

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This report is concerned with housing characteristics and household amenities. The main objective of this analysis is to find out the quality of housing and the degree of accessibility of household amenities. In Chapter 1 of this report, the quality of buildings/structures has been dealt with along with use. In Chapter 2, household amenities are discussed. In both chapters, many changes due to economic development in Cambodia between 1998 and 2008 were disclosed.

### **Chapter 1. Housing:**

Among the residential and partly residential buildings in Cambodia, majority was wholly residential and only a small percentage of buildings were partly residential. In Cambodia as a whole 95.7 % of residential buildings are wholly residential. The number of residential buildings in Cambodia increased from 1,989,828 in 1998 to 2,637,654 in 2008. This increase works out to 2.86 percent annually. Particularly, partly residential buildings indicated the annual increase rate of 6.62 % for the decade.

The quality of housing is mainly determined by materials used for the construction of the buildings. A building consists of three main components of roof, wall and floor. Based on the building materials of roof and wall, less than half of the residential and partly residential buildings were permanent in 1998. After the decade, more than half of the residential and partly residential buildings have become permanent. 77.8 % in roof and 60.7 % in wall became permanent in 2008. However, spatial difference between urban and rural or between provinces is significant.

### **Chapter 2. Household Amenities**

#### ***Tenure***

More than 90 % of normal households live in their own dwellings in Cambodia as of 1998 and 2008. The percent of 'owner occupied' ( 77.0 %) in urban area is smaller than in rural areas ( 95.5 %) in 2008. During the decade, the percentage has decreased in urban area as well as in rural area.

### ***Number of rooms occupied***

Majority of households (72.5 %) occupy only one room and 20.9 % of households occupy two rooms, 4.4 % occupy three rooms and the households occupying more than three rooms are very few in 2008. In the decade of 1998-2008, this trend has not changed in rural area, but in urban areas, the number of rooms occupied by a household has increased.

### ***Source of light***

Eight out of ten normal households were using kerosene for lighting in 1998. In the decade, the proportion of households using kerosene has decreased to half. In 2008, kerosene stays the most common energy for lighting, but battery has come just behind it and three out of ten normal households are using battery in Cambodia.

### ***Source of the fuel for cooking***

Nine out of ten households were using firewood for cooking in 1998. In ten years the proportion of households using firewood has decreased from 90.0 percent to 83.6 percent in Cambodia. In urban area it reduced from 62.9 % to 34.7%, in replace of firewood, LPG indicated the largest proportion (37.3%) in 2008. However, this value for Cambodia is far from targeted value of CMDGs.

### ***Source of drinking water***

The category of main source of drinking water in 2008 consists of 'piped water', 'tube/pipe well', 'protected dug well', 'unprotected dug well', 'rain', 'spring and river etc.', 'bought' and 'other'. The main sources of drinking water are 'tube/pipe well' (26.8 %) followed by 'springs and river' (23.1 %) and 'Unprotected dug well' (20.7 %). In urban areas, 'piped water' increased from 26.8 percent in 1998 to 56.8 percent in 2008. On the other hand, 'tube/pipe well' increased significantly in rural area, and one quarter of households living there use this facility.

### ***Location of source of drinking water***

'Location of water source' is a new question applied in the 2008 Census. Three categories were prepared for this question. Those are 'within the premises', 'near the premises' and 'away'. Over one third of Cambodian households and two thirds of urban households have drinking water source within their premises. But, in rural area it is only 29.4 %. 'Away' is more than 50 %.

### ***Toilet facility***

In 2008, the households have not toilet facilities within their premises decreased from 85.5 % as of 1998 to 66.3%. This facility is available for 81.5 % of urban households, but only for 23.2 % of rural households.

### ***Households enjoying better amenities***

The proportion of the households enjoying better amenities which can access to the 'combined amenities', or all of 'improved water source', 'electricity' and 'toilet facility within premises', has increased greatly in the decade. It presented from 8.0% to 17.4 % for Cambodia, from 42.9% to 72.5% for urban, and from 0.9 % to 5.3 % for rural area. Water source is the most improved amenity in the component of 'combined amenities'.

### ***Assets owned by households***

Information on type and number of assets owned by households was collected in the 2008 Census for the first time. This provides approximate indicators of the economic condition of the people. A television is owned by 58 % of households, motorcycles by 44 % and bicycles by 64 % of households. Internet is only accessible to 1 % of households. The possession of some of the assets reflects the changes taking place in the social and cultural life of the people of Cambodia.

Through the analysis, it can be concluded that housing conditions and household amenities in Cambodia have made great improvement during the decade of 1998 -2008 which may be caused by rise in living standard of people due to social and economic development in this country. However, it should be said that the living standard of people is