

Kingdom of Cambodia
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SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF CAMBODIA 1996

Summary Report

Volume 1

Ministry of Planning
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

Sponsored by the
Asian Development Bank
through the Statistical System Development Project
(TA 2261/CAM)

in collaboration with
UNICEF UNDP/CARERE ILO

Introduction

This report summarizes the results of the Socio-Economic Survey of Cambodia (SESC) 1996 which was conducted in two rounds. The first round was conducted in May-July and the second round, in October-December, 1996. This survey was sponsored by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) through the Statistical System Development Project (TA 2261/CAM), UNDP/CARERE, UNICEF and ILO.

For this survey, the population was mainly grouped into 10 strata or geographical domains, namely: Phnom Penh, Other Urban areas consisting of provincial towns or centers, the provinces (rural areas only) of Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Thom, Pursat, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng, and Ratanakiri, and Other Rural areas. The survey adopted a two-stage stratified sampling design with probability proportional to size (PPS) which means that sample selection was done in two stages. The first stage involved the selection of sample villages and the second stage involved the selection of sample households from the sample villages. The sample villages totaled 750 and sample households numbered 9,000. Because of security problem in some parts of the country, several villages were excluded from the sampling frame. The excluded areas, which made up about 13% of total villages, were the entire provinces of Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear and several villages in the covered provinces. There is no way to estimate parameters from the sample data for the whole of Cambodia based on accepted statistical methodology. However, because there is a demand for national level estimates, extrapolation was done for areas excluded in the sample frame to come up with national and domain level estimates. Nevertheless, population structure is similar between unextrapolated estimates (that is, estimates based on the sampling frame) and extrapolated estimates.

The results presented in this report are extrapolated estimates and for Cambodia only, with urban and rural dimension. A more detailed analysis and statistical tables containing data for each of the 10 geographical domains will be presented in another volume. Data are also available in diskettes and can be obtained from the NIS, Ministry of Planning.

It has to be noted that the data were obtained through a sample survey and are therefore subject to both sampling and non-

sampling errors. Sampling errors are those that are related to the sample size and the kind of samples selected. Non-sampling errors include those such as errors committed by the interviewers in recording responses, errors made by respondents and coding errors. Moreover, the 1996 population and other estimates from the SESC may not be directly comparable with estimates based from other surveys because of differences in the sampling frame, survey design and concepts used. The concepts used in this survey are found in the appendix.

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1. Population Characteristics

SESC estimates household population at 10.3 million in 1996

The 1996 SESC estimated the Cambodian household population at 10.3 million, an increase of about 5% from 1993/94 SESC estimate for 1994 (as of April) or an average annual growth rate of 2.4%. Rural population comprised about 83% of total population, Phnom Penh and suburbs, 8% and other towns and centers, 9%.

The population estimate based on SESC 1996 may not be directly comparable with other population estimates for the year because of differences in the frame used, sampling design or the concepts used.

Table 1 Population (In thousands)

Area	1993/94	1996	Increase (%)
Cambodia	9,870	10,340	4.8
Phnom Penh	717	797	11.1
Other Urban	807	933	15.6
Rural	8,345	8,610	3.2

As shown above, population grew more rapidly in urban than rural areas. Internal migration may have attributed to the rural-urban growth pattern. (See Section 1.6 for discussion on Migration).

1.1 Sex and Age Distribution

More females than males

Females made up 52% of the total population. Sex ratio, which is the number of males for every 100 females, was 92. Sex ratio was generally higher in rural than urban areas. The survey shows that in Phnom Penh, there were 89 males for every 100 females; in other urban - 91 males to 100 females; and in rural areas -- 92 males to 100 females. This is a reversal of pattern in 1993/94 wherein sex ratio was higher in urban than in rural areas. Migration could have been one of the factors behind this trend.

Table 2 Distribution of the Population by Sex

Area	Both Sexes (Thousands)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Sex Ratio
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SESC 1996

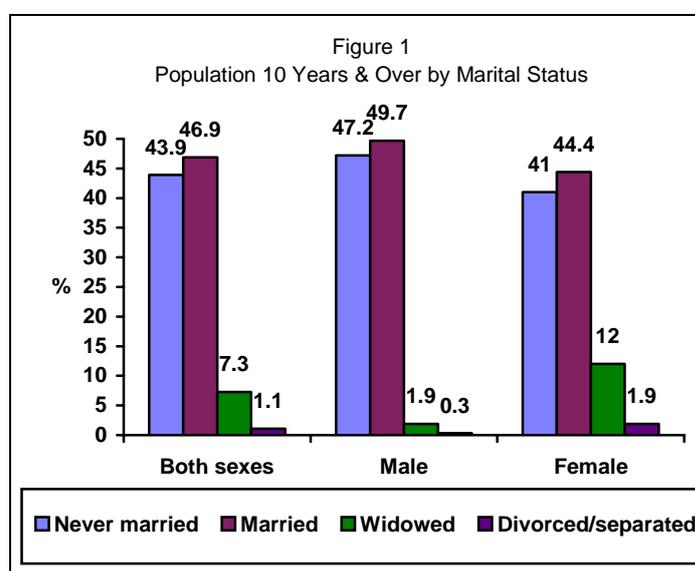
Cambodia	10,340	47.9	52.1	92.0
Phnom Penh	797	47.1	52.9	89.0
Other Urban	933	47.5	52.5	90.6
Rural	8,610	48.0	52.0	92.4

More than half of the population were 15 years old and over and 2 out of 5 persons were less than 15 years

The age distribution of the population shows that 54% were between 15-64 years old, 43% were less than 15 years and 3% were 65 years or over. This indicates roughly that there were about 86 young or old population for every 100 persons in the economically productive age group 15-64, who were dependent for economic support. This dependency ratio, however, was lower than the 1993/94 ratio of 92 to 100, mainly because of the increase in the 15-64 age cohort.

1.2 Marital Status

Proportion of widowed or divorced/separated to total population 10 years or over was greater among females



Married population comprised 47% of total population 10 years and over, never married, 44% and widowed persons, 7%.

The proportion of married and never-married persons were greater for males, whereas the proportion of widowed persons was higher among

the female population at 12%, compared to only 2% for males. Similarly, separated or divorced females made up 2% of total female population whereas the percentage is relatively insignificant among the males at 0.3%.

1.3 Household Structure

Number of households increased but average size decreased

The number of households was estimated to be 1.96 million, up by 11% from the number recorded in 1993/94 SESC. However, the average (arithmetic mean) household size had become smaller, declining from 5.6 to 5.3 in 1996.

Male-headed households made up 78% of total households. On the other hand, female-headed households, which comprised 22%, increased by about 1 percentage point from 21% in 1994.

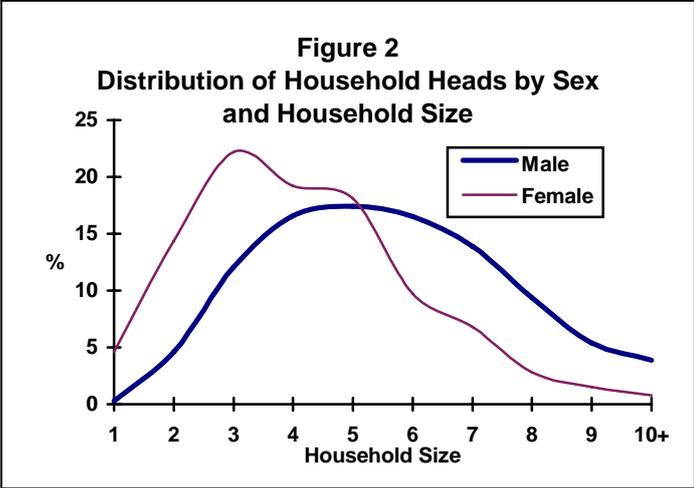
Table 3 Percentage of female-headed households

Area	1994	1996
Cambodia	21.2	22.3
Phnom Penh	25.8	28.1
Other Urban	23.4	24.1
Rural	20.4	21.5

Females mostly headed smaller households and there were more females than males who lived alone

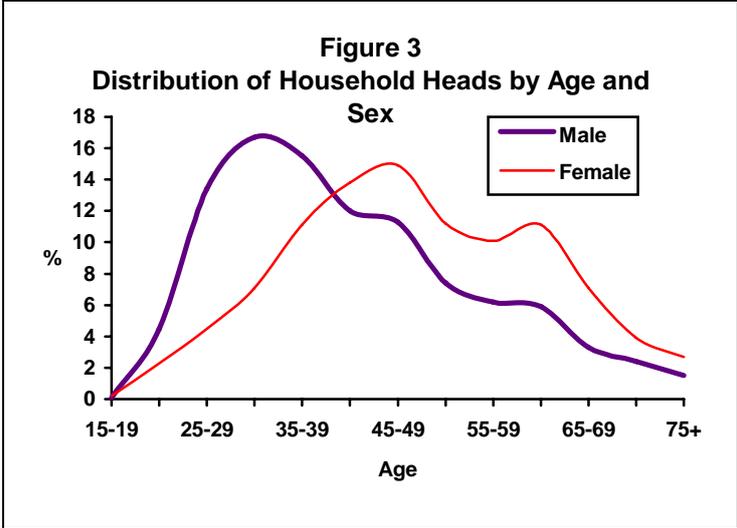
About one out of five (22%) female heads had households consisting of 3 members, whereas most male heads (17%) had households consisting of 5 members (Figure 2).

Moreover, there were 24.6 thousand single-person households, and of this number, 82 percent were females.



Female heads were mostly older than male heads

Most of female-headed households (15%) were headed by females 45-49 years, whereas 17% of male-headed households were headed by males 30-34 years. Female heads were mostly older than male heads as shown in Figure 3.

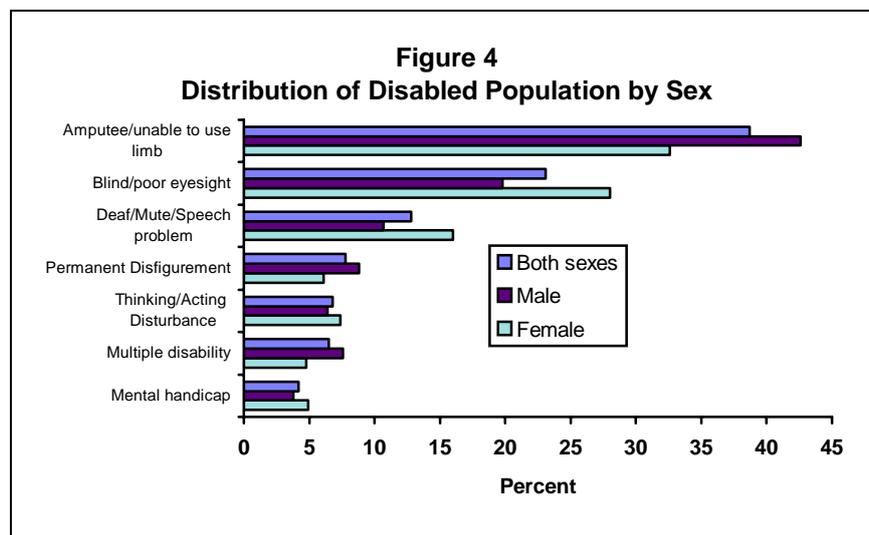


1.4 Disability

3 out of 100 persons were disabled, and specifically, one out of 100 was either an amputee or unable to use one or more limbs

Nearly 311 thousand or 3% of the household population were disabled, 60% of whom were males.

Of the total disabled, about 120 thousand (39% of total disabled) were either amputees or unable to use one or more limbs and 72 thousand were blind. See *Figure 4*.



1.5 Literacy & Education

Adult Literacy

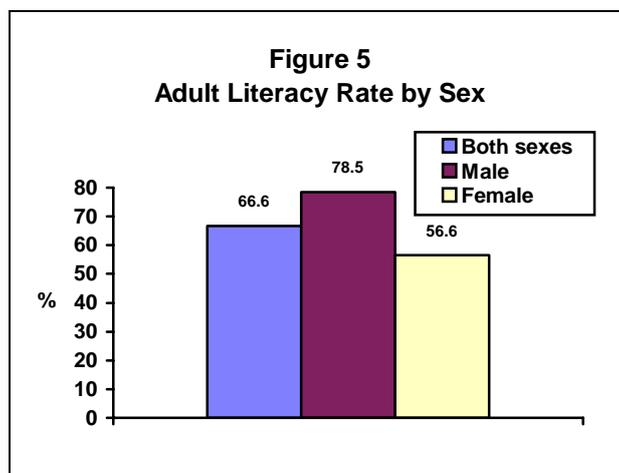
67% of adult population were able to read and write

Adult literacy rate, or the percentage of population 15 years and over who are able to read and write a simple message in any language, was estimated to be 66.6%, up from 65.3% recorded in 1993/94 SESC.

Literacy rate higher among males

Literacy rate was higher among the male population. Of the total male population 15 years and above, 78.5% were literate, whereas among females, 56.6% were literate (Figure 5).

Literacy rate was also higher in urban than in rural areas, 77.4% and 64.2%, respectively.



Educational attainment

70% of population 15 years & over completed at least first grade level

In other words, 30% of adult population (15 years and above) had not attended school or had no grade completed. The percentage of no grade attended/completed was higher among females which is 38%, compared to only 20% for males. Similarly, the percentage of no grade completed was higher in rural (32%) than in urban sector (21%).

The average (mean) years of schooling of population 25 years old & over was estimated to be 3.2 years for Cambodia as a whole, 4.7 for the urban sector and 2.8 years for the rural sector. Mean years of schooling was higher for males at 4.2 years compared to 2.3 years for females.

Table 4 Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years & Over by Highest Educational Attainment by Sex

Educational Attainment	CAMBODIA			PHNOM PENH			OTHER URBAN			RURAL		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
No schooling/ no class completed	29.8	19.5	38.4	15.0	7.3	21.4	26.5	15.6	35.3	31.7	21.2	40.5
Primary	41.9	42.7	41.3	28.1	22.3	33.0	35.9	34.4	37.2	44.0	45.7	42.6
Secondary	26.2	34.6	19.2	47.3	55.2	40.8	34.2	45.0	25.4	23.1	31.3	16.3
Sec. Certificate/ Undergraduate	1.1	1.9	0.6	7.1	11.2	3.6	1.4	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.2
Graduate or higher	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.8	3.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	-	0.1	0.1	-
Not reported	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.7	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.5

Note: Primary = Class 1-5; Secondary = Class 6-11

Current School Attendance

60 out of 100 children 5-12 years old were currently attending school

About 1.5 million children or 60% of children 5-12 years old were currently attending school. Male children who were currently attending school comprised 61% of the total male children in this age group, whereas for female children in the same age group, 59% were attending school.

1.6 Migration

Migrants were mostly females...

Of the total population, 2.18 million or 21% had moved or changed residence. Of this number, 1.14 million were females and 1.04 million were males. Of the total migrants, 72% had last changed residence more than 5 years ago, whereas 28% or 610 thousand had last moved during the past 5 years.

... and females moved farther

Data also show that a higher percentage of females moved farther than males. During the last 5 years, 53% of female migrants moved outside the province whereas only 50% of male migrants moved outside the province.

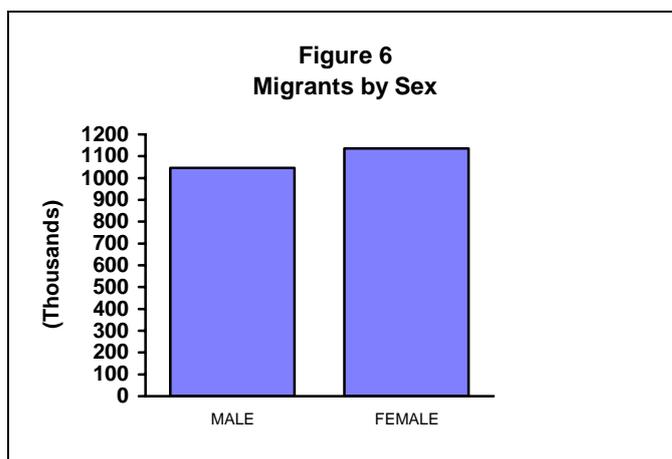
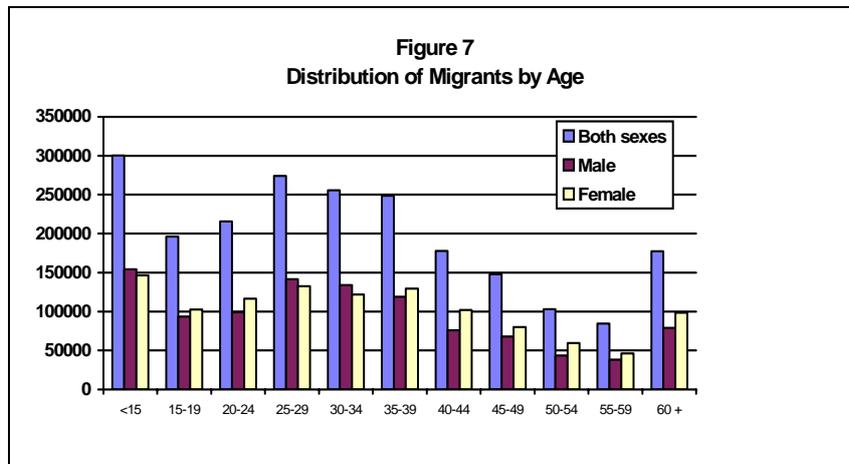


Table 5 Migrants During the Past 5 Years by Distance of Move

Sex	Total migrants		Within Province	Outside Province
	Number	%	%	%
Both sexes	610,386	100.0	48.8	51.2
Male	306,530	100.0	50.3	49.7
Female	303,856	100.0	47.3	52.7

Of the total migrants, 55% were between 15 and 39 years old. Specifically, 12.6% were 25-29 years old. There were more female than male migrants in age group 15-24 but the males exceeded the females in 25 to 34 age group. For age groups 35 and over, female migrants outnumbered the males.



Most people moved to be re-united with families or because entire family moved

Family reunion/family moved was the most common reason for change of residence with 47% of migrants having this reason. **Repatriation or return after displacement** followed with 19%.

A closer look into urban and rural migration pattern reveals that next to **family reunion**, migrants to Phnom Penh and other urban areas moved for **better work prospect**, whereas in rural areas, **repatriation or return after displacement** or **on account of marriage** was second to **family reunion**.

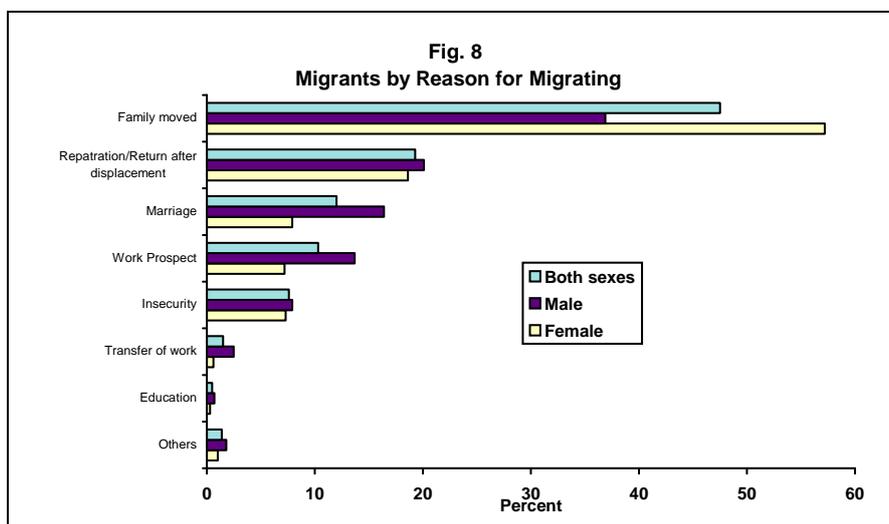


Table 6 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Reason for Migration

Reason for migration	Both sexes	Male	Female
Family reunion/family moved	47.5	36.9	57.2
Repatriation/return after displacement	19.3	20.1	18.6
On account of marriage	12.0	16.4	7.9
Better work prospect	10.3	13.7	7.2
Insecurity due to strife/calamity	7.6	7.9	7.3
Transfer of work	1.5	2.5	0.6
On account of education	0.5	0.7	0.3
Others	1.4	1.8	1.0

8% of migrants came from other countries

About 170 thousand migrants or 8% of total migrants recorded in the survey came from other countries. Specifically, about 115 thousand (5%) came from Thailand and of this number, about 60% settled in Battambang and 17% settled in Banteay Meanchey. About 3% came from Vietnam.

Urban-rural migration

Rural to rural migration accounted for biggest percentage

Rural migrants made up 79% of total migrants. Rural-rural migration accounted for the biggest percentage, comprising 63% of the total number of migrants. Rural-urban movement followed, accounting for 17% of the total. Urban to urban made up 12% whereas urban-rural made up 8%.

Gender differential in migration pattern is also shown in the chart and table below. Whereas the males tended to migrate into rural areas, the females tended to move into urban areas.

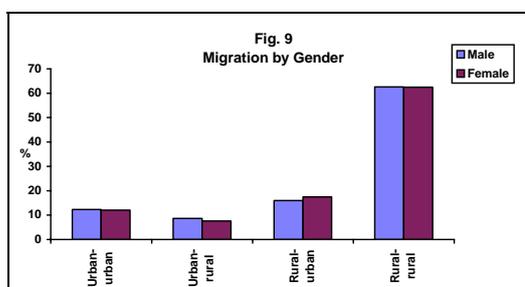


Table 7 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Origin and Current Residence

Origin	Current Residence		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Both sexes			
Total	100.0	29.0	71.0
Urban	20.2	12.2	8.1
Rural	79.4	16.8	62.6
Place Unknown	0.4	0.1	0.3
Male			
Total	100.0	28.4	71.6
Urban	20.9	12.3	8.6
Rural	78.6	16.0	62.6
Place Unknown	0.4	0.1	0.3
Female			
Total	100.0	29.6	70.4
Urban	19.6	12.0	7.6
Rural	80.0	17.5	62.5
Place Unknown	0.3	0.1	0.3

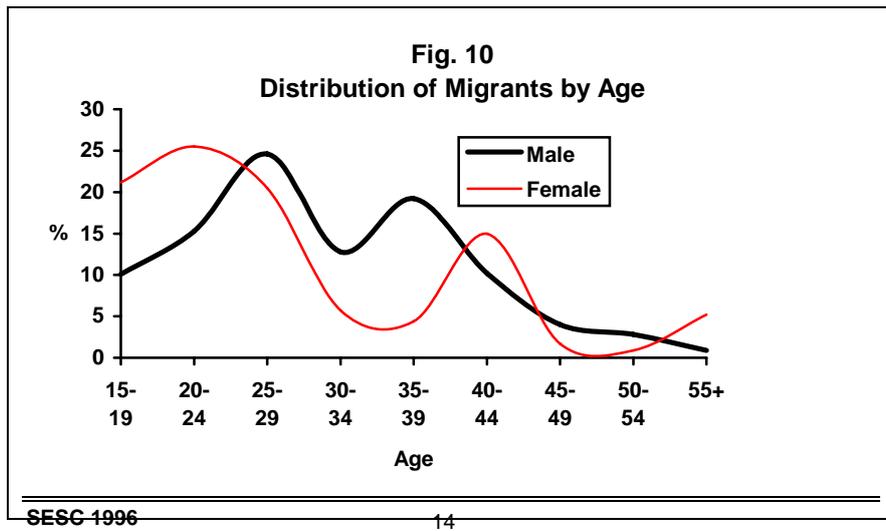
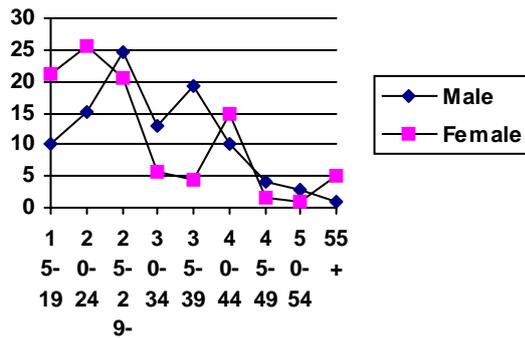
Temporary Migration Due to Employment

Most of temporary migrants were males

Temporary migrants, or persons 5 years old and over who temporarily changed residence within the reference year in relation to employment, numbered about 63 thousand, 79% of whom were males and 21% were females.

Most of temporary migrants were young

Data by 5-year age interval show that 1 out of 4 male temporary migrants was between 25 and 29 years of age. Similarly, 1 out of 4 female temporary migrants was 20-24 years old. Figure 10 shows the age-sex distribution of temporary migrants.

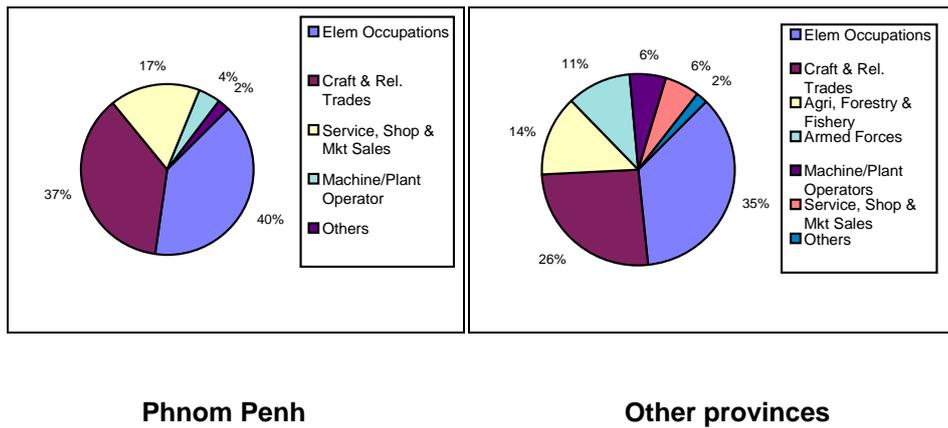


1 out of 4 temporary migrants worked for one month or less in the place of destination

Of the total temporary migrants, 25% worked for 1 month or less in the area of destination and 18% worked for 11-12 months.

About 25 thousand (40%) of the total moved temporarily to Phnom Penh, and of this number, about 10 thousand or 40% were engaged in elementary occupations, 37% were engaged in craft and related trades and 17% were engaged in services, shop and market sales. On the other hand, of those who moved to other provinces or countries, 36% were engaged in elementary occupations, 26% in craft and related trades, 14% in agriculture, forestry & fishery, and 11% in armed forces. Temporary migrants to Thailand numbered 4.8 thousand or 8% of temporary migrants, whereas temporary migrants to Vietnam made up 0.2%.

Figure 11
Distribution of Temporary Migrants by Occupation in Place of Destination

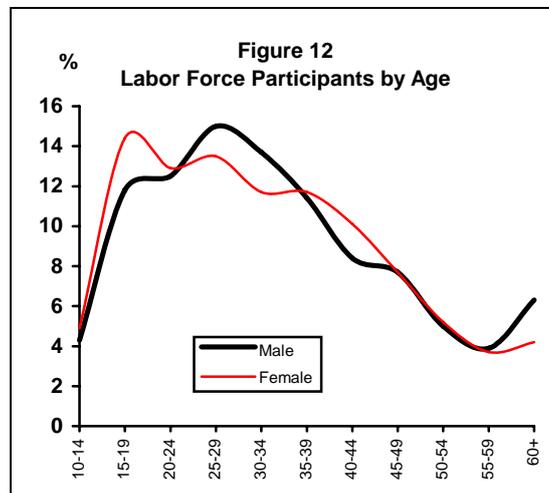


2. Economic Profile of Population 10 Years & Over

2.1 In the Labor Force

About 5 million persons comprised the Labor Force

Labor force participants or economically active population 10 years and over numbered 4.9 million -- 2.6 million of whom were females and 2.3 million were males. Labor force participation rate (LFPR), or the percentage of labor force participants to total population 10 years and over amounted to 65%. LFPR was slightly higher for males at 65.8% compared to 65.1% for females. By age group, 14% of economically active females were 15-19 years old, whereas for males, 15% were in age group 25-29 years. See Figure 12 for age distribution of labor force participants.



Employment rate higher for males than females

Labor force is made up of employed and unemployed persons. Of persons in the labor force, 4,859 thousand or 99% were employed.

Employment rate (ER) was higher for males at 99.3% compared to 98.8% for females.

Employment rate was higher in the rural than in urban sectors. ER in rural areas was 99.5% whereas in Phnom Penh and other urban, employment rates were 93.5% and 99.2%, respectively.

Table 8 Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Rates by Sex (In percent)

Area	Labor Force Participation			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Cambodia	65.4	65.8	65.1	99.1	99.3	98.8	0.9	0.7	1.2
Phnom Penh	55.1	58.8	51.9	93.5	96.7	90.3	6.5	3.3	9.7
Other Urban	60.1	63.2	57.4	99.2	99.1	99.3	0.8	0.9	0.7
Rural	67.0	66.8	67.3	99.5	99.6	99.5	0.5	0.4	0.5

It has to be noted that these employment figures do not give indication of the extent of underemployment. In this regard, the employed persons were asked whether they were available for additional work and whether they were actively seeking for work. Data show that there were about 8% of employed persons who were available for additional work and specifically, 1.5% were available and actively seeking for work.

Moreover, 20% of the work force worked for 55-59 hours during the past reference week (or an average of 8 hours a day) and 6% worked for 60 hours or more. About 5% of those who worked for 60 hours or more were reported to be available and seeking work and these persons were mostly females.

2.2 Primary Occupation

77 out of 100 employed persons were agriculture, forestry & fishery workers

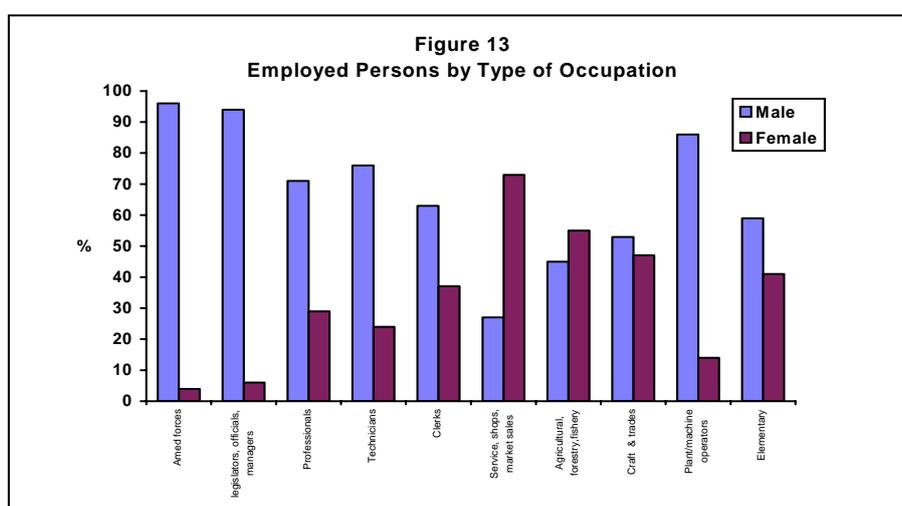
Of the total employed persons 10 years and over, 77% were agriculture, forestry and fishery workers, 8% were service, shop and market sales workers, 4% were engaged in elementary occupations such as vendors, cleaners, farm and industrial laborers, and another 4% were craft and related trades workers. Legislators, professionals

and technicians altogether accounted for about 5%, whereas armed forces made up 1%.

Table 9
Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Type of Primary Occupation

Occupation	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators	0.4	0.7	-
Professionals	2.0	3.0	1.1
Technicians & Associate Professionals	2.1	3.3	0.9
Clerks	0.1	0.1	-
Service, Shop & Market Sales Workers	8.4	4.8	11.6
Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen	76.5	73.6	79.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4.0	4.4	3.5
Plant & Machine Operators and Assemblers	1.4	2.6	0.4
Elementary Occupation	4.3	5.3	3.3
Armed Forces	1.0	2.1	0.1

Females dominated in service and market sales and in agriculture



The females outnumbered the males in service, shop and market sales and agricultural occupations. Of the 407 thousand service, shop and market sales workers, 73% were females. Moreover, of the 3.7 million farmers, forestry workers and fishermen, 55% were females.

The males on the other hand, outnumbered the females in the technical or higher level occupations (legislators, professionals and technicians) and in occupations involving craftsmanship, machine operation and elementary occupations.

Nature of Employment

Data show that on the whole, 68% of the employed persons were seasonal workers in their primary occupation, 26% were permanent workers and 6% were short term or casual workers. This pattern is the same for both males and females.

The nature of employment differed between the rural and urban sector. Whereas most of workers in rural areas had seasonal employment, most of employed persons in the urban sectors had permanent jobs as shown in the table below:

**Table 10 Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Nature of Employment
(Number in thousands)**

Nature of Employment	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Permanent	26.3	83.5	46.5	19.9
Seasonal/School vacation	68.0	9.4	45.6	74.8
Casual/Short Term	5.5	7.0	7.9	5.1
Others	0.2	0.1	-	0.2

Status of Employment

Majority of employed males were own-account workers whereas majority of females were unpaid workers

By status, a large number of workers (45%) were unpaid family workers, 44% were own-account workers and 10% were employees. Employers accounted for 0.2%. Of the employed males, 58% were own-account workers, 27% were unpaid family workers and 15% were employees. Employers and other types of workers accounted for 0.5%.

Of the female workers, 62% were unpaid workers, 33% were own account workers and 5%, employees.

Table 11 Distribution of Employed Persons by Status of Employment

Status of Employment	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	4,859	100.0	2,294	100.0	2,564	100.0
Employer	11	0.2	8	0.4	3	0.1
Own-account	2,164	44.5	1,325	57.8	839	32.7
Employee	484	10.0	349	15.2	135	5.3
Unpaid family worker	2,197	45.2	611	26.6	1,586	61.9
Other	2	-	2	0.1	-	-

2.3 Secondary Occupation

More than 1 out of 4 employed persons had secondary occupation

Of the total employed persons, 1.3 million or 27% had secondary occupations. Of this number, 51% were own account workers in their primary occupations, 42% were unpaid workers and 7% were employees in their primary occupations.

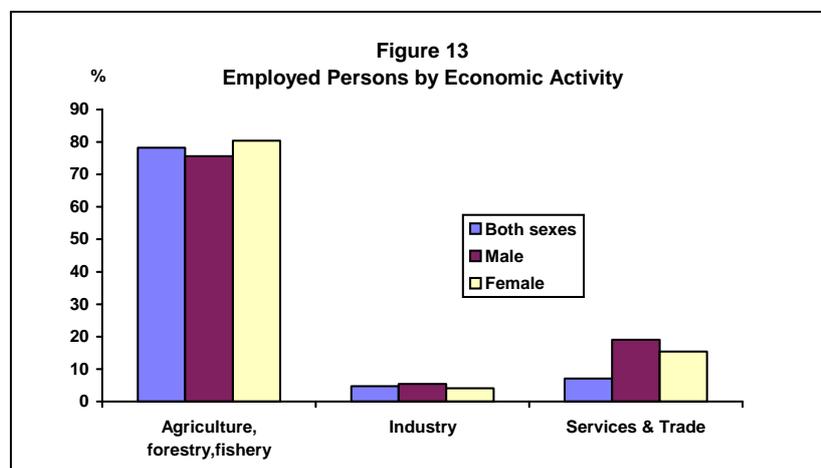
2.4 Economic Activity or Industry

78% of employed persons were in primary sector

By economic activity, 78% were in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector, 17% were in services and trade and 5% were in the industry sector. Table 12 below shows a comparison with the SESC 1993/94 sectoral distribution:

Table 12. Employed Persons by Type of Industry

Economic Activity	1993/94	1996
Agriculture, forestry & fishery	75.1	78.2
Industry	4.5	4.7
Services & Trade	20.5	17.1

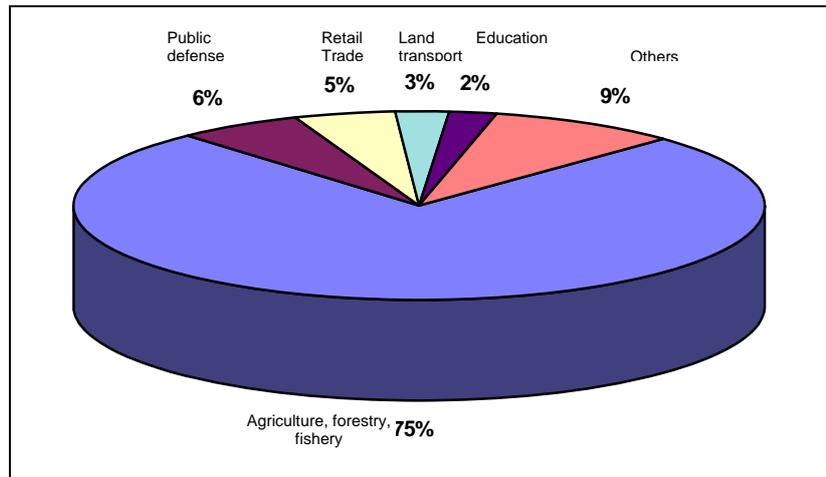


Females predominated in primary sector while males outnumbered the females in secondary and tertiary sectors

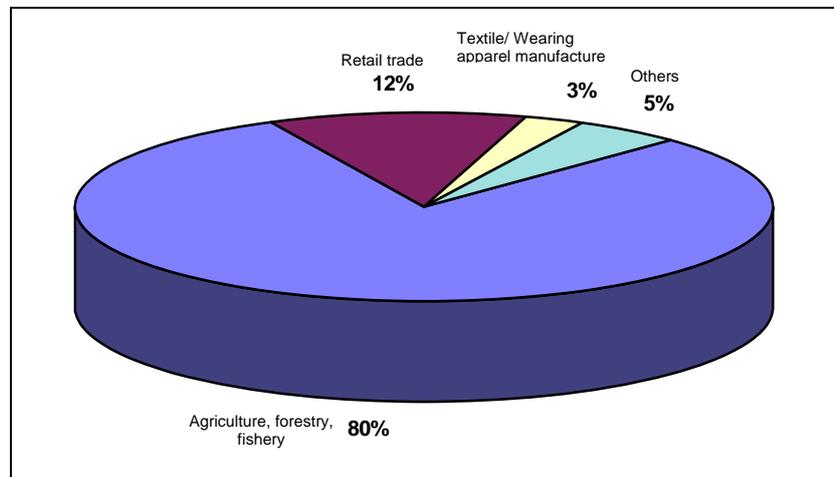
There were more females than males in the agricultural sector, whereas the males outnumbered the females in the industry, and trade & services sectors. Data reveal that of the 3.8 million engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishery, 2.1 million were females and 1.7 million were males. For industry, 125 thousand were males and 106 thousand were females. In services and trade, 435 thousand were males and 396 thousand were females.

Figure 14 shows gender differential in sectoral distribution by 2-digit industrial classification (ISIC):

Fig. 14 Distribution of Employed Persons by 2-Digit ISIC by Sex



MALE



FEMALE

3. Working Children

3.1 Total Working Children 5-17 Years Old

Working children numbered about 600 thousand

The survey shows that there were 653 thousand persons 5-17 years old (17% of population in the same age group) who were economically active during the past reference week, and of this number, 637 thousand were employed.

Inquiries about the working children such as school attendance, reasons for not attending school or dropping out, reason for work, place of work, health problems and recruitment were included as a separate module of the questionnaire. It was observed that only 86% of employed persons 5-17 years that were sampled in the survey (that is, with responses in the labor force section of the questionnaire) had corresponding responses in the child labor module. One reason for this discrepancy other than enumeration error is that the "child labor" module of the questionnaire was not administered to married persons 17 years or less.

Thus, of the estimated 637 thousand employed persons 5-17 years, total working children estimated from the child labor module of the survey was 554 thousand.

Male working children numbered 236 thousand (43%), whereas females numbered 318 thousand (57%).

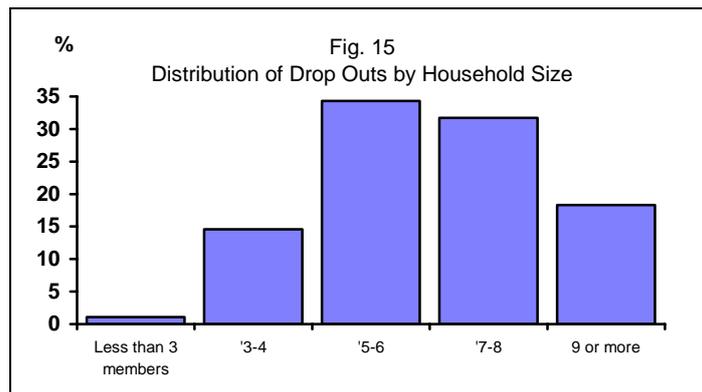
3.2 Drop-out Children 5-17 Years Old

1 out of 5 drop-outs quit school to help in household business or worked to support family

Of the 3.9 million children 5-17 years old, 804 thousand (20%) were reported to have dropped out of school. Of the total drop-outs, 20% quit school to help in household business or worked to support the household, 16% dropped out to help in household chores, another 16% of children quit school because they were not interested in studies and 8.3% dropped out because of high cost of schooling or there was no suitable school available in the area. A large percentage (39%) quit school for other reasons. To help with farm chores could have been

included in this category as the percentage in the “Others” category was observed to be very high especially in the rural areas.

Most drop-outs were found in big households

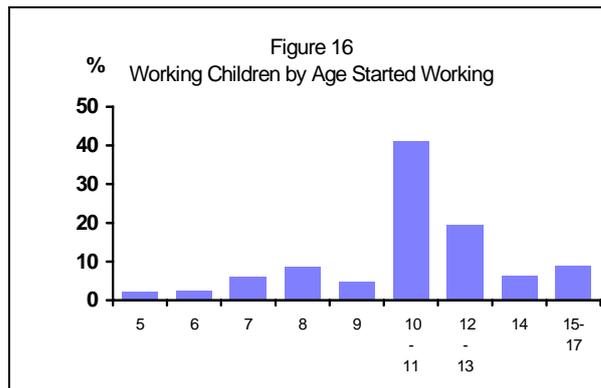


Of the total drop-outs, 34% belonged to households with 5-6 members, 32% in households with 7-8 members, 18% in households with 9 or more children, 15% in households with 3-4 members and 1 percent in households with less than 3 members.

3.3 Working Children by Age They Started Working

4 out of 10 children started to work at age 10 or 11

Of the total working children, 41% started to work at age 10 or 11 and about 19% started to work at age 12 or 13. Figure 16 shows the distribution of children by age they started working.



3.4 Reason for Working or Taking a Job

72% of working children did not attend school and most children mainly worked or took a job to supplement household income

Seventy-two percent of the total working children were currently not attending school. Moreover, 465 thousand (84% of total working children) worked mainly to supplement household income. Of this number, 75% were currently not attending school.

About 9% of working children helped in own household enterprise and 4% took a job to gain experience or acquire training. One percent worked to pay household debts.

Table 13 Percentage Distribution of Working Children by Main Reason for Working

Reason for Working or Having a Job	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
To supplement household income	84.0	84.4	83.6
To help in own household enterprise	8.7	8.7	8.8
To gain experience/acquire training	4.2	3.5	4.6
To pay household debts	1.4	1.4	1.4
Others	1.7	2.0	1.6

3.5 Nature, Status and Place of Employment

Most working children were seasonal and were unpaid family workers

By nature of employment, 78% were seasonal workers or worked during school vacation, 15% were permanent whereas 7% had short term or casual jobs.

By status of employment, 88% were unpaid family workers, 8% were own-account workers and 4% were employees.

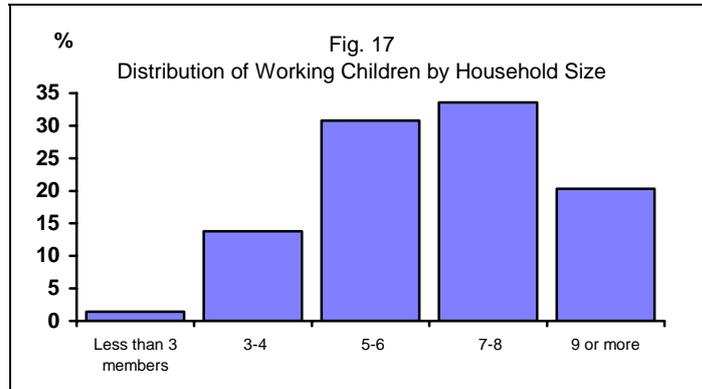
About 83% of children with employee status received 15,000 Riels or more per month, 5% earned between R10,000-R12,500 and another 5% earned less than R5,000 per month.

By place of work, 42% worked in their own house, 36% worked on farms, 7% worked in other people's house or employer's house, 3% worked in the market, 1.3% worked on construction sites or streets and 0.6% worked in an office or factory.

3.6 Working Children by Household Size

Working children came from big households

Data show that more than half of working children came from households with 7 or more members. Specifically, 34% were from households with 7-8 members, 20% came from households with 9 or more members, 31%, with 5-6 members and 15% from households with 4 or less members. (See Figure 17).



3.7 Work-related Illnesses and Likely Health Problems

About 1 out of 4 working children suffered from work-related illnesses or injuries

Information on work-related illnesses was elicited from the survey and the data show that about 1 out of 4 working children suffered from illnesses or injuries due to work within the past reference year. As this question was not asked to and answered by the working child him- or herself but was directed to and answered by the household respondent, it is possible that the illnesses or injuries reportedly suffered by the child were not essentially due to work. Some caution should be applied when the data are to be used. More careful and in-depth research should be undertaken to ascertain whether the illness or injury is caused by the work.

3.8 Percentage of Earnings Given to Guardians

9 out of 10 working children gave entire earnings to parents or guardians

Of the total working children, 91% were reported to give entire earnings to parents or guardians, 3% were reported to give three-fourths of earnings, 4% gave half or less of their earnings and about 2% did not give earnings to parents or guardians.

3.9 Household Awareness on Recruitment

In the survey, households were asked regarding awareness on child recruitment. About 34% (15 thousand) of households believed that children were recruited for crop or livestock farming, 19% were reportedly aware that children were recruited for domestic work, 13% of households were aware that children were recruited for construction and 7% were aware that children were recruited for factory work. About 6% of households believed that children were recruited for entertainment purposes.

In Phnom Penh, 63% of households were reportedly aware that children were recruited for factory work, 19%, construction; 10%, domestic work and 9% of households were aware that children were recruited for entertainment.

In other urban areas, however, 38% of households were reported to be aware of children recruited for construction, 30% for farm work, 16% for domestic work, 14% for entertainment and 7% for factory work.

4. Health and Nutrition

4.1 Number of Children Less than 5 Years Old

Total number of children less than 5 years was estimated to be 1.3 million. Half of this number were males. Children less than 1 month old comprised 0.4%, 1-11 months old, 18%; 12-23 months, 20%; 24-35 months, 19%; and 36-59 months, 43%.

4.2 Diarrhoea Episode in the Past Two Weeks

34% had diarrhoea in the past two weeks

Of the total children less than 5 years, 34% had diarrhoea, which is defined as three or more loose or watery stools per day or blood in stool in the last two weeks from date of interview.

Most children with diarrhoea were given same amount of liquid and food

Of the total diarrhoea cases, 52% were given same amount of liquid, 44% with more amount and 4% with less or none. Moreover, of the total cases, 63% were given same amount of solid food, 19% were given less, 16% were given more amount and 2% were not given any food during the diarrhoea episode.

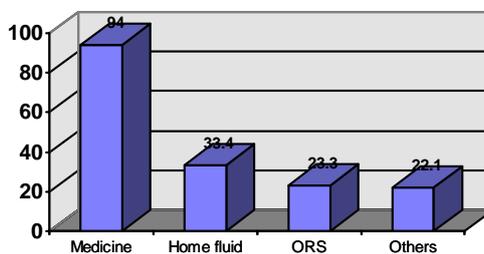
**Table 14 Diarrhoea Cases by Amount of Liquid or Food Given
(In percent)**

Amount	Liquid	Food
More	43.8	15.9
Same	52.3	63.0
Less	3.1	19.2
None	0.8	1.9

86% of children with diarrhoea were reported to receive treatment

Of the total diarrhoea cases, 86% received treatment, and of those receiving treatment, 94% were given medicine, 33% were given home fluid, and 23% were given Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS). Figure below shows the distribution of treated cases by kind of treatment.

Fig. 18 Diarrhoea Cases Receiving Treatment by Kind of Treatment



The survey shows that 35% of cases receiving treatment were treated by their parents or relatives, one third of cases were treated by pharmacists, 16% were treated by a health center or hospital staff and 12%, by a private practitioner.

Table 15. Diarrhoea Cases by Type of Person Providing Treatment

Person Providing Treatment	Number of Cases	Percent
Total	374,022	100.0
Health center/ hospital staff	58,134	15.5
Traditional healer	13,793	3.7
Drug seller/ pharmacist	121,770	32.6
Private practitioner	45,793	12.2
Parent/ relative	130,761	35.0
Others	3,771	1.0

4.3 Immunization

DPT/Polio Immunization

It was estimated that 78% of the total number of children less than 5 years were immunized against DPT/Polio. Specifically, 39% received 1-2 doses and another 39% received full dosage. Immunization rate was slightly higher for males. Of the males in the less than 5 years age cohort, 79% were immunized whereas the percentage of females in the same cohort receiving at least 1 dose was 78%.

Tuberculosis Immunization

Of the total children 1-2 years old, about 69% were immunized against tuberculosis. Immunization rate against TB was slightly higher for male children at 70% whereas for females, 68% were immunized against TB.

Measles Immunization

Of the total number of children 1-2 years, 62% were immunized against measles. Similarly, immunization rate was higher for male than female children.

It was further observed that for various types of immunization, the percentage of children immunized was higher in Phnom Penh than other urban and rural areas.

4.4 Nutrition

Breastfeeding

About 1.3 million or 96% of children less than 5 years old had been breastfed. Of the total, 41% were currently breastfeeding during the survey period.

Data also show that 4 out of 10 children who received breastmilk had been breastfed for 13 or more months whereas the percentage of those who received breastmilk for less than one month was only 0.4%.

The percentage of breastfed children was lower in Phnom Penh than in other urban and rural areas.

Table 16 Percentage of Children Less Than 5 Years Who Have Been Breastfed

Area	% of Children Breastfed
Cambodia	96.1
Phnom Penh	90.4

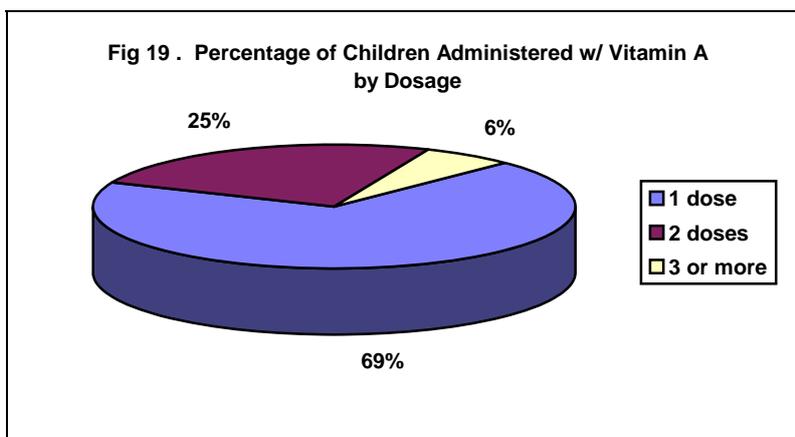
Other Urban	95.4
Rural	96.5

Vitamin A Administration

47 out of 100 children 12-59 months old had taken Vitamin A capsules

Of the total number of children 12-59 months old, 47% were given Vitamin A capsules. The percentage of male children who were administered with Vitamin A capsules was higher at 49% compared to 45% for female children. Vitamin A administration rate was higher in Phnom Penh than other provincial domains (60%). The rate in other urban areas was 45%. Rates for other rural (provincial) domains ranged from 9% in Ratanakiri to 55% in Pursat.

Of the total children who were administered with Vitamin A, 69% received 1 dose, 25% received 2 doses and 6% received 3 doses or more.



Weight for age

One way of measuring the prevalence of malnutrition is through measurement of weight related to the age of the child. International reference values (set by the WHO) are used to assess the level of malnourishment of an individual child or of a child population. Children are considered to be severely underweight if their weight at a certain age is more than standard deviations below the reference value for that age. Children more than two but less than three standard deviations below the reference value are considered moderately malnourished.

Of the total number of children aged 6 months to five years old, 17 percent were found to be severely malnourished and 36 percent were moderately malnourished. The prevalence of underweight malnutrition is higher among male than among female children as shown below:

Degree of Malnourishment	Male	Female
Moderately	36%	34%
Severely	19%	16%
Moderately & Severely	55%	50%

Underweight malnutrition is higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas, with Phnom Penh as the area with the least malnourishment in

the country.

Children tend to become more malnourished after their first year of life. While only 7 % of the children under the age of six months are malnourished, this increases to around 55 percent for children older than one year of age (see diagram).

When the average weight of all male and female children of each monthly age cohort is projected on top of the WHO reference curves, it shows that the Cambodian children after the first six months of life, rapidly diverge from the desired path to dip below the 10 percentile line around the age of twelve months. The average continues to deviate further from the reference values for the rest of the observed period.

4.5 Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) Awareness

ARI Awareness among mothers and caretakers was determined by asking the question "When your child is ill with cough and/or colds, what signs or symptoms would lead you to take him/her to the clinic, provincial/commune/district health worker, doctor or other health care provider?".

The distribution of (multiple) responses is shown in the table below:

Table 19. Distribution of Mothers/Caretakers by Symptom that Would Lead to Take Child to Health Care Provider

Symptom	% of mothers/ caretakers
Blocked Nose	45.7
Difficulty in breathing	15.2

Fever	52.4
Breathing fast	12.5
Ill for a long time	4.8
Others	8.3
Don't know	11.6

Of the total mothers/caretakers asked, 52% reported that they would seek treatment if the child had fever and 46%, when the child had blocked nose. About 15% reported to seek treatment when the child had difficulty in breathing and 12% would seek treatment when the child was breathing fast.

4.6 Sanitation

Washing Hands After Defecation

Mothers or caretakers were likewise asked whether they wash their hands after they or the child defecates. Ninety-nine percent reported to wash hands after defecating and specifically, 87% wash with water only. About 12% reported to wash with water and soap. The pattern is slightly different in Phnom Penh wherein majority (51%) of mothers/caretakers wash with water and soap and 49% wash with water only.

4.7 Pregnancy and Delivery

23 out of 100 females 15-45 years old were pregnant during the last 2 years

Of the estimated 2.5 million females 15-45 years old, 23% were pregnant during the last 2 years. Of this number, 81% delivered at home, 10% delivered in clinics and 8% did not or have not delivered. About 1% delivered in other places like neighbor's house.

Of the total number of women who gave birth, 69% were attended to by traditional birth attendants and 30% by midwives. About 1% were attended to by other types of attendant.

4.8 Salt Iodization

Households using iodized salt was estimated to comprise 7% of the total number of households in the country. About 8% of households in Phnom Penh and other urban areas used iodized salt, whereas 7% of rural households used iodized salt.

5. Household and Housing Characteristics

5.1 Characteristics of Housing Units

Types of Building Occupied

94 out of 100 households occupied single detached type of buildings

Households occupying single houses comprised 94% of total households, whereas 6% occupied a duplex or row-type building.

The percentage of households occupying single detached housing units was low in Phnom Penh at 57%, whereas households occupying row types of building made up 43% and households occupying other types of buildings like commercial buildings and other types of structure made up 0.3%.

Age of Buildings Occupied

23% of buildings occupied by households were constructed in 1994-1996

Of the total number of buildings occupied by households in Cambodia, 23% were constructed between 1994 and 1996 and 20% were built between 1991 and 1993. About 37% of occupied buildings or houses were constructed from period 1980 to 1990 and 16% were constructed in 1979 or earlier.

Whereas most buildings occupied by households in rural and other urban areas were constructed lately (24% of households), only 15% of households in Phnom Penh occupied buildings which were constructed from 1994 to 1996. About 20% of households in Phnom Penh occupied buildings built from 1991 to 1993, 22% resided in buildings constructed between 1980 and 1990 and 26% resided in buildings built in 1979 or earlier. About 17% of households in Phnom Penh reported to have not known the year the building they occupied was constructed.

Table 20 Percentage Distribution of Households by Period Building Occupied Was Constructed

Period Building Occupied Was Constructed	% of Households
Total	100.0
Before 1955	1.9
1955 - 1969	4.5
1970 - 1974	2.6
1975 - 1979	6.9
1980 - 1985	20.4
1986 - 1990	16.4
1991 - 1993	19.7
1994 - 1996	23.3
Not known	4.3

Construction Materials of Roof and Walls

Construction materials used in housing units may mainly be classified into hard/permanent or soft/temporary. Hard or permanent materials used for walls include wood/logs, concrete, stone or bricks, iron, and fibrous cement. Soft materials, on the other hand, include bamboo or thatch and makeshift or salvaged materials. For the roof, hard or permanent construction materials include tiles, asbestos, concrete, galvanized iron, mixed but predominantly made of iron, tiles or asbestos and plastic sheet. Soft materials include thatch, salvage materials and mixed but predominantly made of thatch or salvaged materials.

Table 21 shows that 46% of the total number of households in Cambodia resided in units with soft or temporary materials for the walls and roof. This national figure was pulled up by the high percentage (51%) of rural households with housing units having this kind of construction materials for the roof and walls. In Phnom Penh, 84% of households resided in housing units with hard or permanent materials for both roof and walls, whereas in other urban areas, 47% resided in houses with hard materials for roof and walls and 33% resided in houses with soft materials for roof and walls.

Table 21 Percentage of Households by Type of Construction Materials of Roofs and Walls of the Housing Units

Construction material of roof	Construction material of walls		
	Hard/permanent	Soft/temporary	Others
CAMBODIA			
Hard/permanent	31.3	14.4	0.2
Soft/temporary	6.4	46.4	1.3
PHNOM PENH			
Hard/permanent	84.5	4.8	0.3
Soft/temporary	2.5	7.8	0.2
OTHER URBAN			
Hard/permanent	47.1	10.2	0.7
Soft/temporary	7.6	32.6	1.8
RURAL			
Hard/permanent	24.7	15.7	0.2
Soft/temporary	6.6	51.5	1.3

Compared with the 1993/94 SESC results, the construction materials of buildings occupied have slightly improved, shown by an increase in the percentage of households with hard materials for roof or wall.

Construction Materials of Floor

7 out of 10 households in Cambodia used wood or bamboo as flooring material

Of the total number of households in Cambodia, 73% used wood or bamboo as material for the floor. About 14% had earth or clay for floor, 6% used parquet or polished wood and 6% used cement, ceramic tiles or vinyl. The same pattern is true for rural areas wherein 77% of households used wood or bamboo as flooring material and 14% used clay or earth.

In Phnom Penh, 46% used cement, ceramic tiles or vinyl for floor and 32% used wood or bamboo. Some 14% had earth or clay as floor.

In other urban areas, most of the housing units had wood-based floors with 68% using bamboo or wood and 10% using wood parquet or polished wood. About 11% used clay or earth and 8% used cement, ceramic tiles or vinyl.

Floor Area of Housing Units

47 out of 100 households resided in housing units with floor area of less than 25 square meters

The survey shows that 45% of households resided in housing units with floor area of 10-24 square meters and 2% resided in housing units with less than 10 square meters.

Table 22 Percentage of Households by Floor Area of Housing Unit Occupied, Cambodia

Floor Area	Percent of households
Less than 10 sq. meters	2
10-24 sq. m.	45
25-49 sq. m.	38
50-74 sq. m.	10
75 sq. m. or over	5

Whereas most households in the rural and other urban areas occupied housing units with floor area of 10-24 square meters, most households (46%) in Phnom Penh occupied housing units with floor areas of 25-49 square meters and about 29% resided in housing units with floor areas of 10-24 square meters. Moreover, 25% of households in Phnom Penh resided in housing units with floor area of 50 square meters or more.

Number of Rooms

79% of households occupied one-room housing units

Most of Cambodian households (79%) occupied one-room housing units. About 18% occupied two-room units and 3% occupied housing units with 3 or more rooms.

In Phnom Penh, 65% occupied one-room units and 27% occupied 2-room housing units. About 8% occupied housing units with 3 or more rooms.

5.2 Tenure Status of Housing Units

96% of households throughout Cambodia owned the housing unit being occupied and about 3 percent occupied the unit for free

On the other hand, the percentage of those who rented their housing units was insignificant at less than 1%. The percentage of lessees was relatively high in Phnom Penh at 3%.

5.3 Housing Facilities and Amenities

Source of Lighting

Kerosene was the most common fuel used for lighting with 81 percent of households using it

The percentage of rural households using kerosene was high with 89% of households using it. The percentage of rural households using electricity was only 4% whereas in Phnom Penh, 74% used electricity and 19% used kerosene.

Table 23 Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Lighting Used in the Housing Unit

Type/Source of Lighting	CAMBODIA	PHNOM PENH	OTHER URBAN	RURAL
Electricity	11.9	73.8	29.3	4.3
Kerosene	81.3	19.3	63.2	89.0
Battery	3.0	3.4	2.6	3.0
Generator & electricity	1.6	2.3	3.4	1.3
Others	2.2	1.2	1.5	2.4

Fuel for Cooking

98% of households used wood-based fuel for cooking

Data show that for Cambodia as a whole, 93% of households used firewood for cooking and 5% used charcoal. The percentage was even higher in rural areas where 99 out of 100 used wood-based fuel for cooking. Specifically, 98% of households used firewood for cooking and another 1% used charcoal.

In Phnom Penh, on the other hand, 84% used wood-based fuel for cooking whereas 15% used kerosene or liquefied gas.

Table 24 Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking

Fuel Used for Cooking	CAMBODIA	PHNOM PENH	OTHER URBAN	RURAL
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Firewood	93.0	46.5	88.0	97.8
Charcoal	4.7	37.5	10.6	1.0
Liquefied gas/kerosene	1.4	14.9	1.2	0.2
Others	0.9	1.0	0.2	1.0

Housing Amenities

Table 25 below shows the percentage of households by different kinds of amenities:

Table 25 Percentage Distribution of Households by Selected Type of Household Amenities

Type of Amenities	CAMBODIA	PHNOM PENH	OTHER URBAN	RURAL
Radio/Stereo	43.5	71.3	49.1	40.4
Television	18.3	67.8	23.6	13.2
Cart pulled by animals	22.1	2.2	12.7	24.9
Motorcycle	17.5	59.5	26.0	12.7
Bicycle/ cyclo	55.1	32.9	48.3	57.9
Boat	6.4	1.4	10.1	6.5
Car/Jeep	0.7	6.5	1.2	0.2
Generator	1.6	7.8	4.5	0.7
Telephone	0.5	4.9	1.1	-
Sewing Machine	4.0	17.2	6.9	2.4
Carpentry tools	3.7	2.0	2.9	3.9
Palm sugar equipment	2.1	0.1	-	2.5

It can be seen from the table that household characteristics in terms of presence of household amenities differed between the urban and rural sectors, particularly, between Phnom Penh and the rest of Cambodia. For instance, more than two thirds of households in Phnom Penh had television sets whereas less than one fourth in other urban and rural sectors had TV sets. More than 10% of households in other urban and rural sectors had carts pulled by animals whereas only 2% of households in Phnom Penh had carts. It can also be observed that the percentage of households with motorcycles and cars is much greater in Phnom Penh compared to the other 2 sectors, while the percentage of households with bicycles is greater in the 2 sectors than in Phnom Penh.

Source of Water for Drinking and Hand washing

Unprotected dug wells, ponds, rivers and streams were the most common source of water for drinking and for hand or dish washing

About 33% of households depended on unprotected dug well as source of drinking water and another 31% derived water from ponds, rivers or streams. The percentage of those using safe sources such as piped or protected wells and bottled water was 31%. About 4% depended on rain water or other sources for drinking water.

For Phnom Penh, however, majority or 79% of households derived water from piped, tap or protected dug wells or bottled water.

Table 26 Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	CAMBODIA	PHNOM PENH	OTHER URBAN	RURAL
Unprotected dug well	33.4	3.0	27.7	36.8
Protected dug well	6.0	1.3	8.2	6.2
Ponds/rivers/streams	31.2	14.0	29.7	32.9
Piped well/piped in dwelling/public tap	20.4	51.5	22.8	17.2
Bought/bottled	4.5	4.3	3.4	4.7
Rain, others	4.6	25.8	8.2	2.2

Similarly, majority of households in Cambodia (67%) derived water for hand and dish washing from unprotected dug wells or ponds, rivers or streams. About 31% either bought or derived water for hand/dish washing from piped source.

Table 27 Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Water for Hand or Dish Washing

Source of Water for Hand/Dish Washing	CAMBODIA	PHNOM PENH	OTHER URBAN	RURAL
Unprotected dug well	33.8	3.5	29.0	37.2
Protected dug well	6.0	2.1	8.6	6.1
Ponds/rivers/streams	33.4	17.6	29.1	35.3
Piped well/ piped in dwelling/ public tap/bought	24.8	76.6	33.2	19.2
Rain, others	2.0	0.2	1.2	2.2

Toilet Facilities

8 out of 10 households had no toilet facilities in the housing unit

Of the total households in Cambodia, 77% had no toilet facilities in the housing unit. The percentage is higher in rural areas at 84% and lowest in Phnom Penh at 20%.

The percentage of households without toilet facilities declined as compared with the 1993/94 SESC results wherein 80% of households in the country had no toilet facilities, and corresponding percentages in rural areas and Phnom Penh were 88% and 22%, respectively.

Table 28 Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facilities

Toilet Facilities	CAMBODIA	PHNOM PENH	OTHER URBAN	RURAL
Flushed/Water sealed	11.2	72.8	26.1	3.9
Closed pit	4.2	3.7	6.2	4.0
Open pit	7.1	2.3	10.9	7.1
Others	0.9	1.4	2.0	0.8
None	76.6	19.9	54.9	84.2

5.4 Access to Basic Services

According to the survey, 61% of households were residing in villages with operating primary schools within the village. The percentage of households with operating health clinics in the village was lower at 21%. Moreover, 80% of households resided in villages wherein the nearest road was passable by car.

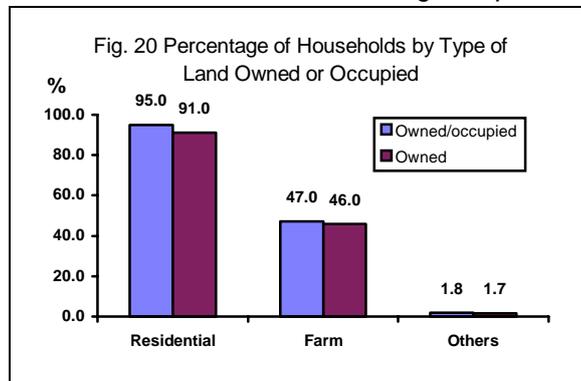
The percentage of households that availed of operating primary schools within or outside the village where they resided made up 62% of the total. By distance from house to primary school, 64% of households were less than 1 kilometer away from the operating primary school that they availed of, 35% were 1-4 kilometers away from the primary school, and 1% were 5 or more kilometers away. Moreover, 83% went to school on foot and 17%, by vehicle. Average travel time was 18 minutes.

Households that availed of health clinics made up 41% of total households in Cambodia. By distance of health clinic from the house,

37% of those who availed were residing less than 1 kilometer away from the clinic, 39% were 1-4 kilometers away and 24% were 5 kilometers or more away from the clinic. About 42% of those who availed of health clinics reached the clinic by walking. The average travel time was 26 minutes.

5.5 Households by Tenure of Land

91% of households owned residential land being occupied

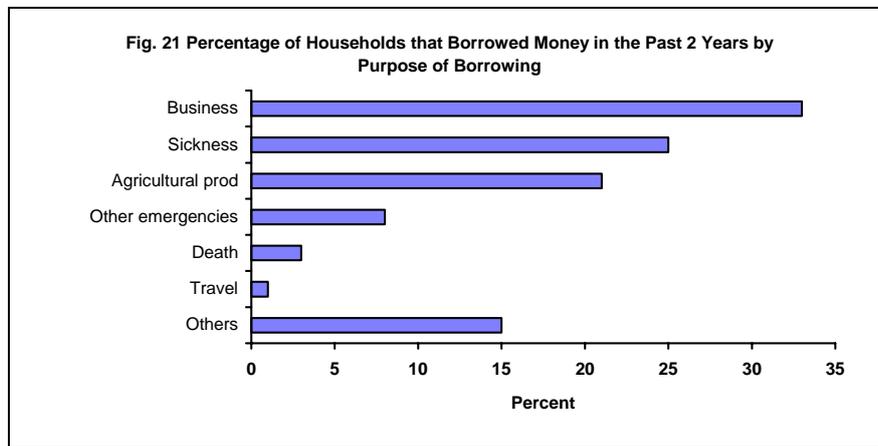


Of the total number of households, 95% owned or occupied residential lands, 47% owned or occupied farm lands and 2% owned or occupied other types of land such as industrial lands. As shown in the chart below, nearly all of the households owned the land that they occupied and with documents from the Department of Cadastre.

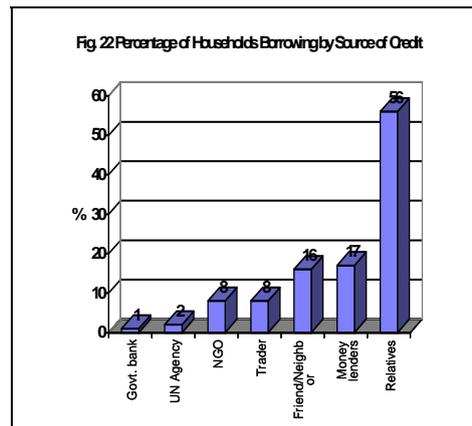
5.6 Borrowing Practices

Most households borrowed cash for business purposes and mostly from relatives

Of the total number of households, 41% had borrowed money in the past 2 years. Specifically of those who borrowed, 33% borrowed cash for business purposes, 25% borrowed for sickness in the family and 21% borrowed for agricultural production. The duration of borrowing was usually less than 6 months except for agricultural production purposes in which the duration was usually from 6 months to 1 year.



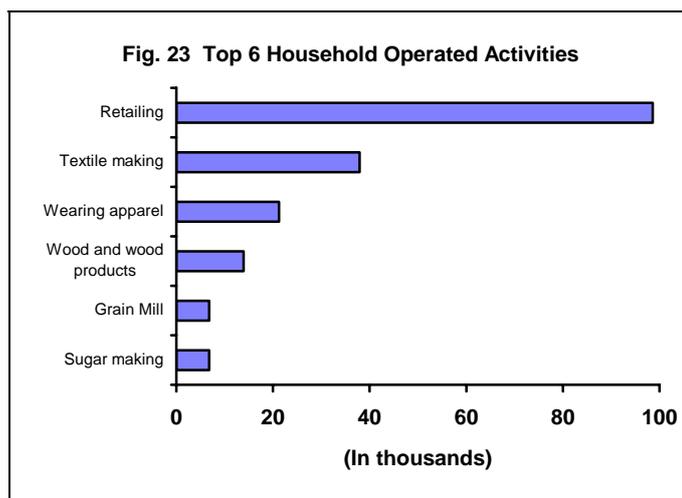
As to the source of credit, 56% borrowed from relatives, 17% borrowed from money lenders, 16% borrowed from friend or neighbor, 8% borrowed from NGOs, 8% from traders, 2% from UN agencies and 1% from government banks.



5.7 Household-operated Economic Activities

Retail trade, textile, wearing apparel, wood and wood products, grain mill and sugar-making were the most common household operated businesses

Of the total number of households, 11% operated business or enterprise in household premises. The percentage was higher in Phnom Penh at 20%.



The 6 most common household-operated businesses were as follows: Retailing, which comprised 98.6 thousand households of which 89.8 had non-specialized retail stores in their houses, textiles including rug and rope making, with 37.9 thousand households, wearing apparel including knitting with 21.2 thousand households, wood and wood products with 13.9 thousand households, grain mill and sugar making with 6.8 thousand households each.

Appendix

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

A. Demographic and Social Characteristics

1. Population

Refers to household population. Included are persons enumerated in their usual place of residence at the time of visit. Persons who were absent from or left the household during the time of visit but had intention to return within a year are included. Also included are non-household members who have been staying with the household for more than a year or if they have no other place of residence.

Excluded are institutional population such as those residing in boarding houses, dormitories, hotels, prisons, military camps or monasteries. Also excluded are household members who left the household without intention of returning or those who have been away from the household for more than a year at the time of visit. Also excluded are citizens of foreign countries and members of their families who are chiefs and officials of international organizations, diplomats, foreign ambassadors and representatives and tourists, or businessmen regardless of their length of stay in the country.

2. Household

A household is a social unit consisting of either:

- (a) A person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person or
- (b) A group of persons living together who makes common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in a group may pool their incomes and have a common budget to a greater or lesser extent; they may be related or unrelated or a combination of both.

In many cases, the household is composed of a family consisting of related persons living together and having a common budget. Household helpers, guests and other non-

relatives living and eating their meals with the family are considered household members also if they have been living with the family for more than a year or if they have no other places of residence.

Boarders share with the arrangements for the preparation and consumption of food are considered as household members if they have been staying with the household for more than a year or if they have no other place of residence.

Lodgers, on the other hand, do not eat their meals with the household. They are therefore not to be considered as members of the household. They may be considered as single-person households if they prepare their food separately and they have no other places of residence. Lodgers, sharing common arrangement for the preparation and consumption of food are to be considered as comprising a separate household from the main household in the same housing unit, if they have no other place of residence. Otherwise, they are to be counted with their respective families.

However, if there are five or more boarders and lodgers, they are to be considered as living in a boarding house/dormitory and not as members of the household operating that facility.

Although households usually occupy the whole, part of or more than one housing units, they can sometimes be found living in camps; boats; caves; non-residential buildings such as boarding houses, hotels; as administrative personnel in institutions; or they may be homeless.

3. Head of Household

Head of household refers to the member of the household who is accepted and recognized by the other members as the head.

4. Age

The number of completed years as of last birthday.

5. Marital Status

Refers to the personal status of a person 10 years and over in reference to the marriage laws or customs of the country. It is the same as “civil status”, the term usually used in official and private records, documents, transactions, etc., in the country.

6. Disability

Disability refers to any restriction or lack of ability (resulting from an impairment) to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for human being. Impairments associated with disability may be physical, mental or sensory motor impairment such as partial or total blindness and deafness, muteness, speech defect, orthopedic handicaps, and mental retardation.

For the purpose of this survey, a disabled individual is one who has major problem with his body, mind or behaviour that severely limits his/her participation in work, school or ordinary social life.

7. Highest Educational Attainment

Highest educational attainment refers to the highest grade or year completed in school, college or university.

8. Literacy

The ability to read and write a simple message in any language or dialect. A person who knows how to read and write but at the time of the survey, he or she can no longer read and/or write due to some physical defects or illness is considered literate. Also considered as literates are disabled persons who can read and write through any means such as Braille.

B. Economic Characteristics

9. Labor Force

Labor Force refers to persons 10 years or over who contribute or are available to contribute to the production of goods and services in the country. They are either employed or unemployed during the past reference week.

10. Employed

Employed persons are those who were reported to be either at work or with a job or business although not at work during the reference week. Persons at work are those who did some work at least for an hour, during the reference period (past week). Persons are also considered employed if they are with a job or business even though not at work during the reference period because of temporary illness/injury, vacation or other leave of absence, bad weather, strike/labor disputes or other reasons.

11. Unemployed

Unemployed persons are persons in the labor force who did not work or had no jobs or business during the reference week but were reported to be available and actively looking for work.

12. Work

Work is defined as any economic activity that a person does for pay, in cash or in kind, in any establishment, office, farm, private house or for profit or without pay on family farm or enterprise.

13. Status of Employment

Status of Employment refers to the status of an employed person with respect to his or her employment, that is, whether he or she works as an employer, own-account worker, employee, unpaid family worker, or a member of a producer's cooperative during the past week.

Employer - a person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.

Own-account worker - a person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages or engages

independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.

Employee - a person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary commission, tips, piece-rates or pay in kind.

Unpaid Family Worker - Usually a person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household.

Others - experienced workers whose status is unknown or inadequately described (e.g. new entrants, apprentices)

14. Industry

Industry refers to the nature or kind of business or enterprise or the place wherein the person works.

The industry classifications utilized in the SESC are consistent with those defined in the 1990 International Standard Industrial Classification(**ISIC**) of all economic activities.

15. Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work, trade or profession performed by the individual during the reference period. If the person is not at work but with a job, occupation refers to the kind of work the person will be doing when he reports for work or will be doing if he is merely waiting for a new job to begin within two weeks from the date of the interview.

Primary Occupation

Occupation on which the person usually works most the time. If the person is engaged in only one occupation then it should be the primary occupation. e.g.: typist, Science teacher.

Secondary Occupation

Any activity undertaken by the respondent for pay profit or family gain in addition to the primary occupation is considered as the secondary occupation.

16. Working Children

Persons 5-17 years old who were employed during the past reference week.

C. Health and Nutrition

17. Amount of liquid given to the child

Amount of drink (or fluid) given to the child. Liquid (drink or fluid) is something which is given against thirst.

18. Amount of food given to the child

Food is something which is given against hunger.

19. Clinic

A place where a private health worker provides medical or surgical treatment.

20. Health Center

A facility which provides medical services, but not in-patient care (or nursing care). It is a place for medical consultation, but not overnight stay.

21. Hospital

A facility which provides medical services, but not in-patient care (or nursing care for people who are ill).

22. Doctor

A medical person with a university degree, the highest level of health staff. A doctor diagnoses and provides medical or surgical treatment, and often works in hospitals.

23. Nurse

A medical person who is formally trained to provide treatment and take care of people. This person has less training than a doctor and often works in health centres.

24. Midwife

A medical person who has been trained to provide assistance during delivery and pregnancy.

25. Colds

When a person has running nose and cough, sometimes also fever.

26. Diarrhoea

As defined by mother or 3 or more loose stools per day or one large watery stool or blood in stool.

27. Ever been breastfed

If the child has been given the mother's breast-milk at all since birth.

28. Place of delivery in last delivery

The place where a woman gave birth to her latest child.

29. Pregnant during the last two years

Any pregnancy within two years back from the day of interview.

30. Vitamin A

A vitamin provided as an oily liquid from a small plastic capsule by breaking the capsule with a needle. It is a medicine to treat people, especially children, who are night blind (Kwak moan).

31. Doses of tetanus toxoid

Number of times injection against tetanus (injection in the upper arm) was given during the last pregnancy.

32. Doses of DPT (Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus) vaccines

Number of times DPT vaccine injection has been given.

33. Immunized against measles

Given vaccine injection against measles.

34. Immunized against tuberculosis

Given vaccine injection against tuberculosis.

It is recommended to be given just after birth or at the first contact with the health services. Normally, it produces a small ulcerated sore at the injected site a week after the injection and finally a small scar is left for the whole life.

35. Traditional birth attendant

Person assisting during delivery without any formal midwifery training. Usually practicing traditional (cultural) ways of assisting deliveries, and this knowledge is mostly acquired from other traditional birth attendants by observing their practices.

36. Illness/injuries

A sickness (disease) or accident causing bodily harm or pain.

37. Suffer from illness/injuries during the past year

Had a sickness/disease/accident within one (1) year back from the day of interview.

D. Housing Characteristics

38. Building

A *building* is defined to be any independent free standing structure built, designed or intended for the enclosure, shelter or protection of any person, animal or property comprising of one or more rooms and/or other spaces, covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or with common dividing walls with adjacent buildings, which usually extend from the foundation to the roof.

39. Housing Units

A *housing unit* is a structurally separate and independent place of abode. It may have been constructed, built, converted or arranged, for human habitation. However, structures or parts of structures which are not intended for habitation, such as commercial, industrial, and agricultural buildings, or natural and man-made shelters such as caves, boats, abandoned trucks, culverts, and similar other structures but which are used as living quarters are also considered to contain housing units.

When a structure is used by several groups of people as living quarters, the following guidelines are helpful in determining the number of housing units within:

- a. **Separateness** - the portion of the building used by a group of persons must have facilities for sleeping, preparing and taking their meals or protecting themselves from the hazards of climate and environment and its occupants must be isolated from the rest of the occupants of the building by means of walls or permanent partitions; and
- b. **Direct access** - the occupants of the units must have an entrance to the unit directly from the road or from a common hall without passing through anybody else's premises.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS : CAMBODIA 1996

Demographic Characteristics	
Population	10.34 million
% Males	48%
% Females	52%
Sex ratio (M/F * 100)	92
% 0-14 Years Old	43%
% 15-64 Years Old	54%
% 65 Years +	3%
Phnom Penh population	797 thousand
Other Urban population	933 thousand
Rural population	8,610 thousand
Marital status of population 10 years & over	
% Never married	44%
% Married	47%
% Widowed	7%
% Separated/Divorced	1%
Households	
Number of Households	2.0 million
Average Household Size	5.3
% of female headed households	22%
Literacy and Education	
Adult literacy rate (15 years old & over)	67%
Adult literacy rate - Males	78%
Adult literacy rate - Females	57%
No grade completed (15 years old & over)	30%
Mean years of schooling (25 years old & over)	3.2 years
Current school attendance (5-12 years old)	60%
Disability	
Total number of disabled persons	311 thousand
Amputees/unable to use limbs	39%
Blind/poor eyesight	23%

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS : CAMBODIA 1996

Deaf/mute/speech problem	13%
Permanent disfigurement	8%
Thinking/acting disturbance	7%
Multiple disability	6%
Mental handicap	4%
Internal Migration	
Number of migrants	2.18 million
Migrants in the past 5 years	28%
Migrants more than 5 years ago	72%
Migration due to -	
Family reunion/family moved	48%
Repatriation/Return after displacement	19%
On account of marriage	12%
Better work prospect	10%
Insecurity due to strife/calamity	8%
Transfer of work	2%
On account of education	0.5%
Others	1%
Temporary migration due to employment (5 years old and over)	
Total number	63 thousand
Male	79%
Female	21%
Labor Force and Employment (10 years old & over)	
Labor force participation rate (LFPR)	65%
Male LFPR	66%
Female LFPR	65%
Employment rate	99%
Employment by Economic Activity	
Agriculture, fishery & forestry	78%
Industry	5%
Services & trade	17%

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS : CAMBODIA 1996

Employment by Occupation	
Agriculture, fishery & forestry	77%
Service, shop & market sales	8%

Legislators, professionals, technicians	5%
Craft and related trades	4%
Elementary occupations	4%
Plant/machine operators & assemblers	1%
Armed forces	1%
Status of Employment	
Unpaid family worker	45.2%
Own-account	44.5%
Employee	10.0%
Employer/ other status	0.3%
Working Children (Persons 5-17 years old)	
Economically active (past reference week)	653 thousand
Employed	637 thousand
% working children not currently attending school	72%
Main reason for working	
Supplement household income	84%
Help in own household enterprise	9%
Gain experience/acquire training	4%
Pay household debts	1%
Others	2%
Working children by household size	
1-4 members	15%
5-6 members	31%
7-8 members	34%
9 or more members	20%

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS : CAMBODIA 1996

Health and Nutrition	
Diarrhoea episode in past 2 weeks (Below 5 years)	34%
Amount of liquid given	
More	44%
Same	52%

Less	3%
None	1%
Amount of solid/food given	
More	16%
Same	63%
Less	19%
None	2%
Immunization	
DPT/Polio (Below 5 years old)	78%
DPT/Polio - full dosage	39%
Tuberculosis (1-2 years old)	69%
Measles (1-2 years old)	62%
Nutrition	
Children below 5 years who have been breastfed	96%
Vitamin A Administration (12-59 months)	47%
Acute Respiratory Infections Awareness (ARI) Symptoms that will lead caretaker to take child to health care provider:	
Blocked nose	46%
Difficulty in breathing	15%
Fever	52%
Breathing fast	12%
Ill for a long time	5%
Others	8%
Don't know	12%

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS : CAMBODIA 1996

Households using iodized salt	7%
Household and Housing Characteristics	
Construction materials of roof and walls	
Hard or permanent	31%
Soft or temporary	46%

Mixed	23%
Floor Area of housing units	
Less than 10 sq. m.	2%
10-24 sq. m.	45%
25-49 sq. m.	38%
50-74 sq. m.	10%
75 sq. M. Or over	5%
Tenure status of housing unit	
Owned	96.0%
Occupied for free	3.2%
Rented	0.4%
Ownership unsettled	0.4%
Households owning residential land	91%
Households owning farm land	46%
Households without toilets in housing units	77%
Type of lighting used in the housing unit	
Kerosene	81%
Electricity	12%
Battery or other types	7%
Fuel used for cooking	
Firewood	93%
Charcoal	5%
Kerosene/liquefied gas	1%

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS : CAMBODIA 1996

Housing amenities	
Households with -	
Bicycles/cyclo	55%
Motorcycles	18%
Cart pulled by animals	22%
Television	18%
Radio or stereo	44%
Source of water for drinking	
Unprotected dug well	33%

Protected dug well	6%
Pond/ river	31%
Piped or tubed well/piped in dwelling/public tap	20%
Bought/bottled	5%
Rain & others	5%
Source of water for hand/dish washing	
Unprotected dug well	34%
Protected dug well	6%
Pond/river/stream	33%
Piped or tubed well/piped in dwelling/public tap	21%
Bought/bottled	4%
Rain & others	2%
Households Borrowing money in past 2 years for:	
Business	33%
Sickness in the family	25%
Agricultural production	21%
Households availing of primary schools	62%
Households availing of health clinics	41%
Households operating business in household premises	11%

Foreword

This report presents the summary results of the Socio-Economic Survey of Cambodia (SESC) 1996. The survey was conducted in two rounds. The first round was implemented in May-July and the second round was in October-December 1996.

The survey aimed to provide information needed for the country's rehabilitation programs and to obtain data that will serve as bases for social and economic planning. The scope of the survey has been wide enough to enable a multi-sectoral analysis. It covered questions on a variety of subjects such as demography, socio-economic characteristics of population, child labor, health and nutrition and household and housing characteristics.

The SESC 1996 is the second in a series of socio-economic surveys conducted by the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning. The first SESC was conducted in four rounds beginning in the last quarter of 1993 up to third quarter of 1994.

My Ministry is grateful to the following organizations for sponsoring this survey: Asian Development Bank (ADB) through the Statistical System Development Project (TA 2261/CAM), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme/Cambodia Area Rehabilitation and Regeneration Project (UNDP/CARERE), and International Labour Organization (ILO).

I am also extending my sincere appreciation in particular to the following persons for supporting the survey: Dr. I.P. David, Assistant Chief Economist and Dr. Abuzar Asra, Statistician, of Statistics and Data Systems Division, Economics and Development Resource Center of ADB; Mr. Bjorn Ljungqvist, former UNICEF Representative and Mr. Bernard Gilbert, former UNICEF Programme Coordinator; Mr. Scot Leiper, Programme Manager and Dr. Bruce Tolentino, former Deputy Programme Manager, UNDP/CARERE; and Mr. Guy Thijs, Southeast Asia Sub-Regional Coordinator and Mr. Mar Sophea, National Programme Coordinator for Phnom Penh, IPEC, ILO.

I am thankful to the following consultants for their valuable contribution in the formulation of the survey and questionnaire designs: Mr. R.B.M. Korale, Senior Statistics Adviser of ADB; Mr. Muhammad Shuaib, Assistant Professor of Dhaka University and UNICEF consultant; Mr. Jerrold Huguet, Population Affairs Officer, Population Division of ESCAP and ADB consultant on Demography; and Mr. Kebebew Ashagrie, Chief of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Statistics, ILO Geneva.

My sincere thanks are also due to the Philippine National Statistics Office Experts Team of ADB and to the staff and coordinators from UNICEF and CARERE who worked side by side with NIS staff in drafting the survey forms and manuals, in planning, sampling, training and implementing the survey.

I gratefully acknowledge the enthusiasm, dedication and efficiency of the officers and staff of the NIS and the Statistics Bureaus of Provincial Planning Departments, who made possible the conduct of this complex survey, and the cooperation provided by village leaders and respondents.

It is my pleasure to present this summary report on the SESC 1996.

Chea Chanto
Minister of Planning

Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
September, 1997

Preface

The Socio-Economic Survey of Cambodia (SESC) 1996 was conducted primarily to obtain data which will serve as inputs for the formulation of social and economic plans and programs. The survey was conducted in two rounds, May-July and October-December 1996 and covered a sample of 9,000 households in 750 sample villages throughout the country. The survey has been wide enough to be able to come up with estimates at subnational levels, specifically, on Phnom Penh, Other Urban Areas and the rural areas of Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Thom, Pursat, Ratanakiri, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng, and Other Rural Areas.

The survey was initially planned to have the same scope and coverage of the SESC 1993/94 covering about 5,000 sample households in three domains, namely: Phnom Penh, Other Urban Areas and Rural Areas and to be sponsored by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) through the Statistical System Development Project. At the same time, other agencies have certain data needs. CARERE expressed the need for provincial-level data that will serve as baseline of the Provincial Development Plan. UNICEF was also planning to undertake a Multiple Indicator Survey and ILO was interested to have baseline information on child labor in Cambodia. In order to maximize resources and minimize cost, the four international bodies have agreed to collaborate on the survey undertaking.

The scope and coverage has been widened to incorporate the data requirements of the various agencies. The questionnaire was designed to include a module on demographic and economic characteristics of population, child labor, health and nutrition of children and household and housing characteristics. The sample size was also increased to come up with reliable estimates at the sub-national level.

On behalf of the National Institute of Statistics, I would like to express my gratitude to the following sponsoring agencies: ADB, UNDP/CARERE, UNICEF and ILO. I am also thankful to the people who made this undertaking successful, particularly to Dr. I.P. David and Dr. Abuzar Asra of EDSD, ADB, Mr. Someth Suos, ADB Resident Representative, Cambodia, Mr. R.B.M. Korale, Senior Statistics Adviser and the Experts Team

of ADB comprised of Natalin L. Cagawan, Team Leader; Nalwino Billones, Data Processing Expert; Gloria Cubinar, Sampling Expert and the rest of the team for their assistance in the implementation of the survey and in the preparation of this report, and to the consultants and coordinators of the various sponsoring agencies for their valuable recommendations and comments.

I would like also to acknowledge the NIS staff and staff of the provincial planning departments who have worked with enthusiasm and dedication to make the survey successful.

Our special thanks are due to His Excellency, Minister Chea Chanto for his full support for this undertaking and other activities of NIS.

Hou Taing Eng
Director

National Institute of Statistics
Phnom Penh
September 1997