



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation-Religion-King



General Population Census of Cambodia 2019

Series Thematic Report

on

Children and Youth



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

September 2022



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation-Religion-King



General Population Census of Cambodia 2019

Series Thematic Report

on

Children and Youth



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

September 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	ix
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	xi
MAP: KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA.....	xiii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	xv
CHAPTER 1.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Census organizational structure.....	1
1.3 Field operations	2
CHAPTER 2.....	3
POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION	3
2.1 Size of the child and youth populations.....	3
2.2 Annual growth of the child and youth populations.....	6
2.3 Geographical distribution of the child and youth populations	8
2.4 Distribution of the child and youth populations by religion.....	9
2.5 Distribution of child and youth populations by native language.....	10
CHAPTER 3.....	11
COMPOSITION BY SEX, AGE GROUP AND MARITAL STATUS.....	11
3.1. Background.....	11
3.2 Age structure.....	11
3.2.1 Age dependency ratio.....	13
3.2.2 Population pyramids.....	13
3.3 Sex composition.....	16
3.4 Marital status and the average age of first marriage.....	17
3.4.1 Marital status.....	17
3.4.2 Age at first marriage.....	18
CHAPTER 4.....	20
LITERACY AND EDUCATION.....	20
4.1 Key concepts.....	20
4.2 Literacy rate.....	20
4.3 Educational attainment.....	24
4.4 Enrollment rate.....	28

CHAPTER 5.....	31
LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT.....	31
5.1 Background.....	31
5.2 Economically active young people and the labor force.....	31
5.3 Employment and unemployment.....	35
5.4 Employment status.....	37
5.5 Employment sector.....	38
5.6 Employment classification by occupation and economic activity.....	42
CHAPTER 6.....	49
MIGRATION.....	49
6.1 Key concepts.....	49
6.2 Size of the migrant population of children and youths.....	49
6.3 Reasons for migration.....	51
6.4 Migration flows.....	52
6.5 Length of stay.....	53
6.6 Migration by age group.....	53
6.7 Migration by economic activities.....	54
CHAPTER 7.....	57
FERTILITY.....	57
7.1 Key concepts.....	57
7.2 Fertility estimation.....	57
CHAPTER 8.....	59
DEATH.....	59
8.1 Key concepts.....	59
8.2 Mortality of infants and children under five.....	59
8.3 Adult mortality.....	61
CHAPTER 9.....	64
DISABILITY.....	64
9.1 Key concepts.....	64
9.2 Level of disability.....	65
CHAPTER 10.....	69
HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND AMENITIES.....	69
10.1 Housing.....	69
10.2 Household characteristics.....	71
10.2.1 Number and size of households with children and youths.....	71

10.2.2 Household tenure and number of rooms	71
10.3 Household appliances.....	73
10.3.1 Drinking water.....	73
10.3.2 Key sources of lighting.....	74
10.3.3 Latrines	75
10.3.4 Fuel for cooking	76
10.3.5 Internet usage.....	77
10.3.6 Personal items	78
CHAPTER 11.....	80
CONCLUSION	80
GLOSSARY.....	87
APPENDIX 1.....	97
Table D.1. The total number of children and youth by city, district, Khan, in 2019.....	99
Table D.2. Education level of the population aged 7-24 years old by city, district, Khan, Cambodia, 2019..	106
Table D.3. Enrollment status for the group of 6-year-olds by municipalities, districts, Khans, in Cambodia in 2019.....	113
Table D.4. Status of economic activity for 5-year-olds by cities, districts, Khans in Cambodia in 2019.....	120
APPENDIX 2.....	127
FORM A: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.....	129
APPENDIX 3.....	131
FORM B: FAMILY QUESTIONNAIRE	133

LIST OF TABLES

1.1	Timetable of major census fieldwork.....	2
2.1	Total number of children and youth by urban-rural area, region and province, 2019.....	4
2.2	Total number of children and youth by household type, sex, urban-rural area, region and province, 2019.....	5
2.3	Annual population growth rate by area, region and province, 2019	7
2.4	Percentage of the total child and youth populations by sex, urban-rural area, region and province, 2019.....	8
2.5	Percentage distribution of the population by religion, urban-rural area, region and province, 2019.....	10
2.6	Percentage distribution of population under 25 years old by native language and sex, 2019.....	10
3.1	Population distribution by single ages, sex and urban-rural area, 2019.....	11
3.2	Population by age group, dependency ratio and sex ratio, 2019.....	13
3.3	Distribution by urban-rural area and region, 2008 and 2019.....	17
3.4	Population aged 15+ years by marital status, sex, and urban-rural area, 2019.....	18
3.5	Mean age at first marriage and the proportion ever-married by urban-rural area, sex and age group, 2019.....	19
4.1	Percentage literate among 7-24-year-olds by language, sex and urban-rural area, 2019.....	21
4.2	Literacy distribution for 7-24-year-olds by language, sex and urban-rural area, 2019.....	23
4.3	Literacy by age group, sex and urban-rural area, 2019.....	24
4.4	Educational attainment of those aged 7-24 years, by age group, sex, and urban-rural area, 2008 and 2019.....	26
4.5	Enrollment status of those aged 6+ years by sex, age and urban-rural area, 2008 and 2019.....	30
5.1	Economic activity status of 5-24-year-olds by sex and urban-rural area, 2019.....	32
5.2	Labor force participation rate (percentage) by sex and urban-rural area, 2019.....	34
5.3	Percentage of employed people aged 5-24 years by employment status age group, sex and urban-rural area, 2008 and 2019.....	37
5.4	Percentage of employed people aged 5-24 years by sex, employment sector, and urban-rural area, 2019.....	40
5.5	Percentage of employed people aged 5-24 years by sex, employment sector, and urban-rural area, 2008.....	41
5.6	Percentage distribution of employed children and youth by occupation, sex, and urban-rural area, 2019.....	43
5.7	Percentage of employed 5-24-year-olds by economic activity, sex and urban-rural area, 2019.....	46
6.1	Number of children and youths by migration status, sex and urban-rural area, 2019.....	50
6.2	Percentage of child and youth migrants by previous residence, sex and urban-rural area, 2019.....	50
6.3	Percentage distribution of child and youth migrants by reasons for migration and sex, 2019.....	51
6.4	Percentage of child and youth migrants by urban-rural migration flow and sex, 2019.....	52
6.5	Percentage of child and youth migrants by the length of stay at the interview site and urban-rural area, 2019.....	53
6.6	Percentage of migrants by age group, sex, and urban-rural area, 2019.....	54
6.7	Percentage of migrants aged 5-14 by economic activity in Cambodia, 2019*.....	55
6.8	Percentage of migrants aged 15-24 by economic activity in Cambodia, 2019*.....	56
7.1	ASFR and TFR estimates by urban-rural area, 2019.....	58
8.1	Infant mortality, under-five mortality and life expectancy by sex and urban-rural area, 2019.....	60
8.2	Lifetable estimates for males and females aged 0-24 by sex, 2019.....	61
9.1	Disability among those aged 5-24 by level of disability and sex, 2019.....	65

9.2	Disabled children and youth aged 5-24 disaggregated by level of disability, sex and urban-rural area, 2019.....	66
9.3	Disability within the population aged 5-24 years by the type and level of disability and sex, 2019.....	67
10.1	Buildings used as residences by households with children and youths by residential composition, urban-rural area and wealth quintile, 2019.....	69
10.2	Percentage of buildings and dwellings by type of building construction, urban-rural area and wealth quintile, 2019.....	70
10.3	Number of regular households and average household size by urban-rural area and wealth quintile, 2019.....	71
10.4	Households with children and youths by housing tenure, urban-rural area and wealth quintile, 2019.....	72
10.5	Distribution of households with children and youths by number of rooms, urban-rural area and wealth quintile, 2019.....	72
10.6	Percentage distribution of households by primary water source for drinking by urban-rural area and wealth quintile, 2019.....	74
10.7	Percentage of households by the primary source of light, urban-rural area and wealth quintile, 2019.....	75
10.8	Percentage of households by access to toilet, type of toilet, urban-rural area and wealth quintile, 2019.....	76
10.9	Households by type of fuel used for cooking at home, by urban-rural area and wealth quintile, 2019.....	77
10.10	Percentage distribution of households by internet usage, urban-rural area and wealth quintile, 2019.....	78
10.11	Classification of households by type and number of personal appliances, 2019.....	79

LIST OF FIGURES

3.1	Age pyramid of the total population aged 0-24 years, 2019.....	14
3.2	Age pyramid of urban population aged 0-24 years, 2019.....	15
3.3	Age pyramid of the rural population aged 0-24 years, 2019.....	16
4.1	Percentage literate among 7-24-year-olds by language, sex and urban-rural area, 2019.....	21
4.2	Percentage of the population aged 7+ years by highest level of education attained, 2008 and 2019.....	25
4.3	Enrollment at any school or educational institution for those aged 6+ years, 2019.....	29
5.1	Labor force participation rate for children and youths by sex, 2019.....	35
5.2	Employment rates for children and youth by sex, 2019	36
5.3	Unemployment rates for children and youth by sex, 2019	36
8.1	The mortality rate of children and youth by age, and sex, in Cambodia, in 2019	62
8.2	Estimated life expectancy for infants, children and youth by age and sex, 2019	63
10.1	Percentage of households by location of drinking water sources and urban-rural area, 2019	73
10.2	Percentage of households by the main source of lighting and urban-rural area, in 2019.....	74

FOREWORD

The General Population Census of Cambodia of 2019 (GPCC) 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 GPCC 2019.

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 others 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 **Mr Kjell Tambour**, Senior Advisor with Statistics Sweden/SIDA, provided welcome 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, 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 on mortality and maternal mortality. We hope to receive feedback and contributions from our readers to learn from mistakes and improve subsequent census publications.

Senior Minister
Minister of Planning



Kitti Settha Pandita Chhay Than

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 (GPCC) obtained much-needed demographic data about Cambodia and also helped to strengthen staff capacity in demographic data collection at the National Institute of Statistics and provincial planning offices. This report provides a detailed discussion of census findings related to children and youth. It is part of a series of in-depth thematic reports analysing key aspects of the 2019 census data.

Special thanks are due to Kitti Settha Pandita Chhay Than, Honorable Senior Minister, Minister of Planning, whose keen interest in the census and the post-enumeration survey has been a continuing source of inspiration and encouragement to the national and international staff working on this project.

I would also like to extend our special thanks to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), GIZ and other development partners, for undertaking the coordinating role for the census and for their technical support. The Royal Government of Cambodia has provided full financial support through the Ministry of Economy and Finance. I am also grateful to the People's Republic of China for supplying equipment such as vehicles, motorbikes, computers, printers and photocopiers. This equipment was, and remains, essential to our census operations.

Finally, I wish to thank all staff of the National Institute of Statistics, as well as all provincial census officers, district census officers, commune census officers, village chiefs, field supervisors and enumerators for their dedication and hard work. This work has enabled us to produce timely data of good quality. My acknowledgements would be incomplete if I did not also mention the general public, who provided this 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



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Censuses provide a wealth of age-disaggregated information that can provide valuable insights into the lives of children and young people. This thematic report uses data from the General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 to develop a detailed analysis of the current demographic and socio-economic situation of children and young people in Cambodia.

The total number of people recorded in the 2019 Cambodian census was 15,552,211. Of the total population, 4,571,140 (29.4%) were children under the age of 15, and 2,664,530 (17.1%) were youths aged between 15-24 years old (section 2.1). The child (those aged 0-14) dependency ratio in 2019 was 47.6. And this dependency ratio was generally higher in rural areas than in urban areas (section 3.2.1).

98.9% of children (aged 0-14) and 96.2% of young people (aged 15-24) were recorded as living in regular households. 1.1% of children and 3.1% of young people were living in institutions, living on boats or were considered homeless or living in a transient household (section 2.1, Table 2.2).

Between 2008 and 2019, the number of children under 15 increased by just 57,348. This is a 1.3% overall increase and corresponds to an annual growth rate of 0.1%. In the same time period, the number of young people aged 15-24 declined by 323,962. This is equivalent to a 10.8% decline in the youth population and an annual growth rate of -1% (section 2.2).

Looking at the spatial distribution of these populations, it is clear that children and young people remain concentrated in rural, rather than urban, areas. In 2019, 65.6% of children (aged 0-14) and 58.1% of youths (aged 15-24) were recorded as living in rural areas (section 2.3). As in the Cambodian population overall, the majority of those under the age of 25 lived in the central plains and Tonle Sap regions (79.5%) of the country.

Buddhism was the main religion reported by children and young people in 2019 (section 2.4). 97.7% of children (aged 0-14) and 97.7% of youths aged (aged 15-24) were recorded as Buddhists. The next largest religious group, Muslims, accounted for 1.7% of the child population and 1.5% of the youth population. Christianity and other religions accounted for 0.5% and 0.7%, respectively.

In terms of native language, Khmer was the dominant native language in 2019, accounting for 95.9% of children aged 0-14 and 95.6% of youths aged 15-24 (section 2.5). Those reporting an indigenous language as their native tongue accounted for 3.4% of children and 3.3% of youths. And those with a foreign language as a native language accounted for 0.7% of children and 1.1% of youths.

The 2019 census found that 51.2% of the population aged 0-14 were boys and 48.8% were girls. Of the young people aged 15-24 years old, 49.6% were boys, and 50.4% were girls (section 3.3). The sex ratio for children aged 0-14 was 105.1. This means that the number of male children aged 0-14 years was greater than the corresponding statistic for girls. For young people aged 15-24 years old, the sex ratio was 98.4.

The proportion of the youth population aged 15-24 that reported being currently married was quite high at 20.3% (section 3.4.1). This pattern was particularly pronounced for young women living in rural areas (30.1%). At the same time, the proportion of 15–24-year-olds that reported being widows/widowers or separated, exceeded 1%.

Census information on literacy and education are particularly important areas of consideration for children and young people. The results of the 2019 Cambodian census show that the literacy rates for any language among children aged 7-14 and youths aged 15-24 years old were 92.1% and 94.7% respectively. The literacy rate for girls tended to be higher than the rate for boys the same age (section 4.2).

The rate for children and young people reporting literacy in “any language” was higher in urban areas than in rural areas. This reflects differences in the overall level of development between urban and rural areas. However, due to policies for universal education and the elimination of illiteracy, the gap in literacy for children (aged 7-14) in urban and rural areas was just 1.9% (93.4% in urban areas and 91.5% in rural areas). The urban-rural difference in the literacy rate for the youth population (15-24 years) was 4.3%.

In terms of language proficiency, 93.8% of children aged 7-14 and 87.6% of youths aged 15-24 reported proficiency in Khmer. Some children also knew other languages: 3.4% knew Khmer and English, 2.2% knew Khmer and other non-English language(s); and 0.6% reported knowing any language other than Khmer. In much the same vein, 8.9% percent of youths reported knowing Khmer and English, 2.5% reported Khmer and other non-English language(s). 1% reported knowing any language other than Khmer.

A higher proportion of youths (15-24 years) reported knowing a foreign language than children (7-14 years), especially English. The proportions who reported knowing Khmer and other languages were lower for males than for females in both urban and rural areas.

In addition to data on literacy, the census also gathered information on educational attainment and enrollment. The 2019 results show that 28.5% of 7-24 year-olds who had attended a school or educational institution had completed primary school. 19.5% had completed their lower secondary education, 2.9% had completed secondary school and 0.8% had completed a tertiary degree. About 45.6% of 7-24 years old had not completed primary education and a small proportion (2.7%) were recorded as having had no education.

The 15-19 age group should generally have completed their lower secondary education. However, 16.7% of the 15-19 age group had not yet completed their primary education, possibly due to late enrollment, repetition or dropout. In the same 15-19 age group, 40.8% had completed primary school and 39.9% had completed their lower secondary education.

Reducing dropout and ensuring higher levels of educational attainment are key areas to address. In 2019, the enrollment rate was 90.6% for children aged 6-11 years and 91.6% for children aged 12-14. However, a far smaller proportion of those aged 15-17 and 18-24 years-old were currently enrolled (67.6% and 20.7% respectively). It is possible that this is a consequence of individuals in these age groups dropping out of school.

The enrollment rates of girls and boys were similar for those aged 6-11 years (91.1% and 90.1% respectively). The boys’ enrollment rate tended to be slightly lower than that of girls between the ages of 6-17 years. However, this imbalance in enrollment is reversed for the older age groups, with proportionately more young men enrolled than young women.

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) is the percentage of economically active individuals (i.e. the labor force) in a given population. Importantly, the labor force included both those who were employed, as well as those who were unemployed in the 12 months prior to the census.

Relative to those aged 15-24, the LFPR for children aged 5-14 was low (2.1%); although it was higher for boys (2.5%) than for girls (1.7%). The LFPR for the population aged 15-24 was 58.4%, and it included 58.9% of young men and 57.9% of young women (section 5.2).

The LFPR in rural areas was slightly higher than in urban areas (60.3% and 55.8% respectively). And this held for males and females. It is possible that this pattern reflects higher levels of participation in education among young people in urban areas relative to rural areas.

In 2019, the employment rate for children aged 5-14 was 91% and 98.2% for young people aged 15-24. The unemployment rate among young men aged 15-24 was 1.2% and 1% for young women the same age (section 5.3).

54.2% of children and young people (aged 5-24) and employed were classified as unpaid family workers and self-employed, so-called “own account”, workers. The same group accounted for 82.6% in 2008. The decline in this statistic in the period 2008-2019 has been largely due to a decline in the proportion of unpaid family workers, and an increase in waged employees (section 5.4).

In 2019, 42.8% of employed young people (15-24 years) were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector. 27.7% worked in handicrafts and related jobs and 9.7% worked in the service and sales sectors, and 8.6% worked in elementary occupations.

The most common occupations for urban young people in the 15- 24age group, were craftsmen and related jobs (43.4%), followed by the service and sales sectors (17.1%). However, agriculture was still an important occupation in rural areas and it accounted for 63.5% of employed young people aged 15-24 years. In contrast to urban areas, just 17.3% of this group reported their occupation as “craftsman or a related job”.

Looking at employment by economic activity, the report found that the category “agriculture, forestry and fisheries” had decreased to 45.4% of employed young people aged 15-24. Other activities accounted for an increased share of employment, such as manufacturing (23.6%); wholesale and retail trade, car automobile and motorcycle repair (8%); construction (7%); arts, entertainment, and recreation (3.1%).

Analyzing patterns of domestic migration in the 2019 census data, revealed that approximately 93.6% of children and 80.5% of youths had never had a home outside of the interview site (section 6.2). The percentage of youth migrants in urban areas (32.9%) was much higher than in rural areas (9.9%).

Family relocation was the main reason for migration that was provided by these migrants (72% for children and 38.4% for youths) (section 6.3). Most of the migration flows for children aged 0-14 were urban-to-urban flows, followed by rural-to-urban flows (section 6.4). For 15-24-year-olds, the main relocation was from rural to urban, followed by urban to urban. This pattern reflects the rapidly changing employment context and growing urbanization in Cambodia.

The majority of migrants had lived at the interview site for less than five years before the census (section 6.5). The most common length of stay was between one and four years. In urban areas, the proportion of child and youth migrants that had lived less than five years at the interview site was higher than the corresponding proportion for in rural areas.

Compared to youths, the percentage of child migrants (aged 5-14) that were economically active was low (4.4%). In urban areas, the proportion economically active was 3.3%. Economically active

migrant children in urban areas mostly worked in arts, entertainment, and recreation (26.4%), followed by wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair (19%) and manufacturing (18.7).

65.5% of young migrants (aged 15-24) were economically active. A higher percentage of young migrants in rural areas were active compared to urban areas (76.8% and 60.8%, respectively). In urban areas, most youth migrants worked in manufacturing (34.8%), followed by wholesale and retail trade and car and motorcycle repair (16.5%).

Broadly speaking, fertility rates for young women (aged 15-24) tended to be lower in urban areas than in rural areas (section 7.2). Infant and under-five mortality rates also followed the same urban-rural pattern (section 8.2). For example, the infant mortality rate was estimated at 15.9 per live births in urban areas, compared to 18.9 in rural areas.

Infant and under-five mortality rates were also higher for males than females. If the mortality levels prevailing in 2019 remained constant in the future, a male newborn would be expected to live for 74.3 years and a female newborn 76.8 years. Under the same assumptions, young men aged 20-24 years would be expected to live an additional 56.4 years and young women would be expected to live an additional 58.5 years (section 8.3).

Disability rates were low for children aged 5-14 and youths aged 15-24 for all levels of disability (section 9.2). 98.8% of children and youths aged 5-24 years reported that they did not have a disability in the 2019 census.

Of the 37,575 children aged 5-14 who did report a disability, 70.5% experienced some level of disability, 16.3% were severely disabled, and 13.2% were classified as being unable to do anything. Of the 31,899 youths aged 15-24 who reported being disabled, 65.4% experienced some level of disability, 19.6% reported a severe disability, and 15% were classified as being unable to do anything.

In addition to gathering data on individuals, the census also collected information about the characteristics of their housing. According to the 2019 census, 93.9% of households with children and young people lived in buildings that were wholly residential. Nearly 5% lived in buildings that were partly residential and included a shop. And nearly 1% lived in buildings that were partly residential and included a workshop. 91.3% of households with children and youths in urban areas lived in buildings that were wholly residential. In rural areas the corresponding proportion was 95.2% (section 10.1).

Children and youths living in households that were in the highest wealth quintile were more likely to live in buildings that were partly residential and partly shops/commercial (13.1%). In contrast, those in the lowest wealth quintile had the lowest proportion of households that lived in buildings of this type (1.3%).

Households with children and young people were larger than the average household (section 10.2.1). This was particularly true for households in urban areas and in the highest quintile. Of households with children and young people, 91.6% reported living in their own home (10.2.2). Only 84% percent lived in their own home in urban areas, whereas the same figure for rural areas was 96.1%.

Most of the households with children and young people (61.6%) lived in houses with just one room. In urban areas, 52.3% of households had one room and 29% had two rooms. 10.3% had three rooms and about 8.4% had four or more rooms. Proportionately far more households with children and youths in the high and highest quintiles reported having two or more rooms, than households in the low and lowest quintiles.

The 2019 census housing data also provided valuable information about the amenities available to households with children and young people. 72.7% of households with children and young people had access to an improved source of drinking water (section 10.3.1). Households with children and youth that were in the high and highest wealth quintiles had much higher access to safe (improved) drinking water (81% and 94.7%, respectively) than households with children and youth with the lowest quintile (46.2%).

The census found that 83.8% of households with children and young people had access to electricity (including grid electricity, generators, and both sources) in 2019 (section 10.3.2). In rural areas 76.2% of households with children and young people had access to electricity (including grid electricity, generators, and a combination of these sources) in 2019. In urban areas, the same figure was 96.8%.

In 2019, 82.6% of households with children and young people had access to a latrine (section 10.3.3). In the lowest quintile, only 15.1% of households with children young people had access to improved toilets. Moreover, 53.5% of the households in the lowest wealth quintile had no access to toilets for defecation. This suggests that it is necessary to review and strengthen sanitation and health programs.

For households with children and young people firewood was still an important fuel. 61.4% reported using firewood for cooking (section 10.3.4). The proportion that used firewood for cooking was particularly high in rural areas (78.6%).

As in the population as a whole, the 2019 census results show that internet usage has been increasing for households with children and young people (section 10.3.5). 50.8% reported having internet access. Of these households, 22.3% accessed the internet at home, 4.6% accessed it in public places and 23.8% accessed it both at home and in public places. The percentage of households with children and young people that had access to the internet in urban areas was higher than the corresponding percentage in rural areas (62.3% versus 44%).

Households with children and young people were more likely to have a TV set than the Cambodian population overall (68.6% versus 67.5%). The percentages with a TV set were particularly high for urban households and for households that were in the highest and high wealth quintiles (section 10.3.6).

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 (GPCC) is the fourth census to be carried out in the Kingdom of Cambodia. It is part of the 2020 round of population and housing censuses 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. As a consequence, extensive work was necessary to prepare the required questionnaires, manuals, training guides; and to carry out a pre-test and pilot census.

Census preparations started in early 2016 with the development of an initial census plan, which was then approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia. A National Census Committee was formed in 2017. A census strategy was also formulated in 2017 and this established that the enumeration would commence on March 3rd, 2019. The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) produced the enumeration maps using hand-sketched area plans for the entire country. Each Enumeration Area (EA) was separately delineated.

The previous three censuses had already enabled the Royal Government of Cambodia to build up the capacity to required conduct the GPCC 2019. The questionnaire covers population data, as well as certain household characteristics. It is hoped that the results from the GPCC 2019 will provide essential demographic and household data for all forms of evaluation and planning.

1.2 Census organizational structure

As in the past, the National Committee for the Census was the lead organizing body. The committee was headed by **H.E. Samdech Kralahorm Sar Keng**, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, and it included members from all line ministries responsible for policy matters concerning the census. The Census Technical Committee, was headed by **H.E. Kitti Settha Pandita Chhay Than**, Senior Minister, Minister of Planning. The committee was in charge of technical issues relating to the census such as the design of the questionnaires, training guides, as well as the supervisor and enumeration manuals.

The committee also took 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 was also led by **H.E. Kitti Settha Pandita Chhay Than**, Senior Minister, Minister of Planning. It provided oversight and advice to ensure that the population was informed through printed publications, television spots, banners, flyers, t-shirts and labelled bags. The Ministry of Planning was 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 operations, 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 operations

The GPCC 2019 enumerated some 3.6 million regular households present in the 25 provinces of Cambodia. The preparatory household listing process (Form A) was carried out between 28th February and 2nd of March 2019. The actual enumeration (Form B) started on midnight March 3rd and lasted until March 13th 2019. As already mentioned, the census deployed 38,447 enumerators and 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. Homeless persons (including those staying in boats) were enumerated during census night.

In keeping with the 13th March 2019 deadline, most households in Cambodia were covered during the eleven-day enumeration period. However, recent growth in the Chinese population in Preah Sihanouk province meant that it was necessary to extend the enumeration period in this province by three days. A special team from the NIS was also deployed to support the Preah Sihanouk team. The existence of many new households in Phnom Penh also resulted in an extension of the enumeration period in the capital, with interviews carried out until 20th of March 2019.

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 and ensured that supervisors and enumerators were able to contact core staff when assistance was needed.

Table 1.1 Timetable of major census fieldwork

Date	Activities
February 28th to March 2nd, 2019 (3 days)	Household listing in enumeration areas and updating the enumeration area maps
March 3rd, 2019 night-time	Enumeration of the homeless and transient population
March 3rd to 13th, 2019 (11 days)	General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 enumeration with midnight of March 3rd (00:00 AM) as the reference moment
March 13th to 14th, 2019	Collection of completed census documents from field offices
March 15th to 22nd, 2019	Receipt of the completed census records at the National Institute of Statistics in Phnom Penh

CHAPTER 2

POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

2.1 Size of the child and youth populations

The final results of the General Population Census of Cambodia (GPCC) in 2019 indicate that the total population was 15,552,211, compared to 13,395,682 in 2008. The increase in the population of 2,156,529 was equal to 16.1% in the 11-year period from 2008 to 2019. Males accounted for 7,571,837 of the total population (48.7%) and females accounted for 7,980,374 (51.3%).

The first census was conducted in 1962, after Cambodia gained independence from France. At the time, the total population was estimated to be 5.7 million. Due to war and unrest, Cambodia's demographic profile has completely changed since the first census. After 1962, Cambodia did not conduct a census until 1998. However, population estimates were generated by demographic experts in order to inform various plans and policies.

Overall, the population of Cambodia has been steadily increasing over time. The 1979-1985 Demographic Survey estimated the Cambodian population at 6.6 million. The National Institute of Statistics later led the 1994 Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey, which estimated the country's population at 9.9 million. The National Institute of Statistics conducted a census in March 1996, covering 20,000 households and estimated a total population of 10.7 million.

The total Cambodian population based on the March 1998 census was 11.4 million. Cambodia then conducted an intercensal population survey in 2004, and found that the Cambodian population had increased to 12.8 million.

In the 2008 GPCC, the population was found to have reached 13.4 million. This was updated by an intercensal population survey in 2013, which estimated a total population of approximately 14.7 million people. The results of the 2019 census, estimate a total population of around 15.6 million.

Out of a total population of 15,552,211, 7,235,670 (46.5%) were children and youths under 25 years of age. 4,571,140 (29.4 percent) were children under 15 years old, and 2,664,530 (17.1%) were youths aged between 15-24 years old. 1,571,860 (34.4%) of 4,571,140 and 1,117,361 (41.9 percent) of 2,664,530 were the cohorts of urban children and youths, respectively.

The data in Table 2.1 show that 79.9% of children who were 0-14 years old lived in the central plains and Tonle Sap regions. Only 20.1% lived in the plateau and mountains region; and the coastal and sea region. The same trend also exists for young people and the general population.

Table 2.1 Total number of children and youth by urban-rural area, region and province, 2019

Area/Region/Province	Population			Percentage of general population	
	General	Children	Youth	Children	Youth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	15,552,211	4,571,140	2,664,530	29.4	17.1
Urban	6,135,194	1,571,860	1,117,361	25.6	18.2
Rural	9,417,017	2,999,280	1,547,169	31.8	16.4
Region					
Central plains	7,644,295	2,111,101	1,277,920	27.6	16.7
Tonle Sap	4,852,964	1,539,578	824,451	31.7	17.0
Coastal & sea	1,072,468	291,739	190,066	27.2	17.7
Plateau & mountains	1,982,484	628,606	371,971	31.7	18.8
Province					
Banteay Meanchey	861,883	253,230	148,834	29.4	17.3
Battambang	997,169	315,037	166,432	31.6	16.7
Kampong Cham	899,791	273,910	137,902	30.4	15.3
Kampong Chhnang	527,027	164,922	88,093	31.3	16.7
Kampong Speu	877,523	252,896	167,039	28.8	19.0
Kampong Thom	681,549	221,771	109,446	32.5	16.1
Kampot	593,829	171,679	101,437	28.9	17.1
Kandal	1,201,581	330,497	204,626	27.5	17.0
Koh Kong	125,902	37,042	23,110	29.4	18.4
Kratie	374,755	126,061	62,260	33.6	16.6
Mondulkiri	92,213	32,290	18,530	35.0	20.1
Phnom Penh	2,281,951	508,913	431,604	22.3	18.9
Preah Vihear	254,827	85,362	48,303	33.5	19.0
Prey Veng	1,057,720	342,184	145,027	32.4	13.7
Pursat	419,952	139,180	67,029	33.1	16.0
Ratanakiri	217,453	76,005	43,886	35.0	20.2
Siem Reap	1,014,234	328,479	181,912	32.4	17.9
Preah Sihanouk	310,072	70,414	57,552	22.7	18.6
Stoeng Treng	165,713	55,992	31,953	33.8	19.3
Svay Rieng	525,497	156,157	79,582	29.7	15.1

Area/Region/Province	Population			Percentage of general population	
	General	Children	Youth	Children	Youth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Takeo	900,914	253,465	154,286	28.1	17.1
Oddor Meanchey	276,038	93,118	49,467	33.7	17.9
Kep	42,665	12,604	7,967	29.5	18.7
Pailin	75,112	23,841	13,238	31.7	17.6
Tbaung Khum	776,841	246,091	125,015	32	16

Note: These figures do not include migrant workers.

Table 2.2 shows the total number of children and youth in 2019 by urban-rural area, region, and province. Of the 4,571,140 children aged 0-14 years old, 4,519,025 (98.9%) were living in normal households and 52,115 (1.1%) were living in institutional households, homeless households, households living on a boat, and transient households.

Of the 2,664,530 youths aged 15-24 years, 2,562,282 (96.2%) lived in normal households, and 102,248 (3.1%) were living in institutional households, homeless households, households living on a boat, and transient households.

Most of the children and youth in institutional or transient households were living in urban areas. Children and youth in these types of households tended to be concentrated the central plains, Tonle Sap and plateau and mountains regions (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 Total number of children and youth by household type, sex, urban-rural area, region and province, 2019

Area	Total	Normal household	Institutional household	Homeless household	Household living on a boat	Transient households
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Children aged 0-14 years old						
Both sexes	4,571,140	4,519,025	41,500	2,490	1,299	6,826
Male	2,342,395	2,310,529	26,275	1,289	666	3,636
Female	2,228,745	2,208,496	15,225	1,201	633	3,190
Urban	1,571,860	1,541,420	25,049	1,117	430	3,844
Rural	2,999,280	2,977,605	16,451	1,373	869	2,982
Central plains	2,111,101	2,089,762	16,158	1,085	617	3,479
Tonle Sap	1,539,578	1,525,041	11,199	1,122	583	1,633
Coastal & sea	291,739	281,003	10,297	132	49	258

Area	Total	Normal household	Institutional household	Homeless household	Household living on a boat	Transient households
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Plateau & mountains	628,606	623,219	3,846	151	50	1,340
Youths aged 15-24 years old						
Both sexes	2,664,530	2,562,282	90,555	1,587	628	9,478
Male	1,321,614	1,256,278	58,421	836	327	5,752
Female	1,342,916	1,306,004	32,134	751	301	3,726
Urban	1,117,361	1,043,021	66,715	817	272	6,536
Rural	1,547,169	1,519,261	23,840	770	356	2,942
Central plains	1,277,920	1,225,723	46,363	779	319	4,736
Tonle Sap	824,451	802,765	18,734	616	255	2,081
Coastal & sea	190,066	171,304	17,519	91	19	1,133
Plateau & mountains	371,971	362,490	7,923	101	35	1,422

Note: These figures do not include migrant workers.

2.2 Annual growth of the child and youth populations

Population growth is broadly used to cover changes in the population living in a country or region over a specific period, regardless of whether the change is positive or negative. This change is calculated as a percentage.

The final results of the 2019 suggest that there was a total increase of only 57,348 children aged 0-14 in the period 2008-2019. This is equivalent to a 1.3% increase over this eleven-year period, and corresponds to an annual growth rate of 0.1%.

For youths aged 15-24, there was a total decrease of 323,962. This corresponds to a -10.8% decline in the youth population in the period 2008-2019, as well as an annual growth rate of -1.0%. These figures may be due to declining fertility during the 1990s and youth migration to countries such as Thailand, the Republic of Korea, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Saudi Arabia.

Table 2.3 shows that the annual growth rate for children was higher in urban areas (7.8%) than rural areas (-2.3%). Annual growth rates were positive for the child population in all regions, except in the coastal & sea region. The annual growth rate for the total youth population decreased (-1.0%) and rural areas also experienced negative growth (-3.5%). However, the annual growth rate for the youth population living in urban areas was positive, with a rate of 4.1%. This is due to an increase in employment in urban areas.

Table 2.3 Annual population growth rate by area, region and province, 2019

Area/Region/Province	Population				Annual Growth Rate	
	2008		2019		2019	
	Children	Youth	Children	Youth	Children	Youth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	4,513,792	2,988,492	4,571,140	2,664,530	0.1	-1.0
Urban	664,351	712,956	1,571,860	1,117,361	7.8	4.1
Rural	3,849,441	2,275,536	2,999,280	1,547,169	-2.3	-3.5
Region						
Central plains	2,058,675	1,464,664	2,111,101	1,277,920	0.2	-1.2
Tonle Sap	1,542,720	990,571	1,539,578	824,451	0.0	-1.7
Coastal & sea	335,564	213,553	291,739	190,066	-1.3	-1.1
Plateau & mountains	576,833	319,704	628,606	371,971	0.8	1.4
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	228,566	156,273	253,230	148,834	0.9	-0.4
Battambang	352,287	244,100	315,037	166,432	-1.0	-3.5
Kampong cham	321,463	176,558	273,910	137,902	-1.5	-2.2
Kampong Chhnang	169,504	101,670	164,922	88,093	-0.2	-1.3
Kampong Speu	261,813	154,835	252,896	167,039	-0.3	0.7
Kampong Thom	233,810	126,036	221,771	109,446	-0.5	-1.3
Kampot	207,882	124,704	171,679	101,437	-1.7	-1.9
Kandal	344,429	251,608	330,497	204,626	-0.4	-1.9
Kaoh Kong	42,663	25,916	37,042	23,110	-1.3	-1.0
Kratie	118,711	62,125	126,061	62,260	0.5	0.0
Monduliri	24,680	12,648	32,290	18,530	2.4	3.5
Phnom Penh	341,505	430,238	508,913	431,604	3.6	0.0
Preah Vihear	67,949	35,016	85,362	48,303	2.1	2.9
Prey Veng	332,272	176,237	342,184	145,027	0.3	-1.8
Pursat	142,033	94,826	139,180	67,029	-0.2	-3.2
Ratanakiri	60,920	31,036	76,005	43,886	2.0	3.1
Siem Reap	322,857	207,077	328,479	181,912	0.2	-1.2
Preah Sihanouk	71,699	55,021	70,414	57,552	-0.2	0.4
Stoeng Treng	42,760	24,044	55,992	31,953	2.5	2.6

Area/Region/Province	Population				Annual Growth Rate	
	2008		2019		2019	
	Children	Youth	Children	Youth	Children	Youth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Svay Rieng	162,169	99,338	156,157	79,582	-0.3	-2.0
Takeo	297,622	170,297	253,465	154,286	-1.5	-0.9
Oddor Meanchey	69,931	42,953	93,118	49,467	2.6	1.3
Kep	13,320	7,912	12,604	7,967	-0.5	0.1
Pailin	23,732	17,636	23,841	13,238	0.0	-2.6
Tbaung Khum	259,215	160,388	246,091	125,015	-0.5	-2.3

Note: These figures do not include migrant workers.

2.3 Geographical distribution of the child and youth populations

Table 2.4 shows the total percentage of children and youth by sex, urban-rural area, region and province. 34.4% of children and 41.9% of youths lived in urban areas. 65.6% of children and 58.1% of youths lived in rural areas. According to the data in Table 2.1, 79.9% of children aged 0-14 years lived in the central plains and Tonle Sap, almost 80%. Only 20.1% of children lived in the plateau & mountains region; and the coastal & sea regions. The same trend also existed for the youth and the general populations.

Table 2.4 Percentage of the total child and youth populations by sex, urban-rural area, region and province, 2019

Area/Region/Province	Percentage of children 0-14 years			Percentage of youths 15-24 years		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Urban	34.4	34.4	34.4	41.9	41.3	42.6
Rural	65.6	65.6	65.6	58.1	58.7	57.4
Region						
Central plains	46.2	46.2	46.2	48.0	47.4	48.5
Tonle Sap	33.7	33.7	33.6	30.9	31.3	30.6
Coastal & sea	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.1	7.3	7.0
Plateau & mountains	13.8	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.1	13.9

Area/Region/Province	Percentage of children 0-14 years			Percentage of youths 15-24 years		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.5
Battambang	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.2	6.3	6.2
Kampong Cham	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.2	5.2	5.2
Kampong Chhnang	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3
Kampong Speu	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.3	6.2	6.3
Kampong Thom	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.2	4.0
Kampot	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8
Kandal	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.7	7.7	7.7
Koh Kong	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Kratie	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.3
Mondulkiri	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Phnom Penh	11.1	11.1	11.2	16.2	15.6	16.8
Preah Vihear	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Prey Veng	7.5	7.5	7.5	5.4	5.5	5.4
Pursat	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.5
Ratanakiri	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
Siem Reap	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.8
Preah Sihanouk	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.1
Stoeng Treng	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Svay Rieng	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0
Takeo	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8
Oddor Meanchey	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
Kep	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pailin	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tbaung Khum	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.7	4.7	4.6

Note: These figures do not include migrant workers.

2.4 Distribution of the child and youth populations by religion

Table 2.5 shows that 97.7% of children aged 0-14 and 97.7% of youths aged 15-24 years old were Buddhists. The next largest religious group, Muslims, accounted for 1.7% of the child population and 1.5% of the youth population. Christianity and other religions accounted for 0.5% and 0.7%, respectively.

Table 2.5 Percentage distribution of the population by religion, urban-rural area, region, 2019

Area/Region	Percentage of children 0-14				Percentage of youth 15-24			
	Buddhist	Islam	Christian	Other religions	Buddhist	Islam	Christian	Other religions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	97.7	1.7	0.3	0.2	97.7	1.5	0.5	0.2
Urban	96.4	2.5	0.2	0.9	96.4	2.3	0.3	1.0
Rural	96.9	2.2	0.3	0.6	96.9	2.0	0.4	0.7
Region								
Central plains	97.1	2.6	0.2	0.0	97.4	2.2	0.3	0.1
Tonle Sap	98.3	1.4	0.2	0.1	98.1	1.4	0.3	0.1
Coastal & sea	96.8	3.0	0.1	0.0	95.9	3.3	0.2	0.0
Plateau & mountains	92.7	2.4	0.6	4.2	93.2	1.8	0.7	4.3

Note: These figures do not include migrant workers.

2.5 Distribution of child and youth populations by native language

In the census, all household members were asked to answer about their native language. According to Table 2.6, Khmer was the dominant native language in 2019, accounting for 95.9% of children aged 0-14 and 95.6% of youths aged 15-24. Individuals reporting an indigenous language as their native tongue, accounted for 3.4% of children and 3.3% of youths. Those with a foreign native language accounted for 0.7% of children and 1.1% of youths.

Table 2.6 Percentage distribution of the population under 25 years old by native language and sex, 2019

Native language	Percentage of children 0-14			Percentage of youths 15-24		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Khmer	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.6	95.6	95.6
Vietnamese	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Chinese	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Laotian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thai	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other languages	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0
Indigenous languages	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3

Note: These figures do not include migrant workers.

CHAPTER 3

COMPOSITION BY SEX, AGE GROUP AND MARITAL STATUS

3.1. Background

According to the United Nations definition, the age of a person recorded in the census is the interval between the date of birth and the date of the census in full solar years. The UN definition also states that age information can be based on the date of birth (day/month/year of birth) or by directly asking an individual their age at last birthday.

These recommendations have been used to collect age data in previous censuses and surveys in Cambodia. Age information in full years is based on the last birthday received from the respondent. In general, it is easy to ask for this age information, although sometimes it is difficult to collect accurate age data from the illiterate or the elderly.

Special prompts may need to be used to ensure accurate age data is collected for respondents. The Khmer calendar was used by census interviewers to ask for the full age of respondents who had trouble reporting their age. Interviewers were also provided with a list of important national and international events, which were used to help respondents to accurately recall their age.

3.2 Age structure

Age structure is determined by three factors that affect population growth rates: fertility, mortality, and migration. The population age structure can be analyzed in terms of the percentage of the population present at each age or age group. Population pyramids are a graphical representation of the age structure and provide a visual summary of a population's particular demographic history.

Table 3.1 Population distribution by single ages, sex and urban-rural area, 2019

Age	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5
1	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.7
2	2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.1
3	2.1	2.2	2	1.9	2	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.1
4	2	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.3	2
0-4	9.3	9.9	8.8	8.4	8.8	7.9	10	10.5	9.4

Age	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5	2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2	2
6	2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2
7	1.9	2	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	2	2.1	1.9
8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	2	2.1	1.9
9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	2	2.1	1.9
5-9	9.5	10	9	8.3	8.7	7.9	10.3	10.8	9.7
10	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.9	2	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.3
11	2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.3	2
12	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	2	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.4
13	2.1	2.2	2	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.2
14	2	2	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.1
10-14	10.6	11.1	10.1	9	9.4	8.6	11.6	12.2	11.1
15	2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.3	2
16	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7
17	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7
18	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	2	2	1.8	1.9	1.8
19	1.8	1.8	1.7	2	2	2	1.6	1.7	1.6
15-19	9.1	9.4	8.8	8.9	9.1	8.8	9.2	9.6	8.7
20	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	2	1.6	1.6	1.6
21	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3
22	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
23	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	2	1.5	1.5	1.5
24	1.7	1.6	1.7	2	1.9	2	1.5	1.5	1.5
20-24	8.1	8.1	8.1	9.3	9.2	9.4	7.3	7.4	7.2

Overall, the Cambodian population is aging, with 29.9% under the age of 15 and 8.9 percent being 60 years old and older. Between 2008 and 2019, there was a decrease in the population aged 0-14 years (due to a decline in the average number of births per woman) and an increase in the population aged 15-59.

When disaggregated by urban and rural areas, the working-age group in urban areas was larger than in the rural areas, whereas the percentage of the younger and older age groups was lower than in rural areas. This structure shows a combination of declining fertility rates in urban and rural areas, as well as population displacement.

Table 3.2 Population by age group, dependency ratio and sex ratio, 2019

Characteristics (1)	2019		
	Total (2)	Urban (3)	Rural (4)
Total	47.1	47.5	43.7
0-14	29.9	30	26.8
15-24	17.2	17.5	16.9
Dependency ratio of children under 15 years old	47.6	38.7	54.1
Sex ratio of 0-14	105.1	105.0	105.1
Sex ratio of 15-24	98.4	95.4	100.6

Note: These figures do not include migrant workers.

3.2.1 Age dependency ratio

A simple method describing the age structure of a population is represented in a measure called the age dependency ratio. This measure can be thought of as the ratio of the dependent age to the population who are working age. It is constructed by combining the number of children (0-14 years old) in a population and the number of elderly people (60 years and above), dividing the total by the working age population (15-59 years) and then multiplying by 100. The under 15 child dependency ratio was also calculated separately.

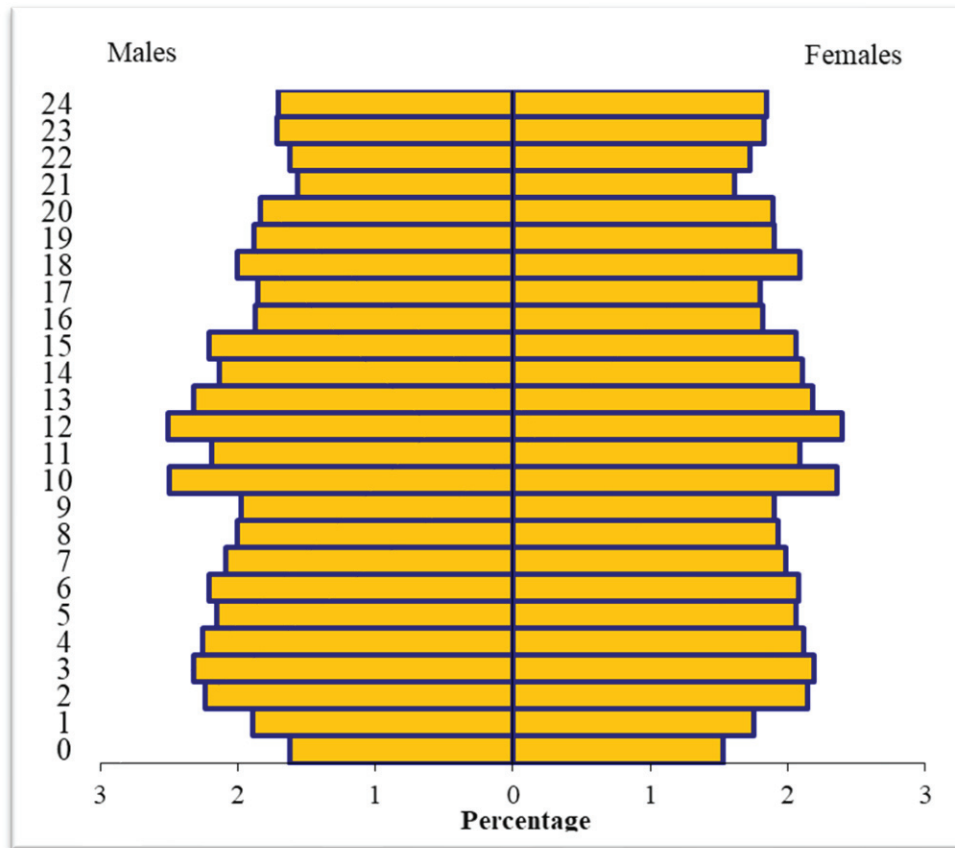
Overall, the age-dependency ratio (Table 3.2) shows a downward trend in the number of dependents from 2008 to 2019. The age dependency ratio of children under 15 in 2019 was 47.6. This means that out of every 100 people general population, there were 47.6 dependent children aged under 15. The child dependency ratio in urban areas was 38.7 out of 100 people of working age. The dependency ratio was generally higher in rural areas.

3.2.2 Population pyramids

Figure 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 shows the population age pyramid (total, urban and rural) for the population aged 0-24 years. The pyramids show the percentage of males and females by age (single years), starting with the youngest age at the bottom and continuing to the oldest age at the top of the pyramid. The percentage of males is shown on the left and the percentage of females is on the right side of the pyramid.

Looking at the shape of the age pyramid illustrates the population age distribution. The proportion of the population in age 0 was slightly lower than the 1-year-old group. This indicates a possible improvement in the country's health status, along with declining fertility and mortality during this period.

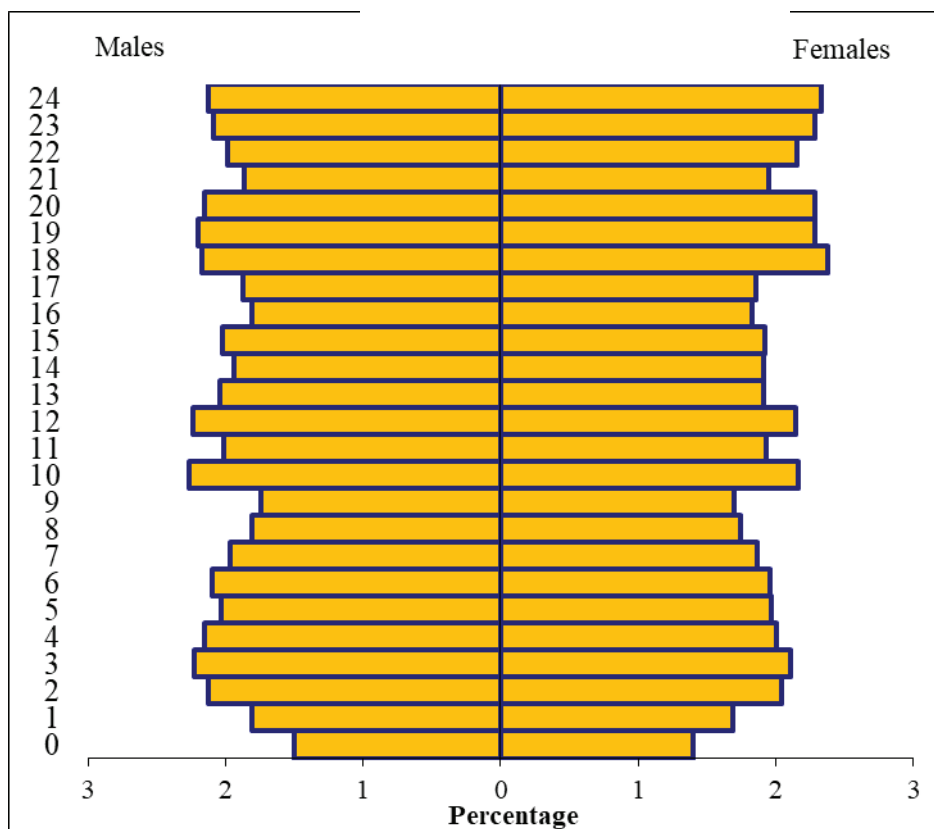
Figure 3.1 Age pyramid of the total population aged 0-24 years, 2019



The 2019 urban pyramids (Figure 3.2) show a decrease in the age group of males and females under the age of puberty, an increase in the labor force. The main reason for this trend may be the migration of thousands of rural garment workers, mostly girls.

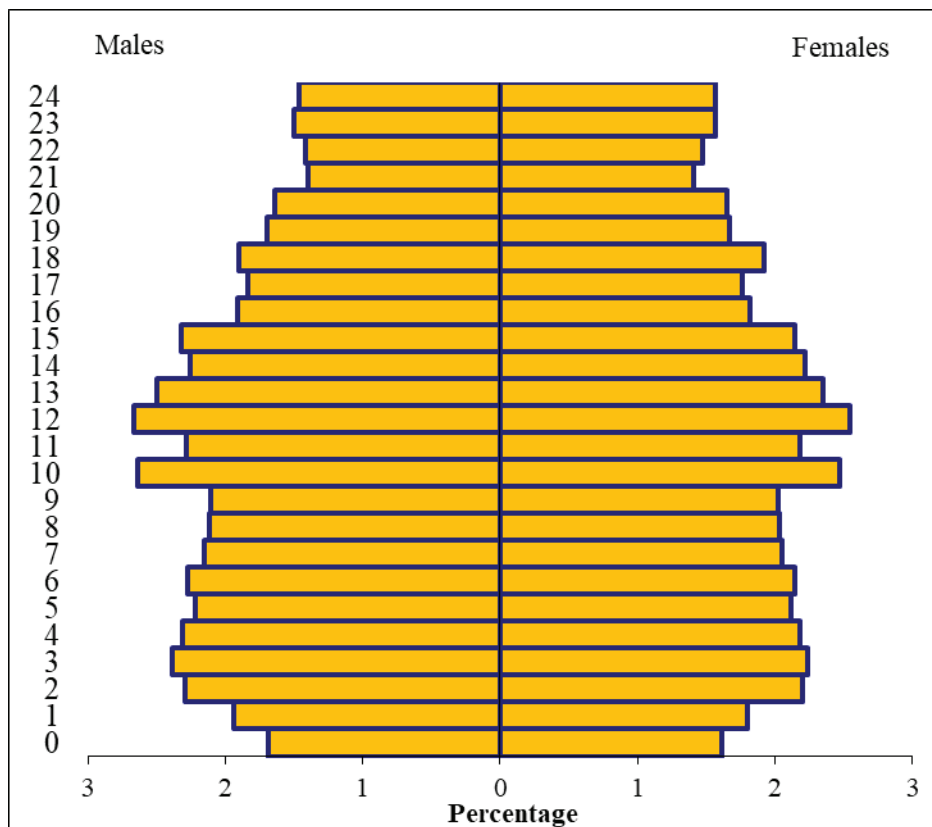
In urban areas, there are many people in the working age group who are economically active. This trend may be due to the movement of people from rural to urban areas to find work in urban areas. The pyramids in the urban areas are wide and narrow in the middle, indicating a high proportion of young people in the labor force and a small group of children.

Figure 3.2 Age pyramid of urban population aged 0-24 years, 2019



The urban pyramid (Figure 3.2) shows that a comparatively larger proportion of the population is concentrated in the older age groups. In contrast, in the population in the rural pyramids is spread more evenly across the younger age groups, with proportionately fewer at the head of the pyramid. This comparison clearly shows that in rural areas there were many children and youths.

Figure 3.3 Age pyramid of rural population aged 0-24 years, 2019



3.3 Sex composition

The sex ratio is the ratio of the number of males per 100 females in a population. If the sex ratio is greater than 100, it means that the number of males exceeds the number of females. Conversely, if the sex ratio is less than 100, the number of females exceeds the number of males. The sex ratio is often used to measure overall gender equality in society. The ratio of males to females has a direct influence on the search for marriage partners and development programs. And it can also reflect important sex differences in the quality of life of males and females. This section analyses the sex ratio of the children and youth populations in Cambodia.

This basic information was collected for the 1998, 2008 and 2019 censuses. The 2019 census included information disaggregated by sex for almost all topics. This information on the sex ratio can help to identify gender impacts in development activities and can direct an effective response to gender issues. The final results of the population in the 2019 census found that there were 4,571,140 children aged 0-14, of whom 51.2% were boys and 48.8% were girls. Similarly, the census found that there were 2,664,530 young people aged 15-24 years, of whom 49.6% were boys and 50.4% were girls.

In most countries, the number of male births and the number of female births are not equal. Fertility studies have shown that the number of male births is often higher than the number of female

births. The sex ratio at birth varies from 102 to 110 in most countries (Haupt et al., 2011). The sex ratios at birth for Cambodia were estimated at around 105.

The sex ratio for children aged 0-14 was 105.1 according to the final results of the 2019 General Population Census of Cambodia. This means that male children aged 0-14 years outnumbered girls. In most countries, the sex ratio is between 95 and 105. For young people aged 15-24 years old, the sex ratio was 98.4.

Table 3.3 Distribution by urban-rural area and region, 2008 and 2019

Area/Region/Province	2008		2019	
	0-14	15-24	0-14	15-24
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	105.3	101.3	105.1	98.4
Urban	104.7	88.7	105.0	95.4
Rural	105.4	105.6	105.1	100.6
Central plains	105.6	99.6	105.0	96.0
Tonle Sap	105.2	102.2	105.3	100.7
Coastal & sea	105.6	103.5	105.4	102.4
Plateau & mountains	104.1	104.6	105.0	99.7

Note: These figures do not include migrant workers.

3.4 Marital status and the average age of first marriage

3.4.1 Marital status

Marital status is an important factor that can influence fertility, mortality, and migration. Table 3.4 shows the distribution of the male and female population aged 15 years and over by marital status. Questions about marital status in the 2019 census were divided into groups such as unmarried, currently married, widowed/widower, divorced, and living separately. In general, a person is considered to be currently married if, according to local laws or/and customs, s/he is recognized as married or living with a person of the opposite sex as husband and wife.

According to the 2019 census, 66.2% of the general population aged 15 and over reported being currently married. 27.5% of the general population aged 15 and over were unmarried or single, and around 4% were widowed. The proportions of divorced and widowed women were much higher than the corresponding proportions for men. This phenomenon occurs in almost every country in the world and reflects a combination of factors and including men's comparatively higher propensity to remarry and their reliance on women to fulfil family responsibilities.

The proportion of the youth population aged 15-24 that reported being currently married was quite high (20.3%). This pattern was particularly notable for young women living in rural areas (30.1%). At the same time, the proportion of rural young women (15-24 years) who reported being widowed, divorced or separated was also comparatively high (1.1%).

Table 3.4 Population aged 15+ years by marital status, sex, and urban-rural area, 2019

Marital status	Percentage					
	General population (15+ years)			Youth population (15-24 years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never married	27.5	31.2	24.1	79.1	86.6	71.7
Married	66.2	65.9	66.4	20.3	13.1	27.3
Widowed/widower	4.0	1.5	6.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Divorced	2.2	1.3	3.0	0.5	0.2	0.7
Living separately	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Urban	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never married	31.1	34.3	28.1	81.6	87.9	75.6
Married	62.5	62.3	62.7	17.8	11.8	23.5
Widowed/widower	3.7	1.6	5.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
Divorced	2.5	1.6	3.3	0.5	0.2	0.7
Living separately	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rural	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never married	24.9	28.9	21.4	77.3	85.7	68.8
Married	68.8	68.6	69.0	22.0	14.0	30.1
Widowed/widower	4.2	1.4	6.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
Divorced	1.9	1.0	2.7	0.5	0.2	0.8
Living separately	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Note: Table excludes those where marriage status was not reported

3.4.2 Age at first marriage

Direct questions about the age at first marriage were also asked in the 2019 census. However, the number of recalled marriages differed significantly from the indirect estimate, so the average age at first marriage was estimated using an indirect method derived from marital status by age. The average age of first-time marriage for young people was estimated as 23.0 for males and 22.5 for females. The average age at first marriage was higher for men than for women. The proportion of married young women married was higher than men in the same age group. This generally indicates that women marry at younger ages than men (Table 3.5).

The difference was observed between urban and rural areas in the age at first marriage. For both men and women, age at first marriage was lower in urban areas than rural areas. In 2019, the age at mean age at first marriage for urban men was similar to that of rural men (22.9 and 23.0 years respectively). For women, there was a minor difference between the age at first marriage for urban and rural women (22.1 and 22.8 years). However, in urban areas, the proportion was lower than in rural areas. For both males and females, the proportion of marriages between the ages of 15 and 19 was higher in rural areas than in urban areas (Table 3.5). The proportion of married women aged 20-24 years old was much higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Table 3.5 Mean age at first marriage and the proportion ever-married by urban-rural area, sex and age group, 2019

Area	Males			Females			Difference in the mean age at first marriage between males and females
	Mean age at first marriage	Percentage married		Mean age at first marriage	Percentage married		
		15–19	20-24		15–19	20-24	
Total	23.0	1.8	26.2	22.5	8.2	48.1	0.5
Urban	22.9	1.5	22.0	22.1	6.3	39.6	0.8
Rural	23.0	2.0	29.7	22.8	9.5	55.3	0.2

CHAPTER 4

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

4.1 Key concepts

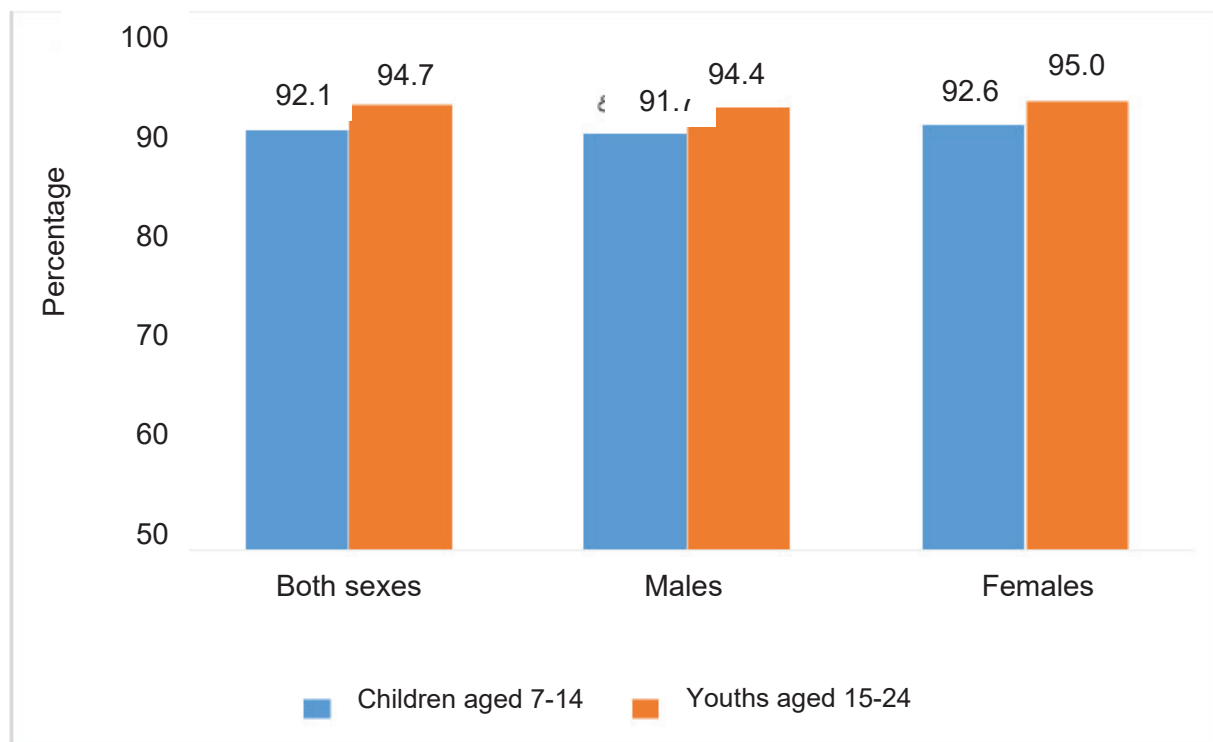
Six questions were asked in the 2019 census in order to gather information on literacy and full-time education: i) Khmer language literacy, ii) literacy in other languages, iii) school attendance, iv) current grade, v) highest grade completed, and vi) main subjects studied. All questions were also asked in the 2008 census, apart from the questions regarding current grade and the main subjects studied. These two new questions were included in the 2019 census to meet the needs of the national education system.

Literacy is the ability to read and write a language with comprehension. A person who can read and write a language is considered literate. A person is also considered illiterate if the person can read and write only names and numbers, or if they can read but not write or vice versa. The literacy rate is an important indicator of educational outcomes and is defined as the percentage literate within the population of a given age group. In the 2008 and 2019 censuses, children under the age of six were defined as illiterate, even if they attended school or could read and write certain words in any language.

4.2 Literacy rate

The results of the 2019 General Population Census of Cambodia show that the literacy rate for any language was 92.1% percent for children aged 7-14, and 94.7%, for youths aged 15-24. The literacy rate for boys was slightly lower than the literacy rate for girls. Girls aged 15-24 years also had a higher literacy rate than boys the same age (95.0% and 94.4% respectively).

Figure 4.1 Percentage literate among 7–24-year-olds by language, sex and urban-rural area, 2019



The rate for children and young people reporting literacy in “any language” was higher in urban areas than in rural areas. This reflects differences in the overall level of development between urban and rural areas. However, due to policies for universal education and the elimination of illiteracy, the gap in literacy for children in urban and rural areas was just 1.9% (93.4% in urban areas and 91.5% in rural areas). The urban-rural difference in the literacy rate for the youth population (15-24 years) was 4.3%.

Table 4.1 Percentage literate among 7-24-year-olds by language, sex and urban-rural area, 2019

Area	Population aged 7-24	Number literate		Literacy rate (%)	
		Any language	Khmer only	Any language	Khmer only
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Children aged 7-14 years					
Total	2,506,520	2,309,580	2,166,603	92.1	86.4
Males	1,281,263	1,174,432	1,106,315	91.7	86.3
Females	1,225,257	1,135,148	1,060,288	92.6	86.5
Urban	843,233	787,696	708,994	93.4	84.1
Males	430,645	400,673	363,075	93	84.3

Area	Population aged 7-24	Number literate		Literacy rate (%)	
		Any language	Khmer only	Any language	Khmer only
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Females	412,588	387,023	345,919	93.8	83.8
Rural	1,663,287	1,521,884	1,457,609	91.5	87.6
Males	850,618	773,759	743,240	91	87.4
Females	812,669	748,125	714,369	92.1	87.9
Youths aged 15-24 years					
Total	2,664,530	2,523,604	2,210,618	94.7	83
Males	1,321,614	1,247,983	1,098,326	94.4	83.1
Females	1,342,916	1,275,621	1,112,292	95	82.8
Urban	1,117,361	1,085,535	885,695	97.2	79.3
Males	545,531	528,839	432,535	96.9	79.3
Females	571,830	556,696	453,160	97.4	79.2
Rural	1,547,169	1,438,069	1,324,923	92.9	85.6
Males	776,083	719,144	665,791	92.7	85.8
Females	771,086	718,925	659,132	93.2	85.5

Note: Literacy rate calculation excluded those who did not report literacy

Table 4.1 shows the rate for literacy in “any language” in the population aged 7-24. 2,309,580 (92.1%) of children aged 7-14 were literate, compared to 2,523,604 (94.7%) of youths aged 15-24.

Table 4.2 provides information on literacy by language, sex, and urban-rural area for children and youths in 2019. 93.8% of children aged 7-14 and 87.6% of youths aged 15-24 reported knowing Khmer. In addition to Khmer, some children also knew other languages: 3.4% knew Khmer and English, 2.2% knew Khmer and other non-English language(s), and 0.6% reported knowing any language other than Khmer (Table 4.2). In much the same vein, 8.9% percent of youths reported knowing Khmer and English, 2.5% reported Khmer and other non-English language(s). And 1% reported knowing any language other than Khmer.

A higher proportion of youths (15-24 years) reported knowing a foreign language than children (7-14 years), especially English. The proportions who reported knowing Khmer and other languages were lower for males than for females in both urban and rural areas.

Table 4.2 Literacy distribution for 7-24-year-olds by language, sex and urban-rural area, 2019

Area	Population aged 7-24 that knows any language	Language			
		Khmer	Khmer-English	Khmer and other languages except for English	Any language other than Khmer
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Children aged 7-14 years					
Total	2,309,580	93.8	3.4	2.2	0.6
Males	1,174,432	94.2	3.0	2.1	0.6
Females	1,135,148	93.4	3.7	2.2	0.7
Urban	787,696	90.0	7.0	2.0	1.0
Males	400,673	90.6	6.5	1.9	0.9
Females	387,023	89.4	7.5	2.1	1.0
Rural	1,521,884	95.8	1.5	2.2	0.5
Males	773,759	96.1	1.2	2.2	0.5
Females	748,125	95.5	1.8	2.3	0.5
Youths aged 15-24 years					
Total	2,523,604	87.6	8.9	2.5	1.0
Males	1,247,983	88.0	8.6	2.4	1.0
Females	1,275,621	87.2	9.3	2.6	1.0
Urban	1,085,535	81.6	14.4	2.4	1.6
Males	528,839	81.8	14.3	2.3	1.6
Females	556,696	81.4	14.6	2.6	1.5
Rural	1,438,069	92.1	4.8	2.5	0.6
Males	719,144	92.6	4.4	2.5	0.6
Females	718,925	91.7	5.2	2.6	0.6

Note: Literacy rate calculation excluded those who did not report literacy

Literacy rates define those that can read and write simple phrases in any language and are often expressed in terms of specific age groups. Literacy rates in the 7-24 age group were high in both rural and urban areas (92.2% and 95.5% respectively), with a slightly higher literacy rate among young girls than young boys.

The data show that literacy rates have improved significantly over the past few decades. Younger people had a higher literacy rate and the gender gap was getting smaller. Male and female literacy rates for younger age groups were almost the same. However, there was an increasing gap in older age groups, which may indicate that in the past, women had less opportunity than men to get an education. Nevertheless, this inequality has been significantly reduced in recent years.

Table 4.3 Literacy by age group, sex and urban-rural area, 2019

Age group	Number			Literacy rate (%)		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total						
7-24	4,833,184	2,422,415	2,410,769	93.5	93.1	93.9
7-14	2,309,580	1,174,432	1,135,148	92.1	91.7	92.6
15-19	1,351,626	678,226	673,400	95.9	95.5	96.3
20-24	1,171,978	569,757	602,221	93.4	93.2	93.5
Urban						
7-24	1,873,231	929,512	943,719	95.5	95.2	95.9
7-14	787,696	400,673	387,023	93.4	93.0	93.8
15-19	533,949	263,834	270,115	97.6	97.3	97.9
20-24	551,586	265,005	286,581	96.7	96.5	96.8
Rural						
7-24	2,959,953	1,492,903	1,467,050	92.2	91.8	92.6
7-14	1,521,884	773,759	748,125	91.5	91.0	92.1
15-19	817,677	414,392	403,285	94.8	94.4	95.3
20-24	620,392	304,752	315,640	90.6	90.5	90.7

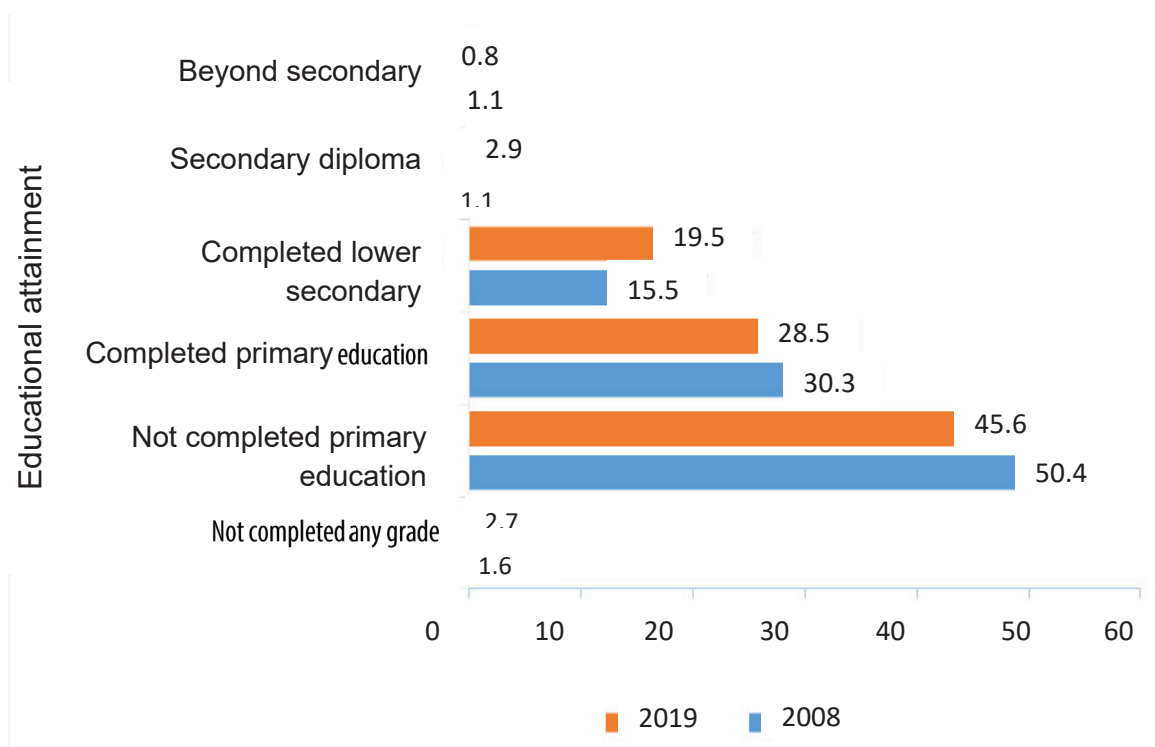
Note: Literacy rate calculation excluded those who did not respond to the literacy question

4.3 Educational attainment

Educational attainment is an important indicator of the level of education within a population. The 2019 census collected data on the highest completed class for those who attended a school or an educational institution and were currently taking classes. The analysis presented in this report characterizes individuals' educational attainment in terms of the highest level of education that they have completed.

Completed grades were coded as 1 = did not complete any grade; 2 = primary not completed (grades 1-5); 3 = completed primary education (grades 6-8); 4 = completed lower secondary school (grade 9 with a lower secondary diploma); 5 = completed secondary education with a diploma (graduated from high school/has a high school diploma, technical/vocational lower secondary diploma, technical/vocational high school diploma 14-16), 6 = beyond secondary (bachelors/master's/doctoral degree 17-19).

Figure 4.2 Percentage of the population aged 7+ years by highest level of education attained, 2008 and 2019



The 2019 census results show that 28.5% of the 7-24-year-olds who attended any school or educational institution had completed primary school (Table 4.4 and Figure 4.2). 19.5% had completed their lower secondary education, 2.9% had completed their secondary diploma and only 0.8% had completed education beyond secondary level.

About 45.6% of 7-24 years old had not completed primary education and a small proportion (2.7%) were recorded as having had no education. Compared to the 2008 census, there was an improvement in educational attainment among 7-24 year-olds. The results show that the percentage of this population who did not complete primary education dropped from 50.4% in 2008, to 45.6% in 2019, while the percentage of those who reported completing lower secondary and secondary school increased.

Those who reported their highest educational attainment to be completing lower secondary increased from 15.5% to 19.5%. Those who completed their secondary education increased from 1.1% to 2.9%. Those who completed a tertiary degree decreased from 1.1% to 0.8% as well.

Table 4.4 Educational attainment of those aged 7-24 years, by age group, sex, and urban-rural area, 2008 and 2019

Area	Percentage of those aged 7-24 years by educational attainment						
	Total	None	Not completed primary	Completed primary	Completed lower secondary	Secondary diploma	Beyond secondary education
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2019							
Total	100	2.7	45.6	28.5	19.5	2.9	0.8
7-14	100	5.5	74.3	19.6	0.6	0	0
15-19	100	0.2	16.7	40.8	39.9	2.4	0
20-24	100	0.1	22	31.9	33.5	9.3	3.2
Males	100	2.9	47	27.6	18.9	2.8	0.7
7-14	100	5.8	75.3	18.3	0.6	0	0
15-19	100	0.2	18.5	41.2	37.9	2.1	0
20-24	100	0.1	22.2	30.8	34.3	9.7	3
Females	100	2.5	44.2	29.4	20.1	2.9	0.9
7-14	100	5.2	73.2	20.8	0.7	0	0
15-19	100	0.2	14.8	40.5	41.8	2.7	0
20-24	100	0	21.8	33	32.8	8.9	3.5
Urban	100	2.3	39.2	27.3	24.1	5.5	1.6
7-14	100	5.2	72.7	21.2	0.8	0	0
15-19	100	0.2	13.3	36.3	45.6	4.6	0
20-24	100	0	16.3	27.5	36.5	14.2	5.5
Males	100	2.4	40.5	26.5	23.6	5.5	1.5
7-14	100	5.5	73.6	20.2	0.7	0	0
15-19	100	0.2	14.4	36.7	44.4	4.3	0
20-24	100	0.1	16.1	26	37.7	15.1	5.1
Females	100	2.1	38	28.1	24.5	5.4	1.8
7-14	100	5	71.8	22.3	0.9	0	0
15-19	100	0.2	12.2	35.8	46.8	5	0
20-24	100	0	16.5	28.8	35.4	13.3	5.9
Rural	100	3	49.6	29.2	16.6	1.3	0.2
7-14	100	5.7	75.1	18.7	0.5	0	0
15-19	100	0.3	18.9	43.8	36.1	0.9	0

Percentage of those aged 7-24 years by educational attainment							
Area	Total	None	Not completed primary	Completed primary	Completed lower secondary	Secondary diploma	Beyond secondary education
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
20-24	100	0.1	27.1	36	30.8	4.9	1.1
Males	100	3.2	51.1	28.3	15.9	1.2	0.2
7-14	100	6	76.1	17.4	0.5	0	0
15-19	100	0.3	21.2	44	33.8	0.8	0
20-24	100	0.1	27.6	35	31.3	4.9	1
Females	100	2.8	48.1	30.1	17.3	1.3	0.3
7-14	100	5.4	73.9	20.1	0.6	0	0
15-19	100	0.2	16.6	43.6	38.5	1.1	0
20-24	100	0	26.6	36.9	30.4	4.9	1.2
2008							
Total	100	1.6	50.4	30.3	15.5	1.1	1.1
7-14	100	1.7	76.5	21	0.9	0	0
15-19	100	1.3	27	42.8	27.8	0.6	0.5
20-24	100	1.9	33.5	31.1	25.9	3.6	4
Males	100	1.6	49.8	29.4	16.8	1.1	1.3
7-14	100	1.8	77.6	19.8	0.8	0	0
15-19	100	1.4	26.7	42.3	28.6	0.5	0.5
20-24	100	1.7	29.5	29.9	30.3	4	4.6
Females	100	1.6	51.2	31.2	14	1	1
7-14	100	1.5	75.3	22.2	1	0	0
15-19	100	1.3	27.3	43.4	27	0.6	0.5
20-24	100	2.1	37.6	32.3	21.4	3.3	3.4
Urban	100	1.8	34.9	29.1	26.5	3.3	4.5
7-14	100	2	67.6	28	2.4	0	0
15-19	100	1.5	17.7	33.9	43.3	1.9	1.8
20-24	100	1.9	19.7	25.7	33.7	7.7	11.3
Males	100	1.9	34	27.3	28.2	3.6	5.2
7-14	100	2.2	68.7	27	2.1	0	0
15-19	100	1.6	15.9	32.8	46	1.9	1.9
20-24	100	1.7	15.4	22.4	38.2	8.8	13.6
Females	100	1.7	35.7	30.8	24.9	3	3.8

Percentage of those aged 7-24 years by educational attainment							
Area	Total	None	Not completed primary	Completed primary	Completed lower secondary	Secondary diploma	Beyond secondary education
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
7-14	100	1.8	66.5	29.1	2.6	0	0
15-19	100	1.4	19.3	34.8	40.9	1.9	1.7
20-24	100	2	23.7	28.7	29.7	6.8	9.2
Rural	100	1.6	54.7	30.6	12.4	0.5	0.2
7-14	100	1.6	78.2	19.6	0.6	0	0
15-19	100	1.3	29.7	45.4	23.4	0.2	0.1
20-24	100	1.9	39.4	33.4	22.5	1.9	0.9
Males	100	1.6	53.9	29.9	13.9	0.5	0.3
7-14	100	1.7	79.3	18.4	0.6	0	0
15-19	100	1.3	29.5	44.7	24.2	0.2	0.1
20-24	100	1.7	35.1	32.8	27.2	2.1	1.1
Females	100	1.5	55.7	31.4	10.8	0.4	0.2
7-14	100	1.4	77	20.9	0.7	0	0
15-19	100	1.2	29.9	46.2	22.4	0.2	0.1
20-24	100	2.1	44.2	34.1	17.4	1.6	0.6

Note: Figures exclude those who did not report their educational attainment

The 15-19 age group should generally have completed their lower secondary education. However, Table 4.4 shows that 16.7% of the 15-19 age group had not yet completed primary education, possibly due to late enrollment or repetition, or dropout. In the same 15-19 age group, 40.8% had completed primary school and 39.9% had completed their lower secondary education. It should also be noted that 2.4% of this age group had graduated from secondary school with a diploma.

Among young people aged 20-24 years, 22% had not completed primary school, 31.9% had completed primary school and 33.5% had completed lower secondary school. 9.3% had completed secondary school with a diploma and 3.2% had completed education beyond secondary level.

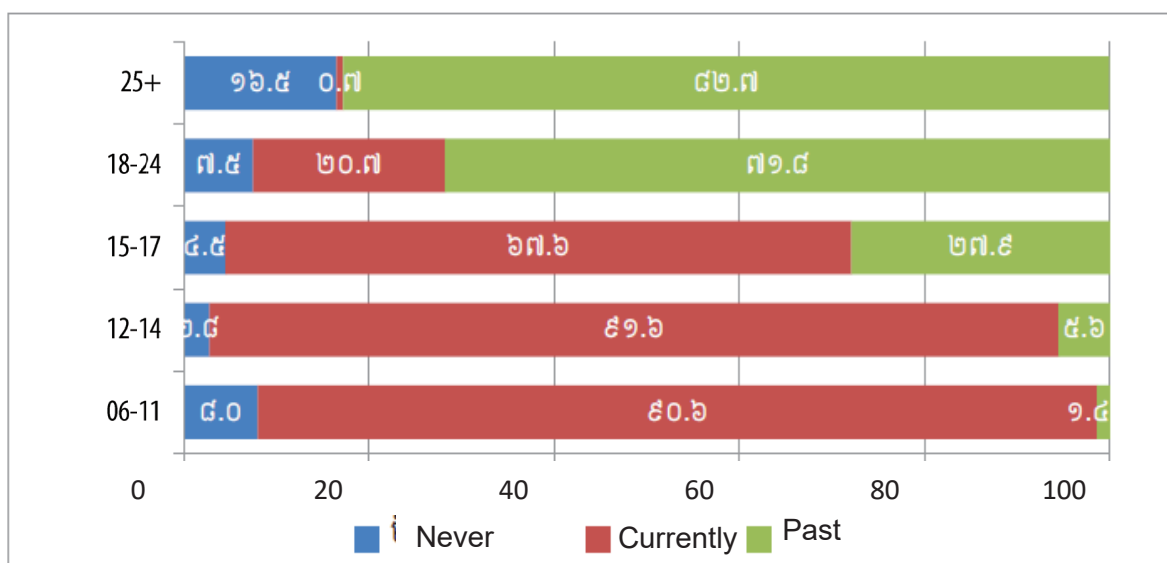
4.4 Enrollment rate

Questions about enrollment at a school or an educational institution were asked to everyone, including those who could read and write and those who were illiterate. The question was also included for children under six years of age. The answer to this question was classified as (i) "never attended a school or an educational institution" referring to those had never attended a school or educational institution, (ii) "current", which refers to any person who was studying at a school or educational

institution during the census; and (iii) “past”, which refers to people who had studied at school or an educational institution in the past.

Census responses to the school enrollment question suggest that enrollment rates were 90.6% for children aged 6-11 years and 91.6% for children aged 12-14 (Table 4.5). A far smaller proportion of those aged 15-17 years and 18-24 years were currently enrolled (67.6% and 20.7% respectively). It is possible that this is a consequence of individuals in these age groups dropping out of school.

Figure 4.3 Enrollment at any school or educational institution for those aged 6+ years, 2019



The proportions currently enrolled in education were lower for all those aged 6-17 years in 2008 (Table 4.5). In both 2008 and 2019, school enrollment rates fell sharply after the age of 15, with more students abandoning school or dropping out. In 2019, 16.5% of those aged 25 and over had never attended a school or educational institution.

The enrollment rates for girls and boys were similar for those aged 6-11 years (91.1% and 90.1%, respectively). For those aged 6-17 years, the boys’ enrollment rate tended to be slightly lower than that of girls. However, this imbalance in enrollment was reversed for the older age groups, with proportionately more young men enrolled than young women. This may be due to the persistence of traditional attitudes that encourage boys, rather than girls, to pursue higher education as they get older. Table 4.5 also shows that children of all age groups in urban areas were more likely to report being currently enrolled in education than those in rural areas.

Table 4.5 Enrollment status of those aged 6+ years by sex, age and urban-rural area, 2008 and 2019

Area	Enrollment status, 2008			Enrollment status, 2019		
	Never	Currently	Past	Never	Currently	Past
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	21.5	28.9	49.6	12.5	25.8	61.6
06 - 11	23.1	76.3	0.6	8.0	90.6	1.4
12 - 14	7.3	86.7	6.0	2.8	91.6	5.6
15 - 17	9.1	62.3	28.6	4.5	67.6	27.9
18 - 24	14.5	21.3	64.2	7.5	20.7	71.8
25+	27.9	1.2	70.9	16.5	0.7	82.7
Males	16.0	31.9	52.1	9.9	27.2	62.9
06 - 11	23.5	75.9	0.6	8.4	90.1	1.5
12 - 14	7.5	87.0	5.5	3.2	90.4	6.4
15 - 17	8.8	65.6	25.6	5.0	66.2	28.8
18 - 24	11.9	26.2	61.9	7.8	22.1	70.1
25+	18.0	1.6	80.5	12.2	0.8	86.9
Females	26.6	26.1	47.3	14.9	24.6	60.5
06 - 11	22.6	76.8	0.6	7.6	91.1	1.3
12 - 14	7.1	86.3	6.6	2.4	92.8	4.7
15 - 17	9.4	58.8	31.8	3.9	69.1	27.0
18 - 24	17.1	16.5	66.4	7.4	19.3	73.3
25+	36.3	0.9	62.8	20.4	0.6	79.0
Urban	10.9	29.5	59.6	7.9	24.0	68.1
06 - 11	15.6	83.6	0.7	6.8	91.5	1.7
12 - 14	3.8	91.1	5.1	2.2	92.1	5.7
15 - 17	4.6	70.8	24.6	3.1	69.1	27.8
18 - 24	6.1	32.5	61.4	4.4	25.3	70.3
25+	13.9	2.8	83.3	9.9	1.0	89.0
Rural	24.1	28.8	47.1	15.6	27.1	57.3
06 - 11	24.3	75.1	0.6	8.7	90.2	1.2
12 - 14	7.9	85.9	6.2	3.1	91.4	5.5
15 - 17	10.2	60.3	29.5	5.3	66.7	28.0
18 - 24	17.5	17.3	65.2	10.1	17.0	72.9
25+	31.7	0.8	67.6	21.2	0.5	78.3

Note: Calculations did not include those who did not reported their attendance at a school or educational institution

CHAPTER 5

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

5.1 Background

The 2019 census classifies the population into two distinct categories: the economically active (i.e., those who are in the labor force) and the economically inactive (i.e., those who are not in the labor force). The 2019 census also included questions that can be used to classify employed people according to their main occupation, the nature of their economic activity, and employment status.

The reference period for collecting data in the census was the 12 months prior to census day on March 3rd, 2019. A person was considered to have worked if he/she had worked for at least 6 months (183 days) or more in the 12 months prior to the census. The workforce included both the employed and the unemployed.

Employed persons included: (1) paid employees in public or private institutions; (2) persons who did some work for wages, salary, profit or for family gains in cash or kind within the reference period; (3) those who did not work for pay or wages during the reference period, but had a job to which they could return (e.g., seasonal workers such as farmers or fishermen; those who were on sick leave or unpaid leave, and; those who could not work due to strikes or a lockout of the institution where they work); and (4) those who run their own business (e.g., shop owners, food sellers, individuals practicing as medical doctors or lawyers).

Economically active persons included: (1) domestic workers (i.e. those who spend a lot of time doing housework); (2) students (i.e., those who primarily spend their time studying at a school or educational institution); (3) dependents (i.e., infants and children who have not yet been enrolled in school); those who are permanently disabled and; those who unable to work because of sickness or incapacity. However, if they were seeking or available for work, they were considered unemployed and not dependent.

Category (4) included those who had retired from formal employment and were mainly not doing other work (i.e., those who were mostly not in formal employment or engaged in some other type of work such as cultivation, business, trade etc.). This also included property tenants and those living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalties, rent or dividends, who were neither employed nor unemployed; as well as any other person of independent means who did not have to work. The final category, (5), included those who were not economically active for most of the reference period and who did not come under any of the aforementioned categories.

5.2 Economically active young people and the labor force

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of people in the labor force (the employed and the unemployed) of a given age, sex, and area, divided by corresponding population with the same characteristics, multiplied by 100.

The economically active population is the part of the labor force that is involved in the production of goods and services. It includes those who were employed and those who were unemployed in the 12 months prior to census day.

Table 5.1 shows that the proportion of economically active children aged 5-14 years old was low (2.1%). In 2019, the proportion was higher for boys (2.5%) than for girls (1.7%).

As seen in the table, economically inactive does not include people aged 15-24 who did not work and were unemployed during the reference period. The proportion of those aged 15-24 years who were economically inactive was higher for females (42.1%) were higher than for males (41.1%).

Table 5.1 Economic activity status of 5-24 year-olds by sex and urban-rural area, 2019

Activity status	Children 5-14 years old			Youths 15-24 years old		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number						
Total	3,120,981	1,596,432	1,524,549	2,664,530	1,321,614	1,342,916
Employed	59,845	37,388	22,457	1,527,830	763,643	764,187
Unemployed	5,889	3,233	2,656	28,137	15,350	12,787
Economically inactive	3,055,247	1,555,811	1,499,436	1,108,563	542,621	565,942
Urban	1,059,536	541,483	518,053	1,117,361	545,531	571,830
Employed	16,008	9,594	6,414	609,826	297,357	312,469
Unemployed	2,363	1,283	1,080	13,650	7,471	6,179
Economically inactive	1,041,165	530,606	510,559	493,885	240,703	253,182
Rural	2,061,445	1,054,949	1,006,496	1,547,169	776,083	771,086
Employed	43,837	27,794	16,043	918,004	466,286	451,718
Unemployed	3,526	1,950	1,576	14,487	7,879	6,608
Economically inactive	2,014,082	1,025,205	988,877	614,678	301,918	312,760
Percentage						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	1.9	2.3	1.5	57.3	57.8	56.9
Unemployed	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.2	1.0
Economically inactive	97.9	97.5	98.4	41.6	41.1	42.1
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Activity status	Children 5-14 years old			Youths 15-24 years old		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Employed	1.5	1.8	1.2	54.6	54.5	54.6
Unemployed	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.4	1.1
Economically inactive	98.3	98.0	98.6	44.2	44.1	44.3
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	2.1	2.6	1.6	59.3	60.1	58.6
Unemployed	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.9
Economically inactive	97.7	97.2	98.2	39.7	38.9	40.6

Note: Economic activity status percentages were calculated excluding those who did not reported significant activities

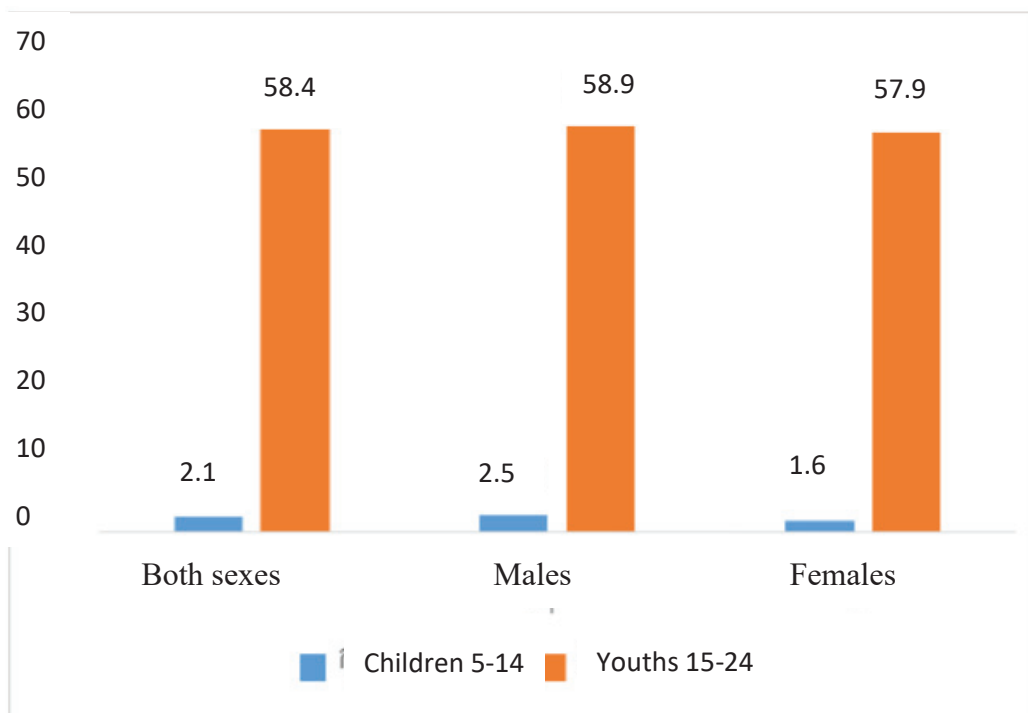
The labor force participation rate among the population aged 15-24 was 58.4% in 2019 (Table 5.2). This reflects current participation in economic activity across the country. In the 2019 census, the labor force participation rate was 58.9% for males, and 57.9% for females.

Table 5.2 Labor force participation rate (percentage) by sex and urban-rural area, 2019

(1)	Children aged 5-14 years			Youths aged 15-24 years		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number						
Total	3,120,981	1,596,432	1,524,549	2,664,530	1,321,614	1,342,916
Economically active	65,734	40,621	25,113	1,555,967	778,993	776,974
Employed	59,845	37,388	22,457	1,527,830	763,643	764,187
Unemployed	5,889	3,233	2,656	28,137	15,350	12,787
Economically inactive	3,055,247	1,555,811	1,499,436	1,108,563	542,621	565,942
Urban	1,059,536	541,483	518,053	1,117,361	545,531	571,830
Economically active	18,371	10,877	7,494	623,476	304,828	318,648
Employed	16,008	9,594	6,414	609,826	297,357	312,469
Unemployed	2,363	1,283	1,080	13,650	7,471	6,179
Economically inactive	1,041,165	530,606	510,559	493,885	240,703	253,182
Rural	2,061,445	1,054,949	1,006,496	1,547,169	776,083	771,086
Economically active	47,363	29,744	17,619	932,491	474,165	458,326
Employed	43,837	27,794	16,043	918,004	466,286	451,718
Unemployed	3,526	1,950	1,576	14,487	7,879	6,608
Economically inactive	2,014,082	1,025,205	988,877	614,678	301,918	312,760
Percentage						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	2.1	2.5	1.6	58.4	58.9	57.9
Employed	91.0	92.0	89.4	98.2	98.0	98.4
Unemployed	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.2	1
Economically inactive	97.9	97.5	98.4	41.6	41.1	42.1
Urban	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	1.7	2	1.4	55.8	55.9	55.7
Employed	87.1	88.2	85.6	97.8	97.5	98.1
Unemployed	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.4	1.1
Economically inactive	98.3	98	98.6	44.2	44.1	44.3
Rural	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	2.3	2.8	1.8	60.3	61.1	59.4
Employed	92.6	93.4	91.1	98.4	98.3	98.6
Unemployed	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	1	0.9
Economically inactive	97.7	97.2	98.2	39.7	38.9	40.6

Table 5.2 shows that the labor force participation rate in rural areas was slightly higher than in urban areas (60.3% and 55.8% respectively). This pattern holds for males and females. It is possible that this pattern reflects higher levels of participation in education among young people in urban relative to rural areas. In both urban and rural areas, young men were more likely to be participating in economic activities than females.

Figure 5.1 Labor force participation rate for children and youths by sex, 2019



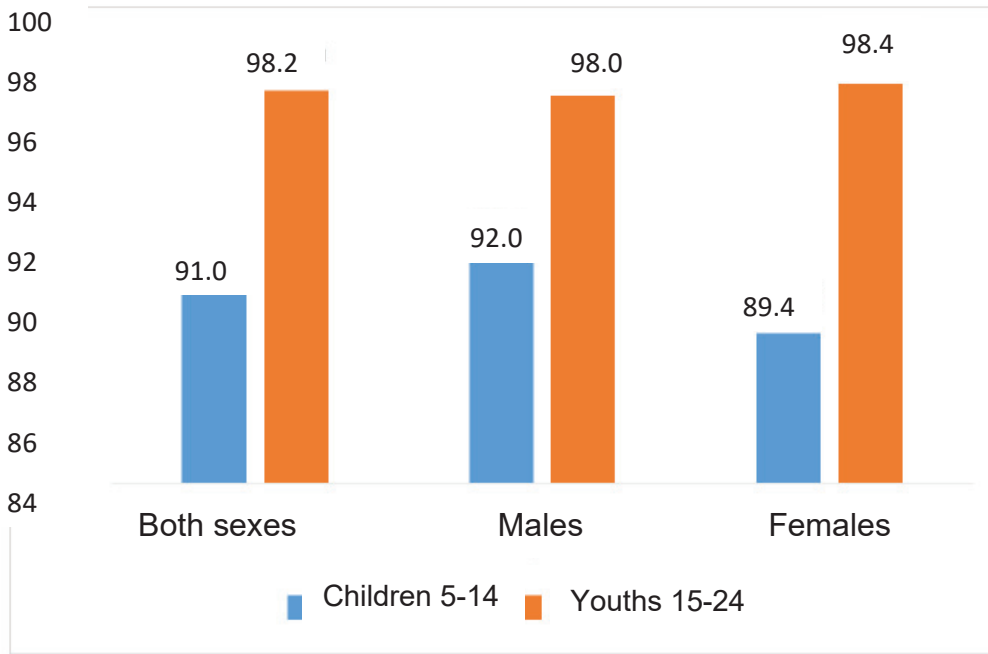
5.3 Employment and unemployment

Employment is an important indicator for assessing socio-economic development. Analyzing changes in employment allows us to assess the impact of socio-economic change and introduce labor policies in line with socio-economic conditions. Cambodia's economy has changed in recent decades. This development has contributed to improvements in the education of the workforce, along with structural changes and changes in the division of labor.

According to the 2019 census, most of the workforce was employed and unemployment was low. This section analyses the basic characteristics of the labor force according to age, sex, marital status, employment sector, employment status, and the general condition of the labor force in the country.

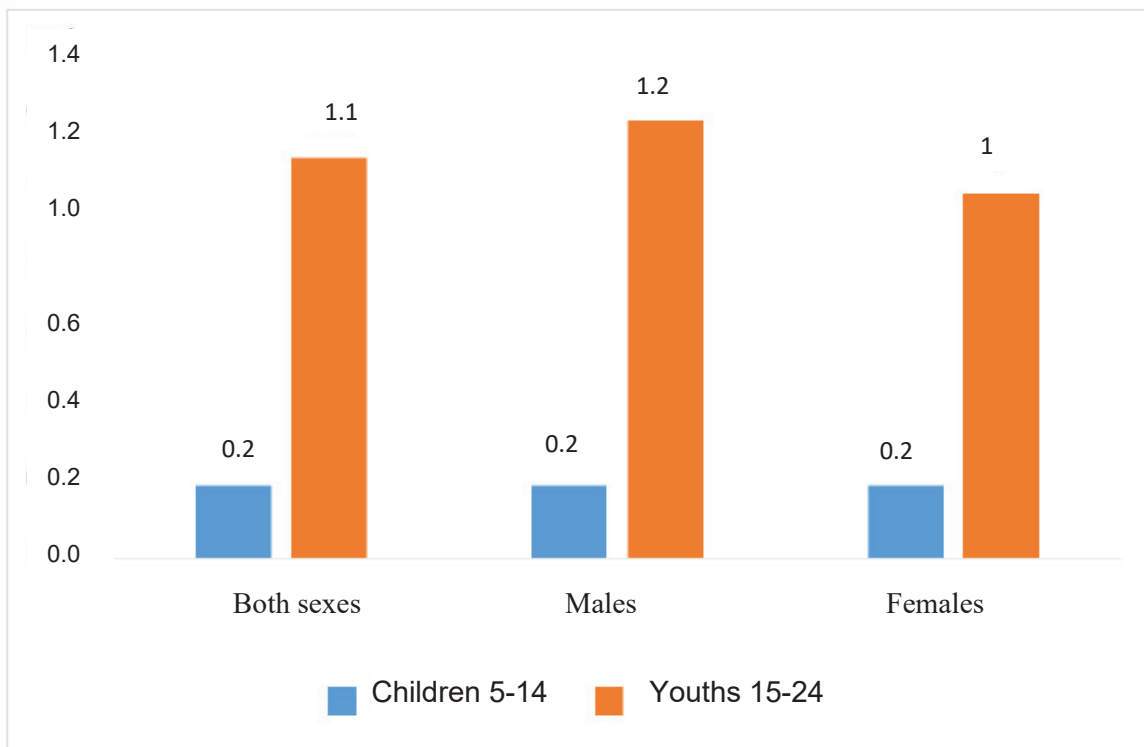
The employment rate is defined as the percentage of employed relative to the total population in the labor force. In 2019 the employment rate for children aged 5-14 was 91% and 98.2% for those aged 15-24 years.

Figure 5.2 Employment rates for children and youth by sex, 2019



The unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed per 100 individuals in the labor force. The national unemployment rate for those aged 5-14 years was 0.2% in 2019. Unemployment rates in the last decade have been low, especially for children. In 2019, the unemployment rate was 1.2% for young men and 1% for young women (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3 Unemployment rates for children and youth by sex, 2019



5.4 Employment status

Five employment classifications were used in the 2019 census: i) employers, ii) paid employees, iii) self-employed workers, iv) unpaid family workers, and (v) others (specify). In this section, employment status is analyzed in relation to urban-rural area and sex.

According to the latest results of the 2019 Cambodian census, 54.2% of those aged 5-24 years old and working were classified as unpaid family workers and “own-account” workers¹ (Table 5.3). The same group accounted for 82.6% in 2008. The decline in the proportion in the period 2008-2019 has been largely due to a decline in the proportion of unpaid family workers, and an increase in waged employees.

Children and youth (i.e., those aged 5-24 years) working as “own account” workers represented 20.5% of those who were employed. The majority of employed children and youths were working in the formal economy. The proportion of employed girls aged 5-24 years who were working as unpaid family workers was higher than the corresponding proportion for boys.

About 44.7% of employed people aged 5-24 years were paid employees. Paid employees accounted for 42.4% of employed boys and 47.1% of employed girls. Between 2008 and 2019, the proportion of employed children and youths aged 5-24, who were “own-account” workers and unpaid family workers decreased. At the same time, the proportion of employed children and young people who were paid employees increased significantly (Table 5.3). In 2019, as in 2008, the proportion of employed individuals aged 5-24 years who were own account workers or unpaid family workers was higher for boys than for girls.

In 2019, the highest proportion of employed children and young people (5-24 years) in urban areas were those working as paid employees (70.4%), followed by own-account workers (15.7%). In rural areas, the highest proportion of employed children and young people were those working as unpaid family workers (47.3%), followed by paid employees (28%) and then own-account workers (23.7%).

Table 5.3 Percentage of employed people aged 5-24 years by employment status age group, sex and urban-rural area, 2008 and 2019

Area	Employment status					
	Total	Employer	Paid employees	Own-account workers	Unpaid family workers	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2019						
Total	100	0.5	44.7	20.5	33.7	0.5
Urban	100	0.6	70.4	15.7	12.9	0.4
Rural	100	0.4	28	23.7	47.3	0.6
Both sexes	100	0.5	44.7	20.5	33.7	0.5
Under 15	100	0.7	23	30.1	42.7	3.5

¹ The term “own account workers” is used in the census questionnaire and refers to individuals who are self-employed.

Area	Employment status					
	Total	Employer	Paid employees	Own-account workers	Unpaid family workers	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
15-19	100	0.5	42.5	18.4	37.9	0.7
20-24	100	0.5	47.2	21.1	30.9	0.2
Males	100	0.5	42.4	22.9	33.3	0.9
Under 15	100	0.7	19.7	35.6	38.6	5.4
15-19	100	0.5	38.9	20.7	38.6	1.3
20-24	100	0.5	46	23.2	30	0.3
Females	100	0.5	47.1	18.1	34.1	0.1
Under 15	100	0.8	28.4	21	49.6	0.2
15-19	100	0.4	46.3	16	37.1	0.1
20-24	100	0.5	48.4	19.1	31.9	0.1
2008						
Total	100	0.1	17.2	39.1	43.5	0
Urban	100	0.3	51.8	33.3	14.5	0.1
Rural	100	0.1	9.7	40.4	49.7	0
Both sexes	100	0.1	17.2	39.1	43.5	0
Under 15	100	0	10.7	7.2	82	0.2
15-19	100	0.1	21.8	8.2	69.8	0.1
20-24	100	0.1	24.2	17.9	57.7	0.1
Males	100	0.1	20.7	18.9	60.2	0.1
Under 15	100	0	9.1	10.3	80.3	0.3
15-19	100	0.1	17.6	10.6	71.5	0.2
20-24	100	0.1	23.7	24.7	51.4	0.1
Females	100	0.1	24.4	9.2	66.3	0
Under 15	100	0	12.2	4.1	83.7	0.1
15-19	100	0.1	25.5	6	68.4	0
20-24	100	0.1	24.7	11.6	63.5	0

Note: Excludes those who did not report their employment status

5.5 Employment sector

In the census, employment is divided into eight sectors: i) government ii) state owned enterprises, iii) Cambodian private enterprises, iv) foreign private enterprise, v) non-profit institutions, vi) family, vii) embassies and international agencies, and viii) other.

Tables 5.4 and 5.5 show the percentage distribution of employed Cambodian children and young people (5-24 years) by sex, age group, urban-rural area and employment sector for 2008 and 2019.

Table 5.4 shows that in 2019 the majority of 5-24-year-olds were employed in local private enterprises (71.6%), followed by foreign private enterprises (21.7%) and the government (2.3%). Just 4.4% were employed in the other five employment sectors.

Larger proportions of men aged 15-24 years were employed in local private enterprises than women of the same age, whereas a larger proportion of employed girls who were under the age of 15, were working in local private enterprises relative to males (84.9% versus 68.1%). Higher proportions of girls and young women were working in foreign enterprises than boys and young men of the same ages.

In urban areas, there were also significantly higher proportions of employed young people working for the government and foreign enterprises than there were in rural areas. Foreign enterprises also accounted for a higher proportion of employed young women than men of the same age. This pattern reflects the growth in the garment sector and the demand for female labor in this sector.

Table 5.4. Percentage of employed people aged 5-24 years by sex, employment sector, and urban-rural area, 2019

Area/Sex/Age group (1)	Total (2)	Employment Sector							
		Government (3)	State-owned enterprises (4)	Cambodian private enterprises (5)	Foreign enterprises (6)	Non-profit making institutions (7)	Family sector (8)	Embassies/ international agencies (9)	Other sectors (10)
2019									
Total	100	2.3	0.4	71.6	21.7	1.7	2.1	0	0.2
Urban	100	2.9	0.6	58.1	35.3	1.6	1.4	0	0.1
Rural	100	1.9	0.4	80.4	12.9	1.8	2.5	0	0.2
Both sexes	100	1.3	0.4	71.6	21.7	1.7	2.1	0	0.2
Under 15	100	0	0.3	74.4	7.5	13.9	2.4	0	1.4
15-19	100	0.7	0.3	73.7	20.2	2.5	2.2	0	0.3
20-24	100	3.2	0.5	70.3	23.4	0.5	2	0	0.1
Males	100	1.3	0.5	77	14.5	3.3	2	0	0.3
Under 15	100	0.6	0.3	68.1	5.1	22.1	2.1	0	2.2
15-19	100	0	0.4	79.1	12.3	4.9	2.1	0	0.5
20-24	100	3.3	0.6	76.5	16.5	1	2	0	0.1
Females	100	1.3	0.4	66.1	29	0.1	2.1	0	0
Under 15	100	0	0.3	84.9	11.5	0.2	2.9	0	0.1
15-19	100	0.7	0.3	68.1	28.4	0.1	2.3	0	0
20-24	100	3.1	0.4	64.3	30.1	0.1	2	0	0

Note: Excludes those who did not report an employment sector

Table 5.5 Percentage of employed people aged 5-24 years, sex, employment sector, and urban-rural area, 2008

Area/Sex/Age group	Total	Employment sector							
		Government	State-owned enterprises	Cambodian private enterprises	Foreign enterprises	Non-profit making institutions	Family sector	Embassies/ international agencies	Other sectors
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2008									
Total	100	4.4	0.3	90.3	4.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0
Urban	100	12.1	0.7	70.3	14.6	0.2	1	1	0
Rural	100	2.7	0.1	94.6	2.2	0	0.2	0.1	0
Both sexes	100	1.2	0.2	88.7	9.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0
Under 15	100	0.1	0.1	96.5	2.5	0.1	0.5	0	0.1
15-19	100	0.2	0.2	89.5	9.4	0.1	0.5	0	0.1
20-24	100	2	0.2	87.5	9.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0
Males	100	1.5	0.3	93.5	4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Under 15	100	0.1	0.1	98	1	0.2	0.3	0	0.2
15-19	100	0.4	0.2	95.8	3	0.2	0.3	0	0.1
20-24	100	2.4	0.3	91.8	4.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0
Females	100	1	0.1	84.2	13.9	0	0.6	0.2	0
Under 15	100	0.1	0.1	95.1	4	0	0.7	0	0
15-19	100	0.1	0.1	83.9	15	0	0.7	0.1	0
20-24	100	1.6	0.2	83.5	14	0	0.5	0.2	0

Note: Excludes those who did not report an employment sector

5.6 Employment classification by occupation and economic activity

The characteristics of economic activities and services, as well as occupations obtained from the 2019 census were codified in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (4th version). Tables 5.6 and 5.7 present the classification of employed children and youth according to occupational classification and economic activity, sex and urban-rural area. It is clear that agriculture remained the dominant economic activity in Cambodia, when compared to manufacturing, industry and services.

In 2019, 42.8% of employed young people (15-24 years) were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. 27.7% worked in handicrafts and related jobs and 9.7% worked in the service and sales sectors, and 8.6% worked in elementary occupations (Table 5.6). This confirms that the labor market in Cambodia is skills-based and the labor market needs additional vocational training to keep pace with competition. This is an urgent issue for the Royal Government to address.

Of the nine major occupations, women outnumbered men in only three or four. In particular, this includes handicrafts and related work, and services and sales occupations. However, these differences were only moderate.

The most common occupations for urban young people in the 15-24 age group, were craftsmen and related jobs (43.4%), followed by the service and sales sectors (17.1%). Occupations in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (11.7%), elementary occupations (9.7%), and clerks (7%) were also important.

In 2019, agriculture still played a significant role in rural areas and accounted for 63.5% of employed young people aged 15-24 years. In contrast to urban areas, just 17.3% reported their occupation as craftsmen and related jobs. 7.9% worked in elementary occupations, and 4.8% in service and sales.

Table 5.6 Percentage distribution of employed children and youth by occupation, sex, and urban-rural area, 2019

Occupational group		Percentage of employed											
		Children 5-14 years				Youths 15-24 years							
		Both sexes (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Both (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Both (9)	Females (10)				
(1)	(2)												
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0	Armed Forces	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
1	Managers	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
2	Professionals	8.6	13.3	0.8	3.2	0.8	3.4	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
3	Technicians and professionals	9.9	15.5	0.5	1.7	0.5	2.6	1.7	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
4	Clerks	1	0.8	1.3	3.3	1.3	3	3.3	3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
5	Service and sales workers	6	3.9	9.4	9.7	9.4	7.2	9.7	7.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
6	Workers in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	53.7	48.2	62.8	42.8	62.8	44.3	42.8	44.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3
7	Craft and related workers	10.8	8.7	14.2	27.7	14.2	23.8	27.7	23.8	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6
8	Machinery and machine operators and assemblers	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.1	3	1.8	3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
9	Elementary occupations	8.7	8.2	9.4	8.6	9.4	11.1	8.6	11.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
	Urban	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0	Armed Forces	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
1	Managers	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.7	1	1.2	1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
2	Professionals	8.2	12.5	1.8	4.1	1.8	4.3	4.1	4.3	4	4	4	4
3	Technicians and professionals	11.5	18.4	1.1	2.5	1.1	3.6	2.5	3.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
4	Clerks	3.1	2.6	3.9	7	3.9	6.5	7	6.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
5	Service and sales workers	16.1	10.8	23.9	17.1	23.9	13.4	17.1	13.4	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5
6	Workers in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	20	19.5	20.9	11.7	20.9	13.5	11.7	13.5	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
7	Craft and related workers	25.9	21	33.3	43.4	33.3	38.5	43.4	38.5	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1
8	Machinery and machine operators and assemblers	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.4	4.6	2.7	4.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
9	Elementary occupations	11.9	12	11.9	9.7	11.9	13.4	9.7	13.4	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2

Occupational group		Percentage of employed							
		Children 5-14 years				Youths 15-24 years			
Group (1)	Description (2)	Both sexes (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Both (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)		
	Rural	100	100	100	100	100	100		100
0	Armed Forces	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.1		0.1
1	Managers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2		0.2
2	Professionals	8.8	13.6	0.4	2.5	2.9	2.2		2.2
3	Technicians and professionals	9.3	14.5	0.2	1.2	1.9	0.4		0.4
4	Clerks	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.9		0.9
5	Service and sales workers	2.3	1.5	3.6	4.8	3.2	6.3		6.3
6	Workers in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	66	58.1	79.6	63.5	64	63.1		63.1
7	Craft and related workers	5.2	4.4	6.6	17.3	14.5	20.2		20.2
8	Machinery and machine operators and assemblers	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2	2	0.5		0.5
9	Elementary occupations	7.5	6.9	8.4	7.9	9.7	6		6

Note: Excluded those that did not report an occupation

Table 5.7 shows the percentage distribution of employed young people by economic activity. Cambodia's economic structure has shifted towards modern industry, with growth in manufacturing, wholesale, retail, automotive and motorcycle repair; as well as civil engineering and other service sectors. At the same time, agricultural employment has declined.

The table overleaf illustrates the structural changes that have taken place in relation to economic activity in the past 11 years. In 2008, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries accounted for almost three-quarters of employment. However, in 2019, employment in this type of activity had decreased to 45.4% of employed young people aged 15-24.

Other types of activity were also particularly important, such as manufacturing (23.6%), wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair (8%), construction (7%); and arts, entertainment, and recreation (3.1%).

Table 5.7 Percentage of employed 5-24-year-olds by economic activity, sex and urban-rural area, 2019

Section	Types of activity	Percentage of employed								
		Children from 5-14 years				Youth from 15-24 years				
		Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	57.6	51.8	67.3	45.4	47.2	43.6			
B	Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
C	Manufacturing	8.7	6.1	13.2	23.6	16.6	30.7			
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1			
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and prevention	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
F	Construction	4.7	5	4	7	10.8	3.2			
G	Wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair	5.3	4.3	7	8	7.3	8.6			
H	Shipping and warehousing	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.2	3.7	0.8			
I	Accommodation and food service activities	1.2	0.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.4			
J	Information and Communication	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1			
K	Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.7			
L	Real estate	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6			
M	Professional activities, science, and technology	0.9	0.6	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.6			
N	Administrative activities and support services	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.7	0.7			
O	Public administration and social security protection	1.4	2.1	0.2	1.3	0.9	1.6			
P	Education	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5			
Q	Health and social work activities	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.5			
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	17.1	26.5	1.6	3.1	3.9	2.2			
S	Other service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0			
T	Family use activities as employers	0	0	0	0	0	0			
U	Activities of organizations and foreign organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Urban	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
A	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	22.3	21.6	23.4	12.8	14.9	10.7			

Types of activity		Percentage of employed							
Section	Description	Children from 5-14 years			Youth from 15-24 years				
		Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
B	Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1		
C	Manufacturing	21.6	15.3	31.1	37.7	27.9	47		
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1		
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and prevention	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1		
F	Construction	8.7	9.8	7.1	9	14.7	3.7		
G	Wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair	14.1	12	17.3	13.4	12.9	13.9		
H	Shipping and warehousing	2.4	2.7	2	3.3	5.6	1		
I	Accommodation and food service activities	3.4	2	5.5	4.3	3.8	4.7		
J	Information and Communication	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2		
K	Financial and insurance activities	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.3		
L	Real estate	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.2		
M	Professional activities, science, and technology	2.7	2.1	3.7	5.6	5.7	5.5		
N	Administrative activities and support services	1	1	1	1.9	2.5	1.2		
O	Public administration and social security protection	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.9	1.7		
P	Education	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7		
Q	Health and social work activities	1.4	1.1	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.8		
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	19.2	29.5	3.9	4.5	4.9	4		
S	Other service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0		
T	Family use activities as employers	0	0	0	0	0	0		
U	Activities of organizations and foreign organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Rural	100	100	100	100	100	100		
A	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	70.5	62.1	84.9	67	67.8	66.2		
B	Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0		
C	Manufacturing	4	2.9	6	14.3	9.5	19.4		
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.2	0		
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and prevention	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0		

Types of activity		Percentage of employed							
		Children from 5-14 years				Youth from 15-24 years			
Section	Description	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
F	Construction	3.2	3.4	2.8	5.7	8.3	2.9		
G	Wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair	2.1	1.7	2.9	4.4	3.8	5		
H	Shipping and warehousing	0.9	0.9	1	1.6	2.5	0.6		
I	Accommodation and food service activities	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8		
J	Information and Communication	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
K	Financial and insurance activities	0	0.1	0	0.4	0.5	0.3		
L	Real estate	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2		
M	Professional activities, science, and technology	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6		
N	Administrative activities and support services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.3		
O	Public administration and social security protection	1.7	2.5	0.1	1.3	1	1.6		
P	Education	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.3		
Q	Health and social work activities	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6		
R	Arts, Entertainment and	16.4	25.5	0.7	2.1	3.3	1		
S	Other service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0		
T	Family use activities as employers	0	0	0	0	0	0		
U	Activities of organizations and foreign organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Note: Excluded those who did not report economic activity

CHAPTER 6

MIGRATION

6.1 Key concepts

Migration is defined as the process of changing one's place of residence from one geographical location to another. When a movement is in the same country, it is considered domestic migration. When a movement involves crossing an international border, it is called international migration. Along with fertility and mortality, migration is an important component of population change. It helps to determine population size and growth rates, as well as the structure and character of a population. This topic is important not only important to demographers, but also to economists, social workers, geographers, anthropologists, political scientists, lawyers, policy makers, planners, and public administrators.

Migration is the geographical movement of people across borders specified for permanent or semi-permanent settlement purposes. Along with births and deaths, migration is a component of population change. The terms "immigration" and "emigration" are used to refer to movements between countries (international migration). The parallel terms "local migration" and "outside migration" are used for in-country migration. In this analysis, migration refers to a person who has moved to the interview site, at least from another village (or from another country) which was the last residence of that person.

6.2 Size of the migrant population of children and youths

According to the 2019 population census, about 93.6% of children and 80.5% of youths had never had a home outside of the interview site (Table 6.1). For young people aged 15-24 in urban areas, this percentage was much lower than in rural areas (67.1% and 90.1%). Overall, the percentage of youth migrants in the youth population was 19.5% in 2019. In urban areas the percentage of youth migrants was 32.9%, and in rural areas, just 9.9%.

The two previous population censuses (1998 and 2008) suggest that the percentage of migrants has decreased. In three decades, the percentage of children and young people living in one place increased in both urban and rural areas. This trend was the same for the general population and for both males and females.

Table 6.1 Number of children and youths by migration status, sex and urban-rural area, 2019

Area	Children aged 5-14 years			Youths aged 15-24 years		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Living at the interview site	93.6	93.5	93.7	80.5	80.5	80.5
Migration	6.4	6.5	6.3	19.5	19.5	19.5
Urban	100	100	100	100	100	100
Living at the interview site	87.5	87.5	87.4	67.1	67.7	66.7
Migration	12.5	12.5	12.6	32.9	32.3	33.3
Rural	100	100	100	100	100	100
Living at the interview site	96.8	96.7	96.9	90.1	89.5	90.7
Migration	3.2	3.3	3.1	9.9	10.5	9.3

Note: Excluded migrants with no previously reported residence

The different analyses presented in this report cannot necessarily explain migration trends. To better understand migration, it is important to carry out in-depth analyses that include cross tabulations of migration measures with other variables. For this report, it is important to highlight the declining levels of migration among children and young people in Cambodia.

Table 6.2 Percentage of child and youth migrants by previous residence, sex and urban-rural area, 2019

Previous residence	2019		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	100	100	100
In the interview province	39.6	40	39.2
In other provinces	56.5	56.1	57
Overseas	3.9	3.9	3.9
Urban	100	100	100
In the interview province	41.7	42	41.3
In other provinces	52.9	52.5	53.3
Overseas	5.4	5.4	5.4
Rural	100	100	100
In the interview province	35.2	35.8	34.5
In other provinces	64	63.2	64.9
Overseas	0.8	0.9	0.6

Note: Excludes migrants with no previously reported residence

According to the 2019 census, the majority of child and youth migrants of both sexes had previously resided in other provinces (56.6%). However, intra-provincial migration is also important, with 39.6% of migrants reporting a move that occurred within the interview province. These patterns hold for both sexes.

As already mentioned, explaining these flows would require a more in-depth analysis that incorporates other variables. However, the trends here can at least allow us to develop some hypotheses about emerging patterns of migration. When analysing urbanization, migration is often associated with long-distance movements. These movements are often characterised in terms of migrants being pulled from one province to another; or from rural to urban areas. However, the results here emphasise that migration also involves more circulatory patterns of movement between provinces and between rural areas in the same province.

6.3 Reasons for migration

The Cambodian census also included questions about the reasons for migration. Table 6.3 presents the 2019 census results for children and youths. Family relocation was the main reason for migration that was provided by these migrants (72% for children and 38.4% for youths). This is the reason that is applied to household members who have moved with the census respondent from a previous residence.

For example, if a household member (especially a household head) has migrated to another place due to a change in his or her place of work, the reason for the migration is a change of workplace. For other members of the household who also relocated with that person, the reason for that kind of migration is recorded as family relocation. Migration due to marriage reasons is similar to this case. Female marriage migration is high for this reason. With the exception of moves due to “job search”, the percentages migrating for other reasons are higher among men. This includes relocation and further study.

Table 6.3 Percentage distribution of child and youth migrants by reasons for migration and sex, 2019

Reasons for migration**	Children 0-14 years			Youths 15-24 years		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Change of workplace	4.9	4.8	5	10.9	11.6	10.2
Job search	6.9	6.9	7	23.7	21.9	25.4
Study	6.7	7.2	6.1	9.1	10.4	7.9
Get married	1.3	1.3	1.4	11	10.2	11.7
Family relocation	72	71.3	72.8	38.4	37.8	39
Repatriation / return to village of birth	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Natural disasters	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Reasons for migration**	Children 0-14 years			Youths 15-24 years		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Required relocation for hydropower construction	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Required relocation due to project development	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Insecurity	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Repatriation / return to hometown	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Orphaned	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Visit	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.8	2.4	3.3
Other reasons	1.8	2.1	1.4	2.6	4.1	1.1

Note: 2019 census added the categories: "required resettlements due to hydropower dam construction", and "relocation was necessary as the area was needed for project development"

6.4 Migration flows

Table 6.4 shows total domestic migration disaggregated by the type of migration flow. According to the 2019 census, the highest proportion of the migration flows for children aged 0-14 were urban-to-urban flows, followed by rural-to-urban flows. A slightly different pattern was observed for young Cambodian males and females aged 15-24. For 15-24-year-olds, the main relocation was from rural to urban, followed by urban to urban. This pattern reflects the rapidly changing employment context and growing urbanization in Cambodia.

Table 6.4 Percentage of child and youth migrants by urban-rural migration flow and sex, 2019

Flow of migration	Children aged 0-14			Youth aged 15-24		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural to rural	26.3	27	25.5	24.4	26.1	22.7
Rural to urban	28.7	28.1	29.2	39.9	37.6	42.2
Urban to rural	7.1	7.1	7	5.7	6.1	5.2
Urban to urban	38	37.8	38.2	30.1	30.2	29.9

Note: Excludes those who migrated from outside Cambodia

6.5 Length of stay

According to the 2019 census, the majority of migrants had lived at the interview site for less than five years prior to the census. The proportion of children that had lived in their current place of residence for less than five years prior to the census was 64.3%, and the corresponding proportion for youths was 60.4%. The most common length of stay for migrant children and young people was between 1-4 years. In urban areas, the proportion of child and youth migrants that had lived less than five years at the interview site was higher than the corresponding proportion in rural areas.

Table 6.5 Percentage of child and youth migrants by the length of stay at the interview site and urban-rural area, 2019

Area	Number of migrants	Classification of local migrants by length of stay					
		Total	< 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Children aged 0-14							
Total number	292,545	100	18.2	46.1	24.1	10.3	1.3
Urban	197,251	100	19.8	48.3	22	9	0.9
Rural	95,294	100	14.7	41.7	28.5	12.9	2.2
Youth 15-24							
Total number	519,700	100	16.2	44.2	15.8	20.0	3.8
Urban	367,215	100	18.4	47.4	14.3	16.4	3.4
Rural	152,485	100	10.9	36.5	19.4	28.4	4.7

Note: The table excludes those who migrated from outside Cambodia and also those who did not report their lengths of stay at the interview site.

6.6 Migration by age group

As expected, most children and youths migrated between the ages of 15 and 24. According to the 2019 census, 42.3% of migrants were in this age group. About 23.8% of migrants were in the 0-14 age group.

Table 6.6 Percentage of migrants by age group, sex, and urban-rural area, 2019

Age group	2019		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	100	100	100
0-4	5.1	5.1	5
5-9	7.8	7.8	7.8
10 -14	10.9	11.1	10.6
15-19	17.2	16.7	17.7
20-24	25.1	24.2	25.9
Urban	100	100	100
0-4	5.3	5.5	5.1
5-9	7.8	8.1	7.6
10 -14	10.2	10.5	9.8
15-19	17.6	17.1	18
20-24	25.8	25	26.7
Rural	100	100	100
0-4	4.7	4.5	4.9
5-9	7.7	7.3	8.3
10 -14	12.4	12.3	12.6
15-19	16.4	15.9	16.9
20-24	23.4	22.8	24.2

Note: Excluded the number of migrants from outside Cambodia

6.7 Migration by economic activities

Table 6.7 shows that the percentage of children migrating and participating in economic activities was only 3.1% in urban areas. 6.8% of child migrants in rural areas participated in economic activities. Migrant children aged 5-14 in urban areas, mostly worked in arts, entertainment, and recreation (26.4%), followed by wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair (19%), manufacturing (18.7%), agriculture, forestry and fisheries (10.1%), construction (6.4%), shipping and warehousing (3.5%), and accommodation and food service activities (5.3%).

Table 6.7 Percentage of local migrants aged 5-14 by economic activity in Cambodia, in 2019*

Type of activity	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Children aged 5-14	100	100	100
Economically active	4.4	3.1	6.8
Economically inactive	95.6	96.9	93.2
Total	100	100	100
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	33.8	10.1	54.8
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.8	0.1
Manufacturing	9.8	18.7	2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.4	0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and prevention activities	0.3	0.6	0
Construction	4.2	6.4	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair	10.6	19	3.2
Shipping and warehousing	2.2	3.5	1.1
Accommodation and food service activities	2.7	5.3	0.4
Information and Communication	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.4	0
Real estate	0.4	0.8	0
Professional activities, science, and technology	2.1	3.9	0.5
Administrative activities and support services	0.6	1.1	0.2
Public administration and social security protection	1.5	0.8	2.1
Education	0.2	0.3	0.1
Health and social work activities	0.7	1.4	0.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.9	26.4	32.9
Other service activities	0	0	0
Family use activities as employers	0	0	0
Activities of organizations and foreign organizations	0	0	0

Note: Excluded the number of migrants from outside Cambodia and those who did not report economic activity

Table 6.8 shows that 65.5% of young migrants aged 15-24 participated in economic activities. A higher percentage of young migrants in rural areas participated in economic activities than young migrants in urban areas (76.8% versus 60.8%). The largest percentages of youth migrants in urban areas worked in manufacturing (34.8%), wholesale and retail trade, automobile and motorcycle repair (16.5%), construction (7.3%), shipping and warehousing (3.4%), professional, scientific and technical activities (8.1%). Arts, entertainment and recreation (6.2%), as well as accommodation and food service activities (6.1%).

Table 6.8 Percentage of local migrants aged 15-24 by economic activity in Cambodia, 2019*

Type of activity	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Children aged 15-24	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically active	65.5	60.8	76.8
Economically inactive	34.5	39.2	23.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	26.1	5.9	64.2
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	25.8	34.8	8.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.4	0.5	0.1
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and prevention activities	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	6.7	7.3	5.5
Wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair	13.3	16.5	7.2
Shipping and warehousing	3.0	3.4	2.2
Accommodation and food service activities	4.4	6.1	1.1
Information and Communication	0.3	0.4	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	1.0	1.3	0.4
Real estate	1.0	1.4	0.2
Professional activities, science, and technology	5.5	8.1	0.7
Administrative activities and support services	2.4	2.2	2.6
Public administration and social security protection	1.3	1.2	1.4
Education	0.6	0.8	0.2
Health and social work activities	2.5	3.4	0.9
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	5.4	6.2	4.0
Other service activities	0.0	0.0	0.0
Family use activities as employers	0.0	0.0	0.0
Activities of organizations and foreign organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Excluded the number of migrants from outside Cambodia and those who did not report economic activity

CHAPTER 7

FERTILITY

7.1 Key concepts

Current fertility data is usually collected by the vital registration system through birth registration. If this type of data is not collected or incomplete (as in the case of Cambodia), the census is the only source of data for calculating fertility. The 2019 census, as well as the 2008 and 1998 censuses, included questions that can be used to estimate the current fertility rate, and the number of children conceived by women (disaggregated by age) in the 12 months before the census. This information can be used to calculate age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) and the Total Fertility Rate (TFR).

The Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) and the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) are not affected by the age composition of the population. However, they are affected by other issues, such as underenumeration. The ASFR and TFR calculation methods are based on the number of births that women delivered in the 12 months prior to the census. Census data can provide direct measurements of the ASFR and TFR. However, when rates are derived in this way, they often underestimate fertility due to misreporting of recent births and other reporting issues. As a consequence, it is necessary to adjust these estimates.

7.2 Fertility estimation

Indirect fertility estimation methods were applied to adjust problems stemming from incomplete or inaccurate data collection. The demographer William Brass developed an indirect calculation method to adjust fertility estimates. Other demographers have improved on this calculation method, including Eduardo Arriaga. The Brass-Arriaga method was used to calculate the estimates from the Cambodian census (see Table 7.1)².

² E. Arriaga and Associates, 1994. PAS - Demographic analysis with Microcomputers, United States Census Bureau, D.C., USA.

Table 7.1 ASFR and TFR estimates by urban-rural area, 2019

Age	Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR)		
	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
15	0.0019	0.0018	0.0036
16	0.0063	0.0052	0.0119
17	0.0198	0.0173	0.0381
18	0.0449	0.0394	0.0883
19	0.0833	0.0702	0.1662
15-19	0.31	0.27	0.62
20	0.022	0.0146	0.025
21	0.0237	0.0183	0.0293
22	0.0255	0.0193	0.0304
23	0.0281	0.0072	0.0157
24	0.0266	0.0365	0.0507
20-24	0.13	0.1	0.15

According to Table 7.1, the Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) for young women aged 15-19 was low at 0.31, or 31 births per 1,000 women. This estimated value was referenced at the specific time of August 3, 2018.

Table 7.1 also shows the urban-rural differences for young women aged 15-19. In general, fertility rates in urban areas were lower than in rural areas. The ASFR for those aged 15-19 differs by more than half, from 27 births per 1,000 girls in urban areas to 62 births per 1,000 girls in rural areas. It should be remembered that all measurements correspond from the period March 3rd, 2019, to March 2nd, 2018. Or, to be exact, August 3, 2018.

The table also shows the ASFRs for young women aged 20-24. The ASFR for these young women was also relatively high: 13 per 1,000 women aged 20-24 for Cambodia as a whole. And 10 per 1,000 in urban areas and 15 per 1,000 in rural areas respectively.

CHAPTER 8

DEATH

8.1 Key concepts

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within the population. The probability of dying during any given period is influenced by factors such as age, sex, education, and economic status. Mortality rates reflect the standard of living and health services of the population.

The most important determinant of mortality is age. Under-five mortality is particularly important. There are three types of mortality indicators. The Infant Mortality Rate is defined as the number of infant deaths (age 0- to 1 years) per 1,000 live births in a given year. Child mortality is the number of deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years per 1,000 children. And the under-five mortality rate is the mortality rate from birth to age five.

Many countries, including Cambodia, lack a reliable death registration system. As a consequence, mortality estimates are dependent on data collected from censuses and demographic surveys. However, these sources generally do not provide accurate mortality estimates. Several indirect estimation methods are commonly used to obtain more accurate estimates that meet international standards.

Indirect estimation methods were developed by William Brass during the 1970s in order to study the demography of populations in sub-Saharan Africa. Based on this work, several demographers have revised this method to better estimate adult mortality and to generate lifetables.

The purpose of this chapter is to measure infant, child, and under-five mortality, as well as adult mortality (through a lifetable) and maternal mortality. Indirect methods were used for these calculations.

8.2 Mortality of infants and children under five

The 2019 census measured infant mortality using two questions: i) the number of children born to a woman and ii) the number of surviving children. Both questions are collected with reference to the age of the mother. Indirect estimation methods can provide reliable data for infant mortality and under-five mortality (or probability of death).

The original method was developed by the British demographer William Brass has been revised and improved over time (Moultrie et al., 2013). A revised version of Brass's original method was used here. Most indirect mortality estimates are generated using model life tables. There are two main indirect methods that have been proposed to generate life tables: i) the Coale-Demeny Regional Model Life

Table approach (West, North, East, and South), and ii) the United Nations Model Life Tables for Developing Countries (Latin American, Chilean, South Asian, Far East and General)³.

For Cambodia, the most appropriate model life tables are those calculated using the Coale-Demeny North model.⁴ Table 8.1 presents Infant Mortality Rates (IMR), child, and under-five mortality rates estimated from the 2019 census data. In general, mortality rates tend to be higher for males than females, especially in relation to infant mortality. This pattern is indicative of certain biological factors. In contrast, child mortality rates tend to be higher for females, especially in countries where there is a preference for sons. In the case of Cambodia, the two rates were similar, indicating a tendency for son preference, if this is true, then it would not affect the survival of the children.

Table 8.1 The infant mortality, under-five mortality and life expectancy by sex and urban-rural area, 2019

Area	Infant Mortality Rate	Under-five mortality	Life expectancy	Reference period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total				
Both sexes	17.6	28.1	75.5	2016.8
Males	20.6	31.7	74.3	2016.8
Females	14.6	24.3	76.8	2016.8
Urban				
Both sexes	15.9	25.5	75.6	2016.8
Males	19.4	29.8	73.5	2016.8
Females	12.6	21	77.7	2016.8
Rural				
Both sexes	18.5	29.5	74.5	2016.8
Males	21.3	32.8	72.8	2016.8
Females	15.7	26.1	76.4	2016.8

The rural mortality rate is higher than in urban areas in almost all countries and this pattern is also evident in Cambodia (Table 8.1). Many factors explain the difference in mortality rates, including parental education, access to health care, hygiene practices, etc. Whilst there has been progress expanding access to health care in rural areas, these differences make clear that there is scope for further improvement, particularly in rural areas.

Table 8.1 also presents life expectancy estimates. Life expectancy is an important indicator of overall mortality and is strongly influenced by infant mortality. The following section discusses these results in more detail.

³ Model life tables are sets of life tables based on the generalization of empirical relationships derived from a group of observed life tables. The Coale-Demeny Regional Model Life Tables and the United Nations Life Tables for Developing Countries are the two main systems of model life tables. These systems are based on empirical life tables that have been developed on the principle of narrowing the selection of a life table to those considered realistic on the basis of examination of mortality levels and patterns calculated for actual populations. These systems cover a wide variety of mortality experiences, so that one may be more appropriate than another for a particular country. Each system has *families* of life tables. The families in the Coale-Demeny system are: East, West, North and South and the families in the United Nations system are: Latin American, Chilean, South Asian, Far East and General (UN, 1983).

⁴ Details of the model selection and life table generation are provided in the thematic report on mortality, Appendix A.

8.3 Adult mortality

The life table is the most appropriate demographic tool to use to measure and population mortality patterns. Mortality by age group applies to 100,000 infants born at the same time.

This method is most often used to calculate adult mortality by indirect methods when vital registration statistics are not collected and census data is required. These methods are organized into census methods, survival methods, growth balance methods, growth methods, general generation mortality methods, and calculations based on information about parental survival and spouse survival.

The most important method of estimating adult mortality is the life table. This is not only a useful demographic tool but it is also used to analyse mortality for policy purposes.

The aforementioned indirect methods take account of problems that often occur during census interviews. For Cambodia, the growth balance equation has been used. However, the results were inconsistent and require a more detailed study that falls outwith the scope of this report.

Alternative methods that were used were life table calculations for infant mortality using indirect estimation of mortality under 5 years (Table 8.2) and model life tables. These calculations were based on the MATCH method from the UN MORTPAR5 program and the North model life table.

Table 8.2 Lifetable estimates for males and females aged 0-24 by sex, 2019

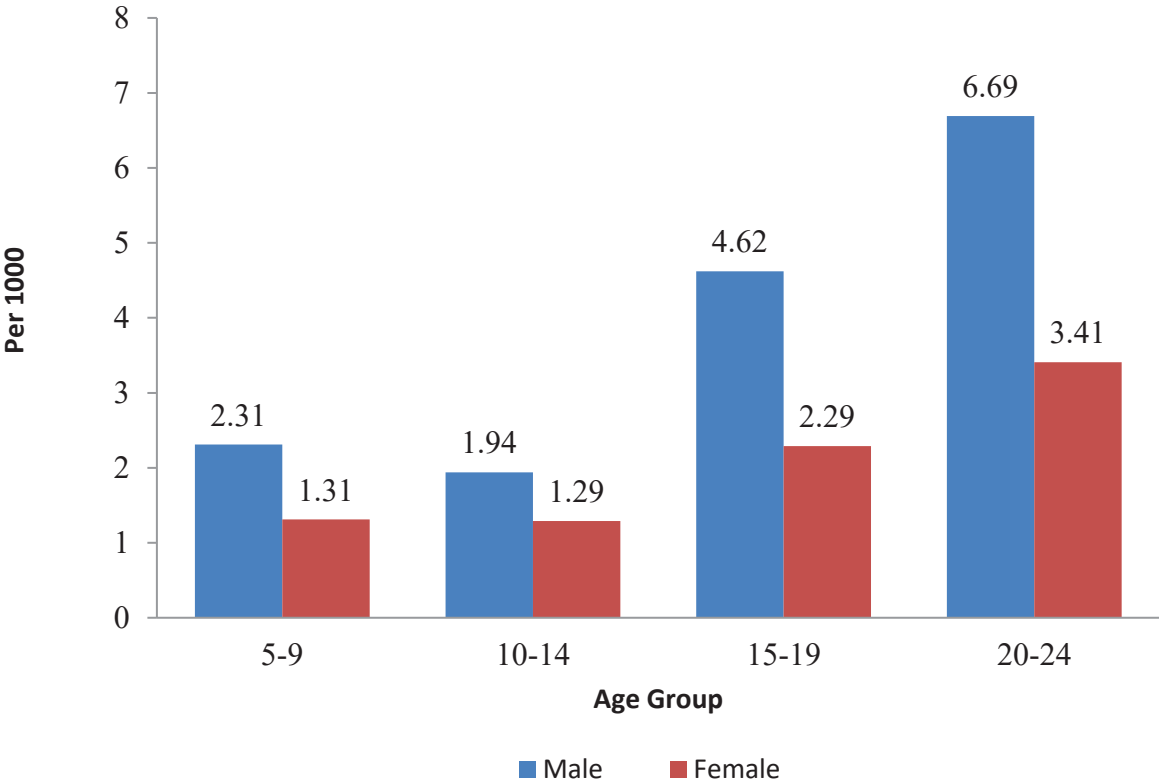
Age	$m(x,n)$	$q(x,n)$	$l(x)$	$d(x,n)$	$L(x,n)$	$S(x,n)$	$T(x)$	$e(x)$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Males								
0	0.01779	0.01751	100	1.751	98.412	0.98128	7.430.000	74.3
1-4	0.00081	0.00325	98.249	320	392.23	0.99682	7.331.588	74.62
5-9	0.00046	0.00231	97.93	226	489.082	0.99787	6.939.358	70.86
10-14	0.00039	0.00194	97.703	190	488.041	0.99696	6.450.276	66.02
15-19	0.00093	0.00462	97.513	450	486.556	0.99422	5.962.235	61.14
20-24	0.00134	0.00669	97.063	649	483.743	0.9932	5.475.679	56.41
Females								
0	0.01487	0.01468	100	1468	98.67	0.98425	7.680.000	76.8
1-4	0.00069	0.00275	98.532	271	393.452	0.99769	7.581.329	76.94
5-9	0.00026	0.00131	98.261	129	490.984	0.9987	7.187.877	73.15
10-14	0.00026	0.00129	98.132	127	490.344	0.9983	6.696.893	68.24
15-19	0.00046	0.00229	98.005	225	489.51	0.99714	6.206.549	63.33
20-24	0.00068	0.00341	97.78	333	488.11	0.9962	5.717.039	58.47

Note: $m(x,n)$ = Specific age at mid-mortality
 $a(x,n)$ = Average life expectancy for those who died between the ages of x and $x + n$
 nq_x = Probability of age-specific x and $x + n$ mortality (mortality at specific age)
 $l(x)$ = Number of survivors aged x
 ndx = Number of deceased between the ages of x and $x + n$

⁵ United Nations Population Division (2013), MORTPAK for Windows, Version 4.3, United Nations. New York.

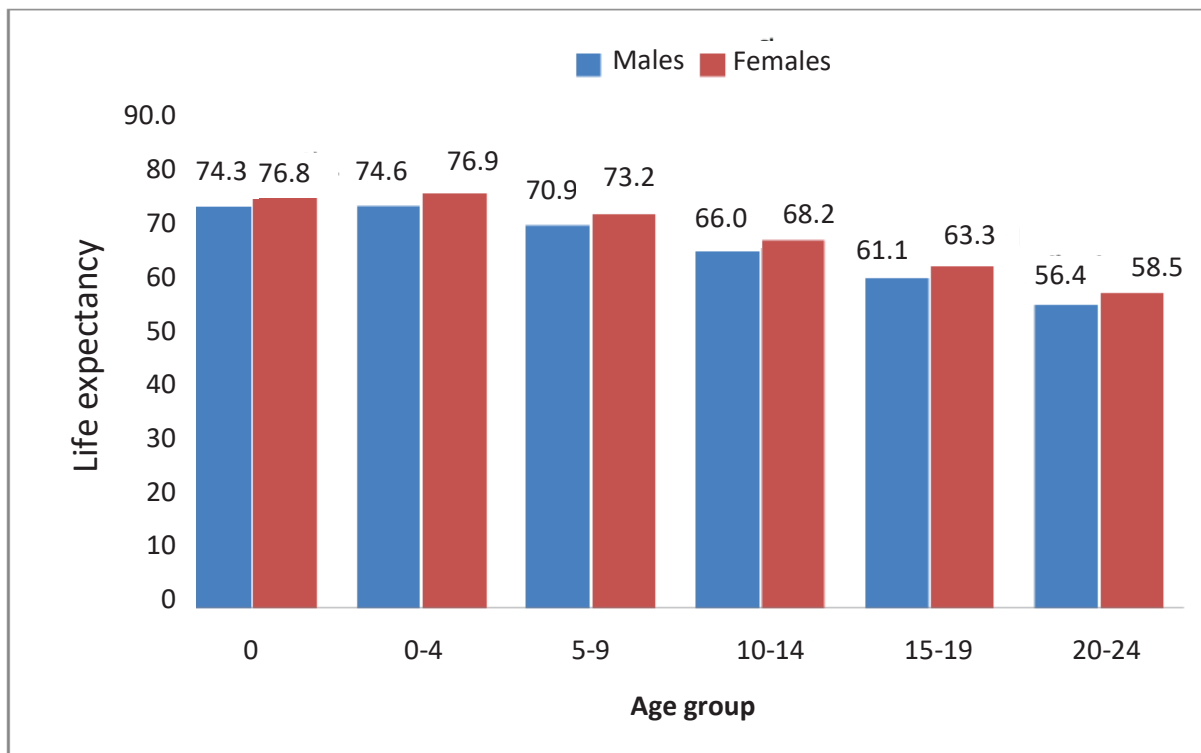
Table 8.3 presents the life table generated with census data using the aforementioned indirect estimation methods. If a cohort of 100,000 male babies was subject to the age-specific mortality rates observed in 2019, the life table estimates that the probability of dying aged 10-14 would be 1.94 per 1,000 and would be 4.62 and 6.69 per 1,000 at ages 15-19 and 20-24. For a corresponding cohort of female babies, the 2019 life table estimates that the probability of dying aged 10-14 would be 1.29 per 1,000. And 2.26 and 3.41 per 1,000 at ages 15-19 and 20-24 respectively.

Figure 8.1 The mortality rate of children and youth by age, and sex, in Cambodia, in 2019



Mortality rates and life expectancies are generally presented by age and are calculated separately for males and females. In the case of Cambodia, the level of mortality in the life table is consistent with that of children under the age of five and in other developing countries. The graphic below shows the life expectancy of infants, children, and youths by specific age groups in Cambodia. If the mortality rates prevailing in 2019 remained constant in the future, a newborn boy would expect to live 74.3 years and a newborn girl would be expected to live to 76.8 years. Under the same assumptions, young men aged 20-24, could expect to live an additional 56.4 years and young women could expect to live an additional 58.5 years.

Figure 8.2 Estimated life expectancy for infants, children and youth by age and sex, 2019



CHAPTER 9

DISABILITY

9.1 Key concepts

Data on the six types of disability collected in the 2019 census are as follows:

(1) Visual disability (eyes): a person who has some degree of visual impairment (despite wearing glasses) and is still unable to see; or a person who is blind or unable to see anything at all (even light), is considered visually incapacitated or visually impaired. A person who can see clearly with one eye or can only see objects that are close is also considered to have a visual disability. A person has trouble seeing near or far, but can see clearly because s/he is wearing glasses is not considered visually disabled.

(2) Hearing disability (deaf): a person with some level of hearing loss, even with hearing aids, is considered hearing incapacitated or hearing disabled. This type of disability includes people who hear nothing at all; people who can only hear loud noises; those who cannot hear when they are in a noisy environment; and those who have trouble recognizing sounds from various sources. In addition, a person who can only hear through one ear is also considered hearing disabled. A person who can hear with hearing aids is not considered to have a hearing disability.

(3) Disability in walking or climbing stairs: a person who has difficulty, to some extent, when moving around in the environment with his/her feet is considered disabled. This type of disability includes people who have some difficulty in walking near or far, or up/down stairs. It also includes those who cannot walk any distance without rest and cannot walk without walking aids such as canes and crutches. In addition, people who are unable to stand for more than one or two minutes, or who need a wheelchair to move from place to place, are also considered to have this type of difficulty.

(4) Disability in memory or concentration: a person who is found to have some difficulty remembering or concentrating on daily activities is considered to have a disability in memory or concentration. This type of disability includes people who have trouble finding a way to focus on what they are doing. Or who have trouble remembering where they lived a few months ago. In addition, a person who may not be able to remember what someone has just said to them or who seems confused or scared, is also considered to have a memory or concentration disability. These problems can be caused by everyday situations, including a high workload or as a result of drug use or any other major cause that causes this sort of disability.

(5) Disability in self-care: a person who has difficulty taking care of him/herself independently is considered to have disability in self-care. This type of disability includes daily tasks such as washing, dressing or grooming. Washing refers to the process of cleaning the body (usually with soap and water). Cleaning activities include washing clothes and collecting essential items, such as soap, laundry, or water. Dressing refers to all aspects related to putting on clothes. A person who is unable to perform these tasks on his/her own is considered to have this type of disability.

(6) Disability in communication due to physical, mental, or emotional health conditions: a person with a physical, mental, or emotional health problem that affects speech, hearing or comprehension, and a range of daily communication activities. This type of disability includes those who may be prone to misunderstanding during a conversation or other modes of communication.

Communication refers to the exchange of information or ideas with others. This exchange is achieved by using voice, signs, or writing the information that is to be exchanged.

9.2 Level of disability

Table 9.1 shows the disability rate by sex and urban-rural area. The table presents the results for each of the six disability categories outlined in section 9.1. Individuals with a disability were classified into three categories (some level of disability, severe disability and “can do nothing”).

Disability rates were low for children aged 5-14 and youths aged 15-24 for all levels of disability (Table 9.1). When disaggregated by sex, the incidence of disability and the distribution of disability across the different levels were similar. The distribution of disability across the different levels for males and females was also very similar for both rural and urban areas.

Table 9.1 Disability among those aged 5-24 by level of disability and sex, 2019

Area	Population aged 5-24 years	Total	Not disabled	Some level of disability	Severe disability	Can do nothing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Children aged 5-14						
Total	3,120,981	100	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.2
Males	1,596,432	100	98.8	0.9	0.2	0.2
Females	1,524,549	100	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.2
Urban	1,059,536	100	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.2
Males	541,483	100	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.2
Females	518,053	100	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.2
Rural	2,061,445	100	98.8	0.9	0.2	0.1
Males	1,054,949	100	98.8	0.9	0.2	0.1
Females	1,006,496	100	98.8	0.9	0.2	0.1
Youths aged 15-24						
Total	2,664,530	100	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.2
Males	1,321,614	100	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.2
Females	1,342,916	100	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.2
Urban	1,117,361	100	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.2

Area	Population aged 5-24 years	Total	Not disabled	Some level of disability	Severe disability	Can do nothing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Males	545,531	100	98.7	0.8	0.3	0.2
Females	571,830	100	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.2
Rural	1,547,169	100	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.2
Males	776,083	100	98.9	0.7	0.2	0.2
Females	771,086	100	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.2

Table 9.2 focuses specifically on the population with a disability. It disaggregates disability by the level of disability, sex and urban-rural area. Of the 37,575 children aged 5-14 who were disabled, 70.5% experienced some level of disability, 16.3% were severely disabled, and 13.2% were classified as being unable to do anything.

In much the same way, the census found a total of 31,899 youths aged 15-24 who reported being disabled. Of these young people, 65.4% experienced some level of disability, 19.6% reported severe disability, and 15% reported that they were unable do anything.

Table 9.2 Disabled children and youth aged 5-24 disaggregated by level of disability, sex and urban-rural area, 2019

Area	Number of disabled	Total (%)	Some level of disability	Severe disability	Can do nothing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Children aged 5-14 years					
Total	37,575	100	70.5	16.3	13.2
Males	19,571	100	70.3	16.2	13.5
Females	18,004	100	70.7	16.3	13.0
Urban	13,002	100	66.5	17.3	16.2
Males	6,727	100	66.9	16.0	17.1
Females	6,275	100	66.1	18.7	15.2
Rural	24,573	100	72.6	15.7	11.7
Males	12,844	100	72.1	16.3	11.6
Females	11,729	100	73.1	15.1	11.8

Area	Number of disabled	Total (%)	Some level of disability	Severe disability	Can do nothing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Youths aged 15-24 years					
Total	31,899	100	65.4	19.6	15
Males	15,731	100	63.7	20.9	15.4
Females	16,168	100	67.1	18.4	14.5
Urban	13,850	100	65.2	18.7	16.2
Males	6,839	100	63.7	20.2	16.1
Females	7,011	100	66.6	17.2	16.2
Rural	18,049	100	65.6	20.3	14.1
Males	8,892	100	63.7	21.4	14.9
Females	9,157	100	67.5	19.3	13.3

Table 9.3 looks at the level of disability within the six categories of disability outlined in section 9.1. The proportion of children and young people aged 5-24 who reported no visual disability was 99.4%. The other types of disability all reported the same proportion of those with no disability, apart from disability related to moving or climbing stairs and disability related to communication and memory. For both of these types of disability, the proportion with no disability was 99.5%.

Table 9.3 Disability within the population aged 5-24 years by the type and level of disability and sex, 2019

Type and level of disability	Percentage distribution		
	Total	Males	Females
Visual disability, even when wearing glasses	100	100	100
No disability	99.4	99.4	99.4
Some disability	0.4	0.4	0.4
Severe disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
Can do nothing	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hearing disability even with hearing aids	100	100	100
No disability	99.4	99.4	99.4
Some disability	0.4	0.4	0.4
Severe disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
Can do nothing	0.1	0.1	0.1
Disability related to moving or climbing stairs (walking)	100	100	100
No disability	99.5	99.5	99.5

Type and level of disability	Percentage distribution		
	Total	Males	Females
Some disability	0.3	0.3	0.3
Severe disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
Can do nothing	0.1	0.1	0
Memory or concentration disability	100	100	100
No disability	99.4	99.4	99.5
Some disability	0.4	0.4	0.4
Severe disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
Can do nothing	0.1	0.1	0.1
Disability related to self-care, such as bathing or dressing	100	100	100
No disability	99.4	99.4	99.5
Some disability	0.4	0.4	0.4
Severe disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
Can do nothing	0.1	0.1	0.1
Communication disability	100	100	100
No disability	99.5	99.4	99.5
Some disability	0.4	0.4	0.4
Severe disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
Can do nothing	0.1	0.1	0.1

CHAPTER 10

HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND AMENITIES

10.1 Housing

The 2019 census did not include a housing census. However, some information on housing characteristics was collected in a listing operation carried out three days prior to the actual census interview. During the house listing period, any building or structure used for residential purposes, (in whole or in part) was listed in Form A by the enumerator interviewing the households living in the building (see sample in Appendix 2). The following list of residential characteristics was also collected and recorded by the census enumerator: i) whether the building was wholly or partly residential and, in the latter case, ii) the other uses that the building was given over to, and iii) the materials used for walls, roofs and floors of the building.

Table 10.1 Buildings used as residences by households with children and youths by residential composition, urban-rural area and wealth quintile, 2019

Area	Percentage distribution				
	Total	Wholly residential	Partly residential		
			Residential and shop	Residential and workshop	Residential and other uses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	100	93.9	4.9	0.8	0.1
Urban	100	91.3	6.7	1.1	0.2
Rural	100	95.2	4	0.6	0.1
Wealth quintile					
Lowest quintile	100	98.4	1.3	0.2	0
Low quintile	100	97.6	1.9	0.4	0
Middle quintile	100	96.4	2.9	0.6	0
High quintile	100	91.3	6.9	1.2	0.1
Highest quintile	100	83.7	13.1	1.6	0.4

Note: Excluded cases where type of building use was not reported

According to the 2019 census, 93.9% of households with children and young people lived in buildings that were wholly residential. Nearly 5% lived in buildings that were partly residential and included a shop. And nearly 1% lived in buildings that were partly residential and included a workshop. 91.3% of households with children and youths in urban areas lived in buildings that were wholly residential. In rural areas the corresponding proportion was 95.2%.

More households with children and youths lived in buildings that were partly residential and partly used for other purposes in urban areas than in rural areas. Children and youth living in households that were in the highest wealth quintile were more likely to live in buildings that were partly residential and shop (13.1%). In contrast, those in the lowest wealth quintile had the lowest proportion of households that lived in buildings of this type (1.3%).

Table 10.2 Percentage of buildings and dwellings by type of building construction, urban-rural area and wealth quintile, 2019

Area	Percentage of buildings by type of construction			
	Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	100	92.7	6.1	1.2
Urban	100	96.4	3	0.5
Rural	100	90.5	7.9	1.6
Wealth quintile				
Lowest quintile	100	79.8	15.4	4.8
Low quintile	100	90.3	8.7	1
Middle quintile	100	95.8	3.8	0.3
High quintile	100	97.7	2.1	0.2
Highest quintile	100	99.2	0.8	0.1

Note: Excluded unreported types of building use

The combination of building materials that a residence was constructed from was used to determine the quality of building construction. Based on the wall and roof materials, buildings that were used for residential purposes (both wholly and in part) were classified as permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. Roofs made of bamboo, thatch, grass or tarpaulin were assumed to be temporary. Roofs made of the following materials were assumed to be permanent: wood, plywood, concrete, brick, stone, zinc, aluminum, other metal panels, fibrous cement and tile. Walls made of bamboo, thatch, or plastic sheeting or temporary coverings were assumed to be temporary. Walls made of the following materials were assumed permanent: wood, plywood, concrete, brick, stone, zinc, aluminum, other metal panels, and fibrous cement.

Buildings or structures composed of permanent wall elements and permanent roofs were considered permanent. Buildings or structures that were a combination of permanent wall materials and

temporary roofs or temporary wall materials and permanent roofs were considered semi-permanent buildings. Buildings or structures that combined temporary wall materials and temporary roofs were considered to be temporary buildings.

Table 10.2 shows that in 2019, about 92.7% of households with children and youths were living in permanent buildings. About 6.1% lived in buildings that were semi-permanent and 1.2% were living in temporary structures. 99.2% of households with children and youths in the highest wealth quintile lived in a permanent building, compared to 79.8% in the lowest quintile.

10.2 Household characteristics

10.2.1 Number and size of households with children and youths

The total number of regular or normal households counted during the 2008 and 2019 censuses was 2,817,551 and 3,553,021, respectively. The average household size decreased from 4.9, in 2008 to 4.2, in 2019 over a decade. In particular, households with children and youth were larger than the average household, especially in urban areas, and the highest quintile.

Table 10.3 Number of regular households and average household size by urban-rural area and wealth quintile, 2019

Area/Wealth quintile	Regular households		Average household size
	Number of household members	Number of households	
Total	14,299,823	2,337,445	6.1
Urban	5,556,509	790,154	7
Rural	8,743,314	1,547,291	5.7
Wealth quintile			
Lowest quintile	2,657,004	462,175	5.7
Low quintile	2,890,635	479,641	6
Middle quintile	3,040,159	532,497	5.7
High quintile	2,882,498	488,465	5.9
Highest quintile	2,829,527	374,667	7.6

10.2.2 Household tenure and number of rooms

Of households with children and youth, 91.6% reported living in their own home. Only 84% percent lived in their own home in urban areas, whereas the same figure for rural areas was 96.1%. In general, households with children and youths in Cambodia tended to report owning the home where they live. However, in the high and highest quintiles, larger percentages of these households tended to live in houses that were leased (3.9% and 21.4% respectively).

Table 10.4 Households with children and youths by housing tenure, urban-rural area and wealth quintile, 2019

Area/Wealth quintile	Total	Housing tenure			
		Own house	Leased house	Not a landlord, but living rent-free	Other form of tenure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	100	91.6	5.4	2.8	0.2
Urban	100	84	13.3	2.4	0.2
Rural	100	96.1	0.7	3	0.2
Wealth quintile					
Lowest quintile	100	94.3	0.5	4.8	0.4
Low quintile	100	96.3	0.6	2.9	0.2
Middle quintile	100	96.9	0.8	2.1	0.2
High quintile	100	93.4	3.9	2.4	0.3
Highest quintile	100	76.6	21.4	1.8	0.2

Most of the households with children and youths (61.6%) lived in houses with just one room. In urban areas, 52.3% of households had one room and 29% had two rooms. 10.3% had three rooms and about 8.4% had four or more rooms. Proportionately far more households with children and youths in the high and highest quintiles reported having two or more rooms than households in the low and lowest quintiles.

Table 10.5 Distribution of households with children and youths by number of rooms, urban-rural area and wealth quintile, 2019

Area/Wealth quintile	Number of rooms owned by family					
	Total	1	2	3	4	5 +
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	61.6	26.9	7.2	2.8	1.5
Urban	100	52.3	29	10.3	5.2	3.2
Rural	100	67	25.7	5.5	1.3	0.5
Wealth quintile						
Lowest quintile	100	80.6	15.8	2.7	0.6	0.2
Low quintile	100	72.3	23.3	3.5	0.7	0.2
Middle quintile	100	63.5	29.8	5.3	1.1	0.2
High quintile	100	52.9	34.4	9.4	2.5	0.8
Highest quintile	100	39.3	30.1	15.3	9.2	6.1

Note: Excludes institutional households, homeless households, households living on boats and transient families

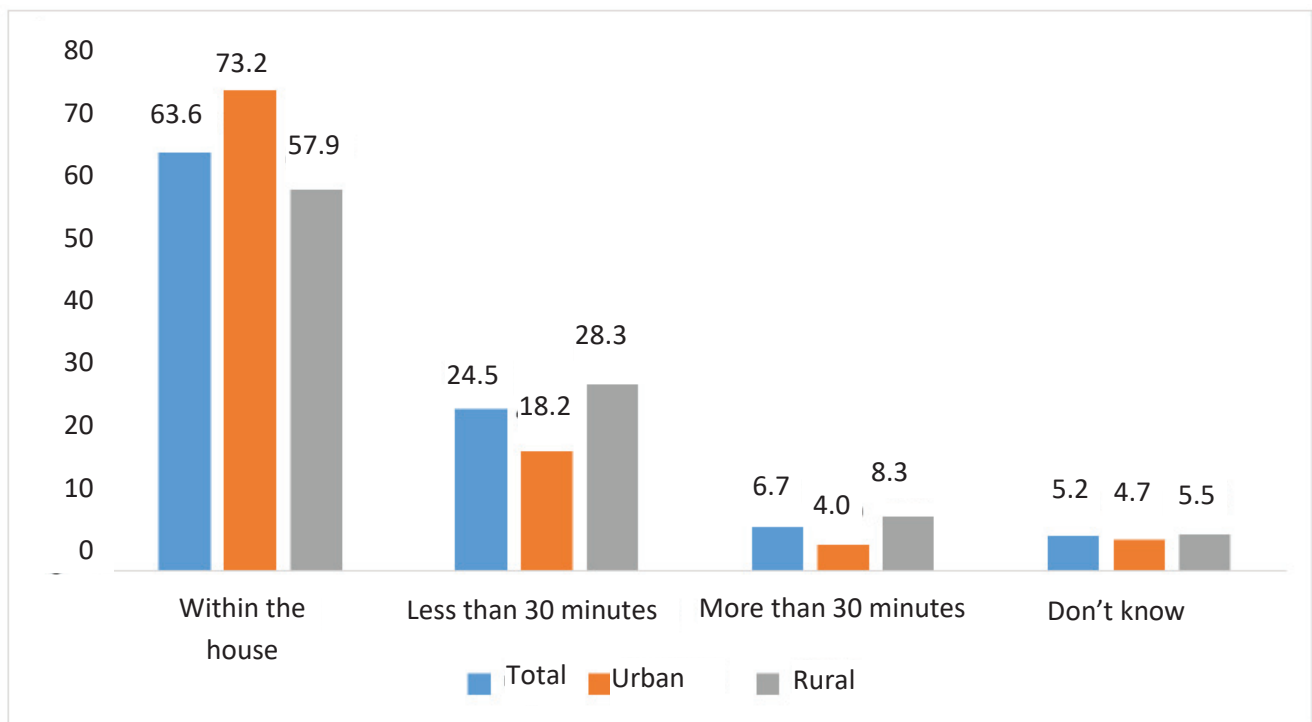
10.3 Household appliances

10.3.1 Drinking water

As with the 2008 census, information on household appliances was collected in the 2019 census. Information was also collected about the sources of drinking water. The census asked whether households had access to water piped into the dwelling; water piped into the compound or yard; water collected from a public tap; standpipe; tube wells, borehole and protected well; as well as rainwater and bottled water.

In 2019, 72.7% of households with children (0-14 years) and youths (15-24 years) had access to an improved source of drinking water (Table 10.6). This is similar to the corresponding percentage for the general population (73%). In urban areas, 83.6% of households had access to safe drinking water, and 66.3%, in rural areas. On the other hand, Figure 10.1 shows that about 73.2% of urban households had access to safe drinking water in their homes, whereas in rural areas only 57.9% had access to safe drinking water at home.

Figure 10.1 Percentage of households by location of drinking water sources and urban-rural area, 2019



Households with children and youth that were in the high and highest wealth quintiles had much higher access to safe (improved) drinking water (81% and 94.7%, respectively) than households with children and youth with the lowest quintile (46.2%).

Table 10.6 Percentage distribution of households with children and youths by primary water source for drinking by urban-rural area and wealth quintile, 2019

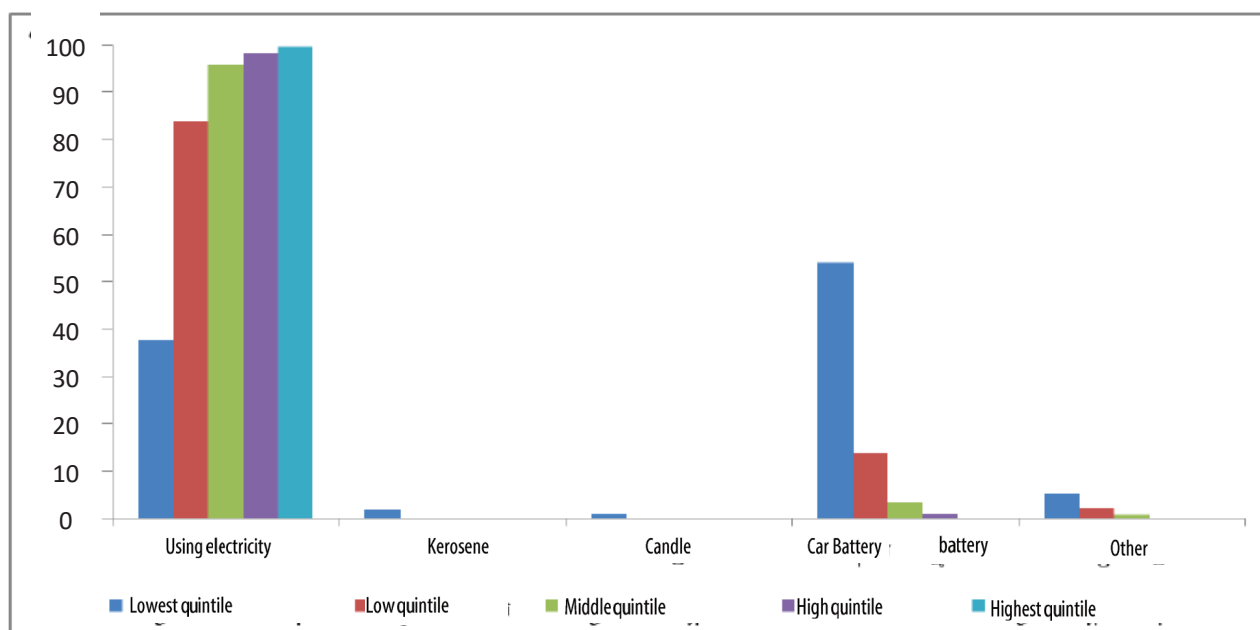
Area/Wealth quintile	Total	Improved	Not improved
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	100	72.7	27.3
Urban	100	83.6	16.4
Rural	100	66.3	33.7
Wealth quintile			
Lowest quintile	100	46.2	53.8
Low quintile	100	63.8	36.2
Middle quintile	100	75.9	24.1
High quintile	100	81	19
Highest quintile	100	94.7	5.3

Note: Improved (clean) water sources include: tap water, plumbing water in the yard /house compound, water from public pipes, pumped well water, dug wells with cover, protected groundwater, rainwater, and bottled water / bottled drinking water.

10.3.2 Key sources of lighting

According to the results of the 2019 population census, most households had access to grid electricity for lighting. Table 10.7 shows that 83.8% of all households had access to electricity (including grid electricity, generators and a combination of these sources). This is a significant increase from 42.7% in 2008. According to the aforementioned figures, for more than a decade, the vast majority of Cambodian households have used electricity as a source of light.

Figure 10.2 Percentage of households by the main source of lighting and urban-rural area, in 2019



In rural areas 76.2% of households with children (aged 0-14) and youths (aged 15-24) had access to electricity (including grid electricity, generators, and a combination of these sources) in 2019. In urban areas, the same figure was 96.8%.

When disaggregated by wealth quintile, very high percentages of households with children and youths that were in the high and the highest quintiles had access to electricity (98.4% and 99.7% respectively). In contrast, just 37.6% of households that were in the lowest quintile had access to electricity (including grid electricity, generators, and a combination of these sources).

Table 10.7 Percentage of households by the primary source of light, urban-rural area and wealth quintile, 2019

Area/Wealth quintile	Total	Access to electricity	Kerosene	Candle	Car battery	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	83.8	0.5	0.2	13.8	1.6
Urban	100	96.8	0.3	0.1	2.5	0.2
Rural	100	76.2	0.6	0.3	20.4	2.5
Wealth quintile						
Lowest quintile	100	37.6	2	1	54.1	5.2
Low quintile	100	83.8	0.2	0.1	13.8	2.1
Middle quintile	100	95.7	0.1	0	3.4	0.8
High quintile	100	98.4	0.1	0	1.1	0.3
Highest quintile	100	99.7	0.2	0	0	0

Note: Using of electricity (including grid electricity, generators, and a combination of these sources)

10.3.3 Latrines

According to the 2019 population census, 82.6% of households with children (aged 0-14) and young people (aged 15-24) had access to a latrine (Table 10.8). Of this proportion, 33% had access to an improved toilet (i.e. a pour-flush or flush toilet connected to the sewer system; a pour-flush or flush toilet connected to a drain or pit; or a pit latrine with a toilet bowl).

In urban areas, the proportion of households with children and youths that had access to an improved toilet was 46.3%, whereas the corresponding figure in rural areas was just 25.3%.

In the lowest quintile, only 15.1% of households with children (aged 0-14) and youths (aged 15-24) had access to improved toilets. For households that were in the highest quintile, this figure was 61%. Moreover, 53.5% of households with children and youths in the lowest wealth quintile had no access to toilets for defecation. Importantly, this suggests that it is necessary to review and strengthen sanitation and health programs.

Table 10.8 Percentage of households by access to toilet, type of toilet, urban-rural area and wealth quintile, 2019

Area/Wealth quintile	Total	No access	Improved	Not improved
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	100	17.4	33	49.5
Urban	100	9.6	46.3	44.1
Rural	100	22	25.3	52.7
Wealth quintile				
Lowest quintile	100	53.5	15.1	31.3
Low quintile	100	21	25	54
Middle quintile	100	7.2	29.3	63.6
High quintile	100	5.2	34.2	60.6
Highest quintile	100	4	61	34.9

Note: Improved toilet: pour-flush or flush toilet connected to the sewer system; a pour-flush or flush toilet connected to a drain or pit; pit latrines with toilet bowls. The table excluded other types of toilet.

10.3.4 Fuel for cooking

The 2008 and 2019 censuses show that the proportions of households using firewood for cooking has declined over time. While households using gas had steadily increased at the national level, firewood was still the main fuel for cooking in rural areas in 2019.

About 60.9% of all Cambodian households reported using firewood for cooking in 2019. For households with children (aged 0-14) and youths (aged 15-24), 61.4% used firewood for cooking. The proportion of these households that used firewood for cooking was particularly high in rural areas (78.6%).

When disaggregated by wealth quintile, the use of firewood for cooking was mainly for households with children (aged 0-14) and youths (aged 15-24), who were in the low and lowest wealth quintiles. For households with children (aged 0-14) and youths (aged 15-24) in the high and highest wealth quintiles, gas and LPG were the main sources of energy for daily cooking at home.

Table 10.9 Households by type of fuel used for cooking at home, by urban-rural area and wealth quintile, 2019

Type of fuel used for cooking	Total	Wood	Charcoal & coal	Kerosene	Gas & LPG	Electricity	None	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	100	61.4	7.9	0.3	27.2	3	0.1	0.1
Urban	100	31.8	8.1	0.4	55.4	4.1	0.1	0.1
Rural	100	78.6	7.8	0.3	10.8	2.3	0.1	0.1
Wealth quintile								
Lowest quintile	100	96	3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Low quintile	100	91.5	5.5	0.2	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Middle quintile	100	79.2	9.8	0.4	8.6	1.9	0.1	0.1
High quintile	100	35.9	14.6	0.7	42	6.6	0.1	0.1
Highest quintile	100	4.3	5.8	0.3	83.5	5.7	0.1	0.1

10.3.5 Internet usage

The 2019 census results show that internet usage has been increasing. This mirrors technological advances worldwide, in particular in relation to the availability of mobile phones that can access the internet. Table 10.10 shows that 50.8% of households with children (aged 0-14) and youths (aged 15-24) used the internet. Of these households, 22.3% accessed the internet at home, 4.6% accessed it in public places, and 23.8% accessed it both at home and in public places. The percentage of households with children (aged 0-14) and youths (aged 15-24) in urban areas that had access to the internet was higher than the corresponding in rural areas (62.3% versus 44%).

Households with children (aged 0-14) and youths (aged 15-24) that were in the lowest and low wealth quintiles had low percentage with access to the internet (23.8% and 37.7%, respectively). In contrast to this, households with children (aged 0-14) and youths (aged 15-24) who were in the high and highest wealth quintiles, had high percentages with access to the internet, especially at home; and at home and in public places.

Table 10.10 Percentage distribution of households by internet usage, urban-rural area and wealth quintile, 2019

Area/Wealth quintile	Access to internet	Access to internet from home and in public spaces	Access to internet at home	Access to internet in public spaces
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	50.8	23.8	22.3	4.6
Urban	62.3	33.3	22.9	6.2
Rural	44	18.2	22	3.7
Wealth quintile				
Lowest quintile	23.8	8.1	12.9	2.8
Low quintile	37.7	15.1	18.6	3.9
Middle quintile	52.9	22.5	26.3	4.1
High quintile	62.8	28.8	28.6	5.3
Highest quintile	76.1	44.5	24.5	7

10.3.6 Personal items

The 2008 and 2019 censuses asked questions about the type and quantity of household amenities. This information provides an indication of the economic conditions of indigenous population. The 2019 census results show that 67.5% of households nationwide had a personal television set. Meanwhile, 91.9% of households owned a mobile phone, 80.1% owned a motorbike, and 10.1% owned a car (small or large truck or car for personal use).

Table 10.11 shows that households with children (aged 0-14) and youths (aged 15-24) were more likely to have a TV set than the Cambodia population overall (68.6% versus 67.5%). The percentages with a TV set were particularly high for urban households with children (aged 0-14) and youths (aged 15-24) and for households that were in the highest and high wealth quintiles (Table 10.11).

The trend is the same for almost all types of household appliances. For example, the proportions of households with children (aged 0-14) and youths (aged 15-24) that were in the high and highest wealth quintiles and owned cars/trucks, small/large, were 12.1% and 37.1%, respectively. The corresponding percentages for households with children (aged 0-14) and youths (aged 15-24) that were in the low and lowest wealth quintiles were just 0.3% and 1.0% respectively.

Table 10.11 Classification of households by type and number of personal appliances, 2019

Types of items used	Total	Urban	Rural	Lowest quintile	Low quintile	Middle quintile	High quintile	Highest quintile
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Tape recorder	15.2	13.8	16.1	10.5	14.2	19.4	17.4	13.9
TV set	68.6	79.1	62.4	21.7	64	83.6	85.3	84.1
Fixed phone	1.6	2.1	1.3	0.8	1	1.2	1.8	3.2
Mobile phone	93.4	95.7	92.1	79	94	97.3	97.3	98
Personal computer	8.1	15.6	3.8	0.9	1.5	2.8	7.7	28.2
Bicycle	58.1	52.8	61.2	42.3	63.6	71.9	64.1	46.2
Motorbike	82.8	87.6	80	58.1	79.8	89.8	91.5	92.7
Refrigerator	16.4	32.5	7.1	0.3	1	3.1	18	61.2
Washing machine	9.6	20.7	3.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	5.8	42.1
Fan	79.6	91.8	72.5	27.5	79.6	93.4	95.6	97.9
Air conditioner	7.1	16.6	1.5	0	0.2	0.5	2	33.6
Car/small/big truck	10.5	19.3	5.4	0.3	1	2.7	12.1	37.1
Boat/machine boat	3.4	1.4	4.6	6.4	4.5	3.5	2.2	0.5
Small/big tractor	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	2.2	1
Walking tractor	15.2	4.6	21.4	20.2	20.8	21	11.9	1.6

CHAPTER 11

CONCLUSION

Demographics

The final results of the General Population Census of Cambodia (GPCC) in 2019 show that the total population was 15,552,211, an increase from 13,395,682 in 2008. The total population increased by 2,156,259, or 16.1% in the 11 years from 2008 to 2019. Males accounted for 7,571,837 (48.7%) of the total Cambodian population, while females numbered 7,980,374 (51.3%).

Of the total population of 15,552,211, 7,235,670 (46.6%) were under the age of 25. 4,571,140 (29.4%) were children under the age of 15, and 2,664,530 (17.1%) were youths aged between 15-24 years old. 1,571,860 (34.4%) of 4,571,140, and 1,117,361 (41.9%) of 2,664,530 were children and youths living in urban areas, respectively. The results in Table 2.1 show that approximately 79.9% of children aged 0-14 years lived in the central plains and Tonle Sap regions. Only 20.1% lived in the plateau and mountains; and coastal and sea regions. The same trend also existed for youths and the general population.

Of the 4,571,140 individuals aged 0-14 years, 4,519,025 (98.9%) were living in normal households, and 52,115 (1.1%) were living in institutions; were living on boats, or; were classified as homeless or transient households.

Similarly, of the 2,664,530 youths aged 15-24 years, 2,562,282 (96.2%) were living in normal households, and 102,248 (3.1%) were living in institutions; were living on boats, or; were classified as homeless or transient households.

According to the final results of the GPCC 2019, the number of children (aged 0-14) increased by only 57,348. This is equivalent to a 1.3% increase in the 11 years between 2008 and 2019. And it corresponds to an annual growth rate of 0.1%. For youths aged 15-24, there was a total decrease of 323,962 during the same time period. This is equivalent to a 10.8% decline in the youth population in the period 2008-2019, as well as an annual growth rate of -1%.

34.4% of children and 41.9% of youths lived in urban areas. 65.6% of children and 58.1% of youths lived in rural areas. 79.9% of children aged 0-14 lived in the central plains and the Tonle Sap regions, nearly 80%. Only 20.1% of children lived in the plateau and mountains region; and the coastal and sea regions. The same trend also exists for the youth and the general populations.

97.7% of children aged 0-14 and 97.7% of youths aged 15-24 were Buddhists. The next largest religious group, Muslims, accounted for 1.7% of the child population and 1.5% of the youth population. Christianity and other religions accounted for 0.5% and 0.7%, respectively.

Khmer was the dominant native language in 2019, accounting for 95.9% of children aged 0-14 and 95.6% of youths aged 15-24. Individuals reporting an indigenous language as their native tongue accounted for 3.4% of children and 3.3% of youths. Those with a foreign language as a native language accounted for 0.7% of children and 1.1% of youths.

The population under the age of 15 was 29.9% and the age group 15-24 was about 17.2%. The child (i.e., under age 15) dependency ratio in 2019 was 47.6. The child dependency ratio in urban areas was 38.7. The dependency ratio was generally higher in rural areas.

The 2019 population census recorded 4,571,140 children aged 0-14 years, of which 51.2% were boys and 48.8% were girls. Similarly, the census found that there were 2,664,530 young people aged 15-24 years old, of which 49.6% were boys, and 50.4% were girls. The number of boys aged 0-14 was greater than the number of girls among children in all areas. For youth aged 15-24 years old, the sex ratio was 98.4.

The proportion of the youth population aged 15-24 that reported being currently married was quite high at 20.3%. This pattern was particularly pronounced for young women living in rural areas (30.1%). At the same time, the proportion of 15-24-year-olds that reported being widows/widowers or separated, exceeded 1%.

Literacy and education

The results of the 2019 Cambodian census show that the literacy rate for any language among children aged 7-14 and youths aged 15-24 years old was 92.1% and 94.7% respectively. The literacy rate for boys (aged 7-14) was slightly lower than the corresponding literacy rate for girls. Young women aged 15-24 years old also had a higher literacy rate than young men the same age (95% and 94.4% respectively).

Due to policies for universal education and the elimination of illiteracy, the gap in reading and writing between children (aged 7-14) in urban and rural areas was just 1.9% (based on a literacy rate of 93.4% in urban areas and 91.5% in rural areas). The gap in the literacy rate between youths (aged 15-24 years) in urban and rural areas was 4.3%.

The literacy rate for any language was 2,309,580 (92.1%) for children aged 7-14, compared to the 2,523,604 (94.7%) for youths aged 15-24. 93.8% of children aged 7-14 and 87.6% of youths aged 15-24 reported knowing Khmer. In addition to Khmer, some children also knew other languages: 3.4% knew Khmer and English, 2.2% knew Khmer and other non-English language(s); and 0.6% reported knowing any language other than Khmer. In much the same vein, 8.9% percent of youths reported knowing Khmer and English, 2.5% reported Khmer and other non-English language(s). And 1% reported knowing any language other than Khmer.

A higher proportion of young people (15-24 years) reported knowing a foreign language than children (7-14 years), especially English. The proportions who reported knowing Khmer and other languages were lower for males than for females in both urban and rural areas.

Literacy rates in the 7-24 age group were high in both rural and urban areas (92.2% and 95.5% respectively), with a slightly higher literacy rate among young girls than young boys.

The literacy rate of males and females in the younger age group was similar, but there was a greater gap in the older age group, which might indicate that in the past, females were less likely to have access to education than males. However, this inequality had been significantly reduced in recent years.

The 2019 census results show that 28.5% of 7-24 year-olds who had attended a school or educational institution had completed primary school. 19.5% had completed their lower secondary education, 2.9% had completed secondary school and 0.8% had completed a tertiary degree. About 45.6% of 7-24 years old had not completed primary education and a small proportion (2.7%) reported having had no education.

The 15-19 age group should generally have completed their lower secondary education. However, 16.7% of the 15-19 age group had not yet completed their primary education, possibly due to late enrollment or repetition, or dropout. In the same 15-19 age group, 40.8% had completed primary school and 39.9% had completed their lower secondary education. It should also be noted that 2.4% of this age group graduated from secondary school with a diploma.

The enrollment rate was 90.6% for children aged 6-11 years and 91.6% for children aged 12-14. A far smaller proportion of those aged 15-17 and 18-24 years-old were currently enrolled (67.6% and 20.7% respectively). It is possible that this is a consequence of individuals in these age groups dropping out of school.

The enrollment rates of girls and boys were similar for those aged 6-11 years (91.1% and 90.1% respectively). The boys' enrollment rate tended to be slightly lower than that of girls between the ages of 6-17 years. However, this imbalance in enrollment is reversed for the older age groups, with proportionately more young men enrolled than young women.

Labor and employment

The proportion of economically active children was low (2.1%). In 2019, the proportion was higher for boys (2.5%) than for girls (1.7%). Economically inactive does not include people aged 15-24 who did not work and were unemployed during the reference period. The proportion of those aged 15-24 years who were economically inactive was higher for females (42.1%) were higher than for males (41.1%) in 2019.

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) among the population aged 15-24 was 58.4% in 2019. This reflects participation in economic activity in all sectors of the country in 2019. In the 2019 census, the LFPR was 58.9% for men and 57.9% for women.

The LFPR in rural areas was slightly higher than in urban areas (60.3% and 55.8% respectively). And this pattern held for males and females. It is possible that this pattern reflects higher levels of participation in education among young people in urban relative to rural areas.

In 2019, the employment rate for children aged 5-14 was 91% and 98.2% for young people aged 15-24. The unemployment rate among young men aged 15-24 was 1.2% and 1% for young women the same age. In 2019, 54.2% of those aged 5-24 and employed were classified as unpaid family workers and self-employed, so-called "own account", workers. The same group accounted for 82.6% in 2008.

Children and youth (i.e. those aged 5-24 years) who were self-employed or so-called “own account” workers accounted for 20.5% of those who were employed. The majority of child and youth workers were working in the formal economy. The proportion of children and young males working in the informal sector was higher than females.

In 2019, 42.8% of employed young people (15-24 years) were engaged in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector. 27.7% worked in handicrafts and related jobs, 9.7% worked in the service and sales sectors, and 8.6% worked in elementary occupations.

Of the nine major occupations, women outnumbered men in only three or four. In particular, this included handicrafts and related work, and services and sales occupations. However, these differences were only moderate.

The most common occupations for urban young people in the 15-24 age group, were craftsmen and related jobs (43.4%), followed by the service and sales sectors (17.1%). Occupations in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (11.7%), elementary occupations (9.7%), and clerks (7%) were also important.

In 2019, agriculture still played a significant role in rural areas and accounted for 63.5% of employed young people aged 15-24 years. In contrast to urban areas, just 17.3% reported their occupation as craftsmen or related jobs. 7.9% worked in elementary occupations and 4.8% in services and sales.

In 2019, employment in agriculture, forestry and fisheries had decreased to 45.4% of employed young people aged 15-24. Other occupations accounted for an increased share of employment, such as manufacturing (23.6%); wholesale and retail trade, car automobile and motorcycle repair (8%); construction (7%); arts, entertainment, and recreation (3.1%).

Migration

According to the 2019 census, approximately 93.6% of children and 80.5% of youths had never had a home outside of the interview site (Table 6.1). For young people aged 15-24 in urban areas, this percentage was much lower than in rural areas (67.1% versus 90.1%). In particular, the percentage of youth migrants in the youth population was 19.5% in 2019. In urban areas, the percentage of youth migrants was 32.9%, and in rural areas, only 9.9%.

According to the 2019 census, the majority of child and youth migrants of both sexes, previously had previously resided in other provinces (56.6%). However, intra-provincial migration is also important, with 39.6% of migrants reporting a move that occurred within the interview province. These patterns hold for both males and females.

Family relocation was the main reason for migration that was provided by these migrants (72% for children and 38.4% for youths). Relocation was the reason that was applied to household members who have moved with the census respondent from a previous residence. Migration due to marriage reasons was similar to this case and female marriage migration was high for this reason. With the

exception of moves due to “job search”, the percentages migrating for other reasons were higher among men.

According to the 2019 census, highest proportion of the migration flows for children aged 0-14 were urban-to-urban flows, followed by rural-to-urban flows. A slightly different pattern was observed for young Cambodian males and females aged 15-24. For 15-24-year-olds, the main relocation was from rural to urban, followed by urban to urban. This pattern reflects the rapidly changing employment context and growing urbanization in Cambodia.

The majority of migrants had lived at the interview site for less than five years before the census. The proportion of children living in their current place of residence less than five years before the census was 64.3% and the corresponding proportion for youths was 60.4%. The most common length of stay for most migrant children and youths was between one and four years. In urban areas, the proportion of child and youth migrants that had lived less than five years at the interview site was higher than the corresponding proportion for in rural areas.

As expected, most children and youths migrated between the ages of 15 and 24. According to the 2019 census, 42.3% of migrants were in this age group. Approximately 23.8% of migrants were in the 0-14 age group.

Migrant children under the age of 15 in urban areas, mostly worked in arts, entertainment, and recreation (26.4%), followed by wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair (19%), manufacturing (18.7%), agriculture, forestry and fisheries (10.1%), construction (6.4%), shipping and warehousing (3.5%), and accommodation and food service activities (5.3%).

The same data shows that 65.5% of young migrants aged 15-24 participated in economic activities. A higher percentage of young migrants in rural areas participated in economic activities than in urban areas. The largest percentage of youth migrants in urban areas worked in manufacturing (34.8%), wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair (16.5%), construction (7.3%), shipping and warehousing (3.4%), professional, scientific and technical activities (8.1%). Arts, entertainment, and recreation (6.2%) and accomonation and food service activities (6.1%).

Fertility

The Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) for young women aged 15-19 was as low, with 31 births per 1,000 women. In general, fertility rates in urban areas were lower than in rural areas. The ASFR for those aged 15-19 differed by more than half, from 27 births per 1000 girls in urban areas to 62 births for every 1,000 girls in rural areas. The ASFR for young women was also relatively high: 13 per 1,000 women aged 20-24 for Cambodia as a whole. And 10 per 1,000 in urban areas and 15 per 1,000 in rural areas respectively.

Death

Using data from 2019, life table estimates were generated for the male and female population. If a cohort of 100,000 male babies was subject to the age-specific mortality rates observed in 2019, life table estimates suggest that the probability of dying aged 10-14 would be 1.94 per 1,000. And 4.62 and 6.69 per 1,000 at ages 15-19 and 20-24. For the corresponding cohort of female babies, life table estimates suggest that the probability of dying aged 10-14 would be 1.29 per 1,000. And 2.26 and 3.41 per 1,000 at ages 15-19 and 20-24 respectively.

A male newborn would be expected to live for 74.3 years and a newborn female would be expected to live for 76.8 years. Under the same assumptions, young men aged 20-24 years would be expected to live an additional 56.4 years and young women would be expected to live an additional 58.5 years.

Disability

Disability rates were low for children aged 5-14 and youths aged 15-24 for all levels of disability. Of the 37,575 children aged 5-14 who were disabled, 70.5% experienced some level of disability, 16.3% were severely disabled, and 13.2% were classified as being unable to do anything.

In much the same way, the census found a total of 31,899 youths aged 15-24 who reported being disabled. Of these young people, 65.4% experienced some level of disability, 19.6% reported severe disability, and 15% reported that they were unable to do anything.

Overall, the proportion of children and youth with a disability was low. The proportion of children and young people aged 5-24 who reported no visual disability was 99.4%. Five other types of disability all reported the same proportion of those with no disability, apart from disabilities related to moving or climbing stairs and disabilities related to communication and memory. For both of these types of disability, the proportion with no disability was 99.5%.

Housing, household characteristics and amenities

According to the 2019 census, 93.9% of households with children and young people lived in buildings that were wholly residential. Nearly 5% lived in buildings that were partly residential and included a shop. And nearly 1% lived in buildings that were partly residential and included a workshop. 91.3% of households with children and youths in urban areas lived in buildings that were wholly residential. In rural areas the corresponding proportion was 95.2%.

More households with children and youths lived in buildings that were partly residential and partly used for other purposes in urban areas than in rural areas. Children and youths living in households that were in the highest wealth quintile were more likely to live in buildings that were partly residential and partly shops/commercial (13.1%). In contrast, those in the lowest wealth quintile had the lowest proportion of households that lived in buildings of this type (1.3%).

Households with children and youths were larger than the average households, especially in urban areas, and those in the highest quintile. Of households with children and youths, 91.6% reported living in their own home. Only 84% percent lived in their own home in urban areas, whereas the same figure for rural areas was 96.1%.

In general, households with children and youths in Cambodia tended to report owning the home where they live. However, in the high and highest quintiles, larger percentages of these households tended to live in houses that were leased (3.9% and 21.4% respectively).

Most of the households with children and youths (61.6%) lived in houses with just one room. In urban areas, 52.3% of households had one room and 29% had two rooms. 10.3% had three rooms and about 8.4% had four or more rooms. Proportionately far more households with children and youths in the high and highest quintiles reported having two or more rooms than households in the low and lowest quintiles.

In 2019, 72.7% of households with children (0-14 years) and youths (15-24 years) had access to an improved source of drinking water (Table 10.6). Households with children and youth that were in the high and highest wealth quintiles had much higher access to safe (improved) drinking water (81% and 94.7%, respectively) than households with children and youth with the lowest quintile (46.2%).

83.8% of households with children aged 0-14 and 15-24 years of age had access to electricity (including grid electricity, generators, and both sources) in 2019. In rural areas 76.2% of households with children (aged 0-14) and youths (aged 15-24) had access to electricity (including grid electricity, generators, and a combination of these sources) in 2019. In urban areas, the same figure was 96.8%.

82.6% of households with children (aged 0-14) and young people (aged 15-24) had access to a latrine (Table 10.8). In the lowest quintile, only 15.1% of households with children (aged 0-14) and youths (aged 15-24) had access to improved toilets. Moreover, 53.5% of households with children and youths in the lowest wealth quintile had no access to toilets for defecation. Importantly, this suggests that it is necessary to review and strengthen sanitation and health programs.

For households with children (aged 0-14) and youths (aged 15-24), 61.4% used firewood for cooking. The proportion of these households that used firewood for cooking was particularly high in rural areas (78.6%).

50.8% of households with children (aged 0-14) and youths (15-24) had internet access. Of these households, 22.3% accessed the internet at home, 4.6% accessed it in public places, and 23.8% accessed it both at home and in public places. The percentage of households with children (aged 0-14) and youths (aged 15-24) in urban areas that had access to the internet was higher than the corresponding in rural areas (62.3% versus 44%).

Households with children (aged 0-14) and youths (aged 15-24) were more likely to have a TV set than the Cambodia population overall (68.6% versus 67.5%). The percentages with a TV set were particularly high for urban households with children (aged 0-14) and youths (aged 15-24) and for households that were in the highest and high wealth quintiles.

GLOSSARY

Adult literacy rate

Percentage of literate population aged 15 and above, compared to the total population aged 15 and above.

Age

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

Age-dependency ratio

The percentage of population in the younger (0-14) and older (60 +) age groups relative to the population in the age group 15-59. This ratio can also be calculated as a youth dependency ratio (with only the young dependent population in the numerator) and an old-age dependency ratio (with only old-age dependent population in the numerator).

Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

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

Age-Specific Mortality Rate (ASMR)

Mortality rates can also be calculated for specific age groups to compare mortality rates for different ages or at the same age. Comparisons can be made between countries or regions. Because mortality rates vary widely by gender and ethnicity, mortality by age is given separately for men and women and for different ethnic groups within the population. The age-specific mortality rate is the number of those dying in a specific age group divided by the population in the same age group, multiplied by 1,000.

Average household size

This is the average number of persons in normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional and homeless households; households on boats, and transient populations).

Building

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

Child Mortality Rate (CMR)

The child mortality rate is the number of deaths of those aged 1 to 4-years old, per 1000 children aged 1-4 years old in a given year.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

Crude Birth Rate (also called Gross Fertility Rate) describes the total number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year.

Crude Death Rate (CDR)

The number of population deaths divided by the total population in a given year, multiplied by 1,000.

Disability

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities defines disability as a result of the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. This definition is in line with the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), suggesting that disability is neither a purely medical nor a purely social condition. These definitions reflect a conceptualization of disability that places it on a spectrum of functioning difficulties.

Hence disability measurement must reflect this spectrum with necessary cut-off points. The GPCC 2019 adopted the Washington Group Short Set of Questions on Disability, which was inspired by the ICF. The Washington Group questions comprises six questions according to six functional domains – seeing, hearing, walking, remembering or concentrating, self-care and communicating – along an ascending scale of difficulty of “none”, “some”, “a lot” and “cannot do at all”.

The Washington Group Short Set of Questions on Disability focuses on measuring the level of functioning difficulty experienced in performing basic actions, rather than the existence of a health condition or impairment. The measure was designed primarily for international comparison. The Washington Group on Disability Statistics recommends that persons with disabilities be defined as those who experience a lot of difficulty or cannot operate at all in at least one of the six functional domains

Disability questions contained in the General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 for persons aged 5 years or older:

1. Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?
 - a. No – no difficulty
 - b. Yes – some difficulty
 - c. Yes – a lot of difficulty
 - d. Cannot do at all.

2. Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?
 - a. No – no difficulty
 - b. Yes – some difficulty
 - c. Yes – a lot of difficulty
 - d. Cannot do at all.

3. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?
 - a. No – no difficulty
 - b. Yes – some difficulty
 - c. Yes – a lot of difficulty
 - d. Cannot do at all.

4. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
 - a. No – no difficulty
 - b. Yes – some difficulty
 - c. Yes – a lot of difficulty

d. Cannot do at all.

5. Do you have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?

a. No – no difficulty

b. Yes – some difficulty

c. Yes – a lot of difficulty

d. Cannot do at all.

6. Because of a physical, mental or emotional health condition, do you have difficulty communicating (for example, understanding others or others understanding you)?

a. No – no difficulty

b. Yes – some difficulty

c. Yes – a lot of difficulty

d. Cannot do at all.

Economically active population

Persons reporting their main activity as “employed” or “unemployed” during the reference period of one year preceding the census date.

Economically inactive population

Population other than economically active population in the year prior to the census.

Education level

The completed level of education has been classified as follows: 1= None: (0 and 88), 2= Primary Not Completed: (1 to 5), 3= Primary: (6 to 8), 4= Lower Secondary: (9 to 13) 5= Secondary/ diploma: [Secondary School/Baccalaureate, Technical Diploma/Pre-Secondary and Technical Diploma/Post-Secondary (14 to 16)] and 6=Beyond Secondary [Undergraduate and Graduate/Degree Holder (17 to 19)].

Employed

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

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

Employment rate

The employment rate is the number of employed people expressed as a percentage of the labor force (economically active population).

Emigration

Emigration rate "Overseas migration" is the ratio of the number of migrants who reach one destination per 100 people at that destination in a specific year.

Exponential annual growth rate

$$r_{EXP} = \ln\left(\frac{X_n}{X_0}\right) / n$$

X_0 = Base-year population

X_n = Year-end population

n = Number of years between X_0 and X_n

Family

A group of people who live together and eat from the same kitchen. This includes those who live together but have a special job that prevents them from eating with the other members.

Fertility

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

Gender

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

General Fertility Rate (GFR)

The general fertility rate (also called the fertility rate) is the ratio of the number of live births in a given year per 1000 women of reproductive age (i.e. 15-49 years) in the same time period. The total fertility rate is much more accurate at measuring fertility than the gross fertility rate.

General literacy rate

Percentage of literate population relative to total population, excluding children aged 0-6.

Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)

Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) is the average number of daughters that would be born to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she passed through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rate of a given year. This rate is like TFR except that it counts only daughters and literally measures "reproduction" i.e. a woman reproducing herself by having a daughter.

Head of household

For census purposes the head of household is a person who is recognized as such by the household members. He or she is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the management of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The head of household need not

necessarily be the oldest member. The head of household can be male or female. The name of the person who is recognized by the household as its head was recorded in the census. In the case of an absentee household head, the person who was responsible for managing the affairs of the household was regarded as the household head for the census purposes.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Infant mortality is number of deaths of those aged under one year old, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Immigration

Immigration rate is the ratio of the number of immigrants who reach one destination per 100 people in a given year.

Labor force participation rate (LFPR)

Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour force (employed and unemployed) at a given age and sex and/or place of residence, divided by the corresponding total population with the same characteristics, multiplied by 100.

Literacy

Literacy is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. A person is defined as literate when he/she can both read and write a simple message in a language or dialect. A person who cannot read and write a simple message in any language is considered illiterate. A person is considered illiterate if they have the ability to read and write only their own name or a few numbers. It includes those who can read but can't write or can write but can't read.

A person who had learned to read and write but, at the time of the census, were unable to read and write due to a physical problem or illness, were considered literate. One example of this is an older person who can read and write but can no longer perform these activities due to poor eyesight. People with disabilities who can read and write through methods such as the Braille system, were also considered literate. By definition, all children under the age of six were considered illiterate.

Live birth

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

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMRatio)

This is the number of maternal deaths (i.e. women who died during pregnancy, childbirth or within 42 days after birth) in a particular time period, per 100,000 live births in the same time period.

Median age

Before calculating the median, we need to divide the population into two groups of equal size (50% vs, 50%), the younger group and the older group of medians,

$$\text{Median} = L + \frac{(N/2 - C)}{F_m} \times I$$

N= total population

L= Lower limit of median class

F_m= Frequency of median class

C= Frequency of pre-median classes

I = Class space

Migration

Migration is the process of changing from one geographical location to another. When a movement is within the same country, it is considered domestic (or internal) migration. Movements involving migration between countries are considered international migration.

Myer's Index

This index is a measure of heaping on individual ages or terminal digits. The tendency to record or report certain ages in lieu of others is referred to as age heaping, age preference or digit preference. The theoretical range of Myer's index (on a 0 to 180 scale) extends from the minimum of "0", when there is neither preference nor avoidance of any particular digit at all, to a maximum of 180 when all ages are reported in a single terminal digit.

Value of Myer's Index

- Highly accurate data smaller than 10.0
- Accurate data from 10.0 – 19.9
- Low quality data from 20.0 – 39.9
- Data not available higher than 40

Occupation or industrial, economic sector

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

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

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

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

Population density

It has been calculated as the total population divided by the total land area of a specific area. Population density is an indicator of the concentration of the population in certain areas. It is usually defined as the number of persons per square kilometer (km²).

Population pyramid

Population pyramids display graphically the population by group age and sex. The horizontal bar shows the number or ratio of men and women for each age group. The sum of all age groups and genders from the population pyramid is 100%.

Rate of economically active population of the working age group

Percentage of economically active population relative to the total population aged 15-59 years.

Rate of economically active population by age group

Percentage of population who are economically active in any age group relative to the total population in a specific age group.

Sex ratio

The number of men divided by the number of women multiplied by 100 It expresses the number of males for every 100 females.

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

The mean age at first marriage is used for people whose classification by age and marital status provides unique data on marital status. It compares the specific age ratio of those who never married to those who married and considers the average age at which the change is made. For details of the method developed by John Hajnal.

$$SMAM = \frac{d + \sum 5_5 S_x - 50 * S_{50}}{1 - S_{50}}$$

- d = Lowest age married = 15
- $\sum 5_5 S_x$ = Total proportion of population never married 5 years old
- S_{50} = Proportion of population never married age 50

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The total fertility rate is the number of children which a woman of hypothetical cohort would bear during her life time; if she were to bear children throughout her life at the rates specified by the schedule of age specific fertility rates for a particular year; and if she were to survive until the end of her reproductive life. Therefore, the total fertility rate is the number of births a woman would have if she experienced a given set of age specific birth rates throughout her reproductive life. It is the sum of age-specific fertility rates.

UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index

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

Unemployed

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

Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people (previously employed plus never employed), expressed as a percentage of the labor force (economically active population), per 100 workers.

Urban

The Reclassification of Urban Areas in Cambodia 2020 was undertaken by the NIS during June-July 2020 using the final dataset from General Population Census of Cambodia 2019. The urban reclassification was a comprehensive process carried out by NIS with the guidance of experts. The study provided recommendations about the classification of urban places based on a consistent set of criteria relating to population size, population density and workers in agriculture. After careful consideration of all relevant aspects - including a field study and consultation with all agencies concerned - the study decided to apply the following criteria to every commune so as to treat it as urban:

1. Economic and Demographic Aspects

- Population density exceeding 200 per km²
- Percentage of employment in none agriculture more than 50 percent

(c) Total population of the commune should exceed 2,000.

2. Statutory administrative aspects

The towns identified on the basis of statutory administration or recognized by degrees and laws. The first category of urban units is known as statutory towns. These towns recognised by the relevant government by law and have local bodies like municipalities/krongs, irrespective of their demographic characteristics.

3. Field visit and consultation

After careful consideration of all aspects highlighted by the field study and consultation process, the study recommended applying these criteria to every commune so as to treat them as urban. The provincial departments of planning and senior experts from the Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction, Ministry of Interior, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNHABAT were all involved in this process.

Whipple's Index

Age data is generally not 100% accurate and, due to various reasons, it often needs to be evaluated before use. According to some results of the survey after the census, inconsistencies among ethnic minority people are low. Whipple's index was calculated to check the quality of age data.

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

Value of Whipple's Index

- Highly accurate data if less than 105
- Correct/Accurate data 105-109.9
- Approximate data 110-124.9
- Low quality data 125-174.9
- Useless data if greater than 175

APPENDIX 1

Table D.1. The total number of children and youth by city, district, Khan, in 2019

Name of District	Total	Children (0-14)	Youth (15-24)
Total	7.235.670	4.571.140	2.664.530
Mongkul Borey	87.296	53.021	34.275
Phnom Srok	29.404	19.579	9.825
Preah Net Preah	60.310	38.815	21.495
Ochrov	30.068	19.214	10.854
Serey Sophorn,	46.416	28.111	18.305
Thmor Puok	35.776	22.998	12.778
Svay Chek,	35.640	22.935	12.705
Malai	28.437	19.254	9.183
Krong Poipet,	48.717	29.303	19.414
Banon	42.219	27.846	14.373
Thmor Koul	50.186	33.053	17.133
Knrong Battambang	53.869	32.611	21.258
Bavel	46.028	31.319	14.709
Ek Phnom	34.501	21.921	12.580
Mong Russey	52.827	36.006	16.821
Rattanak Mondul	19.951	12.991	6.960
Sangke	53.423	34.112	19.311
Samlot	21.699	14.137	7.562
Sampov Loun	18.921	12.477	6.444
Phnom Proek	22.871	15.263	7.608
Kamrieng	26.277	17.068	9.209
Koas Kralor	15.837	10.522	5.315
Rokhak-Kiri	22.860	15.711	7.149
Batheay	49.895	30.907	18.988
Chamkar Leu	49.014	32.844	16.170
Cheung Prey	43.027	27.320	15.707
Krong Kampong Cham	18.386	10.708	7.678
Kampong Siem	43.971	29.871	14.100
Kang Meas	39.434	27.075	12.359
Koh Sotin	20.809	15.546	5.263
Prey Chhor	61.179	40.895	20.284
Srey Santhor	35.102	24.367	10.735

Table D.1. The total number of children and youth by city, district, Khan, in 2019
(Cont.)

Name of District	Total	Children (0-14)	Youth (15-24)
Stoeng Trang	50.995	34.377	16.618
Boribo	26.948	18.290	8.658
Chulkiri	16.170	11.320	4.850
Krong Kampong Chhnang	19.251	11.828	7.423
Kampong Leng	22.909	16.009	6.900
Kampong Tralach	48.038	30.265	17.773
Rolea P'ear	49.053	32.743	16.310
Samaki Meanchey	39.911	24.564	15.347
Teuk Phos	30.735	19.903	10.832
Bor Seth	66.835	41.199	25.636
Krong Chbar Morn	22.775	13.637	9.138
Kong Pisey	67.018	40.350	26.668
Oral	22.036	13.310	8.726
Oudong	69.845	41.612	28.233
Phnom Sruoch	54.018	31.924	22.094
Samrong Tong	84.874	51.369	33.505
T'porng	32.534	19.495	13.039
Baray	49.163	32.764	16.399
Kampong Svay	45.407	30.117	15.290
Krong Stoeng Sen	25.473	16.292	9.181
Ballangk	24.350	16.488	7.862
Sambo	20.660	14.173	6.487
Sandan	31.576	20.428	11.148
Santuk	50.178	32.743	17.435
Stoung	53.620	37.984	15.636
Taing Kork	30.790	20.782	10.008
Angkor Chey	32.167	20.968	11.199
Bnteay Meas	34.972	23.524	11.448
Chhouk	49.490	31.918	17.572
Chum-Kiri	24.342	14.766	9.576
Dong Tong	26.852	16.551	10.301
Kampong Trolach	39.382	24.102	15.280
Toek-Chhou	51.808	31.626	20.182

Table D.1. The total number of children and youth by city, district, Khan, in 2019 (Cont.)

Name of District	Total	Children (0-14)	Youth (15-24)
Krong Kampot	14.103	8.224	5.879
Kandal Stoeng	45.124	27.935	17.189
Kien-Svay	51.791	31.749	20.042
Ksach Kandal	63.775	39.403	24.372
Koh Thom	56.294	36.482	19.812
Leuk Dek	24.437	16.067	8.370
Lovea-Em	33.264	21.904	11.360
Mouk-Kampoul	33.905	20.297	13.608
Angsnuol	53.568	31.243	22.325
Ponhea Leu	49.673	30.470	19.203
S'ang	91.364	56.276	35.088
Krong Takhmao	31.928	18.671	13.257
Botum Sakor	9.623	6.410	3.213
Kiri-Sakor	3.267	2.003	1.264
Koh-Kong	3.568	2.362	1.206
Krong Khemarak Phumin	13.582	7.280	6.302
Mondul Seima	7.133	3.921	3.212
Sre Ambel	19.449	12.643	6.806
Thmar Baing	3.530	2.423	1.107
Chhlong	26.427	18.414	8.013
Kratie Krong	13.832	8.729	5.103
Prek Prasob	30.307	21.667	8.640
Sambo	37.145	24.654	12.491
Snuol	48.111	31.252	16.859
Chetr-Borey	32.499	21.345	11.154
Keo Seima	15.844	10.126	5.718
Koh Nhek	13.024	8.301	4.723
O-Raing	3.897	2.459	1.438
Pich-Chreada	10.886	7.075	3.811
Krong Sen-monorom	7.169	4.329	2.840
Chamkar Morn	27.002	12.699	14.303
Daun Penh	59.949	30.002	29.947
7 Makara	25.684	12.420	13.264

Table D.1. The total number of children and youth by city, district, Khan, in 2019
(Cont.)

Name of District	Total	Children (0-14)	Youth (15-24)
Tuol Kork	58.889	28.236	30.653
Dangkor	71.247	43.003	28.244
Meanchey	104.352	54.295	50.057
Russey Keo	119.813	66.815	52.998
Sensok	82.241	42.598	39.643
Por-Senchey	97.393	48.035	49.358
Chroy Changvar	72.174	43.083	29.091
Prek P'nov	88.712	54.343	34.369
Chbar Ampov	69.274	41.574	27.700
Boeung Keng Kang	25.911	12.273	13.638
Kambol	37.638	19.421	18.217
Senchey	13.785	8.482	5.303
Chheb	14.851	9.528	5.323
Choam K'san	29.735	19.460	10.275
Koulen	18.500	12.174	6.326
Rovieng	24.423	15.526	8.897
Sangkum Thmey	12.140	7.681	4.459
Tbeng Meanchey	7.244	4.659	2.585
Krong Preah Vihear	12.987	7.852	5.135
Ba Phnom	37.473	27.310	10.163
Kamchay-Mea	39.599	27.141	12.458
Kampong Trobek	54.385	38.233	16.152
Kanh-Chreach	28.785	20.363	8.422
Mesang	46.171	34.617	11.554
Peamchor	29.184	20.035	9.149
Peamro	27.628	18.161	9.467
Pearaing	52.390	36.143	16.247
Preah Sdech	58.613	41.439	17.174
Krong Prey Veng	14.320	9.091	5.229
Po-Rieng	19.735	13.478	6.257
Sithor Kandal	29.422	21.643	7.779
Svay Antor	49.506	34.530	14.976
Bakan	51.756	35.339	16.417

Table D.1. The total number of children and youth by city, district, Khan, in 2019
(Cont.)

Name of District	Total	Children (0-14)	Youth (15-24)
Kandieng	25.967	18.103	7.864
Krokor	44.321	30.276	14.045
Phnom Kravanh	25.765	17.009	8.756
Krong Pursat	27.626	18.329	9.297
Veal Veng	14.823	9.640	5.183
Talo	15.951	10.484	5.467
Andoung Meas	10.176	6.682	3.494
Banlung	16.109	9.606	6.503
BorKeo	15.845	10.090	5.755
KounMom	17.016	10.829	6.187
Lumphat	15.768	10.217	5.551
O-Chum	14.137	8.839	5.298
O-Yadav	13.391	8.539	4.852
Ta Veng	4.210	2.688	1.522
Voeunsai	13.239	8.515	4.724
Angkor Chum	28.654	18.554	10.100
Angkor Thom	16.032	10.195	5.837
Banteay Srey	23.399	14.854	8.545
Chi-Kreng	66.609	46.486	20.123
kralanh	25.948	17.814	8.134
Puok	64.635	41.826	22.809
Prasat Bakong	37.227	23.910	13.317
Rong Siem Reap	124.670	74.785	49.885
Sot Nikum	56.126	36.734	19.392
Srey Snom	17.537	11.239	6.298
Svay Leu	24.264	16.028	8.236
Varin	25.290	16.054	9.236
Sihanoukville	55.050	27.073	27.977
Prey Nob	52.156	30.367	21.789
Stoeng Hav	12.703	7.892	4.811
Kampong Seila	8.057	5.082	2.975
Sesan	14.079	8.994	5.085
Siem-Bok	12.629	8.340	4.289

Table D.1. A total number of children and youth by city, district, Khan, in 2019
(Cont.)

Name of District	Total	Children (0-14)	Youth (15-24)
Siem Pang	15.507	9.994	5.513
Krong Stoeng Treng	19.799	11.952	7.847
Thala-Borivath	20.055	12.895	7.160
Borey O'Savy Senchey	5.876	3.817	2.059
Chantrea	14.319	8.743	5.576
Kampong Ro	29.905	18.193	11.712
Romduol	21.197	14.361	6.836
Romeas Hek	49.110	35.581	13.529
Svay Chrum	56.218	39.188	17.030
Krong Svay Rieng	17.532	10.903	6.629
Svay Teap	27.048	16.833	10.215
Krong Bavet	20.410	12.355	8.055
Angkor Borey	18.868	12.125	6.743
Bati	72.828	42.964	29.864
Borey Chulsa	11.478	7.505	3.973
Kirivong	38.709	25.558	13.151
Koh Andet	19.770	13.238	6.532
Prey Kabbas	43.962	27.032	16.930
Samrong	57.471	34.263	23.208
Krong Daun Keo	19.856	11.795	8.061
Tram Kak	79.411	50.088	29.323
Troam (Traing?)	45.398	28.897	16.501
Anlong Veng	30.505	19.976	10.529
Banteay Ampil	26.797	17.554	9.243
Chong Kal	14.223	9.053	5.170
Krong Samrong	37.518	24.263	13.255
Trapaing Prasath	33.542	22.272	11.270
Damnak Chonf-Eur	9.790	6.284	3.506
Krong Kep	10.781	6.320	4.461
Krong Pailin	19.183	12.464	6.719
Sala-Krav	17.896	11.377	6.519
Krong Suong	16.134	10.453	5.681
Tbaung Khum	85.841	58.332	27.509

Table D.1. Total number of children and youth by city, district, Khan, in 2019
(Cont.)

Name of District	Total	Children (0-14)	Youth (15-24)
O-Raing-Oeuv	37.182	26.521	10.661
Kroch Chhmar	40.766	27.768	12.998
Dambe	45.120	29.829	15.291
Ponhea Krek	69.648	45.170	24.478
Memot	76.415	48.018	28.397

Table D.2. Education level of the population aged 7-24 years old by city, district, Khan, Cambodia, 2019

Name of District	Literacy			Education Level					
	Total	Do not know	Literate	None	Did not finish secondary education	Finished primary school	Graduated from lower secondary school	Lower Secondary Diploma/ Diploma	After high school
Total	100	4,0	96,0	4,6		29,4	18,3	1,5	0,5
Mongkul Borey	100	8,5	91,5	3,9	48,4	30,0	16,1	1,5	0,2
Phnom Srok	100	6,0	94,0	4,1	50,5	30,4	13,8	1,0	0,2
Preah Net Preah	100	9,2	90,8	4,9	53,1	28,8	12,4	0,6	0,2
Ochrov	100	4,0	96,0	3,5	42,7	26,4	22,7	3,1	1,5
Serey Sophorn,	100	10,9	89,1	4,4	52,6	27,7	13,8	1,2	0,2
Thmor Puok	100	6,6	93,4	4,8	48,9	29,4	15,8	1,0	0,2
Svay Chek,	100	13,7	86,3	6,3	55,5	26,3	11,0	0,7	0,2
Malai	100	4,2	95,8	4,2	45,9	29,7	19,4	0,6	0,2
Krong Poipet,	100	9,6	90,4	4,3	48,3	29,6	16,2	1,2	0,4
Banon	100	9,7	90,3	4,2	47,4	28,9	17,3	1,8	0,4
Thmor Koul	100	4,1	95,9	3,6	38,6	25,1	25,9	5,4	1,4
Knrong	100	9,2	90,8	3,5	49,2	31,5	14,6	0,9	0,2
Bavel	100	14,5	85,5	5,1	51,2	25,0	15,9	2,2	0,5
Ek Phnom	100	11,7	88,3	4,2	51,8	27,4	14,8	1,4	0,3
Mong Russey	100	10,3	89,7	4,8	51,4	29,1	14,3	0,3	0,1
Rattanak Mondul	100	7,3	92,7	3,0	44,7	28,2	21,0	2,5	0,5
Sangke	100	13,1	86,9	5,1	50,1	29,6	13,8	1,1	0,3
Samlot	100	16,6	83,4	4,3	49,7	28,3	16,8	0,6	0,3
Sampov Loun	100	7,0	93,0	5,7	54,9	25,9	13,2	0,2	0,1
Phnom Proek	100	10,3	89,7	5,2	53,0	28,0	13,2	0,6	0,1
Kamrieng	100	10,6	89,4	3,2	52,1	28,7	15,0	0,8	0,3
Koas Kralor	100	14,3	85,7	4,8	55,0	28,5	11,1	0,3	0,1
Rokhak-Kiri	100	5,2	94,8	3,2	44,9	29,7	19,9	2,0	0,3
Batheay	100	5,9	94,1	3,9	51,9	27,6	15,5	0,7	0,2
Chamkar Leu	100	6,3	93,7	3,1	45,5	30,5	19,7	1,0	0,3
Cheung Prey	100	2,3	97,7	2,0	37,9	22,6	26,0	9,1	2,3
Krong Kampong	100	3,6	96,4	5,0	48,1	26,0	18,2	2,2	0,4
Kampong Siem	100	3,3	96,7	3,4	48,0	27,9	19,3	1,2	0,2

Table D.2. Education level of the population aged 7-24 years old by city, district, Khan, Cambodia, 2019 (Cont.)

Name of District	Literacy			Education Level					
	Total	Do not know	Literate	None	Did not finish secondary education	Finished primary school	Graduated from lower secondary school	Lower Secondary Diploma/Diploma	After high school
Kang Meas	100	3,7	96,3	7,0	49,9	26,1	15,8	1,0	0,1
Koh Sotin	100	4,3	95,7	2,4	47,7	28,9	19,1	1,7	0,3
Prey Chhor	100	4,1	95,9	4,1	48,1	28,7	17,7	1,1	0,3
Srey Santhor	100	6,2	93,8	3,6	53,8	26,3	15,7	0,5	0,1
Stoeng Trang	100	4,0	96,0	4,7	48,2	26,1	19,6	1,1	0,2
Boribo	100	5,1	94,9	4,0	51,9	30,6	12,9	0,4	0,1
Chulkiri	100	6,1	93,9	4,6	39,0	25,0	24,8	4,8	1,8
Krong Kampong	100	15,5	84,5	5,6	56,1	25,6	11,9	0,6	0,2
Kampong Leng	100	5,5	94,5	2,8	45,9	29,2	19,3	2,4	0,3
Kampong Tralach	100	1,2	98,8	6,0	44,4	27,5	19,9	1,6	0,6
Rolea P'ear	100	3,6	96,4	3,9	44,3	31,1	18,9	1,5	0,3
Samaki Meanchey	100	5,6	94,4	3,5	45,1	29,5	20,5	1,1	0,2
Teuk Phos	100	8,4	91,6	3,2	46,4	32,1	16,3	1,7	0,2
Bor Seth	100	2,3	97,7	2,5	38,9	27,8	25,4	3,8	1,5
Krong Chbar Morn	100	5,3	94,7	3,3	42,6	32,4	19,7	1,7	0,4
Kong Pisey	100	8,7	91,3	3,0	53,3	31,2	11,7	0,7	0,2
Oral	100	5,1	94,9	2,3	45,2	33,0	17,8	1,5	0,3
Oudong	100	7,0	93,0	3,8	46,5	29,7	16,9	2,8	0,3
Phnom Sruoch	100	4,8	95,2	2,9	43,7	32,5	18,9	1,5	0,4
Samrong Tong	100	7,9	92,1	2,7	46,4	33,1	16,2	1,5	0,2
T'porng	100	6,3	93,7	3,7	48,5	29,4	16,3	1,6	0,4
Baray	100	7,4	92,6	4,7	50,3	27,2	16,0	1,4	0,4
Kampong Svay	100	9,5	90,5	2,1	41,9	27,1	25,3	2,4	1,2
Krong Stoeng Sen	100	10,8	89,2	4,3	55,0	27,3	12,1	1,1	0,2
Ballangk	100	8,1	91,9	5,2	48,6	27,0	18,3	0,9	0,1
Sambo	100	15,1	84,9	4,0	51,4	30,5	13,1	0,7	0,2
Sandan	100	10,7	89,3	5,0	51,4	27,1	14,5	1,5	0,5
Santuk	100	13,5	86,5	5,3	56,7	26,4	10,5	0,8	0,2
Stoung	100	6,6	93,4	4,0	50,0	28,4	15,7	1,6	0,3

Table D.2. Education level of the population aged 7-24 years old by city, district, Khan, Cambodia, 2019 (Cont.)

Name of District	Literacy			Education Level					
	Total	Do not know	Literate	None	Did not finish secondary education	Finished primary school	Graduated from lower secondary school	Lower Secondary Diploma/ Diploma	After high school
Taing Kork	100	5,4	94,6	3,3	40,6	28,6	24,5	2,5	0,5
Angkor Chey	100	4,9	95,1	3,4	44,8	28,7	21,2	1,6	0,3
Bnteay Meas	100	6,9	93,1	3,4	46,6	28,7	19,3	1,7	0,3
Chhouk	100	4,5	95,5	3,6	44,0	32,0	19,2	0,9	0,3
Chum-Kiri	100	4,6	95,4	2,8	42,0	30,4	22,5	1,9	0,4
Dong Tong	100	5,1	94,9	3,2	43,9	29,7	21,7	1,2	0,3
Kampong Trolach	100	3,8	96,2	4,4	43,5	29,2	20,4	1,9	0,5
Toek-Chhou	100	5,2	94,8	3,8	37,1	23,2	25,4	8,5	2,0
Krong Kampot	100	3,2	96,8	3,3	43,5	29,1	21,8	1,8	0,4
Kandal Stoeng	100	3,6	96,4	3,2	41,1	28,3	24,3	2,4	0,7
Kien-Svay	100	3,1	96,9	3,6	44,4	28,4	20,8	2,3	0,5
Ksach Kandal	100	5,2	94,8	4,3	48,7	27,1	18,0	1,7	0,3
Koh Thom	100	5,4	94,6	2,8	48,2	27,5	20,2	1,2	0,2
Leuk Dek	100	4,0	96,0	4,0	47,2	27,4	18,7	2,1	0,6
Lovea-Em	100	6,1	93,9	3,8	44,0	26,7	22,7	2,3	0,6
Mouk-Kampoul	100	3,3	96,7	3,1	41,5	31,1	21,0	2,7	0,6
Angsnuol	100	4,8	95,2	2,8	44,5	29,6	20,6	2,0	0,5
Ponhea Leu	100	4,3	95,7	2,9	46,2	29,3	18,8	2,2	0,5
S'ang	100	3,3	96,7	3,2	38,7	23,9	27,0	4,7	2,4
Krong Takhmao	100	6,0	94,0	4,0	51,4	29,4	14,0	1,1	0,2
Botum Sakor	100	8,7	91,3	4,9	57,0	22,8	14,1	1,0	0,2
Kiri-Sakor	100	12,4	87,6	5,5	49,5	28,9	15,4	0,6	0,2
Koh-Kong	100	2,6	97,4	2,8	37,0	29,4	24,9	4,4	1,6
Krong Khemarak	100	4,4	95,6	2,6	41,1	31,0	22,6	2,2	0,6
Mondul Seima	100	8,4	91,6	4,8	49,2	28,7	15,7	1,3	0,3
Sre Ambel	100	8,0	92,0	5,6	58,2	24,5	11,1	0,5	0,0
Thmar Baing	100	8,1	91,9	4,4	55,0	26,4	12,7	1,4	0,3
Chhlong	100	4,7	95,3	2,8	42,1	25,8	22,3	5,4	1,7
Kratie Krong	100	6,3	93,7	3,9	53,3	26,6	14,9	1,0	0,2

Table D.2. Education level of the population aged 7-24 years old by city, district, Khan, Cambodia, 2019 (Cont.)

Name of District	Literacy			Education Level					
	Total	Do not know	Literate	None	Did not finish secondary education	Finished primary school	Graduated from lower secondary school	Lower Secondary Diploma/Diploma	After high school
Prek Prasob	100	13,2	86,8	5,1	55,5	27,0	11,5	0,8	0,1
Sambo	100	11,3	88,7	3,5	56,4	28,4	10,8	0,8	0,1
Snuol	100	11,6	88,4	4,9	52,2	27,4	13,5	1,6	0,3
Chetr-Borey	100	22,8	77,2	6,1	56,7	25,8	10,4	1,0	0,1
Keo Seima	100	25,2	74,8	5,0	58,0	24,3	12,1	0,6	0,1
Koh Nhek	100	12,6	87,4	3,9	53,7	26,1	16,0	0,3	0,0
O-Raing	100	13,7	86,3	3,2	60,1	27,6	8,5	0,5	0,1
Pich-Chreada	100	11,6	88,4	3,3	38,6	28,9	25,8	2,5	1,0
Krong Sen-	100	1,5	98,5	2,3	28,1	20,8	29,5	15,7	3,6
Chamkar Morn	100	2,4	97,6	2,0	30,8	21,1	29,2	12,9	4,1
Daun Penh	100	1,6	98,4	1,9	29,6	19,8	35,4	9,8	3,6
7 Makara	100	2,0	98,0	2,1	27,3	19,6	28,6	17,2	5,3
Tuol Kork	100	2,9	97,1	3,2	38,9	24,7	24,7	6,1	2,3
Dangkor	100	3,0	97,0	2,2	32,0	24,7	27,0	10,6	3,5
Meanchey	100	4,2	95,8	2,9	34,7	24,4	25,5	9,6	3,0
Russey Keo	100	2,3	97,7	2,1	30,9	20,4	28,5	14,0	4,1
Sensok	100	3,1	96,9	2,4	34,1	29,7	25,8	6,5	1,6
Por-Senchey	100	4,2	95,8	3,1	38,2	24,3	24,6	7,6	2,2
Chroy Changvar	100	3,8	96,2	2,5	41,4	28,8	23,3	3,3	0,8
Prek P'nov	100	3,6	96,4	3,8	38,6	22,7	25,8	6,6	2,5
Chbar Ampov	100	2,4	97,6	2,6	28,9	18,9	27,3	17,9	4,4
Boeung Keng Kang	100	2,5	97,5	2,1	36,1	31,1	26,5	3,2	1,0
Kambol	100	16,0	84,0	5,3	50,1	28,1	15,2	1,2	0,1
Senchey	100	19,0	81,0	6,8	54,6	25,6	12,1	0,8	0,1
Chheb	100	15,1	84,9	5,4	55,2	26,6	11,7	1,0	0,1
Choam K'san	100	16,2	83,8	5,7	57,5	25,2	10,8	0,7	0,0
Koulen	100	11,3	88,7	4,9	47,4	28,5	17,9	1,2	0,2
Rovieng	100	13,9	86,1	6,1	47,4	30,1	15,3	1,0	0,1
Sangkum Thmey	100	14,4	85,6	6,1	55,7	25,7	11,2	1,2	0,0

Table D.2. Education level of the population aged 7-24 years old by city, district, Khan, Cambodia, 2019 (Cont.)

Name of District	Literacy			Education Level					
	Total	Do not know	Literate	None	Did not finish secondary education	Finished primary school	Graduated from lower secondary school	Lower Secondary Diploma/ Diploma	After high school
Tbeng Meanchey	100	6,0	94,0	4,5	41,5	25,1	23,5	3,8	1,6
Krong Preah Vihear	100	3,1	96,9	4,2	51,0	26,7	17,0	0,9	0,2
Ba Phnom	100	4,4	95,6	2,9	50,8	27,4	17,3	1,3	0,3
Kamchay-Mea	100	3,7	96,3	3,3	51,5	28,2	16,1	0,8	0,1
Kampong Trobek	100	2,8	97,2	2,3	50,1	29,5	17,0	0,9	0,2
Kanh-Chreach	100	3,6	96,4	3,0	51,2	27,3	17,8	0,5	0,2
Mesang	100	5,4	94,6	3,6	52,1	29,0	14,7	0,5	0,1
Peamchor	100	3,8	96,2	3,2	47,3	27,0	20,3	1,5	0,6
Peamro	100	2,5	97,5	3,3	50,6	29,7	15,4	0,9	0,2
Pearaing	100	3,8	96,2	4,1	53,7	27,0	14,5	0,6	0,1
Preah Sdech	100	5,9	94,1	2,4	42,1	24,2	22,6	6,5	2,3
Krong Prey Veng	100	2,8	97,2	3,4	49,3	29,6	16,3	1,1	0,2
Po-Rieng	100	3,7	96,3	4,6	51,1	27,8	15,0	1,2	0,3
Sithor Kandal	100	2,6	97,4	2,3	51,6	30,3	14,7	0,9	0,2
Svay Antor	100	5,4	94,6	3,2	51,3	27,9	16,9	0,5	0,2
Bakan	100	9,5	90,5	3,8	55,9	22,4	16,8	0,8	0,3
Kandieng	100	8,4	91,6	4,0	54,4	25,9	15,0	0,6	0,1
Krokor	100	3,2	96,8	3,1	54,4	24,8	17,0	0,5	0,2
Phnom Kravanh	100	3,1	96,9	4,4	47,7	23,8	21,6	1,7	0,8
Krong Pursat	100	7,7	92,3	4,8	55,5	26,4	13,0	0,2	0,1
Veal Veng	100	1,8	98,2	1,1	48,9	30,6	18,8	0,4	0,1
Talo	100	26,3	73,7	5,9	65,6	20,0	8,2	0,2	0,1
Andoung Meas	100	9,3	90,7	3,7	41,8	27,4	22,3	3,5	1,3
Banlung	100	17,4	82,6	4,9	59,5	24,1	11,2	0,3	0,1
BorKeo	100	11,8	88,2	3,5	57,2	26,8	11,9	0,5	0,1
KounMom	100	23,6	76,4	4,8	63,0	22,6	9,1	0,4	0,0
Lumphat	100	23,7	76,3	5,6	59,8	23,0	10,2	1,2	0,2
O-Chum	100	20,3	79,7	7,3	61,6	18,7	11,3	1,0	0,1
O-Yadav	100	25,6	74,4	4,7	65,5	21,8	7,4	0,5	0,0

Table D.2. Education level of the population aged 7-24 years old by city, district, Khan, Cambodia, 2019 (Cont.)

Name of District	Literacy			Education Level					
	Total	Do not know	Literate	None	Did not finish secondary education	Finished primary school	Graduated from lower secondary school	Lower Secondary Diploma/Diploma	After high school
Ta Veng	100	7,4	92,6	7,5	64,5	19,3	8,4	0,2	0,0
Voeunsai	100	14,3	85,7	5,2	52,9	29,4	11,6	0,8	0,1
Angkor Chum	100	10,9	89,1	5,2	53,4	27,5	13,2	0,7	0,1
Angkor Thom	100	9,8	90,2	5,3	49,5	27,6	16,8	0,7	0,1
Banteay Srey	100	10,8	89,2	6,2	57,0	25,2	11,0	0,6	0,1
Chi-Kreng	100	14,7	85,3	6,0	54,0	27,6	11,0	1,3	0,2
kralanh	100	7,1	92,9	4,1	48,1	28,5	17,0	1,9	0,4
Puok	100	8,5	91,5	4,8	47,3	27,6	17,3	2,5	0,4
Prasat Bakong	100	5,0	95,0	3,3	39,1	25,4	25,8	5,1	1,2
Rong Siem Reap	100	8,0	92,0	5,2	50,2	28,2	15,0	1,2	0,1
Sot Nikum	100	6,9	93,1	5,3	50,1	28,9	14,7	1,0	0,1
Srey Snom	100	17,9	82,1	7,0	61,2	22,1	9,2	0,5	0,0
Svay Leu	100	3,9	96,1	6,1	55,3	26,7	11,6	0,3	0,0
Varin	100	8,8	91,2	2,1	40,0	26,8	24,0	5,6	1,5
Sihanoukville	100	7,3	92,7	2,7	46,4	30,1	19,0	1,5	0,4
Prey Nob	100	8,1	91,9	4,5	44,5	28,2	20,1	2,1	0,6
Stoeng Hav	100	6,6	93,4	4,1	48,5	29,6	16,0	1,5	0,3
Kampong Seila	100	11,3	88,7	0,7	31,5	27,8	27,9	11,7	0,4
Sesan	100	23,3	76,7	4,9	60,6	23,5	10,3	0,6	0,1
Siem-Bok	100	12,6	87,4	4,9	54,7	25,0	14,1	1,2	0,1
Siem Pang	100	29,7	70,3	7,5	61,3	18,7	10,8	1,5	0,1
Krong Stoeng Treng	100	8,4	91,6	3,3	41,2	25,5	21,9	6,6	1,5
Thala-Borivath	100	16,0	84,0	5,6	58,3	24,1	10,4	1,5	0,1
Borey O'Savy	100	20,3	79,7	4,7	60,3	24,2	8,8	2,0	0,0
Chantrea	100	4,7	95,3	3,0	40,4	33,8	20,5	1,9	0,4
Kampong Ro	100	3,5	96,5	2,4	40,2	31,8	23,4	2,0	0,3
Romduol	100	3,8	96,2	3,1	41,1	31,4	22,1	1,9	0,4
Romeas Hek	100	5,4	94,6	3,0	48,1	28,8	18,7	1,2	0,2
Svay Chrum	100	4,7	95,3	4,1	47,4	28,6	17,6	2,0	0,3

Table D.2. Education level of the population aged 7-24 years old by city, district, Khan, Cambodia, 2019 (Cont.)

Name of District	Literacy			Education Level					
	Total	Do not know	Literate	None	Did not finish secondary education	Finished primary school	Graduated from lower secondary school	Lower Secondary Diploma/ Diploma	After high school
Krong Svay Rieng	100	2,5	97,5	3,0	36,5	26,9	24,2	7,4	2,0
Svay Teap	100	4,3	95,7	3,1	41,3	32,7	20,6	1,8	0,4
Krong Bavet	100	3,1	96,9	2,5	44,1	30,7	20,7	1,5	0,5
Angkor Borey	100	4,5	95,5	3,9	41,5	28,8	24,2	1,4	0,2
Bati	100	4,7	95,3	3,0	42,0	30,8	21,8	2,0	0,4
Borey Chulsa	100	10,1	89,9	3,9	46,0	28,1	20,0	1,6	0,3
Kirivong	100	4,1	95,9	2,9	42,7	29,9	22,4	1,8	0,3
Koh Andet	100	4,9	95,1	4,4	42,4	29,0	21,6	2,2	0,4
Prey Kabbas	100	4,3	95,7	2,8	40,9	28,7	24,6	2,5	0,5
Samrong	100	5,1	94,9	3,0	36,1	30,0	27,3	3,0	0,6
Krong Daun Keo	100	2,9	97,1	2,2	40,1	27,1	23,7	5,2	1,7
Tram Kak	100	3,2	96,8	2,8	41,1	28,9	24,6	2,0	0,5
Troam (Traing?)	100	4,8	95,2	3,1	39,8	28,2	24,4	4,0	0,6
Anlong Veng	100	8,9	91,1	3,5	52,8	27,6	14,8	1,2	0,1
Banteay Ampil	100	12,9	87,1	4,2	49,3	29,6	15,8	1,1	0,2
Chong Kal	100	10,9	89,1	4,3	46,4	32,6	14,6	2,1	0,1
Krong Samrong	100	8,8	91,2	3,8	51,0	27,6	15,5	1,6	0,3
Trapaing Prasath	100	8,3	91,7	4,0	55,1	27,8	12,3	0,8	0,0
Damnak Chonf-Eur	100	5,4	94,6	5,4	49,8	28,2	12,8	3,0	0,6
Krong Kep	100	4,5	95,5	4,1	37,9	27,5	21,0	8,1	1,4
Krong Pailin	100	5,5	94,5	4,2	45,6	28,2	18,9	2,1	0,9
Sala-Krav	100	6,9	93,1	3,8	51,8	29,5	13,6	1,0	0,2
Krong Suong	100	7,1	92,9	3,7	48,2	26,0	20,0	1,4	0,7
Tbaung Khum	100	7,0	93,0	4,6	55,6	26,2	12,5	0,9	0,2
O-Raing-Oeuv	100	6,2	93,8	5,2	51,8	28,8	13,5	0,6	0,1
Kroch Chhmar	100	10,4	89,6	3,8	53,1	28,2	13,8	0,9	0,2
Dambe	100	8,7	91,3	4,9	56,2	27,2	10,9	0,7	0,1
Ponhea Krek	100	7,4	92,6	4,0	50,2	29,0	15,4	1,2	0,2
Memot	100	8,1	91,9	4,6	54,0	28,6	12,2	0,5	0,1

Table D.3. Enrollment status for the group of 6-year-olds by municipalities, districts, Khans, in Cambodia in 2019.

Name of District	Children aged 0-14				Youth aged 15-24			
	Enrollment Status in 2019				Enrollment Status in 2019			
	Total	Never	Current	Past	Total	Never	Current	Past
Mongkul Borey	100	5,9	88,4	5,7	100	5,4	26,2	68,4
Phnom Srok	100	4,5	92,8	2,7	100	9,9	28,5	61,6
Preah Net Preah	100	5,7	88,8	5,4	100	8,4	27,0	64,7
Ochrov	100	7,6	87,7	4,6	100	8,4	24,5	67,0
Serey Sophorn,	100	4,5	92,5	3,0	100	5,6	37,0	57,4
Thmor Puok	100	9,6	83,2	7,2	100	12,1	26,6	61,3
Svay Chek,	100	5,4	91,4	3,1	100	9,0	25,9	65,1
Malai	100	9,3	86,5	4,1	100	12,4	27,1	60,4
Krong Poipet,	100	7,1	88,7	4,2	100	5,8	32,7	61,4
Banon	100	5,9	91,4	2,7	100	6,6	35,3	58,1
Thmor Koul	100	6,5	91,6	1,9	100	5,6	35,6	58,7
Knrong	100	4,2	93,6	2,2	100	3,0	45,1	51,9
Bavel	100	4,0	94,1	2,0	100	4,1	32,6	63,3
Ek Phnom	100	11,4	85,5	3,2	100	10,7	30,4	58,9
Mong Russey	100	9,1	88,7	2,2	100	7,0	37,3	55,7
Rattanak Mondul	100	9,5	87,8	2,8	100	8,4	28,4	63,2
Sangke	100	3,6	94,8	1,5	100	3,4	40,4	56,2
Samlot	100	3,5	93,9	2,7	100	6,0	24,1	69,9
Sampov Loun	100	11,1	86,1	2,8	100	10,5	29,7	59,8
Phnom Proek	100	5,8	91,6	2,6	100	9,2	32,2	58,6
Kamrieng	100	8,3	87,9	3,8	100	7,9	23,3	68,8
Koas Kralor	100	6,3	91,6	2,1	100	6,3	37,0	56,7
Rokhak-Kiri	100	8,0	89,1	2,9	100	8,8	34,7	56,6
Batheay	100	3,2	95,1	1,7	100	3,8	38,4	57,7
Chamkar Leu	100	4,2	93,4	2,5	100	5,5	36,4	58,1
Cheung Prey	100	7,5	88,7	3,8	100	9,3	34,0	56,7
Krong Kampong	100	2,2	96,0	1,8	100	2,2	51,6	46,3
Kampong Siem	100	4,1	93,1	2,8	100	3,2	43,0	53,8
Kang Meas	100	3,5	94,7	1,8	100	4,1	46,0	50,0
Koh Sotin	100	5,5	91,4	3,1	100	4,6	54,0	41,4

Table D.3. Enrollment status for the group of 6-year-olds by municipalities, districts, Khans, in Cambodia in 2019 (Cont.)

Name of District	Children aged 0-14				Youth aged 15-24			
	Enrollment Status in 2019				Enrollment Status in 2019			
	Total	Never	Current	Past	Total	Never	Current	Past
Prey Chhor	100	2,9	94,9	2,2	100	3,2	37,5	59,3
Srey Santhor	100	4,7	93,1	2,2	100	4,1	43,8	52,1
Stoeng Trang	100	3,3	94,4	2,3	100	6,3	35,5	58,2
Boribo	100	4,6	93,0	2,4	100	4,9	40,8	54,4
Chulkiri	100	6,9	90,9	2,2	100	6,3	41,1	52,7
Krong Kampong	100	14,3	83,9	1,9	100	12,0	42,2	45,8
Kampong Leng	100	8,3	88,9	2,8	100	8,4	37,7	53,8
Kampong Tralach	100	8,8	89,2	2,0	100	4,4	33,2	62,4
Rolea P'ear	100	4,9	93,1	2,0	100	1,7	40,0	58,3
Samaki Meanchey	100	5,1	92,9	1,9	100	2,8	31,4	65,8
Teuk Phos	100	4,6	93,3	2,1	100	4,6	35,2	60,2
Bor Seth	100	8,1	89,6	2,3	100	6,4	30,4	63,2
Krong Chbar Morn	100	3,0	93,9	3,2	100	1,6	36,6	61,8
Kong Pisey	100	5,5	92,0	2,5	100	4,4	27,4	68,1
Oral	100	8,6	87,7	3,8	100	8,6	26,6	64,8
Oudong	100	4,0	92,9	3,0	100	3,1	26,1	70,8
Phnom Sruoch	100	7,3	89,8	2,9	100	6,3	29,1	64,6
Samrong Tong	100	5,1	90,7	4,2	100	3,3	26,5	70,3
T'porng	100	6,9	89,9	3,2	100	5,0	24,6	70,4
Baray	100	6,1	90,8	3,1	100	8,6	38,6	52,7
Kampong Svay	100	9,6	86,4	4,0	100	10,	37,6	51,6
Krong Stoeng Sen	100	5,4	93,3	1,3	100	6,9	45,7	47,4
Ballangk	100	5,7	92,2	2,1	100	14,	36,1	49,3
Sambo	100	9,8	87,2	3,0	100	12,	40,6	46,8
Sandan	100	7,4	89,2	3,4	100	21,	25,9	52,9
Santuk	100	10,1	85,5	4,4	100	10,	31,0	58,2
Stoung	100	9,0	87,3	3,7	100	17,	33,7	49,0
Taing Kork	100	6,5	91,2	2,3	100	7,1	40,5	52,3
Angkor Chey	100	4,7	93,3	2,0	100	2,9	47,0	50,1
Bnteay Meas	100	4,8	93,2	2,0	100	5,0	45,3	49,7

Table D.3. Enrollment status for the group of 6-year-olds by municipalities, districts, Khans, in Cambodia in 2019 (Cont.)

Name of District	Children aged 0-14				Youth aged 15-24			
	Enrollment Status in 2019				Enrollment Status in 2019			
	Total	Never	Current	Past	Total	Never	Current	Past
Chhouk	100	6,1	90,9	3,0	100	5,9	36,0	58,1
Chum-Kiri	100	5,9	92,2	1,9	100	4,0	31,9	64,1
Dong Tong	100	4,8	92,2	3,0	100	3,5	41,0	55,5
Kampong Trolach	100	5,9	91,8	2,3	100	4,9	40,8	54,3
Toek-Chhou	100	5,6	91,2	3,2	100	4,0	35,9	60,2
Krong Kampot	100	5,7	89,6	4,7	100	3,6	42,9	53,5
Kandal Stoeng	100	5,1	92,4	2,4	100	3,3	31,3	65,5
Kien-Svay	100	3,7	93,8	2,5	100	3,1	35,2	61,7
Ksach Kandal	100	4,3	93,6	2,1	100	2,8	34,9	62,2
Koh Thom	100	9,5	87,8	2,6	100	9,8	34,6	55,6
Leuk Dek	100	8,8	88,5	2,7	100	7,2	30,8	62,1
Lovea-Em	100	6,1	91,9	2,0	100	2,7	38,3	59,0
Mouk-Kampoul	100	7,5	89,2	3,4	100	7,7	37,1	55,2
Angsnuol	100	4,9	91,8	3,3	100	2,5	26,8	70,7
Ponhea Leu	100	4,6	92,9	2,6	100	4,0	31,7	64,3
S'ang	100	4,9	92,2	2,9	100	3,6	31,6	64,8
Krong Takhmao	100	4,2	94,1	1,7	100	3,3	41,1	55,6
Botum Sakor	100	5,2	93,7	1,1	100	5,1	36,7	58,2
Kiri-Sakor	100	4,9	88,8	6,3	100	7,5	44,8	47,7
Koh-Kong	100	8,5	89,0	2,4	100	15,0	27,4	57,5
Krong Khemarak	100	3,6	94,8	1,5	100	2,1	30,0	67,9
Mondul Seima	100	8,6	89,4	2,1	100	5,0	25,4	69,6
Sre Ambel	100	6,8	91,7	1,5	100	10,2	32,6	57,2
Thmar Baing	100	7,8	91,8	0,4	100	11,1	40,8	48,1
Chhlong	100	5,3	92,8	1,9	100	8,7	31,7	59,6
Kratie Krong	100	2,5	95,3	2,2	100	3,8	44,7	51,5
Prek Prasob	100	4,6	92,6	2,7	100	7,9	35,2	56,9
Sambo	100	10,9	86,0	3,2	100	12,8	23,3	63,9
Snuol	100	7,1	89,5	3,4	100	12,2	21,0	66,7
Chetr-Borey	100	8,6	88,4	3,0	100	12,1	28,9	59,0

Table D.3. Enrollment status for the group of 6-year-olds by municipalities, districts, Khans, in Cambodia in 2019 (Cont.)

Name of District	Children aged 0-14				Youth aged 15-24			
	Enrollment Status in 2019				Enrollment Status in 2019			
	Total	Never	Current	Past	Total	Never	Current	Past
Keo Seima	100	19,7	76,7	3,6	100	25,7	23,6	50,7
Koh Nhek	100	24,0	70,9	5,1	100	30,3	22,5	47,2
O-Raing	100	17,4	79,0	3,6	100	25,3	27,1	47,6
Pich-Chreada	100	7,7	89,3	3,1	100	20,2	21,3	58,6
Krong Sen-	100	15,5	81,3	3,2	100	11,2	31,1	57,7
Chamkar Morn	100	3,8	93,6	2,5	100	2,0	46,9	51,1
Daun Penh	100	3,2	91,9	5,0	100	2,7	45,4	51,9
7 Makara	100	3,6	91,4	5,0	100	1,9	51,7	46,4
Tuol Kork	100	3,3	93,6	3,0	100	2,1	50,8	47,1
Dangkor	100	6,2	90,4	3,4	100	4,2	36,9	58,9
Meanchey	100	3,3	94,8	1,9	100	2,9	43,6	53,5
Russey Keo	100	5,3	91,6	3,1	100	4,0	41,4	54,5
Sensok	100	3,9	93,2	2,8	100	2,5	46,9	50,7
Por-Senchey	100	5,4	90,8	3,9	100	3,4	26,8	69,8
Chroy Changvar	100	4,5	91,4	4,1	100	3,6	41,0	55,4
Prek P'nov	100	4,8	90,7	4,5	100	3,8	33,8	62,3
Chbar Ampov	100	5,9	91,6	2,5	100	5,2	43,9	50,8
Boeung Keng Kang	100	2,9	94,8	2,3	100	2,1	50,2	47,7
Kambol	100	5,5	85,9	8,6	100	2,5	21,7	75,8
Senchey	100	10,4	86,0	3,6	100	15,4	25,9	58,7
Chheb	100	13,3	84,1	2,7	100	20,9	28,1	50,9
Choam K'san	100	15,2	80,6	4,2	100	16,4	24,3	59,4
Koulen	100	17,4	77,5	5,2	100	22,3	21,8	55,9
Rovieng	100	10,6	84,3	5,1	100	11,0	26,6	62,3
Sangkum Thmey	100	11,5	85,2	3,3	100	12,0	23,5	64,5
Tbeng Meanchey	100	14,5	79,5	6,0	100	13,9	20,7	65,3
Krong Preah Vihear	100	7,5	89,3	3,2	100	5,8	35,8	58,3
Ba Phnom	100	3,7	94,6	1,7	100	3,3	49,0	47,7
Kamchay-Mea	100	4,1	94,2	1,7	100	5,1	40,2	54,6
Kampong Trobek	100	2,9	95,6	1,5	100	2,7	47,5	49,8

Table D.3. Enrollment status for the group of 6-year-olds by municipalities, districts, Khans, in Cambodia in 2019 (Cont.)

Name of District	Children aged 0-14				Youth aged 15-24			
	Enrollment Status in 2019				Enrollment Status in 2019			
	Total	Never	Current	Past	Total	Never	Current	Past
Kanh-Chreach	100	2,6	96,4	1,0	100	3,2	45,2	51,6
Mesang	100	3,3	95,9	0,8	100	3,3	54,3	42,4
Peamchor	100	6,6	91,9	1,6	100	6,6	41,6	51,9
Peamro	100	4,5	94,0	1,5	100	6,6	39,1	54,3
Pearaing	100	2,6	96,0	1,4	100	2,0	37,1	60,9
Preah Sdech	100	4,5	94,2	1,3	100	4,9	45,3	49,8
Krong Prey Veng	100	2,6	95,9	1,4	100	3,6	49,0	47,4
Po-Rieng	100	4,2	94,3	1,5	100	3,3	38,5	58,2
Sithor Kandal	100	2,2	96,1	1,7	100	2,7	42,9	54,4
Svay Antor	100	3,6	94,3	2,0	100	3,5	35,8	60,8
Bakan	100	5,2	93,3	1,5	100	5,1	38,3	56,6
Kandieng	100	7,9	89,9	2,1	100	8,7	38,2	53,2
Krokor	100	8,6	88,9	2,5	100	9,7	33,2	57,0
Phnom Kravanh	100	5,8	91,9	2,3	100	4,5	34,8	60,7
Krong Pursat	100	5,6	92,3	2,2	100	4,8	39,9	55,3
Veal Veng	100	8,8	86,9	4,3	100	7,9	22,8	69,3
Talo	100	1,4	98,3	0,3	100	2,1	44,2	53,7
Andoung Meas	100	26,0	72,0	2,0	100	36,7	22,1	41,2
Banlung	100	8,7	89,3	2,0	100	10,1	36,9	53,0
BorKeo	100	13,9	83,9	2,2	100	27,1	31,0	41,9
KounMom	100	13,1	84,2	2,7	100	16,4	28,0	55,7
Lumphat	100	16,7	81,7	1,6	100	29,3	27,8	42,9
O-Chum	100	21,3	76,5	2,2	100	26,0	32,8	41,2
O-Yadav	100	20,6	77,9	1,5	100	32,7	30,9	36,4
Ta Veng	100	14,6	83,8	1,6	100	33,2	29,2	37,6
Voeunsai	100	22,8	75,1	2,1	100	42,3	31,5	26,2
Angkor Chum	100	9,0	88,1	3,0	100	18,5	29,6	51,9
Angkor Thom	100	8,0	89,1	2,9	100	13,9	32,6	53,5
Banteay Srey	100	7,9	89,4	2,7	100	12,7	32,6	54,7
Chi-Kreng	100	10,4	84,9	4,7	100	15,1	29,4	55,5

Table D.3. Enrollment status for the group of 6-year-olds by municipalities, districts, Khans, in Cambodia in 2019 (Cont.)

Name of District	Children aged 0-14				Youth aged 15-24			
	Enrollment Status in 2019				Enrollment Status in 2019			
	Total	Never	Current	Past	Total	Never	Current	Past
kralanh	100	10,7	86,2	3,0	100	16,9	31,9	51,1
Puok	100	7,0	90,2	2,8	100	9,8	35,2	54,9
Prasat Bakong	100	5,9	91,5	2,6	100	10,6	34,2	55,1
Rong Siem Reap	100	5,4	91,0	3,6	100	3,9	39,9	56,2
Sot Nikum	100	7,4	88,5	4,1	100	8,6	31,7	59,7
Srey Snom	100	5,2	91,8	3,0	100	9,1	30,5	60,4
Svay Leu	100	17,6	78,7	3,6	100	23,4	23,5	53,1
Varin	100	5,9	89,9	4,2	100	11,7	26,3	61,9
Sihanoukville	100	4,2	93,7	2,1	100	6,3	52,3	41,5
Prey Nob	100	7,6	88,5	3,9	100	6,7	25,6	67,7
Stoeng Hav	100	7,8	89,5	2,7	100	6,6	35,0	58,4
Kampong Seila	100	7,4	86,5	6,1	100	6,8	30,9	62,3
Sesan	100	19,0	78,1	2,9	100	26,1	16,2	57,7
Siem-Bok	100	10,5	87,2	2,3	100	15,9	31,0	53,1
Siem Pang	100	21,5	75,9	2,6	100	39,1	19,3	41,6
Krong Stoeng Treng	100	6,1	91,4	2,5	100	6,3	33,0	60,6
Thala-Borivath	100	14,9	81,7	3,4	100	21,4	22,2	56,4
Borey O'Savy	100	11,7	83,5	4,8	100	22,8	27,1	50,1
Chantrea	100	4,9	92,2	2,9	100	2,8	24,4	72,8
Kampong Ro	100	3,7	94,2	2,0	100	2,6	28,0	69,5
Romduol	100	5,0	93,3	1,6	100	3,4	39,9	56,7
Romeas Hek	100	4,6	93,7	1,7	100	4,5	47,0	48,5
Svay Chrum	100	5,5	92,2	2,4	100	4,9	45,1	50,0
Krong Svay Rieng	100	3,8	93,5	2,6	100	2,3	41,3	56,4
Svay Teap	100	2,8	95,6	1,7	100	1,7	26,8	71,5
Krong Bavet	100	6,1	90,9	3,0	100	2,6	24,1	73,3
Angkor Borey	100	5,3	92,9	1,8	100	4,5	49,5	46,0
Bati	100	4,6	92,4	3,0	100	2,9	30,5	66,6
Borey Chulsa	100	9,6	88,7	1,7	100	11,8	38,8	49,4

Table D.3. Enrollment status for the group of 6-year-olds by municipalities, districts, Khans, in Cambodia in 2019 (Cont.)

Name of District	Children aged 0-14				Youth aged 15-24			
	Enrollment Status in 2019				Enrollment Status in 2019			
	Total	Never	Current	Past	Total	Never	Current	Past
Kirivong	100	4,4	93,8	1,8	100	4,7	47,1	48,2
Koh Andet	100	4,9	93,8	1,3	100	4,1	51,9	43,9
Prey Kabbas	100	5,2	92,1	2,7	100	4,4	48,6	47,0
Samrong	100	5,8	92,0	2,2	100	2,9	37,5	59,5
Krong Daun Keo	100	3,6	94,1	2,3	100	2,0	41,1	56,9
Tram Kak	100	3,4	94,6	2,0	100	2,1	37,8	60,2
Troam (Traing?)	100	4,0	94,4	1,6	100	3,6	49,3	47,1
Anlong Veng	100	6,4	91,6	2,0	100	8,7	29,4	61,9
Banteay Ampil	100	7,7	89,6	2,7	100	12,9	27,6	59,5
Chong Kal	100	5,9	90,7	3,3	100	10,3	28,6	61,1
Krong Samrong	100	5,7	91,6	2,6	100	7,9	27,1	65,0
Trapaing Prasath	100	5,7	90,9	3,3	100	8,6	26,5	64,9
Damnak Chonf-Eur	100	6,4	89,4	4,2	100	6,8	34,9	58,2
Krong Kep	100	6,7	89,8	3,4	100	4,1	39,2	56,7
Krong Pailin	100	4,9	93,4	1,7	100	4,9	35,0	60,1
Sala-Krav	100	5,7	90,7	3,6	100	6,3	24,1	69,6
Krong Suong	100	3,9	92,6	3,6	100	5,0	33,5	61,5
Tbaung Khum	100	5,5	91,8	2,7	100	8,2	33,0	58,8
O-Raing-Oeuv	100	5,2	92,0	2,8	100	3,8	35,6	60,6
Kroch Chhmar	100	5,5	91,3	3,2	100	8,8	37,2	54,0
Dambe	100	5,2	91,7	3,1	100	9,3	30,8	59,9
Ponhea Krek	100	4,9	91,3	3,9	100	7,9	31,3	60,8
Memot	100	6,9	90,3	2,8	100	9,8	26,6	63,6

Table D.4. Status of economic activity for 5-year-olds by cities, districts, Khans in Cambodia in 2019

Name of District	Children aged 0-14				Youth aged 15-24			
	Economic Status 2019				Economic Status 2019			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Econ. Inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Econ. Inactive
Mongkul Borey	100	2,2	0,6	97,2	100	56,2	1,9	41,9
Phnom Srok	100	2,0	0,1	98,0	100	66,3	1,7	32,0
Preah Net Preah	100	3,0	0,4	96,7	100	61,8	1,1	37,1
Ochrov	100	2,4	0,3	97,2	100	65,3	1,1	33,6
Serey Sophorn,	100	1,2	0,2	98,6	100	47,7	4,3	48,0
Thmor Puok	100	3,8	0,3	95,9	100	67,3	0,8	31,9
Svay Chek,	100	2,2	0,1	97,6	100	67,6	0,6	31,8
Malai	100	2,2	0,5	97,3	100	60,7	2,1	37,2
Krong Poipet,	100	1,8	0,1	98,1	100	57,6	0,5	41,9
Banon	100	1,4	0,3	98,3	100	51,3	4,9	43,9
Thmor Koul	100	1,3	0,1	98,6	100	54,8	1,6	43,5
Knrong	100	0,8	0,5	98,7	100	39,6	3,7	56,7
Bavel	100	1,3	0,1	98,6	100	59,1	1,2	39,7
Ek Phnom	100	2,3	0,5	97,2	100	55,3	3,0	41,7
Mong Russey	100	1,2	0,2	98,6	100	48,5	4,5	47,0
Rattanak Mondul	100	2,2	0,7	97,1	100	59,2	1,8	39,1
Sangke	100	0,8	0,2	99,0	100	48,9	2,0	49,1
Samlot	100	2,3	0,1	97,6	100	70,1	1,9	28,0
Sampov Loun	100	2,2	0,1	97,7	100	60,7	0,8	38,5
Phnom Proek	100	1,9	0,1	98,0	100	60,7	0,8	38,5
Kamrieng	100	2,0	0,1	97,8	100	66,8	3,1	30,1
Koas Kralor	100	1,7	0,3	98,0	100	55,3	2,0	42,7
Rokhak-Kiri	100	2,1	0,3	97,6	100	58,2	1,5	40,3
Batheay	100	1,3	0,0	98,7	100	58,5	0,5	41,0
Chamkar Leu	100	1,9	0,1	98,0	100	57,5	0,8	41,7
Cheung Prey	100	1,7	0,2	98,1	100	59,3	0,8	39,9
Krong Kampong	100	1,3	0,1	98,6	100	38,9	0,6	60,5
Kampong Siem	100	1,6	0,1	98,3	100	48,5	0,8	50,7
Kang Meas	100	1,3	0,1	98,6	100	49,4	0,3	50,3
Koh Sotin	100	1,1	0,1	98,8	100	34,5	0,7	64,8

Table D.4. Status of economic activity for 5-year-olds by cities, districts, Khans in Cambodia in 2019. (Cont.)

Name of District	Children aged 0-14				Youth aged 15-24			
	Economic Status 2019				Economic Status 2019			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Econ. Inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Econ. Inactive
Prey Chhor	100	1,8	0,1	98,1	100	58,7	0,4	40,9
Srey Santhor	100	1,1	0,1	98,8	100	47,7	1,4	50,9
Stoeng Trang	100	2,0	0,1	97,9	100	60,3	0,2	39,5
Boribo	100	2,6	0,0	97,4	100	56,9	0,3	42,9
Chulkiri	100	2,6	0,1	97,3	100	56,8	0,6	42,6
Krong Kampong	100	3,1	0,2	96,7	100	46,8	4,2	49,0
Kampong Leng	100	2,2	0,1	97,7	100	55,7	0,8	43,5
Kampong Tralach	100	1,1	0,1	98,9	100	58,2	1,4	40,3
Rolea P'ear	100	1,8	0,2	98,0	100	55,5	2,4	42,2
Samaki Meanchey	100	1,4	0,3	98,4	100	65,6	1,1	33,2
Teuk Phos	100	2,5	0,2	97,3	100	62,6	0,7	36,8
Bor Seth	100	1,7	0,2	98,1	100	66,3	0,7	32,9
Krong Chbar Morn	100	1,2	0,0	98,7	100	55,9	0,3	43,8
Kong Pisey	100	1,6	0,2	98,2	100	68,6	0,5	30,9
Oral	100	3,3	0,1	96,7	100	71,9	0,2	28,0
Oudong	100	2,3	0,1	97,6	100	70,8	0,5	28,7
Phnom Sruoch	100	2,0	0,1	97,9	100	66,3	0,4	33,3
Samrong Tong	100	2,8	0,2	96,9	100	69,2	0,6	30,3
T'porng	100	2,7	0,1	97,2	100	73,7	0,2	26,1
Baray	100	2,3	0,4	97,3	100	53,6	0,8	45,5
Kampong Svay	100	2,6	0,3	97,1	100	54,8	1,3	43,8
Krong Stoeng Sen	100	0,9	0,0	99,1	100	43,9	0,5	55,6
Ballangk	100	2,5	0,1	97,4	100	61,3	0,5	38,2
Sambo	100	2,9	0,1	97,0	100	48,3	0,2	51,4
Sandan	100	3,2	0,1	96,7	100	71,2	0,2	28,6
Santuk	100	3,6	0,3	96,0	100	61,7	1,5	36,7
Stoung	100	2,8	0,4	96,9	100	56,9	2,0	41,2
Taing Kork	100	1,7	0,5	97,9	100	51,7	1,1	47,1
Angkor Chey	100	1,4	0,1	98,5	100	49,9	0,6	49,5
Bnteay Meas	100	1,6	0,2	98,2	100	48,5	1,4	50,1

Table D.4. Status of economic activity for 5-year-olds by cities, districts, Khans in Cambodia in 2019. (Cont.)

Name of District	Children aged 0-14				Youth aged 15-24			
	Economic Status 2019				Economic Status 2019			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Econ. Inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Econ. Inactive
Chhouk	100	2,3	0,1	97,6	100	60,7	0,4	38,9
Chum-Kiri	100	1,3	0,1	98,7	100	65,1	0,3	34,7
Dong Tong	100	3,5	0,2	96,3	100	54,9	0,5	44,7
Kampong Trolach	100	1,8	0,5	97,7	100	53,6	1,6	44,8
Toek-Chhou	100	1,8	0,4	97,8	100	55,4	1,4	43,2
Krong Kampot	100	0,7	0,5	98,8	100	39,6	2,9	57,5
Kandal Stoeng	100	1,2	0,1	98,7	100	63,9	0,7	35,4
Kien-Svay	100	1,6	0,1	98,3	100	58,2	0,5	41,3
Ksach Kandal	100	1,4	0,1	98,5	100	59,9	0,7	39,4
Koh Thom	100	2,4	0,2	97,4	100	60,4	0,9	38,7
Leuk Dek	100	1,7	0,2	98,1	100	60,1	0,3	39,6
Lovea-Em	100	1,5	0,0	98,5	100	57,5	0,2	42,3
Mouk-Kampoul	100	2,1	0,1	97,8	100	54,4	0,5	45,2
Angsnuol	100	1,6	0,2	98,2	100	68,5	1,4	30,1
Ponhea Leu	100	1,4	0,1	98,5	100	60,8	1,0	38,2
S'ang	100	2,0	0,1	97,9	100	63,8	0,7	35,5
Krong Takhmao	100	0,8	0,1	99,1	100	46,6	0,6	52,8
Botum Sakor	100	0,7	0,0	99,3	100	54,2	0,4	45,3
Kiri-Sakor	100	0,1	0,5	99,4	100	38,7	1,5	59,7
Koh-Kong	100	1,6	0,0	98,4	100	54,6	0,3	45,0
Krong Khemarak	100	0,8	0,0	99,2	100	64,5	0,5	35,0
Mondul Seima	100	1,3	0,0	98,7	100	66,2	1,4	32,4
Sre Ambel	100	1,4	0,1	98,5	100	56,3	0,8	42,9
Thmar Baing	100	0,5	0,2	99,4	100	50,2	0,2	49,6
Chhlong	100	1,6	0,1	98,3	100	56,5	0,7	42,7
Kratie Krong	100	1,4	0,5	98,1	100	45,5	1,9	52,6
Prek Prasob	100	3,0	0,1	96,8	100	58,6	0,6	40,8
Sambo	100	3,9	0,0	96,0	100	72,0	0,2	27,8
Snuol	100	3,1	0,1	96,8	100	72,7	0,7	26,6
Chetr-Borey	100	3,0	0,2	96,9	100	60,6	0,6	38,8

Table D.4. Status of economic activity for 5-year-olds by cities, districts, Khans in Cambodia in 2019. (Cont.)

Name of District	Children aged 0-14				Youth aged 15-24			
	Economic Status 2019				Economic Status 2019			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Econ. Inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Econ. Inactive
Keo Seima	100	5,1	0,1	94,8	100	70,8	0,2	28,9
Koh Nhek	100	9,0	0,0	90,9	100	71,6	2,1	26,4
O-Raing	100	5,4	0,3	94,3	100	65,6	2,4	32,0
Pich-Chreada	100	4,1	0,1	95,8	100	75,0	0,1	24,9
Krong Sen-	100	3,2	0,7	96,1	100	55,8	2,0	42,2
Chamkar Morn	100	1,2	0,0	98,8	100	48,7	0,4	50,8
Daun Penh	100	1,6	0,1	98,3	100	47,6	0,7	51,7
7 Makara	100	0,9	0,1	98,9	100	40,8	0,6	58,5
Tuol Kork	100	1,2	0,2	98,5	100	43,8	0,8	55,4
Dangkor	100	1,3	0,3	98,4	100	51,6	2,3	46,2
Meanchey	100	1,0	0,1	98,9	100	51,9	0,4	47,8
Russey Keo	100	1,5	0,3	98,2	100	50,0	1,0	49,0
Sensok	100	1,0	0,1	98,9	100	41,7	0,8	57,5
Por-Senchey	100	1,7	0,4	97,9	100	67,3	0,8	31,9
Chroy Changvar	100	1,3	0,2	98,5	100	50,4	1,9	47,7
Prek P'nov	100	1,7	0,2	98,0	100	57,6	2,2	40,3
Chbar Ampov	100	1,3	0,2	98,6	100	47,1	1,3	51,6
Boeung Keng Kang	100	1,6	0,1	98,3	100	45,5	0,8	53,7
Kambol	100	2,3	0,3	97,4	100	71,7	0,7	27,6
Senchey	100	3,3	0,1	96,7	100	67,4	0,7	31,9
Chheb	100	3,8	0,0	96,2	100	65,2	0,4	34,4
Choam K'san	100	4,0	0,1	95,9	100	66,4	0,8	32,8
Koulen	100	6,6	1,4	92,0	100	70,3	1,9	27,8
Rovieng	100	4,2	0,3	95,5	100	67,4	0,9	31,7
Sangkum Thmey	100	2,6	1,2	96,3	100	69,5	1,7	28,8
Tbeng Meanchey	100	6,0	0,2	93,8	100	71,4	1,4	27,3
Krong Preah Vihear	100	2,7	0,1	97,2	100	51,3	1,5	47,2
Ba Phnom	100	1,1	0,1	98,8	100	47,3	0,4	52,3
Kamchay-Mea	100	1,3	0,1	98,6	100	56,6	0,4	43,0
Kampong Trobek	100	1,3	0,0	98,7	100	50,8	0,1	49,2

Table D.4. Status of economic activity for 5-year-olds by cities, districts, Khans in Cambodia in 2019. (Cont.)

Name of District	Children aged 0-14				Youth aged 15-24			
	Economic Status 2019				Economic Status 2019			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Econ. Inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Econ. Inactive
Kanh-Chreach	100	0,9	0,0	99,1	100	51,4	0,2	48,3
Mesang	100	0,9	0,0	99,1	100	44,1	0,1	55,7
Peamchor	100	1,5	0,1	98,4	100	53,8	0,1	46,1
Peamro	100	1,0	0,1	98,9	100	52,2	0,6	47,2
Pearaing	100	0,9	0,0	99,0	100	58,6	0,4	41,0
Preah Sdech	100	1,1	0,0	98,9	100	50,5	0,2	49,3
Krong Prey Veng	100	0,9	0,0	99,1	100	44,2	0,2	55,6
Po-Rieng	100	1,3	0,0	98,6	100	55,5	0,1	44,4
Sithor Kandal	100	1,5	0,0	98,5	100	54,6	0,2	45,2
Svay Antor	100	1,4	0,0	98,6	100	58,5	0,3	41,2
Bakan	100	1,1	0,2	98,7	100	54,1	1,5	44,4
Kandieng	100	2,5	0,3	97,2	100	54,9	0,7	44,4
Krokor	100	2,1	0,2	97,7	100	60,5	0,6	38,9
Phnom Kravanh	100	1,0	0,7	98,3	100	54,3	1,7	44,0
Krong Pursat	100	1,3	0,2	98,5	100	47,3	0,9	51,8
Veal Veng	100	3,0	0,6	96,4	100	63,9	2,8	33,3
Talo	100	0,4	0,0	99,6	100	55,3	0,1	44,6
Andoung Meas	100	4,7	0,0	95,2	100	74,9	0,5	24,6
Banlung	100	1,8	0,1	98,1	100	54,1	0,7	45,2
BorKeo	100	2,6	0,0	97,3	100	64,6	0,5	34,9
KounMom	100	3,6	0,1	96,3	100	69,2	0,1	30,7
Lumphat	100	2,9	0,0	97,1	100	67,3	1,2	31,5
O-Chum	100	4,5	0,1	95,4	100	65,5	0,1	34,4
O-Yadav	100	3,2	0,1	96,7	100	66,4	0,2	33,4
Ta Veng	100	6,0	0,2	93,8	100	68,6	0,7	30,7
Voeunsai	100	5,1	0,1	94,8	100	64,8	0,5	34,7
Angkor Chum	100	3,8	0,2	96,0	100	66,1	0,7	33,2
Angkor Thom	100	2,5	0,1	97,4	100	62,5	0,5	37,0
Banteay Srey	100	1,7	0,3	98,0	100	59,2	2,6	38,2
Chi-Kreng	100	2,4	0,5	97,1	100	60,4	1,2	38,4

Table D.4. Status of economic activity for 5-year-olds by cities, districts, Khans in Cambodia in 2019. (Cont.)

Name of District	Children aged 0-14				Youth aged 15-24			
	Economic Status 2019				Economic Status 2019			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Econ. Inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Econ. Inactive
kralanh	100	2,2	0,3	97,5	100	57,6	2,0	40,3
Puok	100	1,9	0,3	97,9	100	59,4	0,8	39,8
Prasat Bakong	100	1,4	0,3	98,3	100	53,3	1,9	44,8
Rong Siem Reap	100	1,0	0,2	98,8	100	46,3	1,5	52,2
Sot Nikum	100	2,6	0,4	97,0	100	60,4	1,4	38,2
Srey Snom	100	4,0	0,1	95,8	100	67,1	0,4	32,5
Svay Leu	100	4,6	0,4	95,0	100	69,7	1,6	28,8
Varin	100	4,1	0,1	95,7	100	70,0	0,6	29,5
Sihanoukville	100	1,0	0,3	98,7	100	35,2	2,9	62,0
Prey Nob	100	1,7	0,6	97,7	100	65,8	2,2	32,1
Stoeng Hav	100	1,9	0,3	97,8	100	55,4	2,8	41,8
Kampong Seila	100	1,9	0,3	97,9	100	56,0	3,3	40,7
Sesan	100	5,4	0,2	94,4	100	77,8	0,5	21,7
Siem-Bok	100	2,3	0,1	97,6	100	63,0	0,6	36,4
Siem Pang	100	5,1	0,4	94,5	100	74,2	0,5	25,3
Krong Stoeng Treng	100	1,5	0,3	98,2	100	54,4	2,5	43,1
Thala-Borivath	100	4,1	0,2	95,6	100	74,2	0,6	25,2
Borey O'Savy	100	4,7	0,1	95,2	100	68,4	0,5	31,1
Chantrea	100	1,4	0,1	98,5	100	71,7	1,0	27,3
Kampong Ro	100	1,3	0,2	98,6	100	69,2	0,5	30,3
Romduol	100	1,4	0,1	98,5	100	56,0	0,5	43,5
Romeas Hek	100	1,4	0,1	98,5	100	49,9	0,5	49,6
Svay Chrum	100	1,8	0,2	98,0	100	51,2	0,7	48,1
Krong Svay Rieng	100	1,4	0,2	98,4	100	53,1	1,6	45,3
Svay Teap	100	1,4	0,1	98,5	100	70,2	0,7	29,1
Krong Bavet	100	1,4	0,3	98,3	100	70,6	0,9	28,5
Angkor Borey	100	0,7	0,2	99,1	100	38,7	1,3	60,0
Bati	100	1,6	0,2	98,2	100	64,9	0,6	34,4
Borey Chulsa	100	1,2	0,2	98,6	100	50,6	2,1	47,3
Kirivong	100	1,3	0,0	98,6	100	47,6	0,1	52,3

Table D.4. Status of economic activity for 5-year-olds by cities, districts, Khans in Cambodia in 2019. (Cont.)

Name of District	Children aged 0-14				Youth aged 15-24			
	Economic Status 2019				Economic Status 2019			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Econ. Inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Econ. Inactive
Koh Andet	100	1,0	0,2	98,8	100	41,6	1,7	56,7
Prey Kabbas	100	1,9	0,1	97,9	100	46,5	0,2	53,3
Samrong	100	1,8	0,1	98,1	100	59,1	0,7	40,2
Krong Daun Keo	100	1,7	0,1	98,2	100	54,9	0,6	44,5
Tram Kak	100	1,4	0,1	98,5	100	58,7	0,2	41,1
Troam (Traing?)	100	1,4	0,1	98,6	100	48,5	0,5	51,0
Anlong Veng	100	1,9	0,0	98,0	100	68,3	0,1	31,6
Banteay Ampil	100	2,6	0,0	97,3	100	69,9	0,1	29,9
Chong Kal	100	3,0	0,0	97,0	100	69,6	0,2	30,1
Krong Samrong	100	2,3	0,1	97,5	100	69,0	0,7	30,3
Trapaing Prasath	100	2,8	0,1	97,2	100	71,3	0,5	28,2
Damnak Chonf-Eur	100	2,0	0,5	97,6	100	55,0	3,4	41,7
Krong Kep	100	1,9	0,5	97,6	100	50,5	1,1	48,4
Krong Pailin	100	1,5	0,2	98,3	100	53,1	1,3	45,6
Sala-Krav	100	2,3	0,2	97,5	100	66,5	2,3	31,2
Krong Suong	100	2,0	0,1	98,0	100	55,4	0,5	44,1
Tbaung Khum	100	1,5	0,1	98,4	100	53,9	0,7	45,4
O-Raing-Oeuv	100	1,9	0,1	98,0	100	56,6	0,5	42,9
Kroch Chhmar	100	1,3	0,2	98,5	100	41,4	2,3	56,3
Dambe	100	2,0	0,1	97,9	100	61,9	0,4	37,7
Ponhea Krek	100	2,2	0,2	97,6	100	58,2	2,0	39,8
Memot	100	2,1	0,1	97,9	100	67,4	0,2	32,3

APPENDIX 2

FORM A: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



Royal Government of Cambodia
Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia March 2019



Form A

Page number
Total number of pages used for this site EA

Identification Information

Name	Capital / Province	Municipality / District / Khan	Commune / Sangkat	Village	Number of Census Center
Code					

Building / Construction and Family Information

Line number	Building / Construction No.	Main materials in building/construction *			Purpose of building/construction 1. Housing 2. Housing & Shops 3. Housing and workshop 4. Housing and any establishment 5. Institutional family	Family number	Information on the characteristics of the head of the household		Number of people living regularly in the family			Other things
		Wall	Roof	Floor			Name	Gender 1. Male 2. Female (Enter code)	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
0												
							Total					

(* * Count the number entered and find the total number) ** Total

* Notes on the code

- Column 3. Wall materials
- Bamboo / leaves / straw / grass / reeds
 - Land
 - Wooden board/ Plywood
 - Concrete / Brick / Stone
 - Zinc/aluminum / other metal sheets
 - Fibro Cement
 - Used / replacement/added materials, partition
 - Other (please specify)

- Column 4. Wall materials
- Bamboo / leaves / straw / grass
 - Tile
 - Plywood / Plywood
 - Concrete / Brick / Stone
 - Zinc/aluminum / other metal panels
 - Fibro Cement
 - Plastic panel / resin panel
 - Other (please specify)

- Column 5. Wall materials
- Soil/clay
 - Wooden board/bamboo lath
 - Concrete / Brick / Stone
 - Sandstone
 - Polishing board
 - Decorative brick/floor tile
 - Other (please specify)

Name of interviewer
Signature Day Month Year

Name of Supervisor
Signature Day Month Year

APPENDIX 3

FORM B: FAMILY QUESTIONNAIRE



Royal Government of Cambodia
Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia March 2019



Form B Family Questionnaire Part 1

Identification Information

Name	Capital / Province	Municipality/district/khan	Commune/sangkat	Village	Number of Census Center	Number of Building	Family Number	Family name and name of the head of household
Code								

Demographic information

Questionnaire 1.1: Permanent members present during census night

Order Number	Last name and first name (Write last name and first name starting from the head of the family)	Relationship with the head of the family (Written in letters)	Gender (Written in letters)
1	2	3	4
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
0			

Questionnaire 1.2: Guests present during the census night

Order Number	Last name and first name (Write last name and first name)	Relationship with the head of the family (Written in letters)	Gender (Written in letters)	Actual Residence Location	
				In Cambodia (Write the name of commune / sangkat, district / khan, name of province in column 5 (a))	Outside of Cambodia (Write the name of the country in column 6 (a))
1	2	3	4	5(a)	6(a)
1					6(b)
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
0					

Questionnaire 1.3: Permanent members absent on the night of census

Order Number	Last name and first name (Write last name and first name)	Relationship with the head of the family (Written in letters)	Age (In full year)	Gender (Written in letters)	Census Night Address			How long have you been absent? (in full month) Enter 0 if less than 1 month		
					In Cambodia (Write the name of the commune / sangkat, district / Khan, province in column 6 (a))	Outside Cambodia (Write the name of the country in column 7 (a))	The reason (Location code)			
1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)	7(a)	7(b)	7(c)	8
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										

Column 5: Age
000: less than 1 year; 001: 1 year; 002: 2 years
097: 97 years; 099: 99 years; 120: 120 years

Questionnaire 1.3, column 6 (c) and column 7 (c)
1. Jobs 2. Business 3. Tourism
4. Education 5. Marriage 6. Health Treatment 7. Other

Total number of people in Questionnaire 1.1

Total number of people in Questionnaire 1.2

Total number of people in Questionnaire 1.1 & 1.2

Interviewer Name: _____ Day: ____ / Month: ____ / Year: ____

Form B Family Questionnaire Part 2: Personal Information

Information for everyone															
Order Number	Last name and first name	Relationship	Gender	Age	For children 0-14 years old		For all people	Native language	Religion	Birth Place	Previous residence		Duration of stay	Reasons for relocation	
					Does the child live with his or her biological mother?	Age at first marriage in full year					Marital status	Where did this person live before?			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11(a)	11(b)	12(a)	12(b)	13	14
	Names of permanent members and guests present on census night (Excerpted from Tables 1.1 and 1.2 in Section 1)	Relationship with the head of the family (Enter the code following the table below)	1. Male 2. Female (Enter the coding number)	In full year	Does the child live with his or her biological mother? (See note below)	Marital status (Ask only married people, widows / widowers, divorced or living separately)	Age at first marriage in full year	Enter the code in the table below	Enter the code in the table below	- If born in this village, please enter code 1 - If born in another village, please write the name of commune / sangkat, district / khan province - If born outside of Cambodia, please write the name of that country	Location code	Write the name of the commune / sangkat, district / khan, province or country in column 11.2 (a)	Location code	How many years has this person lived in this village? Enter the code in the table below	Enter the code in the table below
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
0															

Code for column 14
Reasons for relocation

01. Change of Workplace
02. Find a job
03. Continuing Education
04. Marriage
05. Family relocation
06. Loss of land / loss of home
07. Natural disasters
08. Moved from other large or small projects
09. Insecurity
10. Repatriation or return home
11. Orphans
12. Visit
13. Other reasons (please specify

Code for column 13
Full length of stay

00. Less than 1 year
01. 1 year to less than 2 years
02. 2 years to less than 3 years
03. 3 years to less than 4 years
04. 4 years to less than 5 years
05. 5 years to less than 6 years
06. 6 years to less than 7 years
07. 7 years to less than 8 years
08. 8 years to less than 9 years
09. 9 years to less than 10 years
10. 10 years to less than 11 years
11. 11 years to less than 12 years
12. 12 years to less than 13 years
13. 13 years to less than 14 years
14. 14 years to less than 15 years
15. 15 years to less than 16 years
16. 16 years to less than 17 years
17. 17 years to less than 18 years
18. 18 years to less than 19 years
19. 19 years to less than 20 years
20. 20 years to less than 21 years
21. 21 years to less than 22 years
22. 22 years to less than 23 years
23. 23 years to less than 24 years
24. 24 years to less than 25 years
25. 25 years to less than 26 years
26. 26 years to less than 27 years
27. 27 years to less than 28 years
28. 28 years to less than 29 years
29. 29 years to less than 30 years
30. 30 years to less than 31 years
31. 31 years to less than 32 years
32. 32 years to less than 33 years
33. 33 years to less than 34 years
34. 34 years to less than 35 years
35. 35 years to less than 36 years
36. 36 years to less than 37 years
37. 37 years to less than 38 years
38. 38 years to less than 39 years
39. 39 years to less than 40 years
40. 40 years to less than 41 years
41. 41 years to less than 42 years
42. 42 years to less than 43 years
43. 43 years to less than 44 years
44. 44 years to less than 45 years
45. 45 years to less than 46 years
46. 46 years to less than 47 years
47. 47 years to less than 48 years
48. 48 years to less than 49 years
49. 49 years to less than 50 years
50. 50 years to less than 51 years
51. 51 years to less than 52 years
52. 52 years to less than 53 years
53. 53 years to less than 54 years
54. 54 years to less than 55 years
55. 55 years to less than 56 years
56. 56 years to less than 57 years
57. 57 years to less than 58 years
58. 58 years to less than 59 years
59. 59 years to less than 60 years
60. 60 years to less than 61 years
61. 61 years to less than 62 years
62. 62 years to less than 63 years
63. 63 years to less than 64 years
64. 64 years to less than 65 years
65. 65 years to less than 66 years
66. 66 years to less than 67 years
67. 67 years to less than 68 years
68. 68 years to less than 69 years
69. 69 years to less than 70 years
70. 70 years to less than 71 years
71. 71 years to less than 72 years
72. 72 years to less than 73 years
73. 73 years to less than 74 years
74. 74 years to less than 75 years
75. 75 years to less than 76 years
76. 76 years to less than 77 years
77. 77 years to less than 78 years
78. 78 years to less than 79 years
79. 79 years to less than 80 years
80. 80 years to less than 81 years
81. 81 years to less than 82 years
82. 82 years to less than 83 years
83. 83 years to less than 84 years
84. 84 years to less than 85 years
85. 85 years to less than 86 years
86. 86 years to less than 87 years
87. 87 years to less than 88 years
88. 88 years to less than 89 years
89. 89 years to less than 90 years
90. 90 years to less than 91 years
91. 91 years to less than 92 years
92. 92 years to less than 93 years
93. 93 years to less than 94 years
94. 94 years to less than 95 years
95. 95 years to less than 96 years
96. 96 years to less than 97 years
97. 97 years to less than 98 years
98. 98 years to less than 99 years
99. 99 years to less than 100 years
100. 100 years or more

Column 10

1. Buddhism
2. Islam
3. Christianity
4. Other religions

Code for column 9
Native language

01. Khmer
02. Cham
03. Ja Ong
04. Vietnam
05. Cayet
06. Krol
07. China
08. Klong
09. Rodae
10. Laos
11. Kuo
12. L' moon
13. Thailand
14. Kreung
15. Mel
16. France
17. Lun
18. Khonh
19. English
20. Punong
21. Por
22. Korea
23. Prov
24. Suoy
25. Japan
26. Tum Poun
27. Native language
28. Jarai
29. Steang
30. Other

Column 7

1. Never married or single
2. Married (living together)
3. Widow, dead husband; widower, dead wife
4. Divorced widow/widower
5. Living apart due to conflict

Column 6

Write order number of the mother if living in this family for children 0-14 years

If not living with, write "0"

Code for Column 3
Communication with the head of the household

1. Head of household
2. Spouse
3. Sons / Daughters
4. Father / Mother
5. Grandchildren
6. Other relatives
7. Non-relatives, including someone staying with the household

Information for everyone																
Order Number	Literacy			Duration of the complete study			Difficulty		Career		Work status		Work activities		Work Section	
	15 (a)	15 (b)	16 (a)	16 (b)	16 (c)	16 (d)	17		19		20		21		22	
	Does this person know how to read and write and understand Khmer? 1. Know 2. Do not know	Does this person know how to read and write and understand other languages? If yes, what language?	Has this person ever attended any school/ educational institution?	In which grade are you currently studying?	At what grade does this person receive the highest level of complete education?	Main study topics for codes 15 to 20 in column 16 (b) or 16 (c)	Code for Difficulty For people 5 years and older		Types of career / Occupation For people 5 years and older		Work activities / position		Type of economic activity (Agriculture, industry, trade or service) For people 5 years and older		Work served in any section	
	(Enter code)	(Enter the code from the list below)	(Enter the code from the table below)	(Enter the code from the table below)	(Enter the code from the table below)	For other codes in columns 16 (b) and 16 (c), skip to column 17	Code for Difficulty 1. No, it is not difficult at all 2. Yes, some difficulties 3. Yes, very difficult 4. Cannot do at all See the note below		Please write career / occupation name in word		Enter the code according to the table below		Please write the name of the work activity in word		Enter the code according to the table below	
						Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	Name of Career / Occupation	Name of work activity	Activity Code	
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
0																

Code for column 15 (b)	Code for column 16 (a)	Code for column 16 (b) (b) Current Grade Level	Code for column 16 (c)
1. No other languages 2. Vietnamese 3. Chinese 4. Laos 5. Thailand 6. France 7. English 8. Cham 9. Other languages	1. Never 2. Currently studying 3. Learn from the past	For code 1 and code 3 in column 16 (a), tick (-) in column 16 (b). For code 2 in column 16 (a), enter the following code in the list below Code for column 16 (c) Highest Completion Level For code 1 in column 16 (a), mark (-) in column 16 (b) and column 16 (c). For code 2 and code 3 in column 16 (a), enter the following code in the list below: List of codes for columns 16 (b) and 16 (c) 00. Kindergarten 01. Finished 1st grade 02. Finished 2nd grade ; 11. Finished 11th grade 12. Finished 12th grade Separate code for column 16 (d) 15. Currently studying for a technical/vocational lower secondary school diploma 16. Currently studying for a technical/vocational high school diploma	13. Have a lower secondary diploma 14. Graduated from secondary school / have an upper secondary school diploma 15. Technical / Vocational Lower Secondary Diploma 16. Technical / Vocational High School Diploma 17. College Degree 18. Master's degree 19. Doctoral degree 20. Degree in any other subject 88. Did not finish any class
		Column 17 for the type of difficulty Do you have difficulty? 17.1 To see, even wearing glasses? 17.2 To listen, even using hearing aids? 17.3 To move or climb stairs? 17.4 To remember or concentrate? 17.5 In self-care, such as taking bath or get dressed? 17.6 In speaking, e.g. Like understanding others, or let others understand you?	Code for column 18 Main work activities in the past year 1. Have a job (Please complete columns 19 and 22) 2. Unemployed (previously employed) 3. Unemployed (never worked for the last job) 4. Domestic workers 5. Pupils, students 6. Dependents 7. Resident tenants, retirees or other income recipients 8. Other (for codes 3 to 8, please tick (-) in columns 19 to 22)
		Code for column 20 Working status 1. Employer 2. Wage-earning employers 3. Own-account worker 4. Unpaid family workers 5. Other (Please confirm...)	Code for column 22 Section of the job 1. Government 2. Autonomous entity 3. Khmer private sector 4. Foreign private sector 5. Non-profit taking status 6. Family section 7. Embassies / International Institutions and Development Agencies and Foreign Aid 8. Other (Please specify)

Form B Family Questionnaire Part 3: Information on fertility of women 15 years and older recorded in column 2, Part 2

Order Number	Family name and first name	Order number of women in column 1 part 2	Fertility Information				Pregnancy information for the past 12 months		
			Number of children born <i>(Enter a two-digit number, such as 01, 02, ..., 10, 11, etc., without a child, enter 00)</i>				For women aged 15-49 years		
			How many children did you give live birth to?	How many children are still alive?	How many children died?	How many children have you had in the last 12 months? Please list the number of children born	Did anyone help during this delivery?	Did you register the birth of this newborn with the commune / sangkat authorities?	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			(a) (b)	(a) (b)	(a) (b)	(a) (b)	(a) (b)	(a) (b)	
1			Male Female	Male Female	Male Female	Male Female	Male Female		
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									

Code for pillar 8
 1: Doctor
 2: Nurse
 4: Traditional Midwifery (TBA)
 5: Other (specify...)

Code for column 9
 Yes = 1
 No = 2

Form B Family Questionnaire Part 4: Housing condition and Household Appliances (Section 4 not for institutional households, homeless people, people living on boat, and passers-by)
(Enter the code in the box below)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
On what basis do you occupy this residence?	Main lighting source	Energy sources used for cooking	Types of toilets for family use	Sharing toilets with other households	Source of water supply for drinking (drinking)	Time spent back and forth to get water for family consumption (drink)	Number of family-owned rooms (excluding kitchen, bathroom, and store room)	Is there a separate kitchen?
1. Personal house 2. House for rent 3. Not a landlord but rent without paying rent 4. Other bases (Please specify) ...	1. Grid electricity 2. Generator 3. Grid electricity & generator 4. Kerosene 5. Electricity 6. None 7. Other (Please specify)	1. Firewood 2. Wood charcoal, coal 3. Kerosene 4. LPG/Gas 5. Electricity 6. None 7. Other (Please specify)	1. Not using toilet (skip to column 6) 2. Pour-flush toilet or (press drain) connected to the sewer system 3. Pour-flush toilet or (press drain) connected to the septic tank or pit 4. Pour-flush toilet or (press drain) drain to another location (not drain to septic tank nor pit) 5. Pit toilet with toilet bowl for defecate 6. Pit latrine without slab 7. Free drop latrine into water (pond / lake / river / sea) 8. Other toilets (Please specify)	1. Yes, share with other family members 2. No, for family members use only	1. Home plumbing 2. Piped water in the yard / residential area 3. Public piped water 4. Pump well / Drilling well 5. Dug well with protective cover 6. Dug well without protective cover 7. Protected groundwater 8. Unprotected groundwater 9. Rainwater 10. Buy water from water tanker 11. Buy cart water 12. Surface water (river / tributary/ stream / lake / pond / canal/ pond) 13. Bottled water / bottled drinking water 14. Other (please specify)	1. Water in the house 2. Takes less than 30 minutes 3. Takes more than 30 minutes 4. Do not 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 up	1. Yes 2. No

Information on the availability of household appliances (on each page, if no appliance, please write zero "0", if any, please write the number in the box)

Radio /tape	TV	Fixed Phone	Mobile phone	Personal and desktop computers	Bicycle	Motorbike	Refrigerat	Washing Machine	Electric Fan	Air Cond.	Car/ small/big truck
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Boat/machine boat	Tractor
(A) Large / small	(b) Walking tractor
22	23
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
At Home	Public (outdoors)
24	25
1. Have <input type="text"/> 2. None <input type="text"/>	1. Have <input type="text"/> 2. None <input type="text"/>

Form B Family Questionnaire Part 5: Deceased in the family

People died in the family in the past 12 months

Total death toll

Order Number	Family name and first name of the deceased	Gender 1: Male 2: Female Enter the code	Relationship with the head of the household Enter the code in the table below	Age at death See note below Enter the code in the table below	Cause of death ? What is the cause of the death ? Enter the code in the table below	Register death certificate Did you register the death with the commune / sangkat authorities ? 1. Yes 2. No	Only for women aged 15-49 who died	
							8 (a) Did the woman die during pregnancy / during childbirth or within 42 days after delivery ? 1. Yes 2. No	8 (b) 8 (c) Where did she die ? (Enter the code according to the table below) Did any health professionals present take care of her before she died ? (Enter the code according to the table 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 the causes of death for column 6	
Illness	Accident
Code for column 5 Enter death age 000: Less than 1 year 001: 1 year 002: 2 years : : : : 7. All non-relatives including those who stay with	01: Fever 02: Diarrhea 03: TB 04: Heart Disease 05: Dengue fever 06: Malaria 07: Tetanus 08: AIDS 09: Problems during pregnancy 10: Problems during childbirth 11: 42 days after delivery 12: Other Diseases 13: Landmines 14: Traffic Accident 15: Drowning 16: Other accidents
Don't know 17: don't know	

Code for column 8 (c)

1: Doctor
 2: Nurse
 3: Midwife
 4: Traditional Midwife (TBA)
 5: Other (specify ...)
 6: None

Code for column 8 (b)

Place of death

1. Hospital
 2. Health Center
 3. At home
 4. Other (specify)



ស៊ុយអែត
Sverige

