



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation- Religion- King

General Population Census of Cambodia 2008

**National Report
on
FINAL CENSUS RESULTS**



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

**Supported by:
UNFPA, JICA, Government of Japan, and Government
of the Federal Republic of Germany**

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FOREWORD

It is with great pleasure that I present the National Report on the Final Census Results containing the final population figures and some other important results of the 2008 Census of Cambodia. Earlier, in August 2008, the provisional population figures were released based on a quick tabulation of summary figures provided by the enumerators. This was done so as to give a preliminary idea of the size of population of the country and its provinces as revealed by the census. The present results are based on detailed scrutiny and tabulation of data relating to each and every individual enumerated in the census. The final figures almost confirm the preliminary population totals, even though there is a marginal difference in the exact figures.

The mammoth task of census data processing involving almost three million schedules has been successfully completed by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS). Some of the salient results of the census are presented in this report. The other results will be published in due course after detailed analysis. The release of the final figures of the 2008 Census marks an important stage in the statistical history of Cambodia. The previous census conducted in 1998 was the first in 36 years as no official census took place since 1962.

We express our deep sense of gratitude to **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN**, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia for his constant support which enabled successful completion of the census. Our thanks are due to H.E. Sar Kheng, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Interior, Chairman of the National Census Committee (NCC) and others members for their guidance from time to time. It was my privilege and pleasure to function as Vice Chairman of NCC and as Chairman of the Technical Committee for the Census and National Steering Committee for Census Information and Education Campaign.

We thank the Governors and the members of the Provincial Census Committees for their assistance. Our thanks are due to the Press, the Radio and the TV who played a very important role in census publicity. We gratefully acknowledge the funding and technical assistance provided by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Government of Japan and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The census is a massive administrative-cum-statistical exercise and its completion has been possible with the total help and co-operation received from one and all. The major share of the credit for the success of the census should go to the people of Cambodia themselves and to the large number of devoted, hard working and loyal enumerators, supervisors, village chiefs, commune, district and province census officers and their colleagues, regional and assistant regional officers and the staff of National Institute of Statistics (NIS) and Ministry of Planning (MoP) drafted for census work.

Chief JICA expert Mr. Fumihiko Nishi and his colleagues especially Mr. A. Ito and Dr. A. Otomo have provided technical assistance in mapping, editing, coding, quality assurance and planning for dissemination. We express our sincere thanks to them.

The staff of the Demographic statistics, census and survey (census department) and ICT departments of the NIS have put in hard work in analyzing the census results at the national level. In particular Ms. Hang Lina, DDG and her team consisting of Mr. They Kheam, Mr. Sok Kosal, Mr. Yem Suong, Mr. Sin Sereivuth and other colleagues, Mr. Meng Kimhor, DDG, Mr. Saint Lundy and their teams have done commendable work in this regard fully availing of the training provided by the consultants of UNFPA and JICA. This marks yet another mile stone in the efforts of donors in national capacity building within NIS in census activities. Mr. Sok Vanna and Mr. Chap Ratana has ably coordinated the census work. Mr. Vy Heang, Mr. Chhoun Sothy and Mr. Lim Penh have done good work in the quality assurance and accounting for the census. We thank them all.

As part of the technical assistance provided by UNFPA, Mr. Nott Rama Rao, has provided technical assistance in census planning, enumeration and reporting. Mr. Harry Lode has provided technical assistance in data processing, and Dr. Gouranga Dasvarma, provided technical assistance for the analysis of fertility and mortality data included in this report. Our sincere thanks are due to these consultants.

H.E. San Sy Than, Director General of the National Institute of Statistics, ably coordinated the census operations, assisted by Deputy Director Generals: H.E. Seng Soeurn, Mr. Has Bunton, and Mr. Hor Darith. Thanks are due to every one of them.

It is hoped that Ministries, international agencies, researchers and the public will find this report useful.

Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh
August, 2009

CHHAY THAN
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

Composition of the National Committee For the General Population Census of Cambodia, 2008

1- HE. Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Interior	Chairman
2- HE. Senior Minister, Minister of Planning	Vice Chairman
3- HE. Secretary of State of Council of Ministers	Member
4- HE. Secretary of State of Ministry of Economy and Finance	Member
5- HE. Secretary of State of Ministry of National Defense	Member
6- HE. Secretary of State of Ministry of Planning	Member
7- HE. Secretary of State of Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	Member
8- HE. Secretary of State of Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training	Member
9- HE. Secretary of State of Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction	Member
10-HE. Secretary of State of Ministry of Rural Development	Member
11-HE. Secretary of State of Ministry of Health	Member
12-HE. Secretary of State of Ministry of Information	Member
13-HE. Secretary of State of Ministry of Women's Affairs	Member
14-HE. Secretary of State of Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy	Member
15-HE. Secretary of State of Ministry of Tourism	Member
16-HE. Director General, NIS, MoP	Secretary

Composition of the Technical Committee For the General Population Census of Cambodia, 2008

1- HE. Senior Minister, Minister of Planning	Chairman
2- HE. Secretary of State of Ministry of Planning	Vice Chairman
3- HE. Under-Secretary of State of Ministry of Planning	Member
4- HE. Secretary General of NCPD, Council of Minister	Member
5- HE. Director General of NIS, MoP	Permanent Member
6- HE. Deputy Director General, Administrative Directorate, MoI	Member
7- HE. Chief of Cabinet of Ministry of Planning	Member
8- HE. Director of Geographic Department, MLUC	Member
9- HE. Ms. Deputy Director General, NIS, MoP	Secretary

Composition of the National Steering Committee For Census Information Campaign, 2008

1- HE. Senior Minister, Minister of Planning	Chairman
2- HE. Secretary of State of Ministry of Planning	Vice Chairman
3- HE. Secretary of State of Ministry of Information	Vice Chairman
4- HE. Director General of Radio and TV	Vice Chairman
5- HE. Director General, NIS, MoP	Permanent Member
6- Representative of Ministry of Interior	Member
7- Representative of Ministry of Education Youth and Sports	Member
8- Representative of Ministry of Health	Member
9- Representative of Ministry of Religion and Cults	Member
10-Representative of Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts	Member
11-HE. President of League of Cambodian Journalists	Member
12-Representative of Khmer Press Agency	Member
13- Deputy Director General, NIS, MoP	Secretary

Map 1. Cambodia by Province



General Population Census of Cambodia 2008

Final Census Results

Figures at a Glance

1.	Number of Municipality	1
2.	Number of Provinces	23
3.	Number of Districts	159
4.	Number of Khans	8
5.	Number of Cities	26
6.	Number of Communes	1,417
7.	Number of Sangkats	204
8.	Number of Villages	14,073*
9.	Population by Urban-Rural residence and sex	

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	13,395,682	6,516,054	6,879,628
Urban	2,614,027	1,255,570	1,358,457
Rural	10,781,655	5,260,484	5,521,171

10.	Percentage of urban population	19.5
11.	Annual population growth rate (percent)	1.54
12.	Total number of households	2,841,897
13.	Number of normal or regular households	2,817,637
14.	Average household size (based on normal or regular households)	
	Total	4.7
	Urban	4.9
	Rural	4.6
15.	Percentage of female headed households	25.6
16.	Density of population per Km ²	75
17.	Percentage of population by age group	
	Children (0-14)	33.7
	Economically productive age group (15-64)	62.0
	The elderly population (65+)	4.3
18.	Dependency ratio	
	Total	61.2
	Urban	40.8
	Rural	67.1
19.	Sex ratio (No. of males per 100 females)	
	Total	94.7
	Urban	92.4
	Rural	95.3

20.	Marital status of population aged 15 and over
-----	---

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	32.7	60.2	5.0	2.0	0.1
Males	37.0	60.8	1.3	0.8	0.1
Females	28.9	59.6	8.3	3.1	0.2

* Number of villages according to Ministry of Interior is 13,852

Note on administrative names: In this report Municipality refers to the Capital, Phnom Penh. Cities refer to municipalities in Provinces

21. Singulate Mean age at Marriage

Total / Urban / Rural	Males	Females
Total	25.6	23.3
Urban	28.0	25.5
Rural	24.8	22.5

22. Adult literacy rate (percentage of literate persons aged 15 and over to total persons aged 15 and over)

Total / Urban / Rural	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	77.6	85.1	70.9
Urban	90.4	94.5	86.8
Rural	74.0	82.5	66.3

23. Educational levels completed by literate persons aged 25 years and over

Educational Level	Percent		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
No educational Level	3.2	2.4	4.1
Primary not completed	47.2	40.0	55.1
Primary	26.8	29.4	23.9
Lower Secondary	18.8	22.7	14.5
Secondary/Diploma	2.2	2.9	1.4
Beyond and Secondary	1.8	2.6	1.0

24. Percentage of Persons (aged 6 and over) in each age group who are attending school/Educational Institution

Age group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
6 +	28.91	31.91	26.10
6 - 14	80.19	80.02	80.38
15 - 19	51.83	56.48	46.90
20 - 24	14.37	18.52	10.40
25+	1.20	1.56	0.90

25. Percentage of students aged 5 years and over who are Attending School /Educational Institute according to Location of Schooling

Same district	98.17
Another district of the same province	1.44
Another province	0.38
Another Country across the border	0.01

26. Percentage of disabled persons in total population

Percentage of disabled persons since birth in total disabled	31.8
Percentage of disabled persons after birth in total disabled	68.2

27. Percentage Distribution of Disabled Population by Type of disability

Type of disabled	Percent
In seeing	29.97
In speech	8.68
In hearing	7.93
In movement	40.83
Mental	12.59

28.	Crude economic activity rate	Both Sexes	52.7	
		Males	52.9	
		Females	52.4	
29.	Economic Activity Rates, Population Aged 7+	Both Sexes	61.8	
		Males	62.5	
		Females	60.9	
30.	Economic Activity Rates, Population Aged 15 – 64	Both Sexes	79.9	
		Males	81.6	
		Females	78.5	
31.	Unemployment Rates	Both Sexes	1.68	
		Males	1.52	
		Females	1.82	
32.	Percentage of population by industrial sector	Primary (Agriculture)	72.3	
		Secondary (Industry)	8.5	
		Tertiary (Services)	19.2	
33.	Percentage of employed persons aged 5 years and over with secondary activity	Both Sexes	52.3	
		Males	51.5	
		Females	53.1	
34.	Percentage persons aged 5 years and over who are working according to Location of Place of Work	At home	2.8	
		Same district	93.3	
		Another district of the same province	2.1	
		Another province	1.5	
		Another country across the border	0.3	
35.	Percentage of migrants (with previous residence outside place of enumeration)		26.5	
36.	Percentage of Residential and Partly Residential Buildings by Nature of Construction			
	Nature of Construction	Percent		
		Total	Urban	Rural
	Permanent	57.0	24.5	18.5
	Semi-Permanent	86.5	9.3	4.2
	Temporary	50.9	27.7	21.4
37.	Percentage of households having access to improved water sources (Including piped water, tube/pipe well , protected dug well and rain water	Total	47.0	
		Urban	76.0	
		Rural	41.0	
38.	Percentage of households having electricity as main source of light (Including city power, generator and both city power and generator)	Total	26.4	
		Urban	87.0	
		Rural	13.1	

39.	Percentage of households by main type of fuel used for cooking	
	Firewood	83.6
	Charcoal	7.5
	Kerosene	0.3
	Liquefied Petroleum gas (LPG)	7.9
	Others	0.7
40.	Percentage of households having toilet facility within premises	
	Total	33.7
	Urban	81.5
	Rural	23.2
41.	Total fertility rate (Estimate)	
	Total	3.1
	Urban	2.1
	Rural	3.3
42.	Infant Mortality Rate (Estimate)	60 per 1,000 live births
43.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (Estimate)	461 per 100,000 live births
44.	Life Expectancy at Birth (Estimate)	
	Males	60.5
	Females	64.3

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

CAMInfo	Cambodia Information
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey, 2005
CD-Rom	Compact Disc Read-only Memory
CIPS	Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey, 2004
CMDGs	Cambodia Millennium Development Goals
CWR	Child Woman Ratio
CSPPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DEVInfo	Development Information
DDG	Deputy Director General, NIS
DG	Director General, NIS
DUSC	Data Users Service Center
GIS	Geographic Information System
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOP	Ministry of Planning
NCC	National Census Committee
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
PCO	Provincial Census Officer
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
POPMAP	Population Map
QA	Quality Assurance
REDATAM	Retrieval of Data for Small Areas by Microcomputer
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RS	Rectangular Strategy
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TV	Television
UN	United Nations
UN Census Info	United Nation Census Information
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority
WB	World Bank
WinR+	Redatam Plus for Windows

SECTION 1

NATIONAL REPORT

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Population Size, Growth and Distribution
- Chapter 3: Sex Composition, Age Distribution and Marital Status of the Population
- Chapter 4: Literacy and Education Attainment
- Chapter 5: Economic Characteristics of the Population
- Chapter 6: Migration
- Chapter 7: Fertility, Early Age Mortality and Maternal Mortality
- Chapter 8: Population with Disability
- Chapter 9: Housing, Household Characteristics and Amenities
- Chapter 10: Summary and Conclusions

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

- 1-1 Preliminary
- 1-2 Background
- 1-3 Organization of the 2008 Census
- 1-4 The 2008 Census Questionnaires
- 1-5 Preparation Activities
- 1-6 Publicity for the Census
- 1-7 Field work
- 1-8 Post-Enumeration Survey
- 1-9 Data Processing Plan
- 1-10 Tabulation and Analysis of Data
- 1-11 The Dissemination Plan
- 1-12 Master Sample
- 1-13 Quality Assurance

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Preliminary

This report which is a follow up of the publication “ General Population Census of Cambodia 2008, Provisional Population Totals”(August,2008) contains the final population totals according to the 2008 census together with an analysis of the results mainly at the national level. Some select tables at the provincial level are also included to provide a general demographic profile of each province. Further in-depth analysis at national, provincial, district and commune levels will be made in the analytical reports and province level publications.

1.2 Background

The population census is the most fundamental source of national population data required by a country for administrative purposes as well as for economic and social planning and research. It is expected to provide a comprehensive and reliable inventory of a country's population. Apart from the size of population in each of the administrative units which is the basic information provided by the census, an analysis of the census data provides information on trends in population growth, age and sex structure of the population, the levels of mortality and fertility, the course of migration, trends in urbanization and on many more characteristics of the population. A study of the current demographic levels and past trends is very essential in making population projections that form the basis of national plans for economic development and other welfare programmes.

The National Strategic Development Plan, 2006-2010 (NSDP) of Cambodia came into force in June 2006. It represents a broad consensus on Cambodia's future development and takes into account the aspiration and priorities of Cambodian citizens within the frame work of realistic potential and practical possibilities in the future. It operationalises the Rectangular Strategy to achieve its intended goals and outlines priority goals and strategies of Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to reduce poverty rapidly, and to develop other Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDG's) and socio-economic development goals. The demographic, social and economic indicators as well as other bench mark data at small area levels produced by the 2008 Census will go a long way in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of NSDP programmes in the future.

Commencing from 1998, the Royal Government of Cambodia is committed to conducting a general population census every ten years in accordance with the U.N. recommendations and the Statistical Law of Cambodia. Such a census would include some aspects of housing census also. Accordingly the 2008 General Population Census of Cambodia was conducted on a *de facto* basis with reference to 3 March, 2008, exactly ten years after the previous census was held. This census marked the second census since Cambodia became a democratic country and the first of the twenty first century. The total estimated cost of US \$ 6.02 million for the 2008 census was shared by different agencies as follows: UNFPA, Japan International Co-operation Agency or JICA, Government of Japan, the Government of Federal Republic of Germany and The Royal Government of Cambodia. In addition to this, the Government of Japan provided a new building for housing the census office of the National Institute of Statistics (NIS).

1.3 Organization of the 2008 Census

Legal Authority for the Census

The 2008 census was conducted under the authority of (i) the Royal Decree (Kret) No.JS/RKT/02-96/08 dated February 29,1996 on the organization of the General Population Census of Cambodia (ii) The Statistics Law enacted on May 9,2005 and (iii) Sub-Decree No.08 dated 30 January 2006. The Sub-

Decree fixed the census date as March 3, 2008 and specified the methods of the organization and implementation of the 2008 census.

Census Committees

The census was conducted under the overall guidance in policy matters by the National Committee for the 2008 census under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior. It was assisted in all technical issues by the Technical Committee for the 2008 census under the chairmanship of the Senior Minister, Minister of Planning. The National Steering Committee for census information campaign with Senior Minister, Minister of Planning at the head was responsible for developing the census publicity campaign to inform the public about the census and solicit their cooperation. The composition of these committees is given on page (vi). Each province had a provincial census committee under the chairmanship of the respective provincial governor. The role of this committee was to oversee and monitor census work within the province concerned.

Implementation of the Census

The Ministry of Planning was responsible for overall census planning and implementation. The census was carried out under the supervision of the Director General, NIS in the Ministry of Planning, assisted by Deputy Director Generals. The census office within the NIS coordinated the census work in the country. All these staff members had experience of census or survey work. The Director of The Provincial Planning Office, or The Provincial Census Officer (PCO) was responsible for the census in his/her province and was assisted by The Deputy Director/Bureau Chief. The District Planning Officer and the Commune Chief were responsible for the census in their respective areas. The PCO was assisted on technical issues by Regional and Assistant Regional officers drawn from experienced staff of NIS.

Unlike in the 1998 Census when there were UN experts serving as long term resident technical advisers for census and data processing, external technical assistance was kept at the minimum for the 2008 Census. The UNFPA provided the services of short term consultants for census planning, reporting and data processing. The NIS also had the benefit of advice from JICA consultants on mapping, editing, coding, tabulation and other related activities.

Calendar of Census Operations

The main census operations were conducted according to the following calendar:

Dates	Activity
February 29 to March 2, 2008 (3 days)	House listing Operations
March 2, 2008 Night	Enumeration of Homeless/Transient etc. population
March 3 to 13, 2008 (11 days)	2008 Census Enumeration with March 3 (00-00 hours) as reference time
March 13 to 15, 2008	Collection of filled-in census records at field offices
March 16 to 20, 2008	Receipt of filled-in census records at the NIS, Phnom Penh

The Geographic Frame

Thanks to peace and stability in the country, the 2008 census of Cambodia could be conducted in the entire country comprising at the census time 24 provinces, 185 districts, 1,621 communes and 14,073 villages.

It has to be noted here that at the time of the 1998 census it was not possible to enumerate the population of four small areas in the country as they were insecure due to war at that time. These were: (i) Whole district of Anlong Veang in Otdar Meanchey province (ii) Samlout in Battambang province (iii) Veal Veang in Pursat province and (iv) Village of Ou Beichoan of Ou Chrov district in Banteay Meanchey province. The total estimated population (45,000) of the omitted areas was allocated as follows: 10,000 to Otdar Meanchey province; 2,000 to Banteay Meanchey province; 23,000 to Battambang province and 10,000 to Pursat province. This estimation was based on reports from the Directors of Planning of the Provinces concerned.

Re-classification of Urban Areas

The classification of places as urban or rural is not a matter of mere academic interest, but is of great importance for planning purposes. For the 1998 census of Cambodia the following areas were treated as urban:

- (i) All provincial towns (which were whole districts)
- (ii) Four districts of Phnom Penh Municipality (the other three were considered rural)
- (iii) The then existing entire provinces of Sihanoukville, Kep and Pailin which were called Krongs.

The designation of places as urban was based only on administrative criteria. This was considered not satisfactory for planning for the needs of actual urban populations. There were a number of problems in the classification of urban areas following the above definition. The main problem was that it made decisions at the level of province and district. The provincial towns encompassed large areas of agriculture and wastelands, and un-inhabited areas including mountainous terrain. A more refined definition of urban areas required designation of urban or rural at a lower administrative level-the commune or, ideally, the village. It was decided by the Ministry of Planning, Royal Government of Cambodia that a classification of urban areas was needed that was consistent with Cambodian conditions, and optimum for planning purposes.

A study was therefore undertaken by the NIS during 2002-2004 with expert guidance to reclassify urban areas. The study attempted to provide recommendations about a classification of urban places based on a consistent set of criteria utilizing the 1998 census data on population and workers in agriculture. After careful consideration of all relevant aspects, field study and consultation with agencies concerned the study decided to apply the following criteria to every commune so as to treat it as urban:

- (a) Population density exceeding 200 per km²
- (b) Percentage of male employment in agriculture below 50 percent
- (c) Total population of the commune should exceed 2,000.

The study's recommendations were accepted by the Royal Government of Cambodia, and subsequently adopted for the 2008 census. For details of this study one may refer to the publication of NIS, Ministry of Planning on "Reclassification of Urban Areas in Cambodia" (November 2004).

The following minor revision was made further to the study for the sake of uniformity of the principle that commune would be the lowest unit for examining whether it qualified to be included as urban or rural based on the criteria adopted :

The communes mentioned below which were partly urban were treated as wholly urban : Ta Pung, Ta Meun and Kouk Khmum communes of Thma Koul district and Anlong Vil commune in Sangkae district in Battambang province; Soutip commune of Cheung Prey district and Chrey Vien commune of Prey Chhor district in Kampong Cham province.

In the present report, wherever the 1998 census information relating to urban areas is used for comparison with corresponding information for urban areas of the 2008 census, the 1998 census urban figures are recalculated based on the revised classification of urban areas adopted in the 2008 census.

Royal Sub-decree on Administrative Area changes

With the promulgation of the Royal Sub-Decree Number 18 ANKR BK of 12 January 2008 and earlier Sub-Decrees, many administrative changes were introduced by the Royal Government after the 2008 census was taken like re-naming certain provinces and districts, shifting of communes from one district to another within a province, formation of new districts and cities within a province by regrouping communes, shifting of a few communes (wholly and partly) from Koh Kong province to Preah Sihanouk province, and converting province headquarter districts into Kongs. These changes are listed in Annex 1. The revised codes adopted for the administrative units as a result of these changes are shown in Annex 2.

According to the new administrative frame Cambodia comprises 23 provinces, one Municipality (Phnom Penh), 8 Kongs (within Phnom Penh Municipality), 159 Districts (within 23 Provinces), 26 Kongs or Cities (within 23 Provinces), 1417 Communes (within 159 Districts), 204 Sangkats (within Phnom Penh and 26 Kongs or cities) and 14,119 villages (within Communes and Sangkats).

Taking into account all aspects of re-coding and tabulation it was decided that the 2008 Census Priority Tables would be generated on the basis of the Sub-Decree Changes (New frame). The 1998 Census priority tables would also be revised adopting the new frame to enable comparison of the two sets of data. It was recognized that this method of presentation incorporated the Sub-Decree changes and provided data according to the new administrative frame.

The difference between the old and new administrative frames does not affect the 1998-2008 national level comparisons and province level comparisons except in the case of Koh Kong and Preah Sihanouk provinces. At district and commune levels, however, there will be several changes between the old and new frames.

For the purpose of urbanization, only communes declared as urban based on demographic criteria according to the 2004 study referred to in the previous section are treated as urban. According to the Sub-decrees, the 23 province headquarters (barring Phnom Penh Municipality or *Reach Theany*) and the three newly formed cities of Paoy Pet (Banteay Meanchey province), Soung (Kampong Cham province) and Bavet (Svay Rieng province) are called *Kongs* or cities. Since urban classification in the census is done at the level of commune applying the demographic criteria, Phnom Penh Municipality and each Krong may have either all the Sangkats as urban or have some Sangkats urban and some rural.

1.4 The 2008 Census Questionnaires

General

The census questionnaires were evolved after carefully taking into account past experience, the present needs of the Government and the data users. The questions were so worded as to be simple and at the same time enable collection of reliable data.

Two meetings were held to elicit the views of stake holders and data users regarding the contents of the census questionnaires and the tabulation plan. The census questionnaires were pre-tested twice in the field. A pilot census was conducted in a few Enumeration Areas (EAs) as a dress rehearsal for the census. All these exercises proved very useful in finally adopting the census questionnaires and the tabulation plan.

There were two main census questionnaires: - (i) the house list (Form A) and (ii) the household questionnaire (Form B). A few census forms were also to be filled-in by enumerators. Buildings with

households were first listed in Form A. This was done three days ahead of the main enumeration along with updating the EA map (29 February to 2 March 2008). Form B which is the main census questionnaire was filled-in by enumerators after interviewing each household during March 3 to March 13. Specimen copies of the two questionnaires are attached as Annexes 3 and 4.

New questions in the 2008 Census

While most of the questions of the 1998 census were retained in the 2008 Census questionnaires for comparative purposes, significant improvements were made in the design and the contents of the questionnaires.

The following new questions/topics were included in Form B Household Questionnaire of the 2008 census:

1. Can the enumerated person read and write with understanding in Khmer language?
(Enter 1 for Yes and 2 for No) (Part 2, Col.13-a)
2. Can the enumerated person read and write with understanding in any other language? If so which language? (Enter code from list given) (Part 2, Col.13-b)
3. Question on physical/mental disability, if any (Part 2, Col.15)
4. Secondary economic activity (Part 2, Col.22)
5. Place of work or schooling (Part 2, Col.23)
6. Type of assistance to a woman at the time of delivery in the previous twelve months (Part 3, Col.8)
7. Type of toilet facility available to a household (Part 4, Col.4)
8. Location of drinking water source (Part 4, Col.6)
9. Information on ownership of some facilities by the household enumerated (Part 4, Cols.8 to17)
10. Whether the household has access to the Internet at home/outside home (Part 4, Cols.18 and 19)
11. A separate section called Part 5 was added in the questionnaire on “Deaths in the household in the previous twelve months”. It included details of age, sex, cause of death and maternal mortality (if any) (Part 5, Cols.1 to 7-c).

Improvements were also made in respect of some of the old questions as indicated below: More codes were provided for recording answers to the questions on

- (a) Mother tongue (Col.7, Part 2)
- (b) Reason for migration (Col.12, Part 2)
- (c) The highest grade completed (Col.14 (b), Part 2)
- (d) Sector of employment (Col.21, Part 2) and
- (e) Main source of drinking water (Col.5, Part 4)

Focus on Gender Issues

In the last census and in the 2008 census of Cambodia, sex-wise data on socio-economic, cultural and demographic characteristics of the population are presented based on information collected. The wide sex differentials in respect of many variables have drawn the attention of planners and data users and highlighted the importance of focusing on gender issues. The census functionaries at the different levels were instructed in the training sessions and through the instruction manuals to ensure careful collection and recording of information on unpaid family work and other informal sector activities of men and women, in particular for the latter, secondary economic activities, literacy and educational attainment etc.

1.5 Preparatory Activities

Mapping

The work of pre-census mapping commenced in June 2006 with the development of maps at small area levels. To ensure complete coverage of the population, it was necessary to divide the entire country into small enumeration areas (EAs). The intention was to assign an EA to an enumerator so that he/she might enumerate all persons found in that area within the census enumeration period of 11 days. Proper delineation of enumeration areas in each village/town was the first most important step in census preparations. In the absence of precise and detailed maps of scale 1 to 5,000 required for a census, photographs and satellite maps were used as reference material in the cartographic field work.

The pre-census cartographic work was supported financially and technically by JICA. Thirty staff members from NIS were thoroughly trained both theoretically and practically in mapping. Village boundaries were checked and measurement of location of each village was taken using GPS. Enumeration areas were demarcated with an average size of about 100 households each.

Recruitment of Enumeration Staff

The census enumeration was done by about 28,000 enumerators who interviewed every household. At the rate of one field supervisor to guide and oversee the work of four enumerators, about 7,000 supervisors were appointed. Enumerators and supervisors were drawn from teachers and other officials. As the schools were closed during the census period the teaching staff could be drawn for the census work without affecting their teaching duties.

There were 72 provincial census officers, 500 field staff trainers, 370 district census officers, 1,621 commune census officers, 500 translators and additional supervisors and enumerators for special settlements. Selected staff of Ministry of Planning and NIS participated in training field staff and supervision of field work. Provincial, district, commune and village officers assisted in organizing the training sessions and intense supervision of the census count.

The Senior Minister, Minister of Planning, Secretary of State for Statistics and other senior officers of the Ministry of Planning, as well as representatives of development partners and technical advisers, undertook field visits to supervise the census and encourage the enumerators in their arduous job.

Training Programme

One of the important activities before undertaking the census was the training of field staff. The technical assistance provided for the 1998 census contributed substantially to capacity building of the national staff in undertaking 2008 census activities. This capacity was further supplemented by an additional training programme.

Firstly the core NIS staff (about 120) was trained by the census consultant through pre-tests, pilot census and training sessions. This staff was utilized for training of trainers for field staff and as regional and assistant regional census officers to assist and supervise the census work in the provinces.

At the second phase the provincial staff was trained by the NIS staff. At the third phase approximately 500 trainers of field staff were trained. In the next phase approximately 40,000 enumerators, supervisors and support staff were trained (February 2008). About 1,000 training sessions were held by the 500 trainers. Training manuals and materials like flip charts and training forms were used in all the training sessions. The training included practice in conducting interviews and filling the census schedules.

1.6 Publicity for the Census

An advocacy and public information campaign for the census was carried out with the overall guidance of the Committee set up for the purpose. The public was informed well in advance about the scope and purpose of the census through different media with a view to enlisting their cooperation. It commenced in the second half of 2007 with newspaper advertisements, sensitization of community leaders and others through local meetings. Census publicity reached its peak during the census phase. It was accomplished through electronic media, especially radio, television and the press, and also through more conventional methods of communication such as posters, banners, stickers etc.

Physical networks such as those of the line Ministries and of religious groups (mainly pagodas) were also utilized. Village chiefs played an important role in informing the residents of their respective villages about the census and getting their cooperation.

1.7 Field work

The 2008 census covered approximately 2.8 million households spread over the different terrains of the 24 provinces of the country. Most of them were enumerated during the eleven-day census enumeration period. In addition to households living in dwellings, those staying in institutions like hotels, hostels, pagodas, hospitals, prisons etc. were also enumerated. Special arrangements were made to enumerate the homeless population, transient population and those found in boats on the night of 2 March 2008.

One distinct advantage at the time of the 2008 census which was not available fully at the time of the 1998 census was the better communication and transport facilities in the country. Most of the places could be reached by road. However in certain remote parts and in forest areas the enumerators had to walk long distances. Four wheelers, motorbikes, cycles and boats were utilized by the field staff as and where necessary. Mobile phone was found very useful during the census. It helped the trainers, supervisors and enumerators in quickly contacting the census officers concerned in getting necessary clarifications in the course of their work.

1.8 Post-Enumeration Survey

The census was closely followed by a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) conducted in 100 selected enumeration areas. The objective of this exercise was to estimate the coverage and content errors in the census. This evaluation was necessary as in a large-scale operation like the population and housing census it is inevitable that some inaccuracies arise from deficiencies and errors in coverage and response. The most important finding of the PES was that the net under-enumeration in the census was 2.77 percent. It is about one percent more than the corresponding error rate in the 1998 census. Yet it is at a reasonable and acceptable level when compared to the error rates in other countries of the region. As for the content error it is at acceptable level for all the selected characteristics except in the case of secondary activity which had a moderate level of inconsistency. A report on the findings of the survey will be published separately.

1.9 Data Processing Plan

The census data processing division of NIS is responsible for manual editing and coding of questionnaires, data entry, computer editing and tabulation, and the generation of products like the population database and maintenance of the web site. The new five-storey building that was supported by the Japanese Government houses the census office and has sufficient space for archiving and handling the large number of census records. This facilitates proper organization of post-census activities. The data processing division has established its editing, coding and data entry teams in the different floors of the building.

The CSPro package is used for data entry, computer editing as well as tabulation. The staff of the data processing division has been trained by the data processing consultant in using this software.

The manual coding and editing of the census schedules were organized in three stages. First the enumerator's summary statements were scrutinized and edited followed by data entry. This provided the basis for the provisional census results (population by sex at national and provincial levels) released through the earlier publication. The second stage related to coding and editing of the main census questionnaire (Form B). This will be followed by editing of the House list (Form A) at the third stage. The computerized census data have been used to generate a number of priority tables according to an approved Tabulation Plan. This tabulation was completed in June 2009.

1.10 Tabulation and Analysis of Data

The experience gained in the 1998 Census stood the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) in good stead in planning the analysis and dissemination of the data of the present census. In consultation with data users NIS decided to produce 70 basic priority tables for the 2008 Census (see Annex 5). Taking into account the different levels of production of these tables, the total number of priority tables in the 2008 census works out to 73,151. This is a huge increase (more than six times) from the 11,513 priority tables produced during the 1998 Census. These tables cover most of the topics included in the census questionnaire and their cross classification should satisfy most of the requirements of all sections of data users.

The production of priority tables may be followed by the preparation of additional tables called supplementary tables proposed by the data users, and other tables produced in the course of in-depth analysis.

The analysis of census data by NIS will be mainly confined to priority tables and additional tables that may be produced for analysis. However census analysis is not confined to the Government alone. The universities, scholars, demographers, institutions and data users may also use and analyze the data in their own way according to their need and interest. They will be encouraged to contact the census Data Users' Service Center (DUSC) for any additional information, tables or reports. The vastness of the data and the various cross classifications and tabulations that could be made with the census tables and the micro data permit unlimited scope for the census analysis exercise.

The analysis plan

Census analysis by NIS is proposed in the following order:

1. General analysis of final census results at National level.

In September 2008 the preliminary census results based on population totals obtained from the field were generally analyzed and released. The present one will be the general census report at the national level. Some select tables/data for each province with brief notes are also included in this report.

2. General Analysis of final census results at Provincial level

This report for each province will be more or less on the lines of the analysis made in the national report. Reports for the 24 provinces will be drafted by the trained NIS staff.

3. In-depth analysis by topic.

This will be done for the following subjects by the NIS staff with international technical assistance:

- (i) Fertility and mortality.
- (ii) Population growth and change in spatial distribution
- (iii) Nuptiality
- (iv) Gender and age composition
- (v) Disability
- (vi) Migration
- (vii) Literacy and educational attainment

- (viii) Economic activity and employment
- (ix) Commuting
- (x) Housing amenity
- (xi) Family and households
- (xii) Population Projections of Cambodia
- (xiii) Women in Cambodia
- (xiv) Urban Development in Cambodia

A separate report on each topic is expected to be prepared and published. For this purpose a workshop may be held for each subject involving the national staff not only within the NIS but also from other line Ministries concerned. This will afford an opportunity to the staff concerned to interact with each other and study deeply the census results and draw conclusions which could be incorporated in the analytical report. Such a system worked very well in the 1998 census analysis programme of Cambodia.

1.11 The dissemination plan

The findings of the previous census data were successfully disseminated both through electronic products and printed reports and by way of dissemination seminars and workshops at the national and provincial levels. The CDs released each for priority table, aggregated commune database, POPMAP applications, and WinR+ Population Database were well received and used by the line Ministries, International Agencies, NGOs, planning offices in the provinces and districts, the universities, individual and institutional scholars and researchers, teachers and students, and other data users. Another important dissemination product developed was a web site with census background information, key census results, and a request page such that distant data user can demand for further detailed census information. Census tables were also supplied as demanded by data users from time to time. DUSC has also been servicing data users on an on-going basis.

(a) Dissemination by print media

The reports mentioned under the analysis plan will be printed and published. It will also be necessary to publish handy data sheets and brochures containing important indicators as derived from the census analysis with suitable and attractive illustrations. Wall maps/charts and census thematic atlases will also be produced.

Apart from reports and maps, census priority tables on each topic would also be published. In the 1998 Census, Tables at National and Provisional levels were published. In the context of growing literacy and educational levels among the people of Cambodia, it may be useful to make available select abridged tables also at district/commune levels. This may be useful for local planning and for those who may not have access to computer facilities and consequently may not be able to avail of the census electronic products.

(b) Electronic Dissemination products

The fast-growing uses of computer and its networking call for wider and deeper electronic dissemination products with user-friendly interface, and efficient retrieval and manipulation functionality. The proposed electronic dissemination is classified into two main categories, 1. Off-line electronic dissemination products and 2 On-line electronic dissemination products

(i) Off-line electronic dissemination products

Off-line electronic dissemination products will be mainly in the form of CD-ROM. The project plans to produce a variety of electronic dissemination products based on CD ROMs. These include: a Table Retrieval System, a Community Profile System, a population database built on census micro data, a thematic mapping application and Cam Info updates. About 1000 CD-ROMs may be produced initially.

Table Retrieval System

The Table Retrieval System stores the large number of census tables onto a single CD ROM and facilitates easy retrieval of selected tables. A user-friendly interface will be available to select multiple tables for multiple geographical areas. The application will also include a table viewer that allows exporting the tables or table cells to Excel spreadsheets for further manipulation and analysis.

Community Profile System

This dissemination product is based on an indicator database consisting of aggregated counts, rates and ratios for all possible geographical levels, i.e. the Country (total, urban and rural), Provinces (total, urban and rural), Districts, Communes, and Villages. A variety of indicators may be considered, such as: distribution by age groups and sex, household types, median age, dependency ratio, singulate mean age at marriage, literacy rate, employment rate, educational attainment, proportions of migrants, etc. The application will allow aggregation of selected areas and will include functionality to present some of the key indicators in a graphical format and to export the profile to Excel format.

Population database

Population databases are highly recommended as they greatly expand the usability and enhance the dissemination of census data. Databases on micro-data (individual records) permit retrieval of data at any level of detail. They are ideal tools to produce small-area statistics. However, the issue of confidentiality will have to be considered and may require re-coding of some of the variables to a higher level.

The interface for the population database will be the REDATAM+SP package. REDATAM stands for Retrieval of Data for small Areas by Microcomputer. This package enables data users to easily derive information from the database, including new variables, tabulations and other outputs. All this can be achieved via graphical windows and without the assistance of a programmer. The software also facilitates the processing of external databases in one of the common formats such as dBase and Excel. A Data Dictionary, describing in detail the structure of the database, will be included with the product.

Mapping application

Mapping and graphing databases also greatly improve the effectiveness of census dissemination as trends and patterns of the larger area, and distinct boundary and characteristics are more easily detected when displayed on maps. The project will make available map layers for the Country, Provinces, Districts, Commune and, if possible, Villages. Statistical databases consisting of aggregated count, ratios and rates for all geographical levels will complement these map layers. The layers will be in ESRI shape file and MapInfo table file formats. Data users are expected to acquire a copy of their preferred GIS software.

Cam Info Updates

Cam Info is the national adaptation of Dev Info software, a global initiative funded by the United Nations. Cam Info is Cambodia's Socio-Economic and demographic Indicator Database, providing a one-stop user-friendly computer program for storage, retrieval, comparison and dissemination of a wide range of indicators from different sources, including national surveys, censuses and administrative systems. Cam Info also allows the user to retrieve and compare indicator data values across multiple time periods, geographic levels, and other sub-group dis-aggregations. Data presentation is possible with tables, graphs and maps.

Census 2008 data will be uploaded into Cam Info in two stages: the first stage will be for the general analysis of final results at national level (late 2009), and the second stage will be for general analysis at provincial level and for in-depth analysis by topic (2010). NIS will select indicators from the priority tables of the 2008 census based on the perceived needs of users, to be incorporated into the Cam Info

updates. The online user interface is the same as the Cam Info updates CD-ROM. This allows users both inside and outside of the country to access data using the Internet without installing the CD.

The feasibility of using the recently introduced census dissemination tool called UN Census Info would also be explored.

(ii) On-line census dissemination

The National Institute of Statistics maintains a web site with information on population censuses, the results of various types of surveys, periodical publication, etc. The URL is www.nis.gov.kh. Most of the information available on this web site is in a static format. For the on-line dissemination of the results of the General Population Census of Cambodia 2008 a more dynamic approach is envisaged. Priority tables and analysis outputs are suggested to be available on-line for wider and distant accesses. The possibilities of SQL database querying and on-line mapping will be explored. To abide by the statistics law on keeping confidentiality of respondents, however, security, authentication, recoding and aggregation shall be closely observed.

(iii) Other Electronic products

As there is a vast scope to expand this type of dissemination in modern times, more electronic products may also be utilized

(c) Dissemination Workshops

Seminars for the presentation of census results and workshops to train planners in the line Ministries and other data users may be conducted in the course of 2009-10. Such seminars/workshops will be held in every province/district so as to benefit participants down to the village level. They may be held in Phnom Penh and provinces once in 2009 closely following the release of final results in September 2009 and again in 2010 at the national, provincial and district levels after the provincial reports are released.

The purpose of the dissemination workshops is to provide census data to planners, administrators and researchers at province, district and commune levels. Such direct interactions between the producers of census data and its users would enable the latter to understand the impact of population growth on welfare measures undertaken by the Government and also help monitor the progress made in the various development programmes of Cambodia.

1.12 Master Sample

A fresh Master Sample will be created using the 2008 Census frame for the purpose of sample selection in the various household surveys that would be undertaken during the inter-censal period. The master sampling frame derived from the 1998 census was used in many large scale surveys like the Cambodia Demographic Health Survey, Cambodia Socio Economic Survey etc.

1.13 Quality Assurance

Adequate steps were taken to ensure quality of data at every stage of the 2008 Census operations. For quality assurance in field work, the importance of collecting quality information was stressed in the training classes for enumerators and supervisors. The need to collect accurate data by gender was also emphasized.

For every four enumerators, there was a field supervisor who was an official drawn generally from experienced teachers. The supervisor checked the work of every enumerator under him/her initially to satisfy himself/herself that each enumerator had understood the concepts and the method of interviewing the respondents satisfactorily. In some cases the supervisor rechecked the data collected by interviewing the respondents again. Reporting forms were prescribed for supervisors to ensure timeliness in data collection.

The field work was also closely checked by the commune, district and province census officers. Senior officers of NIS and consultants also undertook field visits for supervising the census operations. All the supervising officials not only checked the data collection but also guided the enumerators in filling the census schedules according to instructions and clarified their doubts.

The census data processing division carried out manual coding and editing using some 70 staff members. An in-house training was given to the census staff of NIS on Quality Assurance (QA) of the 2008 Census of Cambodia by a senior JICA expert during April-May 2008. Quality was defined as the totality of features and characteristics of a product or service that bear on its ability to satisfy stated or implied needs. The QA team reviewed manual editing and coding done by editors and coders on a continuous basis. Regular and ad hoc meetings were held with editors and coders by QA leaders and supervisors to review the quality of the outputs. Editors and coders were not only warned of typical errors but also encouraged in their work. QA was maintained in production of tables also so as to maintain timeliness and security of the tables. In the dissemination of census results accessibility, relevance and user satisfaction will be ensured. QA will be given due consideration in the use of census micro- data as well.

Data entry of the main census questionnaires was done with CSPRO. Since this package was also used for the processing of the Cambodia Inter-censal Survey data, many data processing staff were familiar with this software. Emphasis was laid on data entry quality rather than on speed. The data entry applications were intelligent in the sense that they included: (i) Automated skips (ii) Range checks for all data items and (iii) Limited intra-record consistency checks.

Verification of data entry batches was performed in order to minimize typing errors. At the beginning of data entry full verification (100%) was in place, but as work progressed and operators gained more experience the percentage was reduced gradually. In all, some 20% of all data batches were verified.

After the completion of data entry, the Enumeration Area batches were concatenated to District-level data files which were checked for possible errors and inconsistencies. The main objectives of computer editing were to validate the geographical codes, the batch structure, the completeness of the batches, and the detection and correction of inter- and intra-record consistency errors. Automatic imputations, including hot-desk techniques, were used where possible to correct the inconsistencies encountered. Computer editing produced clean data sets freed of errors and ready for tabulation.

Instruction manuals on coding, editing, and data entry were prepared and circulated among the staff concerned which served as ready reference materials and improved the quality of each activity.

The Post Enumeration Survey described in Paragraph 1.8 evaluated the census and gave an estimate of the content and coverage error in the census. Other evaluation methods with reference to administrative data and by employing demographic techniques will be adopted while analysing the census data.

CHAPTER 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

- 2-1 Population Size
- 2-2 Change in population size
- 2-3 Population Distribution in provinces
- 2-4 Population Density
- 2-5 Urban- Rural Distribution of Population
- 2-6 Population Distribution by Religion
- 2-7 Population Classified by Place of Birth
- 2-8 Population by Mother Tongue

CHAPTER 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Population Size

According to the 2008 Census the final population of Cambodia at 00.00 hours of March 3, 2008 stood at 13,395,682 comprising 6,516,054 males (48.64 percent) and 6,879,628 females (51.36 percent). This count included an estimate for non-response in respect of some households. The final population exceeded the provisional population of 13,388,910 marginally by 0.05 percent. This minor variation is due to different sources adopted to compile the population totals. The provisional results were based on a quick check and tabulation of summaries submitted by enumerators. The final figures released now are the results of detailed scrutiny, editing and validation of each and every filled-in schedule of about 2.8 million households.

The provisional figures were compiled in order to provide the population size of Cambodia and its provinces, quickly following the census as this was needed by administrators, planners and researchers on a priority basis for use in their respective work. The small difference between the two sets of figures does not however result in any significant change in the brief analysis of provisional population totals already published in August 2008.

The population of Cambodia according to the 2008 census falls short of the projected population of 14.6 million for that year. The assumptions made in the projection exercise have to be reviewed and fresh projections based on the 2008 census results will have to be made soon.

According to a mid-2008 estimate about 8.6 percent of the world's population of 6.7 billion lives in Southeast Asia. Cambodia which accounted for 2.3 percent of the Southeast Asian population in 1998 continues to do so in 2008 (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1 Population Composition of Southeast Asia by Countries

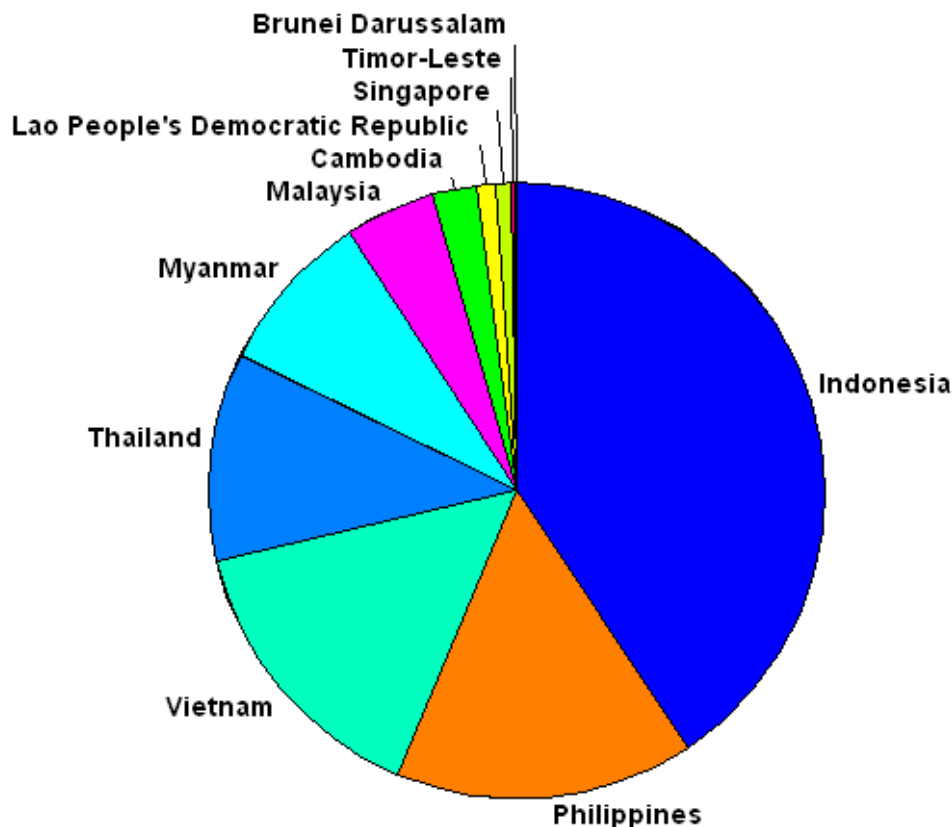


Table 2.1 Population of the Southeast Asian Countries

Name of the country	Population in mid-2008 (in thousands)	Annual Growth Rate (percent)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Southeast Asia	576,637	1.2
Brunei Darussalam	398	2.0
Cambodia	13,396	1.5
Indonesia	234,342	1.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5,983	1.7
Malaysia	27,663	1.8
Myanmar	49,221	0.8
Philippines	90,457	2.0
Singapore	4,490	1.2
Thailand	63,121	0.4
Timor-Leste	1,193	3.5
Vietnam	86,373	1.3

Note: For all countries except Cambodia the source for the data is 2008 ESCAP Population Data Sheet, Bangkok, 2008. Cambodia's population is as per the 2008 Census

2.2 Changes in population Size

The population of Cambodia was 5.7 million according to the 1962 Census which was the first official census conducted after the country attained independence from the French rule. Cambodia's demographic scenario had changed completely after that census due to war and unrest. There were no further censuses until 1998, and there were no systematic national surveys until 1993-94. However, the population changes during the 1970s were examined in detail by several demographers and scholars who made different population estimates, and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea carried out population counts in 1979 and 1980.

There was no further confirmed information about Cambodia's population until 1992. The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) registered 4.28 million voters aged 20 and over. The Socio-Economic Survey of Cambodia conducted by the NIS in April 1994 estimated the country's population as 9.87 million. The NIS carried out the Demographic Survey in March 1996 covering 20,000 households and estimated the population as 10.7 million. This remained as the only source of population until the 1998 census conducted in March 1998.

Table 2.2 Population of Cambodia according to different sources

Source	Population			Remarks
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1962 census	5,728,771	2,862,939	2,865,832	Reference time of census was the night on April 17-18, 1962.
1980 General Demographic Survey	6,589,954	3,049,450	3,540,504	With reference to the end of 1980.
1993-94 Socio-Economic Survey of Cambodia	9,870,000	4,714,000	5,156,000	Extrapolated population with reference to April 1994 based on a sample of 5,578 households.
1996 Demographic Survey of Cambodia	10,702,329	5,119,587	5,582,742	Extrapolated population with reference to March 20, 1996 based on a sample of 20,000 households.
1998 Census	11,437,656	5,511,408	5,926,248	With reference to March 3, 1998. Did not include a few areas where conflict took place at the time of the census. Population in these omitted areas was estimated at 45,000.
2004 Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey (CIPS)	12,824,000	6,197,000	6,627,000	Estimate of population in regular households only as of March 3, 2004 as the survey did not cover institutional population, homeless population etc.
2008 Census	13,395,682	6,516,054	6,879,628	Reference date: March 3, 2008. Includes estimate for non-response in respect of some households.

Cambodia's population has increased by about 1.96 million during the decade 1998-2008. If the estimated population of 45,000 in the areas not covered by the 1998 census due to unrest in those areas (See Chapter 1) is added to the 1998 Census population of Cambodia, the decadal growth rate works out to 16.66 percent or an annual exponential growth rate of 1.54 percent (Table 2.3).

The annual exponential growth rate of the population of Cambodia is higher than that of Southeast Asia as a whole (Table 2.1). Cambodia's population has increased at a rate very much higher than that of Thailand, marginally higher than the growth rate of Viet Nam and marginally lower than the growth rate of Lao PDR.

Table 2.3 Growth Rates of Urban and Rural Population during 1998-2008, Cambodia

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Percentage Decadal growth Rate	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)
Total	16.66	1.54
Urban	24.77	2.21
Rural	14.85	1.38

2.3 Population Distribution in provinces

Table 2.4 shows the relative share of population of the Provinces to the total population of Cambodia according to the 2008 Census. The Table also provides the ranking of the provinces by population size in 2008 and 1998.

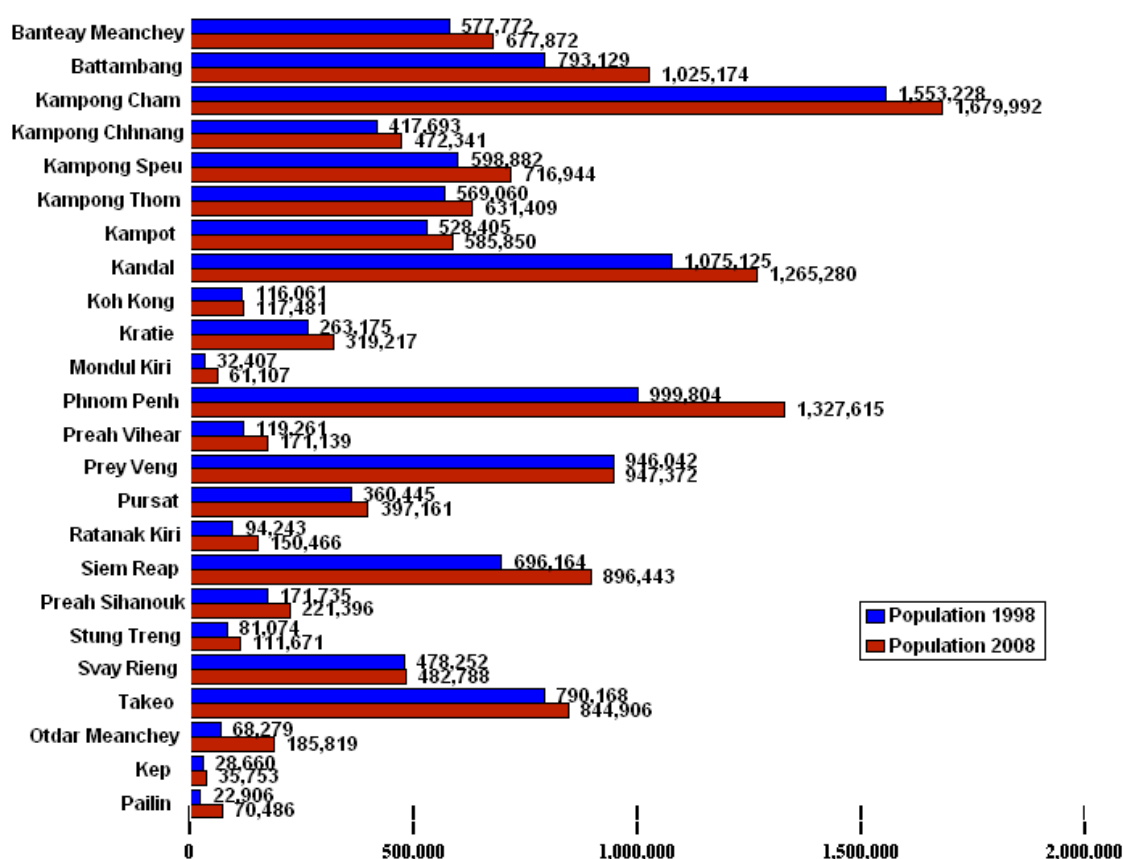
Table 2.4 Ranking of Provinces by Population Size: 1998 and 2008

Rank in 2008	Province/ Municipality	Percent to total population of Cambodia		Rank in 1998
		1998	2008	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Kampong Cham	14.07	12.54	1
2	Phnom Penh	8.74	9.91	3
3	Kandal	9.40	9.45	2
4	Battambang	6.93	7.65	5
5	Prey Veng	8.27	7.07	4
6	Siem Reap	6.09	6.69	7
7	Takeo	6.91	6.31	6
8	Kampong Speu	5.24	5.35	8
9	Banteay Meanchey	5.05	5.06	9
10	Kampong Thom	4.98	4.71	10
11	Kampot	4.62	4.37	11
12	Svay Rieng	4.18	3.60	12
13	Kampong Chhnang	3.65	3.53	13
14	Pursat	3.15	2.96	14
15	Kratie	2.30	2.38	15
16	Preah Sihanouk	1.50	1.65	16
17	Otdar Meanchey	0.60	1.39	21
18	Preah Vihear	1.04	1.28	17
19	Ratanak Kiri	0.82	1.12	19
20	Koh Kong	1.01	0.88	18
21	Stung Treng	0.71	0.83	20
22	Pailin	0.20	0.53	24
23	Mondul Kiri	0.28	0.46	22
24	Kep	0.25	0.27	23

Note: 1998 and 2008 Populations of Koh Kong and Preah Sihanouk provinces are for areas according to the new frame. Ranks are based on these populations.

Kampong Cham continues to be the biggest province in terms of population (Figure 2.2), although it contains a lesser proportion of the country's population in 2008. There are shifts in ranks in respect of 13 provinces while there is no change in ranks in the remaining 11 provinces. Notably, Phnom Penh moved up to the second position with Kandal coming down to the third position. Otdar Meanchey which has registered a very high growth rate during the last decade has moved to the 17th position from the 21st position. On the other hand Koh Kong has gone to the 20th position (2008) from the 18th position (1998).

Figure 2.2 Population by Province, 1998 and 2008



2.4 Population Density

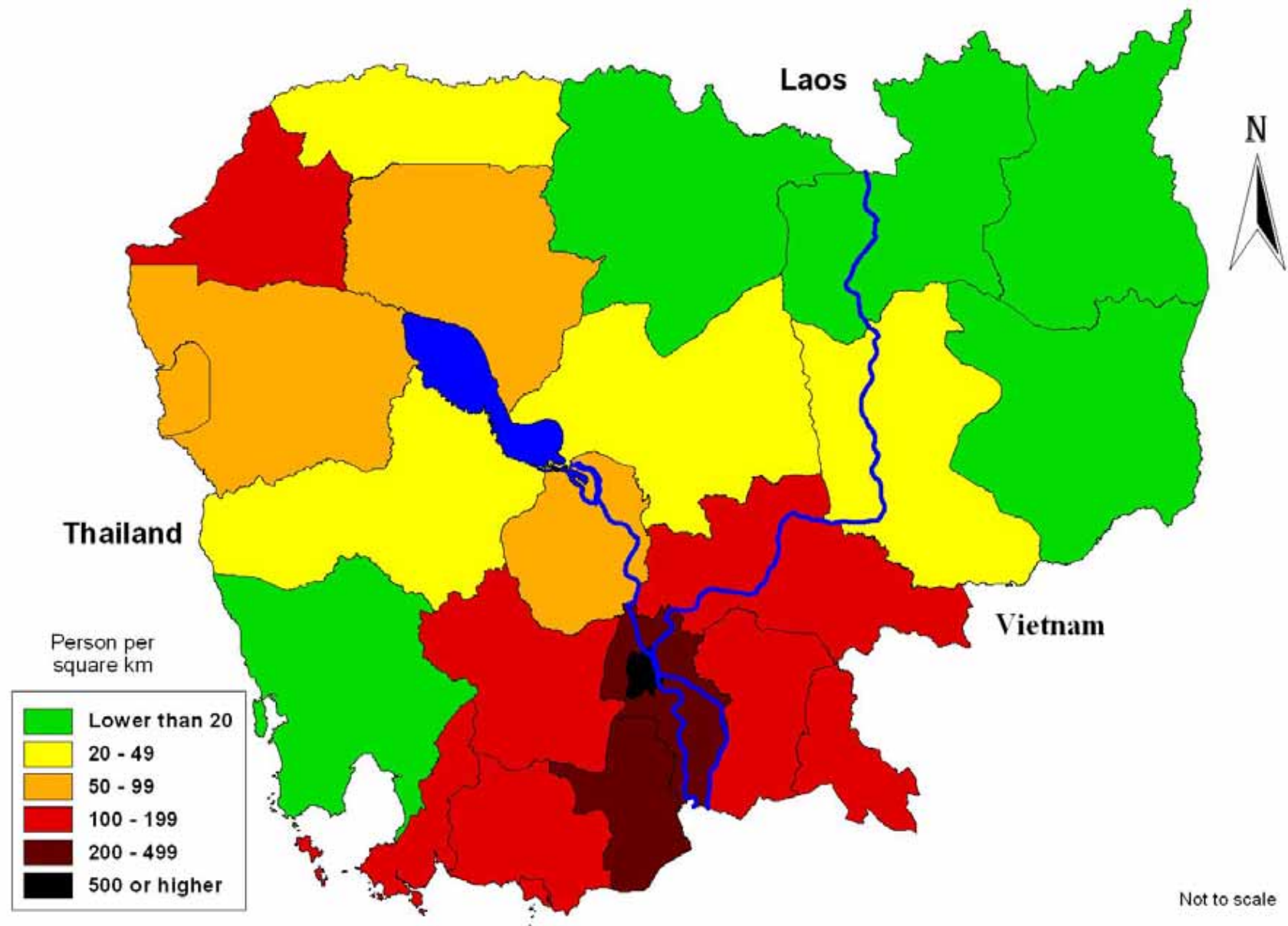
The density of population is one of the important indices of population concentration. It is defined as the number of persons per square kilometer. If population increases over a period with area remaining constant, population density increases proportionately. That is what is observed in Cambodia during the decade 1998-2008. The population density of Cambodia in 2008 was 75 persons per square kilometer as against 64 in 1998 which means that the number of persons living or staying in a square kilometer area in the country has increased by 11 during the decade.

Table 2.5 Population Density of the World and Countries in Southeast Asia

World/Southeast Asia/Country	Population density
World	49
Southeast Asia	130
Brunei	66
Cambodia	75
Indonesia	126
Lao People's Democratic Republic	25
Malaysia	84
Myanmar	73
Philippines	302
Singapore	7,013
Thailand	129
Timor-Leste	73
Viet Nam	260

Note: For all countries except Cambodia the source for the data is 2008 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau, and Washington. Cambodia's population is as per the 2008 Census.

Map 2. Population Density by Province



As may be seen from Table 2.5, the population density in Cambodia is much less than that of Southeast Asia as a whole. Singapore is the densest country in the region followed by Philippines, Viet Nam, Thailand, Indonesia and other countries. The country with the lowest density in the region is Laos.

There are four distinct natural regions in Cambodia. Among them, the plains region has always been the most densely populated in the country followed by the Tonle Sap, Coastal and the Plateau and Mountain regions in that order (Table 2.6 and Figure 2.3).

Table 2.6 Population Density by Natural Region

Cambodia / Natural Region	Areas (Km ²)	Population in 2008	Population Density (Persons/Km ²)	
			1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cambodia	181,035*	13,395,682	64	75
Plain Region	25,069	6,547,953	235	261
Tonle Sap Region	67,668	4,356,705	52	64
Coastal Region	17,237	960,480	49	56
Plateau and Mountain Region	68,061	1,530,544	17	22

Note: Includes area of Tonle Sap Lake (3,000Km²). Source for area figures: Ministry of Interior

2.5 Urban-Rural Distribution of Population

Table 2.7 shows the population in the urban and rural areas of Cambodia according to the 1998 and 2008 censuses. The urban populations of 1998 and 2008 are based on the revised definition of urban areas (See Chapter 1 for the definition).

The urban population of Cambodia which stood at about 2.1 million in 1998 has increased to about 2.6 million in 2008. Correspondingly the rural population of the country has risen from about 9.34 million counted in 1998 to about 10.78 million in 2008. The percentage of urban population to total population which is the measure of urbanization has increased from 18.2 in 1998 to 19.5 in 2008 (as worked out from Table 2.7). Still the urbanization level in Cambodia is much less than that for Southeast Asia as a whole (46 percent).

The increase in the level of urbanization in Cambodia has been rather small (1.3 percentage points) during the last decade. It has to be mentioned here that the percentage of urban population in Cambodia was 15.7 percent according to old definition of urban areas. This figure stands revised to 18.2 percent due to changes as a result of the adoption of the new definition evolved for the revised classification of urban areas in 2005.

It may be of interest to know that according to the 1962 Census the urban population constituted 10.3 percent of the total population. At that time Phnom Penh, three other municipalities of Kaeb, Bokor and Sihanouk Ville and 14 urban centers in provinces were treated as urban and the rest of the country as rural.

Figure 2.3 Percent Distribution of Population by Natural Regions, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

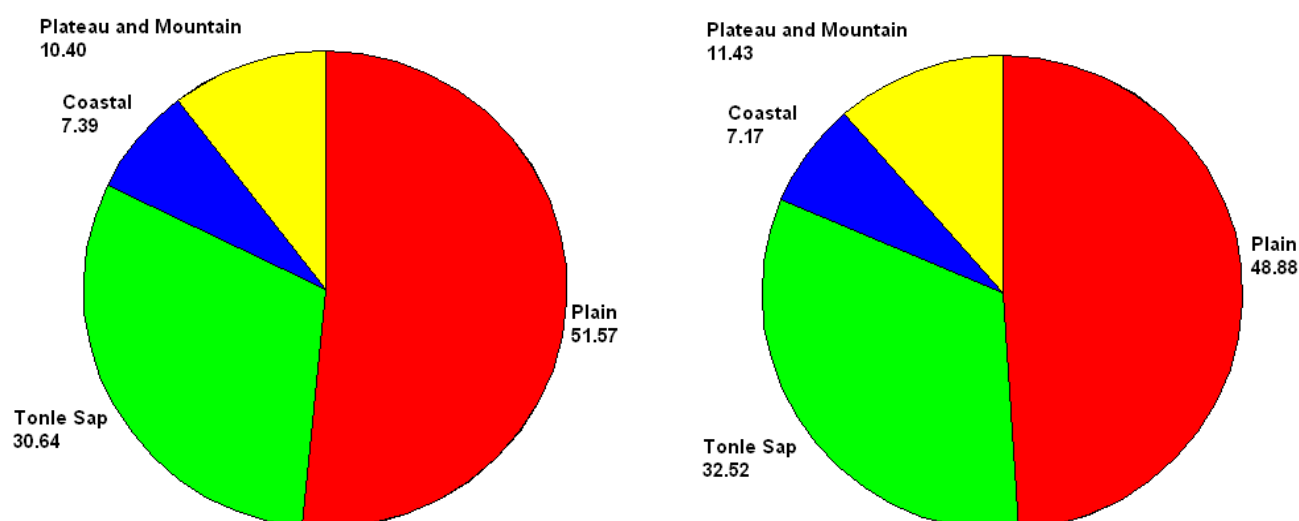


Table 2.7 Population by Urban-Rural Residence and Sex, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population in					
	1998			2008		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	11,437,656	5,511,408	5,926,248	13,395,682	6,516,054	6,879,628
Urban	2,095,074	1,020,264	1,074,810	2,614,027	1,255,570	1,358,457
Rural	9,342,582	4,491,144	4,851,438	10,781,655	5,260,484	5,521,171

The urban population has registered a decadal growth of 24.77 percent or an average annual exponential growth rate of 2.21 percent during 1998-2008 (Table 2.3). The decadal growth rate and the average annual exponential growth rate of the rural population are much lower at 14.85 percent and 1.38 percent respectively.

2.6 Population Distribution by Religion

The predominant religion in Cambodia is Buddhism (Table 2.8). The category of “Others” contains mainly the local religious system of the highland tribal groups and a few minority religious groups from other countries.

The pattern of distribution of population by religion is more or less the same in 1998 and 2008. The sex ratio and age-wise distribution of the total population, Buddhists, and Muslims almost follow the same pattern (Table 2.9).

Table 2.8 Percent distribution of Population by Religion and Sex, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Sex	Number	Year	Religious Group				
			Total	Buddhists	Muslims	Christians	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Both Sexes	13,395,682	2008	100	96.93	1.92	0.37	0.78
	11,413,880	1998	100	96.56	2.15	0.46	0.83
Males	6,516,054	2008	100	96.90	1.92	0.39	0.79
	5,498,421	1998	100	96.52	2.15	0.48	0.85
Females	6,879,628	2008	100	96.96	1.92	0.36	0.76
	5,915,459	1998	100	96.59	2.15	0.44	0.82

Note: 1998 populations given exclude Religion “Not Reported”

Table 2.9 Sex Ratio and Percentage of Population by Broad Age Group for each Religion, Cambodia, 2008

Religious Group	Sex Ratio	Percent Distribution by Age Group		
		0-14	15-59	60+
Total	94.7	33.7	60	6.3
Buddhists	94.6	33.6	60	6.4
Muslims	94.9	33.6	59.9	6.5
Christians	104.4	32	62.6	5.4
Others	98.6	42	52.9	5.1

Among Christians, however, the number of males exceeds females. In terms of absolute numbers, there are 25,564 males and 24,492 females among 50,056 Christians. In the category of “Others” mainly consisting of highland tribal groups, higher level of fertility may perhaps be a cause for a higher percentage of children (age 0-14) among them when compared to the three religious groups.

2.7 Population classified by Place of birth

Table 2.10 classifies the enumerated population according to place of birth. It is observed that most of the persons enumerated were born within Cambodia, both at the time of the 1998 and 2008 Censuses. However, the percentage of foreign-born persons is almost halved during the decade (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4 Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Birth, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

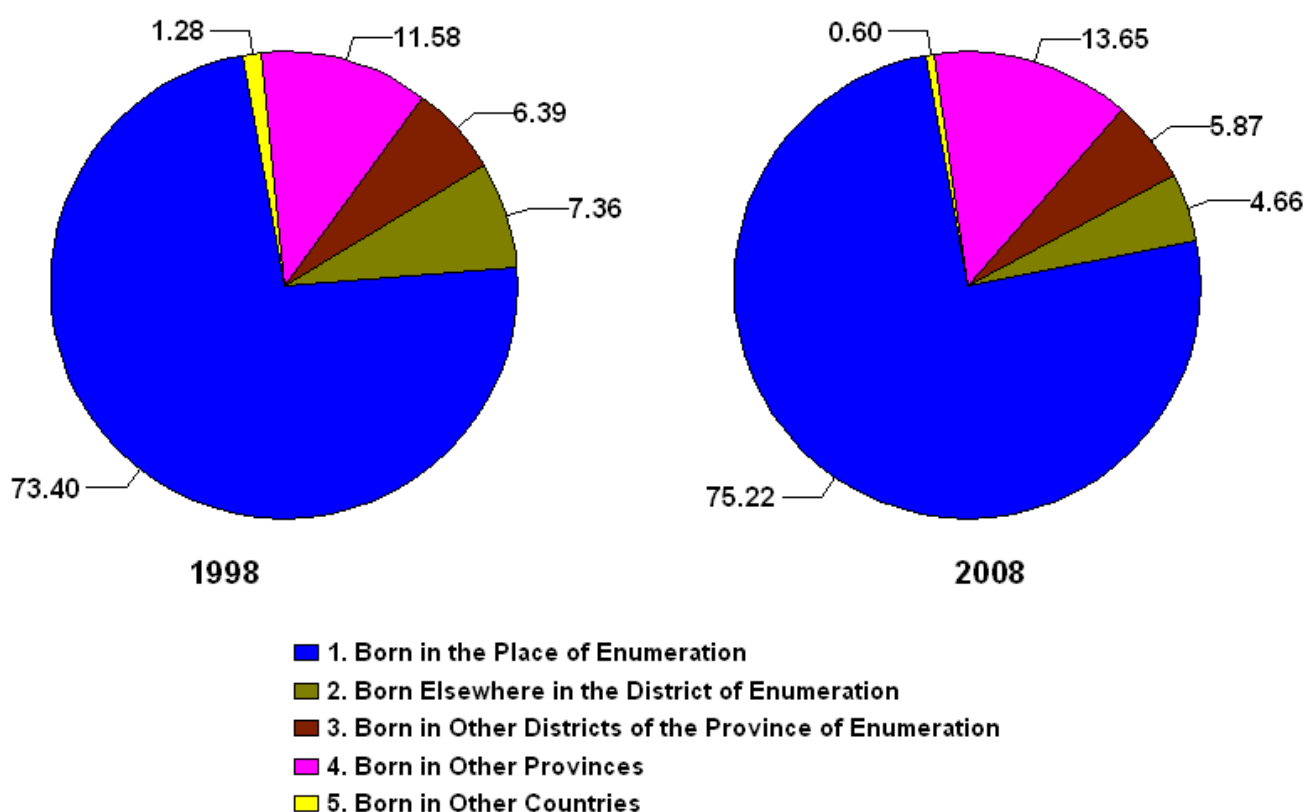


Table 2.10 Percent distribution of Enumerated Population* by Place of Birth and Sex, Cambodia, 1998 and 2008

Place of Birth	1998			2008		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number	11,412,941	5,497,787	5,915,154	13,395,048	6,515,819	6,879,229
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
A. Born in Cambodia	98.72	98.65	98.79	99.40	99.35	99.45
1. Within the Province of Enumeration	87.15	86.42	87.82	85.75	85.35	86.14
(a) Born in the Place of Enumeration	73.40	71.61	75.06	75.22	73.97	76.40
(b) Born Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	7.36	8.02	6.74	4.66	5.19	4.17
(c) Born in other Districts of the Province of Enumeration	6.39	6.79	6.02	5.87	6.19	5.57
2. Provinces in Cambodia beyond the Province of Enumeration	11.58	12.22	10.97	13.65	14.00	13.31
B. Born Abroad	1.28	1.35	1.21	0.60	0.65	0.55
1. In Countries of Asia	1.26	1.33	1.19	0.57	0.61	0.53
2. Other Countries	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.02

Note: *Excluding "Not classified" place of birth with a small number of persons.

Within Cambodia, people have moved from place of birth to places where they were enumerated. Out of a population of 13.40 million, about 10.08 million or 75 percent were born in the places of their enumeration according to the 2008 Census. In other words, only about one fourth of the country's population was enumerated in places other than the places of birth.

Table 2.11 Percents distribution of enumerated population (other than those born in the place of enumeration) by residence of place of birth

Enumerated in	Number	Percentage born in	
		Urban	Rural
Total	3,239,184	17.68	82.32
Urban	1,448,575	26.62	73.38
Rural	1,790,609	10.45	89.55

According to the 2008 Census, out of 2.57 million persons who were born in Cambodia and enumerated in urban areas, about 1.45 million or about 56 percent were born outside their places of enumeration. The corresponding proportion for persons enumerated in rural Cambodia is much less being about 17 percent. Table 2.11 shows the majority of those enumerated in urban areas (other than those born in place of enumeration) were born in rural areas. Most of the persons enumerated in rural areas (other than those born in place of enumeration) were born in rural areas.

2.8 Population by Mother Tongue

The percentage distribution of speakers of mother tongue given in (Table 2.12) shows that Khmer is the predominant mother tongue in the country. According to place of birth data less than one percent of the population was born outside Cambodia (Table 2.10). The mother tongue data also reveals that less than one percent of the population has one of the Southeast Asia languages as mother tongue. There is therefore consistency in the two sets of data.

Table 2.12 Percent distribution of Population by Mother Tongue and Sex, Cambodia 2008

Sex	Number	Mother Tongue							
		Total	Khmer	Viet-namense	Chinese	Lao	Thai	Minority Languages	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Both Sexes	13,395,682	100	96.31	0.54	0.05	0.14	0.02	2.86	0.08
Males	6,516,054	100	96.25	0.57	0.06	0.14	0.02	2.86	0.09
Females	6,879,628	100	96.36	0.52	0.04	0.14	0.01	2.86	0.07

The speakers of minority languages numbering 383,273 as per the 2008 Census represent about three percent of the total population of Cambodia. This section of the population barring Chaam is mostly concentrated in forest and hill areas.

Table 2.13 gives the percentage distribution of the speakers of the minority languages. There are in all 23 minority mother tongues. Each of the minority languages mentioned separately in Table 2.13 forms five percent or more of all minority language speakers. The remaining which have each a very small

percentage of speakers is clubbed together as “other minority mother tongues”. The highest percentage among the minority language speakers is that of Chaam (53.24 percent).

Table 2.13 Percent distribution of Population with Minority Languages as Mother Tongues, by individual Minority Mother Tongue Speakers, Sex, Cambodia 2008

Sex	Number	Percentage of Speakers of Minority Mother Tongue							
		Total	Chaaaray	Chaam	Kuoy	Krueng	Phnong	Tumpoon	Other Minority mother tongues
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Both Sexes	383,273	100	6.87	53.24	7.47	5.22	9.79	8.09	9.32
Males	186,631	100	6.93	52.90	7.39	5.25	9.97	8.23	9.33
Females	196,642	100	6.82	53.57	7.54	5.18	9.61	7.96	9.32

CHAPTER 3

Sex Composition, Age Distribution and Marital Status of the Population

3-1 Sex Composition

3-2 Urban-Rural Differentials in Sex Ratio

3-3 Age Structure

3-4 Age Dependency Ratio

3-5 Age Pattern of Sex Ratio

3-6 Marital Status

3-7 Age at Marriage

CHAPTER 3

Sex Composition, Age Distribution and Marital Status of the Population

3.1 Sex Composition

Sex composition of a population which is one of the basic demographic characteristics is of vital importance for demographic analysis. Disaggregated information by sex has been produced for both the 1998 and 2008 censuses of Cambodia. The primary information made available is the number of males and females in the population.

Changes in sex composition mostly reflect the changes in the socio-economic and cultural patterns of a society. The sex ratio defined as the number of males per 100 females in the population is an important social indicator to measure the degree of equity between males and females in a society at a given point of time.

The overall sex ratio or the sex ratio of the total population of Cambodia according to the 2008 census is 94.7. In other words there are more females than males in the Cambodian population.

The sex ratios of some selected developed and developing countries according to the latest available year are given in Table 3.1. In most of the countries sex ratio ranges from 95 to 105. The overall sex ratio falling outside this range is considered to be an extreme case which may be the result of some unusual phenomenon like high mortality as a result of war or any other extraneous reason or excessive immigration.

Table 3.1 Sex Ratios of a few select Countries

Country	Year	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
Cambodia	2008	6,516,054	6,879,628	94.7
Thailand	2002*	31,623,509	31,858,778	99.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2005	2,800,551	2,821,431	99.3
Vietnam	2005*	40,846,200	42,260,100	96.7
Japan	2005	62,340,864	65,415,951	95.3
Bangladesh	2005*	71,000,000	67,600,000	105.0
Pakistan	2005*	79,745,000	73,710,000	108.2
India	2004*	560,895,000	524,705,000	106.9
France	2005*	29,638,708	31,357,203	94.5
Philippines	2003*	40,820,706	40,260,751	101.4

Note: UN Demographic Year Book, 2005 is the source of data for all countries except Cambodia.
For Cambodia the source is the 2008 Census; (*) Estimates

The trend in the sex ratio in Cambodia is shown in Table 3.2

Table 3.2 Sex Ratio in Cambodia over the years

Source of information	Sex Ratio
1962 Census	99.9
1980 General Demographic survey	86.1
1993-1994 Socio Economic survey of Cambodia	91.4
1996 Demographic Survey	91.7
1998 Census	93.0
2004 Cambodia Inter-censal population survey	93.5
2008 Census	94.7

At the time of the 1962 Census males and females in the population of Cambodia almost balanced each other. Subsequently the sex ratio tumbled recording only 86 in the early 1980s owing to heavy mortality among men during the Khmer Rouge years. However it has been showing gradual improvement since that time, and has reached 94.7 in 2008.

Contrary to general belief, males and females in a typical population do not exactly balance each other. While the past trends in fertility, mortality and migration determine the sex-age structure of any population, there are four main factors whose cumulative effect results in the sex ratio. These factors are: (1) sex ratio at birth or the sex ratio of new-born babies (2) differential mortality of males and females (3) the sex ratio of the net-migrants (4) sex differential in population enumeration. In the case of Cambodia one may rule out the possibility of the last factor as there was no sex bias in enumeration as revealed by supervision and post-enumeration evaluation. In the male and female births there is no equality in number in general. The number of male births is always slightly higher. A study of sex ratios of registered births for a large number of countries over time has revealed that the sex ratio of births is around 105 meaning that 105 male babies are born per 100 female babies. It varies within a range of 102 to 107 from country to country. Cambodian sex ratio at birth may fall within the range. The war and genocide years spanning three decades have witnessed unusual mortality conditions, especially huge male mortality giving rise to differential mortality between males and females.

In Cambodia the volume of international migration is not so high as to have any marked impact on the sex structure of the population. Internal migration is sex selective, as for example a large number of women from neighbouring provinces had moved into Phnom Penh to work in garment factories. Men working in farms in rural areas migrate to towns during lean seasons in search of temporary jobs like general labourers. Hence the current sex ratio varies at province, district and city levels mainly due to this factor.

3.2 Urban-Rural Differentials in Sex Ratio

Table 3.3 shows the sex ratio and percentage of females in the population for Total, Urban and Rural areas of Cambodia both in 1998 and 2008. In 1998 the sex ratio of urban areas was higher than the sex ratio of rural areas. The position, however, has reversed in 2008. This is mainly due to very low sex ratios in the urban parts of Phnom Penh (88.8) and Kandal (89.6) in 2008. An interesting observation is that the sex ratio of urban Cambodia as a whole increases if it is calculated excluding the urban parts of Phnom Penh and Kandal provinces.

In other words urban Phnom Penh and Kandal with higher number of females, depress the sex ratio of urban Cambodia as a whole. The possible reasons for the higher number of females in these areas in the de facto count are:

- (i) Large scale migration of young women workers especially during 2003-2008 into Phnom Penh, Ta Khmau etc.
- (ii) Sizeable out migration of male labour from these areas.

Table 3.3 Sex Ratio by Urban-Rural Residence, Cambodia, 1998 and 2008

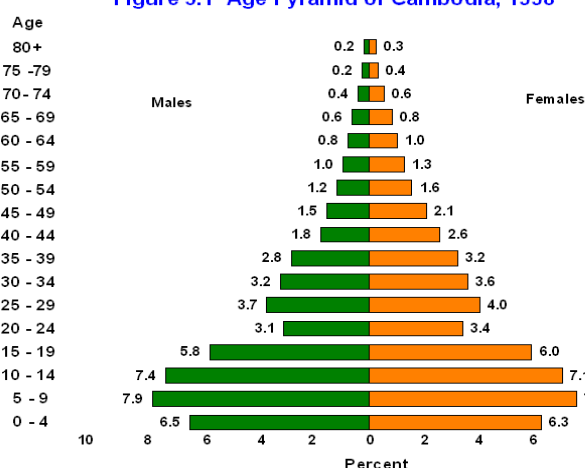
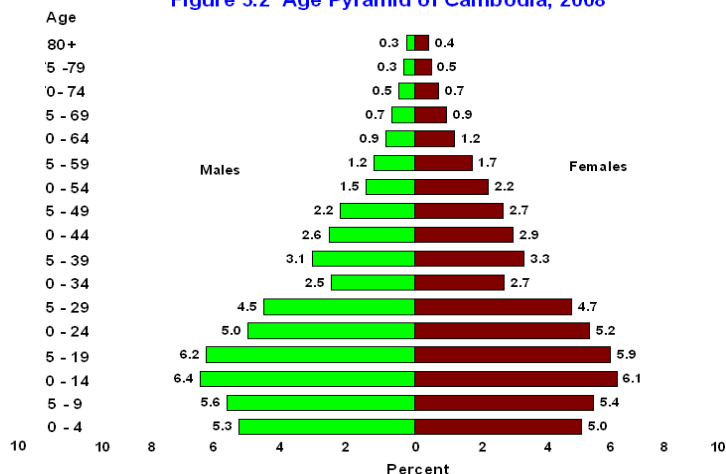
Total/ Urban/ Rural	Sex Ratio in		Percentage of Female Population in	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	1998	2008	1998	2008
Total	93.00	94.72	51.81	51.36
Urban	94.93	92.43	51.30	51.97
Rural	92.57	95.28	51.93	51.21

The age pattern of the sex ratio is analyzed later in this chapter.

3.3 Age Structure

The United Nations has defined age of a person recorded in a population census as “the interval of time between the date of birth and date of the census, expressed in completed solar years”. It is also stipulated that information on age may be secured either by obtaining the date (year, month and day) of birth or by asking directly for age at the person’s last birthday.

In the 2008 Census of Cambodia and in the previous Census, these instructions were followed. Information on age in completed years as on last birthday was collected from persons interviewed. Khmer calendar was used by enumerators in many cases to elicit completed age from respondents who did not know their age. The enumerators were also provided with a list of historical events of national and local significance to be used in probing questions to determine the age of a person who did not know his/her age. However, one advantage at the present census was most of the households had the household book which had the date of birth of each member of the household. However, the enumerator was instructed to get the given date of birth in the book confirmed by the respondent and in the case of any difference record the age obtained after probing questions.

Figure 3.1 Age Pyramid of Cambodia, 1998**Figure 3.2 Age Pyramid of Cambodia, 2008**

As the direct question on age was likely to yield less accurate responses for a number of reasons it is customary to evaluate age data especially in developing countries like Cambodia where the literacy level is not high. The age data collected in the census was tested for digit preference and age heaping in terminal digits. The Whipple’s and Myers’ indices (See Glossary) calculated for the 2008 age distributions are 109.87 and 3.90 respectively. Theoretically Whipple’s index varies between 100, denoting no preference for “0” or “5” and 500 indicating that only ages “0” and “5” were reported. Whipple’s index of 109.87 for Cambodia shows that there was almost no preference for “0” or “5” in the census and that the data are fairly accurate in this regard.

The theoretical range of Myers' index is 0, representing no heaping, and 90 which would be the result if all ages were reported at a single digit. Myers' index of 3.90 for Cambodia shows that age heaping was within reasonable limits. The Myers' index calculated for the 1998 census age data of Cambodia was 9.7. Hence the present index of 3.90 indicates improvement in age data collection from the point of view of age heaping.

The UN age-sex accuracy index for Cambodia 2008 is calculated as 30.37. The UN considered the index of 20 or less as indicating accurate age-sex data. The method however does not take into account decline in the sex ratio with increasing age and real irregularities in age distribution due to migration, war etc as well as normal fluctuations in births and deaths. Since all these factors affect the age-sex data of Cambodia the index seems to exceed 20.

In summary, age returns of the 2008 Census may be considered fairly reliable despite some irregularities. However further evaluation of the age data to determine its levels of accuracy will be carried out in the analytical report.

The age structure of a population is determined by the same three factors which affect the growth rate of any population, namely fertility, mortality and migration. The two simple measures to study the age structure of the population are percent distribution of the population in different age groups and the age-sex histograms known as the age-sex pyramids. Table 3.4 gives the percentage distribution of population of Cambodia for both sexes and each sex by single year of age and by five-year age groups. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 graphically depict the age-sex composition of the Cambodia population in 1998 and 2008 in the form of age pyramid.

The proportion of children in the age group 0-4 is less than that in the age group 5-9. This could have been due to recent decline in fertility and under-reporting of infants and young children or an exaggeration of their ages or what might not be probable, an increase in infant and child mortality. The age group 10-14 represents the largest cohort (12.5 percent) reported at the 2008 census (Figure 3.2). This is closely followed by the cohort of ages 15-19 indicating comparatively high fertility level in the early 1990s following a baby boom reported in the early 1980s.

Above the age of 10 the pyramid shows the usual pattern of gradually decreasing numbers with increasing age. There is, however, a conspicuous exception in the age group 30-34 which has shown a steep decline. This may be attributed to the combined effect of low fertility and high mortality of those born during the Khmer Rouge period (1976-79). The early 1970s saw escalating civil war and in the late 70s during the Khmer Rouge period a large number of killings took place. The sex and age structure beyond age 35 as revealed by the age pyramid reflects the high levels of mortality especially among men during these years of turmoil and internal strife.

A comparison of the age pyramids for 1998 and 2008 (Figures 3.1 and 3.2) show a fairly consistent pattern in the age distribution. A lower proportion of children in the age group 0-4 than that in the age group 5-9 is a characteristic feature of the age distribution in many of the developing countries in Asia, and Cambodia seems to be no exception. Corresponding to the age group 5-9 in 1998, the age group 10-14 is the largest cohort in 2008 (i.e. 10 years later). A decline in the proportion of population in the age group 20-24 in 1998 is reflected in a decline in the proportion of the age group 30-34 in 2008.

The proportion of children (under 15 years of age) has declined from 42.8 in 1998 to 33.7 in 2008 (Table 3.5) which is indicative of declining fertility in the last decade. The age groups 55-64 and over 65 years of age have shown increasing trends thanks to a steady decline in adult mortality. The median age of the Cambodian population works out to 20.96 in 2008 which is about four years more than what it was in 1998 (16.82). The aged-child ratio or the ratio of the number of elderly persons (65+) to the number of children (0-14) expressed as a percentage is calculated as 12.7 for 2008. All these suggest that the Cambodian population which may be described as "young" appears to be moving towards the category of "intermediate age" and ultimately perhaps to the category of "Aging population".

Table 3.4 Percent distribution of Population by Single Years of Age, Five-Year Age Group Sex and Urban-Rural Residence, Cambodia 2008

Age Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Number	13,395,682	6,516,054	6,879,628	2,614,027	1,255,570	1,358,457	10,781,655	5,260,484	5,521,171
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0 - 4	10.25	10.79	9.73	7.90	8.44	7.41	10.82	11.35	10.30
0	2.09	2.20	1.99	1.67	1.79	1.56	2.19	2.30	2.10
1	1.93	2.06	1.82	1.46	1.57	1.36	2.05	2.17	1.93
2	2.00	2.09	1.91	1.60	1.70	1.51	2.09	2.18	2.01
3	2.13	2.24	2.02	1.63	1.74	1.52	2.25	2.35	2.15
4	2.10	2.21	2.00	1.54	1.63	1.46	2.23	2.34	2.13
5-9	10.98	11.55	10.44	7.98	8.50	7.49	11.71	12.27	11.17
5	2.19	2.29	2.09	1.58	1.68	1.48	2.34	2.44	2.24
6	2.20	2.32	2.09	1.57	1.66	1.48	2.35	2.48	2.24
7	2.25	2.36	2.14	1.65	1.76	1.54	2.39	2.50	2.28
8	2.36	2.48	2.24	1.80	1.92	1.69	2.49	2.61	2.38
9	1.99	2.10	1.88	1.38	1.47	1.30	2.13	2.25	2.03
10-14	12.47	13.19	11.79	9.54	10.12	8.99	13.18	13.92	12.48
10	2.44	2.62	2.28	1.73	1.87	1.59	2.62	2.80	2.44
11	2.09	2.22	1.97	1.56	1.68	1.45	2.22	2.35	2.10
12	2.65	2.80	2.50	1.98	2.12	1.85	2.81	2.96	2.66
13	2.66	2.84	2.48	2.09	2.22	1.98	2.79	2.98	2.61
14	2.63	2.71	2.56	2.17	2.23	2.12	2.74	2.83	2.67
15 - 19	12.09	12.81	11.41	13.10	12.85	13.33	11.84	12.80	10.94
15	2.59	2.85	2.35	2.29	2.41	2.17	2.66	2.95	2.39
16	2.39	2.54	2.24	2.35	2.35	2.36	2.40	2.59	2.21
17	2.29	2.45	2.14	2.48	2.47	2.50	2.25	2.45	2.05
18	2.77	2.85	2.70	3.39	3.18	3.59	2.62	2.77	2.49
19	2.04	2.12	1.97	2.58	2.45	2.70	1.91	2.04	1.79
20 - 24	10.22	10.27	10.17	14.18	13.84	14.49	9.26	9.42	9.11
20	2.32	2.34	2.30	3.21	3.05	3.35	2.10	2.17	2.04
21	1.98	2.01	1.94	2.73	2.66	2.79	1.79	1.86	1.73
22	2.05	2.06	2.04	2.89	2.84	2.94	1.84	1.87	1.82
23	1.98	1.98	1.97	2.71	2.69	2.73	1.80	1.81	1.78
24	1.91	1.89	1.92	2.64	2.60	2.68	1.73	1.72	1.74
25 - 29	9.21	9.30	9.12	12.05	12.15	11.95	8.52	8.61	8.43
25	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.94	2.91	2.97	1.99	2.00	1.97
26	1.85	1.86	1.84	2.41	2.42	2.41	1.72	1.73	1.70
27	1.93	1.96	1.90	2.51	2.54	2.48	1.79	1.82	1.75
28	1.89	1.90	1.88	2.49	2.53	2.46	1.75	1.75	1.74
29	1.36	1.40	1.33	1.69	1.75	1.63	1.29	1.31	1.26
30 - 34	5.18	5.14	5.21	5.60	5.73	5.48	5.07	5.00	5.14
30	1.21	1.19	1.22	1.39	1.41	1.38	1.16	1.14	1.18
31	0.93	0.95	0.91	0.94	0.99	0.90	0.93	0.95	0.91
32	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.13	1.17	1.10	0.98	0.97	0.99
33	1.03	1.01	1.04	1.08	1.10	1.06	1.02	0.99	1.04
34	1.00	0.97	1.02	1.05	1.07	1.02	0.99	0.95	1.02
35 - 39	6.31	6.27	6.35	6.67	6.89	6.46	6.22	6.12	6.32
35	1.39	1.37	1.41	1.48	1.53	1.45	1.37	1.34	1.40
36	1.19	1.17	1.21	1.25	1.28	1.22	1.18	1.14	1.21
37	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.29	1.20	1.24	1.22	1.25
38	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.54	1.59	1.50	1.35	1.33	1.36
39	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.15	1.21	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.10

Table 3.4 Percent distribution of Population by Single Years of Age, Five-Year Age Group Sex and Urban-Rural Residence, Cambodia 2008 (Continued)

Age Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
40 - 44	5.51	5.28	5.72	5.57	5.75	5.40	5.49	5.17	5.79
40	1.27	1.19	1.34	1.37	1.39	1.35	1.25	1.14	1.34
41	1.03	1.01	1.06	1.03	1.07	0.99	1.03	0.99	1.07
42	1.17	1.14	1.20	1.21	1.28	1.15	1.16	1.10	1.21
43	1.04	1.00	1.07	1.02	1.06	0.99	1.04	0.99	1.10
44	1.00	0.95	1.04	0.94	0.95	0.93	1.01	0.95	1.07
45 - 49	4.88	4.59	5.16	4.96	4.93	4.99	4.86	4.51	5.20
45	1.20	1.16	1.23	1.22	1.26	1.18	1.20	1.14	1.25
46	0.93	0.87	0.98	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.93	0.86	1.00
47	0.93	0.88	0.97	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.93	0.87	0.99
48	1.04	0.97	1.11	1.12	1.10	1.14	1.02	0.94	1.10
49	0.78	0.70	0.86	0.81	0.75	0.86	0.78	0.69	0.86
50 - 54	3.66	3.01	4.29	3.97	3.54	4.37	3.59	2.88	4.26
50	0.89	0.72	1.05	0.93	0.80	1.05	0.88	0.70	1.05
51	0.70	0.59	0.80	0.74	0.68	0.79	0.69	0.57	0.80
52	0.74	0.60	0.87	0.84	0.74	0.93	0.71	0.57	0.85
53	0.71	0.57	0.84	0.77	0.68	0.86	0.69	0.55	0.83
54	0.63	0.52	0.73	0.69	0.64	0.74	0.61	0.49	0.73
55 - 59	2.92	2.49	3.33	2.98	2.69	3.25	2.91	2.44	3.35
55	0.73	0.60	0.85	0.74	0.66	0.82	0.72	0.59	0.86
56	0.60	0.51	0.68	0.63	0.58	0.68	0.59	0.50	0.68
57	0.57	0.49	0.64	0.58	0.53	0.63	0.57	0.49	0.65
58	0.60	0.51	0.67	0.63	0.56	0.69	0.59	0.50	0.67
59	0.43	0.37	0.48	0.40	0.36	0.43	0.43	0.37	0.49
60 - 64	2.07	1.79	2.34	1.96	1.73	2.17	2.10	1.81	2.38
60	0.57	0.48	0.66	0.54	0.47	0.61	0.58	0.49	0.67
61	0.39	0.34	0.43	0.37	0.33	0.41	0.39	0.34	0.44
62	0.41	0.35	0.46	0.39	0.34	0.43	0.41	0.36	0.46
63	0.39	0.34	0.44	0.37	0.33	0.40	0.39	0.34	0.45
64	0.32	0.28	0.35	0.30	0.27	0.32	0.32	0.28	0.36
65 - 69	1.62	1.39	1.84	1.37	1.16	1.55	1.68	1.44	1.91
65	0.42	0.36	0.48	0.36	0.30	0.42	0.44	0.37	0.50
66	0.29	0.25	0.33	0.25	0.22	0.27	0.30	0.26	0.34
67	0.33	0.29	0.37	0.27	0.23	0.31	0.34	0.30	0.39
68	0.34	0.29	0.39	0.30	0.25	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.40
69	0.24	0.20	0.27	0.19	0.16	0.21	0.25	0.21	0.28
70 - 74	1.19	0.98	1.38	0.98	0.78	1.16	1.24	1.03	1.44
70	0.33	0.27	0.39	0.27	0.21	0.32	0.34	0.28	0.40
71	0.21	0.18	0.24	0.17	0.15	0.20	0.22	0.19	0.25
72	0.23	0.19	0.27	0.20	0.16	0.24	0.24	0.20	0.28
73	0.23	0.19	0.26	0.19	0.15	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.27
74	0.19	0.15	0.22	0.15	0.12	0.17	0.20	0.16	0.23
75 - 79	0.81	0.66	0.95	0.64	0.49	0.78	0.85	0.70	0.99
75	0.24	0.19	0.28	0.18	0.14	0.23	0.25	0.20	0.29
76	0.16	0.13	0.19	0.13	0.10	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.19
77	0.15	0.12	0.17	0.11	0.09	0.14	0.16	0.13	0.18
78	0.16	0.13	0.19	0.13	0.10	0.16	0.17	0.14	0.20
79	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.12
80 +	0.65	0.51	0.79	0.57	0.40	0.73	0.67	0.53	0.81

Table 3.5 Percentage distribution of Population of Cambodia by Broad Age Group according to different sources

Age Group	Percentage Distribution according to				
	1998 Census	2000 CDHS	2004 CIPS	2005 CDHS	2008 Census
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	100	100	100	100	100
0 - 14	42.8	42.7	38.6	38.9	33.7
15 - 49	46.9	46.3	49.5	47.9	53.4
50 - 64	6.8	7.4	8.0	8.6	8.6
65 +	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.3

3.4 Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio for Cambodia has shown a declining trend during 1998-2008 (Table 3.6) indicating a reduction in the dependency burden. The decline is faster in urban areas as it has come down by about 38 percent as against about 27 percent in rural areas.

Table 3.6 Age Dependency Ratio

Total/ Urban/ Rural	1998	2008	Decline
Total	86.15	61.19	24.96
Urban	65.71	40.79	24.92
Rural	91.44	67.06	24.38

3.5 Age Pattern of Sex Ratio

Closely linked with the age pattern is the sex ratio by age group. The trends in sex ratio over the five year age groups are somewhat similar in 1998 and 2008 taking into account the interval of ten years between the two censuses and the cumulative effect of differential mortality and migration levels on the age cohorts (Table 3.7).

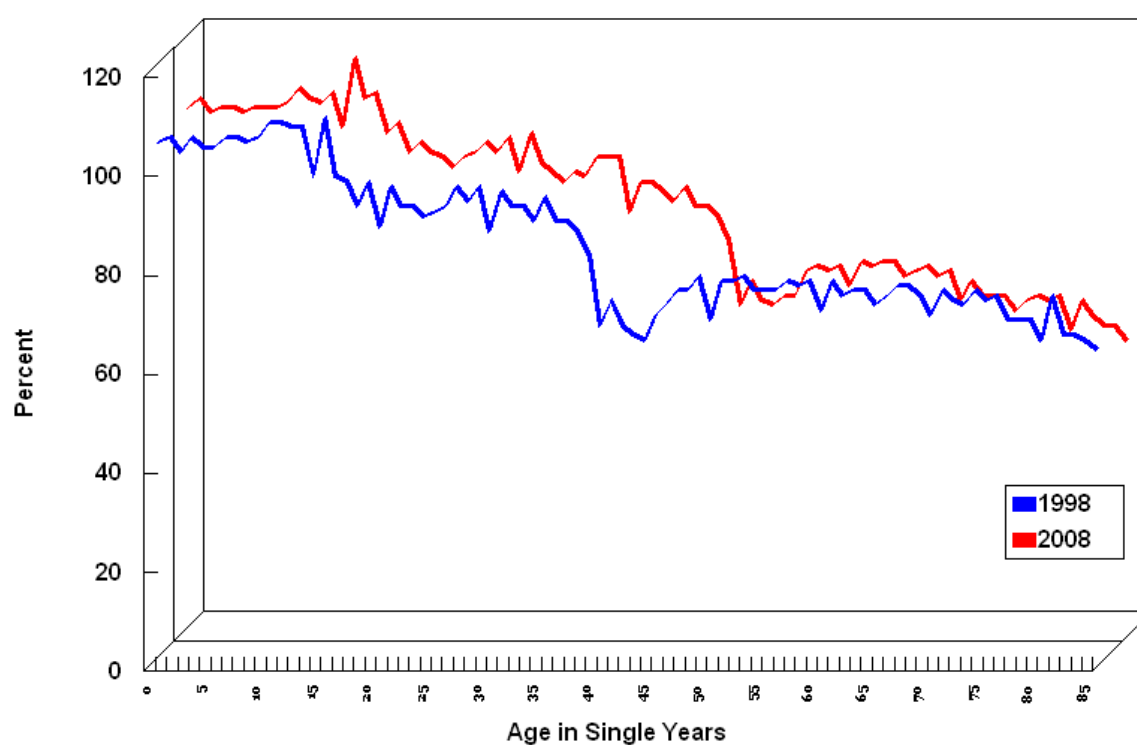
The excess of males at birth declines gradually with age mainly due to higher male mortality. In the age groups 15-19 in 1998 and 25-29 in 2008 (i.e. ten years later) there is a near balance. If only the ages 15 to 29 of the 2008 census are considered the number of males and females are almost equal (nearly 2.11 million) with the sex ratio of 99.9.

In the middle and older ages females very much exceed males in number due to higher male mortality. Very low sex ratios from the age group 40-44 onwards in 1998 (50-54 onwards in 2008) are the results of high male mortality and large scale exodus of adult males from Cambodia during the Khmer Rouge period Figure 3.3 shows the trend in sex ratio by single years of age in 1998 and 2008.

Table 3.7 Sex Ratios by Five-year Age Group, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Age Group	Sex Ratio according to	
	1998 Census	2008 Census
(1)	(2)	(3)
Total	93.00	94.72
0 - 4	103.86	105.00
5 - 9	104.04	104.73
10 - 14	105.46	105.96
15 - 19	97.66	106.31
20 - 24	90.43	95.64
25 - 29	92.50	96.50
30 - 34	89.70	93.54
35 - 39	87.80	93.51
40 - 44	67.17	87.56
45 - 49	72.67	84.31
50 - 54	73.54	66.45
55 - 59	75.09	70.95
60 - 64	73.15	72.56
65 - 69	73.40	71.66
70 - 74	71.46	67.30
75 +	67.64	63.23

Figure 3.3 Sex Ratios for Age in Single Years, Cambodia 1998 and 2008



3.6 Marital Status

The study of distribution of persons according to their marital status forms an important part of the study of population characteristics. Marital status, unlike sex or age is not a biological characteristic, but is an acquired one. The study of the marital status of a population is useful for a variety of reasons. In Cambodian society the majority of reproduction takes place only in wedlock. Marriage is an important fertility indicator for most Cambodian women. The marital status distribution therefore becomes important in fertility studies. Some of the related factors are the proportion of never married persons, females in the reproductive age group (15 to 44), the age at marriage, the proportion of widowed and divorced and their ages.

Table 3.8 Percent distribution of Population Aged 15 and over by Marital Status and according to Sex and Residence, Cambodia, 2008 and 1998

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Sex	Number	Marital status of population					
			Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2008								
Total	Both Sexes	8,881,890	100	32.71	60.16	4.99	2.02	0.12
	Males	4201,248	100	37.00	60.80	1.29	0.84	0.07
	Females	4,680,642	100	28.86	59.59	8.32	3.07	0.16
Urban	Both Sexes	1,949,676	100	41.54	52.38	4.06	1.89	0.13
	Males	915,814	100	44.79	53.38	0.95	0.80	0.08
	Females	1,033,862	100	38.67	51.50	6.81	2.85	0.17
Rural	Both Sexes	6,932,214	100	30.23	62.35	5.26	2.05	0.11
	Males	3,285,434	100	34.83	62.88	1.38	0.85	0.06
	Females	3,646,780	100	26.08	61.87	8.75	3.14	0.16
1998								
Total	Both Sexes	6,539,848	100	29.46	61.27	6.55	2.36	0.36
	Males	3,009,001	100	32.85	64.59	1.60	0.80	0.16
	Females	3,530,847	100	26.56	58.46	10.76	3.68	0.54
Urban	Both Sexes	1,325,949	100	35.63	56.09	5.70	2.30	0.28
	Males	627,016	100	39.77	58.19	1.10	0.80	0.14
	Females	698,933	100	31.92	54.21	9.82	3.64	0.41
Rural	Both Sexes	5,213,899	100	27.89	62.60	6.76	2.37	0.38
	Males	2,381,985	100	31.03	66.28	1.73	0.80	0.16
	Females	2,831,914	100	25.24	59.49	11.00	3.70	0.57

As may be seen from Table 3.8, the proportion of “Never married”, that is those who are single and those who are “Married”, that is those who are currently married among males are higher than the corresponding proportions of females. The position is reversed in the other three marital status categories: widowed, divorced and separated. Higher proportions of women have not remarried once they had lost their husbands or got separated. Hence the proportion of women in each of these categories is higher than that of men. These trends are observed both in the 1998 and 2008 censuses. However some changes are noticed in the proportions during 1998-2008. The proportion of never married has increased both in respect of males and females. The proportion married has shown a general decline though in the case of females it has slightly increased. Both in respect of males and females the proportions of widowed and separated are marginally lower in 2008 than in 1998.

The pattern of distribution by marital status is more or less the same in both rural and urban areas (Table 3.8). The highest percentage is noticed in the category married followed by the proportions in the categories never married, widowed, divorced and separated in that order. However another characteristic feature in the marital status distribution is that the proportion of never married among the urban population is higher than that of the rural population. The opposite position is observed in respect of the other marital status categories. In both urban and rural areas the proportions married and never married among males are each higher than the corresponding proportions among females. The proportion of widows is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Figure 3.4 Percentage Currently Married by Age group among Population aged 15 and above by Sex, Cambodia, 2008

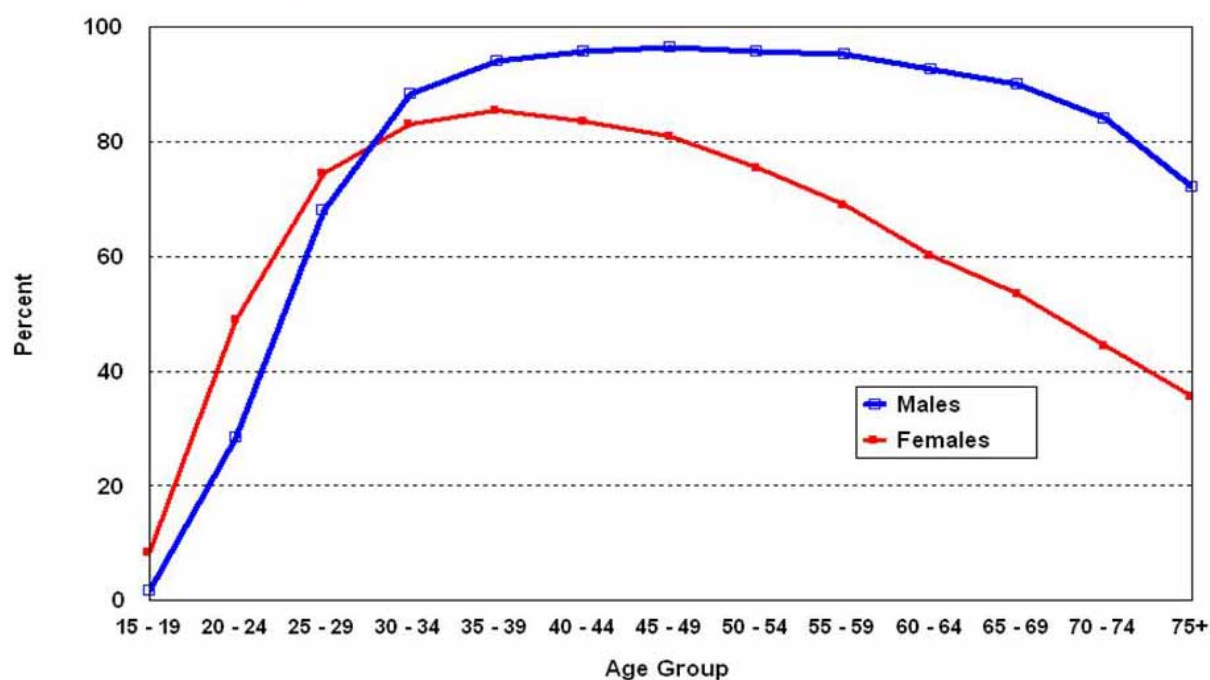


Table 3.9 Percent distribution of Population Aged 15 and more of Cambodia by Marital Status, Sex and Five-year Age Group, 2008

Age Group	Number	Percentage of				
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Both Sexes						
15+	8,881,890	32.7	60.2	5.0	2.0	0.1
15-19	1,619,290	94.9	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	1,369,202	59.8	38.9	0.3	0.9	0.1
25 - 29	1,233,361	26.2	71.3	0.6	1.8	0.1
30 - 34	693,235	10.7	85.5	1.3	2.4	0.1
35 - 39	844,948	5.8	89.6	2.0	2.5	0.1
40 - 44	737,451	4.3	89.2	3.5	2.8	0.2
45 - 49	653,650	3.3	88.0	5.4	3.1	0.2
50 - 54	490,726	3.3	83.5	9.5	3.5	0.2
55 - 59	391,116	2.7	79.8	13.9	3.4	0.2
60 - 64	277,611	2.7	73.7	20.1	3.3	0.2
65 - 69	216,839	2.3	68.7	25.3	3.6	0.1
70 - 74	158,945	2.8	60.4	32.6	4.0	0.2
75+	195,516	3.6	49.7	41.7	4.8	0.2
Males						
15+	4,201,248	37.0	60.8	1.3	0.8	0.1
15-19	834,416	98.2	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	669,343	70.8	28.5	0.1	0.5	0.1
25 - 29	605,706	30.7	68.0	0.2	1.0	0.1
30 - 34	335,046	10.1	88.2	0.4	1.2	0.1
35 - 39	408,295	4.3	94.0	0.5	1.1	0.1
40 - 44	344,275	2.4	95.7	0.8	1.0	0.1
45 - 49	299,005	1.3	96.5	1.2	0.9	0.1
50 - 54	195,911	1.3	95.8	1.8	1.0	0.1
55 - 59	162,328	1.0	95.2	2.7	1.0	0.1
60 - 64	116,731	1.4	92.5	4.7	1.3	0.1
65 - 69	90,521	1.3	89.9	6.9	1.8	0.1
70 - 74	63,938	2.2	84.1	11.1	2.4	0.2
75+	75,733	3.7	72.1	20.2	3.8	0.2
Females						
15+	4,680,642	28.8	59.6	8.3	3.1	0.2
15-19	784,874	91.3	8.4	0.1	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	699,859	49.2	48.9	0.4	1.4	0.1
25 - 29	627,655	21.8	74.4	1.0	2.6	0.2
30 - 34	358,189	11.2	83.0	2.1	3.5	0.2
35 - 39	436,653	7.2	85.4	3.4	3.8	0.2
40 - 44	393,176	6.0	83.6	5.8	4.4	0.2
45 - 49	354,645	5.0	80.9	8.9	5.0	0.2
50 - 54	294,815	4.7	75.4	14.5	5.1	0.3
55 - 59	228,788	3.9	68.9	21.8	5.2	0.2
60 - 64	160,880	3.6	60.1	31.2	4.9	0.2
65 - 69	126,318	2.9	53.5	38.5	4.9	0.2
70 - 74	95,007	3.2	44.5	47.1	5.0	0.2
75+	119,783	3.5	35.6	55.4	5.4	0.1

As expected the percentage of never married decreases while the percentage of married increases with age. The proportion of persons who have never married among the total population aged 15 and more decreases with age to a low level of about six percent in the age group 35-39. This reflects the near-universality of marriage in the Cambodian society. The proportion of currently married women increases with age up to this age group and declines thereafter due to increasing proportions of widowed and divorced women.

3.7 Age at Marriage

Age at marriage is closely associated with the fertility performance of women. If the age at marriage is sufficiently high especially for women, there is the possibility of cutting down on their reproductive span and thus reduce fertility. There was no direct question on Age at Marriage in the 1998 and 2008 Censuses. The singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) has therefore been compiled by sex using Hajanl's method. The data on number of persons single (never married) in Table 3.9 were used in this compilation.

The singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) has always been higher for males than for females (Table 3.10). It has increased in the country during the last decade, both for males and females. The rise in age at marriage of women from 22.5 to 23.3 could have also contributed to a certain extent to the decline in fertility during 1998-2008.

Table 3.10 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by Sex and Residence

Residence	Year	Mean Age at Marriage		Difference
		Males	Females	
Total	1998	24.2	22.5	1.7
	2008	25.6	23.3	2.3
Urban	1998	26.8	23.8	3.0
	2008	28	25.5	2.5
Rural	1998	23.5	22.1	1.4
	2008	24.8	22.5	2.3

CHAPTER 4

Literacy and Educational Attainment

4-1 Background and Definitions

4-2 Impressive Rise in the Level of Literacy

4-3 Adult Literacy Rate

4-4 Educational Level

4-5 School Attendance

4-6 Commuting between Home and School by Full Time Students

CHAPTER 4

Literacy and Educational Attainment

4.1 Background and Definitions

The level of literacy and education is regarded as one of the important indicators of social development. Education affects demographic behavior relating to marriage, fertility, mortality, migration as well as participation in the labour force. Many research studies have established a negative relationship between the educational level of women and their fertility. The age of females at marriage is influenced by the level of educational attainment. Infant mortality is yet another variable affected by the mother's educational status. In general educational attainment is indicative of the quality of the literate population and is very important in the implementation of the development programmes and population policy.

Questions on literacy and educational attainment form an important part of a population census.

In the 2008 Census of Cambodia, Columns 13 (a) and (b) on literacy and 14 (a) and (b) on full time education were included in Form B Household Questionnaire Part 2 (See Annex 4). The definition adopted for literacy is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. In 2008, information on language in which literate was also collected for the first time. In both the censuses of 1998 and 2008 all children of the age 6 years or less were treated as illiterate even if any child was going to a school or might have picked up reading and writing a few odd words in a language.

As in the 1998 Census, information was collected in the 2008 Census on the highest grade completed from all persons who had returned that they had ever attended school or an educational institution. During the editing and coding of the census schedules, these grades were converted into levels of education taking into account differences in the educational system over the years. The grades corresponding to the different educational levels are given in the Glossary. The classification of educational levels adopted for the 2008 census slightly differs from the 1998 classification as indicated in the Glossary.

4.2 Impressive Rise in the Level of Literacy

The successful implementation of literacy and education programmes and the initiative taken by most of the younger generation to learn to read and write have resulted in a substantial rise in the literacy level of the population of Cambodia during 1998-2008. It has to be recognized, however, that in developing countries literacy rate and the level of education may vary widely within the country from region to region depending on the extent of development of each area or community. While this will need analysis at the province and district levels, some general conclusions on the attainment of literacy and education could be drawn at the national level at this stage.

The number of literate population aged 7 and more in the country has spectacularly risen from about 5.78 million to 8.96 million during the ten-year period, registering a decadal growth rate of nearly 55 percent as against the population growth rate of about 17 percent. The general literacy rate, that is the percentage of literate population to total population aged 7 and more, has increased from 62.80 in 1998 to 78.35 in 2008 (Table 4.1). The urban literacy level has increased from 78.51 percent to 90.17 percent and the rural literacy rate has gone up from 59.07 percent to 75.33 percent.

Figure 4.1 Number of Literate Persons in Cambodia 1998 and 2008

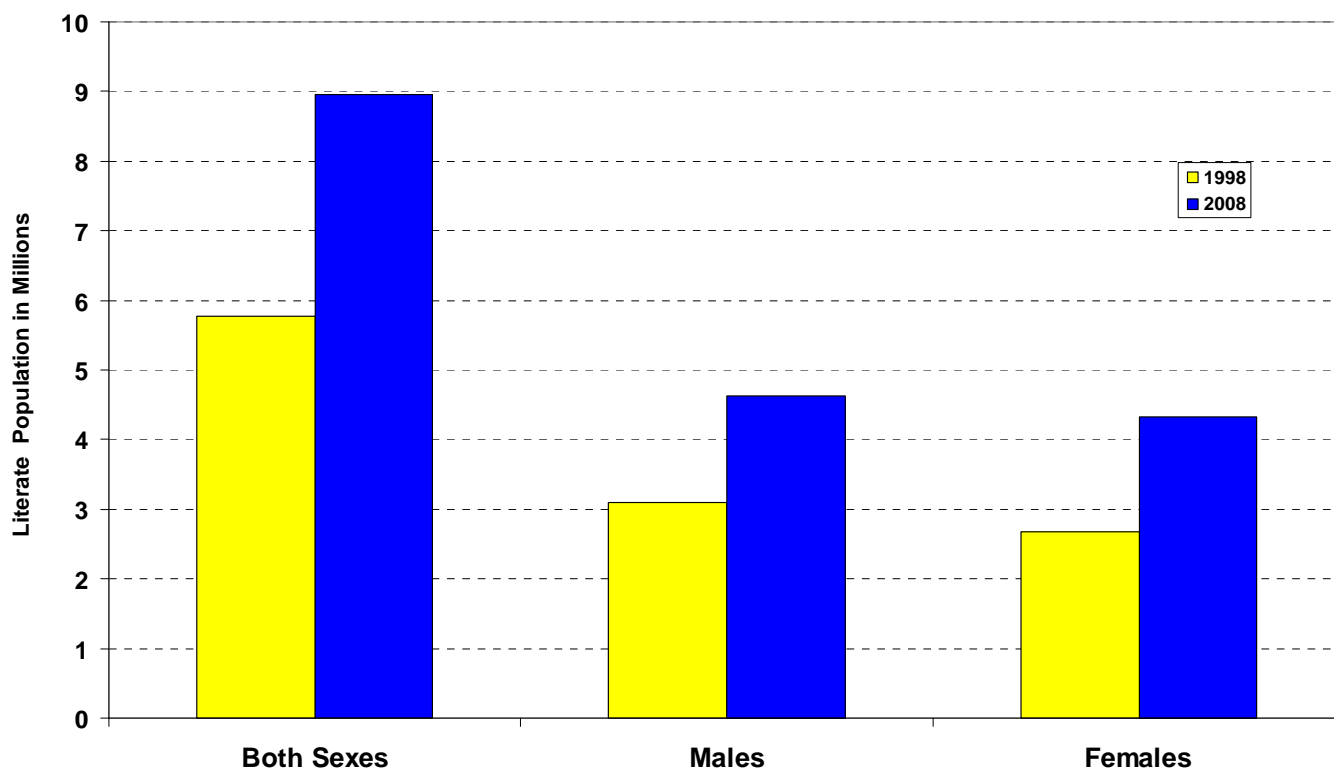


Figure 4.2 Number of Literate Persons in Urban and Rural Areas, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

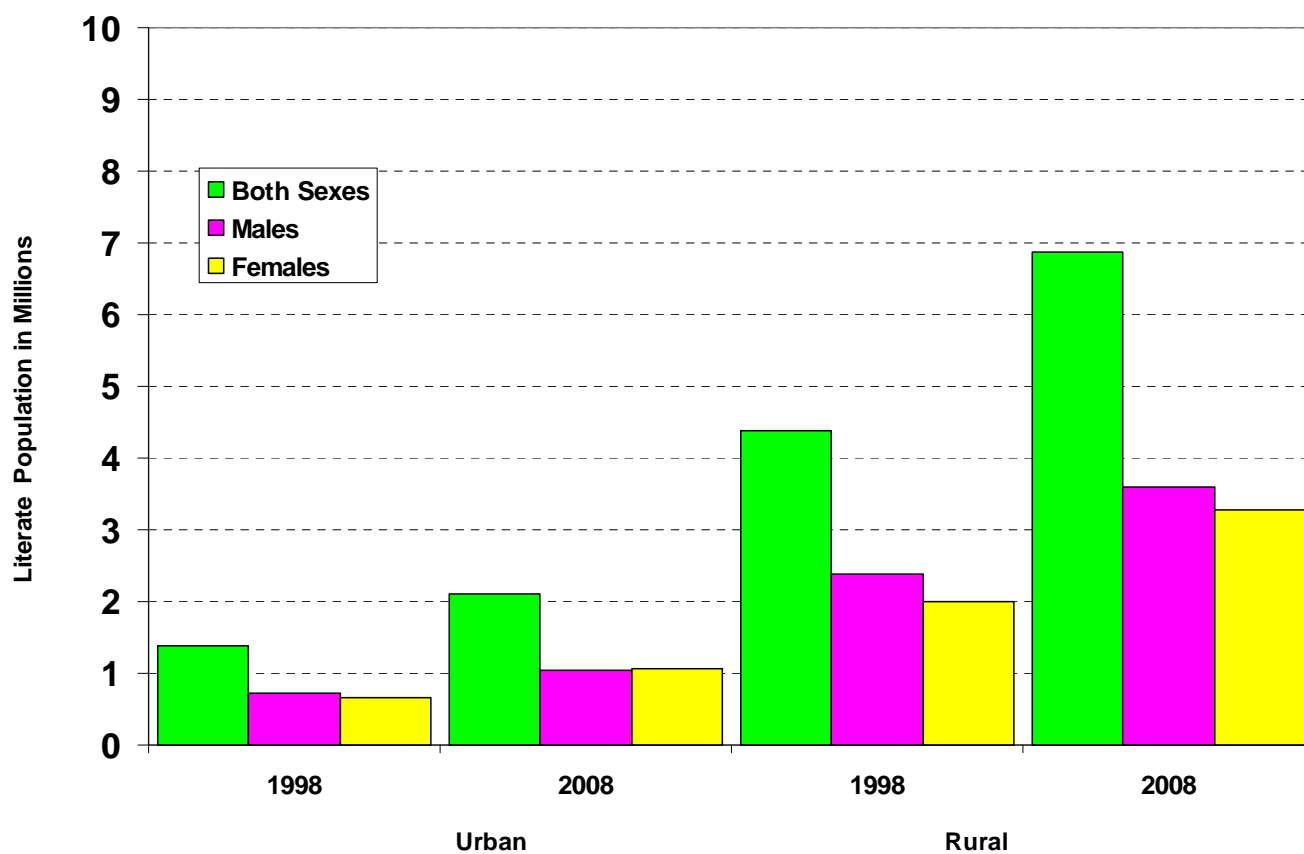


Table 4.1 Literate Persons and Literacy Rates in any Language and in Khmer Language only by Sex and Residence, for Cambodia 2008 and Literacy Rate in any Language in 1998 by Sex and Residence

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population Aged 7+	Literate Population 2008		Percentage Literate 2008		Percentage Literate in any Language in 1998*
			in any Language	in Khmer Language Only	in any Language	in Khmer Language Only	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Both Sexes	Total	11,434,946	8,959,383	8,243,244	78.35	72.09	62.80
	Urban	2,325,198	2,096,641	1,645,292	90.17	70.76	78.51
	Rural	9,109,748	6,862,742	6,597,952	75.33	72.43	59.07
Males	Total	5,512,388	4,629,702	4,213,380	83.99	76.43	71.03
	Urban	1,107,602	1,035,208	776,774	93.46	70.13	84.66
	Rural	4,404,786	3,594,494	3,436,606	81.60	78.02	67.73
Females	Total	5,922,558	4,329,681	4,029,864	73.10	68.04	55.35
	Urban	1,217,596	1,061,433	868,518	87.17	71.33	72.77
	Rural	4,704,962	3,268,248	3,161,346	69.46	67.19	51.29

Note: 1. (*) In the 1998 census, language in which literate was not ascertained.

2. Percentage of literate persons calculated after excluding literacy not reported.

The literacy rate of females has increased by about 18 percentage points as against an increase of about 13 percentage points for males. Among the literate persons, however, barring about one percent literate in a language other than Khmer, all are literate in Khmer, with about 92 percent literate in Khmer language only, 5 percent in Khmer and English and 2 percent in Khmer and other languages except English (Table 4.2). Those who are literate in Khmer combined with other languages are predominant only in urban areas and about 60 percent of this category is males.

Table 4.2 Percentage Distribution of Literate Persons by Language of Literacy, Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Total Literate Population in any Language	Percent Literate in			
			Khmer Language Only	Khmer and English	Khmer and Other Languages except English	Any Language Other than Khmer
Both Sexes	Total	8,959,383	92.01	4.86	2.17	0.96
	Urban	2,096,641	78.47	14.79	5.04	1.70
	Rural	6,862,742	96.14	1.83	1.29	0.74
Males	Total	4,629,702	91.01	5.71	2.42	0.86
	Urban	1,035,208	75.03	17.77	5.52	1.68
	Rural	3,594,494	95.61	2.24	1.52	0.63
Females	Total	4,329,681	93.07	3.96	1.90	1.07
	Urban	1,061,433	81.82	11.88	4.57	1.73
	Rural	3,268,248	96.73	1.39	1.03	0.85

4.3 Adult Literacy Rate

Literate persons aged 15 and more are referred to as adult literate population. Adult literacy rate is defined as the percentage of literate persons aged 15 years and more to total population aged 15 years and more. Table 4.3 shows the absolute numbers of the adult literate population in Cambodia by sex and residence according to the 1998 and 2008 censuses and also the change during 1998-2008. It is observed that the rise in the number of adult literate population is substantial during the decade with the increase in respect of females being much higher than males both in the urban and rural areas. The urban rate of increase is higher than the rural rate for both the sexes.

Table 4.3 Adult Literate Population Aged 15 and over by Sex and Residence, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Total/ Urban/ Rural	1998			2008			Increase during 1998 – 2008		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	4,390,755	2,383,479	2,007,276	6,891,035	3,574,466	3,316,569	2,500,280	1,190,987	1,309,293
							(56.94)	(49.97)	(65.23)
Urban	1,079,220	563,438	515,782	1,762,852	865,304	897,548	683,632	301,866	381,766
							(63.35)	(53.58)	(74.02)
Rural	3,311,535	1,820,041	1,491,494	5,128,183	2,709,162	2,419,021	1,816,648	889,121	927,527
							(54.86)	(48.85)	(62.19)

Note: 1 Percentage of literate persons calculated after excluding literacy not reported.

2 The percentage increase during 1998 - 2008 is shown within brackets for Both Sexes, Males and Females.

Table 4.4 Adult Literacy Rates (in any language) by Ten year Age Group and Sex, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Age Group	1998			2008			Change during 1998-2008		
	BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total 15+	67.34	79.48	56.99	77.59	85.08	70.86	10.25	5.60	13.87
15 -24	76.32	81.85	71.07	87.47	89.38	85.53	11.15	7.54	14.46
25 -34	73.38	81.49	66.00	78.82	84.04	73.83	5.44	2.55	7.84
35 -44	66.67	77.99	57.78	76.62	83.70	70.20	9.95	5.72	12.41
45 -54	63.69	83.79	49.01	71.17	81.17	63.54	7.47	-2.62	14.54
55 -64	43.78	73.68	21.56	68.51	85.44	56.38	24.72	11.76	34.82
65+	30.45	58.71	10.36	47.89	73.71	30.46	17.43	15.01	20.10

Note: 1. BS: Both Sexes, M; Males, F:Females

2. Percentage of literate persons is calculated after excluding literacy not reported.

In terms of adult literacy rate also Cambodia has shown a fairly good increase during 1998-2008 (Table 4.4). Yet, barring Laos, Cambodia's adult literacy rate is the lowest in the Southeast Asia region, though there are a few countries in Asia which have lower adult literacy levels than Cambodia (Table 4.5)

Table 4.5 Adult Literacy Rates of Some Countries

Name of Country	Adult Literacy Rate
Bangladesh	47.50
Bhutan	47.50
Cambodia	77.59
Indonesia	90.40
India	61.00
Lao PDR	68.70
Malaysia	88.70
Nepal	48.60
Pakistan	49.90
Republic of Korea	99.00
Singapore	92.50
Thailand	92.60
Viet Nam	90.30

Note: UNDP Report 2007/2008 is the source of data for all countries except Cambodia.
For Cambodia the source of data is the 2008 Census.

The increase in adult literacy rate is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (Table 4.6) since rural population has a lower level basically. It also indicates growing literacy awareness among rural adults which is a welcome feature. It is, however, observed that the urban literacy rates of both males and females continue to be higher than those in the rural rates.

Table 4.6 Adult Literacy Rates (in any language) by Sex and Residence, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Total/ Urban/ Rural	1998			2008			Change during 1998-2008		
	BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	67.34	79.48	56.99	77.59	85.08	70.86	10.25	5.60	13.87
Urban	81.73	90.28	74.06	90.42	94.49	86.82	8.69	4.20	12.75
Rural	63.68	76.64	52.79	73.98	82.46	66.33	10.30	5.82	13.55

Note: Percentage of literate persons calculated after excluding literacy not reported.

The female literacy rate which formed about 72 percent of the male literacy rate in 1998 constitutes 83 percent of the male literacy rate in 2008 indicating a narrowing of the gender gap in literacy.

It is also noted that with the increase in age there is a general decline in the literacy levels of both males and females (Table 4.4 and Figure 4.3). The only exception to this trend, noticed in 1998 among males in the age group 45-54 and in the corresponding cohort of 55-64 in 2008, may perhaps be due to a spurt in the literacy level of males born during the years 1944-53. Probably there was a literacy and education drive during the 1950s which had benefited them.

4.4 Educational Level

In 2008, about 49 percent of the total literate population in Cambodia has not completed the primary level of education, those who have completed the primary and lower secondary levels form about 29 percent and 17 percent respectively. A small proportion of the literate population (2.4 percent) has acquired literacy without formal education. Those in the category Secondary/Diploma which includes pre-secondary technical diploma, secondary/baccalaureate level, and post secondary technical diploma constitute 1.62 percent of the literate population. Undergraduates and Graduates/Degree holders together form only 1.47 percent.

In the age group 15-19 normally one should have completed lower secondary level of education. The chances of a majority of them completing this level in later years are remote. But it is seen from Table 4.7 that only about 28 percent has completed that level of education at the age 15-19. About 43 percent in this age group has completed only the primary level and about 27 percent has not even completed that level. This situation is the same for both males and females in that age group.

Figure 4.3 Adult Literacy Rates by Age group and Sex, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

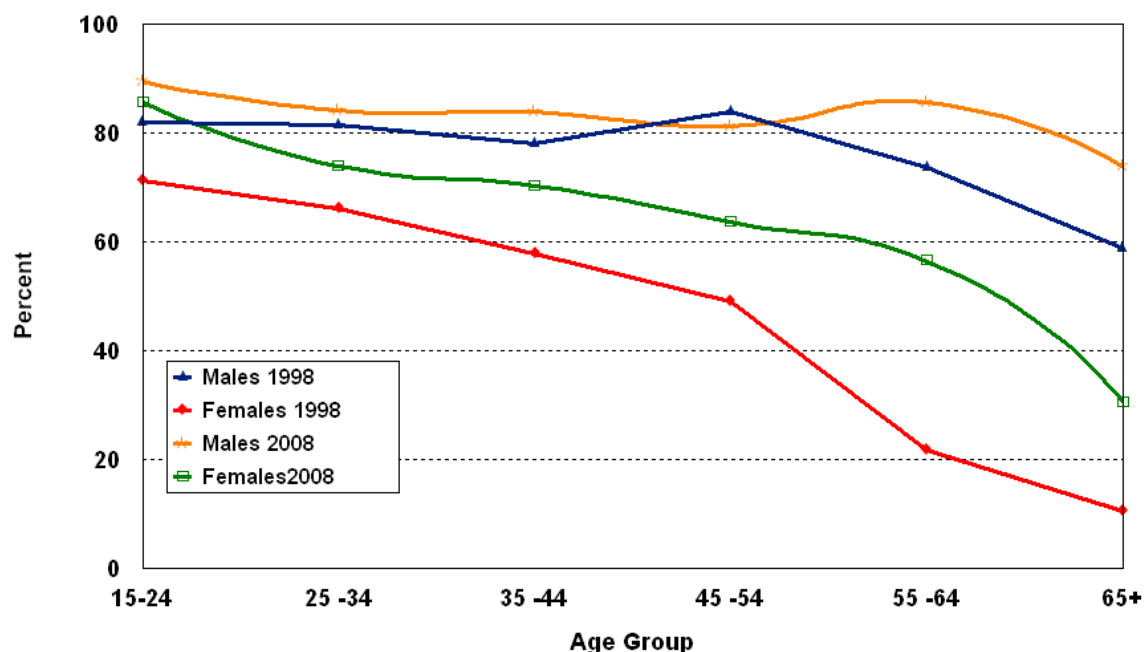


Table 4.7 Educational Levels Completed by Literate Persons (in any language) Aged 7 to 24 years by Five year Age Group and Sex, Cambodia 2008

Sex and Age Group	Number	Percentage Distribution by Educational Level						
		Total	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Diploma	Beyond Secondary
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Both Sexes	4,680,908	100	1.61	50.44	30.27	15.46	1.08	1.14
7 - 14	2,067,906	100	1.65	76.48	20.97	0.90	-	-
15 - 19	1,459,331	100	1.31	26.98	42.83	27.83	0.58	0.47
20 - 24	1,153,671	100	1.89	33.47	31.09	25.90	3.64	4.01
Males	2,398,419	100	1.64	49.78	29.35	16.80	1.15	1.28
7 - 14	1,054,993	100	1.81	77.61	19.77	0.81	-	-
15 - 19	757,981	100	1.35	26.73	42.29	28.63	0.54	0.46
20 - 24	585,445	100	1.70	29.50	29.86	30.29	4.01	4.64
Females	2,282,489	100	1.57	51.15	31.24	14.05	1.00	0.99
7 - 14	1,012,913	100	1.49	75.31	22.21	0.99	-	-
15 - 19	701,350	100	1.27	27.26	43.39	26.96	0.63	0.49
20 - 24	568,226	100	2.08	37.56	32.35	21.39	3.25	3.37

Note: Excluding educational levels "other" and "Not reported"

The level of education of the population may also be viewed from the angle of educational attainment of the population aged 25 and more who should have, in a majority of cases finished their education (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8 Educational Levels Completed by Literate Persons (in any language) Aged 25 years and over, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Educational Level	Percentage Distribution by Educational Level of Literate Persons Aged 25 and over					
	1998			2008		
	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Literate Persons 25+	2,794,022	1,548,235	1,245,787	4,271,812	2,226,884	2,044,928
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
None	2.08	2.01	2.17	3.21	2.42	4.07
Primary Not Completed	56.63	49.00	66.10	47.23	39.98	55.11
Primary	24.71	28.70	19.75	26.77	29.40	23.91
Lower Secondary	11.78	13.86	9.20	18.75	22.67	14.49
Secondary / Tech. Diploma	4.03	5.33	2.42	2.20	2.91	1.43
Beyond Secondary	0.77	1.10	0.36	1.84	2.62	0.99

Note: Excluding educational levels "Other" and "Not reported"

The proportion of population (aged 25 years and more) who has not completed even the primary level of education is less in 2008 than in 1998 for both the sexes. But in terms of absolute figures, the number of literate persons who have not completed primary level in both sexes has increased from about 1.58 million to about 2.02 million during 1998-2008 due to population growth. This amounts to a percentage increase of 27.52 percent during the decade. The corresponding increases in respect of males and females are respectively 17.35 and 36.89 percent respectively (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9 Percentage Change in the Number of Literate Persons (in any language) Aged 25 years and over by Educational Level and Sex during 1998-2008, Cambodia

Education Level	Number		Percentage Change
	1998	2008	
Both Sexes	2,794,022	4,271,812	52.89
None	58,222	137,067	135.42
Primary Not Completed	1,581,979	2,017,301	27.52
Primary	690,401	1,143,621	65.65
Lower Secondary	329,131	801,007	143.37
Secondary/ Diploma	112,677	94,185	-16.41
Beyond Secondary	21,612	78,631	263.83
Males	1,548,235	2,226,884	43.83
None	31,175	53,890	72.86
Primary Not Completed	758,621	890,233	17.35
Primary	444,324	654,673	47.34
Lower Secondary	214,525	504,795	135.31
Secondary/ Diploma	82,496	64,845	-21.40
Beyond Secondary	17,094	58,448	241.92
Females	1,245,787	2,044,928	64.15
None	27,047	83,177	207.53
Primary Not Completed	823,358	1,127,068	36.89
Primary	246,077	488,948	98.70
Lower Secondary	114,606	296,212	158.46
Secondary/ Diploma	30,181	29,340	-2.79
Beyond Secondary	4,518	20,183	346.72

In the levels from Primary (completed) to Beyond Secondary, the numbers and proportions gradually decrease and the proportions of females are always less than those of males (Table 4.8). It is therefore clear that there is generally large scale drop outs both among males and females as they advance from grade to grade and this phenomenon is more common among females.

Among the levels of education completed by the literate population aged 25 and more the primary level has the highest proportion both in 1998 and 2008 (Table 4.8). The proportion of literate persons who have qualified beyond the primary level has increased from about 17 percent for both sexes (20.29 percent for males and 11.98 percent for females) in 1998 to about 23 percent (28.20 percent for males and 16.91 percent for females) in 2008. It is observed that the proportion of those who have completed Secondary/Technical Diploma level has decreased during 1998-2008. Due to different definitions adopted for Lower Secondary and Secondary /Diploma in 1998 and 2008 it would be better to combine these two categories and compare. The combined categories for both sexes form 15.81 percent of literate persons in 1998 and 20.95 percent in 2008, registering an increase of about 5 percentage points.

As regards Beyond Secondary level in 2008, only 1.8 percent of the literate population aged 25 and more has ever entered the portals of any institute of higher education like Universities. In the case of females it is hardly one percent. There is a substantial increase in 2008 in the proportion of females who had gained literacy through non-formal education.

Figure 4.4 Educational Levels Completed by Literate Persons Aged 25 years and over by Sex, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

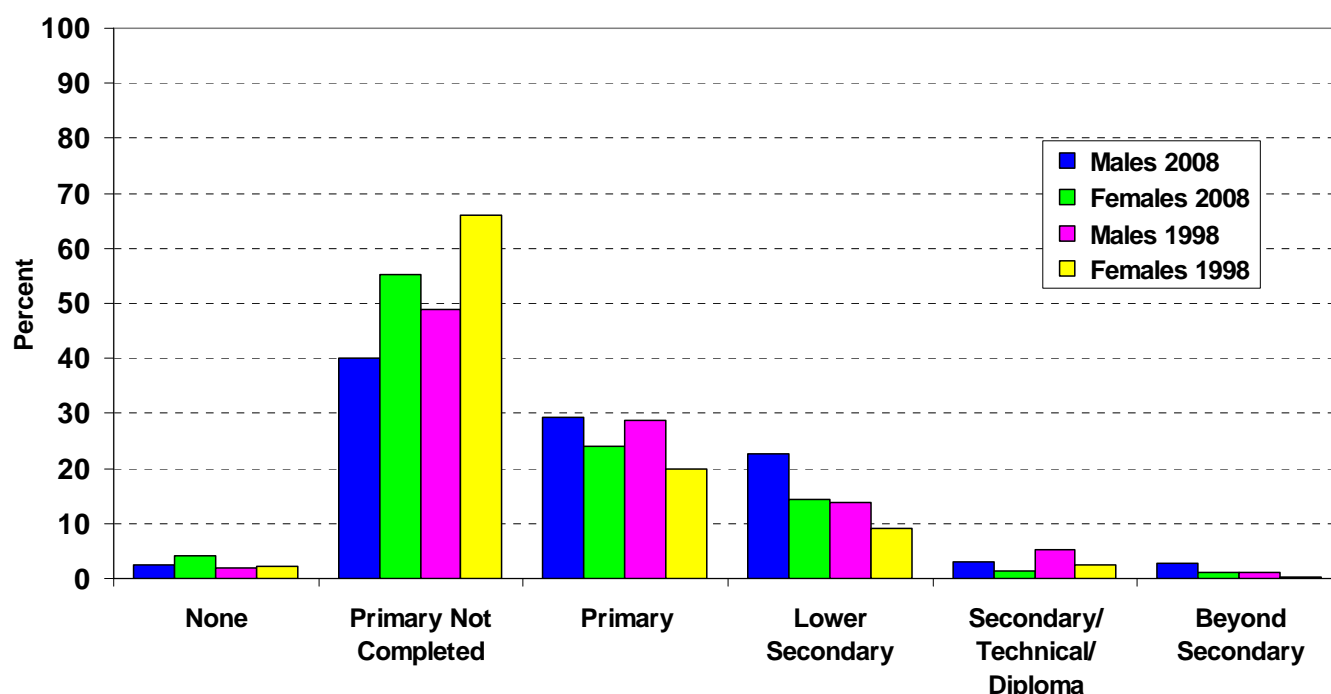


Table 4.10 Educational Levels Completed by Literate Persons (in any language) Aged 25 years and over by Sex and Urban-Rural Residence, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Sex and Residence	Year	Number	Percentage Distribution by Educational Level						
			Total	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Diploma	Beyond Secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Urban									
Both Sexes	2008	1,082,313	100	3.66	28.38	26.00	30.47	5.16	6.33
	1998	688,819	100	1.48	37.62	28.79	18.86	10.52	2.73
Male	2008	541,975	100	2.83	20.99	24.95	35.31	6.72	9.20
	1998	370,243	100	1.24	28.75	30.31	21.62	14.07	4.01
Female	2008	540,338	100	4.48	35.80	27.05	25.64	3.59	3.44
	1998	318,576	100	1.77	47.92	27.02	15.66	6.39	1.24
Rural									
Both Sexes	2008	3,189,499	100	3.06	53.62	27.03	14.77	1.20	0.32
	1998	2,105,203	100	2.28	62.85	23.37	9.46	1.91	0.13
Male	2008	1,684,909	100	2.29	46.08	30.83	18.60	1.69	0.51
	1998	1,177,992	100	2.26	55.36	28.19	11.42	2.58	0.19
Female	2008	1,504,590	100	3.92	62.05	22.78	10.48	0.66	0.11
	1998	927,211	100	2.31	72.33	17.26	6.98	1.06	0.06

Note: Excluding educational levels "Other" and "Not reported"

As may be seen from Table 4.10 the combined proportions in 2008 of those with educational levels beyond Primary for urban areas among both males (51.22 percent) and females (32.67 percent) are higher than those for rural areas (20.80 percent for males and 12.25 percent for females).

4.5 School Attendance

According to the census Priority Tables (not presented here), the number of children aged 6 and more attending school or educational institution in Cambodia has increased from 2,488,235 to 3,390,690 (36.27 percent) during 1998-2008. In the urban and rural areas the increases are from 573,941 to 697,760 (21.57 percent) and from 1,914,294 to 2,692,930 (40.67 percent) respectively. The proportion of children aged 6 and more who are attending school has also increased during 1998-2008 indicating increasing school enrollments (Table 4.11). It is observed that in the urban areas the proportion of school attending population has marginally decreased during the decade both in respect of males and females, but in absolute numbers (not given here) it has grown by 19.72 percent for males and by 23.79 percent for females due to population growth.

The proportion of females attending school continues to be less than the corresponding proportion for males both in the urban and rural areas. The gap has however reduced in 2008 compared to 1998. In the age group 6-14 at the national level there is virtually no difference between the proportions of school attendance by males and females in 2008 though there was considerable difference in 1998. The difference in proportions between the sexes is the highest in the age group 15-19 as it was in 1998 also. The proportion attending school or any educational institution declines sharply after the age of 14.

Table 4.11 Percentage of Persons (aged 6 and over) in Each Broad Age Group who are Attending School/Educational Institution, by Sex and Urban-Rural Residence, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

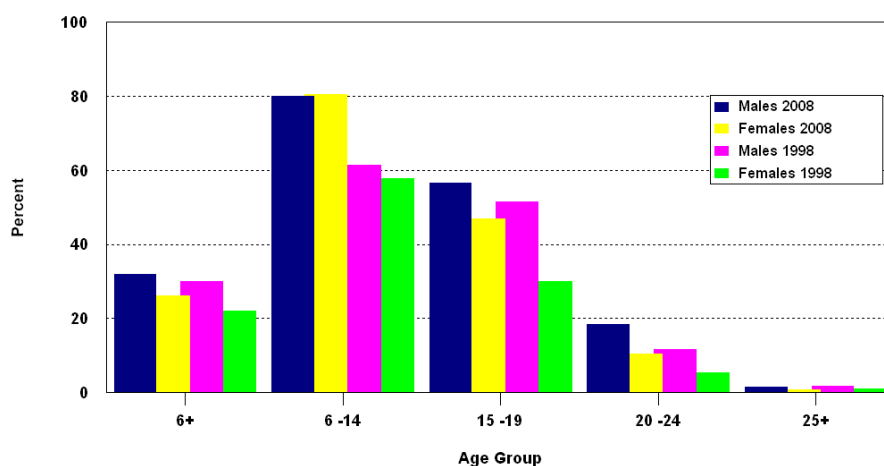
Age Group	Year	Total			Urban			Rural		
		BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
6+	2008	28.91	31.91	26.10	29.49	33.17	26.14	28.76	31.60	26.09
	1998	25.95	30.10	22.17	31.43	35.43	27.70	24.66	28.82	20.89
6 - 14	2008	80.19	80.02	80.38	86.55	86.95	86.14	79.11	78.84	79.39
	1998	59.65	61.40	57.82	74.75	76.02	73.42	56.69	58.54	54.76
15 - 19	2008	51.83	56.48	46.90	59.76	67.41	52.95	49.71	53.86	45.09
	1998	40.59	51.44	29.99	54.94	66.54	44.46	36.77	47.62	25.96
20 - 24	2008	14.37	18.52	10.40	26.59	33.81	20.21	9.83	13.15	6.57
	1998	8.31	11.58	5.35	15.91	22.44	9.78	6.30	8.63	4.20
25+	2008	1.20	1.56	0.90	2.76	3.77	1.87	0.78	0.95	0.65
	1998	1.39	1.72	1.12	2.29	2.96	1.70	1.16	1.39	0.98

It is also observed that in general the proportion attending school is higher among the urban residents as is expected. In the age group 6-14 about 79 percent children attend school in rural areas as against about 87 percent in urban areas. In the age group 20-24 and 25+ the proportions attending school are much higher in urban areas both in respect of males and females presumably due to availability of better facilities for higher studies and training in urban centers like Phnom Penh and better motivation in cities to pursue higher studies. This calls for increasing such opportunities in rural areas also.

In the 2008 census information was collected for the first time on children aged 5 attending school. It is found that 11.28 percent of such children are in school in the kindergarten class. There is no difference in the percentage of male and female kids of this age attending school showing an interest on the part of parents to put both male and female kids in the school at that age. Nearly one fifth of such kids are attending school in urban areas as against one tenth in the rural areas.

The above analysis underscores the need to mount renewed efforts to achieve universal literacy and education for all in Cambodia. In rural areas the literacy level lags behind the urban level. There are many villages without school. Development schemes have to be geared-up to meet these challenges. Special attention has to be paid to stop or minimize the school drop outs especially among girls and improve the literacy and educational levels of women. Notwithstanding the impressive increase in the literacy level in the decade, the general educational level of the population continues to be very low.

Figure 4.5 Percentage of Persons Aged 6+ Attending School by Sex, Cambodia 1998 and 2008



4.6 Commuting between Home and School by Full Time Students

In modern times people have to travel to places of their study or work and stay there for most part of the day. The distribution of population therefore changes somewhat in day time. In the 2008 Census every full time student was asked whether he/she was attending school or educational institution in the same district where he/she was residing or in another district or at a place across the border of the country (Col. 23 of Form B Household Questionnaire Part 2). During coding in the office those who replied that their schooling was outside their districts were classified as schooling in another district of the same province and schooling in another province. This information was collected for the first time at the 2008 Census.

Table 4.12 Full time Students aged 5 years and over Attending Schools/ Educational Institutions distributed (by percent) according to Location of Schools, Age Group, Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008

Age Group	Number	Total	Percent Attending School/ Educational Institution in			
			the same district	another district of the same province	another province	another country
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cambodia –Total						
Both Sexes						
Total	3,304,335	100	98.17	1.44	0.38	0.01
5 -9	841,132	100	99.35	0.52	0.13	0.00
10 -14	1,446,467	100	99.14	0.69	0.17	0.00
15 -29	1,016,736	100	95.81	3.28	0.88	0.03
Males						
Total	1,759,032	100	98.03	1.53	0.43	0.01
5 -9	426,965	100	99.34	0.53	0.13	0.00
10 -14	744,306	100	99.17	0.66	0.17	0.00
15 -29	587,761	100	95.63	3.35	0.99	0.03
Females						
Total	1,545,303	100	98.33	1.34	0.32	0.01
5 -9	414,167	100	99.36	0.51	0.13	0.00
10 -14	702,161	100	99.11	0.71	0.18	0.00
15 -29	428,975	100	96.04	3.19	0.74	0.03
Cambodia –Urban						
Both Sexes						
Total	675,013	100	94.88	4.56	0.52	0.04
5 -9	137,298	100	97.95	1.92	0.13	0.00
10 -14	226,909	100	97.45	2.38	0.16	0.01
15 -29	312,806	100	91.65	7.32	0.96	0.07
Males						
Total	361,084	100	94.60	4.78	0.58	0.04
5 -9	70,032	100	97.96	1.93	0.11	0.00
10 -14	116,730	100	97.56	2.26	0.17	0.01
15 -29	174,322	100	91.26	7.61	1.05	0.08
Females						
Total	313,929	100	95.21	4.31	0.45	0.03
5 -9	67,266	100	97.95	1.90	0.15	0.00
10 -14	110,179	100	97.34	2.50	0.15	0.01
15 -29	136,484	100	92.13	6.95	0.85	0.07

Table 4.12 Full time Students aged 5 years and over Attending Schools/ Educational Institutions distributed (by percent) according to Location of Schools, Age Group, Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008

Age Group	Number	Total	Percent Attending School/ Educational Institution in			
			the same district	another district of the same province	another province	another country
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cambodia –Rural						
Both Sexes						
Total	2,629,322	100	99.02	0.64	0.34	0.00
5 -9	703,834	100	99.63	0.24	0.13	0.00
10 -14	1,219,558	100	99.46	0.37	0.17	0.00
15 -29	705,930	100	97.64	1.50	0.85	0.01
Males						
Total	1,397,948	100	98.92	0.69	0.39	0.00
5 -9	356,933	100	99.61	0.25	0.14	0.00
10 -14	6,275,765	100	99.47	0.36	0.17	0.00
15 -29	413,439	100	97.49	1.55	0.96	0.01
Females						
Total	1,231,374	100	99.12	0.59	0.29	0.00
5 -9	346,901	100	99.63	0.24	0.13	0.00
10 -14	591,982	100	99.44	0.38	0.18	0.00
15 -29	292,491	100	97.87	1.43	0.69	0.01

The total number of persons attending school or educational institution in Cambodia is 3,423,765. Of these 3,304,335 or 96.50 percent are full time students. The remaining persons are those who attend school in addition to employment or other activity. The question on commuting between home and school/educational institution relates only to full time students. Table 4.12 shows the number of full time students in the country by residence and their distribution by age and sex as well as the percentage distribution by location of their schools/educational institutions.

Almost all students are attending school or educational institution in the same district. It is seen from the census priority table (not presented here) that only 347 students are commuting across the border for this purpose. The number of students going to another district in the same province or to another province are respectively 47,650 and 12,557. The number of students going beyond their own districts is much smaller in the rural areas. In the urban areas 4.56 percent of students go to another district in the same province for study. Analysis at the province level may throw more light on day time population at the different locations of schools and educational institutions.

CHAPTER 5

Economic Characteristics of the Population

- 5-1 Economically Active Population
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- 5-3 Comparison with other Countries
- 5-4 Employment Status
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CHAPTER 5

Economic Characteristics of the Population

5.1 Economically Active Population

The economically active population or labour force of a nation is that part of manpower which actually takes part or attempts to take part, in the production of economic goods and services. The economic and social development of a country depends on the number of persons who are economically active, the quality of their work and regularity of their job. The analysis of census statistics on economically active population enables us to know the absolute size as well as the proportion of the adult population constituting it. Census statistics provide an inventory of a country's supply of labour engaged in or available for economic activity. The term "labour force" is considered equivalent to "economically active population" according to U.N recommendations. The latter term is used throughout this analysis to refer to the labour force.

Economically active population includes those who are employed and unemployed. Population not economically active refers to the following categories: homemaker, student, dependent, rent receiver, retired or other income recipient, and others who are not economically active for most of the time and who do not come under any of these four categories. Census also provides the number of persons in each of these functional categories of economically not active persons by sex and age group.

In the 2008 Census of Cambodia information on economic characteristics of the population was collected in respect of each inmate of a household in the following columns in Form B Household Questionnaire Part 2: Col.16 Main Activity, Col.17 Employment Period, Col.18 Occupation, Col.19 Employment Status, Col.20 Industry, Trade or Service, Col.21 Sector of Employment and Col.22 Secondary economic activity for all persons employed, unemployed and economically inactive (See Annex 4). The question of secondary economic activity was asked for the first time in the 2008 census.

The reference period for recording the answers under main activity as employed, unemployed (employed any time before), unemployed (never employed any time before) or any of the inactive categories, was the one year or 12 months preceding the census night, that is from 4 March 2007 to 3 March 2008. Main activity is defined as the activity during 6 months (183 days) or more during the one year reference period. In other words it is activity in the major part of the one year preceding the census date.

Table 5.1 Population by Usual Activity Status, Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 1998

Activity Status	1998			2008		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cambodia Total Population	11,437,656	5,511,408	5,926,248	13,395,682	6,516,054	6,879,628
(i) Employed	4,845,762	2,360,107	2,485,655	6,935,246	3,392,637	3,542,609
(ii) Unemployed	273,183	116,737	156,446	118,152	52,416	65,736
(a) Never employed any time before	209,827	88,097	121,730	92,000	40,266	51,734
(b) Employed any time before	63,356	28,640	34,716	26,152	12,150	14,002
(iii) Not Economically Active	6,318,711	3,034,564	3,284,147	6,342,284	3,071,001	3,271,283
Urban Population	2,095,074	1,020,264	1,074,810	1,299,677	679,743	619,934
(i) Employed	761,998	435,569	326,429	1,233,174	651,297	581,877
(ii) Unemployed	95,235	37,800	57,435	58,337	24,283	34,054
(a) Never employed any time before	93,816	30,424	50,613	50,171	20,120	30,051
(b) Employed any time before	1,419	7,376	6,822	8,166	4,163	4,003
(iii) Not Economically Active	1,237,841	546,895	690,946	8,166	4,163	4,003
Rural Population	9,342,582	4,491,144	4,851,438	12,096,005	5,836,311	6,259,694
(i) Employed	4,083,764	1,924,538	2,159,226	5,702,072	2,741,340	2,960,732
(ii) Unemployed	177,948	78,937	99,011	59,815	28,133	31,682
(a) Never employed any time before	116,011	57,673	71,117	41,829	20,146	21,683
(b) Employed any time before	61,937	21,264	27,894	17,986	7,987	9,999
(iii) Not Economically Active	5,080,870	2,487,669	2,593,201	6,334,118	3,066,838	3,267,280

Note: Includes all ages

General Note

In any analysis of data relating to economically active population, the terms economic activity rate, labour force participation rate or simply participation rate are used synonymously. In this report the term economic activity rate is used to refer to labour force participation rate. The usual activity status refers to the activity of a person in general during the major part of the reference period of one year as employed, unemployed, or economically inactive.

In the analytical Tables presented in this chapter some variations may be observed in respect of the total numbers of economically active population, employed and unemployed persons. This is due to exclusion from the total of some ages or categories like “Not reported” category as mentioned in the foot note of the Table concerned.

5.2 Employment and Unemployment

Table 5.1 gives the break-down of population by usual activity status. The absolute numbers of economically active population by sex and residence for 1998 and 2008 are given in Table 5.2. Men and women form 48.84 and 51.16 percent respectively of the total economically active population in Cambodia. The crude economic activity rate which indicates the size of the economically active population in proportion to the size of the total population works out to 52.65 in 2008 and 44.76 in 1998.

Table 5.2 Economically Active Population* by Sex and Residence Cambodia, 2008 and 1998

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Year	Economically Active Population		
		BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	2008	7,053,398	3,445,053	3,608,345
	1998	5,118,945	2,476,844	2,642,101
Urban	2008	1,291,511	675,580	615,931
	1998	857,233	473,369	383,864
Rural	2008	5,761,887	2,769,473	2,992,414
	1998	4,261,712	2,003,475	2,258,237

Note: *Includes ages 5 and over.

The age specific economic activity rates and age specific unemployment rates were published in the 1998 Census National Report for ages 7 and over. For comparison with that data, Tables 5.3 and 5.4 relating to those ages are included in this chapter.

Table 5.3 Age-Specific Economic Activity Rates* by Sex and Urban-Rural Residence Cambodia, 2008 and 1998

Age group	Year	Economic Activity Rates								
		Total			Urban			Rural		
		BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total 7+	2008	61.67	62.48	60.91	55.54	60.99	50.58	63.23	62.86	63.58
	1998	55.47	56.48	54.57	48.39	55.40	41.87	57.16	56.74	57.53
7 – 9	2008	0.60	0.63	0.57	0.31	0.34	0.28	0.65	0.68	0.62
	1998	0.45	0.44	0.46	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.49	0.48	0.50
10 - 14	2008	5.44	5.23	5.65	3.11	2.61	3.62	5.84	5.69	6.01
	1998	4.52	3.57	5.51	2.35	1.80	2.92	4.97	3.94	6.05
15 - 24	2008	60.12	57.07	63.22	50.33	46.42	53.80	63.19	60.12	66.43
	1998	60.70	56.26	64.93	46.12	43.90	48.16	64.57	59.46	69.48
25 - 34	2008	91.33	95.44	87.41	80.78	89.87	72.16	94.65	97.18	92.23
	1998	89.13	96.55	82.37	77.66	92.88	62.22	92.19	97.59	87.40
35 - 44	2008	93.34	98.42	88.72	82.37	96.66	68.28	96.11	98.89	93.65
	1998	90.54	98.42	84.35	79.86	97.00	64.46	93.43	98.85	89.33
45 - 54	2008	91.59	97.62	87.00	77.35	94.34	63.13	95.25	98.52	92.81
	1998	89.46	97.95	83.26	77.16	95.44	62.25	92.50	98.62	88.16
55 - 64	2008	84.15	92.86	77.91	62.35	81.27	48.08	89.36	95.74	84.86
	1998	78.83	91.62	69.34	58.15	79.17	42.65	82.91	94.06	74.62
65+	2008	54.52	68.40	45.15	29.40	44.37	20.11	59.41	72.80	50.22
	1998	46.59	62.64	35.17	26.72	43.58	16.59	50.26	65.75	38.89

Note: *For ages 7 and over

As may be seen from Table 5.3 the economic activity rates at the national level for both males and females have increased by about six percentage points each during 1998-2008. If persons aged 10 and over are considered, women seem to enter and exit the labour force at an earlier age than men. The male economic activity rate continues to be a little higher than that for females during the decade. The economic activity rates are higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas both in respect of males and females presumably due to higher participation of persons in farm labour in rural areas and higher proportion of school attendance in urban areas. This phenomenon was noticed in 1998 also. In the urban areas of the country the economic activity rate for males is higher than that for females while the opposite trend is noticed in the rural areas.

Figure 5.1 Economic Activity Rates (for ages 7+) by Residence and Sex, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

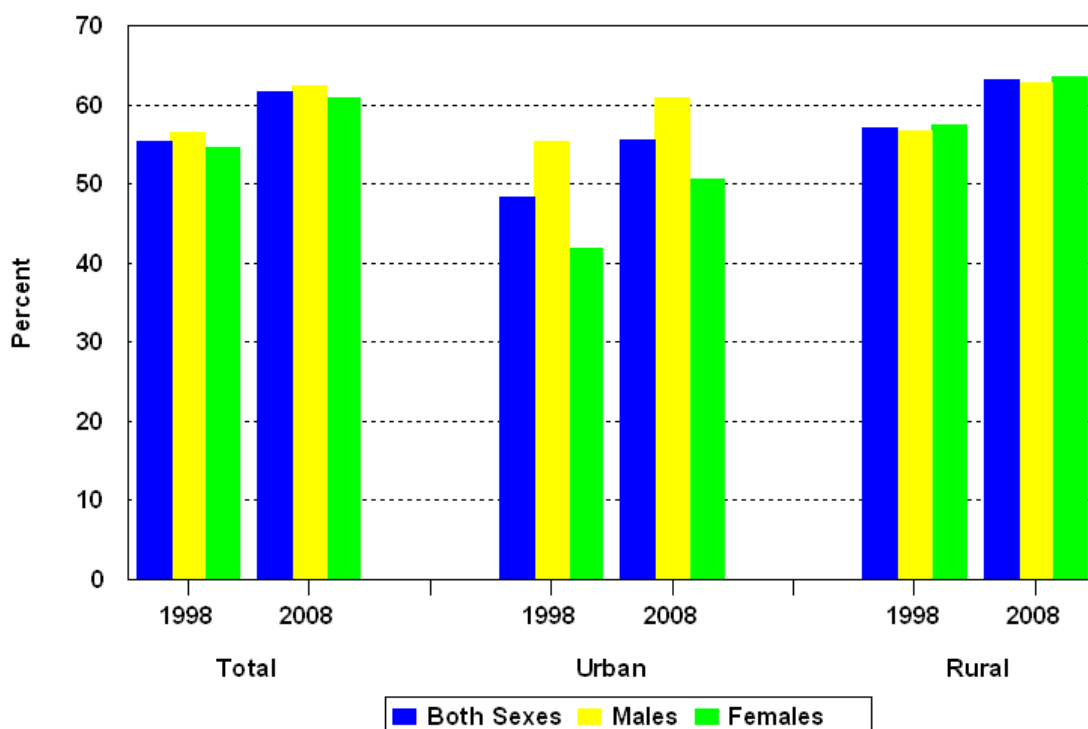


Table 5.4 Age Specific Unemployment Rates* by Sex and Residence Cambodia, 2008 and 1998

Age group	Year	Unemployment Rates								
		Total			Urban			Rural		
		BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total 7+	2008	1.68	1.52	1.82	4.52	3.59	5.53	1.04	1.02	1.06
	1998	5.34	4.71	5.92	11.11	7.99	14.96	4.18	3.94	4.39
7 - 9	2008	1.45	1.16	1.78	2.03	1.35	2.91	1.40	1.15	1.69
	1998	4.27	4.32	4.22	3.23	2.30	4.19	4.35	4.49	4.22
10 - 14	2008	4.08	4.14	4.03	12.47	13.83	11.45	3.30	3.36	3.24
	1998	10.80	11.04	10.64	22.51	21.56	23.12	9.65	10.05	9.38
15 - 24	2008	3.33	3.40	3.26	7.83	8.05	7.66	2.21	2.38	2.04
	1998	12.18	12.35	12.04	22.40	19.68	24.67	10.24	10.94	9.66
25 - 34	2008	1.60	1.32	1.89	4.67	3.48	6.09	0.77	0.69	0.85
	1998	3.85	3.17	4.57	9.40	6.63	13.60	2.60	2.23	2.97
35 - 44	2008	0.76	0.57	0.94	2.13	1.37	3.18	0.46	0.37	0.55
	1998	2.29	1.69	2.84	5.56	3.51	8.34	1.53	1.16	1.84
45 - 54	2008	0.67	0.49	0.83	1.79	1.08	2.68	0.44	0.33	0.53
	1998	2.06	1.38	2.65	5.52	3.32	8.28	1.35	0.88	1.72
55 - 64	2008	0.88	0.64	1.09	2.60	1.66	3.81	0.60	0.43	0.73
	1998	2.66	1.77	3.54	8.71	5.62	12.94	1.83	1.13	2.48
65+	2008	1.03	0.76	1.31	3.37	2.25	4.90	0.81	0.60	1.01
	1998	2.86	2.04	3.91	8.95	6.37	13.01	2.26	1.56	3.13

Note: *For ages 7 and over

The unemployment rate in Cambodia has shown a downward trend during the decade (Table 5.4). The unemployment rates are lower in the rural areas than in the urban areas owing to the absorption of a large number of workers in the agriculture sector in the countryside.

5.3 Comparison with Other Countries

For the sake of international comparability the economic activity rates are calculated for the “working” age group of 15 to 64 by sex and urban-rural residence (Table 5.5). It is observed that the economic activity rate among the population of this age group in Cambodia has been almost unchanged during the decade at the level of 79 to 80 percent. In the case of males it has marginally declined. Female economic activity rate has slightly increased. The number of economically active females in the age group 15-64 forms 51.20 percent of the total economically active population in that age group. This is a fairly high proportion judged by the world standard.

Table 5.5 Economic Activity Rates for Age 15-64 by Sex and Urban-Rural Residence Cambodia, 2008 and 1998

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Year	Economic Activity Rates		
		BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	2008	79.95	81.57	78.47
	1998	79.00	82.28	76.17
Urban	2008	67.65	74.55	61.42
	1998	65.94	76.25	56.51
Rural	2008	83.49	83.56	83.42
	1998	82.39	83.91	81.09

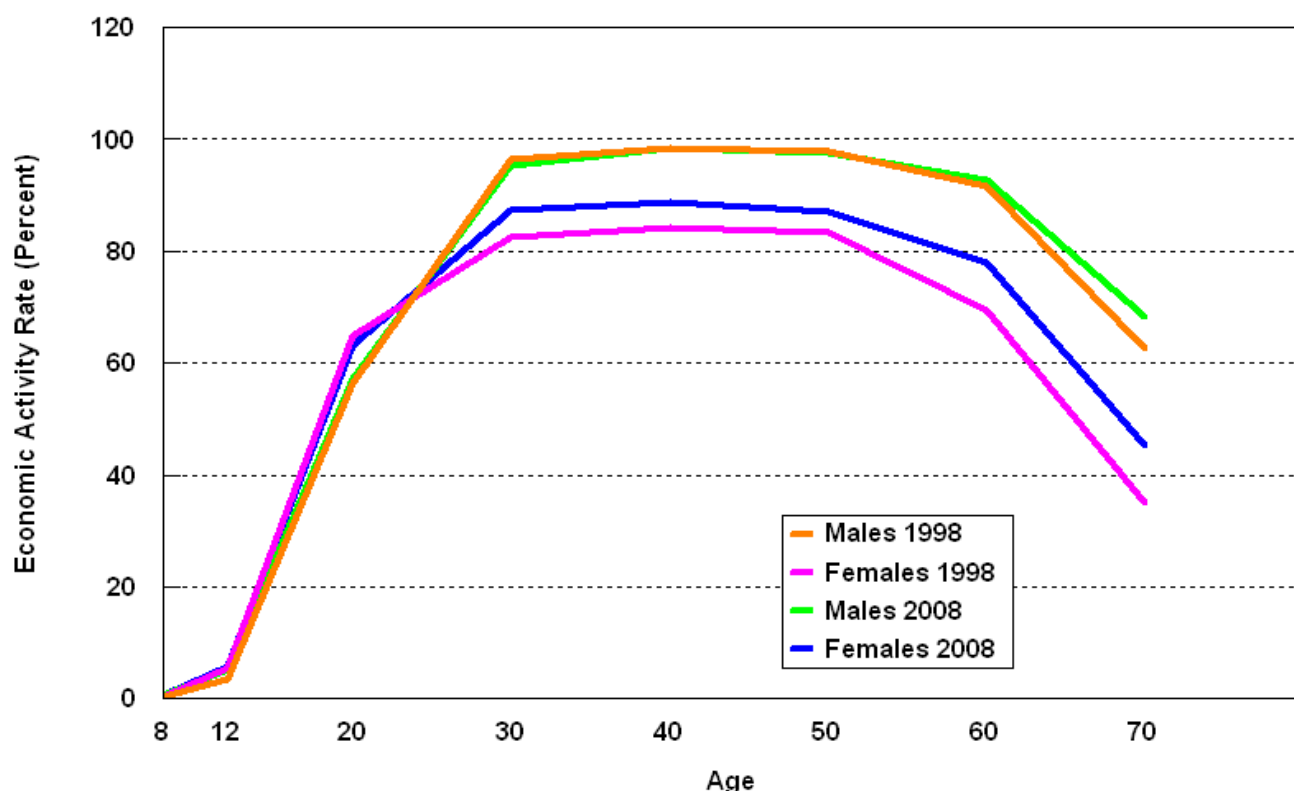
The economic activity rate of men in Cambodia is almost on par with that in Lao PDR and Sri Lanka (Table 5.6). The economic activity rate of females in Cambodia is the highest among the countries listed in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6 Economic Activity Rate in the age group 15-64 of some select countries by Sex

Name of the Country	Economic Activity Rate	
	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)
Bangladesh	88.1	55.2
Cambodia	81.6	78.5
India	84.3	36.0
Indonesia	87.1	53.0
Lao PDR	82.3	56.4
Malaysia	83.7	48.1
Pakistan	85.7	33.7
Singapore	82.8	56.7
Sri Lanka	81.9	38.5
Thailand	84.5	71.0
Vietnam	82.4	77.4

Source: World Development Indicators 2007 for all countries for the year 2005 except Cambodia. For Cambodia the rates are as per the 2008 Census.

Figure 5.2 Economic Activity Rates by Age and Sex, Cambodia 1998 and 2008



5.4 Employment Status

Table 5.7 provides the distribution of employed persons by status in employment classified by broad age groups. An analysis of the status in employment reveals that unpaid family workers and own account workers together constitute about 83 percent of the employed population in Cambodia (Table 5.7). This indicates that most of the employed persons in Cambodia are in the informal or the unorganized sector. Among male employed persons, own account workers are predominant. In the case of females the highest proportion is that of unpaid family workers. During 1998-2008 at the national level the proportion of own account worker has declined which has been compensated by increases in the proportions of paid employees and unpaid family workers. Among employed females there has been a slight decline in the proportions of unpaid workers during the decade. The proportion of own account workers has also declined and the proportion of paid employees has increased considerably. While the pattern of distribution of employees by status in employment in the country as a whole is more governed by the rural pattern, the urban distribution has some distinct features.

Table 5.7 Percent distribution of Employed Persons* by Status in Employment for Broad Age group, Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 1998

Age group	Year	Number	Status in Employment					
			Total Employed Persons	Employer	Paid Employee	Own Account worker	Unpaid family worker	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Cambodia –Total								
Both Sexes								
Total	2008	6,934,759	100	0.15	17.19	39.14	43.47	0.05
	1998	4,822,965	100	0.16	12.23	45.49	41.77	0.35
Less than 15	2008	93,964	100	0.00	10.67	7.17	82.00	0.16
	1998	71,124	100	0.00	4.89	6.10	88.39	0.62
15 – 59	2008	6,314,568	100	0.15	18.28	37.57	43.96	0.04
	1998	4,431,332	100	0.16	13.02	44.32	42.19	0.31
60+	2008	526,227	100	0.14	5.32	63.65	30.82	0.07
	1998	320,509	100	0.13	2.96	70.28	25.66	0.97
Males								
Total	2008	3,392,344	100	0.17	20.56	53.94	25.27	0.06
	1998	2,347,777	100	0.21	18.49	61.11	19.58	0.61
Less than 15	2008	46,702	100	0.00	9.11	10.31	80.31	0.27
	1998	29,124	100	0.00	5.24	6.52	86.85	1.39
15 – 59	2008	3,085,682	100	0.17	21.78	52.22	25.77	0.06
	1998	2,144,580	100	0.21	19.79	59.77	19.69	0.54
60+	2008	259,960	100	0.16	8.21	82.03	9.52	0.08
	1998	174,073	100	0.19	4.65	86.89	7.00	1.27
Females								
Total	2008	3,542,415	100	0.12	13.96	24.98	60.91	0.03
	1998	2,475,188	100	0.10	6.30	30.67	62.82	0.11
Less than 15	2008	47,262	100	0.00	12.22	4.08	83.64	0.06
	1998	42,000	100	0.00	4.65	5.82	89.45	0.08
15 – 59	2008	3,228,886	100	0.13	14.94	23.57	61.33	0.03
	1998	2,286,752	100	0.11	6.67	29.85	63.29	0.08
60+	2008	266,267	100	0.11	2.49	45.74	51.61	0.05
	1998	146,436	100	0.06	0.95	50.55	47.84	0.60

Note: * Excluding status in employment Not reported. Includes ages 5 and more.

Table 5.7 Percent distribution of Employed Persons* by Status in Employment for Broad Age group, Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 1998 (Continued)

Age group	Year	Number	Status in Employment					
			Total Employed Persons	Employer	Paid Employee	Own Account worker	Unpaid family worker	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Cambodia -Urban								
Both Sexes								
Total	2008	1,232,963	100	0.32	51.80	33.28	14.51	0.09
	1998	754,995	100	0.43	42.01	44.49	12.56	0.51
Less than 15	2008	7,206	100	0.00	46.29	16.21	37.19	0.31
	1998	5,322	100	0.00	30.48	28.58	40.24	0.70
15 - 59	2008	1,172,870	100	0.32	53.03	32.15	14.41	0.09
	1998	720,729	100	0.43	43.13	43.60	12.41	0.43
60+	2008	52,887	100	0.40	24.93	60.82	13.73	0.12
	1998	28,944	100	0.55	16.17	69.92	11.07	2.29
Males								
Total	2008	651,190	100	0.37	55.80	35.46	8.28	0.09
	1998	431,648	100	0.53	50.62	42.15	6.06	0.64
Less than 15	2008	3,096	100	0.00	43.06	19.67	37.08	0.19
	1998	2,112	100	0.00	31.63	28.17	39.02	1.18
15 - 59	2008	617,364	100	0.37	56.97	34.22	8.35	0.09
	1998	411,817	100	0.52	51.91	40.99	6.01	0.57
60+	2008	30,730	100	0.51	33.44	61.92	3.99	0.14
	1998	17,719	100	0.82	23.11	70.68	3.30	2.09
Females								
Total	2008	581,773	100	0.26	47.32	30.85	21.48	0.09
	1998	323,347	100	0.30	30.50	47.64	21.23	0.33
Less than 15	2008	4,110	100	0.00	48.74	13.60	37.27	0.39
	1998	3,210	100	0.00	29.72	28.85	41.06	0.37
15 - 59	2008	555,506	100	0.26	48.68	29.84	21.13	0.09
	1998	308,912	100	0.31	31.43	47.07	20.94	0.25
60+	2008	22,157	100	0.23	13.14	59.31	27.24	0.08
	1998	11,225	100	0.11	5.23	68.74	23.32	2.60

Note: *Excluding status in employment Not reported. Includes ages 5 and more.

Table 5.7 Percent distribution of Employed Persons* by Status in Employment for Broad Age group, Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 1998 (Continued)

Age group	Year	Number	Status in Employment					
			Total Employed Persons	Employer	Paid Employee	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Cambodia -Rural								
Both Sexes								
Total	2008	5,701,796	100	0.11	9.71	40.41	49.73	0.04
	1998	4,067,970	100	0.10	6.70	45.68	47.19	0.33
Less than 15	2008	86,758	100	0.00	7.71	6.42	85.72	0.15
	1998	65,802	100	0.00	2.82	4.29	92.28	0.61
15 - 59	2008	5,141,698	100	0.11	10.35	38.81	50.70	0.03
	1998	3,710,603	100	0.11	7.17	44.47	47.97	0.28
60+	2008	473,340	100	0.11	3.12	63.98	32.73	0.06
	1998	291,565	100	0.09	1.64	70.33	27.11	0.83
Males								
Total	2008	2,741,154	100	0.12	12.19	58.32	29.31	0.06
	1998	1,916,129	100	0.14	11.25	65.39	22.62	0.60
Less than 15	2008	43,606	100	0.00	6.70	9.64	83.39	0.27
	1998	27,012	100	0.00	3.18	4.82	90.59	1.41
15 - 59	2008	2,468,318	100	0.12	12.97	56.74	30.12	0.05
	1998	1,732,763	100	0.14	12.16	64.22	22.94	0.54
60+	2008	229,230	100	0.12	4.83	84.71	10.26	0.08
	1998	156,354	100	0.11	2.56	88.73	7.42	1.18
Females								
Total	2008	2,960,642	100	0.10	7.41	23.83	68.64	0.02
	1998	2,151,841	100	0.07	2.66	28.12	69.07	0.08
Less than 15	2008	43,152	100	0.00	8.74	3.17	88.06	0.03
	1998	38,790	100	0.00	2.57	3.91	93.47	0.05
15 - 59	2008	2,673,380	100	0.10	7.92	22.27	69.69	0.02
	1998	1,977,840	100	0.08	2.80	27.16	69.90	0.06
60+	2008	244,110	100	0.10	1.52	44.51	53.82	0.05
	1998	135,211	100	0.06	0.59	49.04	49.88	0.43

Note: * Excluding status in employment Not reported. Includes ages 5 and more.

In the urban areas paid employees among the total employed population constitute the highest proportion (51.80 percent) followed by own account workers (33.28 percent). A high proportion of urban employed females has taken to paid employment in 2008 (47.32 percent) compared to 1998 (30.50 percent). A conspicuous feature noticed during the decade is that the proportion of own account workers among employed females has declined in the urban areas steeply by 16.5 percentage points with a corresponding increase in the proportion of paid employees (16.8 percent). In the rural areas unpaid family workers (49.74 percent) constitute the highest proportion followed by own account workers (40.41 percent).

Employed children (age less than 15) constitute 1.35 percent of the total employed in 2008 as against 1.47 percent in 1998. The proportion of children in employment is more in the rural areas (1.52) than in urban areas (0.58 percent). In the rural areas they are mostly unpaid family workers (85.72 percent). The elderly people (age 60+) are mostly own account workers (64 percent). This holds good both in the urban and the rural areas.

5.5 Sectors of Employment

The employed population is distributed in percentage terms into eight sectors of employment in Table 5.8. Sector of employment refers to sectors like Government, private, foreign-owned etc. to which the institution or establishment of the employed person belongs. Most of the population at the national level (90 percent) is employed in local private enterprises. Government jobs (4.39 percent) and jobs in foreign enterprises like foreign banks etc. (4.37 percent) account for about 9 percent of the employed. This leaves hardly one percent for all the other five sectors. The urban scenario is somewhat different with higher proportions in government and foreign enterprise sectors. In the age group 15-59, male employment is in a much higher proportion in Government service compared to female employment. On the other hand, in the urban areas in the same age group foreign enterprises provide jobs to a higher proportion of employed women than that of men.

Figure 5.3 Distribution of Employed Persons by Sector of Employment, Cambodia 2008

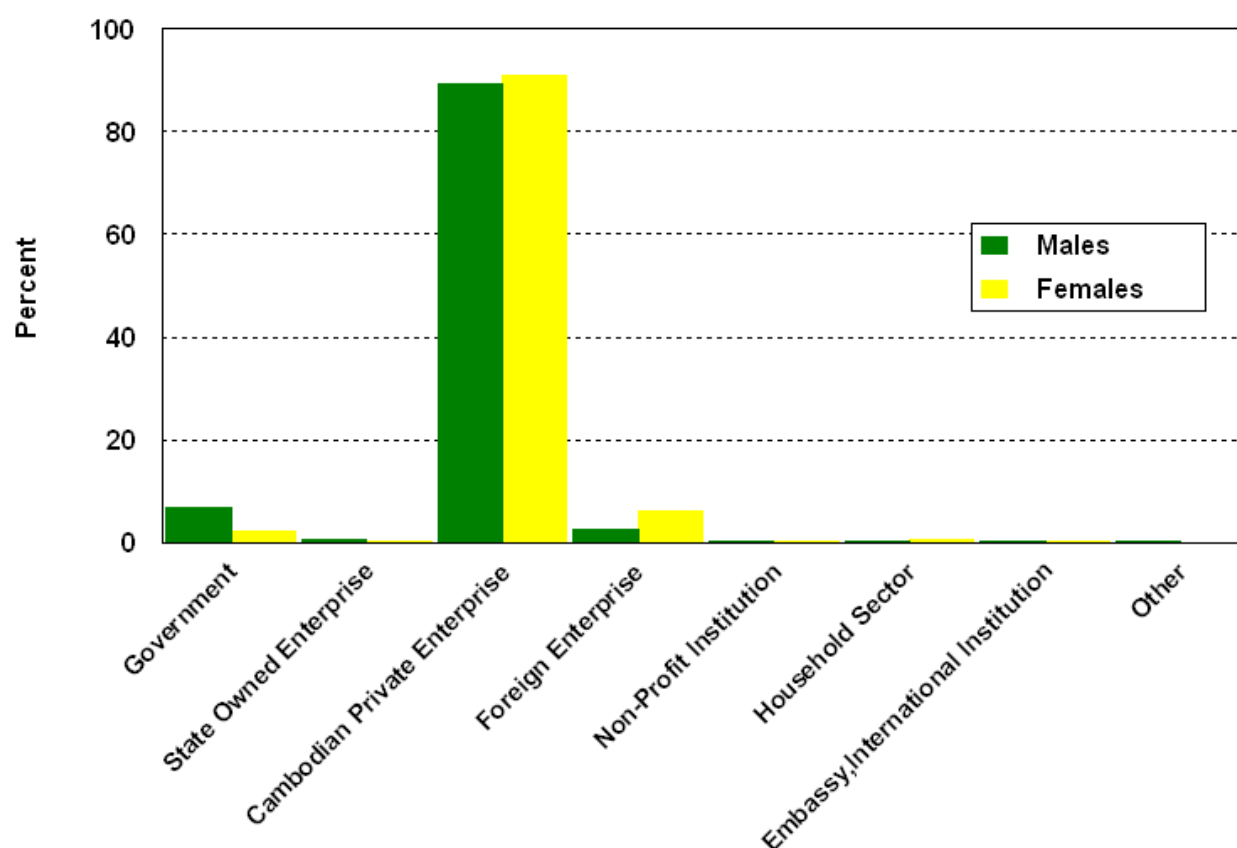


Table 5.8 Percent distribution of Employed Persons* by Broad Age group, Sex, Residence and Sector of Employment, Cambodia 2008

Age group	No. of Employed Persons	Total	Sectors of Employment							
			Government	State Owned Enterprise	Cambodia Private Enterprise	Foreign Enterprise	Non- Profit Institution	Household Sector	Embassy, International Institution	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Cambodia -Total										
Both Sexes										
Total	6,935,017	100	4.39	0.25	90.32	4.37	0.07	0.34	0.24	0.02
5 – 14	93,971	100	0.11	0.10	96.55	2.52	0.12	0.49	0.01	0.10
15 – 59	6,314,785	100	4.61	0.27	89.68	4.74	0.07	0.35	0.26	0.02
60+	526,261	100	2.53	0.11	96.59	0.33	0.10	0.21	0.10	0.03
Males										
Total	3,392,545	100	6.87	0.39	89.46	2.56	0.10	0.27	0.31	0.04
5 – 14	46,709	100	0.12	0.10	98.04	1.03	0.24	0.28	0.01	0.18
15 – 59	3,085,852	100	7.17	0.41	88.91	2.76	0.10	0.28	0.33	0.04
60+	259,984	100	4.48	0.18	94.44	0.41	0.12	0.18	0.15	0.04
Females										
Total	3,542,472	100	2.02	0.12	91.11	6.11	0.04	0.41	0.18	0.01
5 – 14	47,262	100	0.11	0.10	95.08	4.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.02
15 – 59	3,228,933	100	2.16	0.13	90.43	6.62	0.04	0.42	0.19	0.01
60+	266,277	100	0.62	0.04	98.68	0.25	0.08	0.25	0.06	0.02

Note: *Excluding sector of employment not reported. Includes ages 5 and over.

Table 5.8 Percent distribution of Employed Persons* by Broad Age group, Sex, Residence and Sector of Employment, Cambodia 2008 (Continued)

Age group	No. of Employed Persons	Total	Sectors of Employment							
			Government	State Owned Enterprise	Cambodia Private Enterprise	Foreign Enterprise	Non-Profit Institution	Household Sector	Embassy, International Institution	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Cambodia -Urban										
Both Sexes										
Total	1,233,080	100	12.07	0.74	70.25	14.63	0.20	1.04	1.03	0.04
5 – 14	7,209	100	0.33	0.33	84.30	11.19	0.06	3.63	0.01	0.15
15 – 59	1,172,979	100	12.17	0.75	69.58	15.20	0.19	1.03	1.04	0.04
60+	52,892	100	11.47	0.61	83.67	2.32	0.29	0.75	0.84	0.05
Males										
Total	651,268	100	16.99	1.07	71.68	8.16	0.22	0.63	1.19	0.06
5 – 14	3,099	100	0.32	0.39	91.77	5.91	0.06	1.26	0.00	0.29
15 – 59	617,437	100	17.09	1.08	71.25	8.45	0.22	0.64	1.21	0.06
60+	30,732	100	16.64	0.88	78.11	2.53	0.30	0.51	0.98	0.05
Females										
Total	81,812	100	6.57	0.37	68.67	21.87	0.16	1.49	0.84	0.03
5 – 14	4,110	100	0.34	0.29	78.64	15.18	0.05	5.43	0.02	0.05
15 – 59	555,542	100	6.71	0.38	67.69	22.71	0.16	1.47	0.85	0.03
60+	22,160	100	4.31	0.22	91.37	2.03	0.28	1.09	0.64	0.06

Note: *Excluding sector of employment not reported. Includes ages 5 and over.

Table 5.8 Percent distribution of Employed Persons* by Broad Age group, Sex, Residence and Sector of Employment, Cambodia 2008 (Continued)

Age group	No. of Employed Persons	Total	Sectors of Employment							
			Government	State Owned Enterprise	Cambodia Private Enterprise	Foreign Enterprise	Non-Profit Institution	Household Sector	Embassy, International Institution	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Cambodia -Rural										
Both Sexes										
Total	5,701,937	100	2.73	0.15	94.65	2.15	0.04	0.19	0.07	0.02
5 – 14	86,762	100	0.10	0.08	97.56	1.80	0.12	0.23	0.01	0.10
15 – 59	5,141,806	100	2.88	0.16	94.28	2.35	0.04	0.19	0.08	0.02
60+	473,369	100	1.53	0.06	98.02	0.11	0.08	0.15	0.02	0.03
Males										
Total	2,741,277	100	4.46	0.23	93.69	1.23	0.07	0.18	0.11	0.03
5 – 14	43,610	100	0.11	0.08	98.49	0.68	0.25	0.21	0.01	0.17
15 – 59	2,468,415	100	4.69	0.24	93.34	1.34	0.07	0.18	0.11	0.03
60+	229,252	100	2.85	0.09	96.64	0.12	0.09	0.13	0.04	0.04
Females										
Total	2,960,660	100	1.12	0.08	95.51	3.01	0.02	0.20	0.05	0.01
5 – 14	43,152	100	0.08	0.08	96.65	2.93	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.02
15 – 59	2,673,391	100	1.22	0.08	95.15	3.28	0.01	0.20	0.05	0.01
60+	244,117	100	0.29	0.03	99.33	0.09	0.06	0.17	0.01	0.02

Note: *Excluding sector of employment not reported. Includes ages 5 and over.

5.6 Secondary Economic Activity

The question of secondary economic activity in the 2008 census questionnaire applied to every person who was mainly economically active or not. It was intended to ascertain whether each person had a second job or a secondary economic activity during the one year preceding the census which gave him/her additional income or some income in cash or kind. The activity called secondary economic activity in this question referred to secondary or additional job in the case of those who were mainly employed in the reference period of one year. In respect of those who were mainly economically inactive (e.g. homemaker, student etc.) or unemployed in the reference period, it referred to their marginal economic activity in the one year period. This was explained clearly in the enumerator's instruction manual and in the training classes.

According to Table 5.9 about 52 percent of the total employed population in Cambodia has a secondary activity besides their main activity. The most favored secondary occupation is unpaid livestock farming (26.40 percent) followed by unpaid crop farming (15.67 percent). In other words about 80 percent of the employed population who has a secondary economic activity is engaged only in unpaid family enterprises. The distribution by secondary activity is more or less similar in respect of both males and females for Cambodia as a whole. It is in the age group 35-49 of the employed persons that the proportion of employed persons with secondary activity is the maximum (56 percent) closely followed by those in the higher age groups.

There is a distinct rural-urban differential in the incidence of secondary activity as may be seen from Table 5.9. In the rural areas the percentage of employed persons with secondary economic activity is higher (61 percent) and in urban areas it is lower (13 percent) than the country average. The pattern of distribution of persons with secondary activities, however, is not very different in the two areas. In the urban parts also, unpaid live stock farming and unpaid crop farming account for most of the employed persons with secondary activities though at a lower rate (60.4 percent) than the rural parts (81.33 percent). Both among males and females in the urban areas it is the elderly persons (age 60+) who have among them the highest proportion of employed people (18 to 19 percent) with secondary activity. Mostly the secondary economic activity of students and home makers is unpaid family and enterprise.

Table 5.9 Percent distribution of Employed Persons* as having No Secondary Activity and Categories of Secondary Economic Activity by Age, Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008

Age Group	Number of Employed5+	Total	Persons with No Secondary Activity	Persons with Secondary Activity										
				Total	Unpaid Crop Farming	Paid Crop Farming	Unpaid Live-stock Farming	Paid Live-stock Farming	Fishing	Household Production/ Services	Con-struction	Trade	Tran-transport	Other Paid Employment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Cambodia -Total														
Both Sexes														
Total	6,935,220	100	47.68	52.32	15.67	3.17	26.40	0.26	1.55	1.71	0.91	1.75	0.32	0.58
5 -9	6,868	100	57.92	42.08	13.58	2.71	22.53	0.19	1.44	0.50	0.26	0.50	0.12	0.25
10 -14	87,106	100	51.59	48.41	14.76	4.61	24.58	0.30	1.60	1.07	0.48	0.60	0.06	0.35
15 - 34	3,468,354	100	50.97	49.03	14.49	3.41	24.16	0.27	1.54	1.57	1.11	1.51	0.32	0.65
35 - 49	2,067,796	100	43.90	56.10	16.23	3.16	28.55	0.28	1.81	1.94	0.93	2.20	0.43	0.57
50 - 59	778,819	100	44.28	55.72	17.41	2.67	28.95	0.24	1.33	1.81	0.50	2.04	0.24	0.53
60+	526,277	100	45.15	54.85	18.84	2.14	29.22	0.20	0.85	1.64	0.25	1.31	0.10	0.30
Males														
Total	3,392,622	100	48.48	51.52	15.70	3.35	23.99	0.29	2.31	1.76	1.61	1.22	0.60	0.69
5 -9	3,593	100	58.53	41.47	13.39	2.64	22.15	0.19	1.48	0.58	0.31	0.39	0.17	0.17
10 -14	43,118	100	53.21	46.79	14.16	4.49	23.60	0.33	1.92	0.91	0.64	0.42	0.07	0.25
15 - 34	1,714,962	100	51.03	48.97	14.60	3.66	22.34	0.30	2.28	1.62	1.90	1.02	0.58	0.67
35 - 49	1,028,502	100	45.59	54.41	16.14	3.25	25.13	0.31	2.72	2.04	1.67	1.58	0.80	0.77
50 - 59	342,455	100	45.98	54.02	17.49	2.78	25.79	0.27	2.12	1.89	0.98	1.40	0.49	0.81
60+	259,992	100	45.47	54.53	19.17	2.23	27.97	0.23	1.23	1.62	0.46	1.02	0.17	0.43
Females														
Total	3,542,598	100	46.92	53.08	15.64	3.00	28.71	0.23	0.82	1.65	0.24	2.25	0.06	0.48
5 -9	3,275	100	57.25	42.75	13.80	2.78	22.97	0.18	1.40	0.40	0.21	0.61	0.06	0.34
10 -14	43,988	100	50.00	50.00	15.34	4.74	25.52	0.28	1.29	1.23	0.33	0.79	0.04	0.44
15 - 34	1,753,392	100	50.90	49.10	14.39	3.16	25.96	0.24	0.82	1.53	0.33	1.98	0.06	0.63
35 - 49	1,039,294	100	42.23	57.77	16.32	3.06	31.93	0.25	0.92	1.83	0.19	2.82	0.07	0.38
50 - 59	436,364	100	42.95	57.05	17.36	2.59	31.42	0.21	0.71	1.75	0.12	2.54	0.04	0.31
60+	266,285	100	44.83	55.17	18.52	2.05	30.45	0.16	0.48	1.66	0.06	1.59	0.02	0.18

Note: *Excluding Secondary Activity Not reported. Includes ages 5 and over

Table 5.9 Percent distribution of Employed Persons* as having No Secondary Activity and Categories of Secondary Economic Activity by Age, Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008 (Continued)

Age Group	Number of Employed5+	Total	Persons with No Secondary Activity	Persons with Secondary Activity										
				Total	Unpaid Crop Farming	Paid Crop Farming	Unpaid Live-stock Farming	Paid Live-stock Farming	Fishing	Household Production/ Services	Con-struction	Trade	Tran-transport	Other Paid Employment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Cambodia -Urban														
Both Sexes														
Total	1,233,174	100	86.92	13.08	3.74	0.98	4.17	0.17	0.38	0.60	0.52	1.42	0.31	0.79
5 -9	428	100	86.92	13.08	7.25	0.23	3.50	0.23	0.00	0.70	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.23
10 -14	6,781	100	85.19	14.81	4.26	1.24	5.27	0.22	0.94	0.62	0.74	0.87	0.09	0.56
15 – 34	685,924	100	89.25	10.75	3.00	0.95	3.20	0.18	0.33	0.49	0.53	1.05	0.24	0.78
35 – 49	359,515	100	84.47	15.53	4.28	1.03	5.09	0.17	0.46	0.74	0.56	1.86	0.46	0.88
50 – 59	127,633	100	83.67	16.33	4.91	1.00	5.56	0.16	0.43	0.77	0.40	2.04	0.33	0.73
60+	52,893	100	81.36	18.64	6.79	0.99	6.81	0.15	0.34	0.64	0.26	1.87	0.19	0.60
Males														
Total	651,297	100	86.72	13.28	3.72	1.03	3.88	0.19	0.52	0.64	0.82	1.05	0.54	0.89
5 -9	240	100	87.92	12.08	7.91	0.00	2.92	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
10 -14	2,859	100	84.26	15.74	4.51	1.19	5.60	0.14	1.33	0.63	0.98	0.77	0.10	0.49
15 – 34	337,823	100	88.54	11.46	3.11	1.05	3.13	0.20	0.48	0.53	0.89	0.80	0.44	0.83
35 – 49	209,921	100	85.18	14.82	4.00	1.02	4.43	0.19	0.57	0.77	0.83	1.26	0.73	1.02
50 – 59	69,722	100	84.68	15.32	4.60	1.00	4.72	0.20	0.54	0.77	0.63	1.43	0.55	0.88
60+	30,732	100	82.08	17.92	6.55	0.97	6.14	0.16	0.43	0.64	0.41	1.57	0.30	0.75
Females														
Total	581,877	100	87.14	12.86	3.76	0.92	4.50	0.15	0.23	0.55	0.17	1.84	0.06	0.68
5 -9	188	100	85.64	14.36	6.38	0.53	4.26	-	-	1.60	-	1.06	-	0.53
10 -14	3,922	100	85.87	4.13	4.09	1.27	5.03	0.28	0.66	0.61	0.56	0.94	0.08	0.61
15 – 34	348,101	100	89.94	10.06	2.89	0.85	3.26	0.16	0.18	0.45	0.18	1.30	0.06	0.73
35 – 49	149,594	100	83.47	16.53	4.67	1.04	6.04	0.15	0.31	0.70	0.18	2.69	0.07	0.68
50 – 59	57,911	100	82.46	17.54	5.29	1.00	6.56	0.12	0.29	0.76	0.12	2.78	0.07	0.55
60+	22,161	100	80.37	19.63	7.13	1.00	7.73	0.14	0.22	0.64	0.05	2.30	0.03	0.39

Note: *Excluding Secondary Activity Not reported. Includes ages 5 and over

Table 5.9 Percent distribution of Employed Persons* as having No Secondary Activity and Categories of Secondary Economic Activity by Age, Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008 (Continued)

Age Group	Number of Employed 5+	Total	Persons with No Secondary Activity	Persons with Secondary Activity										
				Total	Unpaid Crop Farming	Paid Crop Farming	Unpaid Live-stock Farming	Paid Live-stock Farming	Fishing	Household Production/ Services	Con-struction	Trade	Tran-transport	Other Paid Employment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Cambodia –Rural														
Both Sexes														
Total	5,702,046	100	39.20	60.80	18.25	3.64	31.20	0.28	1.80	1.95	1.00	1.82	0.32	0.54
5 -9	6,440	100	55.99	44.01	14.01	2.87	23.80	0.19	1.54	0.48	0.25	0.50	0.12	0.25
10 -14	80,325	100	48.75	51.25	15.65	4.90	26.20	0.31	1.66	1.11	0.46	0.58	0.05	0.33
15 - 34	2,782,430	100	41.53	58.47	17.32	4.01	29.35	0.29	1.84	1.84	1.25	1.62	0.33	0.62
35 - 49	1,708,281	100	35.36	64.64	18.75	3.60	33.47	0.30	2.10	2.19	1.01	2.28	0.43	0.51
50 - 59	651,186	100	36.56	63.44	19.86	3.00	33.51	0.25	1.51	2.02	0.52	2.04	0.22	0.49
60+	473,384	100	41.10	58.90	20.19	2.27	31.72	0.20	0.91	1.75	0.25	1.25	0.09	0.27
Males														
Total	2,741,325	100	39.40	60.60	18.54	3.90	28.76	0.32	2.74	2.03	1.80	1.26	0.61	0.64
5 -9	3,353	100	56.43	43.57	13.78	2.83	23.52	0.18	1.58	0.63	0.27	0.42	0.18	0.18
10 -14	40,259	100	51.00	49.00	14.85	4.72	24.88	0.34	1.96	0.93	0.61	0.39	0.07	0.23
15 - 34	1,377,139	100	41.83	58.17	17.42	4.30	27.06	0.33	2.72	1.88	2.15	1.07	0.61	0.63
35 - 49	818,581	100	35.44	64.56	19.26	3.82	30.44	0.34	3.27	2.36	1.89	1.66	0.82	0.70
50 - 59	272,733	100	36.09	63.91	20.78	3.24	31.15	0.29	2.53	2.18	1.07	1.39	0.47	0.79
60+	229,260	100	40.56	59.44	20.86	2.40	30.91	0.24	1.34	1.75	0.46	0.95	0.15	0.38
Females														
Total	2,960,721	100	39.01	60.99	17.97	3.41	33.45	0.25	0.93	1.87	0.26	2.34	0.06	0.45
5 -9	3,087	100	55.52	44.48	14.26	2.92	24.11	0.19	1.49	0.32	0.23	0.58	0.06	0.32
10 -14	40,066	100	46.49	53.51	16.45	5.08	27.51	0.27	1.36	1.29	0.31	0.77	0.04	0.43
15 - 34	1,405,291	100	41.23	58.77	17.24	3.73	31.57	0.26	0.98	1.80	0.37	2.15	0.06	0.61
35 - 49	889,700	100	35.30	64.70	18.28	3.40	36.28	0.27	1.02	2.02	0.19	2.84	0.07	0.33
50 - 59	378,453	100	36.91	63.09	19.20	2.83	35.21	0.23	0.78	1.90	0.11	2.51	0.04	0.28
60+	244,124	100	41.61	58.39	19.55	2.15	32.50	0.17	0.50	1.75	0.06	1.53	0.02	0.16

Note: *Excluding Secondary Activity Not reported. Includes ages 5 and over

Only 11.79 percent of the total population in Cambodia who are not economically active has a secondary activity (Table 5.10). As already stated, the term secondary economic activity is used in the case of economically inactive persons (mainly non-workers), to refer to any marginal economic activity which they might have done. For instance a full time student who had returned his/her main activity as student in the census might have worked in his/her spare time in the family farm. The latter activity is treated as his/her secondary economic activity. It is seen from Table 5.10 that among economically inactive males the proportion of those having secondary economic activity is 12.19 percent. The corresponding percentage for females is 11.42. Home makers, students and the “other” category of economically inactive persons have considerable proportion of persons with a secondary economic activity. This holds good for both males and females. In the case of unemployed persons (employed anytime before) who numbered only 26,252, about 61 percent did not have any secondary economic activity (or marginal activity). Majority (74 percent) of those who had a secondary economic activity were in unpaid crop farming and unpaid livestock farming for their secondary work.

Table 5.10 Percent distribution of Economically Inactive Population* as having No Secondary Economic Activity and Categories of Secondary Economic Activity by Sex and Residence Cambodia 2008

Categories of Inactive Persons	Number of Economically Inactive 5+	Total	Persons with No Secondary Activity	Persons with Secondary Activity										
				Total	Unpaid Crop Farming	Paid Crop Farming	Unpaid Live-stock Farming	Paid Live-stock Farming	Fishing	Household Production/ Services	Construction	Trade	Transport	Other Paid Employment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Both Sexes														
Cambodia -Total														
Total	4,969,655	100	88.21	11.79	4.53	0.25	6.24	0.06	0.14	0.27	0.02	0.20	0.02	0.06
Home Maker	467,161	100	86.69	13.31	4.11	0.61	6.80	0.11	0.20	0.46	0.06	0.73	0.05	0.18
Student	3,304,333	100	85.41	14.59	5.78	0.23	7.82	0.07	0.14	0.31	0.01	0.17	0.02	0.04
Dependent	1,134,542	100	96.79	3.21	1.15	0.13	1.52	0.02	0.14	0.08	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.06
Rent Receiver etc	44,528	100	92.71	7.29	2.19	0.33	3.38	0.05	0.09	0.42	0.03	0.33	0.07	0.40
Other	19,091	100	90.97	9.03	3.12	0.39	3.86	0.13	0.19	0.22	0.10	0.41	0.23	0.38
Cambodia -Urban														
Total	1,115,961	100	96.24	3.76	1.23	0.13	1.61	0.04	0.07	0.27	0.02	0.26	0.03	0.10
Home Maker	241,526	100	94.79	5.21	1.41	0.27	2.25	0.05	0.10	0.40	0.03	0.49	0.05	0.16
Student	675,013	100	96.19	3.81	1.38	0.07	1.68	0.04	0.06	0.27	0.01	0.20	0.02	0.08
Dependent	173,007	100	98.51	1.49	0.39	0.11	0.58	0.01	0.06	0.10	0.02	0.13	0.03	0.06
Rent Receiver etc	19,373	100	96.28	3.72	1.07	0.25	1.11	0.05	0.06	0.43	0.04	0.30	0.08	0.33
Other	7,042	100	95.61	4.39	1.37	0.14	0.85	0.07	0.11	0.20	0.16	0.75	0.27	0.47
Cambodia -Rural														
Total	3,853,694	100	85.89	14.11	5.48	0.28	7.57	0.07	0.16	0.27	0.02	0.19	0.02	0.05
Home Maker	225,635	100	78.03	21.97	6.99	0.98	11.64	0.17	0.32	0.52	0.08	1.00	0.06	0.21
Student	2,629,320	100	82.64	17.36	6.91	0.27	9.40	0.08	0.15	0.32	0.01	0.17	0.02	0.03
Dependent	961,535	100	96.48	3.52	1.29	0.14	1.68	0.02	0.15	0.08	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.06
Rent Receiver etc	25,155	100	89.97	10.03	3.05	0.39	5.11	0.05	0.12	0.41	0.02	0.35	0.07	0.46
Other	12,049	100	88.26	11.74	4.15	0.54	5.63	0.16	0.23	0.23	0.07	0.21	0.20	0.32

Note: *Excluding Secondary Activity Not reported. Includes ages 5 and over.

Table 5.10 Percent distribution of Economically Inactive Population* as having No Secondary Economic Activity and Categories of Secondary Economic Activity by Sex and Residence Cambodia 2008 (Continued)

Categories of Inactive Persons	Number of Economically Inactive 5+	Total	Persons with No Secondary Activity	Persons with Secondary Activity										
				Total	Unpaid Crop Farming	Paid Crop Farming	Unpaid Live-stock Farming	Paid Live-stock Farming	Fishing	Household Production/ Services	Construction	Trade	Transport	Other Paid Employment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Males														
Cambodia -Total														
Total	2,367,935	100	87.81	12.19	4.78	0.22	6.45	0.07	0.17	0.25	0.03	0.13	0.03	0.06
Home Maker	55,448	100	85.75	14.25	4.60	0.63	6.90	0.14	0.43	0.53	0.20	0.47	0.13	0.22
Student	1,759,030	100	85.14	14.86	5.90	0.23	7.97	0.08	0.16	0.29	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.05
Dependent	523,609	100	96.74	3.26	1.18	0.14	1.50	0.03	0.17	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.06
Rent Receiver etc	19,046	100	91.65	8.35	2.76	0.27	3.49	0.07	0.15	0.53	0.06	0.32	0.12	0.58
Other	10,802	100	92.24	7.76	2.78	0.30	3.22	0.10	0.21	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.21	0.39
Cambodia -Urban														
Total	474,060	100	96.38	3.62	1.25	0.10	1.54	0.04	0.07	0.26	0.03	0.19	0.03	0.11
Home Maker	27,050	100	93.65	6.35	1.78	0.38	2.52	0.11	0.18	0.48	0.11	0.50	0.13	0.16
Student	361,084	100	96.18	3.82	1.39	0.07	1.67	0.04	0.07	0.27	0.02	0.17	0.02	0.10
Dependent	72,584	100	98.50	1.50	0.38	0.10	0.63	0.01	0.05	0.09	0.02	0.11	0.04	0.07
Rent Receiver etc	9,392	100	95.56	4.44	1.28	0.19	1.33	0.06	0.07	0.51	0.06	0.34	0.13	0.47
Other	3,950	100	96.00	4.00	1.15	0.08	0.78	0.03	0.15	0.13	0.23	0.61	0.33	0.51
Cambodia -Rural														
Total	1,893,875	100	85.66	14.34	5.67	0.26	7.69	0.07	0.20	0.24	0.03	0.11	0.02	0.05
Home Maker	28,398	100	78.22	21.78	7.29	0.86	11.05	0.18	0.68	0.58	0.28	0.45	0.13	0.28
Student	1,397,946	100	82.29	17.71	7.07	0.28	9.59	0.09	0.19	0.29	0.02	0.13	0.02	0.03
Dependent	451,025	100	96.46	3.54	1.32	0.15	1.64	0.03	0.19	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.05
Rent Receiver etc	9,654	100	87.85	12.15	4.21	0.35	5.62	0.07	0.22	0.55	0.05	0.29	0.10	0.69
Other	6,852	100	90.08	9.92	3.71	0.42	4.62	0.15	0.25	0.16	0.10	0.04	0.15	0.32

Note: *Excluding Secondary Activity Not reported. Includes ages 5 and over.

Table 5.10 Percent distribution of Economically Inactive Population* as having No Secondary Economic Activity and Categories of Secondary Economic Activity by Sex and Residence Cambodia 2008 (Continued)

Categories of Inactive Persons	Number of Economically Inactive 5+	Total	Persons with No Secondary Activity	Persons with Secondary Activity										
				Total	Unpaid Crop Farming	Paid Crop Farming	Unpaid Live-stock Farming	Paid Live-stock Farming	Fishing	Household Production/ Services	Construction	Trade	Transport	Other Paid Employment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Females														
Cambodia -Total														
Total	2,601,720	100	88.58	11.42	4.29	0.27	6.02	0.06	0.12	0.29	0.01	0.27	0.02	0.07
Home Maker	411,713	100	86.82	13.18	4.04	0.61	6.78	0.10	0.17	0.45	0.04	0.77	0.04	0.18
Student	1,545,303	100	85.70	14.30	5.65	0.23	7.65	0.07	0.10	0.33	0.01	0.21	0.01	0.04
Dependent	610,933	100	96.84	3.16	1.12	0.12	1.53	0.02	0.11	0.09	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.06
Rent Receiver etc	25,482	100	93.51	6.49	1.76	0.37	3.27	0.04	0.05	0.34	0.01	0.34	0.04	0.27
Other	8,289	100	89.31	10.69	3.57	0.52	4.70	0.16	0.16	0.31	0.05	0.62	0.24	0.36
Cambodia -Urban														
Total	641,901	100	96.14	3.86	1.21	0.15	1.67	0.03	0.07	0.28	0.01	0.31	0.03	0.10
Home Maker	214,476	100	94.93	5.07	1.36	0.26	2.22	0.04	0.09	0.39	0.02	0.49	0.04	0.16
Student	313,929	100	96.20	3.80	1.37	0.07	1.68	0.03	0.06	0.26	0.01	0.24	0.02	0.06
Dependent	100,423	100	98.52	1.48	0.40	0.12	0.53	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.01	0.14	0.02	0.06
Rent Receiver etc	9,981	100	96.95	3.05	0.88	0.30	0.92	0.03	0.04	0.35	0.02	0.27	0.04	0.20
Other	3,092	100	95.12	4.88	1.62	0.23	0.94	0.13	0.06	0.29	0.06	0.94	0.19	0.42
Cambodia -Rural														
Total	1,959,819	100	86.10	13.90	5.30	0.30	7.45	0.07	0.13	0.30	0.01	0.26	0.02	0.06
Home Maker	197,237	100	78.00	22.00	6.95	0.99	11.73	0.17	0.27	0.51	0.06	1.08	0.04	0.20
Student	1,231,374	100	83.03	16.97	6.74	0.27	9.16	0.08	0.12	0.35	0.01	0.20	0.01	0.03
Dependent	510,510	100	96.51	3.49	1.27	0.12	1.71	0.02	0.12	0.09	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.06
Rent Receiver etc	15,501	100	91.28	8.72	2.32	0.41	4.80	0.04	0.06	0.33	0.01	0.38	0.05	0.32
Other	5,197	100	85.86	14.14	4.73	0.69	6.95	0.17	0.21	0.33	0.04	0.42	0.27	0.33

Note: *Excluding Secondary Activity Not reported. Includes ages 5 and over.

5.7 Industrial and Occupational Classifications

The nature of industry and service as well as the occupation returned in the census by employed persons and unemployed persons (employed before) were coded in the office adopting the latest International Standard Industrial Classification and the International Standard Classification of Occupations. Tables 5.11 and 5.12 present the distribution of employed persons by Industrial and Occupational classification and by sex.

Table 5.11 Percent distribution of Employed Persons* by Industrial Composition and Sex, Cambodia 2008

Industrial Section		Percentage of Employed Persons		
Section	Description	Both Sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of Employed Persons		6,934,891	3,392,400	3,542,491
Total		100	100	100
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	72.29	69.38	75.11
B	Mining and Quarrying	0.07	0.10	0.05
C	Manufacturing	6.19	4.12	8.20
D	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-Con Supply	0.11	0.19	0.03
E	Water supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	0.12	0.14	0.09
F	Construction	2.04	3.52	0.62
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	7.75	5.81	9.60
H	Transportation and Storage	2.24	4.16	0.40
I	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.86	0.66	1.06
J	Information and Communication	0.10	0.14	0.07
K	Financial and Insurance Activities	0.24	0.30	0.19
L	Real Estate	0.01	0.01	0.00
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0.20	0.26	0.14
N	Administrative and Support Service Activities	0.79	1.00	0.58
O	Public Administration and Defense, Social Security	2.73	4.83	0.71
P	Education	1.64	2.07	1.22
Q	Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.47	0.54	0.40
R	Art, Entertainment and Recreation	0.31	0.34	0.27
S	Other Service Activities	1.58	2.12	1.06
T	Use Activities of Household as Employers	0.02	0.01	0.02
U	Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	0.24	0.30	0.18

Note: *Excluding Industry Not reported. Includes ages 5 and over.

Based on Table 5.11, the proportions of the employed population in the three industrial sectors of employment, namely Primary (or Agriculture), Secondary (or Industry) and Tertiary (Services) are shown in Table 5.12.

Figure 5.4 Employed Population by Industrial Sectors, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

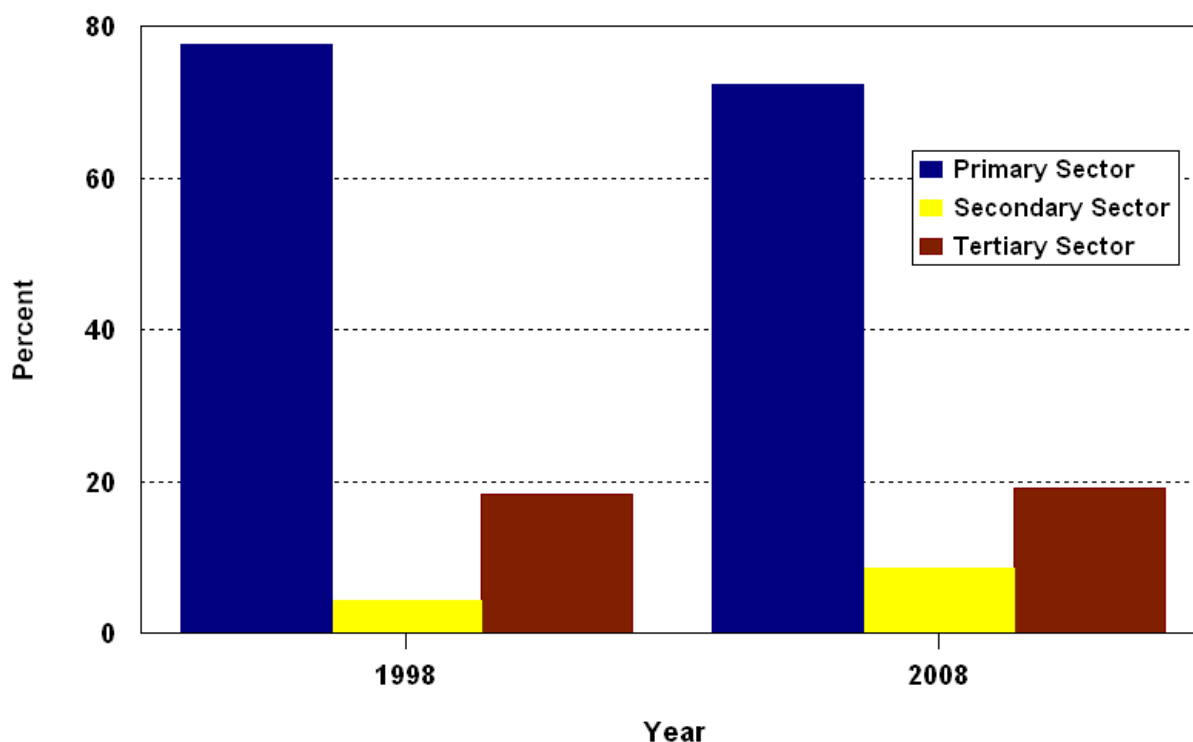


Table 5.12 Percent distribution of Employed Persons* by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of Employment, Sex and Urban-Rural Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 1998

Sectors	Year	Total			Urban			Rural		
		BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2008										
Total	Number of employed persons	6,934,891	3,392,400	3,542,491	1,232,864	651,092	581,772	5,702,027	2,741,308	2,960,719
1998										
Total	Number of employed persons	4,823,188	2,347,929	2,475,259	755,105	431,691	323,414	4,068,083	1,916,238	2,151,845
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Primary	2008	72.30	69.37	75.11	14.03	13.56	14.56	84.90	82.62	87.01
	1998	77.53	71.65	83.12	20.12	17.58	23.53	88.19	83.82	92.08
Secondary	2008	8.54	8.06	9.00	25.31	22.13	28.87	4.91	4.72	5.09
	1998	4.24	5.03	3.48	16.21	16.51	15.81	2.02	2.45	1.63
Tertiary	2008	19.16	22.57	15.89	60.66	64.31	56.57	10.19	12.66	7.90
	1998	18.23	23.32	13.40	63.67	65.91	60.66	9.79	13.73	6.29

Note: *Excluding Industry Not reported. Includes ages 5 and over.

The Primary Sector relates to Industrial Section A (see Table 5.11). The Secondary sector includes B to F Industrial Sections and the Tertiary Sector covers the Industrial Sectors G to U.

It is gratifying to note that the proportion of population in the primary sector has declined during the decade and the proportions in the Secondary and Tertiary sectors have increased. This means that overcrowding in the agricultural sector is gradually declining and the employment is becoming diversified. There is however a rural-urban differential in this respect. The tertiary sector continues to absorb 60 percent of the employed population in the urban parts and the primary sector contains nearly 85 percent (87 percent in the case of women) of the employed population in the rural areas.

Table 5.13 Percent distribution of Employed Persons* by Occupational Composition and Sex, Cambodia 2008

Major group of Occupation		Percentage of Employed Persons		
Major group	Description	Both Sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of Employed Persons		6,880,698	3,341,697	3,539,001
Total		100	100	100
1	Managers	0.55	0.89	0.22
2	Professionals	1.73	2.21	1.27
3	Technicians and Associate Professionals	2.25	3.36	1.20
4	Clerical Support Workers	1.49	2.00	1.00
5	Service and Sales Workers	8.99	7.04	10.83
6	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	71.28	68.66	73.79
7	Craft and Related Workers	7.24	6.23	8.19
8	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1.78	3.42	0.23
9	Elementary Occupations	4.69	6.19	3.27

Note: *Excluding Armed forces and Occupation not reported. Includes ages 5 and over.

Among occupations (Table 5.13) about 71 percent of employed persons are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. This is followed by, service and sales workers (about 9 percent). Craft and related workers, and workers in elementary occupations account for 7.24 and 4.69 percent respectively. Due to want of higher education and professional training as well as lack of opportunities, persons working as professionals, technicians, managers etc. are in very small proportions among the employed population.

As may be seen from Table 5.14 majority of employed women are in agriculture irrespective of their marital status. However among never married employed women who belong to younger age groups about one fifth are in the manufacturing sector. They may be mostly garment factory workers. Trade activities account for a sizeable proportion of employed women in all marital status categories. Other service activities attract about 2 to 3 percent of women who are married, separated or widowed.

Table 5.14 Percent distribution of Employed Females * by Industrial Section and Marital Status, Cambodia 2008

Industrial Section		Percentage of Employed Females by Marital Status					
Section	Description	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Number of Employed females 5+		3,542,491	836,619	2,335,961	245,802	117,892	6,217
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	75.11	60.37	79.91	80.90	72.58	68.47
B	Mining and Quarrying	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.13
C	Manufacturing	8.20	20.23	4.54	2.76	6.68	6.40
D	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-Con Supply	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02	-
E	Water supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.14
F	Construction	0.62	1.10	0.49	0.30	0.67	0.64
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	9.60	7.72	10.07	10.28	12.04	13.80
H	Transportation and Storage	0.40	0.53	0.36	0.28	0.46	0.47
I	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1.06	2.02	0.69	0.94	1.74	2.11
J	Information and Communication	0.07	0.14	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.06
K	Financial and Insurance Activities	0.19	0.32	0.15	0.09	0.17	0.10
L	Real Estate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	-
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0.14	0.28	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.13
N	Administrative and Support Service Activities	0.58	1.40	0.31	0.32	0.62	0.80
O	Public Administration and Defense, Social Security	0.71	0.71	0.69	0.76	0.85	1.09
P	Education	1.22	1.51	1.17	0.90	1.05	1.45
Q	Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.42	0.60	0.74
R	Art, Entertainment and Recreation	0.27	0.65	0.16	0.07	0.30	0.35
S	Other Service Activities	1.06	2.08	0.61	1.61	1.59	2.83
T	Use Activities of Household as Employers	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02
U	Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	0.18	0.30	0.14	0.11	0.22	0.27

Note: * Excluding Industry Not reported. Includes ages 5 and over.

5.8 Literacy and Educational Attainment of Employed and Unemployed Population

According to the 2008 Census Priority Table B1 (not presented here), the number of employed persons aged 7 and over in Cambodia and the number of literate persons among them are 6,933,612 and 5,272,299 respectively giving the percentage of literate persons as 76.04 (after excluding literacy not reported). The literacy percentages of males and females among this population are calculated as 83.12 and 69.27 respectively. The percentage of literate persons among the unemployed population aged 7+ has been calculated from the same census priority Table as follows: Both Sexes: 80.36, Males: 83.73 and Females: 77.67. Compared to the general literacy levels in Cambodia of 78.35 percent for both sexes,

83.99 percent for males and 73.10 percent for females, the literacy level of the employed females is lower (by 3.83 percentage points) and that of the unemployed females is higher (by 4.57 percentage points).

It is also observed from the census priority Table B1 that among the unemployed literate population 4.79 percent has no educational qualification, 36.06 percent has not completed the primary level of education, 31.08 percent has completed the primary level and 23.48 percent has the Lower Secondary Level qualification. About 4.59 percent of the unemployed literate persons have a qualification beyond the lower secondary level. The level of education among the unemployed literate persons, though generally low, is slightly higher than that among the employed literate persons (see Table 5.15). However, it has to be noted that at the national level there is a vast difference between the absolute numbers of the employed (6.9 million) and the unemployed population (0.12 million).

Table 5.15 Percent distribution of Employed Literate Persons (in any language) * by Level of Education, Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008

Sex	Number of Employed Literate Persons	Percentage by Educational Level										
		Total	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary School/ Baccalaur	Technical Diploma Pre-Sec	Technical Diploma Post-Sec	Under Graduate	Graduate Degree Holder	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total												
Both Sexes	5,271,882	100	2.67	45.87	30.22	17.86	0.99	0.33	0.57	0.25	1.16	0.08
Males	2,818,829	100	2.27	40.16	31.71	21.44	1.27	0.41	0.72	0.31	1.60	0.11
Females	2,453,053	100	3.14	52.42	28.52	13.74	0.67	0.25	0.39	0.17	0.65	0.05
Urban												
Both Sexes	1,126,377	100	2.89	27.03	29.30	30.06	2.91	0.56	1.39	0.92	4.75	0.19
Males	612,635	100	2.66	21.83	27.50	34.48	3.54	0.64	1.66	1.12	6.32	0.25
Females	513,742	100	3.15	33.24	31.44	24.82	2.16	0.46	1.07	0.68	2.87	0.11
Rural												
Both Sexes	4,145,505	100	2.62	50.99	30.48	14.54	0.47	0.27	0.34	0.06	0.18	0.05
Males	2,206,194	100	2.16	45.25	32.88	17.82	0.64	0.34	0.46	0.09	0.29	0.07
Females	1,939,311	100	3.14	57.50	27.74	10.81	0.28	0.19	0.21	0.03	0.07	0.03

Note: *Excluding Educational level not stated

Table 5.15 shows that a little above three fourths of the employed literate persons in Cambodia has the educational level of either primary not completed or primary. Those who have completed Lower Secondary account for only about 18 percent. About 3 percent of the employed persons have no educational qualification at all. They may be mostly found in elementary occupations.

Thus only about 3 percent of the literate employed persons have a qualification above Lower Secondary Level, including 1.16 percent graduates. In the rural areas, the proportion of those with a qualification higher than Lower Secondary level is only a little above one percent. The level of education of employed males is higher than that of females in general.

It may be interesting to know whether the employed population in the age group 5 to 20 are attending school now (i.e. at the time of the census), attended in the past or never attended at all. Table 5.16 provides the information.

Table 5.16 Percent distribution of Employed Population Aged 5 to 20 by School Attendance, Single year of Age and Sex, Cambodia 2008 and 1998

Age	Year	Number	Total	Never Attended	Attending Now	Attended in the Past
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Both Sexes						
5-20	2008	983,161	100	19.77	3.35	76.90
	1998	742,696	100	32.35	6.07	61.58
5	2008	774	100	86.18	13.82	0.00
	1998	511	100	66.34	33.66	0.00
6	2008	860	100	80.81	19.19	0.00
	1998	555	100	61.44	38.56	0.00
7	2008	1,408	100	61.23	16.97	21.80
	1998	1,111	100	69.04	5.85	25.11
8	2008	1,767	100	57.27	17.94	24.79
	1998	1,566	100	70.11	8.05	21.84
9	2008	2,059	100	56.49	15.78	27.73
	1998	1,720	100	64.89	9.53	25.58
10	2008	5,413	100	57.91	10.83	31.26
	1998	4,685	100	69.02	9.78	21.20
11	2008	6,070	100	50.47	11.29	38.24
	1998	4,726	100	63.77	11.30	24.93
12	2008	13,212	100	44.16	9.70	46.14
	1998	10,095	100	59.67	11.41	28.92
13	2008	21,612	100	37.15	7.73	55.12
	1998	16,596	100	53.44	10.12	36.44
14	2008	40,799	100	28.85	6.06	65.09
	1998	30,709	100	42.62	8.88	48.50
15	2008	74,462	100	24.39	4.91	70.70
	1998	69,286	100	40.22	7.56	52.22
16	2008	100,289	100	19.59	4.03	76.38
	1998	96,579	100	32.81	6.91	60.28
17	2008	129,732	100	17.50	3.18	79.32
	1998	123,116	100	29.46	6.17	64.37
18	2008	199,230	100	16.18	2.58	81.24
	1998	150,124	100	27.31	5.65	67.04
19	2008	168,863	100	16.35	2.23	81.42
	1998	113,176	100	27.18	4.81	68.01
20	2008	216,611	100	17.43	2.00	80.57
	1998	118,141	100	29.48	3.70	66.82

Table 5.16 Percent distribution of Employed Population Aged 5 to 20 by School Attendance, Single year of Age and Sex, Cambodia 2008 and 1998 (Continued)

Age	Year	Number	Total	Never Attended	Attending Now	Attended in the Past
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Males						
5-20	2008	464,554	100	19.56	3.98	76.46
	1998	310,689	100	28.78	7.10	64.12
5	2008	378	100	85.71	14.29	0.00
	1998	258	100	61.63	38.37	0.00
6	2008	411	100	78.83	21.17	0.00
	1998	286	100	56.99	43.01	0.00
7	2008	758	100	59.23	17.81	22.96
	1998	574	100	66.90	6.10	27.00
8	2008	927	100	56.85	18.23	24.92
	1998	758	100	70.05	8.18	21.77
9	2008	1,119	100	55.77	15.01	29.22
	1998	861	100	64.92	9.99	25.09
10	2008	2,973	100	58.46	11.17	30.37
	1998	2,384	100	68.29	10.44	21.27
11	2008	3,259	100	50.41	10.71	38.88
	1998	2,298	100	62.84	12.88	24.28
12	2008	7,021	100	43.40	10.20	46.40
	1998	4,582	100	58.53	12.29	29.18
13	2008	11,028	100	37.78	8.42	53.80
	1998	6,894	100	53.83	11.52	34.65
14	2008	18,837	100	29.93	7.01	63.06
	1998	10,911	100	43.77	10.79	45.44
15	2008	36,763	100	25.59	5.63	68.78
	1998	26,713	100	39.98	8.71	51.31
16	2008	47,931	100	20.30	4.63	75.07
	1998	36,156	100	30.57	8.16	61.27
17	2008	62,361	100	17.66	3.72	78.62
	1998	49,586	100	26.12	7.23	66.65
18	2008	90,510	100	15.99	3.20	80.81
	1998	62,275	100	23.28	6.78	69.94
19	2008	79,082	100	15.20	2.83	81.97
	1998	51,724	100	22.16	5.82	72.02
20	2008	101,196	100	15.55	2.46	81.99
	1998	54,429	100	23.36	4.54	72.10

Table 5.16 Percent distribution of Employed Population Aged 5 to 20 by School Attendance, Single year of Age and Sex, Cambodia 2008 and 1998 (Continued)

Age	Year	Number	Total	Never Attended	Attending Now	Attended in the Past
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Females						
5-20	2008	518,607	100	19.95	2.78	77.27
	1998	432,007	100	34.93	5.33	59.74
5	2008	396	100	86.62	13.38	0.00
	1998	253	100	71.15	28.85	0.00
6	2008	449	100	82.63	17.37	0.00
	1998	269	100	66.17	33.83	0.00
7	2008	650	100	63.54	16.00	20.46
	1998	537	100	71.32	5.59	23.09
8	2008	840	100	57.74	17.62	24.64
	1998	808	100	70.17	7.92	21.91
9	2008	940	100	57.34	16.70	25.96
	1998	859	100	64.84	9.08	26.08
10	2008	2,440	100	57.25	10.41	32.34
	1998	2,301	100	69.80	9.08	21.12
11	2008	2,811	100	50.55	11.95	37.50
	1998	2,428	100	64.66	9.80	25.54
12	2008	6,191	100	45.02	9.14	45.84
	1998	5,513	100	60.62	10.68	28.70
13	2008	10,584	100	36.49	7.01	56.50
	1998	9,702	100	53.17	9.12	37.71
14	2008	21,962	100	27.93	5.24	66.83
	1998	19,798	100	41.98	7.83	50.19
15	2008	37,699	100	23.21	4.21	72.58
	1998	42,573	100	40.38	6.84	52.78
16	2008	52,358	100	18.94	3.47	77.59
	1998	60,423	100	34.15	6.16	59.69
17	2008	67,371	100	17.35	2.68	79.97
	1998	73,530	100	31.71	5.45	62.84
18	2008	108,720	100	16.35	2.07	81.58
	1998	87,849	100	30.16	4.85	64.99
19	2008	89,781	100	17.35	1.71	80.94
	1998	61,452	100	31.40	3.96	64.64
20	2008	115,415	100	19.07	1.60	79.33
	1998	63,712	100	34.70	2.99	62.31

About one fifth of the employed children and youngsters (ages 5 to 20) have never attended school, about 3 percent are attending now and about 77 percent have attended in the past. If employed children in the ages up to 14 are considered most of them have either never attended school or attended in the past. This shows that most of them had either never enrolled or had dropped out before they completed even the primary level. In the ages 15 to 20 most of the employed persons have attended school in the past. The pattern of school attendance among this group of employed population is more or less the same for both males and females.

5.9 Commuting to Place of Work by Employed Persons

People travel to places of their work and stay there for most part of the day. There is therefore a re-distribution of population in day time. In Chapter 4 on Literacy and Educational Attainment commuting by full time students to school or educational institution has been discussed. In this chapter commuting by employed persons is analyzed. In the 2008 Census every employed person was asked whether his/her place of work was at home or in the same district where he/she was residing or in another district or at a place across the border of the country (Col. 23 of Form B House hold Questionnaire Part 2).

Figure 5.5 Employed Persons by Location of Place of work and Sex, Cambodia 2008

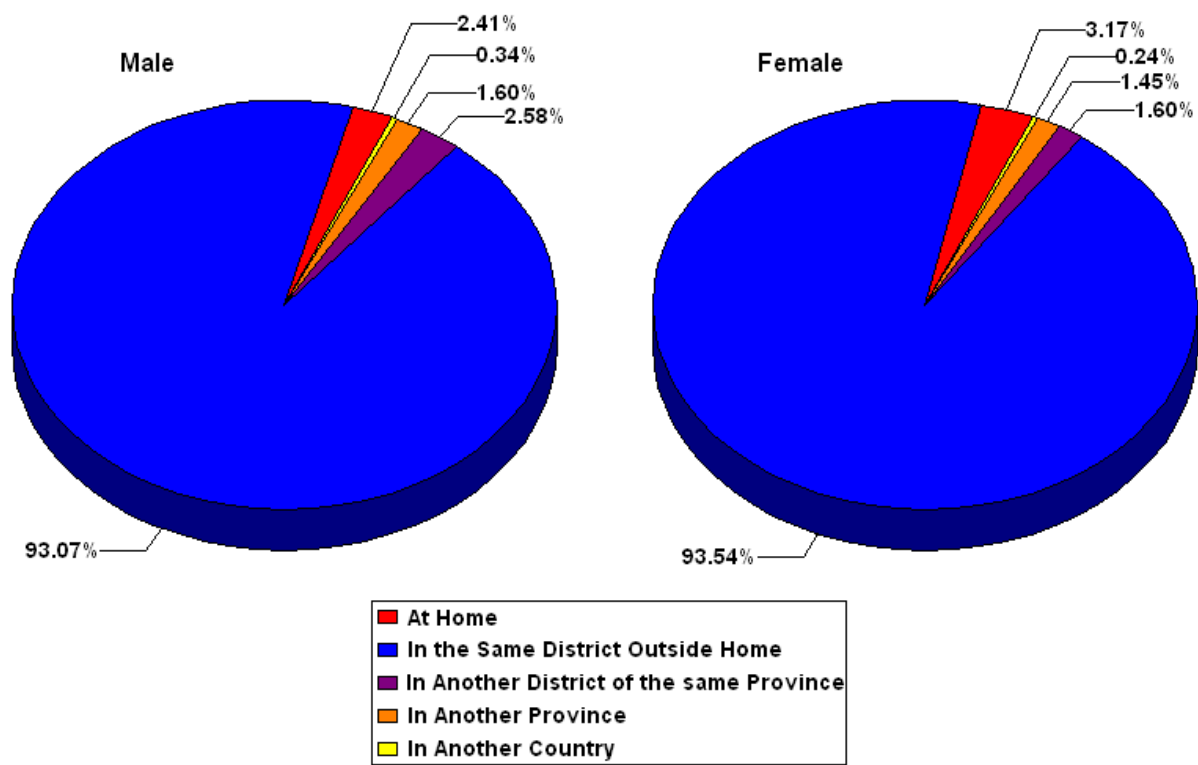


Table 5.17 Employed Persons* distributed (percent) according to Location of Place of Work by Age group, Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008

Age group	Number	Persons working					
		Total	at home	in the same district (outside home)	in another district of the same province	in another province	in another country
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cambodia –Total							
Both Sexes							
Total	6,935,246	100	2.80	93.31	2.08	1.52	0.29
5 - 9	6,855	100	3.05	96.16	0.45	0.34	0.19
10 - 14	86,717	100	2.31	96.12	0.62	0.94	0.45
15 - 34	3,455,897	100	2.86	92.69	2.31	2.14	0.36
35 - 49	2,062,174	100	2.72	93.97	2.20	1.12	0.27
50 - 59	777,543	100	2.96	94.39	1.90	0.76	0.16
60+	525,927	100	2.63	96.26	0.76	0.35	0.07
Males							
Total	3,392,637	100	2.41	93.06	2.58	1.60	0.34
5 - 9	3,586	100	3.21	95.98	0.50	0.31	0.19
10 - 14	42,944	100	2.14	96.91	0.48	0.47	0.40
15 - 34	1,707,761	100	2.53	93.06	2.50	1.90	0.42
35 - 49	1,025,263	100	2.19	93.14	3.09	1.58	0.31
50 - 59	341,760	100	2.53	93.29	2.95	1.23	0.20
60+	259,778	100	2.46	95.92	1.13	0.49	0.08
Females							
Total	3,542,609	100	3.17	93.54	1.60	1.45	0.24
5 - 9	3,269	100	2.88	96.36	0.40	0.37	0.18
10 - 14	43,773	100	2.48	95.35	0.76	1.41	0.49
15 - 34	1,748,136	100	3.19	92.32	2.12	2.38	0.30
35 - 49	1,036,911	100	3.25	94.78	1.32	0.66	0.23
50 - 59	435,783	100	3.29	95.25	1.07	0.39	0.13
60+	266,149	100	2.79	96.59	0.40	0.22	0.05

Note: Includes ages 5 and over.

Table 5.17 Employed Persons* distributed (percent) according to Location of Place of Work by Age group, Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008 (Continued)

Age group	Number	Persons working					
		Total	at home	in the same district (outside home)	in another district of the same province	in another province	in another country
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cambodia –Urban							
Both Sexes							
Total	1,233,174	100	7.45	80.83	8.31	2.69	0.72
5 -9	428	100	9.81	84.58	3.50	0.93	1.17
10 -14	6,781	100	10.13	84.25	2.32	1.42	1.89
15 - 34	685,924	100	7.14	81.90	7.57	2.63	0.75
35 - 49	359,515	100	7.17	79.35	9.73	2.99	0.76
50 - 59	127,633	100	8.64	78.75	9.53	2.62	0.47
60+	52,893	100	10.28	81.55	6.12	1.70	0.35
Males							
Total	651,297	100	6.06	79.99	9.82	3.32	0.81
5 -9	240	100	9.58	84.58	3.75	1.25	0.83
10 -14	2,859	100	7.14	86.78	2.76	0.94	2.38
15 - 34	337,823	100	6.44	81.13	8.52	3.02	0.89
35 - 49	209,921	100	4.95	78.72	11.61	3.90	0.82
50 - 59	69,722	100	6.26	77.73	11.87	3.60	0.54
60+	30,732	100	8.89	80.59	7.91	2.20	0.41
Females							
Total	581,877	100	9.02	81.77	6.62	1.98	0.61
5 -9	188	100	10.11	84.57	3.19	0.53	1.60
10 -14	3,922	100	12.32	82.41	1.99	1.76	1.53
15 - 34	348,101	100	7.82	82.65	6.65	2.26	0.62
35 - 49	149,594	100	10.28	80.23	7.08	1.72	0.69
50 - 59	57,911	100	11.50	79.98	6.70	1.43	0.39
60+	22,161	100	12.21	82.88	3.65	1.00	0.27

Note: * Includes ages 5 and over.

Table 5.17 Employed Persons* distributed (percent) according to Location of Place of Work by Age group, Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008 (Continued)

Age group	Number	Persons working					
		Total	at home	in the same district (outside home)	in another district of the same province	in another province	in another country
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cambodia –Rural							
Both Sexes							
Total	5,702,072	100	1.79	96.00	0.73	1.27	0.20
5 - 9	6,440	100	2.59	96.74	0.25	0.30	0.12
10 - 14	80,325	100	1.64	96.66	0.48	0.90	0.32
15 - 34	2,782,452	100	1.80	94.93	1.00	2.01	0.26
35 - 49	1,708,283	100	1.78	96.73	0.60	0.72	0.17
50 - 59	651,187	100	1.84	97.27	0.40	0.39	0.10
60+	473,385	100	1.77	97.83	0.16	0.20	0.04
Males							
Total	2,741,340	100	1.54	96.17	0.86	1.20	0.23
5 - 9	3,353	100	2.74	96.60	0.27	0.24	0.15
10 - 14	40,259	100	1.78	97.21	0.31	0.44	0.26
15 - 34	1,377,153	100	1.56	95.50	1.01	1.62	0.31
35 - 49	818,581	100	1.47	96.47	0.89	0.98	0.19
50 - 59	272,733	100	1.56	97.03	0.67	0.62	0.12
60+	229,261	100	1.60	97.88	0.22	0.26	0.04
Females							
Total	2,960,732	100	2.02	95.85	0.61	1.34	0.17
5 - 9	3,087	100	2.43	96.89	0.23	0.36	0.10
10 - 14	40,066	100	1.51	96.10	0.64	1.37	0.39
15 - 34	1,405,299	100	2.03	94.37	0.99	2.40	0.22
35 - 49	889,702	100	2.06	96.97	0.34	0.48	0.15
50 - 59	378,454	100	2.03	97.44	0.20	0.23	0.09
60+	244,124	100	1.93	97.78	0.11	0.15	0.03

Note: * Includes ages 5 and over.

Table 5.17 shows at the national level, the number of employed persons aged five years and over in the country by residence, age and sex as well as their percentage distribution by location of their place of work. It is noted that most of the employed persons work outside their homes in the same district where they are residing. Those who work at their respective homes form 2.8 percent. This percentage is 2.41 for males and 3.17 for females indicating that more than men, women prefer to work at home. The proportions of those working in another district of the same province and in another province are higher for males than females. It is observed from the 2008 Census Priority Table C7 (not given here) that the total number of employed persons having their work place across the border is 20,133. It is also noted that paid employees numbering 14,570 constitute 72.37 percent of these workers commuting across the country's border. The proportion of employed persons working in the same district is higher in rural areas. It is the urban workers more than the rural workers who commute to another country across the border. Analysis of commuting of employed persons at province level may yield more information on day time population.

CHAPTER 6

Migration

- 6-1 Definition of Migration
- 6-2 Migrant Population
- 6-3 Reasons for Migration
- 6-4 Rural-Urban Migrations
- 6-5 Duration of Residence
- 6-6 Migrants by Age Group
- 6-7 Economically Active Migrants
- 6-8 Education Characteristics of Migrants

CHAPTER 6

Migration

6.1 Definition of Migration

1. Migration is defined as the process of changing residence from one geographical location to another. In combination with fertility and mortality, migration determines the size and the rate of population growth as well as its structure and characteristics. This topic is of great importance and interest not only to demographers but also to economists, sociologists, human geographers, political scientists, law and policy makers, planners and public administrators.

2. The place of birth data enables classification of enumerated persons as (i) life-time migrants defined as persons who were enumerated in a place which is different from the place where they were born and (ii) life-time non-migrants defined as persons who were enumerated in their places of birth. While estimating migration on the basis of information on place of birth only a single movement directly from the place of birth to the place of enumeration is assumed. Actually some persons might have moved into the place of enumeration from some place other than the birth place. Further, it also assumed that all persons enumerated at their places of birth are non-migrants. This may not be necessarily true as some of these persons might have moved out of their places of birth for some time and moved back to their places of birth. It is necessary to include such return-migrants in the category of migrants. In order to obtain information on the last move, it is essential to ask in the census about place of previous residence.

3. In accordance with UN recommendations, the 2008 census questionnaire of Cambodia has included questions on place of birth as well as place of previous residence for studying the migration characteristics of the population. Information on the movement of population was collected through the following questions in the 2008 census questionnaire (Part B Household Questionnaire Part 2: Individual Particulars): Col. 9 Birth Place, Col. 10 Previous Residence, Col. 11 Duration of Stay (How long has the person lived in this village) and Col. 12 Reason for Migration.

The data on place of birth has already been analysed in Chapter 2 as part of the classification of population according to place of birth. In this chapter information collected on previous residence will be analysed. For the purpose of this analysis a migrant refers to a person who has moved to the place of enumeration from another village (or another country) which was the person's last previous residence.

6.2 Migrant Population

According to the 2008 census, almost three fourths of the population of Cambodia has never had a residence other than their respective places of enumeration (Table 6.1). The proportion of such persons in rural areas is almost twice that in urban areas. To put it in the other way the percentage of migrants to total population of Cambodia is 26.52. It is 57.93 in the urban areas and 18.90 in the rural areas.

Table 6.1 Number and Percentage of Population who always lived in the place of enumeration to total Population by Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 1998

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Year	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	2008	9,843,337	73.48	4,723,429	72.49	5,119,908	74.42
	1998	7,839,882	68.54	3,721,788	67.53	4,118,094	69.49
Urban	2008	1,099,780	42.07	537,790	42.83	561,990	41.37
	1998	768,222	36.67	380,611	37.31	387,611	36.06
Rural	2008	8,743,557	81.10	4,185,639	79.57	4,557,918	82.55
	1998	7,071,660	75.69	3,341,177	74.39	3,730,483	76.89

The number of migrants who had their previous residence outside their places of enumeration has decreased from 3,597,774 in 1998 to 3,552,345 in 2008. As a result the percentage of such persons to the total population has decreased from 31.46 to 26.52. The main reason for this decline seems to be a sizeable reduction in the number of persons with previous residence outside Cambodia during the decade (Table 6.2). Among the migrants in 2008, males (1,792,625) constituting 50.46 percent and females (1,759,720) constituting 49.54 percent are almost in equal proportions.

Table 6.2 Percent distribution of Migrants* by Previous Residence, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Previous Residence	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Migrants	3,597,769	3,552,173	1,789,616	1,792,519	1,808,153	1,759,654
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Within the province of Enumeration	58.84	51.34	59.65	52.26	58.02	50.41
In another province	35.31	45.99	34.56	45.04	36.06	46.95
Outside Cambodia	5.85	2.67	5.79	2.70	5.92	2.64

Note: *Excluding migrants whose previous residence is not classified

Though the proportion of migrants from within the province of enumeration is the highest (Table 6.2) both in 1998 and 2008, an increasing trend is noticed in 2008 in inter-province migration of both males and females.

6.3 Reasons for Migration

The percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex is presented in Table 6.3. Migrants who have changed their residence for the reason “family moved” continue to be the highest during the decade. This reason for migration applies to a member of a family who had to move to the place of enumeration from a previous residence because the entire family had moved. For instance if one of the members migrated to another place because his/her place of work is shifted the reason for his migration is “Transfer of work place”. For the other members of this family who had to also move with him the reason for migration is “Family Moved”.

Figure 6.1 Migrants and Non-Migrants by Sex, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

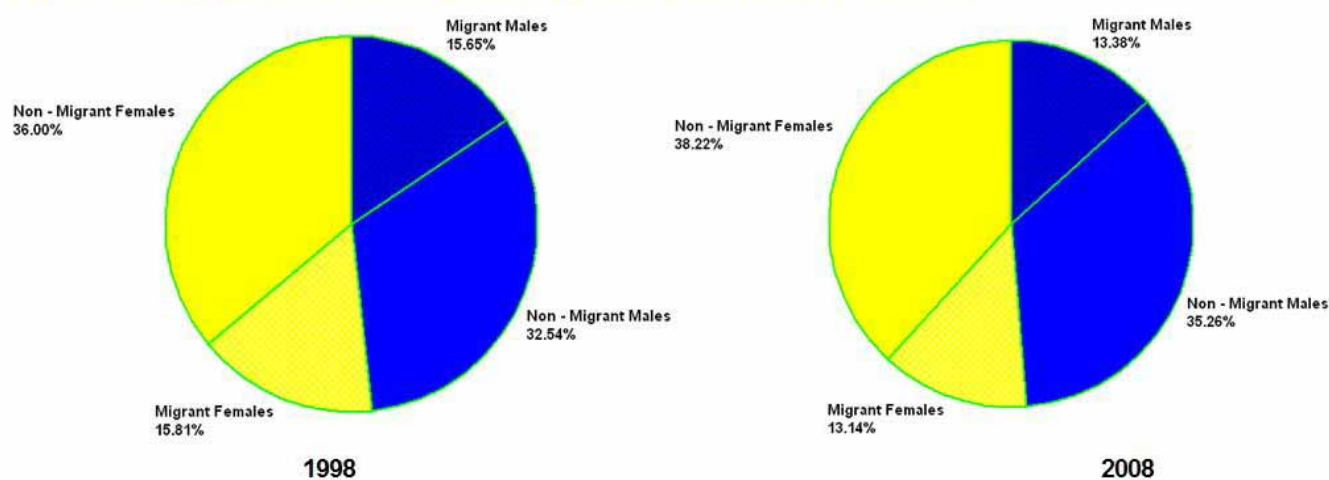


Table 6.3 Reason for Migration, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Reason for Migration	Percentage of Migrants					
	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Migrants*	3,460,019	3,538,130	1,720,696	1,785,521	1,739,323	1,752,609
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	8.11	9.22	12.93	13.83	3.33	4.52
In search of employment	14.55	21.52	17.78	24.19	11.35	18.80
Education	2.22	2.73	3.14	3.52	1.31	1.92
Marriage	13.15	14.62	16.97	18.57	9.37	10.59
Family Moved	36.97	37.86	26.30	27.29	47.54	48.66
Repatriation/ Return after displacement	13.92	1.19	12.69	1.25	15.15	1.13
Natural calamities	6.02	0.14	5.66	0.14	6.38	0.13
Insecurity	-	1.93	-	1.77	-	2.09
Orphaned	-	5.77	-	5.18	-	6.37
Lost land/ lost home	-	0.36	-	0.38	-	0.34
Visiting only	1.60	3.67	1.43	2.68	1.76	4.68
Other	3.46	0.99	3.10	1.20	3.81	0.77

Note: (i) *Excluding migrants who have Not reported the Reason for Migration

(ii) In 1998 natural calamities and Insecurity were combined as one reason, and Orphaned, Lost land/home and Visiting only were combined with “other”

The proportion of female migrants is higher under this reason. The percentage of migrants who have moved for the following reasons is considerably higher among males: Transfer of work place, in search of employment and marriage.

6.4 Rural-Urban Migrations

In 2008, out of the total migrants of 3,552,345, the internal migrants were 3,457,228. In 1998, the corresponding numbers were 3,387,140 and 3,597,774 respectively. In the urban areas, most of the persons enumerated had migrated from the rural areas. On the other hand a large majority of migrants in the rural areas are from other rural areas (Table 6.4). The proportion of rural migrants in the urban areas has been almost stationary during the decade 1998-2008.

Figure 6.2 Reason for Migration, Cambodia 2008

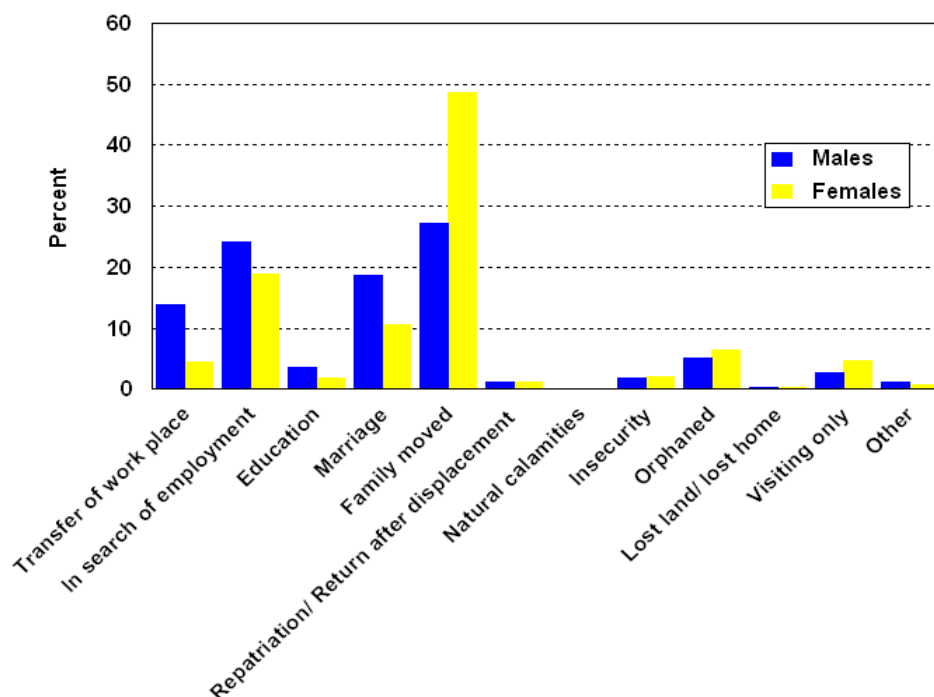


Table 6.4 Internal Migrant Population* by Place of last Residence and Place of Enumeration and Sex, Cambodia 2008 and 1998

Previous Residence	Year	Place of Enumeration								
		Total			Urban			Rural		
		BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total	2008	3,457,228	1,744,044	1,713,184	1,474,387	696,821	777,566	1,982,841	1,047,223	935,618
		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
	1998	3,387,140	1,685,986	1,701,154	1,247,619	599,946	647,673	2,139,521	1,086,040	1,053,481
		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
Urban	2008	746,553	369,427	377,126	522,549	251,009	271,540	224,004	118,418	105,586
		(21.59)	(21.18)	(22.01)	(35.44)	(36.02)	(34.92)	(11.30)	(11.31)	(11.29)
	1998	626,602	311,132	315,470	451,792	220,566	231,226	174,810	90,566	84,244
		(18.50)	(18.45)	(18.54)	(36.21)	(36.76)	(35.70)	(8.17)	(8.34)	(8.00)
Rural	2008	2,710,675	1,374,617	1,336,058	951,838	445,812	506,026	1,758,837	928,805	830,032
		(78.41)	(78.82)	(77.99)	(64.56)	(63.98)	(65.08)	(88.70)	(88.69)	(88.71)
	1998	2,760,538	1,374,854	1,385,684	795,827	379,380	416,447	1,964,711	995,474	969,237
		(81.50)	(81.55)	(81.46)	(63.79)	(63.24)	(64.30)	(91.83)	(91.66)	(92.00)

Note: 1. *Excluding migrants from outside Cambodia
2. The figures within brackets are the percentages to column total
3. B.S : Both Sexes, M: Males, F: Females

If the total internal migrants are classified according to migration streams (Table 6.5) rural to rural movement is predominant with 50.88 percent in 2008. Rural to urban movement takes only the second position with 27.53 percent.

Table 6.5 Percentage of Internal Migrants* in each Migration Stream to Total Internal Migrants, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Migration Stream	Percentage to Total Internal Migrants					
	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Internal Migrants	3,387,140	3,457,228	1,685,986	1,744,044	1,701,154	1,713,184
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural to Rural	58.00	50.88	59.05	53.26	56.98	48.45
Rural to Urban	23.50	27.53	22.50	25.56	24.48	29.54
Urban to Rural	5.16	6.48	5.37	6.79	4.95	6.16
Urban to Urban	13.34	15.11	13.08	14.39	13.59	15.85

Note: *Excluding migrants from outside Cambodia

6.5 Duration of Residence

As per the 2008 census about 54 percent of the internal migrants to the place of enumeration have stayed there for less than ten years. The remaining 46 percent are long-term residents for 10 years and more.

Table 6.6 Duration of Residence of Internal Migrants* in the place of Enumeration, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Year	Number of Internal Migrants	Internal Migrants in the Duration of Residence class					
			Total	<1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	2008	3,443,851	100	8.88	26.83	18.30	21.50	24.49
	1998	3,281,414	100	10.70	23.99	15.81	42.21	7.29
Urban	2008	1,467,981	100	10.58	31.81	17.03	21.62	18.96
	1998	1,217,073	100	12.90	27.99	20.16	37.36	1.59
Rural	2008	1,975,870	100	7.63	23.12	19.25	21.41	28.59
	1998	2,064,341	100	9.40	21.63	13.25	45.07	10.65

Note: *Excluding migrants from outside Cambodia and persons whose duration of residence in place of enumeration is not reported.

In 2008, the proportion of migrants in the urban areas in the five years preceding the census (42.39) is higher than that of rural areas (30.75). If the number of total migrants (i.e. both from within and from outside Cambodia) in the five years preceding the census date are considered, there were 1,251,710 migrants of whom 648,067 (51.8 percent) were males and 603,643 (48.2 percent) were females (this is from Census 2008 priority Table D7 not included here). The number of migrants in the three years preceding the census date was 874,045 of which 451,561 (51.7 percent) was male.

In the urban areas the number of migrants in the five years preceding the census date was 637,644 of which 304,280 (47.72 percent) were men. Hence women's migration into urban areas was predominant in the five years preceding the census, that is, during 2003-2008. Among the migrants in the age group 15-29 (358,072) during the three years preceding the census (2005-2008) there were 195,017 females (54.46 percent). The high proportion of females belonging to this age group among urban migrants in the period 2005-2008 may mainly be adduced to a large number of young women garment workers who moved into urban areas in Phnom Penh and Kandal from other provinces.

6.6 Migrants by Age Group

If migrants in the age group 10 and over are considered the highest proportion of migrants is in the age group 25-29 both in 1998 and 2008 (Table 6.7).

Table 6.7 Percent distribution of Migrants aged 10 and over by Age, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Age Group	Percentage to Total Migrants					
	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Migrants aged 10+	3,317,557	3,363,239	1,646,545	1,695,514	1,671,012	1,667,725
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
10 - 14	7.54	5.80	7.82	5.94	7.26	5.65
15 - 19	10.21	9.78	10.11	9.37	10.31	10.21
20 - 24	10.26	13.09	10.55	12.78	9.97	13.41
25 - 29	14.09	13.52	15.17	14.32	13.05	12.66
30 - 34	12.98	8.43	13.87	9.06	12.10	7.80
35 - 39	11.88	10.80	12.34	11.62	11.42	9.97
40 - 44	8.59	9.49	7.74	9.98	9.44	9.00
45 - 49	6.96	8.53	6.48	8.60	7.43	8.47
50 - 54	5.00	6.51	4.65	5.80	5.34	7.23
55 - 59	3.95	4.92	3.69	4.51	4.20	5.34
60 - 64	3.03	3.24	2.75	2.96	3.31	3.53
65 - 69	2.40	2.39	2.15	2.16	2.64	2.63
70 - 74	1.55	1.63	1.36	1.40	1.73	1.85
75+	1.56	1.87	1.32	1.50	1.80	2.25

This holds true for males. In the case of females however the highest proportion is noticed in the age group 20-24 in 2008 and in the age group 25-29 in 1998.

About 86.66 percent of the migrants are in the working age group 15-64. Nearly 6 percent of the migrants aged 10 and over is from the elderly population (65+) both in 1998 and 2008. There is a decline in the proportion of the youngest age group (10-14) of this distribution from 7.54 in 1998 to 5.80 in 2008.

6.7 Economically Active Migrants

It can be derived from Table 6.8 that among the migrants nearly three fourths are employed in 2008. To a marginally lesser degree employed migrants were predominant in 1998 also. Only 1.6 percent of the migrants are unemployed. Among the unemployed a little more than three fourths were never employed before and they were therefore, fresh entrants to the economically active population or the labour force. Generally a majority of migrants are economically active.

Figure 6.3 Trends in Percentage of Migrants by Age and Sex, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

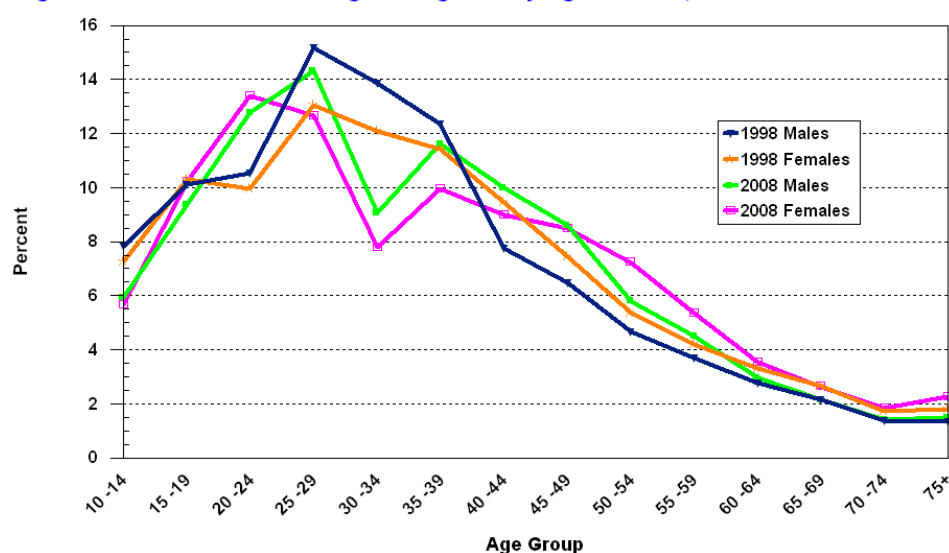


Table 6.8 Percent distribution of Migrants 10 years of Age and over in Usual Activity Status and Sex by Educational Level*, Cambodia 2008 and 1998

Usual Activity Status	Year	Number of Migrants 10+	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Percentage of Literate by Educational Level					
						None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Tech. Diploma	Beyond Secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Both Sexes											
Total	2008	3,358,353	100	18.97	81.03	2.88	38.71	28.45	23.19	3.25	3.52
	1998	3,292,924	100	29.38	70.62	1.70	51.73	26.71	13.46	5.28	1.12
Employed	2008	2,499,913	100	19.46	80.54	2.85	39.18	29.17	22.72	3.13	2.95
	1998	2,296,724	100	28.11	71.89	1.67	50.80	27.33	13.45	5.65	1.10
Unemployed	2008	12,850	100	19.73	80.27	6.79	38.15	29.60	21.14	1.88	2.44
(Employed any time before)	1998	40,480	100	26.80	73.20	4.44	47.99	28.76	13.16	4.54	1.11
Unemployed	2008	41,085	100	17.21	82.79	3.84	32.68	29.89	28.93	3.65	1.01
(Never employed any time before)	1998	92,331	100	27.60	72.40	1.77	47.31	30.48	13.64	5.79	1.01
Not Economically Active	2008	804,505	100	17.53	82.47	2.88	37.60	26.17	24.35	3.62	5.38
	1998	863,389	100	33.06	66.94	1.64	55.05	24.41	13.50	4.22	1.18

Note: *Excluding educational levels Other and Not reported

Table 6.8 Percent distribution of Migrants 10 years of Age and over in Usual Activity Status and Sex by Educational Level*, Cambodia 2008 and 1998
(Continued)

Usual Activity Status	Year	Number of Migrants 10+	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Percentage of Literate by Educational Level					
						None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Tech. Diploma	Beyond Secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Males											
Total	2008	1,692,650	100	12.47	87.53	2.27	33.82	29.05	26.34	3.98	4.54
	1998	1,631,938	100	18.62	81.38	1.62	45.75	29.10	15.35	6.64	1.54
Employed	2008	1,373,453	100	13.13	86.87	2.39	33.88	29.98	26.24	3.79	3.72
	1998	1,270,312	100	17.95	82.05	1.59	44.66	30.29	15.30	6.78	1.38
Unemployed	2008	6,539	100	13.52	86.48	5.69	33.14	30.79	24.86	2.48	3.04
(Employed any time before)	1998	20,183	100	18.58	81.42	4.21	41.37	30.57	16.11	6.16	1.58
Unemployed	2008	15,839	100	14.38	85.62	3.29	26.60	28.94	32.34	4.31	4.52
(Never employed any time before)	1998	36,256	100	20.37	79.63	1.79	39.31	31.92	16.49	8.62	1.87
Not Economically Active	2008	296,819	100	9.28	90.72	1.64	33.86	24.90	26.56	4.82	8.22
	1998	305,187	100	21.20	78.80	1.58	51.44	23.51	15.41	5.86	2.20

Note: *Excluding educational levels Other and Not reported

Table 6.8 Percent distribution of Migrants 10 years of Age and over in Usual Activity Status and Sex by Educational Level*, Cambodia 2008 and 1998
(Continued)

Usual Activity Status	Year	Number of Migrants 10+	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Percentage of Literate by Educational Level					
						None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Tech. Diploma	Beyond Secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Females											
Total	2008	1,666,461	100	25.57	74.43	3.60	44.54	27.72	19.41	2.38	2.35
	1998	1,660,986	100	39.95	60.05	1.81	59.67	23.53	10.95	3.48	0.56
Employed	2008	1,126,460	100	27.18	72.82	3.51	46.88	28.00	17.61	2.17	1.83
	1998	1,026,412	100	40.68	59.32	1.82	61.28	22.26	10.28	3.73	0.63
Unemployed	2008	6,311	100	26.16	73.84	8.11	44.22	28.15	16.63	1.16	1.72
(Employed any time before)	1998	20,297	100	34.97	65.03	4.73	56.22	26.51	9.49	2.51	0.54
Unemployed	2008	26,004	100	18.43	81.57	4.05	35.40	29.43	25.72	3.10	2.30
(Never employed any time before)	1998	56,075	100	32.28	67.72	1.76	53.38	29.39	11.47	3.64	0.36
Not Economically Active	2008	507,686	100	22.36	77.64	3.73	40.16	27.04	22.84	2.79	3.44
	1998	558,202	100	39.54	60.46	1.68	57.62	25.06	12.14	3.05	0.45

Note: *Excluding educational levels Other and Not reported

Those who are not economically active form about 24 percent of the total migrants. They may perhaps be mostly the family members accompanying the economically active members of the family. Women form about 63 percent of the economically inactive persons among the migrants in 2008. In 1998 also they formed about 65 percent.

Table 6.9 presents the percent distribution of economically active migrants by major group of occupation for 1998 and 2008. In 2008, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers form 49 percent of such migrants. Following this category albeit with much lower proportion, are service and sales workers (15.83 percent) and craft and related workers (11.46 percent). These categories together form 76.33 percent of the economically active migrants. This proportion is 68.51 among males and 85.87 percent among females.

6.8 Educational Characteristics of Migrants

The adult literacy rates of total, males and females in Cambodia according to the 2008 census are 77.59, 85.08 and 70.86 respectively (see chapter 4). The literacy rates of migrants 10 years of age and over given in Table 6.8 show that the literacy level of migrants is higher than that of the population as a whole. The level of education of migrants is in general higher compared to that of the general population. For example it was found (see chapter 4) that about 23 percent of the persons aged 25 and over had a higher qualification beyond primary level. Table 6.7 reveals that even among migrants of age 10 and over, the corresponding percentage is about 30 percent.

Table 6.9 Percent distribution of Migrants* who are Economically Active and aged 5 and over by Major group of Occupation and Sex 1998 and 2008

Major group of Occupation		BS		M		F	
Major group	Description	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Number of Economically Active migrants 5+	2,337,913	2,516,549	1,292,099	1,382,600	1,045,814	1,133,949
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
0	Armed Forces	4.00	1.76	6.96	3.02	0.35	0.23
1	Managers	0.46	0.96	0.73	1.36	0.12	0.48
2	Professionals	0.54	2.58	0.81	3.08	0.21	1.97
3	Technicians and Associate Professionals	4.59	4.05	5.80	5.29	3.09	2.54
4	Clerical Support Workers	2.44	3.13	3.23	3.79	1.47	2.33
5	Service and Sales Workers	8.85	15.83	7.16	11.79	10.94	20.75
6	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	60.20	49.05	54.52	47.08	67.20	51.43
7	Craft and Related Workers	5.75	11.46	7.23	9.65	3.93	13.68
8	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	4.12	3.35	5.31	5.76	2.65	0.41
9	Elementary Occupations	9.05	7.83	8.25	9.18	10.04	6.18

Note: *Excluding Occupation Not reported

CHAPTER 7

Fertility, Early Age Mortality and Maternal Mortality

7-1 Introduction

7-2 Estimates of Fertility

7-3 Estimates of Fertility

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CHAPTER 7

Fertility, Early Age Mortality and Maternal Mortality

7.1 Introduction

In the absence of a complete vital registration system in Cambodia estimates of fertility and early age mortality are made from data collected at censuses and surveys. Because the questions about fertility and mortality, especially infant and child mortality are very sensitive questions to be asked of the respondents, it requires tact and a great deal of experience to obtain correct answers from the respondents. Further, a census being a huge operation where very detailed training and long periods of field work can not be devoted as can be done in a survey, information about fertility and child mortality obtained in a census are always liable to be under reported.

Therefore, a number of demographic techniques have to be applied in estimating fertility and mortality from census data. Some of the data collected require indirect techniques to estimate measures of fertility and mortality while some others require direct calculations of these measures. These indirect techniques of estimating fertility and mortality were first developed by the late William Brass during the 1970s while studying the demography of sub-Saharan Africa (United Nations 1983:73)¹. The method of estimating fertility basically utilizes information collected at a census or survey on the number of children ever born to women classified by age of women and reported number of child births during a fixed period prior to the census or survey, also classified by age of women. The information on children ever born, together with information on children surviving (or children dead) classified by age of women is used for estimating early age mortality (under the age of five years).

In countries with deficient vital registration systems, the collection of such information has become a regular feature of censuses and surveys. Another method, developed by Rele (1967) converts information on child-woman ratio obtained from tabulations of population age-distribution, to total fertility rates. There are a few other indirect methods of estimating fertility. One such method links women of reproductive ages 15 and beyond with their own children (up to the age of 15 years) present in a household, and with suitable reverse survival of the women and their matched children yields estimates of age-specific and total fertility rates for up to 15 years in the past. This is the Own-Children method of fertility estimation (United Nations 1983: 182). Another method adopted regularly in Indonesian surveys and censuses utilizes information on the last (most recent) live births given by women, which is then classified by age of women to calculate age-specific and total fertility rates. This method was first applied by Dasvarma and Hull (1984) to the 1980 Indonesian Population Census data, and yielded results which were comparable to other estimates.

7.2. Estimates of Fertility

At the 2008 Census of Cambodia, two types of data were collected that were specifically related to fertility, namely (see Annex 4, Part 3 of Form B: Household Questionnaire):

- Number of children ever born to women. When tabulated by five year age-group of women this information can provide indirect estimates of fertility, and
- Births occurring to women in during the 12 months immediately preceding the census. When tabulated by five year age-group of women, this information can provide direct measures of fertility.

There are several indirect techniques which can be applied to data on children ever born for estimating age specific and total fertility rates. However, some of the indirect techniques require certain assumptions regarding the past course of fertility. For example, the Brass P/F Ratio method requires fertility to have remained unchanged. If this method is applied to data when fertility has been declining, as is currently the

¹ The references are given in Annex 6

case in Cambodia, it overestimates current fertility. This was also the case with the estimate of total fertility rate based on the 1998 Population census data. Data on the number of births during the last 12 months provide direct measures of age-specific and total fertility rates but, as commonly observed in most developing countries; these data tend to under-report the number of children born in the past 12 months and therefore, underestimate fertility.

In addition, the following fertility related information has been derived from data collected at the 2008 Census:

- Child-woman ratio, and
- Own Children.

These two provide indirect estimates of fertility.

Child-woman ratio (CWR): Rele (1966) found a linear relationship between CWR and gross reproduction rate (GRR) for given levels of life expectancy at birth between 20 and 70 years. The GRR, which is the total fertility rate for female births only, can be converted to total fertility rate (TFR) for both sexes combined by assuming a suitable sex ratio at birth. Two types of CWR can be used for estimating TFR: (i) CWR as a ratio of the number of children (both sexes) aged 0-4 years to the number of women aged 15 to 49 years, and (ii) the ratio of children (both sexes) aged 5-9 years to the number of women aged 20 to 54 years. In the present analysis, the CWR used is the ratio of the number of children aged 0-4 to the number of women aged 15-49. The reference period of fertility estimates based on the CWR is five years preceding the census or survey. However, the TFR based on the Rele method is liable to be underestimated because the population aged 0-4 is generally under-enumerated (NIS, 2005: 34).

Own children: In the absence of a line number linking mothers to her own children, the Own Children tables were constructed from information on relationship to the head of the household, and as such are liable to some errors in completely linking the mothers to their biological children, particularly when more than one mother resides in a household in extended families. However, this type of error appears to have been reduced given the observed transition to nuclear families as indicated by the smaller average household sizes (4.7) in 2008 compared to larger average household sizes (5.2) in 1998.

Tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 give the estimates of Cambodian fertility based on the 2008 Census for Total, Urban and Rural areas respectively. The tables also provide estimates of Cambodian fertility for other periods from other sources for comparative purposes. Table 7.1 shows that the estimates of TFR for Cambodia Total, based on Brass P/F Ratio, Arriaga-Brass, Rele and Own Children methods are respectively 3.3, 2.7, 2.7 and 2.8 respectively. Based on reported births in the last 12 months the TFR works out to be 1.6, which is a gross underestimate.

Under conditions of declining fertility as indicated by the estimates of TFR from the 2000 and the 2005 Cambodian Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS), the Brass P/F ratio method would give an overestimate of fertility. The other indirect estimates are considered somewhat underestimates because of the reasons mentioned above.

One of the direct impacts of fertility decline in a population is the shrinking of the base of the age pyramid (the 0-4 age-group). The age pyramids of the population of Cambodia in 1998 and 2008 show that the proportion of the population aged 0-4 has declined from 12.8 percent in 1998 to 10.3 percent in 2008, indicating a continuation of fertility decline which has started before 1998. This is true notwithstanding possible under enumerations of the population aged 0-4 years. A rough idea of the extent of decline in fertility during 1998-2008 may be obtained from the decadal percentage decline in the proportion of the population age 0-4 years, which works out to be about 24 percent. The 2000 CDHS gave a TFR of 4.0, which is centred on mid -1997. A 24 percent decline would imply a TFR of 3.1 centred on mid - 2007.

Therefore, taking into account the above arguments and the declining trend in fertility in Cambodia since 2000, it may be concluded that the total fertility rate in Cambodia during 2005-2008 falls within the range 2.7 to 3.4, or an average of the two, namely 3.1. The urban TFR is between 1.8 and 2.4, i.e., an average of 2.1, and the rural TFR is between 2.9 and 3.6, i.e., an average of 3.3.

Table 7.1 Estimates of fertility based on the 2008 Census of Cambodia: Total

Method	Estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) per woman	Estimated crude birth rate per 1,000 population	Reference Period	Reference Point
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Based on 2008 census				
Brass P/F Ratio	3.4	26.9	2004-2008	Sept 2005
Arriaga-Brass	2.7	N.A.	March 2007-March 2008	Sept 2007
Rele (CWR 0-4,15-49); (e ₀ =63.94)	2.7	N.A	March 2003-March 2008	Sept 2005
Own children method	2.8	N.A	March 2006-March 2008	Sept 2007
Direct estimate (based on reported births in the past 12 months)	1.6	13.0	March 2007-March 2008	Sept 2007
Other estimates				
2005 CDHS	3.4	N.A	2002-2005	June 2004
2000 CDHS	4.0	N.A	1995-2000	June 1997

Table 7.2 Estimates of fertility based on the 2008 Census of Cambodia: Urban

Method	Estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) per woman	Estimated crude birth rate per 1,000 population	Reference Period	Reference Point
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Based on 2008 census				
Brass P/F Ratio	2.4	23.9	2004-2008	Sept 2005
Arriaga-Brass	1.9	N.A	March 2007-March 2008	Sept 2007
Rele (CWR 0-4,15-49); (e ₀ =63.94)	1.8	N.A	March 2003-March 2008	Sept 2005
Own Children method	1.9	N.A	March 2006-March 2008	Sept 2007
Direct estimate (based on reported births in the past 12 months)	1.0	9.4	March 2007-March 2008	Sept 2007
Other estimates				
2005 CDHS	2.8	N.A	2002-2005	June 2004
2000 CDHS	3.1	N.A	1995-2000	June 1997

Table 7.3 Estimates of fertility based on the 2008 Census of Cambodia: Rural

Method	Estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) per woman	Estimated crude birth rate per 1,000 population	Reference Period	Reference Point
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Based on 2008 census				
Brass P/F Ratio	3.6	27.7	2004-2008	Sept 2005
Arriaga-Brass	2.9	N.A	March 2007-March 2008	Sept 2007
Rele (CWR 0-4,15-49); (e ₀ =63.94)	3.0	N.A	March 2003-March 2008	Sept 2005
Own Children method	3.1	N.A	March 2006-March 2008	Sept 2007
Direct estimate (based on reported births in the past 12 months)	1.8	13.9	March 2007-March 2008	Sept 2007
Other estimates				
2005 CDHS	3.5	N.A	2002-2005	June 2004
2000 CDHS	4.2	N.A	1995-2000	June 1997

7.3 Estimates of mortality

The following mortality related data are available from the 2008 Census of Population and Housing:

- Number of children ever born and surviving to women of reproductive ages 15 and above, classified by 5 year age-group of women. This can provide indirect estimates of early age mortality.
- Deaths occurring in the household during the 12 months immediately preceding the census, classified by age of the deceased. This type of data can provide direct estimates of early age and adult mortality. These data also included information on deaths of women of reproductive ages due to maternal cause, i.e., deaths related to pregnancy and child birth, and their sequelae for up to 6 weeks after delivery. This type of data can provide direct estimate of maternal mortality.

In the present analysis, estimates of early age mortality, comprising infant and child mortality, and maternal mortality will be presented.

The method of indirectly estimating infant and child mortality from information on children ever born and children surviving (CEBCS), classified by age-group of women consists of calculating the proportions of children dead (as a complement of the proportions of children surviving) and converting them to measures of probability of dying under various ages under 5 with use of multipliers developed by Brass (see United Nations, 1983: for a description of the method).

The estimates of infant mortality derived by the two variants of the Brass method from the CEBCS data for Cambodia total, rural and urban are of the order of 26, 17-24 and 27-28 respectively (Tables 7.4, 7.5 and 7.6). These estimates are implausibly low, as are the estimates of child and under-five mortality, particularly in the context of the immediate past declines in early age mortality indicated by the 2000 and 2005 Cambodian Demographic and Health Survey, and the estimates of early age mortality derived from the 2004 Cambodia Intercensal Population Survey (CIPS).

On the other hand, the approximate measure of infant mortality obtained by taking the ratio of the deaths under the age of one year to the number of live births in past 12 months shows a figure of 58 infant deaths per 1,000 live births for Cambodia Total (Table 7.4). Despite the gross under-reporting of the numbers of births and deaths during the past 12 months, as evident from the questionably low crude birth rate (13.9) and crude death rate (3.34) given in Tables 7.1 and 7.4, together they appear to provide a reasonable measure of infant mortality. This indicates similar levels of under-reporting of births and deaths at the census.

In view of the above arguments, it seems very likely that infant mortality rate as of January 2006 was between 58 and 62 per 1,000 live births or if we take the average of the two, 60 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding likely infant mortality rates for the urban and rural areas are 35 and 62 per 1,000 respectively. The estimates of child mortality and under-five mortality are too inconsistent with the trends implied by the estimates obtained from other sources such as the 2005 and the 2000 Cambodian Demographic and Health Surveys.

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR), obtained from information about maternal deaths in the past 12 months collected at the 2008 census is 461, 287 and 490 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births for the period September 2007-September 2008 for total, urban and rural areas respectively. As mentioned before, in spite of the under-reporting of births and deaths including maternal deaths occurring in the past 12 months, when used in conjunction with one another, the reported maternal deaths and live births appear to provide plausible estimates of maternal mortality ratio.

Information on births and deaths occurring in the past 12 months was collected at the 2004 Cambodian Intercensal Population Survey (2004 CIPS). Although no specific question on maternal deaths was asked, an approximate estimate of maternal deaths can be obtained by dividing the number of female deaths due to pregnancy complications, delivery complications and abortion by the number of births occurring in the past 12 months. This calculation provides an approximate estimate of MMR of 491 per 100,000 live births for Cambodia for the period September 2003-September 2004. Thus the estimated MMR of 461 per 100,000 live births for Cambodia for the period September 2007-September 2008 seems plausible. The 2005 CDHS gave an MMR of 472 per 100,000 live births. The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) has shown a fluctuating trend between the 2000 CDHS and the 2008 census, but statistically an unchanged level over a period of about 8 years.

Table 7.4 Estimates of early age mortality, maternal mortality and crude death rate based on the 2008 Census of Cambodia: Total

Method	Infant mortality rate	Child mortality rate	Under five mortality	Crude death rate per 1,000 population	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	Reference Period	Reference Point
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Based on 2008 Census: Brass Child Survivorship methods							
(i) Palloni-Heligman: UN General Model	0.026	0.006	0.044	N.A	N.A	N.A	Jan 2006
(ii) Trussell: Coale-Demeny West Model	0.026	0.006	0.044	N.A	N.A	N.A	Feb 2006
Direct estimate (based on reported births in the past 12 months)	0.058	N.A	N.A	3.34	460.8	March 2007-March 2008	Sept 2007
Other estimates							
2005 CDHS	0.066	0.019	0.083		472.0 (June 1999)	1995- 2005	June 2000
Based on 2004 CIPS: Brass Child Survivorship methods							
(i) Palloni-Heligman: UN General Model	0.062	0.024	0.108	N.A	N.A	N.A	Apr 2002
(ii) Trussell: Coale-Demeny West Model	0.063	0.025	0.108	N.A	N.A	N.A	Apr 2002
2000 CDHS	0.095	0.033	0.124	N.A	N.A	1990-2000	June 1995

Table 7.5 Estimates of early age mortality, maternal mortality and crude death rate based on the 2008 Census of Cambodia: Urban

Method	Infant mortality rate (1q0)	Child mortality rate (4q1)	Under five mortality (5q0)	Crude death rate per 1,000 population	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	Reference Period	Reference Point
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Based on 2008 Census: Brass Child Survivorship methods							
(i) Palloni-Heligman: UN General Model	Less than 0.024	0.005	0.021	N.A	N.A	N.A	Jan 2006
(ii) Trussell: Coale-Demeny West Model	0.017	0.002	0.022	N.A	N.A	N.A	Feb 2006
Direct estimate (based on reported births in the past 12 months)	0.034	N.A	N.A	2.11	287.4	N.A	N.A
Other estimates							
2005 CDHS	0.065	0.012	0.076	N.A	N.A.	1995-2005	June 2000
Based on 2004 CIPS: Brass Child Survivorship methods:							
(i) Palloni-Heligman: UN General Model	0.035	0.009	0.081	N.A	N.A	N.A	Mar 2002
(ii) Trussell: Coale-Demeny West Model	0.036	0.010	0.082	N.A	N.A	N.A	May 2002
2000 CDHS	0.072	0.022	0.093	N.A	N.A	N.A	June 1995

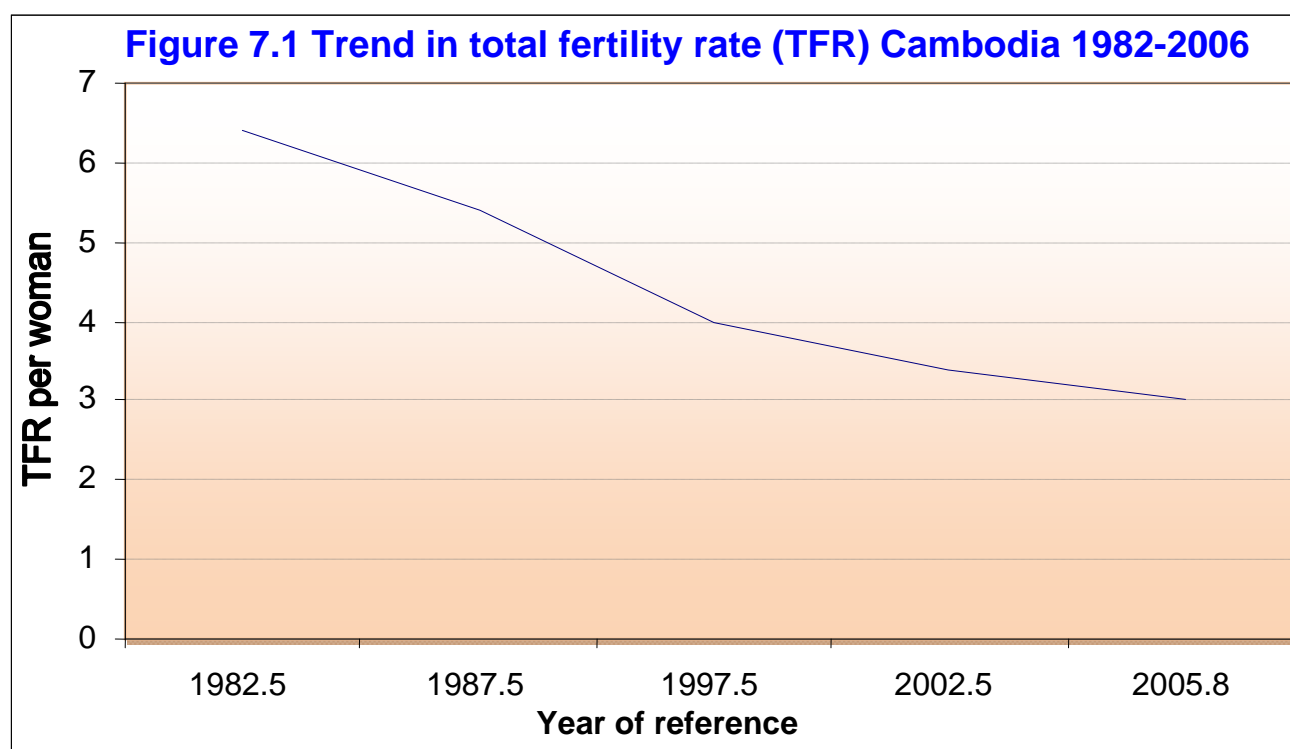
Table 7.6 Estimates of early age mortality, maternal mortality and crude death rate based on the 2008 Census of Cambodia: Rural

Method	Infant mortality rate (1q0)	Child mortality rate (4q1)	Under five mortality (5q0)	Crude death rate per 1,000 population	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	Reference Period	Reference Point
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Based on 2008 Census: Brass Child Survivorship methods							
(i) Palloni-Heligman: UN General Model	0.027	0.006	0.048	N.A.	N.A	N.A	Feb 2006
(ii) Trussell: Coale-Demeny West Model	0.028	0.006	0.048	N.A	N.A	N.A	Mar 2006
Direct estimate (based on reported births in the past 12 months)	0.062	N.A	N.A	3.64	490.3	N.A	N.A
Other estimates							
2005 CDHS	0.092	0.021	0.111	N.A	N.A	1995-2005	June 2000
Based on 2004 CIPS: Brass Child Survivorship methods							
(i) Palloni-Heligman: UN General Model	0.066	0.027	0.112	N.A	N.A	N.A	Feb 2002
(ii) Trussell: Coale-Demeny West Model	0.067	0.027	0.112	N.A	N.A	N.A	Mar 2002
2000 CDHS	0.096	0.034	0.126	N.A	N.A	N.A	June 1995

7.4. Conclusion

The best source of information on fertility and mortality is a complete and accurate vital registration system. Until such time as a vital registration system is fully operational in Cambodia, data collected at censuses and surveys have to be depended upon for estimating fertility and mortality. In a survey more resources and time can be devoted to training of interviewers and data collection, which simply can not be done in a census. As such, estimates of fertility and mortality based on census data should be interpreted as providing indications of trends in these demographic parameters and of the range in which the values of parameters could lie.

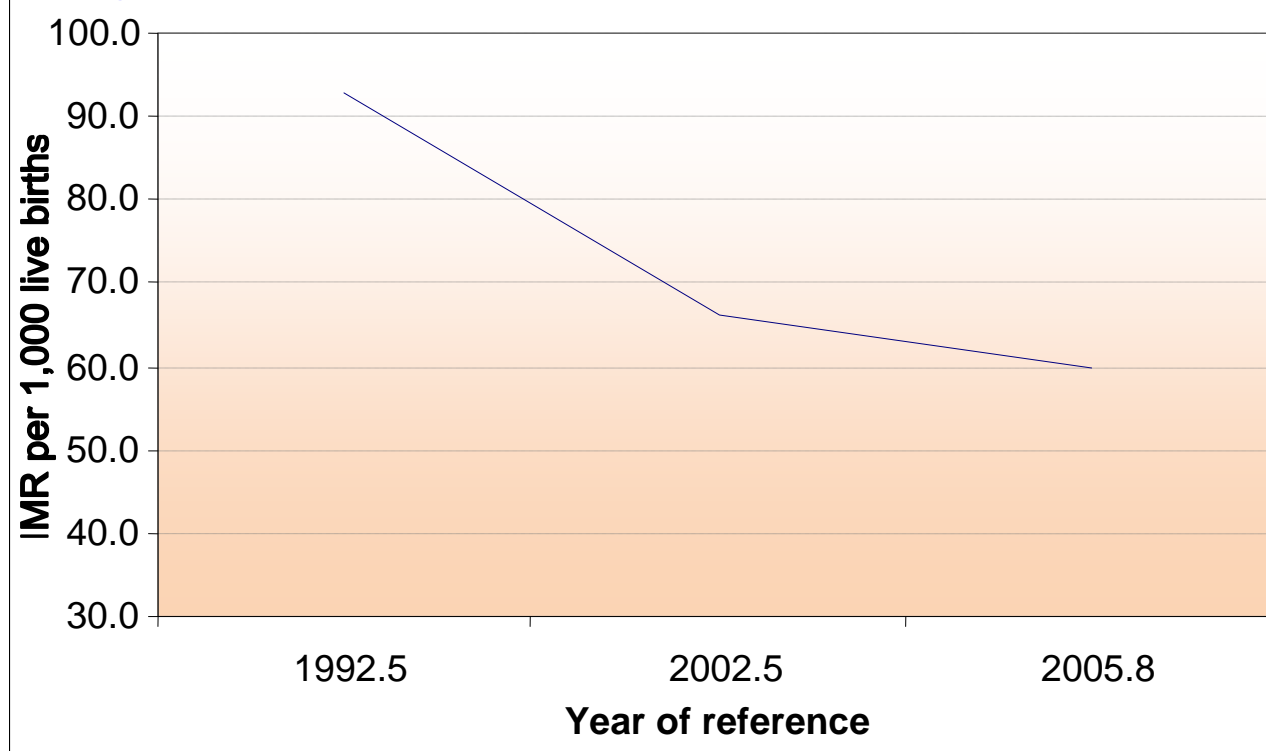
Considering all the factors mentioned above and taking into account the trends in demographic parameters from other sources and various estimates derived in this chapter, it may be concluded that the total fertility rate in Cambodia is around 3.0, infant mortality is around 60 and per 1,000 live births and maternal mortality ratio is around 461 per 100,000 live births. The estimates of child and under-five mortality are too implausible to arrive at a conclusive figure. Figures 7.1 and 7.2 show that the declining trend in fertility and infant mortality is continuing, although the speed of decline appears to have slowed down a little, which is to be expected at comparatively moderate levels of these parameters.



Sources of the estimates: 1982.5 to 1997.5: CDHS 2000; 2002.5: CDHS 2005; 2005.8: the present estimate from 2008 census.

A better confirmation of the trends and levels in fertility, early age mortality and maternal mortality may be obtained from the next Demographic and Health Survey, due to be held in 2010.

Figure 7.2 Trend in infant mortality rate (IMR) Cambodia 1992-2006



Sources of the estimates: 1992.5 and 2002.5: CDHS 2005;
2005.8: the present estimate from 2008 census.

CHAPTER 8

Population with Disability

8-1 Introduction

8-2 Disabled Persons and their distribution

8-3 Age Structure of the disabled population

8-4 Literacy and Educational Levels

8-5 Economic Activity Rates

CHAPTER 8

Population with Disability

8.1 Types of Disability

For the first time a question on physical or mental disability was included in the 2008 census questionnaire (Col 15 of Form B Household Questionnaire Part 2). The five types of disability identified for the census purposes and their description are as follows:

(i) In Seeing: A person who could not see at all (had no perception of light) or had blurred vision even with the help of glasses was considered as having disability in seeing or as visually disabled. A person with proper vision only in one eye was treated as visually disabled. A person with blurred vision who has no occasion to test whether her/his eye-sight would improve by using spectacles was also treated as visually disabled.

(ii) In Speech: A person was treated as having speech disability, if she/he was dumb. Similarly a person whose speech was not understood by a listener of normal comprehension and hearing, she/he was treated as having speech disability. Person who stammered but whose speech was comprehensible was not classified as disabled in speech.

(iii) In Hearing: A person who could not hear at all (deaf) or could hear only loud sounds was considered as having hearing disability. A person who was able to hear, using hearing-aid was not considered as disabled under this category. A person who could not hear through one ear but her/his other ear was functioning normally, was considered having hearing disability.

(iv) In Movement: A person who lacked limbs or was unable to use the limbs normally was considered having movement disability. Absence of a part of limb like a finger or a toe was not considered as disability. However, absence of all the fingers or toes or a thumb would make a person disabled by movement. If any part of the body was deformed, the person was also treated as disabled and covered under this category. A person who could not move herself/himself or without the aid of another person or without the aid of stick, wheel chair etc., was treated as disabled under this category. Similarly, a person was treated as disabled in movement if she/he was unable to move or lift or pick up any small article placed near her/him. A person who was not able to move normally because of problems of joints like arthritis and had to invariable limp while moving, was considered to have had movement disability.

(v) Mental: A person who lacked comprehension appropriate to her/his age was considered as mentally disabled. This did not mean that if a person was not able to comprehend her/his studies appropriate to her/his age and was failing to qualify in her/his examination was mentally disabled. Mentally retarded and insane persons were treated as mentally disabled. A mentally disabled person might generally depend on her/his family members for performing daily routine. It was left to the respondent to report whether the member of the household was mentally disabled and no tests were required to be applied by the enumerator to judge the member's disability.

If a person had two or more types of disability only one of these was recorded by the enumerator. In such cases it was left to the respondent to decide as to the type of disability she/he wanted the member of her/his household to be classified into. The disability of a person was decided with reference to the date of enumeration. Persons with temporary disability on the date of enumeration were not considered as disabled. For example, if a person's movement was restricted because of some temporary injury and she/he was likely to return to his normal state after sometime, such a person was not treated as disabled.

Disability "Since birth" meant that the person had the disability from her/his birth. In other words, he/she was born with this disability. If the person got this disability after birth she/he came under disability "After birth".

8.2 Disabled Persons and their distribution

Table 8.1 gives a comprehensive picture of the number of disabled population at the national level and its distribution by types of disabilities. Based on the definition given in Paragraph 8.1, there are 192,538 disabled persons in Cambodia of which 56.3 percent are males and 43.7 percent are females. The disabled persons form 1.44 percent of the country's population. The disabled among males and females form 1.66 and 1.22 percent respectively in Cambodia. The incidence of disability is higher in the rural areas (1.52 percent) than in the urban areas (1.09 percent).

In the rural areas 1.76 percent among males is disabled as against 1.29 percent among females. The corresponding percentages in the urban areas are 1.26 and 0.93. Thus the difference in proportions of disabled males and females is lesser in the urban areas than such a difference in the rural areas.

Among the disabled in the country only 61,151 (31.76 percent) persons are congenitally disabled. Hence a majority of the disabled in Cambodia are those who became disabled after birth. This may include victims of war, land mines and other accidents. While the persons with disability "in seeing" form the highest proportion among those disabled since birth, disabled persons in movement predominate among the persons disabled after birth. This holds true for both males and females (Table 8.1).

Figure 8.1 Distribution of Disabled Population by Type of Disability, Cambodia 2008

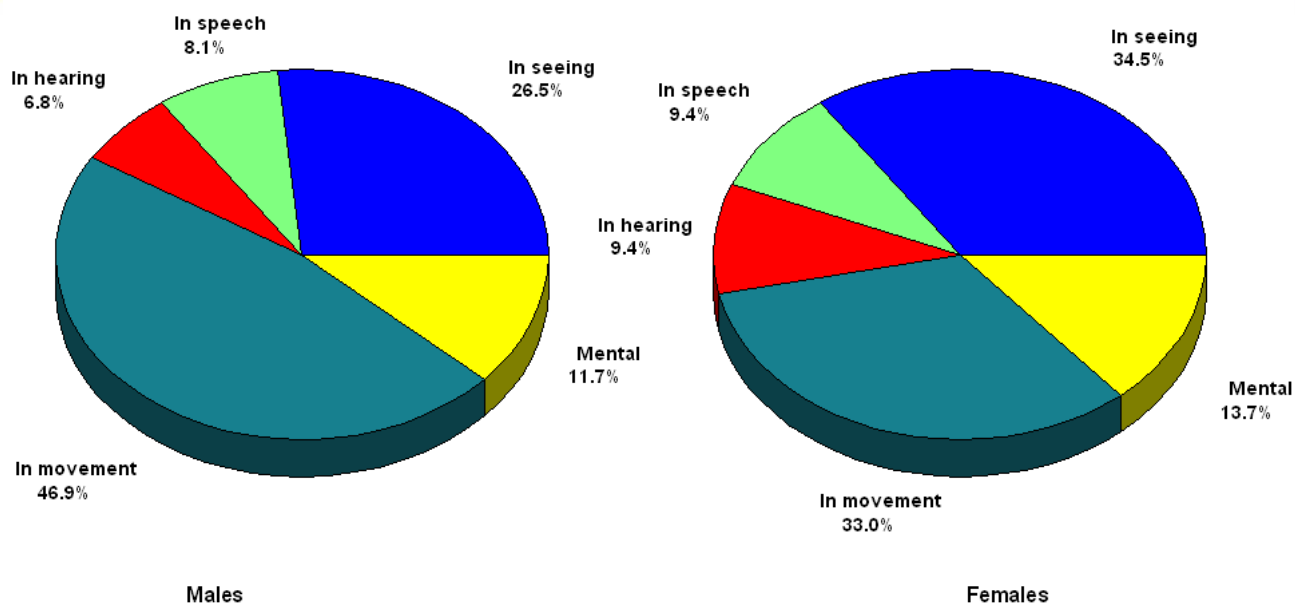


Table 8.1 Percent distribution of Disabled Persons in Total, Urban and Rural Areas by Type of Disability and Sex, Cambodia 2008

Type of Disability	Percentage distribution		
	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Both Sexes		
Total number of disabled persons (both since birth and after birth)	192,538	28,434	164,104
Total	100	100	100
Type of disabled			
In seeing	29.97	34.05	29.27
In speech	8.68	9.85	8.47
In hearing	7.93	6.57	8.16
In movement	40.83	36.97	41.51
Mental	12.59	12.56	12.59
Total number of disabled persons since birth	61,151	10,131	51,020
Total	100	100	100
Type of disabled			
In seeing	40.58	43.07	40.09
In speech	17.98	18.17	17.94
In hearing	9.74	10.23	9.65
In movement	19.97	17.89	20.38
Mental	11.73	10.64	11.94
Total number of disabled persons after birth	131,387	18,303	113,084
Total	100	100	100
Type of disabled			
In seeing	25.04	29.05	24.39
In speech	4.35	5.25	4.20
In hearing	7.08	4.55	7.49
In movement	50.55	47.53	51.04
Mental	12.98	13.62	12.88

Table 8.1 Percent distribution of Disabled Persons in Total, Urban and Rural Areas by Type of Disability and Sex, Cambodia 2008 (Continued)

Type of Disability	Percentage distribution		
	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Males			
Total number of disabled persons (both since birth and after birth)	108,468	15,838	92,630
Total	100	100	100
Type of disabled			
In seeing	26.48	30.89	25.73
In speech	8.07	9.14	7.88
In hearing	6.79	5.62	7.00
In movement	46.95	41.99	47.79
Mental	11.71	12.36	11.60
Total number of disabled persons since birth	31,279	5,159	26,120
Total	100	100	100
Type of disabled			
In seeing	37.91	41.25	37.25
In speech	18.65	19.07	18.56
In hearing	9.51	9.54	9.51
In movement	22.07	19.23	22.63
Mental	11.86	10.91	12.05
Total number of disabled persons after birth	77,189	10,679	66,510
Total	100	100	100
Type of disabled			
In seeing	21.86	25.88	21.21
In speech	3.78	4.34	3.69
In hearing	5.69	3.73	6.01
In movement	57.02	53.00	57.67
Mental	11.65	13.05	11.42

Table 8.1 Percent distribution of Disabled Persons in Total, Urban and Rural Areas by Type of Disability and Sex, Cambodia 2008 (Continued)

Type of Disability	Percentage distribution		
	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Females			
Total number of disabled persons (both since birth and after birth)	84,070	12,596	71,474
Total	100	100	100
Type of disabled			
In seeing	34.48	38.02	33.86
In speech	9.46	10.75	9.23
In hearing	9.39	7.76	9.67
In movement	32.96	30.66	33.37
Mental	13.71	12.81	13.87
Total number of disabled persons since birth	29,872	4,972	24,900
Total	100	100	100
Type of disabled			
In seeing	43.37	44.97	43.06
In speech	17.28	17.24	17.29
In hearing	9.98	10.94	9.79
In movement	17.78	16.49	18.03
Mental	11.59	10.36	11.83
Total number of disabled persons after birth	54,198	7,624	46,574
Total	100	100	100
Type of disabled			
In seeing	29.56	33.49	28.92
In speech	5.15	6.52	4.93
In hearing	9.06	5.69	9.61
In movement	41.34	39.90	41.57
Mental	14.89	14.40	14.97

8.3 Age Structure of the disabled population

Table 8.2 gives the age distribution of the disabled population by five year age group. As in the general population age distribution, there is a decline in the number in the age group 30-34.

Table 8.2 Percent Distribution of the Disabled by Five Year Age group, Cambodia, 2008

Age Group	Percentage of Disabled Population					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	192,538	100	108,468	100	84,070	100
0 - 4	7,952	4.13	4,281	3.95	3,671	4.37
5 - 9	11,201	5.82	6,233	5.75	4,968	5.91
10 - 14	14,775	7.67	8,609	7.94	6,166	7.33
15 - 19	17,865	9.27	10,163	9.37	7,702	9.17
20 - 24	16,270	8.45	9,128	8.42	7,142	8.50
25 - 29	14,596	7.58	8,075	7.44	6,521	7.76
30 - 34	9,526	4.95	5,394	4.97	4,132	4.91
35 - 39	14,350	7.45	8,936	8.24	5,414	6.44
40 - 44	15,493	8.05	9,800	9.03	5,693	6.77
45 - 49	15,888	8.25	10,345	9.53	5,543	6.59
50 - 54	13,013	6.76	7,811	7.20	5,202	6.19
55 - 59	10,581	5.50	5,790	5.34	4,791	5.70
60 - 64	7,911	4.11	3,999	3.69	3,912	4.65
65 - 69	7,173	3.73	3,405	3.14	3,768	4.48
70 - 74	6,284	3.26	2,742	2.53	3,542	4.21
75+	9,660	5.02	3,757	3.46	5,903	7.02

This is due to decline in fertility and high mortality during the Khmer Rouge Period. Among the disabled population, children (0-14) constitute 17.62 percent as against 33.7 percent among the general population. The median age of the disabled population works out to 35.28 years. This is much higher than that of the general population (20.96). The disabled population in Cambodia may, therefore, be described as an “old population”.

It is observed from Table 8.3 that under disability since birth, the age group 15-29 has the highest proportions of the disabled in all the categories except visual disability. In the case of disability in seeing since birth the highest proportion (36.34 percent) is among children in the age group 0-14. Under disability after birth also the highest proportions are noted in the age group 15-29 except in respect of hearing handicap and disability in movement. In general, those who suffer from different physical handicaps are mostly in the age group cohort 15-29 which represents people born during the troubled years 1979-1993 following the Khmer Rouge regime. Disability in hearing and in movement acquired after birth are more prevalent among elders aged 60 and more (35.52 percent) and among those in the age group 45-59 (29.21 percent) respectively. Following the age group 15-29, children in the age group 0-14 have a high proportion of mentally ill persons since birth (Table 8.3).

Table 8.3 Percent distribution of Disabled Persons in each Category of Disability by sex and Five year Age group, Cambodia 2008

Age Group	Total	Total Disabled					Disabled since Birth						Disabled after Birth					
		In Seeing	In Speech	In Hearing	In Move-ment	Mental	Total	In Seeing	In Speech	In Hearing	In Move-ment	Mental	Total	In Seeing	In Speech	In Hearing	In Move-ment	Mental
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Both Sexes																		
No. of Disabled	192,538	57,709	16,703	15,261	78,633	24,232	61,151	24,816	10,994	5,957	12,212	7,172	131,387	32,893	5,709	9,304	66,421	17,060
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0 -14	17.62	21.90	29.15	13.03	12.13	20.20	31.27	36.34	31.69	15.93	28.32	30.83	11.27	11.01	24.26	11.18	9.15	15.73
15 -29	25.31	24.12	40.12	24.46	20.64	33.62	32.45	25.68	40.51	36.70	32.28	40.30	21.99	22.95	39.38	16.63	18.50	30.81
30 -44	20.45	18.51	15.97	18.58	23.05	20.90	17.18	16.38	15.47	22.14	18.28	16.52	21.97	20.11	16.92	16.29	23.92	22.74
45 -59	20.51	17.74	9.23	18.42	26.92	15.38	12.09	12.59	8.19	15.36	14.45	9.61	24.42	21.62	11.23	20.38	29.21	17.81
60+	16.12	17.73	5.53	25.51	17.27	9.90	7.02	9.01	4.14	9.87	6.67	2.75	20.35	24.31	8.22	35.52	19.22	12.91
Males																		
No. of Disabled	108,468	28,727	8,749	7,370	50,920	12,702	31,279	11,857	5,833	2,976	6,902	3,711	77,189	16,870	2,916	4,394	44,018	8,991
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0 -14	17.63	23.60	31.16	15.90	11.24	21.45	33.47	39.90	33.76	18.62	29.01	32.69	11.21	12.14	25.96	14.06	8.45	16.82
15 -29	25.23	25.40	40.63	26.66	19.62	35.89	33.66	27.09	40.96	37.67	32.25	42.60	21.81	24.22	39.99	19.21	17.64	33.12
30 -44	22.25	19.69	15.11	18.39	25.73	21.21	16.81	16.14	14.66	21.98	18.44	15.12	24.45	22.19	16.02	15.95	26.87	23.72
45 -59	22.08	17.59	8.30	16.01	29.88	13.96	10.76	10.69	7.17	12.70	14.72	7.71	26.66	22.44	10.56	18.25	32.26	16.54
60+	12.82	13.72	4.80	23.04	13.54	7.49	5.30	6.18	3.46	9.04	5.58	1.89	15.86	19.02	7.48	32.52	14.78	9.80
Females																		
No. of Disabled	84,070	28,982	7,954	7,891	27,713	11,530	29,872	12,959	5,161	2,981	5,310	3,461	54,198	16,023	2,793	4,910	22,403	8,069
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0 -14	17.61	20.22	26.94	10.35	13.77	18.81	28.96	33.08	29.35	13.25	27.42	28.84	11.35	9.82	22.48	8.59	10.53	14.51
15 -29	25.41	22.86	39.56	22.41	22.51	31.11	31.18	24.38	40.01	35.73	32.32	37.82	22.23	21.62	38.74	14.32	20.19	28.23
30 -44	18.13	17.33	16.91	18.76	18.11	20.56	17.56	16.61	16.39	22.31	18.06	18.03	18.44	17.92	17.87	16.60	18.13	21.65
45 -59	18.48	17.89	10.25	20.67	21.47	16.95	13.48	14.33	9.34	18.01	14.11	11.64	21.23	20.77	11.92	22.28	23.22	19.22
60+	20.37	21.70	6.34	27.82	24.13	12.57	8.81	11.60	4.90	10.70	8.10	3.67	26.74	29.88	8.99	38.21	27.93	16.38

8.4 Literacy and Educational Levels

As may be seen from Table 8.4, the general literacy rate among the disabled population is 62.25 percent (70.54 for males and 51.48 for females), which is much lower than that of the general population (78.35 for both sexes, 83.99 for males and 73.10 for females). Moreover the gap between the male and female literacy rates is much higher in the case of the disabled population.

Table 8.4 Literacy Rates of Disabled Population aged 7 and over by Sex, Cambodia 2008

Category	Population Aged 7 +			Literate Population			Percentage of Literate Population*		
	BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All Disabled	180,259	101,853	78,406	112,194	71,835	40,359	62.25	70.54	51.48
Disabled since birth	52,390	26,607	25,783	31,660	17,151	14,509	60.46	64.49	56.30
Disabled after birth	127,869	75,246	52,623	80,534	54,684	25,850	62.98	72.68	49.13

Note: *Excluding literacy not reported

The adult literacy rates at the national level computed from the 2008 Census priority Tables E3 and E4 (not published here) are: 62.39 for both sexes, 71.72 for males and 50.36 for females. These are also much lower than the corresponding rates for the general population (77.59 for both sexes; 85.08 for males; and 70.86 for females).

Among the literate population, those who have completed Primary level of education (21.76 percent) and Lower secondary level (15.50 percent) (see Table 8.5) are lower than the corresponding levels of education of the general population (29 percent and 17 percent respectively). Those who have the qualification of Secondary School/Baccalaureate level and beyond constitute hardly 2 percent. The literacy and educational levels of female disabled persons are generally lower than those of male disabled population. Special efforts are therefore needed to improve the literacy and educational levels of the handicapped, both males and females.

Table 8.5 Percent distribution of Literate Disabled Persons by Level of Education and Sex, Cambodia 2008

Category	Number of Literate Persons	Total	Educational Level of Literate Population* (Percent)									
			None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary School/ Bacca-laureate	Technical Diploma Pre-Secondary	Technical Diploma Post-Secondary	Under Graduate	Graduate Degree Holder	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Both Sexes												
All Disabled persons	112,194	100	14.04	46.54	21.76	15.50	0.71	0.21	0.30	0.18	0.38	0.39
Disabled since birth	31,660	100	33.37	35.78	15.00	13.22	0.85	0.23	0.35	0.19	0.40	0.61
Disabled after birth	80,534	100	6.44	50.76	24.41	16.40	0.66	0.20	0.28	0.17	0.38	0.30
Males												
All Disabled	71,835	100	10.25	45.92	23.96	17.50	0.79	0.23	0.33	0.19	0.47	0.36
Disabled since birth	17,151	100	27.89	36.79	16.57	15.61	1.03	0.30	0.36	0.26	0.56	0.64
Disabled after birth	54,684	100	4.71	48.78	26.28	18.09	0.71	0.21	0.32	0.18	0.44	0.28
Females												
All Disabled	40,359	100	20.78	47.64	17.83	11.94	0.58	0.17	0.25	0.15	0.23	0.43
Disabled since birth	14,509	100	39.84	34.59	13.14	10.38	0.64	0.16	0.35	0.12	0.21	0.57
Disabled after birth	25,850	100	10.08	54.96	20.46	12.81	0.55	0.18	0.19	0.16	0.25	0.34

Note: *Excluding Not reported educational level

8.5 Economic Activity Rates

The crude economic activity rate of the disabled persons (55.26) is slightly higher than that of the general population (52.65). The male economic active rates are generally higher than those of females. The economic activity rates of the population disabled after birth are generally higher than those of the population disabled since birth except in old ages (60+) (Tables 8.6 to 8.8).

Table 8.6 Percent distribution of Disabled Persons (both since birth and after birth) in each Sex and Broad Age group by Main Activity, Cambodia 2008

Broad Age group	Number	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Both Sexes					
Total	192,538	100	52.36	3.99	44.74
0 -14	33,928	100	3.92	0.57	95.51
15 -59	127,582	100	68.09	5.41	26.50
60+	31,028	100	40.65	1.86	57.49
Males					
Total	108,468	100	57.79	4.44	39.42
0 - 14	19,123	100	3.91	0.57	95.52
15 - 59	75,442	100	72.53	5.85	21.62
60+	13,903	100	51.92	2.11	45.97
Females					
Total	84,070	100	45.35	3.40	51.60
0 - 14	14,805	100	3.94	0.57	95.49
15 - 59	52,140	100	61.66	4.78	33.57
60+	17,125	100	31.50	1.66	66.84

Table 8.7 Percent distribution of Disabled Persons (since birth) in each Sex and Broad Age group by Main Activity, Cambodia 2008

Broad Age group	Number	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Both Sexes					
Total	61,151	100	42.72	4.48	52.80
0 - 14	19,120	100	3.32	0.55	96.12
15 - 59	37,740	100	61.73	6.47	31.80
60+	4,291	100	51.06	4.52	44.42
Males					
Total	31,279	100	43.19	4.24	52.58
0 - 14	10,469	100	3.18	0.55	96.27
15 - 59	19,151	100	63.53	6.17	30.30
60+	1,659	100	60.88	5.12	34.00
Females					
Total	29,872	100	42.23	4.74	53.03
0 - 14	8,651	100	3.49	0.55	95.95
15 - 59	18,589	100	59.88	6.77	33.35
60+	2,632	100	44.87	4.14	50.99

Table 8.8 Percent distribution of Disabled Persons (after birth) in each Sex and Broad Age group by Main Activity, Cambodia 2008

Broad Age group	Number	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Both Sexes					
Total	131,387	100	56.84	2.17	40.99
0 - 14	14,808	100	4.69	0.59	94.72
15 - 59	89,842	100	70.76	2.65	26.60
60+	26,737	100	38.98	1.44	59.58
Males					
Total	77,189	100	63.71	2.21	34.09
0 - 14	8,654	100	4.78	0.59	94.63
15 - 59	56,291	100	75.59	2.57	21.84
60+	12,244	100	50.71	1.70	47.59
Females					
Total	54,198	100	47.07	2.12	50.81
0 - 14	6,154	100	4.57	0.58	94.85
15 - 59	33,551	100	62.64	2.79	34.57
60+	14,493	100	29.07	1.21	69.72

Table 8.9 Economic Activity Rates of Disabled Population of Age 15-64 by Sex and Urban-Rural Residence Cambodia, 2008

Residence and Sex	Number of Disabled	Number of economically Active Population	Economic Activity Rates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cambodia Total			
Both Sexes	135,493	96,573	71.28
Males	79,441	60,181	75.76
Females	56,052	36,392	64.93
Urban			
Both Sexes	21,452	12,764	59.50
Males	12,383	8,149	65.81
Females	9,069	4,615	50.89
Rural			
Both Sexes	114,041	83,809	73.49
Males	67,058	52,032	77.59
Females	46,983	31,777	67.64

The economic activity rate of 71.28 of the disabled population in the working age group 15-64 (Table 8.9) is less than the national average of 79.95. These rates for males and females in the general population are 81.57 and 78.47 respectively.

The above analysis reveals that the disabled population deserves special attention in education, employment and health care. The census statistics when analyzed further will go a long way in providing useful data for the successful implementation of the schemes for the welfare of the physically challenged population.

CHAPTER 9

Housing, Household Characteristics and Amenities

9-1 Housing Stock and Quality

9-2 Household Characteristics

9-3 Household Amenities and Facilities

CHAPTER 9

Housing, Household Characteristics and Amenities

9.1 Housing Stock and Quality

Though the 2008 Census did not include a full-fledged housing census, some information on housing characteristics was collected in the house listing operation that was undertaken three days ahead of the main census enumeration. During house listing all the buildings/structures which were used for residential purposes, partly or wholly, were listed along with the households found in them by the enumerator concerned in Form A (specimen given at Annex 3). In addition to this listing the following information was collected and recorded by the enumerator in respect of housing characteristics: (i) whether the building was wholly or partly residential and if the latter, the other use to which the building was put and (ii) the material used for wall, roof and floor of the building.

Table 9.1 Percentage Distribution of Residential Buildings as Wholly Residential, Partly Residential and Category of Partly Residential, Cambodia, 1998 and 2008

Residence	Total No. of Buildings	Percentage Distribution				
		Total	Wholly Residential	Category of Partly Residential		
				Residence and Shop	Residence and Workshop	Residence and Other Use
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2008						
Total	2,637,654	100	95.74	3.14	0.68	0.44
Urban	450,345	100	90.13	7.35	1.34	1.18
Rural	2,187,309	100	96.90	2.27	0.55	0.28
1998						
Total	1,989,828	100	97.03	2.11	0.54	0.32
Urban	295,148	100	91.98	5.96	1.17	0.89
Rural	1,694,680	100	97.91	1.44	0.43	0.22

The number of residential buildings in Cambodia has increased from 1,989,828 in 1998 to 2,637,654 in 2008 (Table 9.1). This increase works out to 32.6 percent. In Cambodia as a whole 95.7 percent of residential buildings are wholly residential (Table 9.1). The corresponding proportions in the urban and rural areas are 90.1 percent and 96.9 percent respectively. It is also observed that the proportion in each of the partly residential building categories is higher in urban areas than in the rural areas.

Table 9.2 presents information on the quality of the residential and partly residential buildings. It is pointed out that the households referred to here are normal or regular households and institutional households who are households of unrelated persons like boarding houses, hostels, jails, pagodas etc. Homeless households, boat households and households of transient population are excluded.

Figure 9.1 Percentage of Permanent, Semi - Permanent and Temporary Residential Buildings, Cambodia 2008

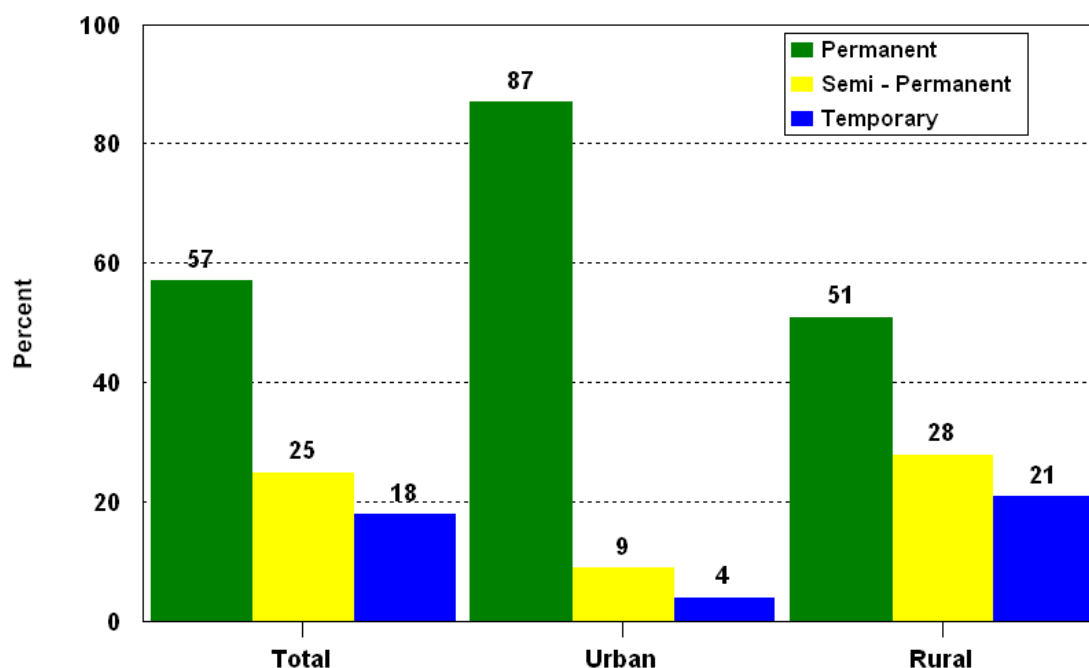


Table 9.2 Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Buildings by Nature of Construction and by Residence, Cambodia 2008

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Total Number of Buildings	Percentage of Buildings by Nature of Construction			
		Total	Permanent	Semi Permanent	Temporary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2008					
Total	2,637,654	100	56.97	24.56	18.47
Urban	450,345	100	86.48	9.33	4.19
Rural	2,187,309	100	50.90	27.69	21.41
1998					
Total	1,989,828	100	34.10	21.40	44.50
Urban	295,148	100	69.06	14.11	16.83
Rural	1,694,680	100	28.01	22.67	49.32

The following combination of housing materials is used to determine the quality of a building. Based on the wall and roof material, buildings used for residential purposes (wholly and partly) could be classified as permanent, semi-permanent, or temporary. Roof made of bamboo/ thatch/ grass or plastic/ synthetic sheet is considered as temporary. Roof made of any of the following materials is considered as permanent: wood/ plywood, concrete/ brick/ stone, galvanized iron/ aluminum/ other metal sheets and asbestos cement sheets and tiles. Wall made of bamboo/ thatch/ grass/ reeds or earth or salvaged/ improvised materials is considered as temporary. Wall made of any of the following materials is considered as permanent: wood/ plywood/ concrete/ brick/ stone, galvanized iron/ aluminum/ other metal sheets and asbestos cement sheets.

A building or structure with a combination of permanent wall and permanent roof materials is considered as permanent. A building with combination of permanent wall and temporary roof materials or temporary wall and permanent roof materials is considered as semi-permanent. A building with a combination of temporary wall and temporary roof material is considered as a temporary building.

Based on the building materials of roof and wall it has been found that only 57 percent of the residential and partly residential buildings are permanent. About one quarter of the buildings are semi-permanent constructions and 18.5 percent are temporary structures. In the rural areas nearly half the number of structures is either temporary or semi-permanent.

9.2 Household Characteristics

Number and Size of Households

The total numbers of households counted in Cambodia in the 1998 and 2008 censuses were 2,188,663 and 2,841,897 respectively. Among them the numbers of normal or regular households (excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient households) were 2,162,086 and 2,817,637 respectively (Table 9.3). The normal households have thus increased by 30.32 percent during the decade.

Table 9.3 Number of Normal or Regular Households and Average Household Size during 1998-2008, Cambodia

Residence	No. of Households normal		Change 1998-2008	Average Household Size		Change 1998-2008
	1998	2008		1998	2008	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cambodia	2,162,086	2,817,637	655,551	5.2	4.7	-0.5
Urban	364,581	506,579	141,998	5.5	4.9	-0.6
Rural	1,797,505	2,311,058	513,553	5.1	4.6	-0.5

This is nearly 82 percent more than the decadal population growth rate of 16.66 percent. The average size of households has decreased from 5.2 in 1998 to 4.7 in 2008 at the national level. In the urban areas it has declined by 0.6 during the decade which is slightly higher than the decrease in the rural areas (0.5). This decreasing trend in the size of households combined with a steep increase in the number of households in the country points to a shift from the system of joint and extended family towards nuclear family.

A large majority of the households in Cambodia are regular or normal households which is equivalent generally to a family living in a normal dwelling or house (Table 9.4). The institutional households constitute 2.73 percent in urban areas and a very low proportion (0.32 percent) in rural areas.

Table 9.4 Percent distribution of Households and Population by Type of Household, Cambodia 2008

Households/ Population	Number	Type of Household (Percentage)					
		Total	Regular or Normal	Institutional	Homeless	Boat	Transient
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cambodia –Total							
Households	2,841,897	100	99.15	0.76	0.02	0.02	0.05
Population	13,395,682	100	98.40	1.49	0.04	0.02	0.05
Males	6,516,054	100	97.94	1.92	0.04	0.03	0.07
Females	6,879,628	100	98.82	1.08	0.04	0.02	0.04
Cambodia –Urban							
Households	521,710	100	97.10	2.73	0.05	0.02	0.10
Population	2,614,027	100	95.27	4.45	0.15	0.02	0.11
Males	1,255,570	100	95.03	4.67	0.13	0.02	0.15
Females	1,358,457	100	95.51	4.24	0.16	0.02	0.07
Cambodia –Rural							
Households	2,320,187	100	99.60	0.32	0.02	0.02	0.04
Population	10,781,655	100	99.16	0.77	0.01	0.02	0.04
Males	5,260,484	100	98.64	1.26	0.02	0.03	0.05
Females	5,521,171	100	99.64	0.30	0.01	0.02	0.03

Note: In case of homeless and transient population, the number of households is only indicative, as in certain cases these populations may have been enumerated in groups.

The distribution of households according to number of usual members in them (Table 9.5) shows that the highest proportion is that of four-member households followed by five-member, six member and three-member households. Households of these four sizes account for about 62 percent of total households.

Table 9.5 Percent distribution of households by Sex of Head of household and by Household Size, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Characteristic		Total	
		1998	2008
(1)		(2)	(3)
Household Headship			
	Male	74.29	74.41
	Female	25.71	25.59
	Total	100	100
No. of usual members			
	1	2.51	3.54
	2	8.49	9.84
	3	14.04	16.98
	4	17.03	20.66
	5	16.79	18.24
	6	14.60	13.29
	7	11.10	8.26
	8	7.39	4.60
	9	4.21	2.40
	10+	3.85	2.20
	Total	100	100
Number of households*		2,162,086	2,817,637

Note: *Excludes Institutional, Homeless, Boat and Transient Households.

Male and Female Headed Household

About 26 percent of households are headed by females both in 1998 and 2008. A majority of them are of age ranging from 30 to 59 (Table 9.6). Female heads of households in this age range form about 68 and 64 percent in 1998 and 2008 respectively. It is computed from 2008 Census data that about 43 percent of them are widowed, divorced or separated, about 8 percent are never married and about 49 percent are currently married.

Figure 9.2 Female Heads of Households by Age, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

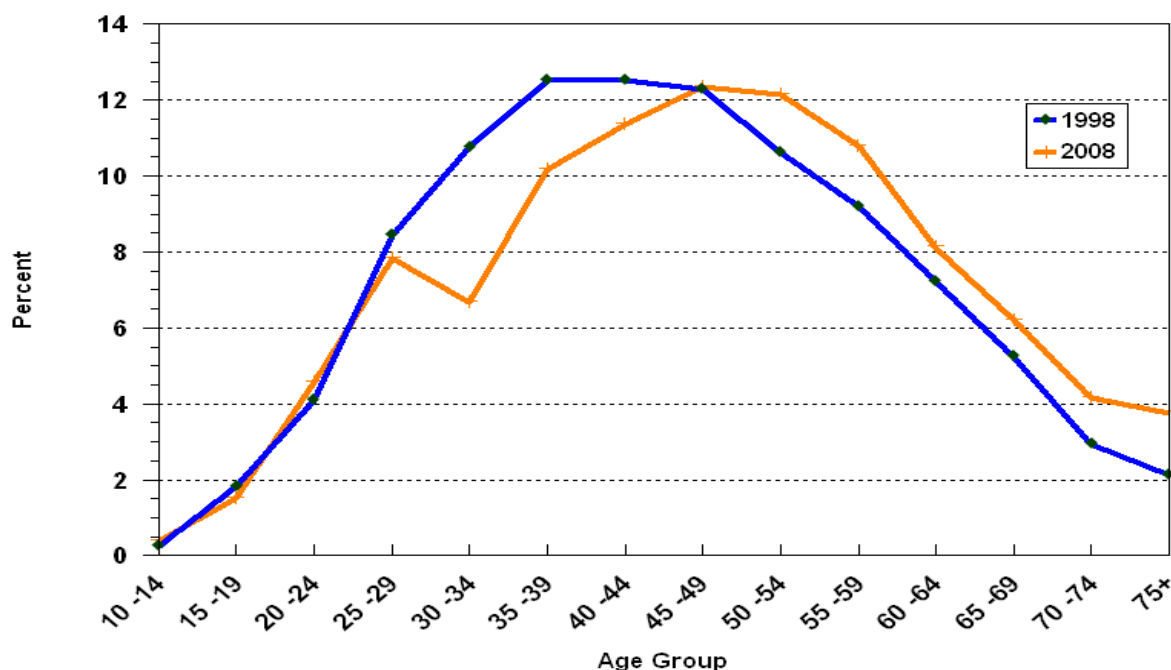


Table 9.6 Percent distribution of Heads of Households (Aged 10 and over) by Sex and Five-year Age groups, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Age group	Heads of Households					
	Persons		Males		Females	
	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number*	2,162,086	2,817,637	1,606,303	2,096,518	555,783	721,119
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
10 -14	0.12	0.19	0.08	0.12	0.26	0.39
15 -19	1.03	0.80	0.76	0.56	1.81	1.50
20 -24	5.15	4.91	5.53	5.03	4.08	4.56
25 -29	13.31	11.92	14.98	13.33	8.44	7.84
30 -34	15.26	9.92	16.80	11.04	10.74	6.67
35 -39	15.47	14.13	16.48	15.50	12.54	10.19
40 -44	11.15	13.21	10.68	13.84	12.51	11.34
45 -49	10.34	12.47	9.68	12.51	12.27	12.34
50 -54	8.24	9.29	7.41	8.31	10.63	12.15
55 -59	6.92	7.93	6.14	6.94	9.18	10.79
60 -64	5.29	5.71	4.63	4.88	7.23	8.12
65 -69	3.93	4.27	3.48	3.61	5.23	6.19
70 -74	2.22	2.76	1.97	2.28	2.95	4.15
75+	1.57	2.49	1.38	2.05	2.13	3.77

Note: *Excludes Institutional, Homeless, Boat and Transient Households.

Tables 9.7, 9.8 and 9.9 present the distributions of all households, households headed by males and households headed by females by size of household and number of economically active members. The distribution in each case is for 1,000 households. However percentages can be easily derived from them. In 2008, about 2.16 percent of all households, 1.2 percent of male headed households and about 5 percent of female headed households have no earning members. In the case of female headed households 3.4 percent of households with no earning members, have each one to two members to be taken care of. Female headed households with one economically active member and two economically active members constitute about 33 and 32 percent respectively.

Table 9.7 Distribution of 1,000 Households by Size of household and number of Economically Active Members for all households, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Household Size	Households with number of Economically Active Members								
	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2008									
Number of households	2,817,637	60,902	466,336	1,326,685	463,124	281,750	128,404	54,864	35,572
	1,000	21.61	165.51	470.85	164.37	100.00	45.57	19.47	12.62
1 Person	35.41	7.64	27.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	98.40	6.99	32.55	58.86	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	169.79	3.49	36.52	101.75	28.04	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	206.56	1.83	31.03	123.49	32.84	17.37	-	-	-
5 Persons	182.38	0.91	19.86	93.40	37.77	22.01	8.44	-	-
6 Persons	132.87	0.41	10.36	53.71	30.91	23.47	10.27	3.74	-
7 Persons	82.59	0.16	4.54	24.71	19.12	17.74	10.48	4.32	1.52
8 Persons	46.02	0.08	1.81	9.82	9.41	10.53	7.75	4.39	2.23
9 Persons	23.99	0.05	0.66	3.43	3.99	5.29	4.67	3.33	2.57
10+ Persons	21.99	0.05	0.41	1.68	2.29	3.59	3.96	3.69	6.30
1998									
Number of households	2,162,086	36,996	451,354	1,011,976	358,809	187,728	71,994	26,487	16,742
	1,000	17.11	208.76	468.06	165.96	86.83	33.30	12.25	7.74
1 Person	25.12	5.14	19.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	84.87	5.11	34.23	45.53	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	140.37	2.82	40.57	77.78	19.21	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	170.36	1.79	38.36	95.53	24.61	10.06	-	-	-
5 Persons	167.88	1.06	30.49	89.29	29.44	13.54	4.06	-	-
6 Persons	145.98	0.62	21.20	70.58	30.48	16.28	5.35	1.48	-
7 Persons	111.02	0.31	12.70	46.86	26.32	15.99	6.32	1.96	0.57
8 Persons	73.88	0.14	6.58	25.39	18.76	13.58	6.22	2.32	0.89
9 Persons	42.07	0.06	2.92	11.19	10.24	9.24	5.06	2.26	1.08
10+ Persons	38.45	0.06	1.73	5.91	6.90	8.14	6.29	4.23	5.20

Note: *Excludes Institutional, Homeless, Boat and Transient Households.

Table 9.8 Distribution of 1,000 Households by Size of household and number of Economically Active Members for Male Headed households, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Household Size	Households with number of Economically Active Members								
	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2008									
Number of households	2,096,518	25,106	227,034	1,097,713	343,163	224,251	104,308	45,354	29,589
	1,000	11.98	108.29	523.59	163.68	106.96	49.75	21.63	14.11
1 Person	14.66	3.10	11.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	70.1	4.74	12.31	53.06	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	158.85	1.98	22.35	110.95	23.57	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	214.18	1.04	25.08	141.14	30.22	16.70	-	-	-
5 Persons	196.82	0.55	18.40	108.40	38.00	22.87	8.59	-	-
6 Persons	147.51	0.29	10.53	63.08	33.03	25.40	11.15	4.01	-
7 Persons	93.38	0.12	4.87	29.30	21.17	19.84	11.61	4.81	1.66
8 Persons	52.37	0.07	1.99	11.65	10.60	12.01	8.67	4.92	2.48
9 Persons	27.38	0.04	0.75	4.05	4.53	6.07	5.28	3.75	2.90
10+ Persons	24.75	0.05	0.45	1.96	2.56	4.07	4.45	4.14	7.07
1998									
Number of households	1,606,303	13,978.00	234,701.00	840,505.00	270,019.00	152,053.00	59,183.00	22,081.00	13,783.00
	1,000	8.70	146.11	523.25	168.10	94.66	36.84	13.75	8.58
1 Person	9.02	1.86	7.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	56.44	3.39	13.26	39.81	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	122.67	1.46	24.15	82.16	14.89	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	167.45	0.81	28.77	107.34	21.09	9.43	-	-	-
5 Persons	175.6	0.50	26.18	103.01	28.25	13.54	4.12	-	-
6 Persons	160.34	0.31	20.40	83.09	32.09	17.23	5.63	1.59	-
7 Persons	126.84	0.18	13.35	56.14	29.55	17.99	6.88	2.14	0.61
8 Persons	86.62	0.09	7.41	30.83	21.92	15.79	7.02	2.58	0.98
9 Persons	50	0.04	3.39	13.69	12.18	11.02	5.88	2.59	1.21
10+ Persons	45.02	0.06	2.04	7.18	8.13	9.66	7.31	4.85	5.78

Note: *Excludes Institutional, Homeless, Boat and Transient Households.

Table 9.9 Distribution of 1,000 Households by Size of household and number of Economically Active Members for Female Headed households, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Household Size	Households with number of Economically Active Members								
	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2008									
Number of households	721,119	35,796	239,302	228,972	119,961	57,499	24,096	9,510	5,983
	1,000	49.64	331.85	317.52	166.35	79.74	33.41	13.19	8.30
1 Person	95.75	20.86	74.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	180.67	13.55	91.38	75.74	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	201.57	7.89	77.67	74.97	41.03	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	184.45	4.14	48.36	72.17	40.45	19.33	-	-	-
5 Persons	140.41	1.95	24.10	49.79	37.10	19.46	8.00	-	-
6 Persons	90.31	0.74	9.87	26.47	24.72	17.83	7.70	2.98	-
7 Persons	51.21	0.27	3.59	11.38	13.16	11.62	7.17	2.91	1.11
8 Persons	27.56	0.11	1.32	4.50	5.95	6.25	5.07	2.84	1.52
9 Persons	14.14	0.06	0.39	1.62	2.44	3.03	2.92	2.09	1.59
10+ Persons	13.94	0.07	0.29	0.88	1.50	2.22	2.55	2.37	4.08
1998									
Number of households	555,783	23,018	216,653	171,471	88,790	35,675	12,811	4,406	2,959
	1,000	41.42	389.82	308.52	159.76	64.19	23.05	7.93	5.32
1 Person	71.66	14.60	57.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	167.01	10.10	94.85	62.06	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	191.56	6.75	87.99	65.12	31.70	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	178.72	4.61	66.08	61.37	34.80	11.85	-	-	-
5 Persons	145.57	2.66	42.93	49.63	32.89	13.54	3.91	-	-
6 Persons	104.48	1.52	23.50	34.43	25.81	13.54	4.53	1.17	-
7 Persons	65.29	0.67	10.83	20.05	16.98	10.22	4.67	1.44	0.44
8 Persons	37.08	0.31	4.20	9.67	9.62	7.18	3.88	1.57	0.65
9 Persons	19.15	0.12	1.57	3.97	4.64	4.10	2.70	1.32	0.73
10+ Persons	19.48	0.08	0.81	2.22	3.32	3.76	3.36	2.43	3.50

Note: *Excludes Institutional, Homeless, Boat and Transient Households.

Table 9.10 Percent distribution of Heads of Households Aged 10 and over of each Sex who are Economically Active/ Inactive by Age group, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Age of Head of Household	Economically Active Heads			Economically Inactive Heads		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2008						
Number*	2,644,616	2,024,900	619,716	173,021	71,618	101,403
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
10 -14	0.02	0.01	0.05	2.75	3.12	2.49
15 -19	0.48	0.32	1.00	5.57	7.09	4.50
20 -24	5.00	5.07	4.78	3.52	3.93	3.22
25 -29	12.46	13.70	8.42	3.76	3.01	4.29
30 -34	10.42	11.37	7.29	2.33	1.57	2.87
35 -39	14.85	15.96	11.20	3.27	2.25	3.99
40 -44	13.81	14.24	12.43	4.00	2.98	4.73
45 -49	12.94	12.81	13.37	5.26	4.09	6.09
50 -54	9.43	8.41	12.76	7.11	5.27	8.42
55 -59	7.86	6.93	10.90	8.98	7.38	10.11
60 -64	5.32	4.65	7.52	11.65	11.45	11.79
65 -69	3.76	3.30	5.27	12.11	12.56	11.80
70 -74	2.10	1.85	2.92	12.83	14.49	11.66
75+	1.55	1.38	2.09	16.86	20.81	14.04
1998						
Number*	2,043,582	1,561,318	482,264	118,504	44,985	73,519
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
10 -14	0.02	0.01	0.07	1.84	2.31	1.55
15 -19	0.80	0.59	1.51	5.00	6.96	3.80
20 -24	5.30	5.64	4.20	2.70	1.67	3.32
25 -29	13.81	15.34	8.84	4.54	2.44	5.83
30 -34	15.84	17.20	11.41	5.14	3.13	6.37
35 -39	16.08	16.85	13.54	4.99	3.53	5.88
40 -44	11.54	10.91	13.57	4.42	2.60	5.53
45 -49	10.65	9.87	13.19	4.97	2.87	6.25
50 -54	8.34	7.51	11.05	6.48	4.15	7.91
55 -59	6.80	6.10	9.10	8.90	7.64	9.67
60 -64	4.86	4.39	6.38	12.72	12.65	12.76
65 -69	3.40	3.16	4.20	13.08	14.90	11.99
70 -74	1.62	1.54	1.87	12.63	16.83	10.06
75+	0.94	0.89	1.07	12.59	18.32	9.08

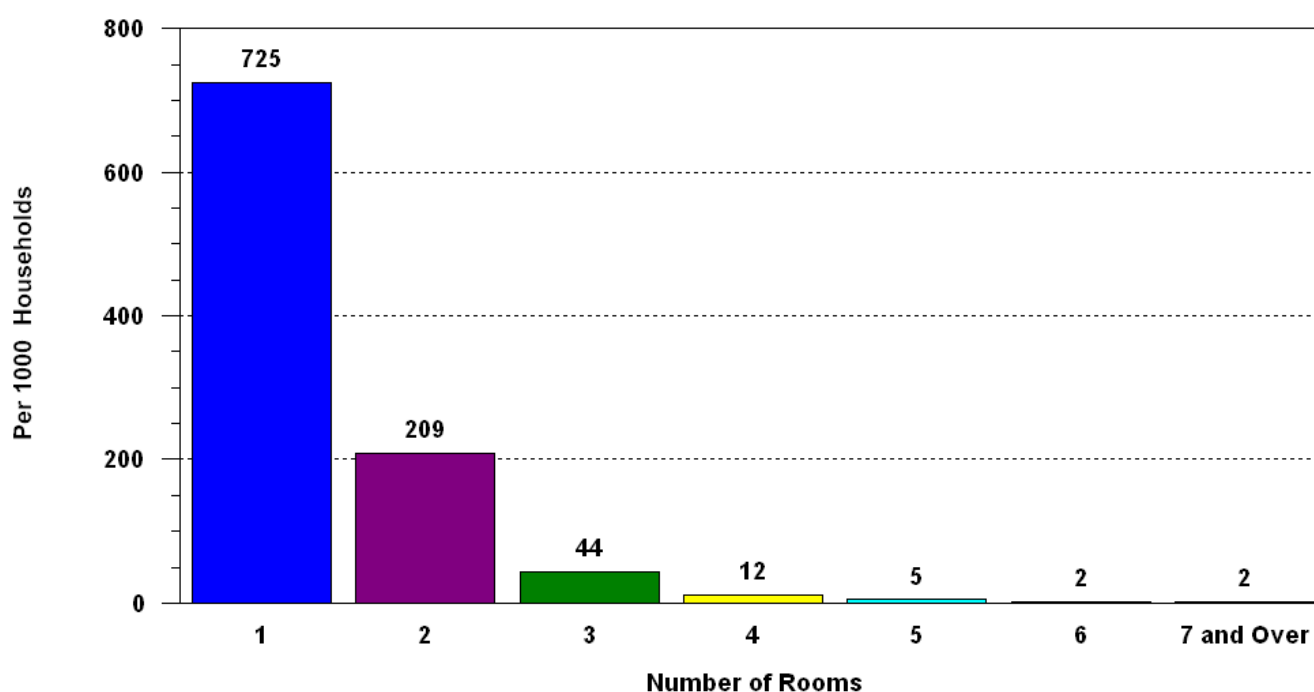
Note: *Excludes Institutional, Homeless, Boat and Transient Households.

It is seen from Table 9.10 that about 65 percent of the economically active heads are in the ages ranging from 25 to 49. About 70 percent of the economically inactive heads are in the ages 50 and above. It has to be pointed out that by the definition of head of household it is possible that eldest person in the household could have been returned as the head of household even if he/she was economically inactive. Moreover in the census if the *de jure* head of household was absent at the time of the census the spouse or any other member could have been treated as the *de facto* head of household. Such person might have been economically active or inactive.

Number of Rooms Occupied

It is noted that as much as 92 percent of normal households live in their own dwellings (Table 9.11). The corresponding proportions in the urban and rural areas are 77 percent and 96 percent respectively. A majority of households (72.5 percent) occupy one room only. In the urban areas 57.9 percent households occupy one room, 23.8 percent live in two roomed dwelling, 10.2 percent have a three- roomed dwelling and 8 percent of households occupy dwellings with four and more rooms.

Figure 9.3 Households occupying Number of Rooms, Cambodia 2008



9.3 Household Amenities and Facilities

Drinking Water

As in the 1998 Census, information on amenities and facilities available to households was collected in the 2008 Census. Improved water sources include pipes, tube- pipe well, protected dug well and rain water. Nearly 47 percent of households in Cambodia have access to improved water sources in 2008 (Table 9.12). This proportion was 21 percent in 1998. In the urban areas a higher percentage of households are having this facility. Further, more than two thirds of the urban population has drinking water supply within their premises (Table 9.13). But in the rural areas only about 30 percent of the households have the source of drinking water within their premises. It is therefore a matter of top priority to provide safe drinking water to all the population within or very close to their premises.

Figure 9.4 Percent distribution of Households by Location of Source of Drinking Water and Residence, Cambodia 2008

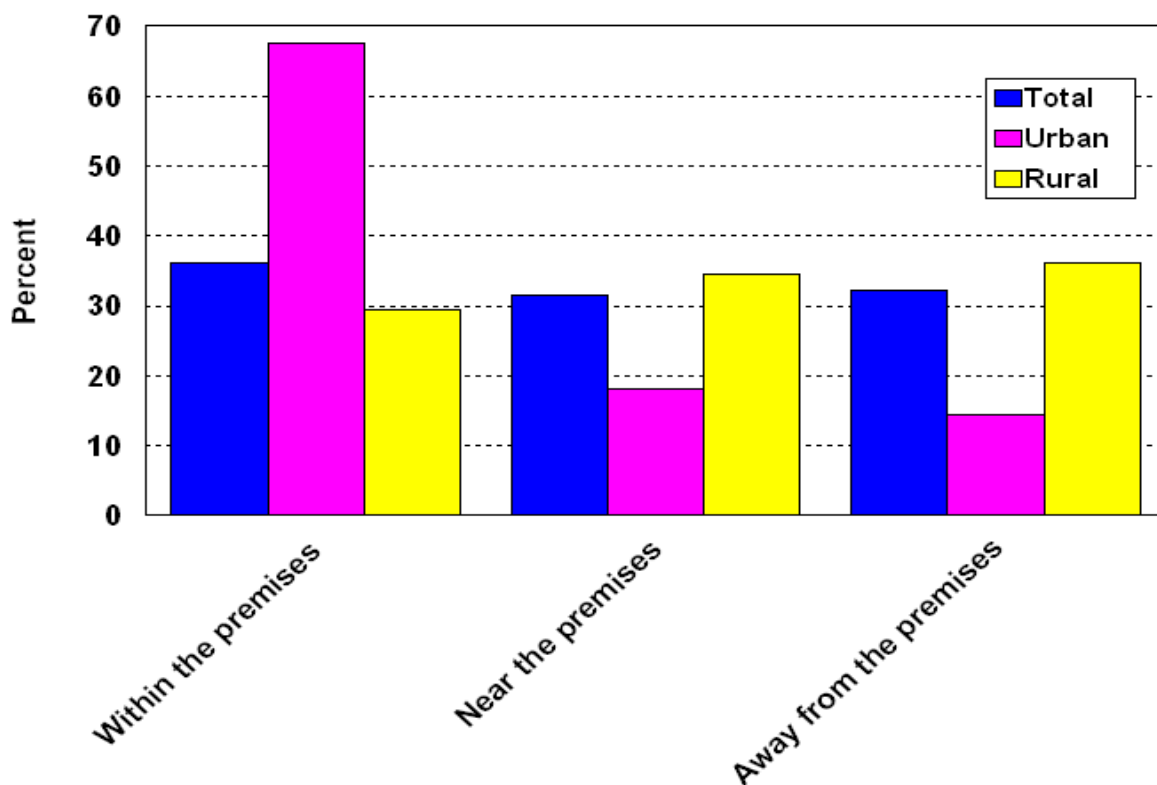


Figure 9.5 Percent Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Cambodia 2008

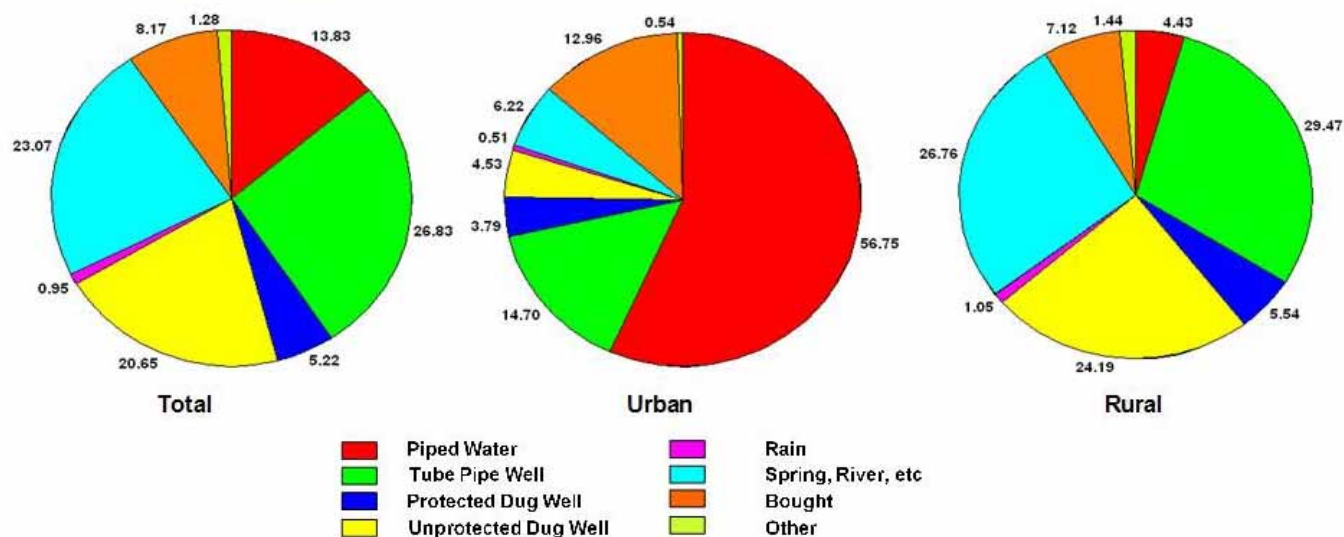


Table 9.11 Distribution of 1,000 Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling, Number of Rooms Occupied and Urban-Rural Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 1998

Tenure Status of Dwelling	Households occupying No. of Rooms							
	Total	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 and more
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2008								
Cambodia -Total								
Number of households	2,817,637	2,043,925	589,564	124,150	34,617	13,648	6,753	4,980
	1,000	725	209	44	12	5	2	2
Owner occupied	922	664	198	41	11	4	2	2
Rented	40	32	6	2	1	0	0	0
Rent Free	34	27	5	1	0	0	0	0
Other	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	4
Cambodia -Urban								
Number of households	506,579	293,456	120,757	51,585	20,967	10,562	5,223	4,029
	1,000	579	238	102	41	21	10	8
Owner occupied	770	399	208	91	38	19	9	7
Rented	186	147	25	8	3	2	1	1
Rent Free	39	29	6	2	1	0	0	0
Other	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia -Rural								
Number of households	2,311,058	1,750,469	468,807	72,565	13,650	3,086	1,530	951
	1,000	757	203	31	6	1	1	0
Owner occupied	955	722	196	30	6	1	1	0
Rented	9	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rent Free	33	26	5	1	0	0	0	0
Other	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998								
Cambodia -Total								
Number of households	2,128,627	1,569,075	470,473	64,174	15,545	4,907	2,275	2,178
	1,000	737	221	30	7	2	1	1
Owner occupied	954	702	157	5	0	0	0	0
Rented	16	12	2	0	0	0	0	0
Rent Free	25	19	3	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia -Urban								
Number of households	356,879	231,987	83,740	25,161	8,768	3,694	1,741	1,788
	1,000	650	235	71	25	10	5	5
Owner occupied	868	550	136	10	0	0	0	0
Rented	78	60	8	0	0	0	0	0
Rent Free	45	34	5	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia -Rural								
Number of households	1,771,748	1,337,088	386,733	39,013	6,777	1,213	534	390
	1,000	755	218	22	4	1	0	0
Owner occupied	971	732	213	21	4	1	0	0
Rented	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rent Free	21	17	3	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 9.12 Percent distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Cambodia
1998 and 2008**

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total		Urban		Rural	
	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of households	2,162,086	2,817,637	364,581	506,579	1,797,505	2,311,058
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Piped Water	5.80	13.83	26.78	56.75	1.54	4.43
Tube Pipe Well	14.95	26.83	12.49	14.70	15.45	29.47
Protected Dug Well	-	5.22	-	3.79	-	5.54
Unprotected Dug Well*	40.28	20.65	16.73	4.53	45.07	24.19
Rain	-	0.95	-	0.51	-	1.05
Spring, River, etc	28.20	23.07	13.32	6.22	31.22	26.76
Bought	8.30	8.17	29.18	12.96	4.06	7.12
Other	2.47	1.28	1.50	0.54	2.66	1.44

Note: 1.*In 1998, information was collected only relating to Dug well and not separately for "Protected" and "Unprotected" Dug wells
2. In 1998, "Spring, river, stream, lake/pond and rain" was one category.

Table 9.13 Percent distribution of Households by Location of Source of Drinking Water, Cambodia 2008

Location of Source	Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Number	2,817,637	506,579	2,311,058
Total	100	100	100
Within the premises	36.20	67.44	29.35
Near the premises	31.50	18.20	34.42
Away from the premises	32.30	14.36	36.23

Source of Light

Electricity (including city power, generator and both) as a source of light is used only by 26.39 percent of the households as against 15.11 percent in 1998 (Table 9.14). While 87 percent of the households in the urban areas are served by electricity, only 13.11 percent of households have this amenity in the rural areas.

Figure 9.6 Percent distribution of Households by Main Source of Light Used by Residence, Cambodia 2008

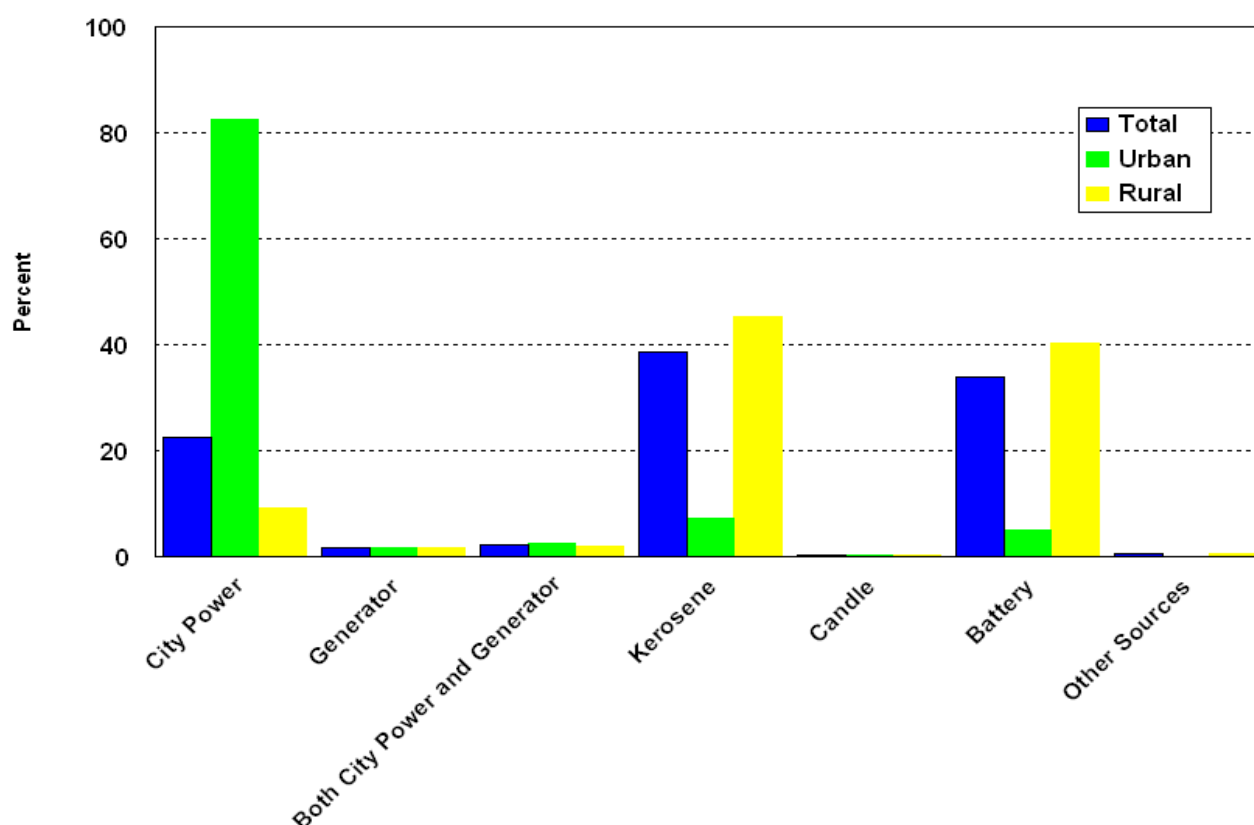


Table 9.14 Percent distribution of Households by Main Source of Light Used, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Year	Number of Households	Total	City power	Gene- rator	Both city power and generator	Kero- sene	Candle	Battery	Other Sources
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total	2008	2,817,637	100	22.47	1.72	2.20	38.61	0.41	34.06	0.53
	1998	2,162,086	100	12.56	0.99	1.56	79.86	-	3.56	1.47
Urban	2008	506,579	100	82.53	1.86	2.65	7.40	0.38	5.03	0.15
	1998	364,581	100	56.89	2.08	3.86	33.48	-	2.95	0.74
Rural	2008	2,311,058	100	9.31	1.69	2.10	45.46	0.41	40.42	0.61
	1998	1,797,505	100	3.56	0.77	1.09	89.28	-	3.69	1.61

Note: In 1998, "Candle" was not shown separately as source of light. It was included with "other source"

Figure 9.7 Percent distribution of Households by Toilet facility availability and by Residence, Cambodia 2008

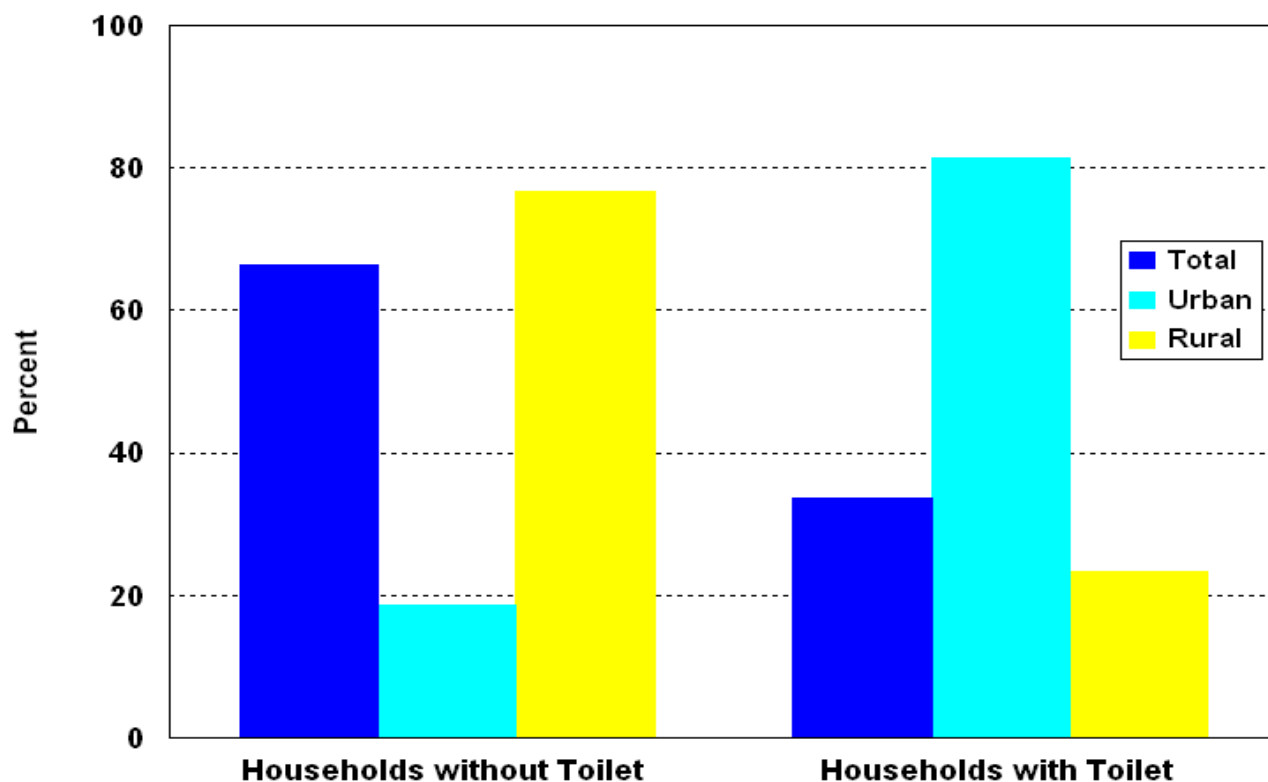
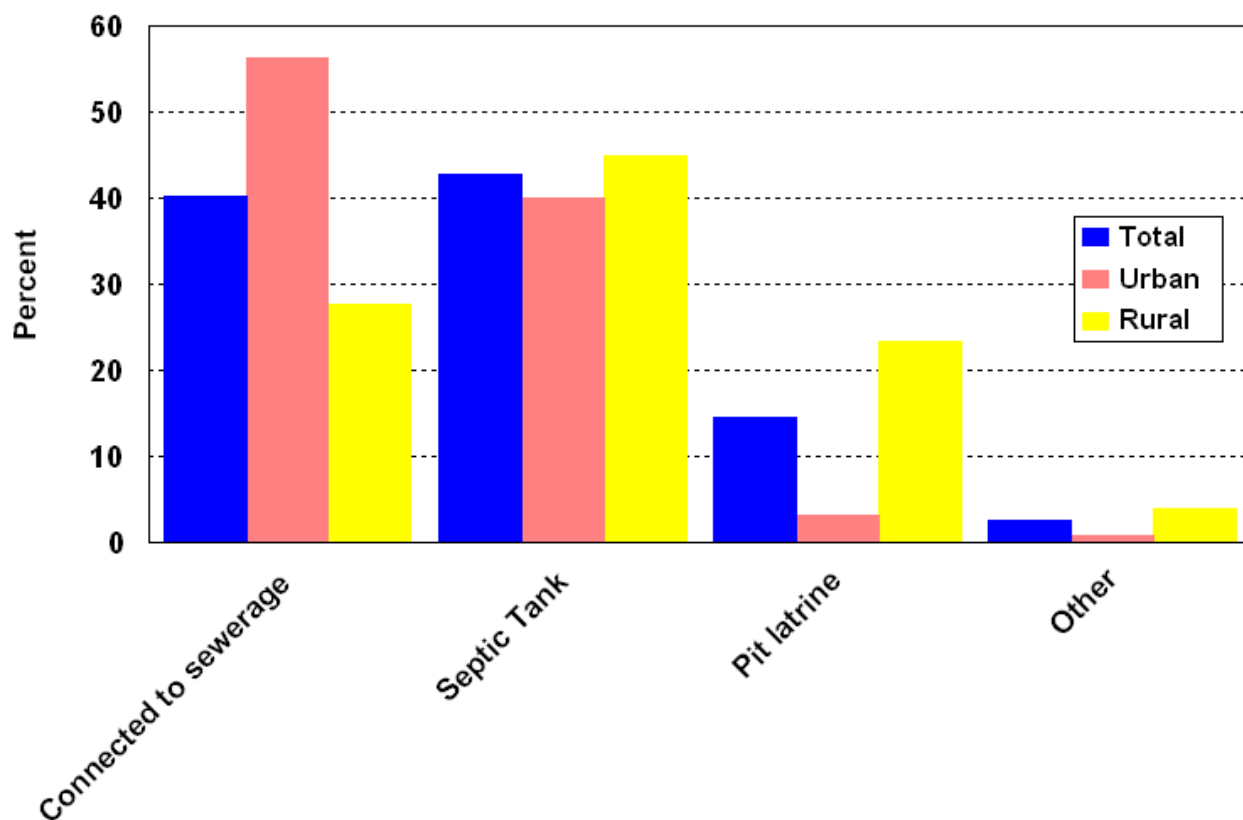


Figure 9.8 Percent distribution of Households With Toilet facility by Category of that facility and by Residence, Cambodia 2008



Toilet Facility

There has been an improvement in the availability of toilet facilities as one third of the households in the country has this facility in their premises as against about 15 percent in 1998 (Table 9.15). This facility is available for 81.46 percent of the urban households and only for 23.24 percent of the rural households. A majority of households with toilet facility in the urban areas have sewerage connection to toilet. In the rural areas about 45 percent of households with toilet facility have their toilet connected to septic tank. Only about 28 percent have sewerage connection in rural areas. The percentage of households having all the three amenities of access to improved water sources, electric power and toilet facility within the premises constitutes 17.41 percent in 2008 as against 8 percent in 1998. About 72.49 percent of urban households have these three amenities as against 5.34 percent rural households with these amenities (Table 9.16).

Table 9.15 Percent distribution of Households by Toilet facility availability and Category of Toilet facility, Cambodia 2008 and 1998

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Year	Number of Households	Total	Households		Households with Toilet Facility			
				Without Toilet	With Toilet	Connected to sewerage	Septic Tank	Pit latrine	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	2008	2,817,637	100	66.29	33.71	40.06	42.77	14.57	2.60
	1998	2,162,086	100	85.52	14.48				
Urban	2008	506,579	100	18.54	81.46	56.13	39.96	3.11	0.80
	1998	364,581	100	43.87	56.13				
Rural	2008	2,311,058	100	76.76	23.24	27.71	44.93	23.38	3.98
	1998	1,797,505	100	93.97	6.03				

Note: In 1998 information on type of toilet was not obtained.

Cooking Fuel

Firewood continues to be the main cooking fuel in rural areas with about 94 percent using it (Table 9.17). In the urban areas a much higher proportion of households uses charcoal and LPG.

Table 9.16 Proportion of Households having Access to Improved Water Source, Electric power and Toilet Facility within Premises, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

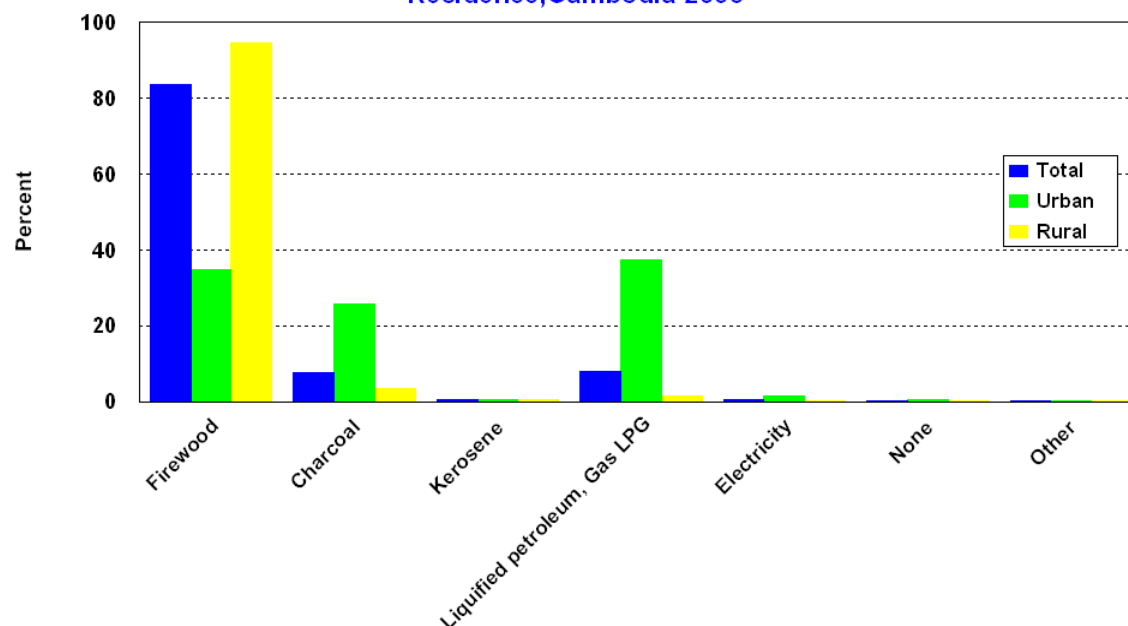
Total/ Urban/ Rural	Percentage of Households with Combined amenities	
	1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)
Total	8.00	17.41
Urban	42.92	72.49
Rural	0.92	5.34

Table 9.17 Households classified by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking by Residence Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Year	Number of Households	Households using							
			Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas(LPG)	Electricity	None	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total	2008	2,817,637	100	83.61	7.47	0.35	7.90	0.38	0.22	0.07
	1998	2,162,086	100	90.04	5.26	1.82	1.74	-	-	1.14
Urban	2008	506,579	100	34.74	25.56	0.36	37.28	1.52	0.40	0.14
	1998	364,581	100	62.88	24.64	2.75	8.79	-	-	0.94
Rural	2008	2,311,058	100	94.32	3.51	0.34	1.46	0.13	0.18	0.06
	1998	1,797,505	100	95.55	1.33	1.63	0.31	-	-	1.18

Note: In 1998, information on "Electricity" and "None" for type of fuel was not obtained. They were included in "Other"

Figure 9.9 Households classified by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking, by Residence, Cambodia 2008



Access to Internet

Access to internet facilities is gaining momentum in the country. Internet is accessible only to 4.5 percent households in the urban areas and most of these households have access to internet outside their home (Table 9.18). The use of internet in rural areas is not significant at all.

Table 9.18 Percent distribution of Households by Availability of Access to Internet Facility, Cambodia 2008

Type of Internet Access	Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Number	2,817,637	506,579	2,311,058
Total	100	100	100
No access	98.93	95.48	99.68
Accessed at home	0.11	0.43	0.04
Accessed outside home	0.85	3.64	0.24
Accessed at home and outside home*	0.11	0.45	0.04

Note: * Based on special tabulation

Assets Owned

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 about 58 percent of the households in Cambodia as a whole with about 81 percent of the households having it in the urban areas (Table 9.19). While 76 percent of the urban households own cell phones, only about 29 percent of the households in the rural areas own it. Motor cycle owning households constitute about 67 percent in urban areas and about 39 percent in the rural areas. Households owning cars/vans form only 4.82 percent at the national level. A bicycle is owned by two-thirds of the households in the rural areas while only 50 percent of the households in the urban areas do so.

Though some households may own both motorcycles and bicycles, the proportion of ownership reveals that the motorcycle is more popular as a mode of transport among the urban families while bicycles are mostly used by their rural counterparts. The popularity of television in the rural areas despite paucity of electric supply is indicative of changes in the rural way of life in Cambodia.

Table 9.19 Distribution of Households by Type and Number of Assets Owned, Cambodia 2008

Type of Asset	Households having the asset		Households having number of asset as mentioned below											
	Number	Percent to total Number of households	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Cambodia -Total														
Radio/Transistor	1,149,807	40.81	100	59.19	39.33	1.14	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14
Television	1,645,891	58.41	100	41.59	55.23	2.43	0.46	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.10
Telephone	31,745	1.13	100	98.87	0.96	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Cell Phone	1,052,310	37.35	100	62.65	26.05	6.58	2.46	1.15	0.55	0.26	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.07
Personal Computer	102,928	3.65	100	96.35	3.03	0.44	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Bicycle	1,797,373	63.79	100	36.21	46.53	12.77	3.51	0.74	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03
Motorcycle	1,244,005	44.15	100	55.85	37.12	5.37	1.21	0.30	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05
Car/Van	135,803	4.82	100	95.18	4.08	0.54	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Boat	149,248	5.3	100	94.70	4.52	0.55	0.14	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Big Tractor	10,576	0.38	100	99.62	0.32	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hand Tractor	91,393	3.24	100	96.76	3.11	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cambodia -Urban														
Radio/Transistor	255,053	50.35	100	49.65	46.57	2.86	0.54	0.13	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.16
Television	409,380	80.81	100	19.19	68.88	8.71	2.18	0.57	0.22	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.11
Telephone	17,421	3.44	100	96.56	2.92	0.30	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04
Cell phone	385,793	76.16	100	23.84	35.26	20.62	9.83	5.17	2.66	1.26	0.61	0.34	0.14	0.26
Personal Computer	79,844	15.76	100	84.24	13.16	1.82	0.45	0.15	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.05
Bicycle	255,635	50.46	100	49.54	34.40	11.48	3.46	0.80	0.20	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.05
Motorcycle	340,649	67.24	100	32.76	46.04	14.70	4.67	1.30	0.35	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.07
Car/Van	81,839	16.16	100	83.84	13.28	2.06	0.51	0.16	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04
Boat	8,912	1.76	100	98.24	1.37	0.26	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Big Tractor	1,174	0.23	100	99.77	0.18	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hand Tractor	4,786	0.94	100	99.06	0.85	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cambodia -Rural														
Radio/Transistor	894,754	38.72	100	61.28	37.75	0.76	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
Television	1,236,511	53.5	100	46.50	52.24	1.05	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
Telephone	14,324	0.62	100	99.38	0.53	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Cell phone	666,517	28.84	100	71.16	24.03	3.50	0.85	0.27	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03
Personal Computer	23,084	1	100	99.00	0.81	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Bicycle	1,541,738	66.71	100	33.29	49.18	13.05	3.52	0.73	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03
Motorcycle	903,356	39.09	100	60.91	35.16	3.32	0.46	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
Car/Van	53,964	2.34	100	97.66	2.06	0.21	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Boat	140,336	6.07	100	93.93	5.21	0.61	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Big Tractor	9,402	0.41	100	99.59	0.35	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hand Tractor	86,607	3.75	100	96.25	3.61	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

CHAPTER 10

Summary and Conclusions

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CHAPTER 10

Summary and Conclusions

10.1 Demographic Indicators

The 2008 Census data are made available taking into account the administrative changes promulgated in the Royal Sub-Decree dated 12 January 2008 and earlier Sub-Decrees. According to the census the final population of Cambodia at 00.00 hours of March 3, 2008 stood at 13,395,682 comprising 6,516,054 males (48.64 percent) and 6,879,628 females (51.36 percent). The population of Cambodia according to the 2008 census falls short of the projected population of 14.6 million for that year. Fresh projections based on the 2008 census results will be made in the near future.

According to a mid-2008 estimate about 8.6 percent of the world's population of 6.7 billion lives in Southeast Asia. Cambodia which accounted for 2.3 percent of the Southeast Asian population in 1998 continues to do so in 2008.

Cambodia's population has increased by about 1.96 million during the decade 1998-2008. The annual growth rate works out to 1.54 percent. There has been a declining trend in fertility since 2000. The total fertility rate (TFR) in Cambodia has been estimated as 3.1. The estimated Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Ratio are 60 per 1,000 live births and 461 per 100,000 live births respectively.

10.2 Population Distribution

The population density of Cambodia in 2008 was 75 persons per square kilometer as against 64 in 1998. The population density in Cambodia is much less than that of Southeast Asia as a whole. The urban populations of 1998 and 2008 are based on the revised definition of urban. The percentage of urban population to total population which is the measure of urbanization has increased from 18.2 in 1998 to 19.5 in 2008. Still the urbanization level in Cambodia is much less than that for Southeast Asia as a whole (46 percent).

The percentage distribution of speakers of mother tongue shows that Khmer is the predominant mother tongue in the country. According to place of birth data less than one percent of the populations were born outside Cambodia. The mother tongue data also reveals that less than one percent of the population has one of the Southeast Asia languages as mother tongue. There is therefore some near consistency in the two sets of data. Almost 99 percent of the population has returned that they were born in Cambodia. The speakers of minority languages form about three percent of the total population of the country. Buddhism is the predominant religion of Cambodia (96.9 percent).

10.3 Sex Ratio and Age Structure

The overall sex ratio or the sex ratio of the total population of Cambodia according to the 2008 Census is 94.7. The proportion of children (under 15 years of age) has declined from 42.8 percent in 1998 to 33.7 percent in 2008 which is indicative of declining fertility in the last decade. The age groups 55-64 and over 65 years of age have shown increasing trends thanks to a steady decline in adult mortality. The median age of the Cambodian population works out to 20.96 percent in 2008 which is about four years more than what it was in 1998 (16.82 percent). The Cambodian population which may be described as "young" appears to be moving towards the category of "intermediate age" and ultimately perhaps to the category of "Aging population".

The age dependency ratio for Cambodia has shown a declining trend during 1998-2008 indicating a reduction in the dependency burden. The decline is faster in urban areas as it has come down by about 38 percent as against about 27 percent in rural areas.

10.4 Marital Status

The proportion of currently married women aged 15 and over increases with age up to the age group 35-39 and declines thereafter due to increasing proportions of widowed and divorced women. The near universality of marriage in the Cambodian society is evident from the low proportion of never married persons (4 percent among males and 7 percent among females) in the age group 35-39. The singulate mean age at marriage increased from 22.5 to 23.3 for females and from 24.2 to 25.6 for males during 1998-2008. This rise in age at marriage of women could have also contributed to a certain extent to the decline in fertility during 1998-2008.

10.5 Literacy and Education

The successful implementation of literacy development and education programmes and the initiative taken by most of the younger generation to learn to read and write have resulted in a substantial rise in the literacy level of the population of Cambodia during 1998-2008.

The number of literate population aged 7 and more in the country has spectacularly risen from about 5.78 million to 8.96 million during the ten-year period, registering a decadal growth rate of nearly 55 percent as against the population growth rate of about 17 percent. The general literacy rate that is the percentage of literate population to total population aged 7 and more, has increased from 62.80 percent in 1998 to 78.35 percent in 2008. The urban literacy level has increased from 78.51 percent to 90.17 percent and the rural literacy rate has gone up from 59.07 percent to 75.33 percent.

It is observed that the rise in the number of adult literate population (56.94 percent) is also substantial during the decade with the increase in respect of females (65.23 percent) being much higher than that of males (49.97 percent). This increase is noted in both rural and urban areas. The urban rate of increase is higher than the rural rate for both the sexes.

In terms of adult literacy rate Cambodia has shown a fairly good increase during 1998-2008. Yet, barring Laos, Cambodia's adult literacy rate is the lowest in the Southeast Asia region, though there are a few countries in Asia which have lower adult literacy levels than Cambodia. The female literacy rate which formed about 72 percent of the male literacy rate in 1998 constitutes 83 percent of the male literacy rate in 2008 indicating a narrowing of the gender gap in literacy.

The level of education of the population may be viewed from the angle of educational attainment of the population aged 25 and more who should have, in a majority of cases finished their education. In the levels from Primary (completed) to Beyond Secondary, the numbers and proportions gradually decrease and the proportions of females are always less than those of males. It is therefore clear that there is generally large scale drop outs both among males and females as they advance from grade to grade and this phenomenon is more common among females.

The census results underscore the need to mount renewed efforts to achieve universal literacy and education for all in Cambodia. In rural areas the literacy level lags behind the urban level. There are many villages without school. Special attention has to be paid to stop or minimize the school drop outs especially among girls at the primary level itself and improve the literacy and educational levels of women. Notwithstanding the impressive increase in the literacy level in the decade, the general educational level of the population continues to be very low.

10.6 School Attendance

The number of children aged 6 and more attending school or educational institution in Cambodia have increased from 2,488,235 to 3,390,690 (36.27 percent) during 1998-2008. In the urban and rural areas the increases are from 573,941 to 697,760 (21.57 percent) and from 1,914,294 to 2,692,930 (40.67 percent)

respectively. The proportion of children aged 6 and more who are attending school has also increased during 1998-2008 indicating increasing school enrollments.

The proportion of females attending school continues to be less than the corresponding proportion for males both in the urban and rural areas. The gap has however reduced in 2008 compared to 1998. In the age group 6-14 at the national level there is virtually no difference between the proportions of school attendance by males and females in 2008 though there was considerable difference in 1998. The difference in proportions between the sexes is the highest in the age group 15-19 as it was in 1998 also. The proportion attending school or any educational institution declines sharply after the age of 14.

It is also observed that in general the proportion attending school is higher among the urban residents presumably due to availability of better facilities for higher studies and training in urban centers like Phnom Penh and better motivation in cities to pursue higher studies. This calls for increasing such opportunities in rural areas also.

10.7 Economically Active Population (Labour Force)

Men and women form 48.84 and 51.16 percent respectively of the total economically active population in Cambodia. The economic activity rates at the national level for persons aged 7 and over have increased as follows during the decade 1998-2008: from 55.5 to 61.7 percent for both sexes, from 56.5 to 62.5 percent for males and from 54.6 to 60.9 percent for females. If persons aged 10 and over are considered, women seem to enter and exit the labour force at an earlier age than men. The male economic activity rate continues to be a little higher than that for females during the decade. The economic activity rates are higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas both in respect of males and females presumably due to higher participation of persons in farm labour in rural areas and higher proportion of school attendance in urban areas. This phenomenon was noticed in 1998 also. In the urban areas of the country the economic activity rate for males is higher than that for females while the opposite trend is noticed in the rural areas. The unemployment rate in Cambodia has shown a downward trend during the decade (from 5.3 to 1.7 percent for both sexes, 4.7 to 1.5 percent for males, and 5.9 to 1.8 percent for females). The unemployment rates are lower in the rural areas than in the urban areas owing to the absorption of a large number of workers in the agriculture sector in the countryside.

For the sake of international comparability the economic activity rates are calculated for the “working” age group of 15 to 64 by sex and urban-rural residence. It is observed that the economic activity rate among the population of this age group in Cambodia has been almost unchanged during the decade at the level of 79 to 80 percent. In the case of males it has marginally declined. Female economic activity rate has slightly increased. The number of economically active females in the age group 15-64 forms 51.20 percent of the total economically active population in that age group. This is a fairly high proportion judged by the world standard. The economic activity rate of females in Cambodia (78.47 percent) is the highest in the Southeast Asia region.

The analysis of the status in employment reveals that unpaid family workers and own account workers together constitute about 83 percent of the employed population in Cambodia. This indicates that most of the employed persons in Cambodia are in the informal or the unorganized sector. Employed children (age less than 15) constitute 1.35 percent of the total employed in 2008 as against 1.47 percent in 1998. Most of the employed population at the national level (90 percent) is employed in local private enterprises. In the age group 15-59, male employment is in a much higher proportion in Government service compared to female employment. On the other hand, in the urban areas in the same age group foreign enterprises provide jobs to a higher proportion of employed women than that of men.

About 80 percent of the employed population who has a secondary economic activity is engaged only in unpaid family enterprises. The distribution by secondary activity is more or less similar in respect of both males and females as for Cambodia as a whole. It is in the age group 35-49 of the employed persons that

the proportion of employed persons with a secondary activity is the maximum (56 percent) closely followed by those in the higher age groups.

In the rural areas the percentage of employed persons with a secondary economic activity is higher (61 percent) and in urban areas it is lower (13 percent) than the country average.

It is gratifying to note that the proportion of population working in the primary industrial sector (agriculture) has declined during the decade (from 77.53 to 72.30 percent) and the proportions in the Secondary (from 4.24 to 8.54) and Tertiary sectors (18.23 to 19.16 percent) have increased. This means that overcrowding in the agricultural sector is gradually declining and the employment is becoming diversified. Yet in the case of women the proportion employed in the primary sector (75.11 percent) is higher than that of men (69.37 percent).

There is also a rural-urban differential. The tertiary sector continues to absorb 60 percent of the employed population in the urban areas and the primary sector absorbs nearly 85 percent (87 percent in the case of women) of the employed population in the rural areas.

Among occupations about 71 percent of employed persons are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. This is followed by, service and sales workers (about 9 percent). Craft and related workers, and workers in elementary occupations account for 7.24 and 4.69 percent respectively. Due to want of higher education and professional training as well as lack of opportunities, persons working as professionals, technicians, managers etc. are in very small proportions among the employed population. The proportion of women (about 4 percent) in the managerial, professional and other white collar jobs is less than that of men (about 8 percent) though both are low. It is noted that most employed persons work outside their homes in the same district where they are residing. Those who work at their respective homes form 2.8 percent. This percentage is 2.41 for males and 3.17 for females.

10.8 Migration

The census provides useful information on migrants. A migrant is defined as a person who has moved to the place of enumeration from another village (or another country) which was the person's last previous residence. The percentage of migrants to total population of Cambodia is 26.52. It is 57.93 in the urban areas and 18.90 in the rural areas. Among the migrants in 2008, males (50.46 percent) and females (49.54 percent) are almost in equal proportions.

Though the proportion of migrants from within the province of enumeration is the highest both in 1998 and 2008, an increasing trend is noticed in 2008 in inter-province migration of both males and females.

Migrants who have changed their residence for the reason "family moved" continue to be the highest during the decade. The proportion of female migrants is higher under this reason. Movement for employment connected reasons is also comparatively high both among males and females.

In the urban areas, most of the persons enumerated had migrated from the rural areas (64 percent). On the other hand a large majority of migrants in the rural areas are from other rural areas (89 percent). The proportion of rural migrants in the urban areas has been almost stationary during the decade 1998-2008. If the total internal migrants are classified according to migration streams rural to rural movement is predominant with 50.87 percent in 2008. Rural to urban movement takes the second position with 27.53 percent.

About 54 percent of the internal migrants to the place of enumeration have stayed there for less than ten years. The remaining 46 percent are long-term residents for 10 years and more.

In 2008, the proportion of migrants in the urban areas in the five years preceding the census (42.39 percent) is higher than that of rural areas (30.75 percent). Women's migration into urban areas was predominant during this period, that is, during 2003-2008. Among the migrants in the age group 15-29

during the three years preceding the census (2005-2008) the percentage of females was approximately 55. The high proportion of females belonging to this age group among urban migrants in the period 2005-2008 may mainly be attributed to a large number of young women garment workers who moved into urban areas in Phnom Penh and Kandal from other provinces.

About 86.66 percent of the migrants are in the working age group 15-64. Among the migrants nearly three fourths are employed in 2008. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers form 49 percent of such migrants. Following this category albeit with much lower proportion, are service and sales workers (15.83 percent) and craft and related workers (11.46 percent). These categories together form 76.33 percent of the economically active migrants. This proportion is 68.51 among males and 85.87 percent among females. The literacy rate of migrants is higher than that of the population as a whole. The level of education of migrants is in general higher compared to that of general population.

10.9 Physically Challenged Population

For the first time a question on physical and mental disability was included in the 2008 census questionnaire. There are 192,538 disabled persons in Cambodia of which 56.3 percent are males and 43.7 percent are females. The disabled persons form 1.44 percent of the country's population. The disabled among males and females form 1.66 and 1.22 percent respectively in Cambodia. The incidence of disability is higher in the rural areas (1.52 percent) than in the urban areas (1.09 percent).

In the rural areas 1.76 percent among males is disabled as against 1.29 percent among females. The corresponding percentages in the urban areas are 1.26 and 0.93 percent. Thus the difference in proportions of disabled males and females is lesser in the urban areas. Among the handicapped population in the country about 32 percent is congenitally disabled. Hence a majority of the disabled in Cambodia are those who became disabled after birth. This may include victims of war, land mines and other accidents. While the persons with disability "in seeing" form the highest proportion among those disabled since birth, disabled persons in movement predominate among the persons disabled after birth. This holds true for both males and females.

The median age of the disabled population works out to 35.28. This is much higher than that of the general population (20.96 percent). The disabled population in Cambodia may, therefore, be described as an "old population".

In general, those who suffer from different physical handicaps are mostly in the age cohort 15-29 which represents people born during the troubled years 1979-1993 following the Khmer Rouge regime. Disability in hearing and in movement acquired after birth are more prevalent among elders aged 60 and more (35.52 percent) and among those in the age group 45-59 (29.21 percent) respectively. Following the age group 15-29, children in the age group 0-14 have a high proportion of mentally ill persons since birth.

The economic activity rate of 71.28 of the disabled population in the working age group 15-64 is less than the national average of 79.95 for the general population. The census results reveal that the disabled population deserves special attention in education, employment and health care. The census statistics when analyzed further will go a long way in providing useful data for the successful implementation of the schemes for the welfare of the disabled population.

10.10 Housing and Household Characteristics

The number of residential buildings in Cambodia has increased from 1,989,828 in 1998 to 2,637,654 in 2008. This increase works out to 32.6 percent. In Cambodia as a whole 95.7 percent of residential buildings are wholly residential.

Based on the building materials of roof and wall it has been found that only 57 percent of the residential and partly residential buildings are permanent. About one quarter of the buildings are semi-permanent constructions and 18.5 percent are temporary structures. In the rural areas nearly half the number of structures is either temporary or semi-permanent.

The number of normal households has increased by 30.32 percent during the decade. This is nearly 82 percent more than the decadal population growth rate of 16.66 percent. The average size of households has decreased from 5.2 in 1998 to 4.7 in 2008 at the national level. In the urban areas it has declined by 0.6 during the decade which is slightly higher than the decrease in the rural areas (0.5). This decreasing trend in the size of households combined with a steep increase in the number of households in the country points to a shift from the system of joint and extended family towards nuclear family.

About 26 percent of households are headed by females both in 1998 and 2008. A majority of them are of age ranging from 30 to 59. Female heads of households in this age range form about 68 and 64 percent in 1998 and 2008 respectively. It is computed from 2008 Census data that about 43 percent of them are widowed, divorced or separated, about 8 percent are never married and about 49 percent are currently married.

It is noted that as much as 92 percent of normal households live in their own dwellings. The corresponding proportions in the urban and rural areas are 77 and 96 percent respectively. A majority of households (72.5 percent) occupy one room. In the urban areas 57.9 percent households occupy one room, 23.8 percent live in two-roomed dwellings, 10.2 percent have three-roomed dwellings and 8 percent households occupy dwellings with four and more rooms.

Drinking Water

As in the 1998 Census, information on amenities and facilities available to households was collected in the 2008 Census. Nearly 47 percent of households in Cambodia have access to improved water sources in 2008. This proportion was 21 percent in 1998. In the urban areas a higher percentage of households are having this facility. Further, more than two thirds of the urban population has drinking water supply within their premises. But in the rural areas only about 30 percent of the households have a source of drinking water within their premises. It is therefore a matter of top priority to provide safe drinking water to all the population within or very close to their premises.

Source of Light

Electricity (including city power, generator and both) as a source of light is used only by 26.39 percent of the households as against 15.11 percent in 1998. While 87 percent of the households in the urban areas are served by electricity, only 13.11 percent of households have this amenity in the rural areas.

Toilet Facility

There has been an improvement in the availability of toilet facilities as one third of the households in the country have this facility in their premises as against about 15 percent in 1998. This facility is available for 81.46 percent of the urban households and only for 23.24 percent of the rural households. A majority of households with toilet facility in the urban areas have sewerage connection to toilet. In the rural areas about 45 percent of households with toilet facility have their toilet connected to septic tank. Only about 28 percent have sewerage connection in rural areas.

Cooking Fuel

Firewood continues to be the main cooking fuel in rural areas with about 94 percent using it.

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 percent of households, motorcycles by 44 percent and bicycles by 64 percent of households. Internet is only accessible to 1 percent 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.

GLOSSARY

Adult Literacy Rate

Percentage of literate population aged 15 and more to total population aged 15 and more in a given area.

Age

Total years completed by a person on his/her last birthday.

Age Dependency Ratio

The percentage of population in the younger (0-14) and older (65 +) age groups to population in the age group 15-64.

Age-Specific Economic Activity Rate

Percentage of economically active population in an age group to total population in that age group

Age-Specific Fertility Rate

The number of births to women of a given age group per 1,000 women in that age group

Annual Exponential Growth Rate

$$r = \frac{\log_e P_t - \log_e P_0}{t}$$

$$P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$$

Where, P_0 is the population at the base year, P_t is the population at the year 't' and 't' is the number of years between P_0 and P_t . Here the compounding with the rate of growth 'r' is done on a continuous basis.

Average Household Size

This is the average number of persons in normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional and homeless households and households of boat and transient population).

Building

Building refers generally to a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwelling (residence) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, work sheds, schools, place of entertainments, place of worship, stores, etc. It is also possible that buildings, which have components units, may be used for a combination of purpose such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

Child-Woman Ratio

This is the ratio of children under 5 years old in a population to women in the age group 15-49. It is computed by dividing the number of children aged 0-4 in the population by the number of women aged 15-49.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

The number of live births in a year per 1,000 population

Crude Death Rate

The number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year

Crude Economic Activity Rate

The percentage of economic active population to total population

Dwelling

The room or the set of rooms in a building in which household resides

Educational Level

Educational level refers to completed level. The classification of educational level adopted in the 1998 and 2008 censuses are shown below along with the corresponding grades completed within brackets:

1998 Census

Primary Not Completed (1 to 5), Primary (6 to 8), Lower Secondary (9 to 11), Secondary School /Diploma (12 to 13), Undergraduate (14), Graduate/Degree Holder (15) and Post Graduate (16)

2008 Census

Primary Not Completed (1 to 5), Primary (6 to 8), Lower Secondary (9 to 13), Secondary School/Baccalaureate (14), Technical Diploma/Pre-Secondary (15), Technical Diploma/Post-Secondary (16), Undergraduate (17), Graduate/Degree Holder (18 to 19) and other (20)

Economically Active Population (or labour force)

Persons with main activity as employed or unemployed during the reference period of one year preceding the census date.

Economic Activity Rate of the working age group

Percentage of economically active population to total population within the age group 15-64

Economically Inactive (or not active) Population

Persons other than the economically active during the reference period of one year preceding the census date.

Employed

Comprises persons who were in the following categories for 6 months (183 days) or more during the one year preceding the census date:

(i) Persons who were in paid employment (e.g. working in public or private organization etc). (ii) Persons who, during the reference period, performed some work for wage, salary, profit or family gain in cash or kind. (iii) Persons who did not do any work for pay or profit during the reference period although they had a job to which they could return. (e.g. off season workers like farmers or fishermen), those on sick leave or leave without pay, those who could not work due to strike or lockout in the organization they were working. (iv) Persons who were self-employed (e.g. Running a shop by himself or herself, selling eatables, practicing as doctors, lawyer etc)

Fertility

Fertility is defined as the childbearing performance of a woman or group of women measured in terms of the actual number of children born.

Gender

Refers to roles, attitudes and values assigned by culture and society to women and men

Gender Equity

Means fair treatment of women and men

General Literacy Rate

This is calculated as percentage of literate persons to total population excluding children aged 0 to 6.

Head of Household

For census purposes he or she is a person who is recognized as such in household. He or she is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for management of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The head of household need not necessarily be the oldest member, but may be a female member or a younger member of either sex. The name of the person who is recognized by the household as its head was recorded in the census. In the case of an absentee *de jure* “Head”, the person who was responsible for managing the affairs of the household was regarded as the Head for the census purpose.

Household

A group of persons who commonly live together and would take meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, pagodas, etc. These are called institutional households.

Infant Mortality Rate

Infant Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under age one year per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Industrial Sector

Industry (or branch of economic activity) refers to the activity of the establishment or enterprise in which the individual works. Industries are grouped according to following sectors:

Primary Sector: Section A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing) of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)

Secondary Sector: Section B (Mining and Quarrying), C (Manufacturing), D (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-Con Supply), E (Water supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities), F (Construction) of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)

Tertiary Sector: Sector G (Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles), H (Transportation and Storage), I (Accommodation and Food Service Activities), J (Information and Communication), K (Financial and Insurance Activities), L (Real Estate), M (Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities), N (Administrative and Support Service Activities), O (Public Administration and Defense, Social Security), P (Education), Q (Human Health and Social Work Activities), R (Art, Entertainment and Recreation), S (Other Service Activities), T (Use Activities of Household as Employers), U (Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies) of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)

Lifetime Migration

Migration status of persons as determined by comparing the place of birth with place of residence

Literacy

Refers to the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. In the 2008 Census, information on literacy in Khmer language and literacy in any other language was ascertained from respondent. By definition all children of the age of 6 years or less are treated as illiterate.

Live Birth

This refers to the complete expulsion (delivery) or extraction from its mother of a product of conception (baby), irrespective of the duration of pregnancy. The baby after such separation breathes or shows other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such birth is considered as live birth.

Main Activity during Last Year

The activity of a person during 6 months (183 days) or more in the one year preceding the reference date of the census.

Maternal Mortality

This refers to the number of women who die while pregnant, during delivery or within 42 days after delivery.

Median Age

It is defined as the age, which divides the population into two equal size groups, one of which is younger and the other of which older than the median.

Migration

This is the process of changing residence from one geographical location to another. In the 2008 Census it meant shifting residence by the person enumerated from another village or country (which was his/her previous residence) to the village in which he/she was enumerated.

Myer's Index

This is a measure of heaping on individual ages or terminal digits. The tendency of enumerators or respondents to report certain ages at the expense of others is called age heaping, age preference or digit preference (e.g. ages ending in 0 or 5). The theoretical range of Myer's index extends from the minimum of 0, when there is neither preference nor avoidance of any particular digit at all, to the maximum of 90 when all ages are reported in a single terminal digit.

Nature of Industry, Trade or Service

Refers to the sector of economy in which a person worked. Examples are: Cultivation, fishing, livestock rearing, selling of vegetables, automobile repairs, manufacture of toys, transport service, school or educational service, sale of clothes (retail), manufacture of eatables etc. If a person works as sales assistant in a Gas Station his occupation is sales person and the nature of his trade is retail sale of petrol.

Occupation

The name of the job a person does (e.g. cashier, primary school teacher, nurse, blacksmith, watchman, manager etc.)

Physical/Mental Disability

This information was collected in the census in case the respondent suffered from any one of the following disabilities: In seeing, in speech, in hearing, in movement or mental. For definition adopted in respect of each of these disabilities, see Chapter 8 Population with Disability. For an individual who had two or more types of disability, only one of them was recorded as decided by him/her.

Population Density

Number of persons per sq.km

Rural

Areas other than urban are treated as Rural.

Secondary Economic Activity

- (i) For persons employed for the major part of the year preceding the census (i.e. main activity employed) this refers to a second job or activity which gave him/her additional income in cash or kind.
- (ii) In respect of others (i.e. unemployed or economically inactive for the major part of the year preceding the census date) it refers to some job or activity undertaken to earn income in cash or kind. In other words it is their marginal work.

Sex Ratio

The number of males per 100 females in a population

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

This is used for a population where classification by age and marital status provides the only data on nuptiality. It compares the age-specific proportions of those who are never married with those who are ever-married calculating the mean age at which the transition between the two states was made. For details of the methodology developed by John Hajnal, please see "The Methods and Materials of Demography" by Shryock and Siegel.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The total fertility rate is the number of children which a woman of hypothetical cohort would bear during her life time if she were to bear children throughout her life at the rates specified by the schedule of age specific fertility rates for the particular year and if none of them dies before crossing the age of reproduction. Therefore Total fertility rate is the number of births a woman would have if she experienced a given set of age specific birth rates throughout her reproductive span. It is the sum of age-specific fertility rates.

UN Age accuracy Index: is the sum of (i) the mean deviation of the age ratio for males from 100 (ii) the mean deviation of the age ratios for females from 100 and (iii) three times the mean of the age-to-age differences in reported sex ratios. In this procedure the age ratio is defined as the ratio of the population in a given age group to one-half the sum of population in the preceding and following groups.

Unemployed

Persons who were without employment, but were seeking employment or available for employment, for 6 months (183 days) or more during the one year preceding the census date.

Urban

Urban areas are based on the criteria adopted in the "Reclassification of Urban Areas in Cambodia" (November 2004). Please see Chapter I, Introduction, for details.

Usual Activity Status of population

This refers to the main activity status of a person during the one year preceding the census date as employed, unemployed or economically not active.

Whipple's Index

Whipple's Index is a measure of preference for ages ending in 0 and 5. Its range is from 100, indicating no preference for 0 and 5, up to 500 indicating that only 0 and 5 were reported.

SECTION 2:

FINAL POPULATION TOTALS BY PROVINCE

**Statement showing Variations between Provisional and Final Population Totals for
Cambodia and Provinces, 2008**

Code	Province	Provisional Population	Final Population	Difference (+ or -)	
				No.	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Cambodia	13,388,910	13,395,682	6,772	0.05
01	Bantey Meanchey	678,033	677,872	-161	-0.02
02	Battambang	1,024,663	1,025,174	511	0.05
03	Kampong Cham	1,680,694	1,679,992	-702	-0.04
04	Kampong Chhnang	471,616	472,341	725	0.15
05	Kampong Speu	716,517	716,944	427	0.06
06	Kampong Thom	630,803	631,409	606	0.10
07	Kampot	585,110	585,850	740	0.13
08	Kandal	1,265,085	1,265,280	195	0.02
09	Koh Kong	117,956	117,481	-475	-0.40
10	Kratie	318,523	319,217	694	0.22
11	Mondul Kiri	60,811	61,107	296	0.49
12	Phnom Penh	1,325,681	1,327,615	1,934	0.15
13	Preah Vihear	170,852	171,139	287	0.17
14	Prey Veng	947,357	947,372	15	0.00
15	Pursat	397,107	397,161	54	0.01
16	Ratanak Kiri	149,997	150,466	469	0.31
17	Siem Reap	896,309	896,443	134	0.01
18	Preah Sihanouk	221,668	221,396	-272	-0.12
19	Stung Treng	111,734	111,671	-63	-0.06
20	Svay Rieng	482,785	482,788	3	0.00
21	Takeo	843,931	844,906	975	0.12
22	Otdar Meanchey	185,443	185,819	376	0.20
23	Kep	35,753	35,753	0	0.00
24	Pailin	70,482	70,486	4	0.01

Note: Populations of Koh Kong and Preah Sihanouk provinces are based on New Frame with Sub-Decree changes. See text for details.

SECTION 3:

SELECT PROVINCE TABLES

SECTION 4:

ANNEXES

Royal Sub-Decree on Administrative Changes

**Changes in Administrative Divisions based on the Sub-Decrees issued
dated 12th January 2008 to 9th January 2009**

Commune Code	Commune Name	Changes
Province 01 – Banteay Meanchey		
010504	Nimit	Move the Commune from Ou Chrov District to create a Poy Pait City
010508	Paoy Paet	Move the Commune from Ou Chrov District to create a Poy Pait City
010601	Bos Sbov	Move from Serei Saophoan District to Preah Netr Preah District
Province 02 – Battambang		
020611	Preaek Chik	Move from MOUNG RUESSEI District to create Rukh Kiri District
020612	Prey Tralach	Move from MOUNG RUESSEI District to create Rukh Kiri District
Province 03 – Kampong Cham		
031619	Suong	Move from Tboung Khmum District to create Soung City
031623	Vihear Luong	Move from Tboung Khmum District to create Soung City
Province 06 – Kampong Thom		
060305	Kdei Doung	Move from Stueng Saen District to Kampong Svay District
060307	Prey Kuy	Move from Stueng Saen District to Kampong Svay District
060311	Tboung Krapeu	Move from Stueng Saen District to Santuk District
Province 09 – Koh Kong (moved to Sihanoukville province)		
090801	Chamkar Luong	Move from Kampong Seila District in Koh Kong Province to Kampong Seila District in Sihanoukville Province (entire District moved from Koh Kong to Sihanoukville)
090802	Kampong Seila	Move from Kampong Seila District in Koh Kong Province to Kampong Seila District in Sihanoukville Province (entire District moved from Koh Kong to Sihanoukville)
090803	Ou Bak Roteh	Move from Kampong Seila District in Koh Kong Province to Kampong Seila District in Sihanoukville Province (entire District moved from Koh Kong to Sihanoukville)
090804	Stueng Chhay	Move from Kampong Seila District in Koh Kong Province to Kampong Seila District in Sihanoukville Province (entire District moved from Koh Kong to Sihanoukville)
090601	Boeng Preav	Move a group of 54 households of Stueng Chhay village in Boeng Preav commune of Srae Ambel district of Koh Kong province within code N ° (9060108), and merge with Stueng Chhay Tbong village of Stueng Chhay Commune in Kampong Seila District of Sihanouk Province.

Commune Code	Commune Name	Changes
090604	Chrouy Svay	Move one village called Kaev Phos in Chrouy Svay commune of Srae Ambel district of Koh Kong province within code N ° (09060408) to Kaev Phos village in Tumnob Rolok Commune of Stueng Hav District of Sihanouk Province within code N ° (18030305).
Province 10 – Kratie		
100207	Kaoh Trong	Move from Kracheh District to create Kracheh City
100208	Krakor	Move from Kracheh District to create Kracheh City
100209	Kracheh	Move from Kracheh District to create Kracheh City
100210	Ou Ruessei	Move from Kracheh District to create Kracheh City
100211	Roka Kandal	Move from Kracheh District to create Kracheh City
Province 12 – Phnom Penh		
120701	Khmuonh	Move from Khan Ruessei Kaev to create Khan Sen Sok
120705	Phnom Penh Thmei	Move from Khan Ruessei Kaev to create Khan Sen Sok
120707	Tuek Thla	Move from Khan Ruessei Kaev to create Khan Sen Sok
Province 13 – Preah Vihear		
130701	Kampong Pranak	Move from Tbaeng Mean Chey district to create Preah Vihear City
130702	Pal Hal	Move from Tbaeng Mean Chey district to create Preah Vihear City
Province 14 – Prey Veng		
141101	Baray	Move from Kampong Leav District to create Prey Veang City
141102	Cheung Tuek	Move from Kampong Leav District to create Prey Veang City
141103	Kampong Leav	Move from Kampong Leav District to create Prey Veang City
Province 15 – Pursat		
150202	Banteay Dei	Move from Kandieng District to Pursat District
150502	Kaoh Chum	Move from Sampov Meas District to Kandieng District
Province 17 – Siemreap		
170706	Krabei Riel	Move from Puok District to Siem Reab City
170714	Tuek Vil	Move from Puok District to Siem Reab City
170901	Ampil	Move from Prasat Bakong District to Siem Reab City
Province 20 – Svay Rieng		
200101	Bati	Move from Chantrea District to create Bavet City
200102	Bavet	Move from Chantrea District to create Bavet City
200106	Prasat	Move from Chantrea District to create Bavet City
200107	Prey Angkunh	Move from Chantrea District to create Bavet City
200210	Svay Toea	Move from Kampong Rou District to Svay Rieng City
200506	Chek	Move from Svay Chrum District to Svay Rieng City
200701	Chrak Mtes	Move from Svay Teab District to create Bavet City
200710	Sangkhoar	Move from Svay Teab District to Svay Rieng City

Changes in Names of Provinces/Districts

Change name from Krong Preah Sihanouk to Preah Sihanouk province
from Krong Kep to Kep Province
from Krong Pailin to Pailin Province
from Kampot District to Toeuk Chhu District in Kampot Province
from Kracheh District to Chitr Borie District in Kratie Province
from Prey Veang District to Svay Antor District in Prey Veng Province

Changes in Names of Provincial Headquarter District

Name of Serei Saophoan District changed to Krong Serei Saophoan
Bat Dambang District to Krong Bat Dambang
Kampong Cham District to Krong Kampong Cham
Kampong Chhnang District to Krong Kampong Chhnang
Chbar Mon District to Krong Chbar Mon
Stueng Saen District to Krong Stueng Saen
Kampong Bay District to Krong Kampot
Ta Khmau District to Krong Ta Khmau
Smach Meanchey District to Krong Khemara Phoumin
Kracheh District to Krong Kracheh
Saen Monourom District to Krong Saen Monourom
Sampov Meas District to Krong Pursat
Ban Lung District to Krong Ban Lung
Siem Reab District to Krong Siem Reab
Mittapheap District to Krong Preah Sihanouk
Stueng Traeng District to Krong Stueng Traeng
Svay Rieng District to Krong Svay Rieng
Doun Kaev District to Krong Doun Kaev
Samraong District to Krong Samraong
Khan Kaeb to Krong Kaeb
Khan Pailint to Krong Pailin
Created Krong Preah Vihear
Created Krong Prey Veng

**Revised Codes Based Due To Changes in Administrative Divisions based on the Sub-Decrees issued dated
Dated from 12th January 2008 to 9th January 2009**

Old Code	New Code	Province Name	District Code	District Name	Commune Code	Commune Name
010504	011001	Banteay Meanchey	10	Krong Paoy Paet	01	Sangkat Nimit
010508	011002	Banteay Meanchey	10	Krong Paoy Paet	02	Sangkat Paoy Paet
010601	010409	Banteay Meanchey	04	Preah Netr Preah	09	Bos Sbov
020611	021401	Battambang	14	Rukhak Kiri	01	Preaek Chik
020612	021402	Battambang	14	Rukhak Kiri	02	Prey Tralach
031619	031701	Kampong Cham	17	Suong	01	Suong
031623	031702	Kampong Cham	17	Suong	02	Vihear Luong
060305	060210	Kampong Thom	02	Kampong Svay	10	Kdei Doung
060307	060211	Kampong Thom	02	Kampong Svay	11	Prey Kuy
060311	060710	Kampong Thom	07	Santuk	10	Tboung Krapeu
100201	100601	Kratie	06	Chetr Borei	01	Bos Leav
100202	100602	Kratie	06	Chetr Borei	02	Changkrang
100203	100603	Kratie	06	Chetr Borei	03	Dar
100204	100604	Kratie	06	Chetr Borei	04	Kantuot
100205	100605	Kratie	06	Chetr Borei	05	Kou Loab
100206	100606	Kratie	06	Chetr Borei	06	Kaoh Chraeng
100212	100607	Kratie	06	Chetr Borei	07	Sambok
100213	100608	Kratie	06	Chetr Borei	08	Thma Andaeuk
100214	100609	Kratie	06	Chetr Borei	09	Thma Kreae
100215	100610	Kratie	06	Chetr Borei	10	Thmei
120705	120801	Phnom Penh	08	Saensokh	01	Phnom Penh Thmei
120707	120802	Phnom Penh	08	Saensokh	02	Tuek Thla
120701	120803	Phnom Penh	08	Saensokh	03	Khmuonh
130701	130801	Preah Vihear	08	Krong Preah Vihear	01	Sangkat Kampong Pranak
130702	130802	Preah Vihear	08	Krong Preah Vihear	02	Sangkat Pal Hal
141101	141001	Prey Veng	10	Krong Prey Veng	01	Sangkat Baray
141102	141002	Prey Veng	10	Krong Prey Veng	02	Sangkat Cheung Tuek
141103	141003	Prey Veng	10	Krong Prey Veng	03	Sangkat Kampong Leav
141001	141301	Prey Veng	13	Svay Antor	01	Angkor Tret
141002	141302	Prey Veng	13	Svay Antor	02	Chea Khlang

Old Code	New Code	Province Name	District Code	District Name	Commune Code	Commune Name
141003	141303	Prey Veng	13	Svay Antor	03	Chrey
141004	141304	Prey Veng	13	Svay Antor	04	Damrei Puon
141005	141305	Prey Veng	13	Svay Antor	05	Me Bon
141006	141306	Prey Veng	13	Svay Antor	06	Pean ROUNG
141007	141307	Prey Veng	13	Svay Antor	07	Popueus
141008	141308	Prey Veng	13	Svay Antor	08	Prey Khla
141009	141309	Prey Veng	13	Svay Antor	09	Samraong
141010	141310	Prey Veng	13	Svay Antor	10	Svay Antor
141011	141311	Prey Veng	13	Svay Antor	11	Tuek Thla
150502	150210	Pursat	02	Kandieng	10	Kaoh Chum
150202	150508	Pursat	05	Krong Pursat	08	Sangkat Banteay Dei
170901	171011	Siemreap	10	Krong Siem Reab	11	Sangkat Ampil
170706	171012	Siemreap	10	Krong Siem Reab	12	Sangkat Krabei Riel
170714	171013	Siemreap	10	Krong Siem Reab	13	Sangkat Tuek Vil
09060408	18030305	Preah Sihanouk	03	Stueng Hav	03	Tumnob Rolok
090801	180401	Preah Sihanouk	04	Kampong Seila	01	Chamkar Luong
090802	180402	Preah Sihanouk	04	Kampong Seila	02	Kampong Seila
090803	180403	Preah Sihanouk	04	Kampong Seila	03	Ou Bak Roteh
090804	180404	Preah Sihanouk	04	Kampong Seila	04	Stueng Chhay
200506	200605	Svay Rieng	06	Krong Svay Rieng	05	Sangkat Chek
200210	200606	Svay Rieng	06	Krong Svay Rieng	06	Sangkat Svay Toea
200710	200607	Svay Rieng	06	Krong Svay Rieng	07	Sangkat Sangkhoar
200101	200801	Svay Rieng	08	Krong Bavet	01	Sangkat Bati
200102	200802	Svay Rieng	08	Krong Bavet	02	Sangkat Bavet
200701	200803	Svay Rieng	08	Krong Bavet	03	Sangkat Chrak Mtes
200106	200804	Svay Rieng	08	Krong Bavet	04	Sangkat Prasat
200107	200806	Svay Rieng	08	Krong Bavet	05	Sangkat Prey Angkunh
One more change which is not shown in the above statement relates to Boeng Preav commune (09060108) of Srae Anbel district in Koh Kong Province. Only 54 households have been shifted from Stueng Chhay village of this commune to Stueng Chhay Tbong village of Stueng Chhay Commune in Kampong Seila district of Preah Sihanouk Province.						

Form A – House list of General Population Census of Cambodia, 2008

Form B – Household Questionnaire of General Population Census Cambodia, 2008

General Population Census of Cambodia 2008

List of Priority Tables

SL. No.	Table No.	Title
(i) A Series. General Population Tables		
1.	A1	Population by Single Years of Age and Sex.
2.	A2	Population by Marital Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
3.	A3	Population by Mother Tongue, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
4.	A3A	Population by Mother Tongue (Minority Languages), 5-year Age Group and Sex.
5.	A4	Population by Religion, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
6.	A5	Population by Relationship to Head of Household, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
7.	A6	Population by Place of Enumeration (classified by Total, Urban and Rural), Place of Birth and Sex.
(ii) B Series. Literacy and Education Tables		
8.	B1	Population aged 7 and over by Literacy in any language, Level of Education, Usual Activity Status, Age Group and Sex. Note: for Commune level: Population aged 7 and over by Literacy in any language, Level of Education, Age Group and Sex.
9.	B1A	Population aged 7 and over by Language Literacy, Age Group and Sex.
10.	B2	Population aged 5 and over Attending School/Educational Institution by Literacy, Level of Education, Age Group and Sex.
11.	B2A	Fulltime Students aged 5 and over by Location of Schooling, Age Group and Sex.
(iii) C Series. Economic Tables		
12.	C1	Population by Usual Activity Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
13.	C2	Employed Persons aged 5 and over by Status in Employment, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
14.	C3	Employed Persons aged 5 and over by Sector of Employment, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
15.	C4	Unemployed Persons aged 5 and over by Status in last Employment, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
16.	C5	Economically Active Population aged 5 and over by Secondary Economic Activity, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
17.	C6	Economically Inactive Population aged 5 and over by Secondary Economic Activity, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
18.	C7	Employed Persons aged 5 and over by Employment Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
19.	C7A	Employed Persons aged 5 and over by Work Place, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
20.	C8	Economically Active Population aged 5 and over by Industrial Section, Major Group of Occupation and Sex.
21.	C9	Economically Inactive Population aged 5 and over by Functional Categories, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
22.	C10	Employed Population aged 5 and over by Industrial Section, 5-year Age Group and Sex.

SL. No.	Table No.	Title
23.	C11	Employed Population aged 5 and over by Major Group of Occupation, Age Groups and Sex.
24.	C12	Employed Population aged 5 and over by Main Status in Employment, Industry and Sex.
25.	C13	Employed Population aged 5 and over by Main Status in Employment, Occupation and Sex.
26.	C14	Employed Population aged 5 and over by Literacy in any language, Level of Education, Occupation and Sex.
27.	C15	Employed Females aged 5 and over by Industrial Sections and Marital Status.
28.	C16	Employed Females aged 5 and over by Occupational Group and Marital Status.
29.	C17	Employed Population aged 5 to 20 by School Attendance, Single Year of Age and Sex.
	(iv)	D Series. Migration Tables
30.	D1	Migrants classified by Place of Last Residence, Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration and Sex.
31.	D2	Migrants from other Provinces classified by Province of Enumeration, Province of Previous Residence, Duration of Stay and Sex.
32.	D3	Migrants by Place of Last Residence, Reason for Migration, Duration of Residence and Sex.
33.	D4	Migrants Economically Active Population aged 5 and over by Place of Last Residence, Industrial Section and Sex.
34.	D5	Migrants Economically Active Population aged 5 and over by Place of Last Residence, Major Group of Occupation and Sex.
35.	D6	Migrants from Place of Last Residence aged 7 and over by Educational Level, Usual Activity Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
36.	D7	Migrants in the previous five years by 5-year Age Group and Sex.
	(v)	E Series. Disability Tables
37.	E1	Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons by 5-year Age Group and Sex.
38.	E2	Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons by Category of Disability, Marital Status and Sex.
39.	E3	Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons (since Birth) by Literacy in any language, Level of Education, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
40.	E3A	Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons (since Birth) by Category of Disability, Literacy in any Language, Level of Education and Sex.
41.	E4	Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons (after Birth) by Literacy in any language, Level of Education, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
42.	E4A	Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons (after Birth) by Category of Disability, Literacy in any Language, Level of Education and Sex.
43.	E5	Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons (since Birth) by Main Activity, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
44.	E5A	Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons (since Birth) by Category of Disability, Main Activity and Sex.
45.	E6	Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons (after Birth) by Main Activity, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
46.	E6A	Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons (after Birth) by Category of Disability, Main Activity and Sex.
	(vi)	F Series. Fertility Tables
47.	F1	Females aged 15 to 49 bearing children during last year by 5-year Age Group, Educational level and Births during last year by Birth order.
48.	F2	Females aged 15 to 49 bearing children during last year by 5-year Age Group, Usual Activity Status and Births during last year by Birth order.
49.	F3	Females aged 15 and over by Parity, Total Children Ever Born, 5-year Age Group and Educational Level.
50.	F4	Females aged 15 and over by Parity, Total Children Ever Born, 5-year Age Group and Usual Activity Status.

SL. No.	Table No.	Title
51.	F5	Females aged 15 and over by Number of Surviving Children, 5-year Age Group and Educational level.
52.	F6	Females aged 15 and over by Number of Surviving Children, 5-year Age Group and Usual Activity Status.
53.	F7	Females aged 15 to 49 bearing children during last year by 5-year Age Group and Type of Assistance during Delivery.
	(vii)	G Series. Mortality Tables
54.	G1	Population, Number of Deaths in Households in the last year by broad Age Group and Sex.
55.	G2	Deaths in Households in the last year by Cause of Death, broad Age Group and Sex.
56.	G3	Maternal Deaths by Type of Assistance, Place of Death and 5-year Age Group.
	(viii)	H Series. Household and Housing Amenity Tables
57.	H1	Buildings/Structures with Households by Type of Use.
58.	H2	Buildings/Structures (Residential + Partly Residential) by Predominant material of Roof, Wall and Floor.
59.	H3	Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling, Household Size and Number of Rooms Occupied.
60.	H4	Households by Size of Households, Number of Economically Active Members and Sex of Head of Household
61.	H5	Head of Households (aged 10 and over) by Usual Activity Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
62.	H6	Households by Main source of Light used and Household Size.
63.	H7	Households by Type of Fuel used for Cooking and Household Size.
64.	H8	Households classified by Main source of Drinking Water, Location of Source and Household Size.
65.	H9	Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling and Toilet Facility Category.
66.	H10	Households and Population (in 10,000's) by Tenure Status of Dwelling, Availability of Electric Power and Toilet Facility.
67.	H11	Households classified by source of Drinking Water, Availability of Electric Power and Toilet Facility.
68.	H12	Households by Type and Number of Assets owned.
69.	H13	Households by Household Size and Access to Internet.
70.	H14	Households and Population by Type of Household.

Note: The lowest level of presentation of each table is indicated below:

National level only: Tables D2 and D3

Provincial level only: Table D1

Up to district level: All other tables

Up to commune level: Tables A1, A2, A3, A3A, A4, A5, B1, C1, C10, C11, E1, E2, E3, E3A, H1 to H14

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