25	Writing Pad	20 white ruled sheet	1 Pad	2000	1802	250	763	2000	1620
26	Notebook	100 Page Ruled	1 book	700	684	500	581	600	653
27	Text Book	Class One Reading	1copy	2000	2203	2500	2824	2500	2454
28	Radio Receiver	2 Bands - China	1 set	18500	18477	20000	19119	15000	17650
29	Radio Cassette Player	SONY 40W Singapore	1 set	120000	137000	100000	156158	115000	166429

Table J9B
Average Price of Medicine Items in Round 2 by Stratum, Cambodia 1999

No	Item	Description (Mark,Quality)	Unit	Phnom Penh Median Mean		Other Urban Median Mean		Rural Median Mean	
1	Tetracycline	250Mg Malaysia	Capsule	120	159	120	140	100	124
2	Ampicillin	600Mg Malaysia	Capsule	300	280	200	231	200	226
3	Penicillin	1,000,000 U1 ,Thai	Vial	300	340	400	422	400	500
4	Aspirin	500 mg , Korean	Pill	100	118	100	94	100	93
5	Vitamin C	500 mg ,Australia	100 Pills	10000	10713	8000	8653	10000	8862
6	Rifampicin	300 mg ,Korean	Pill	350	398	200	233	300	254

7	Co-trimoxazol	800 mg, Korean	Pill	200	230	200	203	200	190
8	Paracetamol	500 mg, Korean	Pill	100	142	100	124	100	92
9	ORS	Thai	Packet	300	388	200	233	200	211
10	Multi-Vitamin	Thai	Pill	100	106	100	107	100	94

Table E3
Percentage Distribution of Labour Force Participation Rates, Population Aged 5 years and Over, Economically Active
Economically Inactive Population by Age Group, Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Age Group	Participation Rate			Population Aged 5+			Economically Active			Economically Inactive		
	Both*	Male	Female	Both*	Male	Female	Both*	Male	Female	Both*	Male	Female
Cambodia												
All Ages	55.8	55.2	56.3	9,980,577	4,805,198	5,175,379	5,567,531	2,654,627	2,912,904	4,413,046	2,150,571	2,262,475
05 – 09	1.8	1.9	1.7	1,606,143	826,886	779,257	28,826	15,772	13,054	1,577,317	811,114	766,203
10 – 14	11.1	10.6	11.7	1,625,910	857,181	768,729	180,323	90,623	89,700	1,445,587	766,558	679,029
15 – 19	59.8	50.9	68.1	1,451,281	704,324	746,957	867,438	358,623	508,815	583,843	345,701	238,142
20 – 24	86.2	86.7	85.8	826,671	392,533	434,138	712,970	340,436	372,534	113,701	52,097	61,604
25 – 29	90.1	96.2	84.7	744,600	348,815	395,784	670,924	335,729	335,195	73,676	13,087	60,589
30 – 34	92.4	98.2	87.1	701,432	334,541	366,891	648,304	328,655	319,650	53,128	5,887	47,241
35 – 39	94.1	98.1	90.3	695,522	332,729	362,792	654,173	326,519	327,655	41,348	6,211	35,138
40 – 44	91.8	97.5	87.6	524,473	218,651	305,823	481,228	213,175	268,053	43,246	5,476	37,770
45 – 49	91.8	97.4	88.0	453,317	183,960	269,357	416,140	179,199	236,940	37,178	4,761	32,417
50 – 54	89.7	95.0	85.8	397,952	170,177	227,775	357,006	161,666	195,340	40,946	8,511	32,435
55 – 59	81.0	94.1	71.1	304,956	130,919	174,037	247,048	123,257	123,791	57,908	7,662	50,246
60 – 64	67.6	82.3	53.2	224,721	111,247	113,474	151,907	91,522	60,385	72,814	19,726	53,088
65+	35.7	46.3	26.8	423,600	193,234	230,366	151,245	89,452	61,793	272,355	103,782	168,574
Phnom Penh												
All Ages	43.9	49.1	39.2	887,191	423,516	463,675	389,685	207,926	181,759	497,507	215,590	281,917
05 – 09	0.2	0.0	0.3	107,463	51,333	56,129	167		167	107,296	51,333	55,962
10 – 14	2.1	1.8	2.4	134,521	67,122	67,400	2,807	1,217	1,590	131,714	65,905	65,809
15 – 19	25.9	16.2	35.1	141,096	68,351	72,745	36,586	11,049	25,538	104,510	57,303	47,207
20 – 24	56.6	57.0	56.3	70,597	35,897	34,700	39,988	20,469	19,519	30,609	15,428	15,181
25 – 29	74.1	86.6	62.9	74,619	35,226	39,393	55,287	30,495	24,792	19,331	4,730	14,601
30 – 34	81.7	96.2	66.1	68,461	35,523	32,938	55,953	34,188	21,765	12,508	1,335	11,173
35 – 39	82.3	97.1	66.9	69,098	35,304	33,793	56,869	34,275	22,594	12,229	1,030	11,199
40 – 44	81.7	99.2	70.0	54,239	21,704	32,535	44,302	21,528	22,774	9,937	176	9,760
45 – 49	79.8	96.5	68.0	53,000	21,984	31,016	42,315	21,209	21,106	10,685	775	9,910
50 – 54	69.8	87.7	54.8	34,693	15,802	18,890	24,202	13,851	10,352	10,490	1,952	8,539
55 – 59	64.3	83.4	44.8	24,613	12,451	12,162	15,837	10,388	5,448	8,777	2,063	6,714
60 – 64	40.8	60.5	26.9	19,574	8,126	11,447	7,991	4,918	3,074	11,582	3,209	8,374
65+	21.0	29.5	14.8	35,219	14,692	20,527	7,379	4,340	3,040	27,840	10,352	17,488

Continued...

Table E3

Percentage Distribution of Labour Force Participation Rates, Population Aged 5 years and Over, Economically Active
Economically Inactive Population by Age Group, Sex and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Age Group	Participation Rate			Population Aged 5+			Economically Active			Economically Inactive		
	Both*	Male	Female	Both*	Male	Female	Both*	Male	Female	Both*	Male	Female
Other Urban												
All Ages	51.0	52.0	50.0	1,043,081	502,022	541,059	531,510	261,028	270,482	511,571	240,994	270,577
05 - 09	0.7	0.5	1.0	169,852	87,511	82,342	1,212	421	791	168,641	87,090	81,551
10 - 14	7.6	6.6	8.7	174,012	91,448	82,564	13,224	6,063	7,160	160,789	85,385	75,404
15 - 19	48.6	42.0	54.9	158,197	76,901	81,296	76,946	32,301	44,644	81,251	44,599	36,652
20 - 24	80.0	83.2	77.1	71,859	34,218	37,641	57,464	28,454	29,010	14,395	5,763	8,632
25 - 29	85.6	95.0	76.6	78,070	38,262	39,808	66,842	36,365	30,477	11,228	1,898	9,331
30 - 34	86.6	97.5	78.1	71,300	31,131	40,169	61,716	30,357	31,359	9,585	774	8,810
35 - 39	89.8	97.1	82.8	78,777	38,385	40,392	70,705	37,259	33,446	8,072	1,126	6,946
40 - 44	90.5	97.1	85.6	61,670	25,954	35,715	55,783	25,200	30,583	5,887	755	5,132
45 - 49	90.9	97.4	85.5	48,638	22,108	26,530	44,218	21,525	22,694	4,419	583	3,836
50 - 54	84.1	93.6	77.2	34,355	14,428	19,926	28,892	13,500	15,392	5,463	929	4,534
55 - 59	78.8	88.9	69.9	31,934	14,917	17,017	25,163	13,261	11,902	6,771	1,656	5,114
60 - 64	63.5	77.8	51.3	23,785	10,926	12,858	15,094	8,501	6,594	8,690	2,426	6,265
65+	35.1	49.4	25.9	40,632	15,833	24,800	14,252	7,823	6,429	26,380	8,009	18,371
Rural												
All Ages	57.7	56.3	59.0	8,050,305	3,879,660	4,170,645	4,646,336	2,185,673	2,460,663	3,403,969	1,693,987	1,709,982
05 - 09	2.1	2.2	1.9	1,328,828	688,042	640,786	27,447	15,351	12,096	1,301,380	672,690	628,690
10 - 14	12.5	11.9	13.1	1,317,376	698,611	618,765	164,292	83,343	80,949	1,153,084	615,269	537,816
15 - 19	65.4	56.4	74.0	1,151,988	559,072	592,916	753,906	315,273	438,633	398,082	243,799	154,283
20 - 24	90.0	90.4	89.6	684,215	322,418	361,796	615,517	291,512	324,005	68,697	30,906	37,791
25 - 29	92.7	97.7	88.4	591,911	275,327	316,584	548,795	268,869	279,926	43,116	6,459	36,657
30 - 34	94.5	98.6	90.7	561,671	267,887	293,784	530,635	264,110	266,526	31,036	3,777	27,258
35 - 39	96.2	98.4	94.1	547,647	259,040	288,606	526,599	254,985	271,614	21,047	4,055	16,992
40 - 44	93.3	97.3	90.4	408,565	170,992	237,573	381,143	166,448	214,696	27,422	4,545	22,878
45 - 49	93.7	97.6	91.2	351,680	139,869	211,811	329,606	136,466	193,140	22,074	3,403	18,671
50 - 54	92.4	96.0	89.8	328,904	139,946	188,958	303,912	134,316	169,596	24,993	5,630	19,363
55 - 59	82.9	96.2	73.5	248,409	103,550	144,858	206,048	99,608	106,440	42,360	3,942	38,418
60 - 64	71.0	84.7	56.9	181,362	92,195	89,168	128,821	78,103	50,718	52,541	14,091	38,450
65+	37.3	47.5	28.3	347,748	162,709	185,039	129,613	77,289	52,324	218,135	85,420	132,715

Table H6
Average Monthly per Capita Consumption by Item and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

	All Deciles	1st Decile	2nd Decile	3rd Decile	4th Decile	5th Decile	6th Decile	7th Decile	8th Decile	9th Decile	10th Decile
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Item	Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Cambodia																						
All items	71077	100.0	22878	100.0	32476	100.0	40880	100.0	47671	100.0	53031	100.0	57583	100.0	64433	100.0	74792	100.0	93533	100.0	223478	100.0
Food Items	43443	61.1	17444	76.2	23964	73.8	30118	73.7	36071	75.7	38770	73.1	41225	71.6	45105	70.0	51875	69.4	59799	63.9	90065	40.0
1. Rice	11493	16.2	9067	39.6	10640	32.8	10855	26.6	11380	23.9	12042	22.7	11595	20.1	12248	19.0	12092	16.2	12110	12.9	12905	5.8
2. Other cereals	1542	2.2	138	0.6	336	1.0	708	1.7	985	2.1	1154	2.2	1310	2.3	1489	2.3	1691	2.3	2386	2.6	5220	2.3
3. Fish	6434	9.1	2551	11.1	3683	11.3	4998	12.2	5395	11.3	5648	10.7	6024	10.5	7174	11.1	7953	10.6	9450	10.1	11465	5.1
4. Meat	3632	5.1	830	3.6	1634	5.0	1877	4.6	2471	5.2	2800	5.3	3091	5.4	3614	5.6	4293	5.7	5760	6.2	9947	4.4
5. Poultry	1833	2.6	226	1.0	300	0.9	1168	2.9	1634	3.4	1665	3.1	1702	3.0	1692	2.6	2776	3.7	2918	3.1	4253	1.9
6. Eggs	931	1.3	245	1.1	393	1.2	569	1.4	764	1.6	860	1.6	998	1.7	1031	1.6	1166	1.6	1306	1.4	1980	0.9
7. Dairy products	548	0.8	20	0.1	57	0.2	145	0.4	310	0.7	320	0.6	450	0.8	483	0.7	721	1.0	947	1.0	2032	0.9
8. Oils and fats	925	1.3	447	2.0	624	1.9	719	1.8	768	1.6	799	1.5	915	1.6	959	1.5	1137	1.5	1168	1.2	1710	0.8
9. Fresh vegetables	2941	4.1	1234	5.4	1834	5.6	2121	5.2	2617	5.5	2801	5.3	2785	4.8	3295	5.1	3742	5.0	4189	4.5	4793	2.1
10. Tubers	679	1.0	127	0.6	171	0.5	420	1.0	732	1.5	701	1.3	924	1.6	887	1.4	1023	1.4	906	1.0	898	0.4
11. Pulses	518	0.7	35	0.2	89	0.3	293	0.7	397	0.8	529	1.0	690	1.2	603	0.9	820	1.1	796	0.9	924	0.4
12. Prepared vegetables	448	0.6	48	0.2	113	0.3	241	0.6	308	0.6	431	0.8	628	1.1	568	0.9	706	0.9	694	0.7	741	0.3
13. Fruits	1894	2.7	217	0.9	630	1.9	990	2.4	1424	3.0	1589	3.0	1717	3.0	1806	2.8	2075	2.8	2882	3.1	5607	2.5
14. Other fruits and seeds	591	0.8	38	0.2	104	0.3	354	0.9	636	1.3	562	1.1	799	1.4	649	1.0	886	1.2	849	0.9	1034	0.5
15. Sugar	1073	1.5	629	2.7	757	2.3	847	2.1	960	2.0	1020	1.9	1100	1.9	1139	1.8	1285	1.7	1386	1.5	1612	0.7
16. Spices	1346	1.9	675	2.9	797	2.5	993	2.4	1125	2.4	1343	2.5	1383	2.4	1403	2.2	1629	2.2	1903	2.0	2209	1.0
17. Tea	468	0.7	20	0.1	86	0.3	200	0.5	236	0.5	345	0.7	386	0.7	423	0.7	573	0.8	764	0.8	1646	0.7
18. Non-alcoholic beverages	412	0.6	3	0.0	16	0.0	136	0.3	177	0.4	280	0.5	348	0.6	346	0.5	437	0.6	616	0.7	1759	0.8
19. Alcoholic beverages	930	1.3	131	0.6	254	0.8	389	1.0	686	1.4	732	1.4	712	1.2	802	1.2	1021	1.4	1398	1.5	3180	1.4
20. Tobacco products	1617	2.3	568	2.5	906	2.8	1082	2.6	1238	2.6	1267	2.4	1401	2.4	1688	2.6	1936	2.6	2409	2.6	3679	1.6
21. Other food products	511	0.7	27	0.1	39	0.1	146	0.4	301	0.6	420	0.8	461	0.8	585	0.9	763	1.0	834	0.9	1535	0.7
22. Food taken away from home	2053	2.9	137	0.6	439	1.4	745	1.8	1237	2.6	1137	2.1	1433	2.5	1746	2.7	2368	3.2	3331	3.6	7956	3.5
23. Prepared meals bought outside and eaten at home	624	0.9	31	0.1	61	0.2	123	0.3	288	0.6	325	0.6	375	0.7	475	0.7	782	1.0	798	0.9	2981	1.3
Non Food Items	27633	38.9	5434	23.8	8512	26.2	10762	26.3	11600	24.3	14261	26.9	16357	28.4	19328	30.0	22917	30.6	33734	36.1	133413	59.2
24. Clothing and foot wear	1906	2.7	602	2.6	810	2.5	1113	2.7	1267	2.7	1604	3.0	1827	3.2	1835	2.8	2225	3.0	2864	3.1	4915	2.2
25. House rent	8871	12.5	1393	6.1	2211	6.8	2742	6.7	2924	6.1	3260	6.1	3460	6.0	4530	7.0	5256	7.0	8093	8.7	54839	24.5
26. Water charges	602	0.8	89	0.4	136	0.4	237	0.6	173	0.4	272	0.5	545	0.9	457	0.7	540	0.7	805	0.9	2767	1.2
27. Fuel and power	1008	1.4	284	1.2	385	1.2	454	1.1	446	0.9	495	0.9	521	0.9	608	0.9	763	1.0	1309	1.4	4815	2.1
28. Wood fuel	2087	2.9	1015	4.4	1408	4.3	1672	4.1	1764	3.7	1951	3.7	2058	3.6	2256	3.5	2294	3.1	2669	2.9	3779	1.7
29. Furniture and household equipment	517	0.7	110	0.5	171	0.5	243	0.6	309	0.6	366	0.7	425	0.7	470	0.7	557	0.7	767	0.8	1755	0.8
30. Medical Care	4095	5.8	501	2.2	1033	3.2	1307	3.2	1452	3.0	1944	3.7	2275	4.0	3474	5.4	4046	5.4	6275	6.7	18640	8.3
31. Transport and communication	2562	3.6	79	0.3	247	0.8	420	1.0	402	0.8	753	1.4	1010	1.8	1038	1.6	1518	2.0	2544	2.7	17612	7.9
32. Recreation	216	0.3	5	0.0	10	0.0	34	0.1	37	0.1	86	0.2	84	0.1	82	0.1	150	0.2	189	0.2	1482	0.7
33. Education	1269	1.8	216	0.9	289	0.9	371	0.9	422	0.9	489	0.9	354	0.6	645	1.0	828	1.1	1445	1.5	7628	3.4
34. Personal care	1012	1.4	349	1.5	523	1.6	584	1.4	604	1.3	870	1.6	986	1.7	1001	1.6	995	1.3	1468	1.6	2736	1.2
35. Personal effects	613	0.9	32	0.1	65	0.2	129	0.3	114	0.2	193	0.4	444	0.8	291	0.5	777	1.0	1092	1.2	2989	1.3
36. Miscellaneous	2875	4.0	760	3.3	1223	3.8	1456	3.6	1686	3.5	1978	3.7	2368	4.1	2640	4.1	2969	4.0	4215	4.5	9455	4.2

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Table H6
Average Monthly per Capita Consumption by Item and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Item	All Deciles		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	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Phnom Penh																						

All items	198550	100.0	52095	100.0	79024	100.0	100075	100.0	117937	100.0	138424	100.0	163354	100.0	192340	100.0	232434	100.0	295233	100.0	612057	100.0
Food Items	78672	39.6	32593	62.6	46513	58.9	56825	56.8	61458	52.1	69209	50.0	78505	48.1	89601	46.6	90516	38.9	110486	37.4	150627	24.4
1. Rice	11976	6.0	10507	20.2	10960	13.9	10901	10.9	10853	9.2	10701	7.7	11559	7.1	11794	6.1	11718	5.0	13188	4.5	17554	2.8
2. Other cereals	4060	2.0	768	1.5	1407	1.8	2305	2.3	2846	2.4	3076	2.2	4362	2.7	5109	2.7	4425	1.9	6593	2.2	9677	1.6
3. Fish	9679	4.9	5140	9.9	7167	9.1	8236	8.2	8606	7.3	9374	6.8	9689	5.9	11053	5.7	11025	4.7	12696	4.3	13790	2.2
4. Meat	9265	4.7	3160	6.1	5603	7.1	7845	7.8	8142	6.9	8317	6.0	9561	5.9	11021	5.7	11594	5.0	12113	4.1	15238	2.4
5. Poultry	4010	2.0	852	1.6	1662	2.1	2660	2.7	3180	2.7	3329	2.4	3977	2.4	5299	2.8	5385	2.3	5741	1.9	7983	1.1
6. Eggs	1853	0.9	964	1.8	1117	1.4	1608	1.6	1324	1.1	1987	1.4	1896	1.2	2092	1.1	1804	0.8	2242	0.8	3483	0.6
7. Dairy products	1839	0.9	173	0.3	755	1.0	1084	1.1	1389	1.2	1445	1.0	2126	1.3	2401	1.2	2417	1.0	2979	1.0	3617	0.6
8. Oils and fats	1466	0.7	731	1.4	916	1.2	1158	1.2	1192	1.0	1265	0.9	1479	0.9	1680	0.9	1729	0.7	1986	0.7	2520	0.4
9. Fresh vegetables	4111	2.1	1835	3.5	2965	3.8	3829	3.8	3858	3.3	3876	2.8	4066	2.5	4201	2.2	4316	1.9	5529	1.9	6621	1.1
10. Tubers	632	0.3	81	0.2	336	0.4	406	0.4	464	0.4	760	0.5	752	0.5	832	0.4	749	0.3	839	0.3	1098	0.2
11. Pulses	699	0.4	164	0.3	351	0.4	520	0.5	504	0.4	722	0.5	721	0.4	1000	0.5	788	0.3	1055	0.4	1162	0.2
12. Prepared vegetables	709	0.4	319	0.6	454	0.6	625	0.6	539	0.5	748	0.5	685	0.4	767	0.4	849	0.4	912	0.3	1190	0.2
13. Fruits	4823	2.4	1031	2.0	2162	2.7	3308	3.3	2988	2.5	3692	2.7	4661	2.9	4862	2.5	5885	2.5	7860	2.7	11745	1.1
14. Other fruits and seeds	875	0.4	83	0.2	236	0.3	418	0.4	468	0.4	912	0.7	829	0.5	1493	0.8	1017	0.4	1351	0.5	1941	0.2
15. Sugar	1310	0.7	724	1.4	933	1.2	1113	1.1	1161	1.0	1293	0.9	1402	0.9	1500	0.8	1505	0.6	1560	0.5	1901	0.3
16. Spices	1911	1.0	976	1.9	1299	1.6	1431	1.4	1519	1.3	1708	1.2	1878	1.1	2165	1.1	2404	1.0	2446	0.8	3277	0.4
17. Tea	1432	0.7	288	0.6	461	0.6	764	0.8	941	0.8	1201	0.9	1407	0.9	1725	0.9	1880	0.8	2121	0.7	3518	0.3
18. Non-alcoholic beverages	1580	0.8	178	0.3	450	0.6	906	0.9	944	0.8	1081	0.8	1364	0.8	1639	0.9	1311	0.6	2492	0.8	5415	0.2
19. Alcoholic beverages	2616	1.3	372	0.7	679	0.9	1051	1.1	1257	1.1	2196	1.6	3126	1.9	3306	1.7	2570	1.1	3869	1.3	7713	1.0
20. Tobacco products	2677	1.3	1673	3.2	1944	2.5	1730	1.7	2289	1.9	2638	1.9	2674	1.6	2971	1.5	3458	1.5	3842	1.3	3560	0.8
21. Other food products	1419	0.7	317	0.6	736	0.9	938	0.9	1197	1.0	1179	0.9	1395	0.9	1898	1.0	1760	0.8	2124	0.7	2635	0.3
22. Food taken away from home	7293	3.7	1869	3.6	3107	3.9	2741	2.7	4554	3.9	5647	4.1	6840	4.2	7811	4.1	8869	3.8	13057	4.4	18411	3.0
23. Prepared meals bought outside and eaten at home	2435	1.2	386	0.7	812	1.0	1248	1.2	1242	1.1	2063	1.5	2056	1.3	2983	1.6	3060	1.3	3891	1.3	6580	1.0
Non Food Items	119878	60.4	19502	37.4	32511	41.1	43250	43.2	56479	47.9	69215	50.0	84850	51.9	102739	53.4	141918	61.1	184746	62.6	461430	75.6
24. Clothing and foot wear	4155	2.1	1069	2.1	1560	2.0	2105	2.1	2327	2.0	2996	2.2	3849	2.4	4659	2.4	5328	2.3	6693	2.3	10925	1.8
25. House rent	55197	27.8	6833	13.1	13102	16.6	16825	16.8	24876	21.1	29662	21.4	34265	21.0	42835	22.3	64035	27.5	88628	30.0	229859	37.4
26. Water charges	2676	1.3	1111	2.1	1754	2.2	2135	2.1	2092	1.8	2516	1.8	2445	1.5	3046	1.6	3134	1.3	3539	1.2	4974	0.8
27. Fuel and power	4445	2.2	1097	2.1	1727	2.2	2383	2.4	3009	2.6	3615	2.6	4060	2.5	4190	2.2	5579	2.4	7365	2.5	11394	1.9
28. Wood fuel	3488	1.8	1939	3.7	2346	3.0	2784	2.8	2959	2.5	3418	2.5	3361	2.1	3665	1.9	4323	1.9	4523	1.5	5553	0.9
29. Furniture and household equipment	1260	0.6	323	0.6	505	0.6	588	0.6	741	0.6	843	0.6	1269	0.8	1475	0.8	1782	0.8	2096	0.7	2970	0.5
30. Medical Care	8467	4.3	1482	2.8	1271	1.6	2338	2.3	2912	2.5	5561	4.0	5694	3.5	9759	5.1	8881	3.8	17022	5.8	29665	4.9
31. Transport and communication	18049	9.1	921	1.8	1781	2.3	2813	2.8	4231	3.6	6159	4.4	9190	5.6	10730	5.6	15908	6.8	18359	6.2	109719	17.8
32. Recreation	1561	0.8	205	0.4	349	0.4	603	0.6	622	0.5	771	0.6	1068	0.7	1280	0.7	2771	1.2	3382	1.1	4544	0.7
33. Education	9250	4.7	2240	4.3	4585	5.8	5559	5.6	6762	5.7	6491	4.7	9735	6.0	8757	4.6	11588	5.0	15799	5.4	20947	3.4
34. Personal care	2362	1.2	886	1.7	1033	1.3	1444	1.4	1585	1.3	2120	1.5	2352	1.4	3229	1.7	2983	1.3	3392	1.1	4579	0.8
35. Personal effects	1823	0.9	129	0.2	498	0.6	842	0.8	1162	1.0	943	0.7	1766	1.1	1419	0.7	3769	1.6	2588	0.9	5084	0.4
36. Miscellaneous	7143	3.6	1267	2.4	2000	2.5	2831	2.8	3201	2.7	4119	3.0	5795	3.5	7694	4.0	11838	5.1	11360	3.8	21218	3.5

Continued...

Table H6
Average Monthly per Capita Consumption by Item and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Item	All Deciles		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	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Other Urban																						
All items	87999	100.0	24236	100.0	35599	100.0	46283	100.0	56614	100.0	68731	100.0	78071	100.0	87135	100.0	98794	100.0	123067	100.0	260374	100.0
Food Items	51393	58.4	18331	75.6	25473	71.6	32160	69.5	39686	70.1	48570	70.7	58346	74.7	62343	71.5	63656	64.4	68745	55.9	96281	37.0
1. Rice	11450	13.0	9901	40.9	10773	30.3	10762	23.3	11217	19.8	12079	17.6	11470	14.7	11877	13.6	11414	11.6	12331	10.0	12656	4.9

2. Other cereals	2413	2.7	186	0.8	339	1.0	684	1.5	1055	1.9	1666	2.4	2499	3.2	2764	3.2	3134	3.2	4426	3.6	7347	2.2
3. Fish	7673	8.7	2353	9.7	3574	10.0	5236	11.3	6465	11.4	7976	11.6	7939	10.2	9133	10.5	9711	9.8	10431	8.5	13854	5.0
4. Meat	4488	5.1	830	3.4	1832	5.1	2888	6.2	3309	5.8	3892	5.7	5040	6.5	5325	6.1	5572	5.6	6975	5.7	9171	3.1
5. Poultry	2236	2.5	236	1.0	600	1.7	1315	2.8	1206	2.1	1953	2.8	3446	4.4	2998	3.4	2614	2.6	3398	2.8	4582	1.0
6. Eggs	977	1.1	259	1.1	531	1.5	556	1.2	919	1.6	913	1.3	1459	1.9	1436	1.6	1190	1.2	1201	1.0	1303	0.8
7. Dairy products	828	0.9	7	0.0	69	0.2	143	0.3	470	0.8	692	1.0	1098	1.4	1268	1.5	1135	1.1	1270	1.0	2115	0.0
8. Oils and fats	942	1.1	354	1.5	581	1.6	715	1.5	807	1.4	887	1.3	1102	1.4	1095	1.3	1126	1.1	1207	1.0	1536	0.0
9. Fresh vegetables	3373	3.8	1145	4.7	1670	4.7	1977	4.3	2864	5.1	3568	5.2	3780	4.8	4378	5.0	4833	4.9	4655	3.8	4848	0.0
10. Tubers	818	0.9	120	0.5	262	0.7	345	0.7	777	1.4	752	1.1	1264	1.6	1422	1.6	1493	1.5	909	0.7	829	0.0
11. Pulses	538	0.6	56	0.2	149	0.4	357	0.8	410	0.7	499	0.7	873	1.1	778	0.9	777	0.8	708	0.6	771	0.0
12. Prepared vegetables	482	0.5	56	0.2	131	0.4	249	0.5	407	0.7	460	0.7	720	0.9	830	1.0	717	0.7	551	0.4	692	0.0
13. Fruits	2819	3.2	326	1.3	740	2.1	1125	2.4	1815	3.2	2204	3.2	2854	3.7	3562	4.1	3978	4.0	3852	3.1	7699	3.0
14. Other fruits and seeds	762	0.9	61	0.3	143	0.4	365	0.8	475	0.8	640	0.9	1420	1.8	1310	1.5	1272	1.3	891	0.7	1038	0.0
15. Sugar	1152	1.3	572	2.4	805	2.3	861	1.9	1062	1.9	1162	1.7	1397	1.8	1458	1.7	1448	1.5	1355	1.1	1393	0.0
16. Spices	1389	1.6	649	2.7	930	2.6	969	2.1	1252	2.2	1485	2.2	1615	2.1	1707	2.0	1786	1.8	1616	1.3	1874	0.0
17. Tea	706	0.8	57	0.2	90	0.3	209	0.5	222	0.4	521	0.8	855	1.1	953	1.1	1269	1.3	1127	0.9	1757	0.0
18. Non-alcoholic beverages	619	0.7	5	0.0	23	0.1	65	0.1	336	0.6	353	0.5	784	1.0	1023	1.2	818	0.8	1006	0.8	1770	0.0
19. Alcoholic beverages	1179	1.3	140	0.6	347	1.0	668	1.4	559	1.0	826	1.2	1368	1.8	1435	1.6	1680	1.7	1542	1.3	3209	1.0
20. Tobacco products	2136	2.4	710	2.9	1155	3.2	1436	3.1	1831	3.2	2689	3.9	1874	2.4	2295	2.6	2741	2.8	3011	2.4	3605	1.0
21. Other food products	694	0.8	14	0.1	58	0.2	149	0.3	303	0.5	500	0.7	1055	1.4	947	1.1	980	1.0	1215	1.0	1712	0.0
22. Food taken away from home	2497	2.8	252	1.0	550	1.5	882	1.9	1503	2.7	1893	2.8	3201	4.1	3253	3.7	2742	2.8	3573	2.9	7091	2.0
23. Prepared meals bought outside and eaten at home	1224	1.4	43	0.2	120	0.3	202	0.4	420	0.7	961	1.4	1232	1.6	1097	1.3	1225	1.2	1496	1.2	5428	2.0
Non Food Items	36605	41.6	5905	24.4	10126	28.4	14123	30.5	16928	29.9	20162	29.3	19725	25.3	24792	28.5	35138	35.6	54321	44.1	164094	63.0
24. Clothing and foot wear	2220	2.5	546	2.3	802	2.3	1143	2.5	1739	3.1	1615	2.4	1701	2.2	2738	3.1	2863	2.9	3313	2.7	5711	2.0
25. House rent	14435	16.4	2132	8.8	3401	9.6	4370	9.4	4694	8.3	5891	8.6	4773	6.1	6622	7.6	9560	9.7	17722	14.4	84793	32.0
26. Water charges	702	0.8	168	0.7	275	0.8	409	0.9	334	0.6	477	0.7	518	0.7	663	0.8	1034	1.0	1242	1.0	1899	0.0
27. Fuel and power	1550	1.8	307	1.3	649	1.8	738	1.6	719	1.3	937	1.4	821	1.1	1016	1.2	1936	2.0	2741	2.2	5611	2.0
28. Wood fuel	2032	2.3	776	3.2	1163	3.3	1501	3.2	1714	3.0	1979	2.9	2010	2.6	2498	2.9	2343	2.4	2677	2.2	3637	1.0
29. Furniture and household equipment	751	0.9	118	0.5	159	0.4	293	0.6	449	0.8	359	0.5	522	0.7	564	0.6	765	0.8	869	0.7	3395	1.0
30. Medical Care	4772	5.4	530	2.2	1096	3.1	1630	3.5	1714	3.0	2322	3.4	3380	4.3	2979	3.4	5658	5.7	10657	8.7	17692	6.0
31. Transport and communication	3055	3.5	61	0.2	365	1.0	748	1.6	1124	2.0	1343	2.0	1501	1.9	2043	2.3	3032	3.1	4573	3.7	15689	6.0
32. Recreation	205	0.2	3	0.0	30	0.1	49	0.1	95	0.2	19	0.0	65	0.1	62	0.1	146	0.1	201	0.2	1368	0.0
33. Education	1358	1.5	328	1.4	478	1.3	513	1.1	753	1.3	1196	1.7	779	1.0	809	0.9	1173	1.2	2686	2.2	4850	1.0
34. Personal care	1388	1.6	306	1.3	432	1.2	643	1.4	943	1.7	1007	1.5	974	1.2	1297	1.5	2019	2.0	1890	1.5	4354	1.0
35. Personal effects	761	0.9	1	0.0	85	0.2	83	0.2	502	0.9	486	0.7	420	0.5	465	0.5	1087	1.1	814	0.7	3649	1.0
36. Miscellaneous	3376	3.8	629	2.6	1191	3.3	2005	4.3	2148	3.8	2532	3.7	2262	2.9	3034	3.5	3521	3.6	4937	4.0	11445	4.0

Continued...

Table H6
Average Monthly per Capita Consumption by Item and Stratum, Cambodia 1999

Item	All Deciles		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	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Rural																						
All items	55956	100.0	22226	100.0	31149	100.0	38504	100.0	45388	100.0	50433	100.0	54747	100.0	58857	100.0	65455	100.0	75741	100.0	117190	100.0
Food Items	38853	69.4	17096	76.9	22982	73.8	28291	73.5	34724	76.5	37550	74.5	39690	72.5	42092	71.5	46115	70.5	52092	68.8	67940	58.0
1. Rice	11449	20.5	8986	40.4	10385	33.3	10758	27.9	11490	25.3	11457	22.7	12065	22.0	11743	20.0	12469	19.0	12116	16.0	13022	11.1
2. Other cereals	1176	2.1	148	0.7	305	1.0	545	1.4	976	2.2	1054	2.1	1298	2.4	1282	2.2	1555	2.4	1676	2.2	2919	2.5
3. Fish	5948	10.6	2469	11.1	3605	11.6	4714	12.2	5309	11.7	5646	11.2	5349	9.8	6588	11.2	7231	11.0	8173	10.8	10402	8.9
4. Meat	2950	5.3	772	3.5	1595	5.1	1754	4.6	2144	4.7	2673	5.3	2777	5.1	3264	5.5	3726	5.7	4187	5.5	6614	5.6
5. Poultry	1561	2.8	215	1.0	276	0.9	857	2.2	1641	3.6	1604	3.2	1705	3.1	1814	3.1	1675	2.6	2872	3.8	2943	2.5
6. Eggs	831	1.5	234	1.1	387	1.2	478	1.2	753	1.7	798	1.6	927	1.7	943	1.6	1076	1.6	1168	1.5	1551	1.3

7. Dairy products	382	0.7	24	0.1	52	0.2	123	0.3	262	0.6	310	0.6	332	0.6	443	0.8	539	0.8	688	0.9	1045	0.9
8. Oils and fats	867	1.5	439	2.0	608	2.0	721	1.9	765	1.7	755	1.5	844	1.5	942	1.6	972	1.5	1174	1.6	1452	1.6
9. Fresh vegetables	2767	4.9	1223	5.5	1752	5.6	2093	5.4	2404	5.3	2940	5.8	2656	4.9	2920	5.0	3470	5.3	3746	4.9	4473	3.9
10. Tubers	666	1.2	132	0.6	160	0.5	316	0.8	693	1.5	711	1.4	844	1.5	931	1.6	914	1.4	1048	1.4	913	0.9
11. Pulses	496	0.9	29	0.1	69	0.2	221	0.6	413	0.9	461	0.9	636	1.2	648	1.1	610	0.9	910	1.2	968	0.9
12. Prepared vegetables	417	0.7	34	0.2	103	0.3	183	0.5	307	0.7	356	0.7	582	1.1	607	1.0	590	0.9	716	0.9	694	0.7
13. Fruits	1479	2.6	202	0.9	563	1.8	868	2.3	1319	2.9	1542	3.1	1710	3.1	1637	2.8	1848	2.8	1950	2.6	3155	2.6
14. Other fruits and seeds	541	1.0	34	0.2	83	0.3	272	0.7	599	1.3	623	1.2	654	1.2	792	1.3	680	1.0	887	1.2	782	0.9
15. Sugar	1040	1.9	639	2.9	709	2.3	856	2.2	898	2.0	990	2.0	1114	2.0	1067	1.8	1175	1.8	1289	1.7	1660	1.7
16. Spices	1283	2.3	673	3.0	777	2.5	932	2.4	1105	2.4	1204	2.4	1456	2.7	1332	2.3	1454	2.2	1646	2.2	2254	1.9
17. Tea	340	0.6	13	0.1	54	0.2	192	0.5	255	0.6	264	0.5	387	0.7	398	0.7	424	0.6	569	0.8	844	0.7
18. Non-alcoholic beverages	267	0.5	3	0.0	13	0.0	99	0.3	188	0.4	205	0.4	363	0.7	273	0.5	417	0.6	390	0.5	715	0.5
19. Alcoholic beverages	727	1.3	122	0.6	217	0.7	375	1.0	547	1.2	786	1.6	759	1.4	648	1.1	833	1.3	1089	1.4	1897	1.4
20. Tobacco products	1444	2.6	531	2.4	864	2.8	1052	2.7	1085	2.4	1298	2.6	1258	2.3	1405	2.4	1609	2.5	1976	2.6	3369	2.6
21. Other food products	396	0.7	26	0.1	29	0.1	125	0.3	226	0.5	381	0.8	467	0.9	464	0.8	613	0.9	757	1.0	867	0.9
22. Food taken away from home	1463	2.6	118	0.5	357	1.1	630	1.6	1101	2.4	1169	2.3	1146	2.1	1611	2.7	1719	2.6	2386	3.2	4398	3.2
23. Prepared meals bought outside and eaten at home	364	0.7	31	0.1	17	0.1	127	0.3	241	0.5	325	0.6	359	0.7	341	0.6	514	0.8	679	0.9	1003	0.9
Non Food Items	17102	30.6	5130	23.1	8167	26.2	10214	26.5	10664	23.5	12883	25.5	15057	27.5	16764	28.5	19340	29.5	23649	31.2	49250	42.2
24. Clothing and foot wear	1638	2.9	581	2.6	801	2.6	1001	2.6	1266	2.8	1397	2.8	1813	3.3	1753	3.0	1923	2.9	2432	3.2	3411	2.9
25. House rent	3450	6.2	1300	5.9	2008	6.4	2575	6.7	2510	5.5	3182	6.3	3020	5.5	3612	6.1	4430	6.8	5110	6.7	6757	5.9
26. Water charges	378	0.7	75	0.3	123	0.4	207	0.5	145	0.3	183	0.4	451	0.8	485	0.8	397	0.6	487	0.6	1234	1.1
27. Fuel and power	590	1.1	277	1.2	351	1.1	424	1.1	414	0.9	418	0.8	549	1.0	482	0.8	564	0.9	711	0.9	1710	1.1
28. Wood fuel	1951	3.5	964	4.3	1470	4.7	1597	4.1	1818	4.0	1831	3.6	2005	3.7	2157	3.7	2244	3.4	2384	3.1	3040	2.9
29. Furniture and household equipment	412	0.7	100	0.5	172	0.6	229	0.6	261	0.6	359	0.7	410	0.7	403	0.7	500	0.8	593	0.8	1097	0.9
30. Medical Care	3564	6.4	472	2.1	989	3.2	1207	3.1	1395	3.1	1721	3.4	2142	3.9	2500	4.2	3577	5.5	4476	5.9	17205	14.4
31. Transport and communication	922	1.6	56	0.3	216	0.7	402	1.0	363	0.8	551	1.1	803	1.5	1018	1.7	1147	1.8	1549	2.0	3121	2.0
32. Recreation	80	0.1	6	0.0	9	0.0	23	0.1	23	0.1	46	0.1	115	0.2	75	0.1	86	0.1	151	0.2	271	0.1
33. Education	444	0.8	182	0.8	276	0.9	336	0.9	383	0.8	377	0.7	406	0.7	351	0.6	533	0.8	664	0.9	929	0.9
34. Personal care	827	1.5	338	1.5	533	1.7	597	1.5	525	1.2	697	1.4	995	1.8	987	1.7	1007	1.5	991	1.3	1598	1.3
35. Personal effects	471	0.8	37	0.2	54	0.2	142	0.4	96	0.2	166	0.3	257	0.5	405	0.7	320	0.5	875	1.2	2360	2.0
36. Miscellaneous	2377	4.2	741	3.3	1164	3.7	1474	3.8	1464	3.2	1954	3.9	2092	3.8	2537	4.3	2613	4.0	3227	4.3	6517	5.0

ANNEX II

APPENDIX II – SURVEY PERSONNEL

SURVEY PERSONNEL NIS STAFF

I. NIS Core Group Staff (9 Persons)

Mr. San Sy Than	Director of NIS
Mr. Seng Soeurn	Deputy Director of NIS
Mr. Khieu Sary	Director of Department
Ms. Hang Lina	Director of Department
Mrs. Em Samoeun	Director of Department
Mr. Heang Kanol	Deputy Director of Department
Ms. Tong Chay Rine	Deputy Director of Department
Mr. Kang Siphana	Bureau Chief
Mr. Saint Lundy	Vice Bureau Chief

II. Field Staff

1. NIS Staff (26 Persons)

Mr. Mak Huch	Mr. Chey Nath
Mr. Hor Sarin	Mr. Lim Ty
Mr. Chan Sarim	Mr. Uch Soeurn
Mr. Ork Phally	Mr. Hor Darith
Mr. Chea Sovann	Mr. Preab Yorn
Mr. Pich Poth	Mr. Cheam Kim Eam
Mr. Ke Chantra	Mr. Khem Khy
Mr. Vong Sina	Mr. Lay Sophat
Mr. Vann Men	Mr. Yim Sao Nith
Mr. Yi Touch	Mr. So Tonner
Mr. Leap Polo	Mr. Chea Veasna
Ms. Kong Srey Ny	Ms. Nuth Srey Touch
Ms. Chun Phally	Ms. Pol Sophea

2. Ministry of Planning Staff (21 Persons)

Mr. Bun Tek	Mr. Yan Kong
Mr. Nim Sitha	Mr. Neth Saroeurn
Mr. Ching Ratha	Mr. Lim Vutha
Ms. Chuon Sokunthea	Ms. Tuy Sun Nary
Ms. Sim Navy	Mr. Duch Cham Reoun
Mr. Ouk Sinann	Mr. Hun Visal
Mr. Lay Sarith	Mr. Dom Chan Veasna
Mr. Ying Yim	Mr. Chuon Nearin
Ms. Chhun Chhavy	Ms. Mao Sophon
Mr. Long Sareth	Mr. Yem Sopharum
Mr. Kruoch Say	

3. Provincial Staff (45 Persons)

Ms. Mom San Dap	Ms. Kin Sy Leng
Mr. Yim Rath	Mr. Ros Sam Ang

Mr. Sek Samon
 Mr. Near Kry
 Mr. Chiem Rann
 Mr. Mao Chorn
 Mr. Eng Nareth
 Mr. Mam Sothy
 Mr. Phauk Chan Setha
 Mr. Chorn Saphon
 Mr. Aet Vanna
 Mr. Kuy Nareth
 Mr. Pich Sovann
 Mr. Kang Vikun
 Mr. Chhim Sam Ath
 Mr. Kong Savath
 Mr. In Kim Sea
 Mr. Seng Bunroeurn
 Mr. Vann San
 Mr. Hun Vannara
 Mr. Tes Phuoth
 Mr. Chhoeun Soktao

Mr. Phuong Nakry
 Mr. Chuon Chamreoun
 Mr. Yim Kosal
 Mr. Prak Tith
 Mr. Phal Bonn
 Mr. Khem Sophon
 Mr. Chan Saroeum
 Mr. Ka Den
 Mr. Buth Horn
 Mr. In Saron
 Mr. Pov Setha
 Mr. Touch Peng
 Mr. Neang Sarom
 Mr. Kim Phalla
 Mr. Vinh Setha
 Mr. Sok Teang
 Mr. Thong Sam Ath
 Mr. Srey Dol
 Mr. Samreth Rottana
 Mr. Men Rith

4. Manual Processors (16 Persons)

a. Manual Processing Supervisors (4 Persons)

Mr. Khieu Sary
 Ms. Tong Chhay Rine

Mrs. Hang Lina
 Mr. Heang Kanol

b. Manual Processors (12 Persons)

Mr. Kang Siphannara
 Mr. They Kheam
 Mr. Teang Rann
 Mr. Keo Chettra
 Mrs. Em Samoeun
 Mr. Khin Bunna

Mr. Lay Chhan
 Mr. Vy Heang
 Mr. Kong Chenda
 Mr. Try Sothearith
 Mr. Louk Sam Phis
 Mrs. Prak Bolary

5. Data Processors (19 Persons)

a. Data Processing Supervisors (4 Persons)

Mr. Saint Lundy
 Mr. Ker Bopha

Mr. Tim Phy Iary
 Mr. Mich Kanthul

b. Data Processors (15 Persons)

Mr. Sim Ly
 Mr. Lean Eang
 Mr. Yib Thavrin
 Ms. Khieu Madary
 Ms. Sok Chanthet

Mr. Chhuon Sothy
 Mr. Yim Sothea
 Mr. Lim Penh
 Mrs. Von Kamarath
 Mrs. Chuon Sereyrath

Mrs. Ty Chankanha
Mr. Sek Sarin
Mr. Hing Choeun

Mrs. Mey Sokhantey
Mr. Mak Seng

SURVEY PERSONNEL PROJECT STAFF

Mr. Raja B. M. Korale	Senior Statistics Adviser
Prof. Nikhilesh Bhattacharya	Social Statistics Consultant
Prof. Anil Deolalikar	Questionnaire Consultant
Prof. Jogabrata Roy	Sampling Statistician
Mr. Uttam N. Malla	Social Statistics Specialist
Mr. E. A. G. S. Perera	Computer Programming Specialist
Mr. Tan Sam Bon	Computer Programming Analyst
Mr. Nhem Sam Ol	Administrative Assistant
Mr. Em Pon Nara	Project Driver