KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation-Religion-King

General Population Census of Cambodia 2019
Series of Thematic Report
on
Demographics of Population Ageing
in Cambodia, 2019

![Royal Arms of Cambodia]

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation-Religion-King

General Population Census of Cambodia 2019
Series of Thematic Report
on
Demographics of Population Ageing in Cambodia, 2019

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

November 2021

Contents

FORWARD

The General Population Census of Cambodia of 2019 provides a crucial opportunity to examine past achievements and to guide future development plans and strategies. Aware of the vital importance of the project, the Royal Government of Cambodia allocated major national resources towards the implementation of the Census.

I am gratified that the Census has been a success and that reliable and timely data will be made available to specialized users and the general public. In addition to the present document, a range of thematic reports will be generated by the National Institute of Statistics, with the assistance of specialists from various sectors, including academia.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I would like to express our deep gratitude to **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia**. His unwavering support has been integral to the successful completion of the Census. I would also like to extend our sincerest thanks to **Samdech Kralahorm Sar Kheng, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior and Chairman of the National Census Committee (NCC)** and the other members of the Committee, for their guidance.

As Chair of the Technical Committee and the Publicity Committee for the General Population Census of Cambodia of 2019 and on behalf of the Ministry of Planning – I would like to thank all members of the census committee working in the capital, provinces, municipalities, districts, khans and communes/sangkats. They did an excellent job and, by working together, we have been able to successfully implement our planned activities and obtain valuable results.

I would also like to thank the United Nations Population Program (UNFPA), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Federal Republic of Germany and their implementer, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). Their financial and technical assistance supported the census planning and also the data entry, cleaning and analysis phases. They also provided training in report writing and helped draft the final census report.

I would like to thank **Dr Nott Rama Rao** for providing technical assistance in the census planning process and for reviewing all technical aspects of the census. And **Dr Ricardo Neupert**, Census Chief Technical Advisor, for providing overall technical assistance, particularly in writing the final census report. **Dr Arij Dekker** also provided much-appreciated help with the data cleaning and the preparation of the census priority tables. And **Kjell Tambour**, Senior Advisor with Statistics Sweden/SIDA, provided welcomed assistance with the data processing.

I would like to express my special thanks to the Government of the People's Republic of China for providing material assistance worth a total of $2.5 million to support the census. This valuable contribution included automobiles, motorcycles, desktops, laptops, printers, photocopiers, tablets, servers and other electronic devices.

Last but not least, I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to all staff of the National Institute of Statistics. **H.E. Ms. Hang Lina**, Delegate of the Royal Government of Cambodia in-charge of Director-General of the National Institute of

Statistics, who carefully coordinated all census operations, with the assistance of Deputy Directors-General **H.E. Sok Kosal**, **H.E. Saint Lundy** and **H.E. They Kheam.** I would like to express particular thanks to all compatriots who supported and participated in the successful completion of census operations in the Kingdom of Cambodia in 2019.

We are pleased to present to line-ministries, international agencies, non-government organization, policy makers, programme implementers, development planners, and researchers a publication with a plethora of useful information of a series of thematic reports. We hope to receive feedback and contributions from our readers to learn from mistakes and improve subsequent Series Census publications.

Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

Kitti Settha Pandita Chhay Than

PREFACE

The General Population Census of Cambodia (GPCC) 2019 was conducted not only to obtain the much needed demographic data following the census, but also to serve as a means to train the staff of the NIS and Provincial Planning Offices in demographic data collection. In particular, the level emphasized for clarity that the analyses of socio-demographic profile of old people and ageing situations of the Cambodian population are discussed. This report contains an in-depth analysis on population ageing and their living conditions in Cambodia based on the results of GPCC, 2019. There were plans to produce many series of thematic reports based on the results of the census, on other topics of interest furthermore, some 18 thematic reports are expected to be issued in 2020 and 2021.

I would like to extend special thanks are due to Kitti Settha Pandita Chhay Than, Honorable Senior Minister, Minister of Planning whose keen interest in the census and in the survey was always a source of inspiration and encouragement both to the national and international staff of the project.

Our special thanks to UNFPA, GIZ, UNICEF, WHO, and other DPs for undertaking the coordinating role for the census and for their technical support. The Royal Government of Cambodia through the Ministry of Economy and Finance has provided full financial support. I am also grateful to the People's Republic of China for supplying equipment such as vehicles, motorbikes, computers, printers and photocopiers, which were and still are essential for census operations.

Finally, I wish to thank all the staff of the National Institute of Statistics, the Provincial Census Officers, the District Census Officers, the Commune Census Officers, village chiefs, field supervisors and enumerators for their dedication and hard work. This has enabled us to produce timely data of good quality. My acknowledgements would be incomplete if I did not mention the general public who provided the much-needed information without hesitation

Delegate of Royal Government of Cambodia
In-charge of Director-General of National
Institute of Statistics

Ms. Hang Lina

Map: Kingdom of Cambodia

PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REPORT

National Institute of Statistics, CAMBODIA	Veun Thy
	Hang Suviddya
	Chan Samrith
	Seang Rith
UNFPA	Yi Soktha, Programme Analyst (Population and Development)
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University (Technical consultants)	Prof. Alex Molassiotis, Director of WHO Collaborating Centre in Community Health Services & Head of School of Nursing, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
	Professor Angela Leung, Deputy Director of WHO Collaborating Centre in Community Health Services & Director of the Centre for Gerontological Nursing, School of Nursing, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
	Dr Grace Xie, Assistant Professor, School of Nursing, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
	Dr Lin Yang, Associate Professor, School of Nursing, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
	Dr Yan Zheng, Post-doctoral fellow in Demography, School of Nursing, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Executive Summary

Population ageing has been a trend in the developed world, but it is also a rapidly expanding shift in many of the developing countries. Cambodia, with its vision to become a high-income country by 2050, is also facing a transition in an ageing population. The current report is an analysis of the 2019 Census data in Cambodia, focusing on the demographic shifts in the population aged 60 years and above, and projected data for up to 2050 (up to 2030 in natural regions and provinces), to allow the Cambodian government to consider proactively how this shift in demography of the population will be addressed.

In 2019, the older population was 1,378,688 people out of a total population of 15,552,211 people living in Cambodia. Hence, the older population represents 8.86% of the total population, about 60% more than the older population recorded in the 2008 Census. This number is projected to reach 23.17% of the total population by 2050. Among the older population, 6 out of 10 are in the age group of 60-69 years old, 3 out of 10 in the age group of 70-79 years old, and 1 in 10 is older than 80 years old. The number of old women was much larger than old men. There are only 66.3 men for every 100 older women, suggesting a feminization of older population. However, gender will be more balanced by 2050, with 87.66 old men for every 100 old women.

Various demographic ratios also clearly show the significant and rapid shift in population ageing. For instance, the old age dependency ratio is currently 14.36, but will reach 37.76 by 2050. The index of ageing is currently 30.16, but by 2050 will reach a high of 149.72. The Parent Support ratio is currently 11.59, larger than 2008 (9.9), and will reach 31.98 by 2050. Disabilities in relation to activities of daily living are also common in this population. Besides, there are regional variations in the population ageing. Additionally, the most common causes for death in this population are both infectious (e.g., diarrhea disease) and non-communicable diseases (i.e. heart conditions).

The detailed analysis of Census data provide strong evidence of population ageing in Cambodia and the specific aspects that affect this vulnerable population. Cambodia has taken a very proactive approach in addressing key issues in this population, and the implementation of these policies needs to be reviewed regularly. Other areas to consider in future planning include addressing functional disabilities, providing more specialized training in health and social care professionals, enhancement of community health centres to focus more concretely on the needs of the older population, focus on creating an environment supporting healthy ageing, consider older people as an investment in human capital, consider more gender-specific support mechanisms, and address poverty issues in this population, particularly in the rural areas. The continuation of the life course approach that Cambodian planning has taken is also crucial for the long-term.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Since the 19th century, life expectancy has increased substantially across the world [1]. Rising life expectancy and declining fertility rates caused the ageing of populations worldwide [2]. Population ageing is a human success story [3], but it also holds substantial implications for economic and social development and for environmental sustainability [4]. Population ageing is a worldwide phenomenon [3]. According to United Nations report on world population ageing, the number of global population aged 65 years or over was 703 million in 2019. This number is expected to double to 1.5 billion in 2050, and the share of the population aged 65 years or over is also projected to increase from 9 percent in 2019 to 16 percent in 2050 when it is expected that one in six people around the world will be aged 65 years or over [3]. Compared with developed countries, the ageing of population should be highly recognized and addressed particularly for the developing world, where the pace at which this phenomenon unfolds is striking [2].

In Cambodia, the older population (aged 60 years and above) also increased at a higher rate than the total population [5]. In 1998, the percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Cambodia was 5.25, and it increased to 6.34 in 2008 [6] and 8.86 in 2019. In 2050, the percentage is projected to reach 23.17. This is related to the decline in fertility rates and the increase in life expectancy in Cambodia. From 2008 to 2019, the total fertility rate in Cambodia declined from 2.7 children per woman to 2.5 [7]. Meanwhile, male and female life expectancy increased by 13.49 years (from 60.81 years to 74.3 years) and 13.14 years (from 63.66 years to 76.8 years), respectively [6, 7]. Rapid population ageing will present substantial challenges to the country. Therefore, it is more important than ever that the Royal Government of Cambodia designs innovative measures and public health polices specifically targeted to older persons.

Cambodia has been a signatory to the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) adopted at the Second World Assembly on Ageing since 2002 and has paid special attention on the needs of the older population over the past several years. The current thematic report aims to present a comprehensive description and understanding of the older population demography in Cambodia in 2019, providing practical implications for the development of population-related policies.

1.1. Background

The General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 (GPCC 2019) is the fourth census in a series of census-taking in the Kingdom of Cambodia. It is part of the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Censuses, as recommended by the United Nations. The first census in Cambodia was conducted in 1962, with follow-up exercises undertaken in 1998 and 2008. Cambodia continues to use paper-based questionnaires and pencil recording to collect data. This required a thorough preparation of questionnaires, manuals, training guides, pre-test and pilot census, and so forth.

Census preparations started in early 2016 by developing an initial census plan, which was approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia. A National Census Committee was formed in 2017. A census strategy was formulated also in 2017, which allowed the enumeration to commence on March 3, 2019. The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) produced the enumeration maps using hand-sketched area plans across the country. Every Enumeration Area (EA) is separately delineated.

The previous three censuses enabled the Royal Government of Cambodia to build up its capacity for conducting the Census of 2019. The inquiry covers population data as well as certain household characteristics. Results from the census will provide essential demographic and household data for all forms of evaluation and planning.

1.2. Organization Structure

As in the past, the National Committee for the Census, headed by **H.E. Samdech Kralahorm Sar Keng**, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, is the apex body. It includes members from all line ministries responsible for policy matters concerning the census. The Census Technical Committee, headed by **H.E. Kitti Settha Pandita Chhay Than**, Senior Minister, Minister of Planning, is in charge of technical issues relating to the census such as the design of the questionnaires, training guides, and the supervisor and enumeration manuals. It is also in the lead for the pilot census, training events, the field enumeration, editing and coding, data entry and the preparation of analytical reports. The Committee of Census Publicity and Advocacy, also led by **H.E. Kitti Settha Pandita Chhay Than**, Senior Minister, Minister of Planning, is in charge of oversight and advice on informing the population through printed publications, television spots, banners, flyers, t-shirts, labelled bags, and more.

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│       National Committee for the 2019 General    │
│         Population Census of Cambodia             │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

National Committee for the 2019 General Population Census of Cambodia

Ministry of Planning
Census Technical Committee

Provincial Census Committee

Director-General of the Census

Census Office
Phnom Penh

Field Offices

Regional Officer

Provincial Director
Province Census Officer

Assistant Regional Officer

District Chief
District Census Officer

Administrative Division
Planning and Monitoring Division
Cartography Division
Analysis and Research Division
Data Processing Division

Commune Chief
Commune Census

Supervisor
(1 for 4 Enumerators)

Enumerator

The Ministry of Planning is in day-to-day charge of the census operations, with the NIS serving as the implementing agency.

Provincial Planning Departments acted as Provincial Census Offices during the census operation, with the Director of the Provincial Planning Department taking the role of Provincial Census Officer, the senior officer in the province responsible for census operations. Provincial Census Officers were each supported by a specialized assistant. Census Officers at the district/commune level and village chiefs were under the supervision of the Provincial Census Officer. The Municipal/Provincial Governors acted as Chair of the Municipal/Provincial Census Committees responsible for oversight of the census operations in their municipality or province. Regional Officers from the National Institute of Statistics were assigned to provide technical assistance to the Provincial Census Officers.

1.3. Field Operation

The Census enumerated some 3.5 million regular households present in the widely differing lands of the 25 municipalities and provinces of the country. The preparatory household listing operation took from 28 February to 2 of March 2019. Enumeration proper, through Form B, the actual questionnaire, started on midnight March 3 and lasted until March 13. As mentioned before, the census deployed some 38,447 enumerators and about 9,200 supervisors to collect the data in a total of 14,545 villages. There were a little more than 37,000 regular EAs, with the remainder of the staff assigned to special settlements such as camps, prisons, hospitals and so forth. Homeless persons, including those staying in boats, were enumerated during census night.

Most households nation-wide were covered during the period of 11 days, respecting the deadline of 13 of March 2019. But in Preah Sihanouk province the work had to be extended for 3 days and a special team from the NIS was deployed to support the provincial team. This was because of an unexpected increase of households following a recent influx of Chinese population. Furthermore, the enumeration in Phnom Penh had to be extended until 20 of March 2019. Again this was caused by the existence of many new households in the city.

Enumerators and other census officers traveled long distances to reach remote and forested areas. The field staff used vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles and boats. Mobile phone communication was highly useful during census work. It provided supervisors and enumerators with the opportunity to contact core staff when assistance was needed.

Time Table of Major Census Field Work

Date	Activities
February 28 to March 2, 2019 (3 days)	Household listing in EAs and updating the EA maps
March 3, 2019 nighttime	Enumeration of the homeless and transient population
March 3 to 13, 2019 (11 days)	2019 Enumeration with midnight of March 3 (00:00 AM) as the reference moment
March 13 to 14, 2019	Collection of completed census documents at field offices
March 15 to 22, 2019	Receipt of completed census records at the NIS in Phnom Penh

1.4. Objective of the report

This thematic report seeks to present the demographic data of people aged 60 years and older in Cambodia in 2019 and also project the demographic trends up to 2050. This report also makes comparison with the reports based on previous census data. Additionally, differences in the ageing process by natural region, province, and place of residence are discussed. This report aims to present a comprehensive description and understanding of the older population demography in Cambodia, and hence provide practical implications for the development of population-related policies.

1.5. Data Sources

Data used in this report were mainly drawn from the General Population Census of Cambodia 2019. Some data were obtained from published Cambodia government reports such as National Report on Final Census Results based on the General Population Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia 2019, Demographics of Population Ageing in Cambodia 2012, and National ageing policy 2017-2030.

1.6. Methodology

Concepts and Definitions

The term 'older persons' in this report refers to population those aged 60 years and above, as the retirement age in Cambodia is 60 years. This is also congruent with the WHO definition of old people.

The old age dependency ratio is the ratio of persons aged 60 years and above to the working age population (15-59 years), while the young age dependency ratio is the ratio of persons aged 14 years and younger to the working age population (15-59 years).

The potential support ratio is a measure of the available support base for the older people and is the inverse of the old age dependency ratio.

The Parent Support Ratio is the ratio of the number of persons aged 80 years and above per 100 persons aged 50 to 59 years and is an approximate measure of the available support for older parents from their families.

The sex ratio represents the number of males for every 100 females.

People who are literate are defined as people who can read and write with understanding in Khmer and other languages such as Vietnamese, Chinese, Lao, Thai, French, English, Chaam, etc.

The index of ageing is the percentage of number of population aged 60+ to the number of the population aged 0-14.

Six types of disabilities were reported in the 2019 Cambodia census, including (1) in seeing, (2) in hearing, (3) in walking, (4) in remembering/concentrating, (5) in self-care, and (6) in using usual language. Disabilities are defined as those areas of life having some/major/full difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, remembering/concentrating, self-care or using usual language.

Economically active older population include those who were employed and unemployed. Not economically active people include homemakers, students, dependent rent receivers, retired or other income recipients, and others who are not economically active for most of the time and who do not come under any of the above categories.

Statistical Tool

Descriptive statistics data analyses in this report were conducted using Stata and Microsoft Office.

Data Aggregation

Data in this report were aggregated by age group, sex, natural region, province, and place of residence.

1.7. Report Structure

This report covers some broad areas by including the age structure and mortality information of the total Cambodia population. The report also provides some key statistics, namely, socio-demographic profile of older persons, areas of vulnerability for older people, regional variations in the population ageing, disabilities in older population, economic characteristics of older people, and causes of death among older population. This report also makes comparison with the reports based on previous census data and projects the demographic trends up to 2050. Therefore, the report presents a comprehensive description and understanding of the older population demography in Cambodia, and hence provide practical implications for the development of population-related policies.

Chapter 2

Socio-Demographic Profile of Older Persons

The term 'older persons' in this report refers to population those aged 60 years and above, as the retirement age in Cambodia is 60 years. This is also congruent with the WHO definition of old people.

According to the 2019 census, the total number of population in Cambodia is 15,552,211. The numbers of men and women were 7,571,837 and 7,980,374, accounting for 48.69% and 51.31% of the total population, respectively (Table 1). In the next few decades, the number of population in Cambodia is expected to further increase. In 2050, the number will reach 21,728,446, with men and women increasing to 10,806,195 and 10,922,251, respectively (Table 2).

Table 1. Population by sex and age group in Cambodia, 2019

Age Group		Males	Females	Total
0-14	Number	2,342,395	2,228,745	4,571,140
	Percentage	15.06	14.33	29.39
15-59	Number	4,679,961	4,922,422	9,602,383
	Percentage	30.09	31.65	61.74
60+	Number	549,481	829,207	1,378,688
	Percentage	3.53	5.33	8.86
Total	Number	7,571,837	7,980,374	15,552,211
	Percentage	48.69	51.31	100.00

In 2019, the total number of the population aged 60 years and older in Cambodia was 1,378,688, much larger than that in 2008 (848,911). The proportion of the older population increased from 6.34% in 2008 to 8.86% in 2019. The numbers of old men and women were 549,481 and 829,207, accounting for 3.53% and 5.33% of the total people in Cambodia (Table 1). In 2050, the total number of the older population is projected to be 5,033,966, accounting for 23.17% of the total population (Table 2), almost tripling in the following three decades in comparison with the current level. The numbers of old men and women will be 2,351,430 and 2,682,536, representing 21.76% and 24.56% of the total number of men and women in Cambodia. Meanwhile, the number of people aged 14 years and younger will decrease continuously, from 29.39% in 2019 to 15.47% in 2050. People aged 15-59 years, however, will not change too much over the next decades (Figure 1).

Table 2. Population by broad age group in Cambodia, 2019-2050

Year	Gender	0-14		15-59		60+		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
2019	Males	2,342,395	30.94	4,679,961	61.81	549,481	7.26	7,571,837	100.00
	Females	2,228,745	27.93	4,922,422	61.68	829,207	10.39	7,980,374	100.00
	Total	4,571,140	29.39	9,602,383	61.74	1,378,688	8.86	15,552,211	100.00
2030	Males	2,351,993	25.52	5,844,905	63.41	1,020,044	11.07	9,216,942	100.00
	Females	2,245,647	23.59	5,922,881	62.22	1,350,507	14.19	9,519,035	100.00
	Total	4,597,640	24.54	11,767,786	62.81	2,370,551	12.65	18,735,977	100.00
2040	Males	2,089,829	20.46	6,622,337	64.82	1,504,294	14.72	10,216,460	100.00
	Females	1,994,917	19.17	6,595,640	63.37	1,818,207	17.47	10,408,764	100.00
	Total	4,084,746	19.80	13,217,977	64.09	3,322,501	16.11	20,625,224	100.00
2050	Males	1,720,208	15.92	6,734,557	62.32	2,351,430	21.76	10,806,195	100.00
	Females	1,641,995	15.03	6,597,720	60.41	2,682,536	24.56	10,922,251	100.00
	Total	3,362,203	15.47	13,332,277	61.36	5,033,966	23.17	21,728,446	100.00

Figure 1. Population by broad age group, Cambodia, 2019-2050
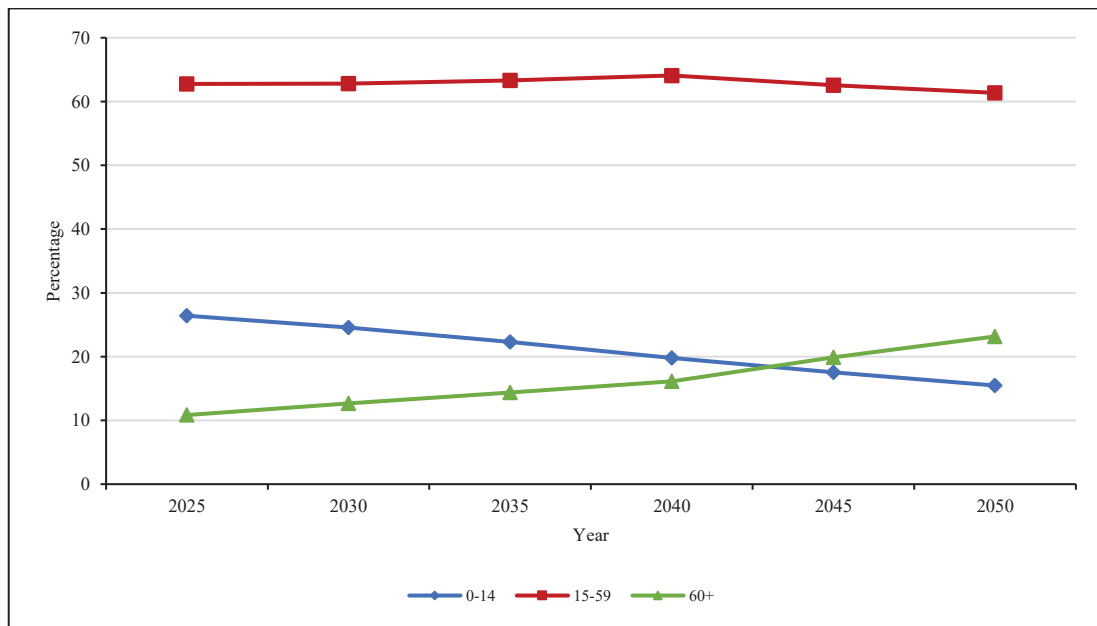
Population by broad age group and the proportion of older people across natural regions and provinces in Cambodia in 2019-2030 were shown in Table A1 and Table A2.

Table 3. Old population by sex and age groups in Cambodia, 2019

Age Group	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
60-64	188,485	34.30	277,757	33.50	466,242	33.82
65-69	144,774	26.35	214,720	25.89	359,494	26.08
70-74	96,255	17.52	145,125	17.50	241,380	17.51
75-79	61,485	11.19	93,059	11.22	154,544	11.21
80-84	34,095	6.20	56,032	6.76	90,127	6.54
85-89	17,004	3.09	29,832	3.60	46,836	3.40
90+	7,383	1.34	12,682	1.53	20,065	1.46
Total	549,481	100.00	829,207	100.00	1,378,688	100.00

Table 3 presents a more detailed distribution of the older population across different age groups. In 2019, the young old age groups (60-64 and 65-69 years) accounted for a major proportion of older people in Cambodia (33.82% and 26.08%, respectively), followed by the middle old age groups (70-74 and 75-79 years), which composed 17.51% and 11.21% of the total old Cambodian population. The proportion of the very old population aged 80 years and above, however, was much lower in comparison with other old age groups (11.4% of the total old population).

In 2019, the total number of old women in Cambodia was 829,207, much larger than their male counterparts (549, 481). For both sexes, the proportions of the young old age group (60-69 years) were the largest (60.65% for men and 59.39% for women, respectively), followed by middle old people aged 70-79 years (28.71% for men and 28.72% for women, respectively) and the very old people aged 80+ years (10.63% for men and 11.89% for women, respectively). Compared to old men, old women accounted for a smaller portion at young old age groups yet a larger portion at the very old age groups. However, the gap was not significant across sexes.

Figure 2. Percentages of older age groups to the total population in Cambodia, 2019-2050
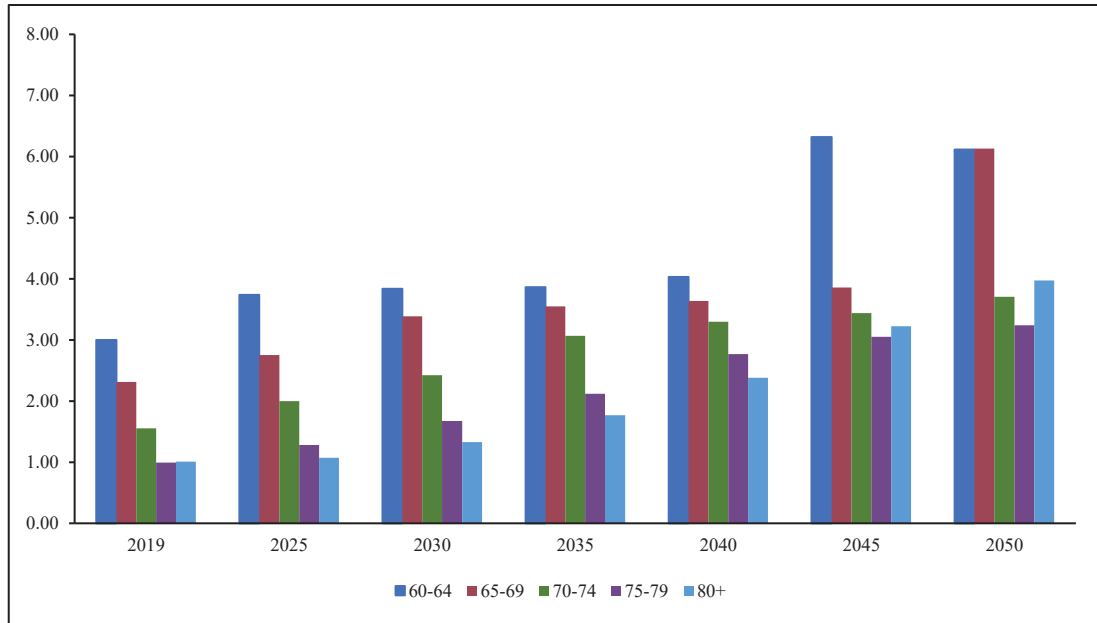
Over the next three decades of 2019-2050, the proportions of the old population to the total population at different age groups are generally expected to further increase (Figure 2). In 2019, population aged 60-64 and 65-69 years had relatively greater proportions (3.0% and 2.31%, respectively), followed by 70-74 year age group which represented 1.55% of the total population. The percentage of 80+ years was 1.01%, a little bit larger than that of 75-79 year age group (0.99%). In 2050, the old population aged 60-64 and 65-69 years will account for more than 6 percent of the total population in Cambodia (6.12% for the group of 60-64 years and 6.13% for the group of 65-69 years). Besides, the proportion of the oldest-old age group (80 years and above) will be 3.97%, exceeding the 70-74 and 75-79 age groups (3.71% and 3.24%, respectively).

Figure 3 shows the proportion of population in Cambodia across natural regions and broad age groups. In 2019, the percentage of older population was 8.86% in Cambodia. More specifically, the largest percentage of older population was found in the Plain Region, accounting for approximately 9.77% of its total population, followed by the Tonle Sap Region and the Coastal Region (8.42% and 8.01%, respectively). The proportion of older population in the Plateau and Mountain Region was 6.95%, lower than the other three natural regions.

Figure 3. Percentages of Population by broad age group in Cambodia, 2019
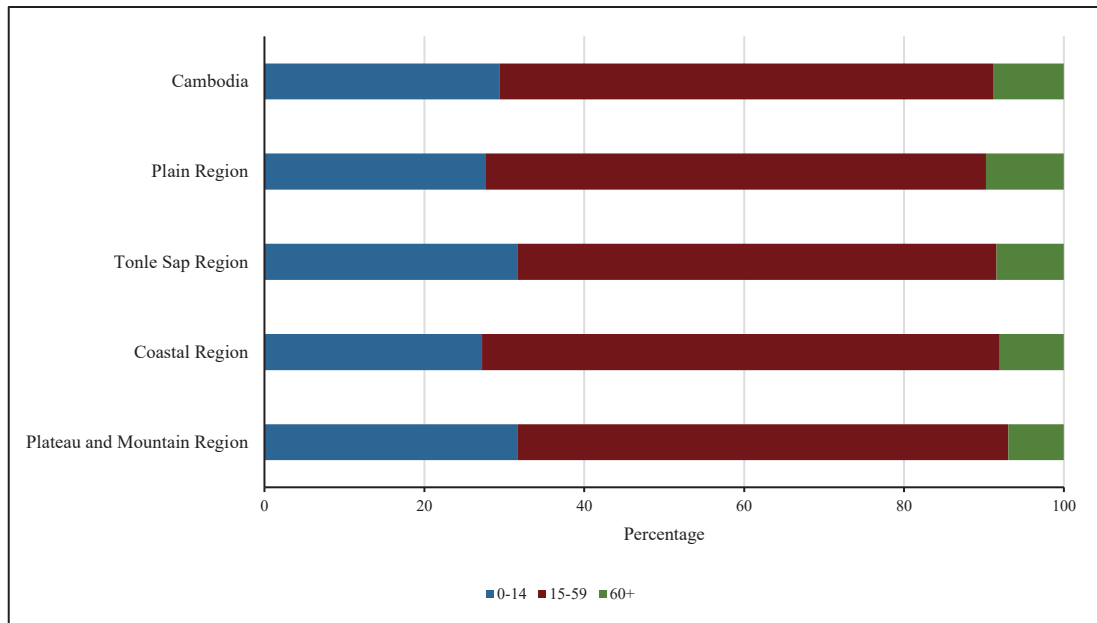
According to the 2019 Census, the vast majority of the old population (96.5%) in Cambodia had Khmer as their mother language (Table A3). For the Cambodian old people, Buddhism was the main religion, accounting for 97.2% of the total older people (Table A4). Besides, most of them lived in normal or regular households (98.93%), and this was also the case across all natural regions and provinces in Cambodia (Table A5). The position of the old population in the household varied greatly across sexes, as shown in Table A6. Over 80% of the old men were head in their households, but for old women, the percentage was only around 34%. However, the proportion of roles as spouse and parent were much higher among old women.

The changing population dynamics in Cambodia is the joint impact of the declining fertility and increasing longevity. The total fertility rate (TFR) in Cambodia declined from 2.7 children per woman in 2008 to 2.5 in 2019 [7]. Besides, Cambodia has made substantial increases in life expectancy for both sexes. Between 2008 and 2019, male and female life expectancy increased by 13.49 years (from 60.81 years to 74.3 years) and 13.14 years (from 63.66 years to 76.8 years) [6, 7]. Changes in population age structures can be reflected by the population pyramids in Cambodia in different years shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4a. Age, sex population pyramid, Cambodia, 2019
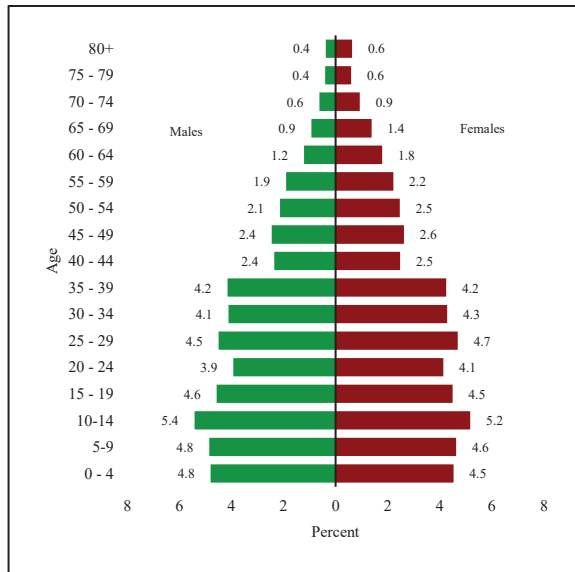
Figure 4b. Age, sex population pyramid, Cambodia, 2030

Age	Males	Females		Age	Males	Females
80+	0.4	0.6		80+	0.5	0.8
75 - 79	0.4	0.6		75 - 79	0.6	1.0
70 - 74	0.6	0.9		70 - 74	1.0	1.4
65 - 69	0.9	1.4		65 - 69	1.5	1.8
60 - 64	1.2	1.8		60 - 64	1.8	2.1
55 - 59	1.9	2.2		55 - 59	2.0	2.1
50 - 54	2.1	2.5		50 - 54	2.2	2.3
45 - 49	2.4	2.6		45 - 49	3.6	3.7
40 - 44	2.4	2.5		40 - 44	3.5	3.7
35 - 39	4.2	4.2		35 - 39	3.7	3.9
30 - 34	4.1	4.3		30 - 34	3.4	3.5
25 - 29	4.5	4.7		25 - 29	4.1	4.0
20 - 24	3.9	4.1		20 - 24	4.6	4.4
15 - 19	4.6	4.5		15 - 19	4.1	4.0
10-14	5.4	5.2		10 - 14	4.2	4.1
5-9	4.8	4.6		5 - 9	4.3	4.1
0 - 4	4.8	4.5		0 - 4	4.0	3.8
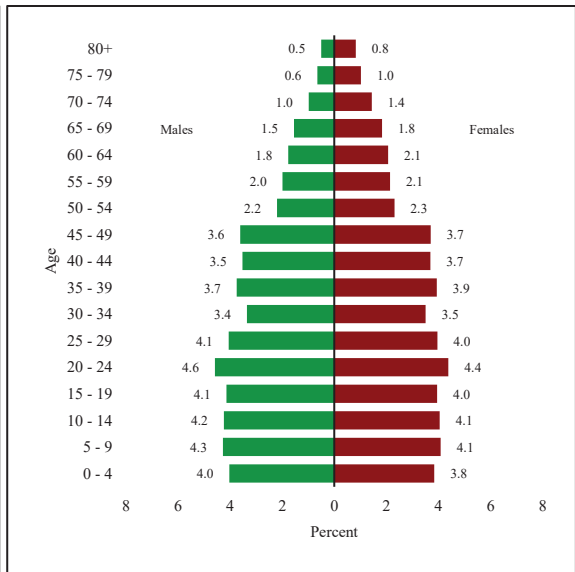
Figure 4c. Age, sex population pyramid, Cambodia, 2040
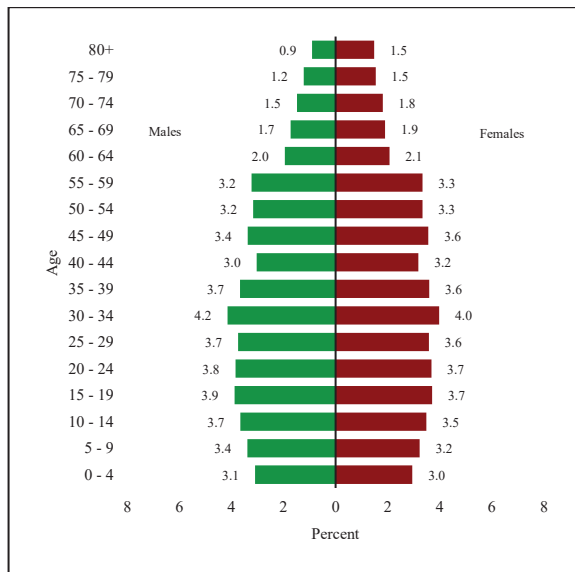
Figure 4d. Age, sex population pyramid, Cambodia, 2050

Age	Males	Females		Age	Males	Females
80+	0.9	1.5		80+	1.6	2.4
75 - 79	1.2	1.5		75 - 79	1.5	1.7
70 - 74	1.5	1.8		70 - 74	1.8	1.9
65 - 69	1.7	1.9		65 - 69	3.0	3.1
60 - 64	2.0	2.1		60 - 64	3.0	3.2
55 - 59	3.2	3.3		55 - 59	3.2	3.4
50 - 54	3.2	3.3		50 - 54	2.9	3.0
45 - 49	3.4	3.6		45 - 49	3.5	3.4
40 - 44	3.0	3.2		40 - 44	3.9	3.8
35 - 39	3.7	3.6		35 - 39	3.5	3.4
30 - 34	4.2	4.0		30 - 34	3.6	3.5
25 - 29	3.7	3.6		25 - 29	3.7	3.5
20 - 24	3.8	3.7		20 - 24	3.5	3.3
15 - 19	3.9	3.7		15 - 19	3.2	3.1
10 - 14	3.7	3.5		10 - 14	2.9	2.8
5 - 9	3.4	3.2		5 - 9	2.6	2.5
0 - 4	3.1	3.0		0 - 4	2.3	2.2
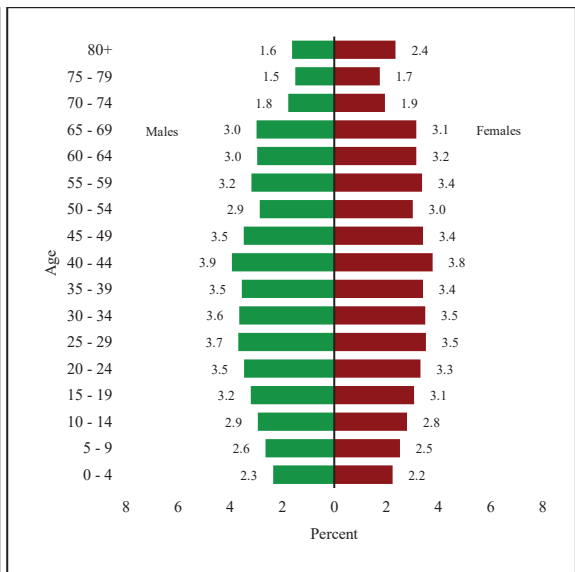
Chapter 3

Areas of Vulnerability for Older People

3.1 Increasing Old Age Dependency

The old age dependency ratio is the ratio of persons aged 60 years and above to the working age population (15-59 years), while the young age dependency ratio is the ratio of persons aged 14 years and younger to the working age population (15-59 years).

Figure 5. The Trend in Dependency Ratios, Cambodia, 2019-2050
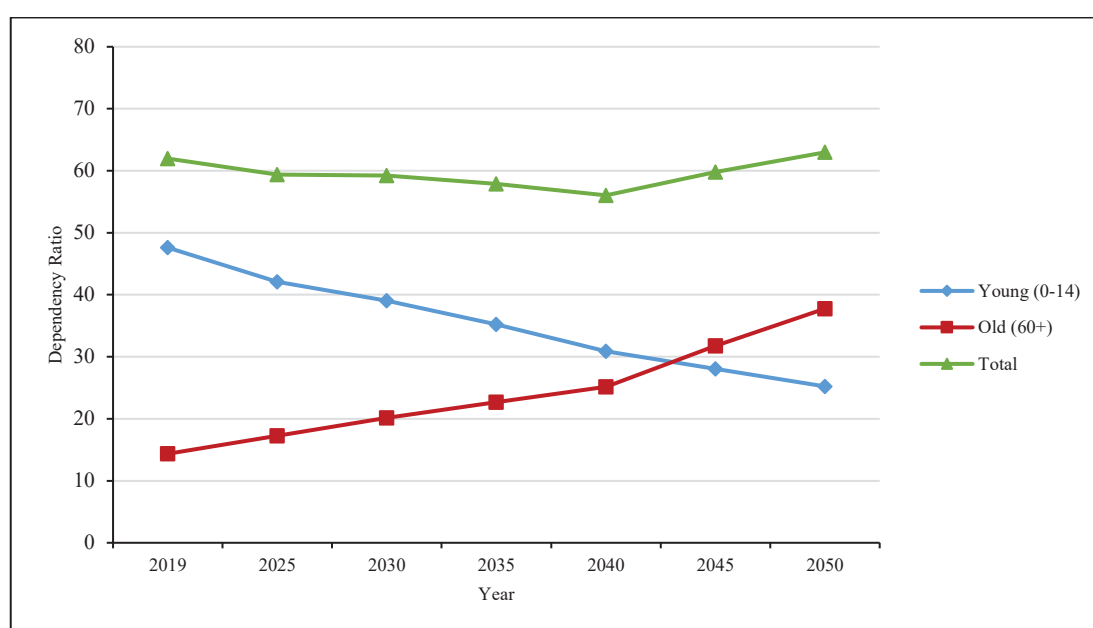

In 2019, the total dependency ratio (the ratio of persons aged 60+ and 0-14 years to the working population aged 15-59 years) was 61.96 but it is expected to decline to 56.04 by 2040, followed by a rise to 62.98 in 2050. The young age dependency ratio will decline constantly between 2019 and 2050 (from 47.60 in 2019 to 25.22 in 2050). On the contrary, the old age dependency ratio will continue increasing, particularly after 2040 (from 14.36 in 2019 to 37.76 in 2050), as shown in Figure 5. In 2019, the Tonle Sap Region had the largest total dependency ratio (67.06), followed by the Plateau and Mountain Region (63.01) and Plain Region (59.70). The total dependency ratio was lowest in Coastal Region (54.35). In terms of old age dependency ratio, the Plain Region had the highest level than the other three natural regions. Projected dependency ratios across Natural Regions and Provinces in the following years were listed in Table A7.

3.2 Levels of Potential Support

The potential support ratio is a measure of the available support base for the older people and is the inverse of the old age dependency ratio.

Figure 6. Potential support ratio, Cambodia, 2019-2050
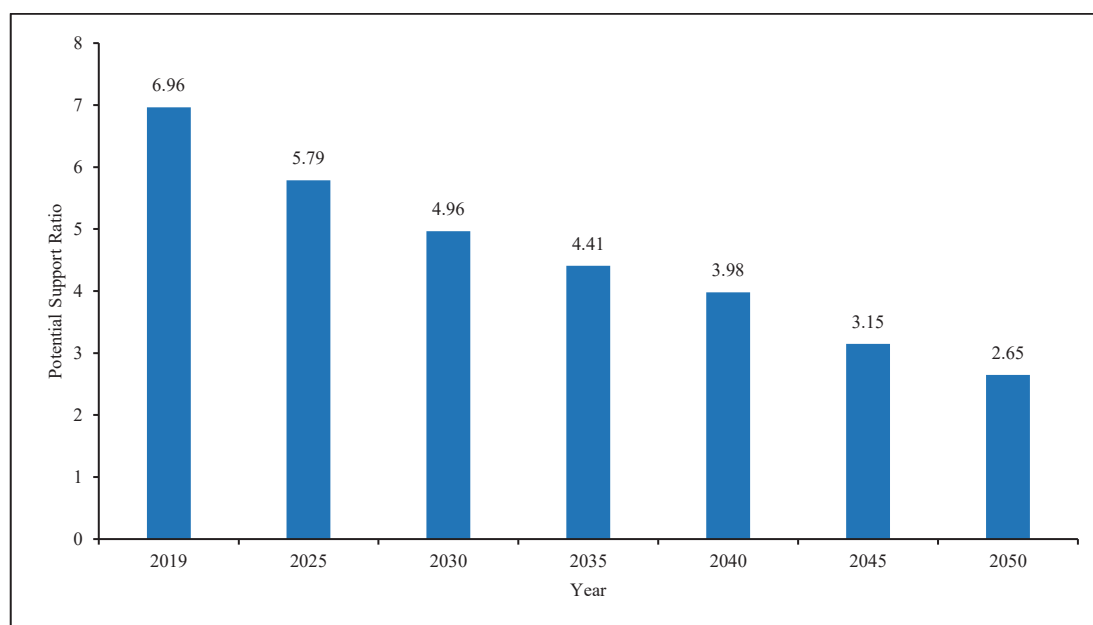
As shown in Figure 6, in 2019, the potential support ratio in Cambodia was 6.96, much lower than that in 2008 (14.5). In the next few decades, the number is expected to decline further. Between 2019 and 2050, the expected potential support ratio will decrease from 6.96 to 2.65 in 2050. This suggests that with the increasing proportion of the older people, there will be fewer working age persons to support them economically during old age. It may be closely related to the declining fertility rate in Cambodia.

Current and future levels of potential support ratio vary across different Natural Regions and Provinces in Cambodia. Generally, potential support ratios for all natural regions and provinces will present a declining trend. In 2019, the lowest level of potential support ratio was seen in the Plain Region (6.41), and in 2030, it will further decrease to 4.57. Compared with other provinces, potential support ratios in Phnom Penh were relatively higher in both 2019 (8.77) and 2030 (6.18), despite a 2.59-decline was found. This was contributed by its younger population age structure. The Plateau and Mountain Region, however, had the largest potential support ratio in all observed years (Table A8).

3.3 Number of Old Parents to Support

The Parent Support Ratio is the ratio of the number of persons aged 80 years and above per 100 persons aged 50 to 59 years and is an approximate measure of the available support for older parents from their families.

Figure 7. The Parent Support Ratio, Cambodia, 2019-2050
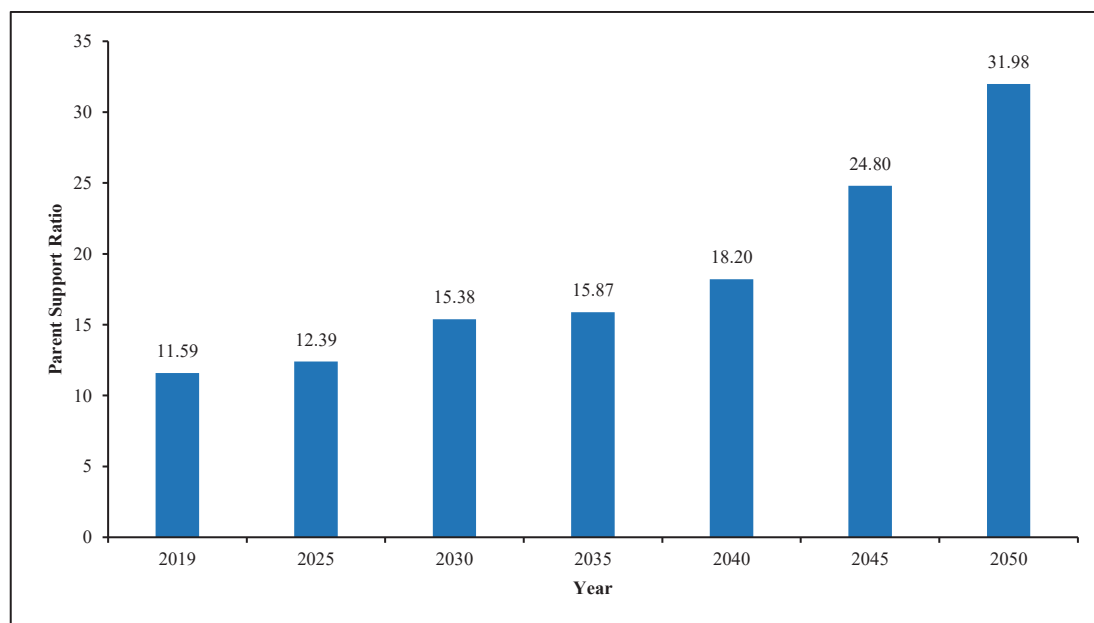
Generally, the parent support ratio in Cambodia presents an increasing trend. In 2019, the parent support ratio for Cambodia was 11.59 (Figure 7), larger than that in 2008 (9.9). In 2035, it will further increase to 15.87, implying that those who are reaching the later stages of their working lives will have more aged relatives/parents to support in the future. After 2035, the parent support ratio will increase at a much faster pace. In 2050, it is expected to be 31.98, almost triple the value in 2019.

3.4 Sex Ratio of the Older People

The sex ratio represents the number of males for every 100 females.

In 2019, the sex ratio for the population aged 60 years and above in Cambodia was 66.3 males per 100 females. The number is expected to increase further in the next three decades between 2019 and 2050. In 2050, the sex ratio for the old population aged 60 years and above in Cambodia will be 87.66. The rising trend can also be observed across different old age groups. Sex ratios are the largest for 60-69 age group. For those aged 60-69, sex ratio was 67.67 in 2019,

and it will increase to 94.32 in 2050. For the oldest-old age group (80 years and over), the increase in the sex ratio was relatively smaller. In 2019, sex ratio was 59.34, and in 2050, it will be 68.61 (Figure 8).

Figure 8. The Sex Ratio of Elderly by broad age group in Cambodia, 2019-2050
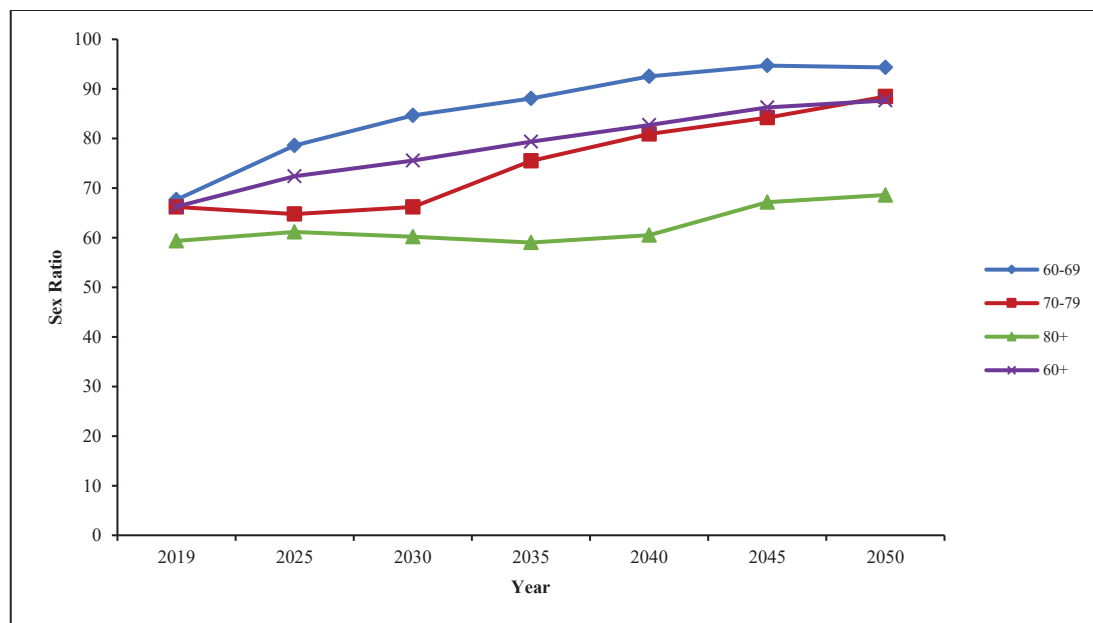
Regional variations in the sex ratio among the old population also exist in Cambodia (Table A9). In 2019, the sex ratio for people aged 60 years and over in the Plain Region was 64.74, lower than the other regions, particularly the Plateau and Mountain region, which had a sex ratio of 70.22. For all the four regions, the sex ratios among the population aged 60 years and over show an increasing trend over the projected period 2019-2030 (Table A9).

3.5 Increased Likelihood of Losing One's Spouse

A major transition into old age occurs due to the loss of spouses that contributes to a feeling of increased insecurity among both old men and women. In 2019, the married older people accounted for 73.04% of the total older population (88.90% for old men and 62.52% for old women, respectively). About 27.84% of old women were widowed while only 7.56% of old men were widowers (Table 4). For the oldest-old age group (80 years and above), 48.65% of old women and 20.87% of old men lost their spouses (Table A10). The distribution of marital status was fairly similar across all regions. The issue of spousal loss and feeling insecurity is particularly common among the female older people in Cambodia, which deserves specific attention in any policy implementation.

Table 4. Distribution of the older population by sex and marital status, Cambodia, 2019

Marital Status	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never Married	9,207	1.68	37,937	4.58	47,144	3.42
Married	488,510	88.90	518,430	62.52	1,006,940	73.04
Widowed	41,525	7.56	230,873	27.84	272,398	19.76
Divorced/Separated	10,103	1.84	41,820	5.04	51,923	3.77
Not Stated	136	0.02	147	0.02	283	0.02
Total	549,481	100.00	829,207	100.00	1,378,688	100.00

3.6 Urban/Rural Areas

Population ageing varied by the place of residence. In 2019, about 9.28% of the older people lived in the rural area and 8.23% lived in the urban area (Table 5). In the following years, the proportions of the older people are expected to increase continuously. In 2030, 13.27% of the older population will live in the rural area, and the figure for their urban counterparts will be 11.70%. The trend is similar for both male and female older people (Table A11). The proportion of the female rural population aged 60 years and above is expected to increase from 10.90% in 2019 to 14.94% in 2030 while the female urban older population is expected to rise from 9.61% in 2019 to 13.01% in 2030.

Table 5. Proportion of older population in Urban and Rural Areas in Cambodia, Natural Regions and Provinces, 2019-2030

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	2019		2025		2030	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Cambodia	**8.23**	**9.28**	**9.91**	**11.44**	**11.70**	**13.27**
Plain Region	**8.53**	**10.97**	**10.31**	**13.42**	**12.11**	**15.54**
Kampong Cham	11.48	11.70	13.48	14.18	16.31	16.41
Kandal	9.15	11.28	10.89	14.19	12.80	16.49
Phnom Penh	7.96	0.00	9.75	0.00	11.33	0.00
Prey Veng	10.78	11.44	12.76	13.88	15.16	16.07
Svay Rieng	8.45	10.33	10.12	12.74	12.09	14.67
Takeo	9.24	11.08	10.95	13.61	13.29	15.68
Tboung Khmum	10.12	9.57	11.94	11.66	14.46	13.59
Tonle Sap Region	**8.31**	**8.46**	**9.97**	**10.49**	**11.96**	**12.14**
Banteay Meanchey	8.16	8.61	9.77	10.71	11.75	12.22

Battambang	10.49	9.44	12.49	11.72	15.02	13.53
Kampong Chhnang	9.32	8.94	11.18	11.08	13.44	12.90
Kampong Thom	10.39	8.84	12.32	10.84	14.95	12.65
Pursat	10.34	8.64	12.43	10.78	14.97	12.55
Siem Reap	6.74	7.19	8.13	8.96	9.75	10.40
Otdar Meanchey	5.74	6.03	7.02	7.54	8.29	8.66
Pailin	6.51	6.81	8.01	8.68	9.29	9.68
Coastal Region	**6.02**	**9.20**	**7.17**	**11.38**	**8.47**	**13.32**
Kampot	9.72	9.76	11.56	11.96	13.82	13.93
Koh Kong	6.61	7.00	7.95	8.87	9.27	10.25
Preah Sihanouk	4.66	6.98	5.54	9.26	6.54	11.31
Kep	8.20	8.20	9.79	11.00	11.50	14.00
Plateau and Mountain Region	**7.71**	**6.53**	**9.23**	**8.18**	**10.91**	**9.57**
Kampong Speu	8.21	7.30	9.82	9.40	11.55	11.06
Kracheh	9.30	7.87	10.99	9.66	13.29	11.27
Mondul Kiri	4.44	3.79	5.42	4.76	6.51	5.47
Preah Vihear	5.89	5.74	7.11	7.09	8.66	8.30
Ratanak Kiri	4.47	5.07	5.39	6.31	6.45	7.43
Stung Treng	6.37	5.59	7.70	6.96	9.30	8.05

3.7 Education Levels of the Older People

People who are literate are defined as people who can read and write with understanding in Khmer and other languages such as Vietnamese, Chinese, Lao, Thai, French, English, Chaam, etc.

Table 6. Attendance of School among old population by sex in Cambodia, 2019

Attended School	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Never	91,647	16.68	292,446	35.27	384,093	27.86
Past	456,507	83.08	534,278	64.43	990,785	71.86
Not Stated	1,327	0.24	2,483	0.30	3,810	0.28
Total	549,481	100.00	829,207	100.00	1,378,688	100.00

In 2019, the majority of the older population (71.86%) in Cambodia attended school in the past while 27.86% of them never attended school. For older females, 35.27% of the total female old people never attended school, much high than their male counterparts (16.68%), suggesting the significant gap in receiving education between old men and old women in Cambodia (Table

6). With regard to education levels, for both sexes, most of the older population did not complete primary school, or finish primary and lower secondary school (Table A12). Therefore, improving the literacy level of the elderly in Cambodia is still necessary in the future.

For the older population in Cambodia, the level of literacy improved in urban as well as rural regions for both sexes between 1998 and 2019. In 2019, the percentages of literate people among the male population aged 60 years and over were 90.85% and 83.08% in urban and rural areas (Table A13), respectively, larger than the numbers in 1998 (73.23% in the urban area and 60.7% in the rural area) and 2008 (88.2% in the urban area and 75.17% in the rural area). For old women, the percentage of literacy increased from 22.44% in 1998 to 56.87% in 2008, and then 76.98% in 2019 in the urban area. In the rural area, the figure rose from 10.4% in 1998 to 32.58% in 2008 and further to 63.08% in 2019. Over the past two decades, despite substantial achievements having been made in improving the level of literacy among the older people, there are noticeable gaps across sexes, with old women having lower levels of literacy than old men. The gender gaps can also been seen across natural regions and provinces (Table A13).

Chapter 4
Regional Variations in the Population Ageing

4.1 Distribution of Older People

Significant regional differences in the number of older people in 2019 in Cambodia can be observed in Table 7. The Plain Region had the largest number of older people (746,561), constituting more than a half of the total old population in Cambodia. In Phnom Penh, the number of the old population was 181, 531, representing 13.17% of the entire people aged 60 years and above in Cambodia, much larger than the other provinces. The number of old women (106,820) was much greater than their male counterparts (74,711). The Coastal Region had the smallest number of old population (85,899), accounting for around 6.23% of the total old people in Cambodia. In Kep, there were merely 3,498 old people in 2019, and the share of the old people was only about 0.25%.

With regard to the proportion of the elderly to the total population, in 2019, the percentage of the older population in Cambodia was 8.86. The Plain region had the largest proportion than the other three natural regions (9.77%), as seen in Figure 9. Percentages of older population were 8.42% and 8.01% for Tonle Sap Region and Coastal Region, respectively. In Plateau and Mountain Region, the share was 6.95%, which was the lowest among all natural regions. In Plain Region, Kampong Cham and Prey Veng have greater proportions of the elderly than other provinces (11.66% and 11.40%, respectively). The share of those aged 60 years and older was relatively low in Phnom Penh (7.96%). In the following decade, generally, percentages of the older population are projected to further increase in all natural regions and provinces in Cambodia. Proportions of the older people by age group and sex across natural regions and provinces are shown in Table A14.

Table 7. Distribution of older population in Cambodia, Natural Regions and Provinces, 2019

| Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cambodia	**549,481**	**100.00**	**829,207**	**100.00**	**1,378,688**	**100.00**
Plain Region	**293,396**	**53.40**	**453,165**	**54.65**	**746,561**	**54.15**
Kampong Cham	42,383	7.71	62,571	7.55	104,954	7.61
Kandal	46,587	8.48	72,343	8.72	118,930	8.63
Phnom Penh	74,711	13.60	106,820	12.88	181,531	13.17
Prey Veng	45,537	8.29	75,037	9.05	120,574	8.75
Svay Rieng	18,683	3.40	32,628	3.93	51,311	3.72
Takeo	36,566	6.65	57,966	6.99	94,532	6.86
Tboung Khmum	28,929	5.26	45,800	5.52	74,729	5.42
Tonle Sap Region	**165,106**	**30.05**	**243,388**	**29.35**	**408,494**	**29.63**
Banteay Meanchey	30,624	5.57	42,155	5.08	72,779	5.28
Battambang	40,595	7.39	55,764	6.72	96,359	6.99
Kampong Chhnang	17,194	3.13	30,397	3.67	47,591	3.45
Kampong Thom	23,921	4.35	37,462	4.52	61,383	4.45
Pursat	14,410	2.62	23,132	2.79	37,542	2.72
Siem Reap	28,466	5.18	43,054	5.19	71,520	5.19
Otdar Meanchey	7,490	1.36	8,889	1.07	16,379	1.19
Pailin	2,406	0.44	2,535	0.31	4,941	0.36
Coastal Region	**34,161**	**6.22**	**51,738**	**6.24**	**85,899**	**6.23**
Kampot	22,524	4.10	35,396	4.27	57,920	4.20
Koh Kong	3,595	0.65	4,991	0.60	8,586	0.62
Preah Sihanouk	6,640	1.21	9,255	1.12	15,895	1.15
Kep	1,402	0.26	2,096	0.25	3,498	0.25
Plateau and Mountain Region	**56,818**	**10.34**	**80,916**	**9.76**	**137,734**	**9.99**
Kampong Speu	26,601	4.84	42,203	5.09	68,804	4.99
Kracheh	12,739	2.32	17,334	2.09	30,073	2.18
Mondul Kiri	1,722	0.31	1,992	0.24	3,714	0.27
Preah Vihear	6,312	1.15	8,361	1.01	14,673	1.06
Ratanak Kiri	5,069	0.92	5,769	0.70	10,838	0.79
Stung Treng	4,375	0.80	5,257	0.63	9,632	0.70

Figure 9. Proportion of Old People in Cambodia, Natural Regions and Provinces, 2019-2030
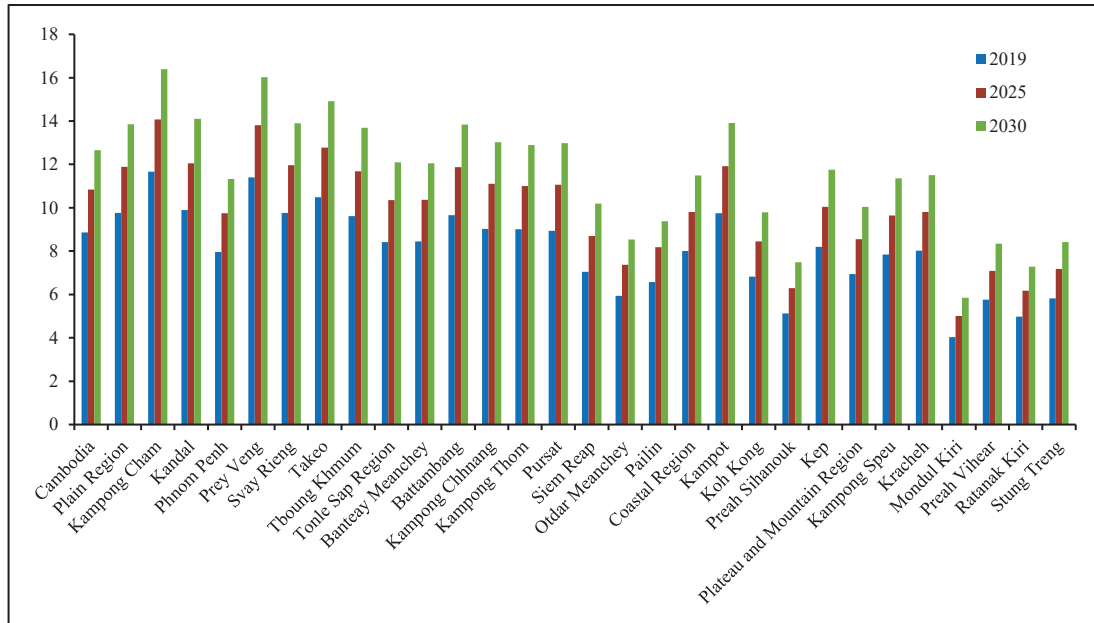
Figure 10. Index of Ageing in Cambodia, Natural Regions, and Provinces, 2019
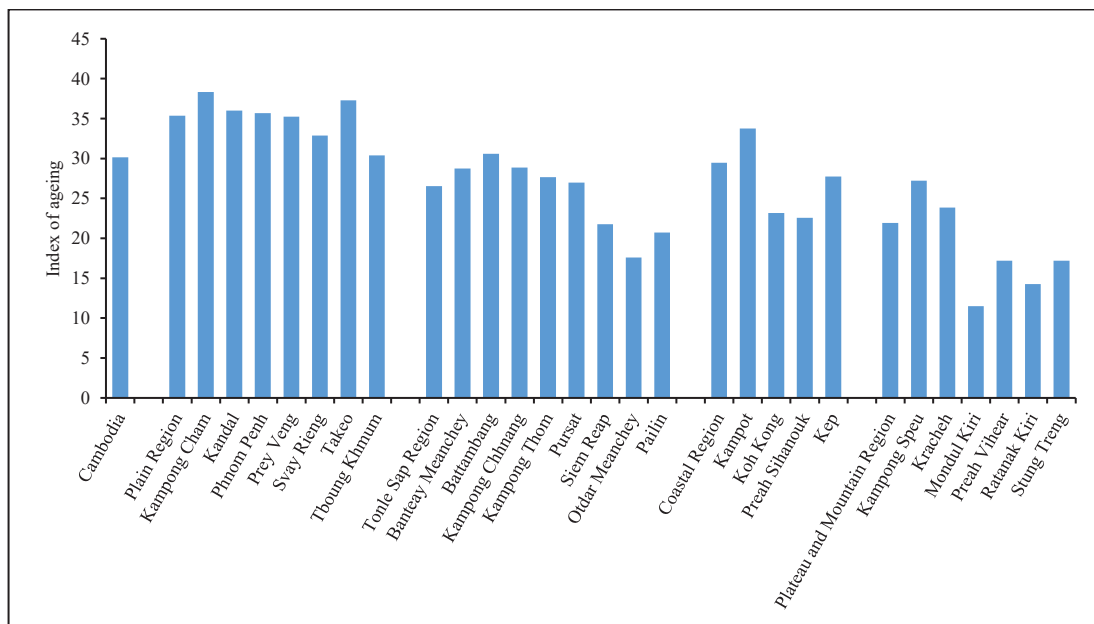
4.2 Index of Ageing

The index of ageing is the percentage of number of population aged 60+ to the number of the population aged 0-14.

As shown in Figure 10, in 2019, the index of ageing in Cambodia was 30.16, with about 30 older persons for every 100 children below the age of 15 years. The index of ageing in the Plain Region was 35.36, much higher than Tonle Sap Region (26.53), Coastal Region (29.44), and Plateau and Mountain Region (21.91). In the next decade, the index of ageing in Cambodia will increase further. In 2030, the index of ageing in Cambodia will be 51.56. In the Plain Region, the index of ageing will increase to 60.64 in 2030, with about 64 older people for every 100 children below the age of 15 years (Table A15).

4.3 Median Age

From 2008 to 2019, the **median age** for Cambodia increased from 21.9 years to 26 years (Table A16). For women, the median age was 27 years, higher than their male counterparts (25 years). More specifically, the median age increased from 21 to 27 years in the Plain Region, from 20.9 to 25 years in the Tonle Sap Region, from 21 to 27 years in the Coastal Region, and from 20.3 to 24 years in the Plateau and Mountain Region over the past decade. In the Plain Region and Coastal Region, median ages were higher than in the Tonle Sap Region and Plateau and Mountain Region. The increasing median age in Cambodia further indicates the shift in the distribution of the country's population towards older ages.

The diminishing total fertility rate (decline from 2.7 children per woman in 2008 to 2.5 children per woman in 2019 [7]), and the improving life expectancy (male and female life expectancy increased by 13.49 and 13.14 years, respectively between 2008 and 2019 [6, 7]) shaped the population age structure in Cambodia. Population ageing is becoming an outstanding challenge in many younger countries in the Western Pacific Region, including Cambodia [8]. Population pyramids in Figure 11 further reflect that the future demographic changes will vary across different natural regions and places of residence.

Figure 11a-1. Age, sex population pyramid, Plain Region, Cambodia, 2019
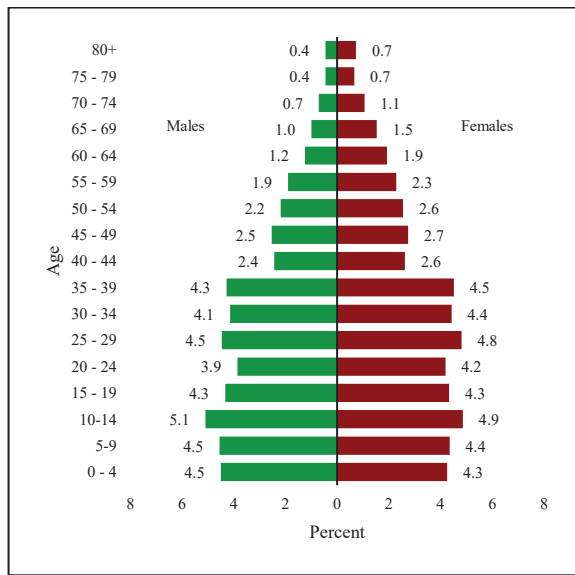

Figure 11a-2. Age, sex population pyramid, Plain Region, Cambodia, 2030
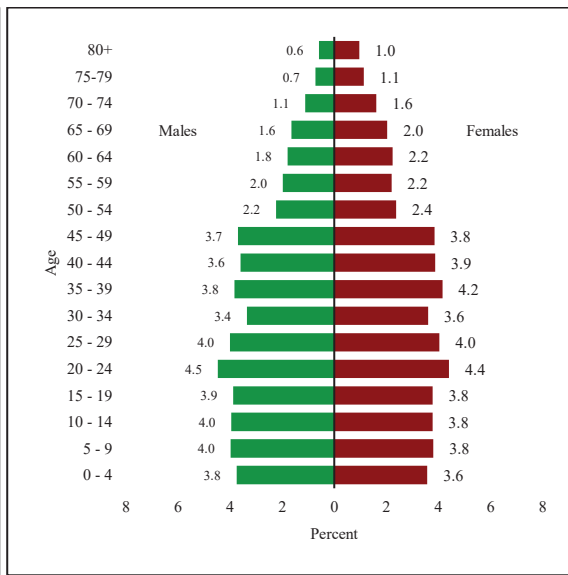
Figure 11b-1. Age, sex population pyramid, Tonle Sap Region, Cambodia, 2019
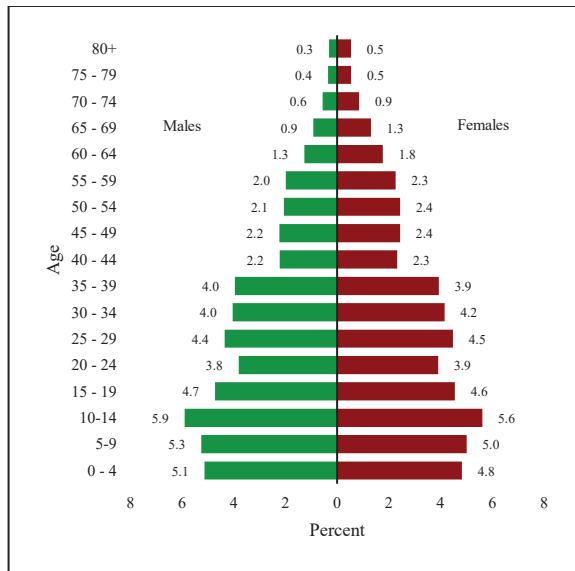

Figure 11b-2. Age, sex population pyramid, Tonle Sap Region, Cambodia, 2030

26
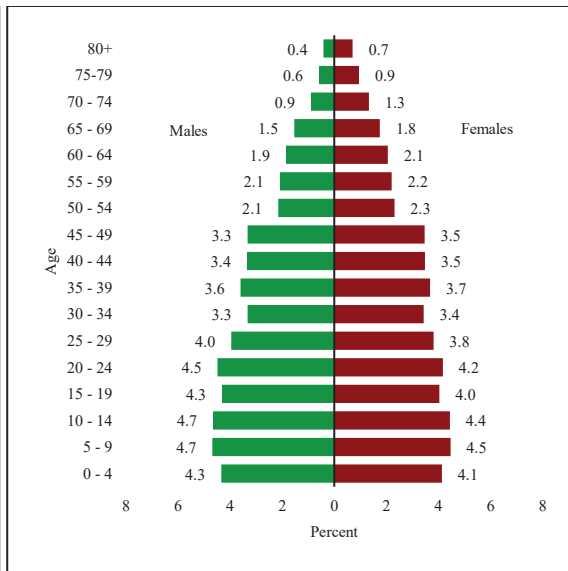
Figure 11c-1. Age, sex population pyramid, Coastal Region, Cambodia, 2019

Age	Males	Females
80+	0.3	0.6
75 - 79	0.4	0.6
70 - 74	0.5	0.8
65 - 69	0.8	1.2
60 - 64	1.1	1.6
55 - 59	2.1	2.2
50 - 54	2.5	2.6
45 - 49	3.1	3.1
40 - 44	2.4	2.4
35 - 39	4.4	4.1
30 - 34	4.4	4.3
25 - 29	4.8	4.8
20 - 24	4.2	4.2
15 - 19	4.8	4.6
10-14	5.1	4.9
5-9	4.4	4.2
0 - 4	4.5	4.2

Percent
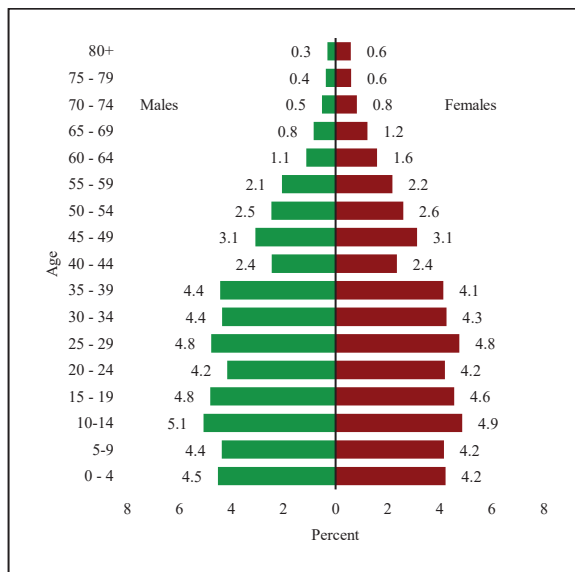
Figure 11c-2. Age, sex population pyramid, Coastal Region, Cambodia, 2030

Age	Males	Females
80+	0.5	0.8
75-79	0.6	1.0
70 - 74	0.8	1.3
65 - 69	1.4	1.6
60 - 64	1.6	1.8
55 - 59	2.1	2.1
50 - 54	2.5	2.4
45 - 49	4.5	4.4
40 - 44	3.6	3.5
35 - 39	4.0	3.8
30 - 34	3.5	3.5
25 - 29	4.3	4.0
20 - 24	4.8	4.4
15 - 19	4.3	4.0
10 - 14	3.9	3.8
5 - 9	3.8	3.7
0 - 4	3.8	3.6

Percent
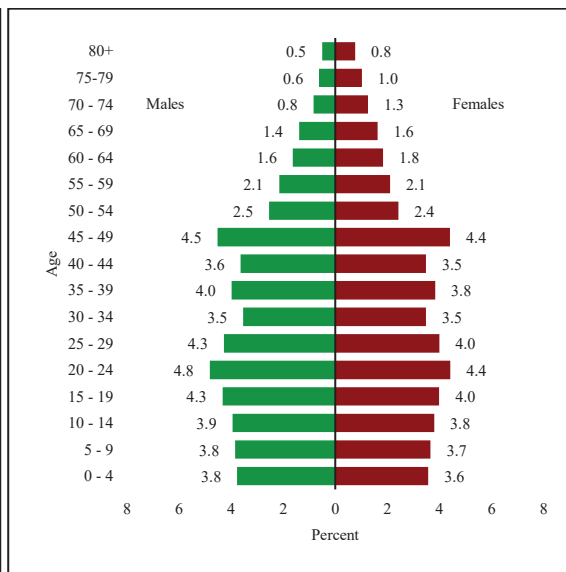
Figure 11d-1. Age, sex population pyramid, Plateau and Mountain Region, Cambodia, 2019

Age	Males	Females
80+	0.3	0.5
75 - 79	0.3	0.5
70 - 74	0.5	0.7
65 - 69	0.8	1.0
60 - 64	1.0	1.4
55 - 59	1.6	1.8
50 - 54	1.9	2.1
45 - 49	2.3	2.4
40 - 44	2.4	2.4
35 - 39	4.0	4.0
30 - 34	4.0	4.1
25 - 29	4.8	4.7
20 - 24	4.4	4.5
15 - 19	5.0	4.9
10-14	5.7	5.4
5-9	5.3	5.0
0 - 4	5.3	5.0

Percent
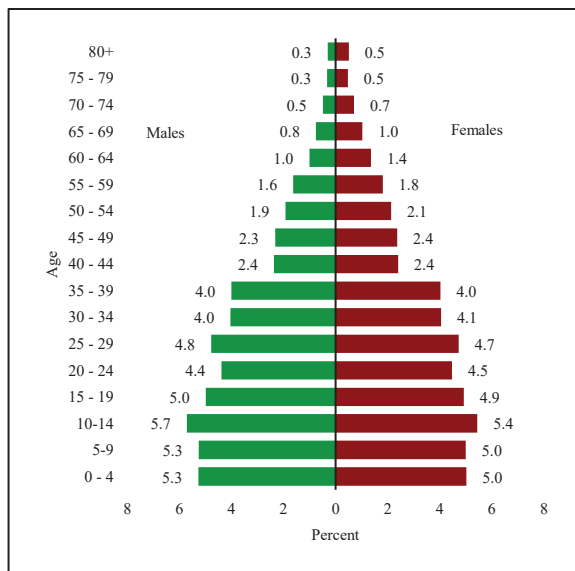
Figure 11d-2. Age, sex population pyramid Plateau and Mountain Region, Region, Cambodia, 2030

Age	Males	Females
80+	0.4	0.7
75-79	0.5	0.8
70 - 74	0.8	1.1
65 - 69	1.3	1.4
60 - 64	1.5	1.6
55 - 59	1.7	1.8
50 - 54	2.0	2.0
45 - 49	3.5	3.4
40 - 44	3.6	3.6
35 - 39	3.6	3.8
30 - 34	3.3	3.4
25 - 29	4.4	4.0
20 - 24	5.2	4.8
15 - 19	4.6	4.4
10 - 14	4.5	4.3
5 - 9	4.7	4.5
0 - 4	4.5	4.3

Percent
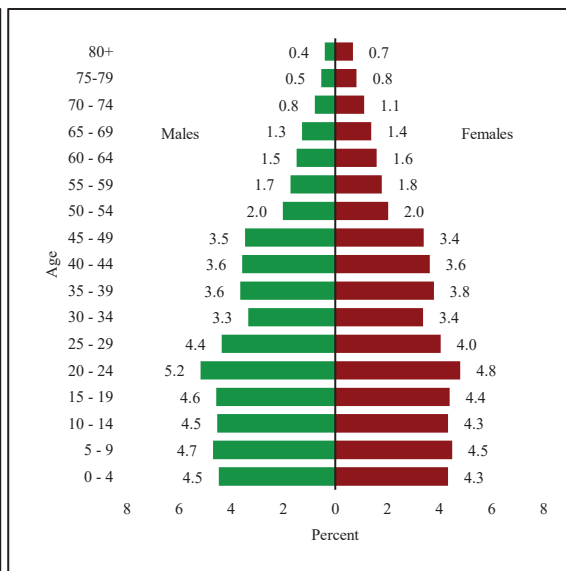
Figure 11e-1. Age, sex population pyramid, Urban, 2019
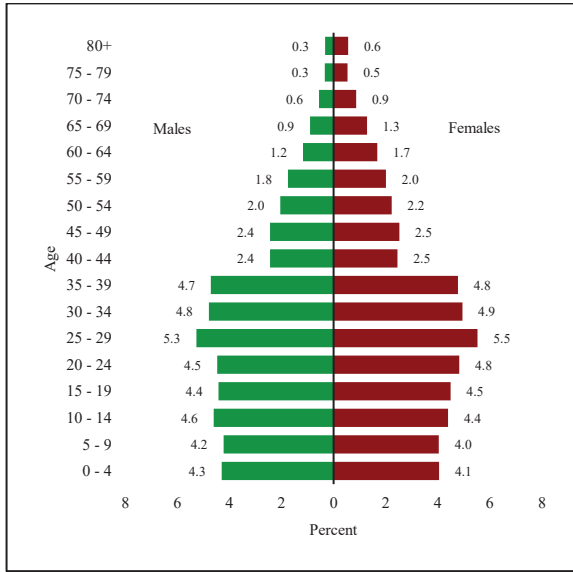
Figure 11e-2. Age, sex population pyramid, Urban, 2030
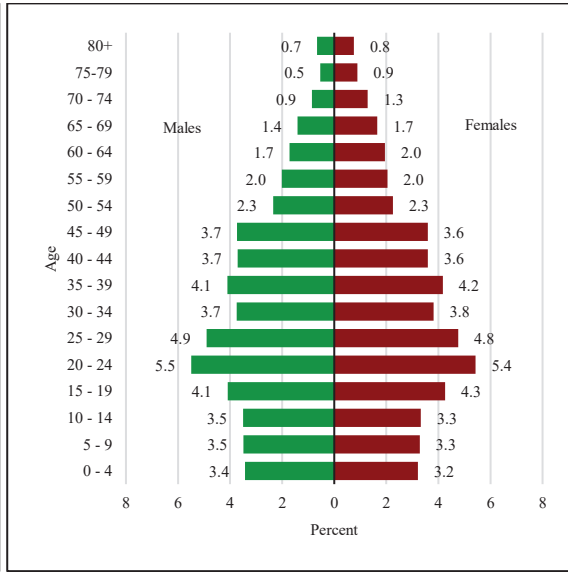
Figure 11f-1. Age, sex pyramid, Rural, Cambodia, 2019
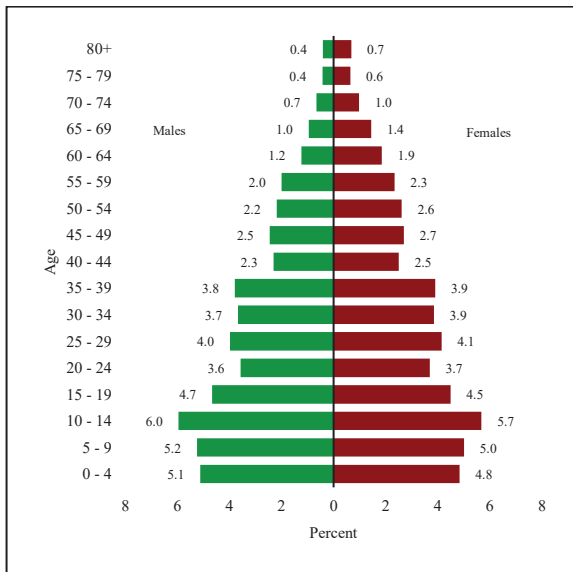
Figure 11f-2. Age, sex pyramid, Rural, Cambodia, 2030

28
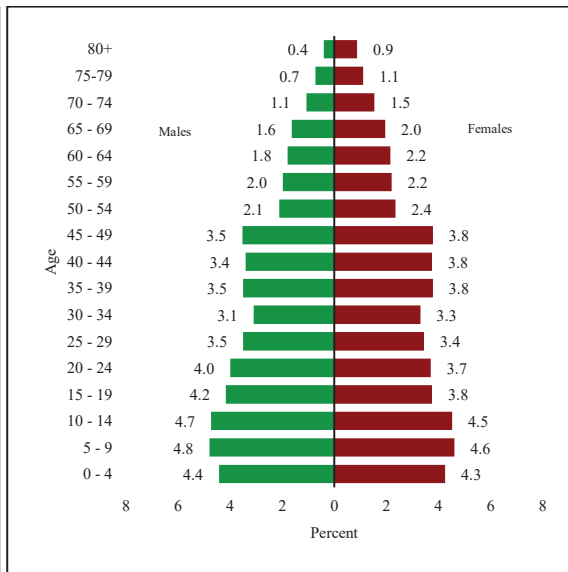
Chapter 5
Disabilities in Older People

Six types of disabilities were reported in the 2019 Cambodia census, including (1) in seeing, (2) in hearing, (3) in walking, (4) in remembering/concentrating, (5) in self-care, and (6) in using usual language. *Disabilities are defined as those areas of life having some/major/full difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, remembering/concentrating, self-care or using usual language.*

Table 8. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Disability, among population aged 60+, by categories, sex and place of residence, Cambodia, 2019

Sex/Place of Residence	Category of Disability						
	Total	In Seeing	In Hearing	In Walking	In Remembering/ Concentrating	In Self-care	In Using usual language
Males							
Urban	13.11	16.49	13.85	13.64	12.88	10.96	10.74
Rural	16.65	20.22	17.77	17.24	16.67	14.03	13.94
Females							
Urban	16.88	20.08	17.63	17.73	16.75	14.63	14.47
Rural	20.75	24.05	21.78	21.65	20.93	18.14	17.96

In 2019, 16.88% and 20.75% of the old women in Cambodia reported having disabilities in engaging in activities mentioned above in urban and rural areas respectively, higher than their male counterparts (13.11% in the urban area and 16.65% in the rural area) (Table 8). For all activities, older women were found to have higher reported levels of suffering from disabilities regardless of the place of residence. Older people in the rural area were more likely to report disabilities than those living in the urban area. Table A17 shows the detailed percentages of older people with disabilities in different natural regions and provinces.

Chapter 6
Economic characteristics of older people

6.1 Usual Activity Status of the Older People aged 60+ years old

Economically active older people include those who were employed and unemployed. Not economically active people include homemakers, students, dependent rent receivers, retired or other income recipients, and others who are not economically active for most of the time and who do not come under any of the above mentioned categories.

Table 9. Distribution of Older Population (Percent) by Usually Activity Status, Sex and place of residence, Cambodia, 2019

Sex/ Place of Residence	Usually Active Status			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not Economically Active
Males				
Urban	100	60.26	1.74	38.00
Rural	100	77.19	1.54	21.27
Females				
Urban	100	36.83	2.05	61.12
Rural	100	59.08	1.76	39.16

For both sexes, the employment rates of the older population in the rural area were higher than that in the urban area in 2019 in Cambodia (Table 9), which may be attributable to the higher participation in farm labour in the rural area. In both urban and rural areas, the employed rates of older men was higher than older women. Unemployment rates were low in urban as well as rural areas. The not economically active rates for older men were lower than their female counterparts in both urban and rural areas. This pattern of economic characteristics of the older population applied to all the natural regions of Cambodia, which could be seen in Table A18.

6.2 Status in Employment

The analysis of the status in employment of older people shows that older people with own account accounted for a substantial proportion of the total number of male older workers in Cambodia, particularly in the rural area. In 2019, 81.64% of the total older men in the rural area reported themselves as own account workers, much higher than that in the urban area (64.32%)

(Table 10). Apart from own account workers, about 25.89% of older men in the urban area identified themselves as paid employees. For old women, 53.39% and 52.7% reported themselves as own account workers, much lower than their male counterparts, especially in the rural area, where unpaid family workers constituted about 41.66% of the total female old population. Employers, however, accounted for a tiny proportion among both male and female old people in urban as well as rural areas. These economic characteristics were similar across natural regions of Cambodia (Table A19).

Table 10. Distribution of Older Population (Per cent) by employment status, sex and place of residence, Cambodia, 2019

Sex/Place of Residence	Status in employment						
	Total	Employer	Paid Employee	Own-account worker	Unpaid Family worker	Other	Not State
Males							
Urban	100	1.18	25.89	64.32	5.27	0.28	3.05
Rural	100	0.58	7.16	81.64	8.96	0.33	1.33
Female							
Urban	100	0.63	10.51	53.39	27.70	0.21	7.58
Rural	100	0.35	2.54	52.70	41.66	0.09	2.67

6.3 Occupation of the Older Population

The most common occupation for the older population in Cambodia was 'skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers', especially in the rural areas. In 2019, about 67.26% of old men and 54.81% of old women in the rural area engaged in this category of occupation, much larger number than that in the urban area (28.53% of old men and 21.67% of old women), as shown in Table 11. 'Services and sales workers' was another main category of occupation that older people engaged in the urban area (11.18% for old men and 10.07% for old women), but in the rural area, the proportions were relatively low for both sexes. Other categories, however, accounted for a very limited proportion among the old population in Cambodia.

Table 11. Distribution of occupation of older population in Cambodia, 2019

Occupation	Urban				Rural			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Armed forces	3,975	1.96	310	0.10	1,805	0.52	236	0.04
Managers	5,598	2.76	1,363	0.45	6,482	1.87	839	0.16
Professionals	6,621	3.26	2,709	0.90	6,597	1.90	1,462	0.28
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,587	1.27	1,890	0.63	1,305	0.38	994	0.19
Clerical Support Workers	5,739	2.83	1,915	0.63	1,545	0.45	320	0.06
Services and Sales Workers	22,697	11.18	30,383	10.07	8,354	2.41	14,392	2.73
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	57,905	28.53	65,393	21.67	233,056	67.26	289,102	54.81
Craft and Related Trades Workers	7,770	3.83	4,945	1.64	4,472	1.29	2,665	0.51
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	5,730	2.82	442	0.15	1,384	0.40	256	0.05
Elementary Occupations	4,947	2.44	3,098	1.03	5,155	1.49	4,959	0.94
Not Adequately Described/Not Stated	8	0.00	5	0.00	15	0.00	64	0.01
Others	79,397	39.12	189,324	62.74	76,337	22.03	212,141	40.22
Total	202,974	100.00	301,777	100.00	346,507	100.00	527,430	100.00

Note. Others including those not stated, never employed, home maker, student, dependent, income recipient, etc

Chapter 7

Causes of death

The following life tables were calculated on the General Population Census of Cambodia 2019, and were published in the National Report on Final Census Results [7].

Table 12. Life Tables Males, Cambodia, 2019

Age	m(x,n)	q(x,n)	l(x)	d(x,n)	L(x,n)	S(x,n)	T(x)	e(x)	a(x,n)
0	0.01779	0.01751	100000	1751	98412	0.98128	7430000	74.30	0.09
1	0.00081	0.00325	98249	320	392230	0.99682	7331588	74.62	1.60
5	0.00046	0.00231	97930	226	489082	0.99787	6939358	70.86	2.50
10	0.00039	0.00194	97703	190	488041	0.99696	6450276	66.02	2.50
15	0.00093	0.00462	97513	450	486556	0.99422	5962235	61.14	2.76
20	0.00134	0.00669	97063	649	483743	0.99320	5475679	56.41	2.58
25	0.00136	0.00677	96414	653	480453	0.99286	4991936	51.78	2.52
30	0.00153	0.00760	95761	728	477022	0.99192	4511484	47.11	2.55
35	0.00174	0.00869	95033	826	473168	0.99017	4034462	42.45	2.58
40	0.00227	0.01127	94208	1061	468515	0.98675	3561293	37.80	2.62
45	0.00319	0.01584	93147	1475	462307	0.97897	3092778	33.20	2.68
50	0.00547	0.02702	91671	2477	452584	0.96822	2630472	28.69	2.67
55	0.00758	0.03724	89195	3322	438200	0.95181	2177888	24.42	2.66
60	0.01273	0.06181	85873	5308	417083	0.92052	1739688	20.26	2.69
65	0.02105	0.10032	80565	8082	383934	0.87337	1322605	16.42	2.66
70	0.03427	0.15852	72483	11490	335315	0.79722	938672	12.95	2.64
75	0.05846	0.25620	60993	15627	267321	0.55694	603357	9.89	2.59
80	0.13500	...	45366	45366	336036	...	336036	7.41	7.41

Notes: m(x,n) =Age-specific central death rate.

a(x,n)=Average person-years lived by those who die between ages x and x+n

nqx = Probability of dying between exact ages x and x+n (age-specific mortality rate)

l(x)= Number of survivors at age x.

ndx = Number of deaths occurring between ages x and x+n.

nLx= Number of person-years lived between ages x and x+n.

5Sx = Survival ratio for persons aged x to x+5 surviving 5 years to ages x+5 to x+10 = 5Lx+5/5Lx

Tx=Number of person-years lived after age x.

e(x) = Life expectancy at age x.

Table 13. Life Tables Females, Cambodia, 2019

Age	m(x,n)	q(x,n)	l(x)	d(x,n)	L(x,n)	S(x,n)	T(x)	e(x)	a(x,n)
0	0.01487	0.01468	100000	1468	98670	0.98425	7680000	76.80	0.09
1	0.00069	0.00275	98532	271	393452	0.99769	7581329	76.94	1.50
5	0.00026	0.00131	98261	129	490984	0.99870	7187877	73.15	2.50
10	0.00026	0.00129	98132	127	490344	0.99830	6696893	68.24	2.50
15	0.00046	0.00229	98005	225	489510	0.99714	6206549	63.33	2.70
20	0.00068	0.00341	97780	333	488110	0.99620	5717039	58.47	2.62
25	0.00083	0.00414	97447	403	486254	0.99566	5228929	53.66	2.56
30	0.00091	0.00456	97044	443	484143	0.99501	4742675	48.87	2.56
35	0.00113	0.00562	96602	543	481725	0.99288	4258532	44.08	2.64
40	0.00179	0.00890	96058	855	478295	0.98945	3776808	39.32	2.66
45	0.00251	0.01248	95204	1188	473250	0.98382	3298512	34.65	2.67
50	0.00412	0.02041	94016	1919	465594	0.97599	2825262	30.05	2.66
55	0.00572	0.02821	92097	2598	454414	0.96354	2359668	25.62	2.66
60	0.00960	0.04694	89498	4201	437848	0.93783	1905254	21.29	2.70
65	0.01680	0.08085	85297	6897	410628	0.89297	1467406	17.20	2.70
70	0.02972	0.13900	78401	10897	366679	0.81828	1056778	13.48	2.68
75	0.05265	0.23404	67503	15799	300047	0.56521	690099	10.22	2.63
80	0.13256	...	51705	51705	390052	...	390052	7.54	7.54

Notes: m(x,n) =Age-specific central death rate.

a(x,n)=Average person-years lived by those who die between ages x and x+n

nqx = Probability of dying between exact ages x and x+n (age-specific mortality rate)

l(x)= Number of survivors at age x.

ndx = Number of deaths occurring between ages x and x+n.

nLx= Number of person-years lived between ages x and x+n.

5Sx = Survival ratio for persons aged x to x+5 surviving 5 years to ages x+5 to x+10 = 5Lx+5/5Lx

Tx=Number of person-years lived after age x.

e(x) = Life expectancy at age x.

As shown in Table 12 and Table 13, life expectancy at birth for men was 74.3 years in 2019, and for women, life expectancy at birth was 76.8 years [7]. These numbers were much higher than those in 2008 (60.81 years for men and 63.66 years for women) [6], meaning that Cambodia has achieved substantial progress in improving people's health conditions over the past decade.

In the preceding 12 months from the 2019 Census, as shown in Table 14, key causes of death for the older population in Cambodia were fever, heart disease, tuberculosis, diarrhea, and other illnesses. For both sexes, other illnesses that were not specified in the census accounted for the largest proportions (49.3% for old men and 32.2% for old women, respectively). Generally, old women had greater proportions in causes such as diarrhea, dengue fever, malaria, and particularly fever, which caused 18.9% of all old female deaths. For old men, proportions of causes such as tuberculosis, heart disease, and road accidents were much larger than their female counterparts (8.2%, 15.8%, 1.9% for old men and 7.3%, 9.8%, 0.6% for old women).

Table 14. Causes of death among the older population in Cambodia, 2019

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Fever	9.1%	18.9%	15.3%
Diarrhea	5.7%	6.8%	6.4%
Tuberculosis	8.2%	7.3%	7.6%
Heart Disease	15.8%	9.8%	12.0%
Dengue Fever	3.0%	7.1%	5.6%
Malaria	2.0%)	4.9%	3.9%
Tetanus	2.0%	4.8%	3.8%
HIV/AIDS	0.7%	2.3%	1.7%
Other Illnesses	49.3%	32.2%	38.4%
Land Mine	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Road Accident	1.9%	0.6%	1.1%
Drowning	1.1%	2.5%	2.0%
Not Stated	0.7%	2.7%	2.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Urban and rural areas in Cambodia shared similar patterns (Table 15). In the preceding 12 months from the 2019 Census, for both areas, 'other illnesses' were the major causes of death for old men as well as women, especially in the rural area (40.3%), somewhat larger than that in the urban area (35.0%). The percentages were much greater among old men (49.8% in the urban area and 49.1% in the rural area, respectively) than those among old women (27.8% in the urban area and 34.8% in the rural area, respectively). Fever also caused many deaths in both urban and rural areas, only secondary to those causes of death that were not specified, particularly for old women. In the urban area, the proportion of old women was 20.2%, larger than their male counterparts (7.8%). This was also applicable to the rural area (18.2% for old women and 9.6% for old men,

respectively). Other causes of death such as heart disease, diarrhea, and tuberculosis also had important impacts on old population's health in Cambodia, which needs to be further addressed in the future policy implementation.

Table 15. Causes of death among the older population by sex and place of residence in Cambodia, 2019

Cause of Death	Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Fever	7.8%	20.2%	16.1%	9.6%	18.2%	14.9%
Diarrhea	7.1%	7.2%	7.2%	5.1%	6.5%	6.0%
Tuberculosis	7.5%	6.9%	7.1%	8.6%	7.5%	7.9%
Heart Disease	15.2%	9.3%	11.3%	16.1%	10.0%	12.3%
Dengue Fever	3.1%	8.1%	6.4%	3.0%	6.5%	5.2%
Malaria	2.7%	5.9%	4.9%	1.7%	4.4%	3.3%
Tetanus	1.5%	5.6%	4.3%	2.3%	4.4%	3.6%
HIV/AIDS	0.6%	2.7%	2.0%	0.7%	2.1%	1.6%
Other Illnesses	49.8%	27.8%	35.0%	49.1%	34.8%	40.3%
Land Mine	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
Road Accident	2.6%	0.7%	1.3%	1.6%	0.6%	1.0%
Drowning	1.0%	2.9%	2.3%	1.2%	2.2%	1.8%
Not Stated	0.9%	2.6%	2.0%	0.7%	2.7%	1.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chapter 8

Conclusion

Since 1990s, Cambodia has made substantial progress in improving people's health status. In 2008-2019, infant mortality rate in Cambodia declined from 26 deaths per 1,000 live births to 18 [7]. Meanwhile, life expectancy at birth increased obviously. Between 1998 and 2019, male life expectancy at birth increased from 54 years to 74.3 years, and for women, life expectancy at birth rose from 58 years to 76.8 years [5, 7]. Besides, the total fertility rate in Cambodia declined from 2.7 children per woman in 2008 to 2.5 in 2019 [7]. These caused the rapid ageing of population in Cambodia as that happens in some other societies in the Western Pacific region [8], which is the focus of report.

Population ageing has deep social, economic, and political implications for Asia-Pacific region [9]. Cambodia, a least developed countries in this region, also confronts ageing-related challenges such as shortage of social pension support and high proportion of out-of-pocket expenditure of private household to the total health-care expenditure [9]. Rapid ageing process in the following decades will inevitably aggregate the burden of social-economic development in Cambodia, particularly as Cambodia is aiming to become an upper-middle income country by 2030 and a high-income country by 2050 [10]. More importantly, the distribution of disabilities by different category reported here suggests that people in Cambodia live longer, but may not necessarily live healthier, as mentioned in previous United Nations report (in Cambodia, the older population will spend an estimated seven years with a disability, which is about 40 percent of their remaining life, despite the increases in both overall life expectancy and healthy life expectancy after age 60 years [9]). Therefore, forward-looking strategies, e.g., more investment in health-care systems are imperative in view of the challenging ageing issues in the coming decades.

The Royal Government of Cambodia produced an ageing policy report in 2017 ("National Ageing Policy for 2017-2030") aiming at further improving the wellbeing of older people in Cambodia, which is proactive, careful and thoughtful [5]. Within it, policies that have been developed are congruent with the principles of United Nation ESCAP's report on "Addressing the Challenges of Population Ageing in Asia and the Pacific" [9] and the World Health Organization's Regional Action Plan on Healthy Ageing, which includes a strong focus on financial security, health and well-being, living arrangements, enabling environment, active ageing, intergenerational activities, elder abuse, and care during emergency situations [8]. This is a very

thorough policy that was made through inter-ministerial engagement and agreement. Having such a solid foundation in ageing policy in Cambodia, some **recommendations** can be considered for further improvement, including:

First, further strengthening healthy ageing policies in Cambodia. Comprehensive policies and concrete action initiatives on health care for the older population can provide practical guidance to service providers to take care of them and help them obtain a better quality of life. Effective implementation of healthy ageing measures requires multisectoral collaboration. The Royal Government of Cambodia plays a crucial role in formulating policies to address ageing-related challenges and strengthening the coordination between concerned ministries-agencies and stakeholders in Cambodia. Besides, regular evaluation of the existing policies for ageing population will also be very important. Periodic examination can assess the achievements/progress and detect potential challenges, which will provide evidence for the further improvement of policies.

Second, taking sex- and region- differences in demographic shift into account when developing ageing-related strategies. In Cambodia, population ageing varies across sexes, natural regions, provinces, as well as places of residence. Compared with other natural regions, the Plain Region is facing relatively faster demographic changes partly because it is more economically and socially developed. Even within the region, the diverse extent of ageing process can be observed in different provinces. In the capital city — Phnom Penh, despite the lower proportion of the older people to the total population in Cambodia, the larger number of older people compared with other provinces in the Plain Region still implied more healthcare demands are needed. Besides, population ageing does not happen in a balanced pace between urban and rural areas, with the latter having larger proportion of population aged 60 years and over. Therefore, the government commitment aiming at coping with the population ageing challenges in the Cambodian society should also vary by regional difference in demographic shift.

Third, re-orienting health care systems to address the changing health care needs due to population ageing. As older people have greater health and long-term care demands than younger people, rapid ageing in Cambodia calls for more health investments in the coming decades so as to meet the rising demands of the older people. Formal establishment of the specialty of geriatric medicine and gerontological nursing will be a very meaningful approach as it educates specialised healthcare practitioners, thus providing human support for the elderly services. More training of health and social care professionals on ageing issues is also necessary. Besides, the use of technology can be regarded as an opportunity to benefit the elderly to improve their physical and

mental health, as well as their social lives. By providing technology training courses, programmes and learning hubs that are customized to the older people's needs, the government can help to bridge the digital divide by addressing differences in educational background and information and communications technology skills of older population [11].

Fourth, focusing on maintaining intrinsic capacity and functional ability among the older population. By the age of 60 years, apart from non-communicable diseases such as heart disease, stroke and cancer, age-related losses in hearing, seeing and moving are also important drivers for the major burdens of disability and death [12]. More composite health response that aims at improving the older people's intrinsic capacity will be principle to promote healthy ageing. Recommendations on Integrated Care for Older People, namely, ICOPE, which were provided by WHO [12], can also be an important instruction for the implementation of ageing-related programmes at the community level in Cambodia. Systematic training of health care professionals on ageing issues, e.g., recognizing and managing impairments in older ages, will be of crucial significance for the prevention of capacity declines among the elderly. Enhancement of the pivotal role of health centres in the community is critical for improving accessibility and availability of health care services, and also crucial for healthier ageing within the community. Besides, providing support (financial and/or training) to caregivers of older population will also be principal as it can have positive impacts on the care burden.

Last but foremost, population ageing can be seen as an opportunity, not necessarily being a negative situation, or considered as a challenge or problem [13]. It provides chances to rethink healthy policy for the benefit of all-old and young [13]. Responses to population ageing should recognize the contributions that older population make to society. Promoting the employment of older worker will be an effective way for promoting old people's participation in economic and social activities, and also help relieve the financial burden of pension schemes. Besides, as education plays an important role in addressing the challenges of population ageing [11], the relatively low level of education among the older population highlights the necessity to promote education expansion in Cambodia, covering life-long learning among older persons as well as education-investing in young people today. In addition, as suggested by WHO [8], building a friendly environment is also crucial for healthy ageing in Cambodia.

Further improvements (which often are the foci of international action plans, such as ref. [8] and [9], include:

-Promote healthier ageing within the community

-Provide support (financial and/or training) to caregivers of older people who are in need of care, in an effort to keep older people living in the community/at home as long as possible

-Enhance the concept of healthy aging in the rural older population

-Enhance social participation of older people

-Provide social protection and security to older people

-Promote research in aspects of health and social care (and its interface) of older people

-Address issues of isolation in urban (mass housing in cities) or rural (lack of social engagement opportunities) areas

-Strengthen healthy ageing programmes

-Improve access for older people to medicines and assistive devices

-Address functional limitations from a preventative perspective

-Address issues around COVID-19 particularly in the older population, which is most vulnerable to the virus

-Promote a more gender-equal society and recognise that older people are not a homogeneous group. Consider older people as an investment in human capital and a better future for the country.

-Continue to approach ageing issues based on a life course model

-Address poverty issues within the older population, particularly in rural areas

-Enhance longer-term care options for those older people with more complex needs

-Encourage interdisciplinary collaboration (doctors, nurses, social workers, community workers) to provide age-friendly environment in the community.

-Provide support/services for older people with disabilities, particularly in rural areas.

-Develop health education on fever treatment and heart disease prevention.

In conclusion, given the rapid population ageing in Cambodia in the following decades, incorporating ageing issues into national development plans should be strongly suggested. Forward-looking strategies, for instance, more financial investments in health care systems, and fostering age-friendly environment are imperative for better preparation for the impacts of

demographic shift in the future in Cambodia. Both micro and macro levels need to be considered on how we can address social participation, social determinants of health, the burden of non-communicable diseases, and how we can apply technology to the benefit of older people or develop models of care that meet the needs of older people and enhance healthy aging [14].

References

1. Raleigh, V. (2019). Trends in life expectancy in EU and other OECD countries: Why are improvements slowing? OECD Health Working Papers, No. 108.

2. World Bank. (2019). Approach Paper: World Bank Support to Aging Countries.

3. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. (2020). World Population Ageing 2019. New York.

4. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. (2019). World Population Prospects 2019: Highlights. New York.

5. Royal Government of Cambodia. (2017). National ageing policy 2017-2030. To Further Improve Well-Being of Older Persons of Cambodian People.

6. National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Kingdom of Cambodia, supported by UNFPA. (2012). Demographics of Population Ageing in Cambodia, 2012.

7. National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Kingdom of Cambodia. (2020). General Population Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia 2019. National Report on Final Census Results.

8. World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific. (2020). Regional Action Plan on Healthy Ageing in the Western Pacific., Western Pacific Regional office, Manila: May 2020 (technical report).

9. United Nations. (2017). Addressing the Challenges of Population Ageing in Asia and the Pacific. ESCAP.

10. Kingdom of Cambodia. (2019). Cambodia's voluntary national review 2019. On the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

11. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. (2015). World Population Ageing 2015. New York.

12. World Health Organization. (2017). Integrated care for older people. Guidelines on community-level interventions to manage declines in intrinsic capacity. Geneva.

13. Lloyd-Sherlock, P., McKee, M., Ebrahim, S., Gorman, M., Greengross, S., Prince, M., ... & Vellas, B. (2012). Population ageing and health. The Lancet, 379(9823), 1295-1296.

14. Molassiotis, A., Leung, A. Y., & Zhao, I. Y. (2021). Call for urgent actions in societies and health systems in the Western Pacific Region to implement the WHO Regional Action Plan on Healthy Ageing. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 69(8): 2374-2377.

APPENDIX

Appendix 1:

Table A1. Distribution of population (per cent) by broad age groups, Cambodia, Natural Regions and Provinces, 2019-2030

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	Age Group	2019	2025	2030
Cambodia	**0-14**	**29.39**	**26.41**	**24.54**
	15-59	**61.74**	**62.75**	**62.81**
	60+	**8.86**	**10.84**	**12.65**
Plain Region	**0-14**	**27.62**	**24.70**	**22.83**
	15-59	**62.62**	**63.41**	**63.32**
	60+	**9.77**	**11.89**	**13.85**
Kampong Cham	0-14	30.44	26.96	24.86
	15-59	57.89	58.96	58.74
	60+	11.66	14.07	16.39
Kandal	0-14	27.51	24.64	22.80
	15-59	62.60	63.31	63.10
	60+	9.90	12.06	14.10
Phnom Penh	0-14	22.30	20.11	18.64
	15-59	69.74	70.15	70.04
	60+	7.96	9.75	11.33
Prey Veng	0-14	32.35	28.74	26.48
	15-59	56.25	57.44	57.50
	60+	11.40	13.81	16.02
Svay Rieng	0-14	29.72	26.75	24.68
	15-59	60.52	61.29	61.43
	60+	9.76	11.96	13.89
Takeo	0-14	28.13	25.11	23.17
	15-59	61.37	62.12	61.92
	60+	10.49	12.77	14.92
Tboung Khmum	0-14	31.68	28.33	26.28
	15-59	58.70	59.99	60.04
	60+	9.62	11.68	13.68
Tonle Sap Region	**0-14**	**31.72**	**28.61**	**26.71**
	15-59	**59.86**	**61.04**	**61.20**
	60+	**8.42**	**10.35**	**12.09**
Banteay Meanchey	0-14	29.38	26.41	24.63
	15-59	62.17	63.22	63.32
	60+	8.44	10.36	12.05

Battambang	0-14	31.59	28.44	26.49
	15-59	58.74	59.69	59.67
	60+	9.66	11.88	13.84
Kampong Chhnang	0-14	31.29	28.26	26.32
	15-59	59.68	60.63	60.65
	60+	9.03	11.11	13.03
Kampong Thom	0-14	32.54	29.19	27.12
	15-59	58.45	59.81	59.98
	60+	9.01	11.00	12.89
Pursat	0-14	33.14	30.11	28.12
	15-59	57.92	58.82	58.90
	60+	8.94	11.06	12.98
Siem Reap	0-14	32.39	29.22	27.42
	15-59	60.56	62.08	62.39
	60+	7.05	8.70	10.20
Otdar Meanchey	0-14	33.73	30.68	28.89
	15-59	60.33	61.95	62.57
	60+	5.93	7.37	8.54
Pailin	0-14	31.74	28.82	27.06
	15-59	61.68	63.00	63.56
	60+	6.58	8.18	9.38
Coastal Region	**0-14**	**27.20**	**24.46**	**22.59**
	15-59	**64.79**	**65.73**	**65.93**
	60+	**8.01**	**9.81**	**11.48**
Kampot	0-14	28.91	25.91	23.95
	15-59	61.34	62.17	62.13
	60+	9.75	11.92	13.91
Koh Kong	0-14	29.42	26.67	24.87
	15-59	63.76	64.89	65.33
	60+	6.82	8.44	9.79
Preah Sihanouk	0-14	22.71	20.47	18.76
	15-59	72.16	73.24	73.76
	60+	5.13	6.30	7.49
Kep	0-14	29.54	26.65	24.79
	15-59	62.26	63.30	63.45

	60+	8.20	10.04	11.76
Plateau and Mountain Region	**0-14**	**31.71**	**28.70**	**26.85**
	15-59	**61.34**	**62.76**	**63.10**
	60+	**6.95**	**8.55**	**10.04**
Kampong Speu	0-14	28.82	26.02	24.27
	15-59	63.34	64.33	64.38
	60+	7.84	9.65	11.35
Kracheh	0-14	33.64	30.29	28.17
	15-59	58.34	59.90	60.33
	60+	8.02	9.80	11.50
Mondul Kiri	0-14	35.02	32.00	30.21
	15-59	60.96	63.00	63.94
	60+	4.03	5.00	5.85
Preah Vihear	0-14	33.50	30.44	28.57
	15-59	60.74	62.47	63.09
	60+	5.76	7.09	8.34
Ratanak Kiri	0-14	34.95	31.72	30.04
	15-59	60.06	62.11	62.68
	60+	4.98	6.17	7.28
Stung Treng	0-14	33.79	30.82	28.88
	15-59	60.40	62.01	62.71
	60+	5.81	7.17	8.41

Table A2. Percentage of elderly population (60+) by Cambodia, Natural Regions and Provinces, 2019-2030

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	2019	2025	2030
Cambodia	**8.86**	**10.84**	**12.65**
Plain Region	**9.77**	**11.89**	**13.85**
Kampong Cham	11.66	14.07	16.39
Kandal	9.90	12.06	14.10
Phnom Penh	7.96	9.75	11.33
Prey Veng	11.40	13.81	16.02
Svay Rieng	9.76	11.96	13.89
Takeo	10.49	12.77	14.92
Tboung Khmum	9.62	11.68	13.68
Tonle Sap Region	**8.42**	**10.35**	**12.09**
Banteay Meanchey	8.44	10.36	12.05
Battambang	9.66	11.88	13.84
Kampong Chhnang	9.03	11.11	13.03
Kampong Thom	9.01	11.00	12.89
Pursat	8.94	11.06	12.98
Siem Reap	7.05	8.70	10.20
Otdar Meanchey	5.93	7.37	8.54
Pailin	6.58	8.18	9.38
Coastal Region	**8.01**	**9.81**	**11.48**
Kampot	9.75	11.92	13.91
Koh Kong	6.82	8.44	9.79
Preah Sihanouk	5.13	6.30	7.49
Kep	8.20	10.04	11.76
Plateau and Mountain Region	**6.95**	**8.55**	**10.04**
Kampong Speu	7.84	9.65	11.35
Kracheh	8.02	9.80	11.50
Mondul Kiri	4.03	5.00	5.85
Preah Vihear	5.76	7.09	8.34
Ratanak Kiri	4.98	6.17	7.28
Stung Treng	5.81	7.17	8.41

Table A3. Distribution of old population by sex and mother language in Cambodia, 2019

Mother Language	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Khmer	528,108	96.11	802,327	96.76	1,330,435	96.50
Vietnamese	4,121	0.75	4,550	0.55	8,671	0.63
Chinese	738	0.13	614	0.07	1,352	0.10
Lao	345	0.06	512	0.06	857	0.06
Thai	215	0.04	213	0.03	428	0.03
French	271	0.05	92	0.01	363	0.03
English	491	0.09	257	0.03	748	0.05
Korean	161	0.03	148	0.02	309	0.02
Japanese	100	0.02	50	0.01	150	0.01
Chaaraay	682	0.12	888	0.11	1,570	0.11
Chaam	9,831	1.79	14,080	1.70	23,911	1.73
Kaaveat	190	0.03	288	0.03	478	0.03
Klueng	17	0.00	41	0.00	58	0.00
Kuoy	488	0.09	840	0.10	1,328	0.10
Krueng	716	0.13	804	0.10	1,520	0.11
Lon	25	0.00	51	0.01	76	0.01
Phnong	747	0.14	864	0.10	1,611	0.12
Proav	303	0.06	360	0.04	663	0.05
Tumpoon	864	0.16	901	0.11	1,765	0.13
Stieng	168	0.03	264	0.03	432	0.03
Ro Ong	20	0.00	54	0.01	74	0.01
Kraol	120	0.02	160	0.02	280	0.02
Raadear	9	0.00	11	0.00	20	0.00
Thmoon	29	0.01	41	0.00	70	0.01
Mel	59	0.01	72	0.01	131	0.01
Khogn	12	0.00	8	0.00	20	0.00
Por	51	0.01	61	0.01	112	0.01
Suoy	25	0.00	53	0.01	78	0.01
Others	443	0.08	370	0.04	813	0.06
S'ouch	23	0.00	28	0.00	51	0.00
Kchruk	10	0.00	27	0.00	37	0.00
Mon	4	0.00	5	0.00	9	0.00
Kchak	1	0.00	1	0.00	2	0.00
Not Stated	94	0.02	172	0.02	266	0.02
Total	549,481	100.00	829,207	100.00	1,378,688	100.00

Table A4. Distribution of older population by sex and religion in Cambodia, 2019

Religion	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Buddhism	532,754	96.96	807,372	97.37	1,340,126	97.20
Islam	11,827	2.15	16,691	2.01	28,518	2.07
Christianity	2,306	0.42	2,336	0.28	4,642	0.34
Other	2,540	0.46	2,722	0.33	5,262	0.38
Not Stated	54	0.01	86	0.01	140	0.01
Total	549,481	100.00	829,207	100.00	1,378,688	100.00

Table A5. Percentage of distribution of household types among older population in Cambodia, Natural Regions and Provinces, 2019

Cambodia/Natural Region/Provinces	Normal/Regular	Institutional	Homeless	Boat	Transient
Cambodia	**98.93**	**0.72**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.32**
Plain Region	**99.04**	**0.66**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.25**
Kampong Cham	99.35	0.42	0.02	0.00	0.21
Kandal	99.12	0.70	0.02	0.02	0.14
Phnom Penh	98.09	1.20	0.02	0.05	0.63
Prey Veng	99.49	0.43	0.02	0.00	0.06
Svay Rieng	99.60	0.34	0.01	0.00	0.05
Takeo	99.35	0.43	0.03	0.01	0.19
Tboung Khmum	99.34	0.52	0.02	0.01	0.12
Tonle Sap Region	**98.58**	**0.87**	**0.03**	**0.02**	**0.50**
Banteay Meanchey	99.32	0.56	0.05	0.00	0.07
Battambang	98.67	1.01	0.05	0.01	0.25
Kampong Chhnang	98.42	1.02	0.02	0.00	0.54
Kampong Thom	99.32	0.53	0.02	0.02	0.10
Pursat	98.86	0.87	0.03	0.06	0.18
Siem Reap	97.06	1.09	0.02	0.02	1.81
Otdar Meanchey	98.88	1.08	0.02	0.00	0.02
Pailin	97.47	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.93
Coastal Region	**99.15**	**0.56**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.25**
Kampot	99.34	0.47	0.01	0.02	0.15
Koh Kong	99.16	0.77	0.05	0.00	0.02
Preah Sihanouk	98.78	0.81	0.06	0.00	0.36
Kep	97.68	0.31	0.00	0.00	2.00
Plateau and Mountain Region	**99.15**	**0.66**	**0.02**	**0.00**	**0.17**
Kampong Speu	99.23	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.06
Kracheh	99.40	0.39	0.01	0.00	0.20
Mondul Kiri	98.87	0.75	0.05	0.00	0.32
Preah Vihear	98.62	0.94	0.08	0.00	0.36
Ratanak Kiri	99.34	0.52	0.03	0.01	0.11
Stung Treng	98.49	0.87	0.04	0.00	0.59

Table A6. The relationship with the head among older population in Cambodia, Natural Regions, and Provinces, 2019

	Head		Spouse		Child		Parent		Grandchild		Other Relative		Non-Relative	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cambodia	**80.82**	**33.67**	**5.71**	**35.07**	**0.09**	**0.28**	**9.34**	**22.46**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**2.76**	**7.53**	**1.28**	**1.01**
Plain Region	**81.23**	**34.95**	**6.19**	**35.34**	**0.12**	**0.36**	**8.76**	**21.03**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**2.65**	**7.44**	**1.05**	**0.89**
Kampong Cham	78.45	35.08	9.03	35.74	0.11	0.35	9.59	22.13	0.00	0.00	2.06	6.11	0.77	0.60
Kandal	87.03	33.99	2.50	38.81	0.09	0.43	6.98	17.73	0.00	0.00	2.60	8.13	0.80	0.91
Phnom Penh	81.68	36.07	5.63	33.71	0.24	0.42	6.78	18.20	0.00	0.00	3.88	9.80	1.78	1.80
Prey Veng	79.92	37.51	8.33	34.80	0.07	0.35	9.44	21.69	0.00	0.00	1.70	5.27	0.54	0.39
Svay Rieng	85.84	37.97	4.51	35.47	0.09	0.32	6.74	19.54	0.00	0.00	1.69	6.24	1.12	0.46
Takeo	78.52	33.46	7.68	35.11	0.05	0.25	10.31	23.23	0.00	0.00	2.54	7.19	0.91	0.75
Tboung Khmum	77.28	29.18	5.24	34.20	0.10	0.26	13.80	28.52	0.00	0.00	2.70	7.38	0.88	0.46
Tonle Sap Region	**81.34**	**34.21**	**5.13**	**34.94**	**0.07**	**0.20**	**9.03**	**22.15**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**2.74**	**7.24**	**1.69**	**1.27**
Banteay Meanchey	82.59	28.70	3.22	39.00	0.07	0.20	9.60	23.52	0.00	0.00	3.24	7.88	1.29	0.70
Battambang	82.48	38.46	7.39	37.28	0.08	0.27	6.91	17.52	0.00	0.00	1.89	5.64	1.25	0.84
Kampong Chhnang	83.35	34.68	2.51	31.49	0.08	0.21	9.68	23.93	0.00	0.00	2.64	8.31	1.73	1.38
Kampong Thom	76.76	31.96	5.88	32.36	0.05	0.18	12.26	25.71	0.00	0.00	3.94	8.93	1.10	0.86
Pursat	85.34	40.96	6.16	34.42	0.06	0.16	5.82	18.91	0.00	0.00	1.44	4.61	1.17	0.95
Siem Reap	78.80	33.95	4.41	31.90	0.06	0.14	10.52	24.39	0.00	0.00	2.72	6.76	3.48	2.86
Otdar Meanchey	79.81	27.04	6.44	38.01	0.01	0.07	8.09	21.57	0.00	0.00	4.15	12.59	1.50	0.72

Pailin	87.99	27.53	1.29	40.95	0.00	0.20	5.32	20.71	0.00	0.00	2.83	7.93	2.58	2.68
Costal Region	**80.76**	**33.45**	**6.76**	**35.50**	**0.05**	**0.19**	**8.61**	**22.72**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**2.55**	**7.39**	**1.27**	**0.75**
Kampot	84.48	32.18	2.88	37.35	0.04	0.20	9.27	22.88	0.00	0.00	2.35	6.89	0.98	0.50
Koh Kong	71.07	37.65	17.75	30.58	0.00	0.18	7.43	23.26	0.00	0.02	2.53	7.41	1.22	0.90
Preah Sihanouk	73.60	37.42	14.37	30.80	0.09	0.19	7.27	21.96	0.00	0.00	2.94	8.43	1.73	1.20
Kep	79.74	27.29	4.78	36.83	0.14	0.00	7.42	21.99	0.00	0.00	4.07	11.16	3.85	2.72
Plateau and Mountain Region	**77.23**	**25.02**	**4.32**	**33.64**	**0.05**	**0.13**	**13.65**	**31.22**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**3.49**	**8.96**	**1.27**	**1.04**
Kampong Speu	76.57	26.63	4.32	32.64	0.05	0.14	14.79	31.92	0.00	0.00	3.08	7.95	1.20	0.71
Kracheh	77.98	24.71	4.93	35.58	0.04	0.10	12.77	29.53	0.00	0.00	3.44	9.21	0.84	0.87
Mondul Kiri	82.06	27.11	1.97	33.28	0.00	0.05	8.77	22.39	0.00	0.00	5.81	15.76	1.39	1.41
Preah Vihear	67.17	22.83	7.86	27.57	0.03	0.06	17.73	35.77	0.00	0.00	4.99	11.67	2.22	2.09
Ratanak Kiri	87.65	19.86	0.49	40.60	0.08	0.16	7.54	28.50	0.00	0.00	3.35	9.41	0.89	1.47
Stung Treng	79.57	21.40	2.77	37.44	0.05	0.23	12.43	30.28	0.00	0.00	3.25	8.79	1.94	1.86

Table A7. Dependency Ratio (per cent) in Cambodia, Natural Regions and Provinces, 2019-2030

Cambodia/Natural Region/Provinces	Age Group	2019	2025	2030
Cambodia	**Young (0-14)**	**47.60**	**42.09**	**39.07**
	Old (60+)	**14.36**	**17.27**	**20.14**
	Total	**61.96**	**59.37**	**59.21**
Plain Region	**Young (0-14)**	**44.11**	**38.96**	**36.06**
	Old (60+)	**15.60**	**18.75**	**21.87**
	Total	**59.70**	**57.70**	**57.93**
Kampong Cham	Young (0-14)	52.58	45.73	42.33
	Old (60+)	20.15	23.87	27.91
	Total	72.73	69.60	70.24
Kandal	Young (0-14)	43.94	38.91	36.13
	Old (60+)	15.81	19.05	22.34
	Total	59.75	57.96	58.47
Phnom Penh	Young (0-14)	31.98	28.66	26.61
	Old (60+)	11.41	13.89	16.17
	Total	43.38	42.55	42.78
Prey Veng	Young (0-14)	57.51	50.04	46.05
	Old (60+)	20.27	24.05	27.86
	Total	77.78	74.09	73.91
Svay Rieng	Young (0-14)	49.10	43.65	40.17
	Old (60+)	16.13	19.51	22.62
	Total	65.24	63.16	62.79
Takeo	Young (0-14)	45.84	40.43	37.42
	Old (60+)	17.10	20.56	24.09
	Total	62.94	60.98	61.51
Tboung Khmum	Young (0-14)	53.96	47.23	43.77
	Old (60+)	16.39	19.47	22.79
	Total	70.35	66.71	66.56
Tonle Sap Region	**Young (0-14)**	**53.00**	**46.87**	**43.65**
	Old (60+)	**14.06**	**16.96**	**19.76**
	Total	**67.06**	**63.83**	**63.41**

Banteay Meanchey	Young (0-14)	47.26	41.78	38.90
	Old (60+)	13.58	16.39	19.02
	Total	60.84	58.17	57.92
Battambang	Young (0-14)	53.78	47.64	44.39
	Old (60+)	16.45	19.90	23.20
	Total	70.23	67.54	67.59
Kampong Chhnang	Young (0-14)	52.44	46.61	43.39
	Old (60+)	15.13	18.32	21.48
	Total	67.57	64.93	64.87
Kampong Thom	Young (0-14)	55.67	48.81	45.22
	Old (60+)	15.41	18.39	21.50
	Total	71.07	67.19	66.71
Pursat	Young (0-14)	57.22	51.19	47.75
	Old (60+)	15.43	18.81	22.03
	Total	72.66	70.00	69.78
Siem Reap	Young (0-14)	53.48	47.07	43.94
	Old (60+)	11.64	14.02	16.34
	Total	65.12	61.09	60.28
Otdar Meanchey	Young (0-14)	55.91	49.52	46.17
	Old (60+)	9.83	11.90	13.64
	Total	65.75	61.42	59.82
Pailin	Young (0-14)	51.46	45.75	42.56
	Old (60+)	10.66	12.98	14.76
	Total	62.12	58.73	57.32
Coastal Region	**Young (0-14)**	**41.99**	**37.21**	**34.26**
	Old (60+)	**12.36**	**14.93**	**17.42**
	Total	**54.35**	**52.13**	**51.68**
Kampot	Young (0-14)	47.13	41.68	38.55
	Old (60+)	15.90	19.17	22.40
	Total	63.04	60.86	60.95
Koh Kong	Young (0-14)	46.14	41.10	38.07
	Old (60+)	10.70	13.01	14.99
	Total	56.84	54.11	53.06

Preah Sihanouk	Young (0-14)	31.47	27.95	25.43
	Old (60+)	7.10	8.60	10.15
	Total	38.57	36.54	35.58
Kep	Young (0-14)	47.45	42.11	39.08
	Old (60+)	13.17	15.87	18.54
	Total	60.62	57.97	57.62
Plateau and Mountain Region	**Young (0-14)**	**51.69**	**45.73**	**42.55**
	Old (60+)	**11.33**	**13.62**	**15.92**
	Total	**63.01**	**59.35**	**58.47**
Kampong Speu	Young (0-14)	45.50	40.44	37.69
	Old (60+)	12.38	15.00	17.63
	Total	57.88	55.44	55.33
Kracheh	Young (0-14)	57.66	50.57	46.70
	Old (60+)	13.76	16.37	19.06
	Total	71.42	66.94	65.76
Mondul Kiri	Young (0-14)	57.45	50.79	47.25
	Old (60+)	6.61	7.94	9.15
	Total	64.05	58.73	56.40
Preah Vihear	Young (0-14)	55.15	48.73	45.28
	Old (60+)	9.48	11.36	13.22
	Total	64.63	60.08	58.49
Ratanak Kiri	Young (0-14)	58.19	51.07	47.93
	Old (60+)	8.30	9.94	11.62
	Total	66.49	61.01	59.55
Stung Treng	Young (0-14)	55.94	49.70	46.05
	Old (60+)	9.62	11.57	13.42
	Total	65.57	61.27	59.47

Table A8. Potential support ratio (per cent) in Cambodia, Natural Regions and Provinces, 2019-2030

Cambodia/Natural Region/Provinces	2019	2025	2030
Cambodia	**6.96**	**5.79**	**4.96**
Plain Region	**6.41**	**5.33**	**4.57**
Kampong Cham	4.96	4.19	3.58
Kandal	6.32	5.25	4.48
Phnom Penh	8.77	7.20	6.18
Prey Veng	4.93	4.16	3.59
Svay Rieng	6.20	5.13	4.42
Takeo	5.85	4.86	4.15
Tboung Khmum	6.10	5.14	4.39
Tonle Sap Region	**7.11**	**5.90**	**5.06**
Bantey Meanchey	7.36	6.10	5.26
Battambang	6.08	5.03	4.31
Kampong Chhnang	6.61	5.46	4.66
Kampong Thom	6.49	5.44	4.65
Pursat	6.48	5.32	4.54
Siem Reap	8.59	7.13	6.12
Otdar Meanchey	10.17	8.41	7.33
Pailin	9.38	7.71	6.78
Coastal Region	**8.09**	**6.70**	**5.74**
Kampot	6.29	5.22	4.47
Koh Kong	9.35	7.68	6.67
Preah Sihanouk	14.08	11.63	9.85
Kep	7.59	6.30	5.40
Plateau and Mountain Region	**8.83**	**7.34**	**6.28**
Kampong Speu	8.08	6.67	5.67
Kracheh	7.27	6.11	5.25
Mondul Kiri	15.13	12.60	10.93
Preah Vihear	10.55	8.81	7.56
Ratanak Kiri	12.05	10.06	8.61
Stung Treng	10.39	8.64	7.45

Table A9. Sex ratio of older population in different age groups in Cambodia, Natural Regions and Provinces, 2019-2030

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	Age Group	2019	2025	2030
Cambodia	**60-64**	**67.86**	**85.57**	**85.02**
	65-69	**67.42**	**69.88**	**84.29**
	60+	**66.27**	**72.36**	**75.53**
	70+	**64.21**	**63.86**	**64.68**
Plain Region	**60-64**	**64.32**	**80.71**	**80.20**
	65-69	**64.97**	**67.34**	**80.97**
	60+	**64.74**	**70.35**	**73.35**
	70+	**64.93**	**64.60**	**65.05**
Kampong Cham	60-64	65.36	82.17	81.68
	65-69	69.14	71.74	86.75
	60+	67.74	73.33	76.89
	70+	68.60	68.49	69.49
Kandal	60-64	63.49	79.63	79.13
	65-69	63.80	66.17	79.43
	60+	64.40	69.81	73.00
	70+	65.43	65.14	66.06
Phnom Penh	60-64	71.69	90.50	89.38
	65-69	73.28	75.72	91.43
	60+	69.94	76.56	79.87
	70+	65.92	65.26	65.97
Prey Veng	60-64	58.02	72.38	72.26
	65-69	58.31	60.57	72.55
	60+	60.69	65.93	69.31
	70+	64.47	64.33	65.51
Svay Rieng	60-64	57.68	71.92	71.70
	65-69	55.35	57.45	68.46
	60+	57.26	62.38	65.15
	70+	58.20	57.95	58.81
Takeo	60-64	64.52	81.06	80.71
	65-69	62.60	64.90	77.96
	60+	63.08	68.23	71.20
	70+	62.38	62.02	62.91

Tboung Khmum	60-64	60.79	75.98	75.66
	65-69	62.22	64.53	77.48
	60+	63.16	68.28	69.21
	70+	65.39	65.09	61.72
Tonle Sap Region	**60-64**	**71.58**	**90.69**	**90.09**
	65-69	**69.87**	**72.40**	**87.59**
	60+	**67.84**	**74.61**	**77.81**
	70+	**63.04**	**62.64**	**63.56**
Banteay Meanchey	60-64	78.55	100.35	99.36
	65-69	74.99	77.59	94.19
	60+	72.65	80.40	83.60
	70+	65.04	64.39	65.18
Battambang	60-64	75.01	95.43	94.67
	65-69	76.91	79.71	97.18
	60+	72.80	80.12	83.75
	70+	68.01	67.57	68.47
Kampong Chhnang	60-64	58.10	72.40	72.23
	65-69	57.82	59.98	71.75
	60+	56.56	61.48	64.29
	70+	54.58	54.46	55.39
Kampong Thom	60-64	64.68	81.37	81.05
	65-69	63.29	65.69	79.01
	60+	63.85	69.43	72.45
	70+	63.56	63.19	64.15
Pursat	60-64	67.34	84.95	84.70
	65-69	65.82	68.27	82.46
	60+	62.29	68.43	71.54
	70+	55.61	55.57	56.52
Siem Reap	60-64	69.95	88.45	87.91
	65-69	65.51	67.84	81.64
	60+	66.12	72.83	75.94
	70+	62.75	62.24	63.26
Otdar Meanchey	60-64	88.00	113.69	112.12
	65-69	91.68	94.86	117.22

	60+	84.26	95.31	99.31
	70+	72.50	71.81	72.68
Pailin	60-64	100.33	131.25	129.41
	65-69	111.69	115.26	146.16
	60+	94.91	108.86	113.54
	70+	73.07	72.82	73.87
Coastal Region	**60-64**	**70.60**	**89.20**	**88.61**
	65-69	**68.28**	**70.65**	**85.30**
	60+	**66.03**	**72.19**	**76.46**
	70+	**61.00**	**60.67**	**64.39**
Kampot	60-64	65.87	82.81	82.45
	65-69	65.27	67.62	81.50
	60+	63.63	69.20	72.20
	70+	61.03	60.81	61.67
Koh Kong	60-64	81.93	104.85	103.74
	65-69	76.62	79.06	96.11
	60+	72.03	80.13	82.79
	70+	58.63	58.05	58.79
Preah Sihanouk	60-64	80.05	102.10	100.90
	65-69	75.48	77.84	94.36
	60+	71.75	79.13	88.60
	70+	61.46	60.76	76.64
Kep	60-64	71.78	90.75	90.31
	65-69	65.63	67.78	81.68
	60+	66.89	73.34	80.73
	70+	63.70	63.63	74.21
Plateau and Mountain Region	**60-64**	**73.65**	**93.59**	**92.81**
	65-69	**73.38**	**76.06**	**92.29**
	60+	**70.22**	**76.96**	**80.17**
	70+	**65.53**	**65.22**	**66.02**
Kampong Speu	60-64	65.06	81.79	81.29
	65-69	63.66	66.00	79.25
	60+	63.03	68.62	71.48
	70+	61.14	60.95	61.78

Kracheh	60-64	74.47	94.62	93.64
	65-69	77.85	80.67	98.22
	60+	73.49	80.25	83.81
	70+	70.15	69.90	70.64
Mondul Kiri	60-64	92.64	121.10	119.06
	65-69	95.83	99.64	123.51
	60+	86.45	97.16	101.11
	70+	71.45	69.88	70.36
Preah Vihear	60-64	83.86	108.10	107.03
	65-69	81.38	84.36	103.30
	60+	75.49	83.87	86.84
	70+	64.51	64.18	64.91
Ratanak Kiri	60-64	90.67	117.76	116.24
	65-69	98.75	102.42	127.88
	60+	87.87	97.62	102.22
	70+	77.97	77.12	77.98
Stung Treng	60-64	89.05	115.37	113.68
	65-69	87.49	90.56	111.23
	60+	83.22	92.61	96.36
	70+	74.44	73.96	74.59

Table A10. Distribution older population by marital status and sex in Cambodia, Natural Regions and Provinces, 2019

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Not Stated	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cambodia	60+	1.68	4.58	88.90	62.52	7.56	27.84	1.84	5.04	0.02	0.02
	80+	3.08	4.31	72.12	41.18	20.87	48.65	3.73	5.79	0.20	0.07
Plain Region	60+	1.56	4.87	89.03	62.87	7.64	27.27	1.76	4.99	0.01	0.01
	80+	2.83	3.98	72.18	41.97	21.19	48.16	3.78	5.86	0.02	0.03
Kampong Cham	60+	1.51	4.62	89.14	65.61	7.67	25.65	1.66	4.10	0.01	0.02
	80+	2.88	4.12	73.27	45.74	20.50	45.50	3.29	4.58	0.05	0.05
Kandal	60+	1.40	5.69	88.67	62.23	8.09	27.15	1.83	4.92	0.00	0.01
	80+	2.65	4.60	72.24	41.39	21.22	48.83	3.87	5.17	0.02	0.01
Phnom Penh	60+	2.22	5.07	90.32	65.57	5.83	24.01	1.63	5.34	0.00	0.01
	80+	4.08	5.04	76.11	46.60	16.45	41.66	3.35	6.65	0.00	0.05
Prey Veng	60+	1.07	4.69	88.16	58.95	8.96	31.43	1.80	4.92	0.00	0.01
	80+	1.78	2.42	67.04	33.72	26.48	57.40	4.70	6.44	0.00	0.02
Svay Rieng	60+	1.34	5.11	88.79	61.41	8.10	28.61	1.76	4.86	0.00	0.02
	80+	3.10	3.60	71.19	42.86	21.87	48.08	3.84	5.45	0.00	0.00
Takeo	60+	1.46	4.46	88.59	63.41	7.97	26.80	1.95	5.31	0.02	0.01
	80+	3.07	4.26	71.67	42.81	20.89	46.39	4.33	6.50	0.04	0.03
Tboung Khmum	60+	1.21	4.07	88.21	60.57	8.78	30.07	1.80	5.28	0.00	0.00
	80+	2.01	3.11	71.99	39.39	22.78	51.55	3.22	5.96	0.00	0.00
Tonle Sap Region	60+	1.92	4.63	88.19	61.03	7.86	29.16	1.97	5.15	0.07	0.03
	80+	3.55	5.15	70.63	37.71	21.51	51.33	3.60	5.61	0.72	0.20
Banteay Meanchey	60+	1.90	4.21	89.50	66.78	6.71	24.57	1.89	4.42	0.00	0.01
	80+	4.37	7.55	73.84	44.93	18.03	42.45	3.77	5.02	0.00	0.05
Battambang	60+	1.44	3.71	87.84	59.76	8.50	30.62	2.21	5.89	0.00	0.02
	80+	2.44	3.28	69.50	30.63	24.04	59.56	3.99	6.45	0.03	0.08
Kampong Chhnang	60+	1.86	6.52	86.36	51.24	9.68	36.21	2.09	6.03	0.01	0.00

	80+	3.61	4.91	67.80	29.20	24.82	60.10	3.72	5.79	0.05	0.00
Kampong Thom	60+	1.83	4.46	89.47	64.53	7.11	26.49	1.59	4.52	0.00	0.01
	80+	3.13	4.59	76.00	46.45	17.96	43.43	2.92	5.53	0.00	0.00
Pursat	60+	1.57	4.33	88.70	58.91	7.77	31.93	1.94	4.83	0.01	0.00
	80+	3.86	4.93	68.94	31.77	23.75	57.39	3.37	5.92	0.08	0.00
Siem Reap	60+	3.25	5.90	86.29	61.26	8.19	27.87	1.90	4.84	0.37	0.13
	80+	4.98	7.18	65.42	43.52	21.81	43.65	3.16	4.49	4.63	1.15
Otdar Meanchey	60+	0.96	2.05	90.21	64.16	6.85	28.09	1.98	5.70	0.00	0.00
	80+	3.09	3.09	69.83	34.55	20.90	56.46	6.18	5.90	0.00	0.00
Pailin	60+	0.75	1.62	90.73	63.35	5.90	28.72	2.62	6.31	0.00	0.00
	80+	1.00	1.32	69.00	34.36	25.00	57.27	5.00	7.05	0.00	0.00
Coastal Region	60+	1.53	3.28	89.76	64.51	6.79	27.19	1.92	5.01	0.00	0.02
	80+	2.81	3.87	74.20	42.64	18.96	47.60	4.03	5.86	0.00	0.03
Kampot	60+	1.58	3.63	89.32	64.22	7.21	27.23	1.88	4.89	0.00	0.02
	80+	2.60	3.93	73.82	43.48	19.65	46.54	3.92	6.01	0.00	0.04
Koh Kong	60+	1.25	1.76	91.07	63.67	5.45	28.87	2.23	5.69	0.00	0.00
	80+	3.25	2.03	71.14	40.45	20.33	52.44	5.28	5.08	0.00	0.00
Preah Sihanouk	60+	1.39	2.71	90.48	66.31	6.02	25.82	2.11	5.15	0.00	0.00
	80+	4.11	4.30	76.79	40.70	15.00	48.90	4.11	6.10	0.00	0.00
Kep	60+	2.14	3.58	89.94	63.41	6.99	28.39	0.93	4.63	0.00	0.00
	80+	0.68	4.56	75.68	40.00	20.27	51.58	3.38	3.86	0.00	0.00
Plateau and Mountain Region	60+	1.66	3.61	89.81	63.82	6.69	27.51	1.83	5.05	0.01	0.02
	80+	3.55	4.28	74.34	44.84	18.44	45.03	3.64	5.82	0.03	0.03
Kampong Speu	60+	1.61	3.79	89.39	63.21	7.11	27.77	1.89	5.22	0.01	0.01
	80+	3.32	4.37	73.57	44.54	19.13	44.81	3.99	6.28	0.00	0.00
Kracheh	60+	1.45	3.45	89.86	64.21	7.14	27.74	1.55	4.59	0.00	0.00
	80+	3.28	3.41	74.46	43.22	19.96	48.69	2.30	4.68	0.00	0.00

Mondul Kiri	60+	2.32	3.06	86.82	60.69	8.59	31.28	2.26	4.97	0.00	0.00
	80+	5.67	5.73	72.34	44.59	17.73	44.59	4.26	5.10	0.00	0.00
Preah Vihear	60+	2.61	3.62	89.50	63.80	5.61	26.65	2.22	5.85	0.06	0.08
	80+	5.98	4.45	70.93	48.34	18.60	40.38	4.32	6.64	0.17	0.19
Ratanak Kiri	60+	0.91	2.93	92.88	67.33	4.73	25.90	1.48	3.85	0.00	0.00
	80+	0.44	3.44	83.85	49.77	12.39	41.94	3.32	4.85	0.00	0.00
Stung Treng	60+	1.78	3.60	90.33	64.73	5.92	26.46	1.94	5.17	0.02	0.04
	80+	5.29	7.03	74.56	42.65	14.86	44.09	5.04	6.07	0.25	0.16

Table A11. Trends in proportion of older population by sex and place of residence in Cambodia, Natural Regions and Provinces, 2019-2030

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	Place of Residence	2019		2025		2030	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cambodia	**Urban**	**6.78**	**9.61**	**8.44**	**11.34**	**10.38**	**13.01**
	Rural	**7.57**	**10.90**	**9.85**	**12.96**	**11.51**	**14.94**
Plain Region	**Urban**	**7.07**	**9.91**	**8.86**	**11.69**	**10.77**	**13.41**
	Rural	**8.88**	**12.88**	**11.41**	**15.26**	**13.34**	**17.57**
Kampong Cham	Urban	9.63	13.20	11.54	15.33	15.09	17.49
	Rural	9.86	13.38	12.49	15.74	14.64	18.06
Kandal	Urban	7.35	10.84	8.93	12.78	10.85	14.70
	Rural	9.24	13.20	12.52	15.74	14.65	18.19
Phnom Penh	Urban	6.76	9.08	8.67	10.77	10.27	12.34
	Rural	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Prey Veng	Urban	8.57	12.85	10.45	14.99	13.30	17.00
	Rural	9.17	13.46	11.64	15.89	13.80	18.14
Svay Rieng	Urban	6.52	10.25	8.04	12.12	10.33	13.84
	Rural	7.91	12.48	10.30	14.91	11.91	17.13
Takeo	Urban	7.30	11.01	8.84	12.93	11.66	14.86
	Rural	9.03	12.97	11.64	15.43	13.39	17.81
Tboung Khmum	Urban	8.12	12.01	9.74	14.08	12.78	16.11
	Rural	7.61	11.44	9.67	13.56	11.26	15.84
Tonle Sap Region	**Urban**	**6.90**	**9.67**	**8.51**	**11.43**	**10.84**	**13.10**
	Rural	**6.95**	**9.90**	**9.13**	**11.80**	**10.62**	**13.62**
Bantey Meanchey	Urban	7.00	9.31	8.60	10.97	10.96	12.58
	Rural	7.25	9.95	9.63	11.77	10.92	13.51
Battambang	Urban	8.85	12.06	10.76	14.17	13.83	16.20
	Rural	8.13	10.72	10.65	12.76	12.39	14.66
Kampong Chhnang	Urban	7.16	11.32	8.84	13.42	11.40	15.42
	Rural	6.71	10.98	8.77	13.22	10.28	15.33

Kampong Thom	Urban	8.53	12.13	10.31	14.25	13.56	16.33
	Rural	7.08	10.50	9.11	12.49	10.75	14.47
Pursat	Urban	8.01	12.48	9.92	14.81	12.85	17.02
	Rural	6.86	10.34	9.04	12.44	10.62	14.41
Siem Reap	Urban	5.45	8.01	6.77	9.50	8.59	10.93
	Rural	5.85	8.47	7.74	10.13	9.01	11.73
Otdar Meanchey	Urban	5.15	6.33	6.52	7.53	7.98	8.61
	Rural	5.48	6.59	7.36	7.74	8.52	8.81
Pailin	Urban	6.33	6.69	8.08	7.94	9.57	8.97
	Rural	6.27	7.35	9.22	8.16	10.28	9.12
Coastal Region	**Urban**	**4.75**	**7.35**	**5.81**	**8.63**	**7.24**	**9.82**
	Rural	**7.44**	**10.90**	**9.73**	**12.97**	**11.47**	**14.97**
Kampot	Urban	7.68	11.64	9.38	13.68	11.99	15.63
	Rural	7.85	11.55	10.08	13.75	11.91	15.85
Koh Kong	Urban	5.51	7.71	6.87	9.06	8.29	10.29
	Rural	5.80	8.24	7.87	9.90	9.08	11.45
Preah Sihanouk	Urban	3.66	5.76	4.46	6.76	5.59	7.64
	Rural	5.93	8.08	8.83	9.69	9.90	11.24
Kep	Urban	6.58	9.78	8.07	11.52	9.77	13.27
	Rural	6.97	9.40	10.48	11.48	14.60	13.44
Plateau and Mountain Region	**Urban**	**6.26**	**9.09**	**7.67**	**10.75**	**9.40**	**12.42**
	Rural	**5.53**	**7.52**	**7.34**	**9.01**	**8.68**	**10.47**
Kampong Speu	Urban	6.59	9.72	8.06	11.50	9.75	13.30
	Rural	5.78	8.76	8.05	10.68	9.54	12.50
Kracheh	Urban	7.66	10.87	9.24	12.71	11.97	14.62
	Rural	6.72	9.00	8.65	10.67	10.22	12.34
Mondul Kiri	Urban	3.99	4.92	5.01	5.86	6.30	6.74
	Rural	3.45	4.14	4.65	4.88	5.32	5.63

Preah Vihear	Urban	4.97	6.92	6.16	8.20	7.92	9.51
	Rural	4.91	6.58	6.41	7.79	7.57	9.05
Ratanak Kiri	Urban	3.98	4.98	4.92	5.89	6.19	6.75
	Rural	4.72	5.43	6.18	6.44	7.39	7.47
Stung Treng	Urban	5.61	7.15	6.97	8.47	8.89	9.76
	Rural	5.01	6.19	6.64	7.31	7.66	8.46

Table A12. Education Levels of population aged 60 years and over in Cambodia, 2019

Highest Grade Completed	Urban				Rural			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	33	0.02	70	0.02	99	0.03	187	0.04
Primary Not Completed	69,161	34.07	114,943	38.09	148,863	42.96	212,475	40.28
Primary	48,819	24.05	49,250	16.32	74,394	21.47	53,291	10.10
Lower Secondary	46,867	23.09	45,259	15.00	48,674	14.05	39,291	7.45
Upper Secondary/Baccalaureate	4,109	2.02	2,504	0.83	1,108	0.32	384	0.07
Upper Secondary/Baccalaureate(technical and vocational)	274	0.13	184	0.06	213	0.06	66	0.01
Other vocational training certificate	648	0.32	354	0.12	248	0.07	83	0.02
Graduate Degree	3,870	1.91	1,669	0.55	319	0.09	112	0.02
Master/Ph.D Degrees	1,981	0.98	508	0.17	85	0.02	16	0.00
Others	27,212	13.41	87,036	28.84	72,504	20.92	221,525	42.00
Total	202,974	100.00	301,777	100.00	346,507	100.00	527,430	100.00

Note. Others include not stated, never attend school/education institution, etc

68

Table A13. Percentage of literacy among older people by sex and place of residence, Cambodia, 2019

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	Place of Residence	Population aged 60+	
		Males	Females
Cambodia	**Urban**	**90.85**	**76.98**
	Rural	**83.08**	**63.08**
Plain Region	**Urban**	**92.47**	**79.86**
	Rural	**86.83**	**67.73**
Kampong Cham	Urban	89.76	74.22
	Rural	86.91	69.73
Kandal	Urban	90.28	75.10
	Rural	89.71	75.10
Phnom Penh	Urban	94.27	85.05
	Rural	0.00	0.00
Prey Veng	Urban	91.50	75.41
	Rural	89.69	72.18
Svay Rieng	Urban	92.81	75.11
	Rural	88.50	64.19
Takeo	Urban	88.83	68.87
	Rural	85.87	63.08
Tboung Khmum	Urban	85.14	66.83
	Rural	80.09	59.21
Tonle Sap Region	**Urban**	**89.14**	**73.95**
	Rural	**79.20**	**57.79**
Banteay Meanchey	Urban	91.01	76.89
	Rural	81.18	58.93
Battambang	Urban	89.80	73.64
	Rural	80.52	56.33

Kampong Chhnang	Urban	88.81	75.34
	Rural	84.90	67.07
Kampong Thom	Urban	92.46	79.06
	Rural	79.81	59.49
Pursat	Urban	89.84	72.24
	Rural	82.73	61.97
Siem Reap	Urban	88.44	74.96
	Rural	69.85	49.47
Otdar Meanchey	Urban	78.38	54.16
	Rural	75.02	47.58
Pailin	Urban	86.08	63.03
	Rural	79.89	52.43
Coastal Region	**Urban**	**84.96**	**65.59**
	Rural	**84.89**	**63.26**
Kampot	Urban	85.50	67.12
	Rural	86.22	64.86
Koh Kong	Urban	86.50	69.59
	Rural	74.50	48.43
Preah Sihanouk	Urban	83.95	64.57
	Rural	83.04	60.30
Kep	Urban	85.96	61.02
	Rural	76.17	55.93
Plateau and Mountain Region	**Urban**	**87.19**	**70.69**
	Rural	**77.74**	**57.81**
Kampong Speu	Urban	86.97	70.47

	Rural	82.70	59.30
Kracheh	Urban	92.20	77.52
	Rural	83.57	66.54
Mondul Kiri	Urban	84.69	68.72
	Rural	63.22	38.39
Preah Vihear	Urban	91.13	69.44
	Rural	76.67	52.18
Ratanak Kiri	Urban	82.88	68.74
	Rural	60.74	45.34
Stung Treng	Urban	85.28	67.21
	Rural	71.35	50.08

Table A14. Percentage of Older Population by age group and sex, Cambodia, Natural Regions and Provinces, 2019

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	Age Group	2019			2025			2030		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Cambodia	**60-69**	**5.31**	**4.40**	**6.17**	**6.49**	**5.83**	**7.12**	**7.22**	**6.73**	**7.70**
	70-79	**2.55**	**2.08**	**2.98**	**3.28**	**2.63**	**3.90**	**4.10**	**3.32**	**4.86**
	80+	**1.01**	**0.77**	**1.23**	**1.07**	**0.83**	**1.30**	**1.33**	**1.02**	**1.63**
Plain Region	**60-69**	**5.71**	**4.66**	**6.69**	**6.95**	**6.14**	**7.71**	**7.72**	**7.09**	**8.32**
	70-79	**2.87**	**2.38**	**3.32**	**3.68**	**3.00**	**4.32**	**4.59**	**3.77**	**5.35**
	80+	**1.18**	**0.93**	**1.41**	**1.25**	**1.00**	**1.48**	**1.54**	**1.20**	**1.86**
Kampong Cham	60-69	6.46	5.41	7.43	7.80	7.06	8.50	8.64	8.15	9.10
	70-79	3.57	3.12	3.98	4.55	3.90	5.16	5.64	4.88	6.35
	80+	1.64	1.30	1.95	1.72	1.39	2.03	2.11	1.68	2.52
Kandal	60-69	5.66	4.54	6.70	6.89	5.99	7.74	7.67	6.94	8.37
	70-79	2.99	2.47	3.47	3.84	3.12	4.52	4.79	3.93	5.61
	80+	1.25	0.99	1.50	1.33	1.06	1.58	1.64	1.30	1.97
Phnom Penh	60-69	5.03	4.35	5.66	6.15	5.75	6.52	6.84	6.63	7.04
	70-79	2.15	1.80	2.48	2.77	2.27	3.25	3.46	2.85	4.04
	80+	0.78	0.60	0.95	0.83	0.65	1.00	1.03	0.79	1.25
Prey Veng	60-69	6.71	5.24	8.03	8.13	6.88	9.26	8.99	7.92	9.96
	70-79	3.35	2.82	3.82	4.28	3.55	4.95	5.31	4.45	6.09
	80+	1.33	1.07	1.57	1.40	1.14	1.64	1.72	1.39	2.02
Svay Rieng	60-69	5.90	4.49	7.18	7.22	5.97	8.35	8.00	6.87	9.04
	70-79	2.81	2.19	3.37	3.62	2.77	4.40	4.52	3.49	5.47
	80+	1.05	0.80	1.28	1.12	0.86	1.35	1.38	1.06	1.67
Takeo	60-69	5.84	4.74	6.85	7.10	6.25	7.89	7.88	7.21	8.51
	70-79	3.33	2.70	3.91	4.27	3.40	5.08	5.32	4.27	6.30
	80+	1.32	1.03	1.59	1.40	1.11	1.67	1.72	1.35	2.07
Tboung Khmum	60-69	5.33	4.16	6.43	6.49	5.50	7.44	7.22	6.37	8.03
	70-79	2.85	2.31	3.35	3.66	2.92	4.37	4.58	3.69	5.43
	80+	1.44	1.17	1.70	1.53	1.26	1.79	1.89	1.33	2.40
Tonle Sap Region	**60-69**	**5.26**	**4.45**	**6.04**	**6.46**	**5.93**	**6.98**	**7.21**	**6.85**	**7.57**
	70-79	**2.31**	**1.86**	**2.75**	**2.99**	**2.36**	**3.61**	**3.76**	**2.99**	**4.51**
	80+	**0.85**	**0.63**	**1.06**	**0.90**	**0.68**	**1.12**	**1.12**	**0.83**	**1.40**

Bantey Meanchey	60-69	5.48	4.81	6.15	6.72	6.39	7.05	7.48	7.34	7.62
	70-79	2.19	1.77	2.61	2.83	2.23	3.42	3.55	2.82	4.28
	80+	0.77	0.58	0.95	0.82	0.63	1.01	1.02	0.77	1.27
Battambang	60-69	6.03	5.29	6.75	7.41	7.03	7.77	8.25	8.12	8.37
	70-79	2.64	2.24	3.04	3.42	2.83	3.99	4.29	3.58	4.99
	80+	0.99	0.75	1.22	1.05	0.81	1.29	1.31	0.99	1.61
Kampong Chhnang	60-69	5.32	4.08	6.46	6.54	5.44	7.56	7.31	6.33	8.23
	70-79	2.66	2.00	3.27	3.45	2.55	4.29	4.33	3.23	5.35
	80+	1.05	0.74	1.33	1.12	0.80	1.42	1.39	0.98	1.77
Kampong Thom	60-69	5.16	4.15	6.11	6.30	5.50	7.05	7.02	6.37	7.64
	70-79	2.74	2.20	3.24	3.52	2.78	4.23	4.42	3.52	5.27
	80+	1.11	0.88	1.33	1.18	0.95	1.40	1.46	1.16	1.75
Pursat	60-69	5.55	4.57	6.48	6.86	6.12	7.57	7.69	7.13	8.24
	70-79	2.47	1.89	3.02	3.22	2.42	3.99	4.06	3.08	5.00
	80+	0.91	0.60	1.21	0.98	0.65	1.30	1.22	0.80	1.63
Siem Reap	60-69	4.53	3.74	5.29	5.57	5.00	6.13	6.25	5.79	6.70
	70-79	1.92	1.53	2.29	2.48	1.95	3.01	3.14	2.48	3.78
	80+	0.61	0.45	0.75	0.65	0.49	0.80	0.81	0.60	1.01
Otdar Meanchey	60-69	4.26	3.98	4.54	5.28	5.36	5.19	5.89	6.15	5.62
	70-79	1.27	1.09	1.44	1.65	1.39	1.92	2.09	1.78	2.42
	80+	0.41	0.30	0.52	0.44	0.33	0.56	0.55	0.41	0.71
Pailin	60-69	4.85	4.88	4.82	6.02	6.57	5.45	6.67	7.48	5.81
	70-79	1.29	1.18	1.41	1.69	1.49	1.89	2.13	1.90	2.37
	80+	0.44	0.26	0.61	0.47	0.28	0.66	0.59	0.35	0.83
Coastal Region	**60-69**	**4.79**	**3.95**	**5.62**	**5.86**	**5.24**	**6.49**	**6.49**	**6.00**	**6.98**
	70-79	**2.32**	**1.82**	**2.81**	**2.99**	**2.30**	**3.69**	**3.73**	**2.89**	**4.59**
	80+	**0.90**	**0.63**	**1.17**	**0.96**	**0.68**	**1.23**	**1.26**	**1.01**	**1.54**
Kampot	60-69	5.62	4.60	6.58	6.87	6.08	7.61	7.62	7.02	8.20
	70-79	2.96	2.39	3.50	3.82	3.02	4.58	4.77	3.80	5.69
	80+	1.17	0.84	1.47	1.24	0.90	1.55	1.53	1.10	1.93
Koh Kong	60-69	4.51	3.98	5.06	5.58	5.33	5.83	6.20	6.10	6.30
	70-79	1.72	1.30	2.14	2.24	1.66	2.83	2.82	2.10	3.56
	80+	0.59	0.39	0.79	0.63	0.42	0.84	0.78	0.51	1.06

	Age									
Preah Sihanouk	60-69	3.29	2.77	3.85	4.03	3.68	4.42	4.42	4.15	4.73
	70-79	1.34	1.00	1.71	1.73	1.26	2.24	2.14	1.56	2.78
	80+	0.50	0.35	0.67	0.54	0.37	0.72	0.92	0.95	0.89
Kep	60-69	4.92	4.07	5.75	6.04	5.42	6.65	6.74	6.21	7.22
	70-79	2.26	1.88	2.63	2.92	2.38	3.46	3.68	3.00	4.34
	80+	1.01	0.70	1.32	1.08	0.76	1.40	1.34	1.51	1.75
Plateau and Mountain Region	**60-69**	**4.15**	**3.55**	**4.74**	**5.11**	**4.73**	**5.48**	**5.72**	**5.50**	**5.95**
	70-79	**1.99**	**1.63**	**2.34**	**2.58**	**2.08**	**3.08**	**3.25**	**2.64**	**3.86**
	80+	**0.81**	**0.60**	**1.01**	**0.86**	**0.65**	**1.07**	**1.07**	**0.80**	**1.35**
Kampong Speu	60-69	4.54	3.67	5.35	5.58	4.89	6.23	6.24	5.68	6.78
	70-79	2.38	1.91	2.82	3.09	2.44	3.70	3.88	3.09	4.64
	80+	0.92	0.67	1.16	0.99	0.73	1.23	1.23	0.90	1.54
Kracheh	60-69	4.69	4.07	5.32	5.74	5.37	6.11	6.41	6.23	6.59
	70-79	2.31	1.99	2.64	2.99	2.51	3.46	3.75	3.17	4.33
	80+	1.02	0.77	1.26	1.08	0.82	1.33	1.34	1.01	1.67
Mondul Kiri	60-69	2.80	2.64	2.96	3.47	3.56	3.37	3.91	4.13	3.67
	70-79	0.91	0.70	1.12	1.19	0.90	1.49	1.51	1.15	1.89
	80+	0.32	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.32	0.37	0.44	0.40	0.48
Preah Vihear	60-69	3.59	3.23	3.96	4.43	4.33	4.53	4.97	5.00	4.93
	70-79	1.52	1.22	1.82	1.97	1.55	2.40	2.50	1.98	3.04
	80+	0.65	0.47	0.83	0.70	0.51	0.89	0.87	0.63	1.13
Ratanak Kiri	60-69	3.19	3.06	3.33	3.95	4.09	3.81	4.46	4.79	4.13
	70-79	1.29	1.14	1.44	1.68	1.45	1.92	2.14	1.86	2.43
	80+	0.50	0.41	0.59	0.54	0.45	0.64	0.68	0.55	0.81
Stung Treng	60-69	3.76	3.47	4.07	4.65	4.64	4.66	5.22	5.37	5.06
	70-79	1.43	1.25	1.63	1.87	1.59	2.16	2.36	2.02	2.72
	80+	0.62	0.47	0.77	0.66	0.51	0.82	0.83	0.63	1.04

Table A15. Trends in the Index of Ageing for Cambodia, Natural Regions and Provinces, 2019-2030

Cambodia/Natural Region/Provinces	2019	2025	2030
Cambodia	**30.16**	**41.04**	**51.56**
Plain Region	**35.36**	**48.12**	**60.64**
Kampong Cham	38.32	52.20	65.93
Kandal	35.99	48.94	61.82
Phnom Penh	35.67	48.47	60.78
Prey Veng	35.24	48.06	60.50
Svay Rieng	32.86	44.69	56.30
Takeo	37.30	50.85	64.40
Tboung Khmum	30.37	41.23	52.07
Tonle Sap Region	**26.53**	**36.19**	**45.28**
Banteay Meanchey	28.74	39.24	48.90
Battambang	30.59	41.77	52.26
Kampong Chhnang	28.86	39.30	49.51
Kampong Thom	27.68	37.67	47.54
Pursat	26.97	36.75	46.14
Siem Reap	21.77	29.77	37.19
Otdar Meanchey	17.59	24.02	29.55
Pailin	20.72	28.37	34.67
Coastal Region	**29.44**	**40.12**	**50.83**
Kampot	33.74	46.00	58.09
Koh Kong	23.18	31.66	39.37
Preah Sihanouk	22.57	30.77	39.91
Kep	27.75	37.68	47.43
Plateau and Mountain Region	**21.91**	**29.78**	**37.41**
Kampong Speu	27.21	37.09	46.78
Kracheh	23.86	32.36	40.81
Mondul Kiri	11.50	15.63	19.37
Preah Vihear	17.19	23.30	29.20
Ratanak Kiri	14.26	19.46	24.25
Stung Treng	17.20	23.28	29.13

Table A16. Trends in the median age in Cambodia, Natural Regions and Provinces, 2019

Cambodia/Natural Region/Provinces	Total	Males	Females
Cambodia	26	25	27
Plain Region	**27**	**26**	**29**
Kampong Cham	27	25	29
Kandal	27	26	28
Phnom Penh	28	28	28
Prey Veng	28	25	30
Svay Rieng	27	26	29
Takeo	27	26	29
Tboung Khmum	26	25	27
Tonle Sap Region	**25**	**24**	**26**
Banteay Meanchey	26	25	27
Battambang	25	24	27
Kampong Chhnang	25	24	27
Kampong Thom	25	24	27
Pursat	25	23	26
Siem Reap	24	23	25
Otdar Meanchey	23	23	24
Pailin	25	24	25
Coastal Region	**27**	**26**	**28**
Kampot	27	25	28
Koh Kong	25	25	26
Preah Sihanouk	28	28	28
Kep	25	25	26
Plateau and Mountain Region	**24**	**24**	**25**
Kampong Speu	25	25	26
Kracheh	24	24	25
Mondul Kiri	22	22	22
Preah Vihear	23	23	23
Ratanak Kiri	22	21	22
Stung Treng	23	23	23

Table A17. Distribution of elderly disabilities (per cent) by categories, sex and place of residence in Cambodia, Natural Region and Provinces, 2019

		Total	In Seeing	In Hearing	In Walking	In Remembering/ Concentrating	In Self-care	In Using usual language
Cambodia	Males							
	Urban	13.11	16.49	13.85	13.64	12.88	10.96	10.87
	Rural	16.65	20.22	17.77	17.24	16.67	14.03	13.94
	Females							
	Urban	16.88	20.08	17.63	17.73	16.75	14.63	14.47
	Rural	20.75	24.05	21.78	21.65	20.93	18.14	17.96
Plain Region	Males							
	Urban	11.88	14.82	12.63	12.41	11.57	9.92	9.73
	Rural	16.72	19.29	17.93	17.31	16.69	14.52	14.56
	Females							
	Urban	15.23	18.10	16.03	16.03	15.02	13.13	13.07
	Rural	20.30	22.80	21.42	21.20	20.36	18.05	17.96
Kampong Cham	Males							
	Urban	14.61	18.74	14.83	16.07	14.41	11.89	11.70
	Rural	16.12	19.39	17.26	16.57	16.09	13.67	13.77
	Females							
	Urban	17.96	21.90	18.54	20.01	17.76	14.86	14.72
	Rural	20.04	23.08	21.03	20.94	20.10	17.53	17.54

Kandal								
Males								
Urban	12.49	15.95	13.67	12.91	12.29	10.05	10.10
Rural	14.37	17.83	15.71	14.76	14.13	11.93	11.84
Females								
Urban	15.71	19.12	17.09	16.33	15.61	12.98	13.11
Rural	17.77	21.17	19.32	18.73	17.34	15.09	14.98
Phnom Penh								
Males								
Urban	11.25	13.71	11.90	11.83	10.83	9.60	9.63
Rural	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Females								
Urban	14.53	16.95	15.14	15.41	14.18	12.79	12.72
Rural	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Prey Veng								
Males								
Urban	19.29	23.43	20.08	19.47	18.85	16.85	17.05
Rural	25.20	26.34	26.74	26.16	25.22	23.37	23.42
Females								
Urban	25.65	28.69	26.59	26.33	25.36	23.53	23.38
Rural	29.83	30.78	31.17	30.96	30.00	28.07	27.98

Svay Rieng	Males							
	Urban	11.99	16.85	13.04	11.59	11.65	9.31	9.51
	Rural	11.45	14.38	12.24	11.53	11.68	9.54	9.33
	Females							
	Urban	15.05	19.54	16.00	14.84	14.84	12.58	12.53
	Rural	14.08	17.62	14.88	14.16	14.44	11.97	11.38
Takeo	Males							
	Urban	10.18	12.78	10.64	10.54	10.35	8.51	8.28
	Rural	11.27	13.59	12.41	11.94	11.22	9.21	9.25
	Females							
	Urban	13.46	16.13	14.07	13.97	13.83	11.46	11.31
	Rural	13.83	16.37	14.98	14.63	13.82	11.59	11.61
Tboung Khmum	Males							
	Urban	15.67	20.40	16.70	16.51	15.35	12.54	12.54
	Rural	13.60	17.02	14.59	14.13	13.57	11.06	11.25
	Females							
	Urban	19.05	22.84	19.46	20.34	18.85	16.85	15.99
	Rural	16.21	19.37	16.96	17.23	16.33	13.70	13.65

Tonle Sap Region	Males							
	Urban	16.60	21.34	17.29	17.17	16.51	13.85	13.43
	Rural	17.49	22.41	18.57	18.08	17.54	14.29	14.08
	Females							
	Urban	21.53	25.81	22.01	22.64	21.67	18.79	18.26
	Rural	22.09	26.47	23.06	23.00	22.35	18.98	18.69
Banteay Meanchey	Males							
	Urban	14.36	18.24	15.36	14.77	14.01	12.02	11.77
	Rural	14.74	19.19	15.63	15.72	15.07	11.53	11.29
	Females							
	Urban	18.35	21.72	19.46	19.43	18.16	16.03	15.33
	Rural	19.07	23.02	19.72	20.55	19.35	15.96	15.82
Battambang	Males							
	Urban	21.42	27.91	22.75	21.68	21.23	17.46	17.50
	Rural	20.28	26.08	21.66	21.23	20.09	16.45	16.20
	Females							
	Urban	26.74	32.17	27.86	27.57	27.01	23.06	22.79
	Rural	25.43	30.63	26.76	26.70	25.51	21.68	21.28

Kampong Chhnang	Males								
		Urban	29.02	33.23	28.83	30.62	30.24	27.35	23.82
		Rural	21.84	25.65	22.73	23.13	22.99	18.60	17.93
	Females								
		Urban	35.78	39.22	34.92	38.02	37.19	33.75	31.57
		Rural	26.85	30.49	28.13	28.33	27.80	23.59	22.78
Kampong Thom	Males								
		Urban	11.09	13.70	11.25	11.08	10.77	10.00	9.76
		Rural	14.89	19.68	15.88	15.12	14.95	11.92	11.80
	Females								
		Urban	13.62	15.98	13.84	13.93	13.37	12.38	12.22
		Rural	18.25	22.95	19.18	18.60	18.55	15.19	15.05
Pursat	Males								
		Urban	21.76	26.12	21.66	22.58	22.73	19.19	18.27
		Rural	20.68	22.46	21.04	20.45	21.16	19.48	19.51
	Females								
		Urban	28.28	30.79	27.64	30.06	29.49	26.26	25.42
		Rural	28.01	28.50	28.19	28.16	28.92	27.10	27.16
Siem Reap	Males								

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban	9.65	14.98	10.25	10.10	8.94	6.71	6.89
Rural	14.35	20.35	15.57	14.36	13.68	11.11	11.04
Females							
Urban	12.17	17.92	12.48	12.92	11.69	8.96	9.09
Rural	17.29	23.18	18.22	17.70	16.95	13.97	13.74
Otdar Meanchey							
Males							
Urban	14.11	17.84	14.74	14.83	14.53	11.26	11.47
Rural	15.25	21.94	16.67	15.97	14.93	11.10	10.86
Females							
Urban	20.55	25.45	21.64	21.68	20.01	17.28	17.24
Rural	20.24	25.61	21.66	21.43	19.90	16.63	16.20
Pailin							
Males							
Urban	14.29	19.47	14.52	15.93	14.30	10.60	10.93
Rural	19.28	30.86	22.57	19.58	16.58	13.05	13.05
Females							
Urban	23.11	28.34	23.23	24.61	23.55	19.50	19.45
Rural	27.03	35.87	28.12	29.33	25.84	21.58	21.43
Coastal Region							
Males							
Urban	14.78	18.86	15.99	15.56	14.20	12.09	11.96

		Col1	Col2	Col3	Col4	Col5	Col6	Col7
	Rural	13.87	16.60	14.93	14.45	13.76	11.82	11.67
Females								
	Urban	19.04	22.95	20.59	20.22	18.35	16.15	16.00
	Rural	17.33	19.96	18.28	17.99	17.52	15.28	14.93
Kampot								
Males								
	Urban	11.30	16.94	11.36	11.36	10.54	9.06	8.58
	Rural	13.70	16.18	14.77	14.32	13.55	11.78	11.58
Females								
	Urban	13.24	18.24	13.88	13.64	12.28	10.95	10.46
	Rural	16.81	19.37	17.73	17.49	16.99	14.78	14.49
Koh Kong								
Males								
	Urban	14.50	17.67	15.12	14.81	13.69	13.13	12.57
	Rural	14.73	17.51	16.15	14.99	14.29	12.68	12.78
Females								
	Urban	19.85	22.97	21.38	20.05	19.30	17.97	17.44
	Rural	20.44	23.13	21.63	20.72	20.24	18.70	18.19
Preah Sihanouk								
Males								
	Urban	16.50	19.59	18.37	17.34	16.05	13.71	13.95
	Rural	14.56	19.39	15.48	14.32	15.37	11.41	11.41

Females								
	Urban	21.74	24.82	23.93	23.36	20.79	18.67	18.85
	Rural	20.11	23.32	21.35	20.49	20.77	17.69	17.03
Kep								
Males								
	Urban	14.99	21.47	16.67	17.75	14.58	9.87	9.60
	Rural	15.60	21.14	14.09	20.47	14.43	11.74	11.74
Females								
	Urban	19.76	25.67	20.74	22.16	20.44	14.85	14.68
	Rural	20.18	24.21	19.85	23.24	21.31	16.95	15.50
Plateau and Mountain Region								
Males								
	Urban	12.81	15.77	13.32	13.09	12.89	10.91	10.89
	Rural	15.31	19.50	16.26	15.95	15.59	12.40	12.18
Females								
	Urban	16.86	19.67	17.43	17.33	16.94	14.93	14.86
	Rural	20.83	24.84	21.66	21.87	21.32	17.69	17.60
Kampong Speu								
Males								
	Urban	12.22	14.44	12.74	12.29	12.26	10.72	10.86
	Rural	17.33	21.16	18.43	17.64	17.53	14.69	14.54

	Females	Urban	16.00	18.27	16.63	16.21	16.00	14.43	14.46
		Rural	22.73	26.64	23.75	23.40	23.01	19.92	19.65
Kracheh	Males	Urban	15.10	18.91	15.91	15.78	15.27	12.59	12.14
		Rural	12.45	17.41	13.10	13.45	12.64	9.22	8.90
	Females	Urban	19.89	24.90	20.23	21.53	20.23	16.39	16.08
		Rural	17.41	22.25	17.78	19.27	17.97	13.59	13.63
Mondul Kiri	Males	Urban	13.14	18.80	12.83	16.18	14.29	8.45	8.31
		Rural	17.52	23.17	18.92	18.73	17.76	14.19	12.36
	Females	Urban	17.51	23.15	16.63	19.83	17.86	14.29	13.30
		Rural	23.04	28.98	24.58	24.32	23.31	19.24	17.80
Preah Vihear	Males	Urban	20.07	29.72	19.15	22.54	20.56	15.21	13.24
		Rural	16.04	20.40	17.37	17.24	15.89	12.55	12.82
	Females								

Ratanak Kiri	Urban	27.34	36.97	27.30	30.22	29.10	20.79	19.66
	Rural	21.69	25.58	22.94	22.78	21.75	18.42	18.67
	Males							
	Urban	15.88	19.70	16.97	15.45	16.82	13.18	13.18
	Rural	15.44	17.78	16.24	15.60	16.04	13.47	13.52
	Females							
	Urban	17.28	18.93	18.55	17.79	18.17	15.37	14.87
	Rural	22.37	23.81	23.60	22.46	23.28	20.35	20.69
Stung Treng	Males							
	Urban	11.90	17.51	12.88	11.99	11.11	9.12	8.76
	Rural	16.83	21.29	17.67	16.71	18.04	14.03	13.26
	Females							
	Urban	20.05	23.82	20.77	20.77	19.57	17.71	17.65
	Rural	21.97	26.21	22.20	22.34	23.45	19.13	18.46

Table A18. Economic characteristics of older population in Cambodia, Natural Regions and Provinces, 2019

Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces		Employed		Unemployed		Not Economically Active	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cambodia	**Urban**	**60.26**	**36.83**	**1.74**	**2.05**	**38.00**	**61.12**
	Rural	**77.19**	**59.08**	**1.54**	**1.76**	**21.27**	**39.16**
Plain Region	**Urban**	**57.87**	**34.69**	**1.33**	**1.67**	**40.80**	**63.64**
	Rural	**76.35**	**59.67**	**1.30**	**1.36**	**22.35**	**38.97**
Kampong Cham	Urban	60.66	37.22	1.42	1.55	37.92	61.23
	Rural	73.66	53.68	1.18	1.38	25.17	44.94
Kandal	Urban	67.48	44.19	1.03	1.24	31.49	54.57
	Rural	75.87	54.01	0.70	0.77	23.43	45.22
Phnom Penh	Urban	50.89	24.79	1.39	1.80	47.72	73.41
	Rural	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Prey Veng	Urban	57.83	35.09	0.96	0.68	41.21	64.24
	Rural	75.27	61.65	1.57	1.31	23.16	37.04
Svay Rieng	Urban	67.43	52.01	2.30	3.28	30.27	44.72
	Rural	84.72	73.68	1.68	2.06	13.61	24.27
Takeo	Urban	74.37	60.14	1.42	1.60	24.22	38.26
	Rural	81.15	66.81	0.82	1.03	18.03	32.16
Tboung Khmum	Urban	67.47	47.58	1.05	1.14	31.49	51.28
	Rural	72.97	52.55	1.75	1.74	25.28	45.71
Tonle Sap Region	**Urban**	**61.65**	**34.64**	**2.94**	**3.45**	**35.42**	**61.91**
	Rural	**76.57**	**56.16**	**1.98**	**2.38**	**21.45**	**41.46**
Banteay Meanchey	Urban	63.68	27.79	3.68	3.93	32.64	68.28
	Rural	74.89	50.37	2.11	2.81	23.00	46.82
Battambang	Urban	56.10	29.09	4.13	5.47	39.77	65.44

	Rural	71.54	47.84	2.27	2.40	26.18	49.76
Kampong Chhnang	Urban	64.58	44.34	1.72	1.67	33.70	53.99
	Rural	78.83	61.68	1.23	1.62	19.94	36.70
Kampong Thom	Urban	64.68	44.70	1.85	2.01	33.47	53.29
	Rural	76.35	57.04	1.15	1.42	22.50	41.53
Pursat	Urban	62.69	44.85	2.58	3.53	34.73	51.62
	Rural	80.56	62.56	1.90	2.62	17.54	34.82
Siem Reap	Urban	54.23	29.34	2.66	3.21	43.12	67.45
	Rural	80.22	61.62	3.24	3.80	16.54	34.58
Otdar Meanchey	Urban	79.44	55.96	0.34	0.55	20.22	43.49
	Rural	85.51	69.21	0.29	0.28	14.19	30.51
Pailin	Urban	74.82	42.51	2.34	2.02	22.84	55.46
	Rural	80.25	51.37	1.94	5.93	17.81	42.71
Coastal Region	**Urban**	**58.31**	**33.10**	**2.92**	**2.80**	**38.77**	**64.10**
	Rural	**82.43**	**68.05**	**1.56**	**1.86**	**16.00**	**30.09**
Kampot	Urban	58.73	36.54	4.75	3.58	36.53	59.88
	Rural	84.07	71.98	1.65	1.94	14.29	26.08
Koh Kong	Urban	58.25	30.19	1.18	1.06	40.57	68.75
	Rural	78.22	47.44	0.55	0.44	21.23	52.12
Preah Sihanouk	Urban	55.17	28.24	2.51	2.80	42.32	68.96
	Rural	71.37	43.19	1.11	1.85	27.52	54.96
Kep	Urban	71.01	49.14	3.44	3.45	25.54	47.42
	Rural	70.13	48.91	5.37	5.33	24.50	45.76
Plateau and Mountain Region	**Urban**	**72.77**	**55.27**	**1.24**	**1.34**	**25.99**	**43.39**
	Rural	**79.60**	**60.01**	**1.09**	**1.46**	**19.31**	**38.53**

Kampong Speu	Urban	75.04	59.31	0.93	1.09	24.03	39.60
	Rural	78.06	63.27	1.00	1.06	20.95	35.67
Kracheh	Urban	58.91	32.34	3.83	3.46	37.25	64.20
	Rural	75.54	51.98	1.14	1.50	23.32	46.51
Mondul Kiri	Urban	73.76	52.09	1.60	2.22	24.64	45.69
	Rural	85.42	61.44	0.68	0.59	13.90	37.97
Preah Vihear	Urban	60.85	37.19	1.83	2.70	37.32	60.11
	Rural	79.01	58.99	1.75	2.76	19.24	38.25
Ratanak Kiri	Urban	71.06	44.73	0.76	0.76	28.18	54.51
	Rural	87.78	68.63	0.82	1.22	11.41	30.15
Stung Treng	Urban	67.70	39.98	1.84	1.32	30.46	58.71
	Rural	86.94	68.68	0.53	0.98	12.53	30.34

Table A19. Economic status/class of older population in Cambodia, Natural Regions and Provinces, 2019

		Employer		Paid Employee		Own Account		Unpaid Family Worker		Other		Not Stated	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Combodia	**Urban**	1.18	0.63	25.89	10.51	64.32	53.39	5.27	27.70	0.28	0.21	3.05	7.58
	Rural	0.58	0.35	7.16	2.54	81.64	52.70	8.96	41.66	0.33	0.09	1.33	2.67
Plain Region	**Urban**	1.10	0.60	29.63	12.35	61.38	54.22	4.69	25.05	0.21	0.20	3.00	7.58
	Rural	0.49	0.30	6.65	2.56	82.55	52.84	8.96	42.34	0.29	0.05	1.06	1.90
Kampong Cham	Urban	1.16	0.68	16.76	7.26	69.27	55.71	10.27	30.43	0.36	0.11	2.17	5.81
	Rural	0.55	0.36	7.22	3.96	79.47	49.83	11.32	43.16	0.14	0.04	1.30	2.65
Kandal	Urban	0.80	0.45	16.77	6.41	76.77	59.27	4.05	30.12	0.17	0.05	1.44	3.70
	Rural	0.53	0.37	6.36	3.83	89.03	50.33	3.50	44.12	0.08	0.03	0.49	1.32
Phnom Penh	Urban	1.41	0.82	42.52	21.65	48.94	47.40	2.69	16.92	0.17	0.36	4.27	12.84
	Rural	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Prey Veng	Urban	0.13	0.20	20.57	6.09	71.52	65.08	6.14	25.95	0.59	0.67	1.05	2.01
	Rural	0.25	0.09	4.25	0.73	84.77	56.20	9.40	41.87	0.58	0.04	0.74	1.07
Svay Rieng	Urban	0.98	0.41	16.77	4.34	74.40	59.46	4.83	30.00	0.29	0.04	2.73	5.74
	Rural	0.78	0.39	7.39	1.48	83.44	59.85	6.98	36.10	0.11	0.01	1.29	2.17
Takeo	Urban	0.59	0.45	12.20	3.35	72.75	61.00	12.79	32.33	0.16	0.05	1.50	2.83
	Rural	0.63	0.52	6.27	1.52	81.95	52.90	10.17	43.20	0.09	0.02	0.90	1.84
Tboung Khmum	Urban	0.22	0.15	13.86	8.75	75.22	49.95	8.42	38.64	0.82	0.10	1.47	2.42
	Rural	0.42	0.24	10.06	5.65	78.43	46.14	8.84	44.97	0.52	0.16	1.73	2.84
Tonle Sap Region	**Urban**	1.68	0.96	21.71	9.41	67.64	55.23	4.51	23.76	0.55	0.36	3.92	10.27
	Rural	0.71	0.43	7.54	2.62	81.41	55.00	8.18	38.00	0.44	0.15	1.72	3.80
Banteay Meanchey	Urban	2.82	1.45	17.92	8.88	67.18	48.20	6.19	24.78	0.64	0.14	5.26	16.55
	Rural	1.12	0.39	8.08	3.42	80.19	47.31	7.27	42.32	0.46	0.05	2.88	6.51
Battambang	Urban	1.47	1.09	25.55	12.58	63.51	51.37	3.32	19.33	0.85	0.69	5.29	14.94
	Rural	0.43	0.23	8.62	4.21	81.34	58.70	7.28	33.02	0.90	0.30	1.43	3.53

90

Kampong Chhnang	Urban	0.39	0.33	17.97	6.06	75.45	57.28	4.21	32.81	0.14	0.12	1.84	3.40
	Rural	0.43	0.24	7.43	1.50	84.73	50.00	6.45	46.15	0.14	0.07	0.81	2.05
Kampong Thom	Urban	0.35	0.19	19.23	7.35	73.56	52.76	5.34	37.03	0.00	0.00	1.51	2.67
	Rural	0.39	0.28	6.82	2.59	77.80	43.81	13.64	50.15	0.19	0.12	1.16	3.04
Pursat	Urban	1.72	0.89	20.54	5.69	71.15	82.01	2.73	4.54	0.70	0.51	3.16	6.36
	Rural	0.43	0.25	6.64	1.24	84.96	69.12	6.30	26.47	0.23	0.07	1.44	2.86
Siem Reap	Urban	2.23	1.53	29.03	12.98	60.36	60.05	3.12	11.18	0.83	0.76	4.43	13.50
	Rural	1.41	1.09	6.38	1.97	83.02	66.77	6.03	24.75	0.41	0.25	2.75	5.18
Otdar Meanchey	Urban	0.53	0.18	15.74	5.20	75.04	41.29	8.00	51.45	0.00	0.00	0.69	1.87
	Rural	0.50	0.26	8.57	1.65	77.95	38.37	12.72	58.91	0.07	0.00	0.20	0.81
Pailin	Urban	0.35	0.36	22.18	14.20	73.03	43.55	2.04	37.40	0.00	0.00	2.39	4.50
	Rural	0.86	0.26	14.81	13.12	79.61	33.86	3.00	43.31	0.43	0.00	1.29	9.45
Coastal Region	**Urban**	**1.34**	**0.83**	**28.20**	**10.43**	**60.30**	**55.35**	**6.30**	**23.28**	**0.20**	**0.02**	**3.66**	**10.08**
	Rural	**0.75**	**0.37**	**8.02**	**1.77**	**80.27**	**55.53**	**9.30**	**39.90**	**0.31**	**0.03**	**1.35**	**2.41**
Kampot	Urban	3.19	1.96	24.56	8.09	63.77	59.43	3.87	21.53	0.47	0.00	4.14	9.00
	Rural	0.81	0.37	6.32	1.18	82.68	55.86	8.56	40.45	0.33	0.03	1.31	2.10
Koh Kong	Urban	0.73	0.28	29.41	13.25	62.46	63.04	6.15	19.53	0.00	0.00	1.25	3.91
	Rural	0.57	0.45	11.46	3.08	73.52	52.25	13.56	42.12	0.13	0.00	0.76	2.10
Preah Sihanouk	Urban	0.76	0.53	32.41	11.91	56.08	53.78	6.42	20.05	0.07	0.04	4.26	13.68
	Rural	0.29	0.18	25.00	11.28	60.00	55.86	12.54	25.64	0.29	0.00	1.88	7.05
Kep	Urban	0.72	0.11	19.25	8.49	65.70	46.31	10.35	37.27	0.36	0.00	3.61	7.83
	Rural	0.87	0.43	10.87	7.23	66.52	39.15	16.09	41.28	0.00	0.00	5.65	11.91
Plateau and Mountain Region	**Urban**	**0.65**	**0.25**	**14.26**	**4.78**	**74.30**	**47.19**	**8.98**	**44.35**	**0.24**	**0.10**	**1.57**	**3.33**
	Rural	**0.41**	**0.31**	**7.54**	**2.85**	**79.35**	**41.24**	**11.35**	**52.63**	**0.17**	**0.08**	**1.18**	**2.90**
Kampong Speu	Urban	0.61	0.23	11.66	3.63	76.32	47.17	9.87	46.22	0.27	0.09	1.28	2.65
	Rural	0.47	0.29	7.62	2.31	77.55	42.64	13.00	52.63	0.16	0.05	1.19	2.08

Kracheh	Urban	0.61	0.47	26.02	11.51	67.17	51.36	3.66	28.59	0.30	0.24	2.24	7.83
	Rural	0.37	0.33	7.40	4.03	80.66	37.00	10.41	55.36	0.05	0.04	1.12	3.24
Mondul Kiri	Urban	0.57	0.00	14.67	6.48	70.67	37.58	10.86	47.30	0.00	0.22	3.24	8.42
	Rural	0.45	0.00	8.60	4.72	79.66	40.16	10.39	53.10	0.00	0.00	0.89	2.02
Preah Vihear	Urban	1.56	0.83	26.34	17.73	60.94	52.08	7.81	21.05	0.00	0.00	3.35	8.31
	Rural	0.55	0.55	9.74	2.44	72.84	53.79	14.00	37.30	0.66	0.29	2.21	5.62
Ratanak Kiri	Urban	0.42	0.26	24.12	12.14	69.02	41.16	4.16	39.31	0.00	0.26	2.29	6.86
	Rural	0.20	0.17	5.59	2.30	87.01	31.57	6.71	64.25	0.00	0.03	0.48	1.68
Stung Treng	Urban	0.95	0.28	25.74	10.99	65.82	49.72	4.64	33.38	0.11	0.00	2.74	5.63
	Rural	0.41	0.12	6.49	2.21	80.35	39.26	12.03	56.35	0.08	0.04	0.64	2.02
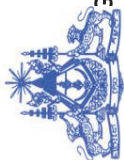
Royal Government of Cambodia
General Population Census of Cambodia, March 2019

FORM A HOUSELIST

Page Number: ....

Total number of pages for EA................

Identification Particulars

Name	Province/Municipality	District/Khand/Krong	Khum/Sangkat	Phum	Enumeration Area No.
Code					

Building/Structure and Household Particulars

Line No.	Building/ Structure Number	Predominant Construction Material of Building/Structure			Purpose of Building/Structure 1. Residence 2. Residence & shop 3. Residence & workshop 4. Residence & any other establishment 5. Institutional household	Household No.	Particulars of Head of Household		Number of persons usually living in the HH			Remarks
		Wall	Roof	Floor			Name of Head of Household	Sex 1. Male 2. Female (Enter Code)	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
0												
Total												

(**Count the numbers recorded and tc**Total

*List of codes

Col. 3. Wall Material
1. Bamboo /Thatch / Grass / Reeds
2. Earth
3. Wood / Plywood
4. Concrete / Brick / Stone
5. Galvanised Iron/Aluminium/Other metal sheets
6. Asbestos cement sheets
7. Salvaged/Improvised materials
8. Other (specify)

Col. 4. Roof Material
1. Bamboo / Thatch / Grass/ Reeds
2. Tile
3. Wood / Plywood
4. Concrete / Brick / Stone
5. Galvanised Iron / Aluminium / Other metal sheets
6. Asbestos cement sheets
7. Plastic/ Synthetic material sheets
8. Other (specify)

Col. 5. Floor Material
1. Earth / Clay
2. Wood / Bamboo planks
3. Concrete / Brick / Stone
4. Polished stone
5. Parquet / Polished wood
6. Mosaic / Ceramic tiles
7. Other (specify)

Name of Enumerator ....

Signature DD / MM / YYYY

Name of Supervisor ....

Signature DD / MM / YYYY
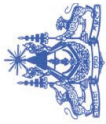
93

Royal Government of Cambodia
General Population Census of Cambodia, March 2019

Identification

Particulars

Name	Province/Municipality	District/Khand/Krong	Khum/Sangkat	Phum	EA No.	Building No.	Household No.	Name of Head of Household
Code								

Population Particulars

Statement 1.1 : Usual Members Present on Census Night

Type of Household/ Population (Enter code in the box below) 1. Normal or Regular Household 2. Institutional Household 3. Homeless Household 4. Boat Population 5. Transient Population (Specify the location)	Sl. No.	Name of the person (Write the name of the person starting with the head)	Relationship to Head of Household (Write in words)	Sex (Write in words)
	1	2	3	4
	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			
	6			
	7			
	8			
	9			
	0			

Statement 1.3 : Usual Members Absent on Census Night

Sl. No.	Name of the person (Write full name)	Relationship to Head of Household (Write in words)	Sex (Write in words)	Age In completed years	Location on Census Night — Within Cambodia Write name of Khum/Sangkat, Srok/Khand/Krong, Province in col. 6 (a)	Reason for shifting	Location on Census Night — Outside Cambodia Write name of the country in col. 7 (a)	Code of Location	Reason for shifting
	2	3	4	5	6 (a)	6 (b)	6 (c)	7 (a)	7 (b)	7(c)
1									
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									

Column 5 Age
000. Less than 1year 001:1year 002: 2 years
097 : 97 years 099: 99 years +20:+20 years

Statement 1.3: Col. 6(c) and Col. 7 (c)
1. Employment 2. Business 3. Tourism
4. Education 5. Marriage 6. Medical 7. Other

Statement 1.2 : Visitors Present on Census Night

Sl. No.	Name of the person (Write full name of the visitor)	Relationship to Head of Household (Write in words)	Sex (write in words)	Usual Residence — Within Cambodia Write name of Khum/Sangkat, Srok/Khand/ Krong, Province in col. 5(a)	Usual Residence — Outside Cambodia Write name of country in col. 6(a)	How long absent (in completed months) Write 0 for less than 1 month
	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6 (a)	6 (b)	8
1								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
0								

Total No. of Persons in Statement 1.1

Total No. of Persons in Statement 1.2

Total No. of Persons in Statement 1.1 & 1.2

Number of Form B used for the household ☐

Name: ....

Enumerator: ....

Supervisor: ....

Signature

DD / MM / YYYY

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 2: INDIVIDUAL PARTICULARS

		For all persons				For children aged 0-14 years	For all persons	For other than never married			For all persons						
Sl. No.	Name of the person	Relationship	Sex	Age		Whether living with own mother?	Marital Status	Age at first marriage in completed years	Mother Tongue	Religion	Birth Place		Previous Residence / Where has the person been living before		Duration of Stay	Reason for Migration
	Names of usual members present and visitors during the census night (Please refer to Statements 1.1 & 1.2 in Part 1)	Relationship to Head of Household (Enter code from list below)	1. Male 2. Female (Enter Code)	In completed years (Enter Code)		(See note below)	(Enter code from list below)	(Ask only married, widowed, divorced or separated person)	(Enter code from list below)	(Enter code from list below)	Khum/Sangkat Srok/Khan/Krong, Khet or Country	Code of Location	Khum/Sangkat Srok/Khan/Krong, Khet or Country	Code of Location	How long has the person lived in this village? (Enter code from list below)	(Enter code from list below)
													-If always lived in this village, enter 1 and skip to col.15(a). -If in another village, give name of the Khum /Sangkat of that village and write name of District/Khand/Krong and Province/Khet. -If outside Cambodia, write name of the country			
											-If in this village, enter code 1. -If in another village, give name of the Khum/Sangkat of that village and write names of District/Khand/Krong and Province /Khet -If outside Cambodia, write name of the country					
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11(a)	11(b)	12(a)	12(b)	13	14
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
0																

Codes for Column 3
Relationship to Head of Household
1. Head
2. Wife / Husband
3. Son / Daughter
4. Father / Mother
5. Grand child
6. Other Relative
7. Non-Relative including boarder

Codes for Column 5
Age
000: less than 1 year
001: 1 year
002: 2 years
: :
: :
: :
120 : 120 years

Column 6
Write serial number of natural mother (if living in this household) for child aged 0-14.
If mother not living in this household write '0'.

Column 7
1. Never Married
2. Married (i.e. currently married)
3. Widowed
4. Divorced
5. Separated

Codes for Column 9
Mother Tongue
01 Khmer
02. Vietnamese
03. Chinese
04. Lao
05. Thai
06. French
07. English
08. Korean
09. Japanese
10. Chaaraay
11. Chaam
12. Kaaveat
13. Klueng
14. Kuoy
15. Krueng
16. Lon
17. Phnong
18. Pro av
19. Tumpoon
20. Stieng
21. Ro Ong
22. Kraol
23. Raadear
24. Thmoon
25. Mel
26. Khogn
27. Por
28. Suoy
29. Other

Column 10
1. Buddhism
2. Islam
3. Christianity
4. Other

Codes for Column 13
Duration of Stay
00. less than 1 year
01. 1 to less than 2 years
02. 2 to less than 3 years
: :
: :
10. 10 to less than 11 years
20. 20 to less than 21 years
: :
: :
120. 120 to less than 121 years

Codes for Column 14: Reason for Migration
01. Transfer of work place
02. In search of employment
03. Education
04. Marriage
05. Family moved
06. Lost land / lost home
07. Natural calamities
08. Dislocated due to Dam construction
09. Dislocated due to other major or small projects
10. Insecurity
11. Repatriation or return after displacement
12. Orphaned
13. Visiting only
14. Other (specify.........................)

For all persons | **For persons aged 5 years and more**

Sl. No.	Literacy		Full Time Education				Functional Difficulty	Main Activity	Occupation	Employment Status	Agriculture, Industry, Trade or Service	Sector of Employment
	15 (a)	15 (b)	16 (a)	16 (b)	16 (c)	16 (d)	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Can the person read and write with understanding in Khmer language? 1 Yes 2. No (Enter Code)	Can this person read and write with understanding in any other language? -If so which (Enter code from list below)	Has the person attended School/ Education Institution?	Currently attending grade for code 2 of 16(a)? (Enter code from list below)	What is the highest grade completed? (Enter code from list below)	Main subject of study for codes 15 to 20 in col.16(b) or 16(c). For other codes in col.16(b),(c) skip to col. 17.	See the note below (Enter code from list below)	Main activity of the person during last year. Enter code from list below	Types of occupation/employment. Write the occupation in word.	Employment Status/ Class Enter code from list below	Nature of Economic Activity (Agriculture, Industry, Trade or Service) Write the nature of economic activity in words	Sector in which employed (Enter code from list below)
	(Code)	(Enter code from list below)				Description / Code	1 2 3 4 5 6		Name of Occupation / Code		Nature of Economic Activity / Code	
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
0												

Codes for column 15(b)
1. No other language
2. Vietnamese
3. Chinese
4. Lao
5. Thai
6. French
7. English
8. Chaam
9. Other

Codes for column 16(a)
1 Never
2. Now
3. Past

Codes for column 16 (b): Currently Attending Grade
For code 1 and 3 in column 16 (a), put dash (-) in 16(b)
For code2 in column 16 (a), enter code from list below.

Codes for column 16 (c) What is the highest grade completed?
For code 1 in column 16 (a), put dash (-) in column 16 (b)
For code2 and 3 in column 16 (a), enter code from the list below.

Common Codes for column 16 (b) and 16 (c)
00. Pre-school/Kindergarten
01. Class 1
02. Class 2
:
:
11. Class 11
12. Class 12
20. Any other course

Separate Codes for column 16 (b)
15. Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate course
16. Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate course
17. Undergraduate course
18. Master's Degree course
19. Ph.D. course
20. Any other course

Separate Codes for column 16 (c)
13. Lower Secondary/ Diploma/ Certificate
14. Upper Secondary/Diploma/Certificate/Baccalaureate
15. Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate
16. Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate
17. Graduate Degree
18. Master's Degree
19. Ph.D Degree
20. Any Other Diploma/Degree completed
88. No grade completed

Column 17: Functional Difficulties
Do you have difficulty................
17.1 seeing, even if wearing glasses?
17.2 hearing, even if using a hearing aid?
17.3 walking or climbing step?
17.4 remembering or concentrating?
17.5 with self-care (such as washing all over or dressing)?
17.6 using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty speaking, for example understanding or being understood?

Codes for column 17
1 No – no difficulty
2. Yes – some difficulty
3. Yes – alot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all

Codes for column 18
Main activity during last year
1. Employed (fill in cols. 19 to 22)
2. Unemployed (Employed any time before).
(Fill in col.19 to 22 for last employment).
3. Unemployed (Never employed any time before)
4. Home maker
5. Student
6. Dependent
7. Rent-receiver, Retired or other income recipient
8. Other
(For codes 3 to 8 put dash (-) in cols. 19 to 22)

Codes for column 20: Employment Status/Class
1. Employer
2. Paid employee
3. Own-account worker
4. Unpaid family worker
5. Other (specify...)

Codes for column 22 Sector of Employment
1. Government
2. State owned enterprise
3. Cambodian private enterprise
4. Foreign private enterprise
5. Non-profit institution
6. Household sector
7. Embassies, International institutions, and foreign aid, and development agencies
8. Other (specify...)

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 3: FERTILITY INFORMATION OF FEMALES AGED 15 AND OVER LISTED IN COLUMN 2 OF PART 2

FERTILITY INFORMATION FOR WOMAN AGED 15 AND OVER

Sl. No.	Name of the woman (for woman aged 15 and over)	Sl. No. in column 1, Part 2	Number of Children Born *(Give number in two digits like 01, 02,.........10, 11. If None, write '00')*						Particulars of Birth in the last 12 months to woman aged 15-49 years		
			How many Children have been born alive to the woman ?		How many of them are living ?		How many of them have died?		Any child born alive to the woman during the last 12 months? (Give actual number like 1, 2 under the appropriate column.If none write 0) (If no child was born to the woman in the last 12 months, skip to part 4)	State who assisted her during the delivery. (Enter code from list below)	Did the person register the birth of this baby with the Civil Authority? (Enter code from list below)
			(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female		
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	9
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
0												

Codes for column 8

1: Doctor   4: Traditional Birth Attendant
2: Nurse   5: Other (specify……)
3: Midwife 6: None

Codes for column 9

Yes = 1
No = 2

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 4 : HOUSING CONDITIONS, AMENITIES AND ASSETS POSSESSED BY HOUSEHOLD

(Enter code in the boxes below)

On what basis does this household occupy this dwelling?	Main Source of light	Main Cooking Fuel	Type of toilet facility household usually uses	Share facility with other household	Main Source of drinking water supply	Time take to go there, get water, and come back	No. of rooms occupied by household (exclude kitchen, bathroom, toilet and storeroom)	Availability of separate kitchen within premises
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Owner occupied 2. Rent 3. Not owner but rent free 4. Other (Please specify)	1. City Power 2. Generator 3. Both city power and generator 4. Kerosene 5. Candle 6. Battery 7. Other (Please specify)	1. Firewood 2. Charcoal 3. Kerosene 4. Liquefied Petroleum Gas(LPG) 5. Electricity 6. None 7. Other (Please specify)	1. None, not using toilet 2. Pour flush (or flush) connected to sewerage 3. Pour flush (or flush) to septic tank or pit 4. Pour flush (or flush) to elsewhere (i.e. not a sewer or pit/tank) 5. Pit latrine with slab 6. Pit latrine without slab or open pit 7. Latrine overhanging field or water (drop in the field, pond, lake, river, sea) 8. Other, specify	1. Yes 2. No	1. Piped into dwelling 2. Piped into compound, yard or plot 3. Public tap / standpipe 4. Tube Well, Borehole 5. Protected well 6. Unprotected well 7. Protected spring 8. Unprotected spring 9. Rainwater collection 10. Tanker-truck 11. Cart with small tank / drum 12. Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake) 13. Bottled water 14. Other (specify)	1. Water on premises 2. Less than 30 minutes 3. More than 30 minutes 4. Don't Know	1. One room 2. Two rooms 3. Three rooms 4. Four rooms 5. Five rooms 6. Six rooms 7. Seven rooms 8. Eight rooms and more	1. Yes 2. No
(Enter code)	*(Enter code)*	*(Enter code)*	*(Enter code)*	*(Enter code)*	*(Enter code)*	*(Enter code)*	*(Enter code)*	*(Enter code)*

PARTICULARS OF AMENITIES AND ASSETS POSSESSED BY HOUSEHOLD (Give number for each, write "00" if not owned)

Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone (Fixed)	Cell phone	Laptop and Desktop Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Refrigerator	Washer	Fan	Air-Conditioner	Car/Van
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Boat	Tractor (See note below)		Cell phone		State whether the household accesses internet	
	(a). Big tractor	(b).Hand tractor(Koyaon)			At home	Outside home
22	23				24	25
					1. Yes 2. No *(Enter code)*	1. Yes 2. No *(Ente code)*

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 5: DEATH IN HOUSEHOLD

Deaths in Household in the last 12 months :   **Total Number of Deaths** [ ]

Death Particulars

Sl. No.	Name of Deceased	Sex	Relationship to Head of Household	Age at Death	What was the cause of the death?	Registration of death	For woman aged 15-49 who died		
		1. Male 2. Female		See note below	Death caused by illness?	Has this death been registered with the civil authority ?	Did the woman die while pregnant, during delivery or within 42 days after giving birth?	If "Yes " in Column 8(a)	
								State where the Death took place?	State who attended on her before death?
		Enter code	Enter code from list below	Enter code from list below	(Enter code from list below)	1. Yes 2. No	1: Yes 2: No	(Enter code from list below)	(Enter code from list below)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (a)	8(b)	8 (c)
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
0									

Codes for column 4
1. Head
2. Wife / Husband
3. Son / Daughter
4. Father / Mother
5. Grand child
6. Other Relative
7. Non-Relative including boarder

Codes for column 5
Write the age in total years completed at the time of Death
000: Less than 1 year
001: 1 year to less than 2 years
002: 2 years to less than 3 years

Code for Column 6 Cause of Death

Illness		Accident	Not Know
01. Fever	09. Pregnancy complication	13. Land mine	17: Don't know
02. Diarrhoea	10. Delivery complication	14. Road accident	
03. Tuberculosis	11. Within 42 Days after delivery	15. Drowning	
04. Heart disease	12. Other illness	16. Other accident	
05. Dengue fever			
06. Malaria			
07. Tetanus			
08. HIV/AIDS			

Codes for column 8 (b)
Place of Death
1. Hospital
2. Health Center
3. Home
4. Other (specify...)

Codes for column 8 (c)
1: Doctor
2: Nurse
3: Midwife
4: Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA)
5: Other (specify....)
6: None

6/6

99