KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation   Religion   King

General Population Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia 2019

National Report on

FINAL CENSUS RESULTS

National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

October 2020

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FOREWORD

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

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

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I would like to express our deep gratitude to **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia**. His unwavering support has been integral to the successful completion of the Census.I would also like to extend our sincerest thanks to **Samdech Kralahorm Sar Kheng, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior and Chairman of the National Census Committee (NCC)** and the 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) and the European Union (EU).Their financial and technical assistance supported the census planning and also the data entry, cleaning and analysis phases. They also provided training in report writing and helped draft the final census report.

I would like to thank **Dr Nott Rama Rao** for providing technical assistance in the census planning process and for reviewing all technical aspects of the census. And **Dr Ricardo Neupert**, Census Chief Technical Advisor, for providing overall technical assistance, particularly in writing the final census report. **Dr Arij Dekker** also provided much-appreciated help with the data cleaning and the preparation of the census priority tables. And **Kjell Tambour**, Senior Advisor with Statistics Sweden/SIDA, provided 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, who carefully coordinated all census operations, with the assistance of Deputy Directors-General **H.E. Sok Kosal**, **H.E. Saint Lundy** and **H.E. They Kheam.**

I would like to express particular thanks to all compatriots who supported and participated in the successful completion of census operations in the Kingdom of Cambodia in 2019.

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

Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

Kitti Settha Pandita Chhay Than

PREFACE

The General Population Census of Cambodia of 2019 was conducted, as planned, by the National Institute of Statistics. This census is the fourth in a series of national censuses, preceded by those of 1962, 1998 and 2008. The Census was undertaken from 3rd to 13th March 2019. This report presents the final results that the National Institute of Statistics has produced. The core theme of this report is the analysis of recent population growth and dynamics. The report discusses population size, as well as trends in fertility, mortality, migration and disability. It also includes a brief discussion of broader cross-cutting issues, such as literacy and education, economic activity and household characteristics and amenities. To further supplement these analyses, 17 additional thematic reports are expected to be issued in 2020 and 2021.

The Royal Government of Cambodia provided full financial support through the Ministry of Economy and Finance. I would like to thank the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for undertaking the coordinating role for the Census and for their technical and financial support. 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 essential to our census operations.

Finally, I would like 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 has enabled us 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.

<div style="text-align:center">

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

Ms. Hang Lina

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Composition of the National Committee

General Population Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia 2019

1.	Samdech Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Interior	Chairman
2.	H.E. Senior Minister, Minister of Planning	Vice Chairman
3.	H.E. Secretary of State, Council of Ministers	Member
4.	H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finance	Member
5.	H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Defense	Member
6.	H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning	Member
7.	H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport	Member
8.	H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training	Member
9.	H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction	Member
10.	H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Rural Development	Member
11.	H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Health	Member
12.	H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Information	Member
13.	H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Women's Affairs	Member
14.	H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft	Member
15.	H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Mines and Energy	Member
16.	H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Tourism	Member
17.	H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment	Member
18.	H.E. Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning	Member
19.	H.E. Ms. Delegate of the Royal Government of Cambodia In-Charge of Director General of National Institute of Statistics	Secretary

Composition of the Technical Committee

General Population Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia 2019

1. H.E.   Senior Minister, Minister of Planning   Chairman

2. H.E.   Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning   Vice Chairman

3. H.E.   Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning   Member

4. H.E.   Secretary General of General Secretariat of Population and Development   Member

5. H.E. Ms. Delegate of the Royal Government of Cambodia   Permanent
              In-Charge of Director General of National Institute of Statistics   Member

6. H.E.   Director General of General Department of Cadastre and Geography,
              Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction   Member

7. Mr.   Deputy Director General of General Department of Administration,
              Ministry of Interior   Member

8. H.E.   Chief of Cabinet of Ministry of Planning   Member

9. H.E.   Deputy Director General of National Institute of Statistics,
              In-Charge of Census   Member

Composition of the Publicity Committee

General Population Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia 2019

1.	H.E. Senior Minister, Minister of Planning	Chairman
2.	H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning	Vice Chairman
3.	H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Information	Member
4.	H.E. Ms. Delegate of the Royal Government of Cambodia In-Charge of Director General of National Institute of Statistics	Permanent Member
5.	H.E. Director General of National Radio of Cambodia,	Member
6.	H.E. Director General of National Television of Cambodia,	Member
7.	Representative of Ministry of Interior	Member
8.	Representative of Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport	Member
9.	Representative of Ministry of Health	Member
10.	Representative of Ministry of Religion and Cults	Member
11.	Representative of Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts	Member
12.	Representative of Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications	Member
13.	President of League of Cambodian Journalists	Member
14.	President of Vitel Phone Company	Member
15.	Representative of Agence Kampuchea Presse	Member
16.	Representative of MobiTel Company	Member
17.	Representative of Smart Mobile Company	Member
18.	H.E. Deputy Director General of National Institute of Statistics	Member

Map of the Kingdom of Cambodia

General Population Census of Cambodia 2019

Final Results

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

1.   Number of capital cities   1
2.   Number of provinces   24
3.   Number of cities/krongs   27
4.   Number of khans   14
5.   Number of districts   163
6.   Number of sangkats   237
7.   Number of communes   1,409
8.   Number of villages   14,545
9.   Total population by urban/rural and sex

Total/Urban/Rural	Total	Male	Female
Total	15,552,211	7,571,837	7,980,374
Urban	6,135,194	2,993,339	3,141,855
Rural	9.417.017	4.578.498	4.838.519

10.   Percentage of urban population   39.4
11.   Percentage annual growth rate   1.4
12.   Number of households   3,553,021

13.   Average household size by urban, rural

Total	4.3
Urban	4.5
Rural	4.2

14.   Percentage of female-headed   25.6
15.   Population density (inhabitants per square km) by urban, rural

Total	87
Urban	874
Rural	55

16.   Percentage of population by age group

Percentage of population 0-14	29.4
Percentage of population 15-59	61.7
Percentage of population 60 +	8.9

17.   Age dependency ratio by urban, rural

Total	**62.0**
Urban	51.2
Rural	69.9

18.   Sex ratio by urban, rural

Total	**94.9**
Urban	95.3
Rural	94.6

19.   Median age by urban, rural

Total	**27**
Urban	28
Rural	26

20.   Percentage of population aged 15 and over by marital status and sex

Sex	**Marital Status (%)**				
	Never married	**Married**	**Widowed**	**Divorced**	**Separated**
Total	27.5	66.2	4.0	2.2	0.1
Male	31.2	65.9	1.5	1.3	0.1
Female	24.1	66.4	6.3	3.0	0.2

21.   Singulate mean age at marriage by sex and urban, rural

Total/Urban/Rural	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Total	25.3	27.0	24.0
Urban	26.3	28.1	25.0
Rural	24.3	26.0	22.7

22.   Adult literacy rate (population aged 15 and over) by sex and urban rural

Total/Urban/Rural	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Total	87.7	90.9	84.8
Urban	93.3	95.3	91.4
Rural	83.8	87.8	80.2

23.   Educational attainment of literate population aged 15+ years and sex

Education level	**Percentage**		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**
No educational level	0.06	0.06	0.06
Primary not completed	35.1	31.3	38.9
Primary completed	31.1	31.5	30.7
Lower secondary completed	26.6	28.9	24.5

Lower secondary/Baccalaureate	2.9	3.2	2.5
Lower secondary/Baccalaureate (technical/vocational)	0.7	0.7	0.6
Graduate Degree	2.9	3.5	2.4
Master's Degree/Ph.D Degree	0.6	0.8	0.3
Other vocational training certificate	0.03	0.04	0.02
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

24. Percentage currently attending school/educational institution by age group and sex

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
06-11	90.6	90.1	91.1
12.14	91.6	90.4	92.8
15-17	67.6	66.2	69.1
18-24	20.7	22.1	19.3
25 +	0.7	0.8	0.6

25. Disability prevalence rate by degree and sex

Disability	Total	Male	Female
Some disability ("some difficulty")	4.9	4.2	5.5
Severe disability ("a lot of difficulty" and "cannot do at all")	1.2	1.1	1.3

26. Type and degree of disability by sex (percent)

Type of disability	Total	Male	Female
Difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses (%)			
Some disability ("some difficulty")	2.9	2.4	3.4
Severe disability ("a lot of difficulty" and "cannot do at all")	0.6	0.5	0.7
Difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid (%)			
Some disability ("some difficulty")	2.4	2.0	2.9
Severe disability ("a lot of difficulty" and "cannot do at all")	0.5	0.4	0.6
Difficulty walking or climbing steps (%)			
Some disability ("some difficulty")	2.2	1.7	2.6

Severe disability ("a lot of difficulty" and "cannot do at all")	0.6	0.5	0.7

Difficulty remembering or concentrating (%)

Some disability ("some difficulty")	2.3	1.8	2.7
Severe disability ("a lot of difficulty" and "cannot do at all")	0.6	0.4	0.7

Difficulty with self-care such as washing or dressing (%)

Some disability ("some difficulty")	1.8	1.4	2.2
Severe disability ("a lot of difficulty" and "cannot do at all")	0.5	0.4	0.6

Difficulty with communicating (%)

Some disability ("some difficulty")	1.8	1.5	2.2
Severe disability ("a lot of difficulty" and "cannot do at all")	0.5	0.4	0.6

27.   Population aged 5+ years by usual status

Employment status	Total	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	62.0	65.2	59.0
Employment rate	98.7	98.8	98.5
Unemployment rate	1.4	1.3	1.5
Economically inactive rate	38.0	34.8	41.0

28.   Labour force participation rate of population aged 15-59 years by sex and urban, rural

Total/Urban/Rural	Total	Male	Female
Total	81.7	85.8	77.9
Urban	78.0	83.8	72.4
Rural	84.5	87.2	81.9

29.   Unemployment rate of population aged 15-59 years by sex and urban, rural

Total/Urban/Rural	Total	Male	Female
Total	1.2	1.1	1.3
Urban	1.6	1.5	1.8
Rural	0.9	0.9	0.9

30. Employment rate by industrial sector and sex

Industrial sector	Total	Male	Female
Primary	54.7	53.0	56.5
Secondary	18.8	18.0	19.7
Tertiary	26.5	29.0	23.8

31. Percentage of migrants by place of last residence and sex

Total/Urban/Rural	Total	Male	Female
Total	21.5	23.1	19.9
Urban	35.3	36.8	34.0
Rural	12.4	14.2	10.7

32. Distribution of internal migrants by migration stream and sex

Migration stream	Total	Male	Female
Rural to rural	29.0	30.7	27.1
Rural to urban	34.0	32.4	35.7
Urban to rural	7.0	7.6	6.3
Urban to urban	30.0	29.3	30.8

33. Distribution of buildings by nature of construction and urban, rural

Nature of construction	Total	Urban	Rural
Permanent	91.1	95.4	88.6
Semi-permanent	7.4	3.8	9.4
Temporary	1.6	0.7	2.0

34. Distribution of households by source of drinking water and urban, rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Piped into dwelling	25.5	46.7	12.8
Piped into compound, yard or plot	3.6	4.9	2.9
Public tap / standpipe	3.9	5.7	2.8
Tube well, borehole	25.2	12.9	32.6
Protected well	4.5	2.2	5.9
Unprotected well	5.9	1.4	8.7
Protected spring	0.3	0.2	0.4
Unprotected spring	0.3	0.1	0.5
Rainwater collection	2.8	1.5	3.5

Cart with small tank / drum	4.9	4.8	5.0
Tanker-truck	4.8	4.0	5.3
Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake,	10.6	5.4	13.7
Bottled water	7.1	9.8	5.4
Other (specify)	0.6	0.6	0.7

35. Distribution of households using electricity as the main source of light

Total	**84.0**
Urban	96.9
Rural	76.4

36. Distribution of households by main type of fuel used for cooking by urban, rural

Type of fuel used	Total	Urban	Rural
Firewood	60.9	31.0	78.8
Charcoal	7.8	7.9	7.7
Kerosene	0.3	0.4	0.3
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	27.7	56.2	10.7
Electricity	3.0	4.2	2.3
None	0.1	0.2	0.1
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1

37. Distribution of households having toilet facility within premises by type of toilet facility and urban, rural

Toilet facility	Total	Urban	Rural
None, do not use toilet	17.2	9.6	21.7
Pour flush (or flush) connected to sewerage	28.9	44.8	19.4
Pour flush (or flush) connected to septic tank or pit	37.8	34.7	39.6
Pour flush (or flush) connected to elsewhere (i.e. not sewerage or a septic tank or pit)	8.6	7.1	9.5
Pit latrine with slab	4.3	2.4	5.4
Pit latrine without slab or open pit	1.7	0.6	2.3
Latrine overhanging field or water (drop in the field, pond, lake, river, sea)	0.8	0.5	1.0
Other, specify	0.8	0.3	1.1

38. Percentage of households by accessibility to internet facility and urban, rural

Accessibility to internet	Total	Urban	Rural
No Access	50.0	37.3	57.5
Accessed internet	50.0	62.7	42.5
Accessed at home	45.4	56.4	38.8
Accessed outside home	28.2	39.9	21.2
Accessed at home and outside home	23.6	33.7	17.6

39. Total fertility rate (TFR)

Total	2.5
Urban	2.2
Rural	2.8

40. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (IMR)

Total	18
Urban	16
Rural	19

41. Under 5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births (UMR)

Total	28
Urban	26
Rural	30

42. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births (MMR)   141

43. Life expectancy at birth

Total/Urban/Rural	Total	Male	Female
Total	75.5	74.3	76.8
Urban	75.6	73.5	77.7
Rural	74.5	72.8	76.4

SECTION 1

National Report

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 and 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 was separately delineated.

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

1.2. Organizational Structure

As in the past, the National Committee for the Census was the lead organizing body. The National 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 and training guides, as well as the supervisor and enumerator manuals. The Technical Committee also took the lead in organizing the pilot census and training events, as well as the field enumeration, editing, coding, data entry and the preparation of analytical reports. The Committee for 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 operation, with the Director of the provincial departments of planning 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. Provincial Census Officers

provided supervision to Census Officers at the district/commune level and also Village Chiefs. The Municipal/Provincial Governors acted as Chair of the Municipal/Provincial Census Committees and these Committees were 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.

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                    │ Population Census of Cambodia               │
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          │ Ministry of Planning          │             │
          │ Census Technical Committee    │    ┌─────────────────────────┐
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                          │                     │ Committee               │
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          │ Director-General of the Census│             │
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      │ Census Office    │      │ Field Offices    │     │
      │ Phnom Penh       │      └──────────────────┘     │
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              │   │ Regional     │──▶│ Provincial Director        │◀─┘
              │   │ Officer      │   │ Province Census Officer    │
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              │   │ Assistant    │   │ District Chief             │
              │   │ Regional     │   │ District Census Officer    │
              │   │ Officer      │   └───────────────────────────┘
              │   └──────────────┘              │
              │                     ┌───────────────────────────┐
              │                     │ Commune Chief              │
    ┌────────────────────────┐      │ Commune Census Officer     │
    │ (1) Administrative     │      └───────────────────────────┘
    │     Division           │                  │
    │ (2) Planning and       │      ┌───────────────────────────┐
    │     Monitoring Division│      │ Supervisor                 │
    │ (3) Cartography        │      │ (1 for 4 Enumerators)      │
    │     Division           │      └───────────────────────────┘
    │ (4) Analysis and       │                  │
    │     Research Division  │      ┌───────────────────────────┐
    │ (5) Data Processing    │      │ Enumerator                 │
    │     Division           │      └───────────────────────────┘
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1.3. Publicity for the Census

An information and education campaign was carried out to create public awareness about the 2019 Census and to ensure high levels of cooperation with census enumerators. To obtain truthful answers to sensitive questions like disability, fertility and mortality; experience from previous censuses had shown that it was essential to have strong and widespread publicity at the village level. It was also important for publicity campaigns to emphasize that individual census responses would be kept confidential so as to encourage people to respond confidently to sensitive and personal census questions. Past experience had also indicated that village chiefs play an important role in sensitizing the public about the census.

The success of the census depends, to a large extent, on the attention, guidance and support and cooperation of local authorities at different levels; and on the cooperation of the population. The Census Publicity Committee prepared a strong census publicity campaign with a detailed plan, concrete contents and diverse forms so that all people could hear about the census. The public was informed well in advance about the scope and purpose of the census through different media, with a view to enlisting their cooperation. The publicity campaign commenced with newspaper advertisements and the sensitization of community leaders and others at local meetings. Census publicity reached its peak during the census enumeration phase. As in the last census, it was accomplished not only through different media like radio, television and the press, but also through more conventional methods of communication such as posters, banners, stickers etc.

Physical networks such as those provided by line ministries and religious groups (mainly pagodas) were also utilized. Village chiefs were encouraged to inform the residents of their respective villages about the census and to seek their cooperation.

An in-depth and widespread information campaign for the 2019 Census aimed to:
- Take advantage of the support and assistance of government agencies, mass media agencies and mass organizations to create adequate awareness of the importance and purpose of the census;
- Make the public understand the benefits of the census and confidentiality of responses, so that they are aware of their rights and responsibilities with regard to the census and are willing to cooperate by providing complete and accurate information.

Census advocacy and publicity materials for the 2019 Census were quite diverse and included printed materials, audio-visual materials, and other media. A widespread and in-depth publicity campaign began in December 2018 and became progressively more intense during the census enumeration phase. Daily census news items, news reports, census songs and jingles were broadcast and posted daily at both the central and local levels. Radio, television and newspapers were involved and information was also broadcast on village or neighbourhood loudspeaker systems.

1.4. Questionnaire Content

The results of the last census were disseminated widely among stakeholders and data users. Many policy and development programmes had made use of this information. It was agreed that it would be beneficial if most of the questions were retained for the 2019 Census, so that the results of the two censuses could be compared and progress could be measured on key indicators over time. Census questions aim to gather information about key social indicators and other important outcomes, in order to design follow-up interventions that can serve the interests of the population concerned. From a gender perspective, it is imperative to ensure that there is no sex-selective under-reporting or misreporting in the census. Past experience in Cambodia had found no evidence of a

sex-bias in data collection. A considerable proportion of the 2019 enumeration and supervision staff were women and it was found that their capacity to canvass questions on fertility and maternal mortality was highly satisfactory. The 2019 questionnaire was also designed with a view to obtaining better gender statistics.

The following questions from the 2008 Census of Cambodia are provided here to illustrate the content of the 2019 census questionnaire. There were two questionnaires, House List (Form A) and Household Questionnaire (Form B). The questions had to be answered by the head of household/person concerned/or any responsible member of the household:

Form A: Household identifying characteristics, building/structure number; predominant construction material of walls, roof and floor; purpose of building/structure; household number and characteristics of the head of household; number of persons usually living in the household.

Form B: Full name, relationship to head of household, sex, age, marital status; mother tongue, religion, birth place; previous residence, duration of stay, reason for migration;   literacy and full time education; physical/mental disability (if any); main activity, employment period, occupation, employment status, industry, trade or service, sector of employment; detailed fertility information of females aged 15 and over; details of any household member who died within the previous year.

Besides individual information, the following questions on housing conditions and facilities were also collected for regular households: tenure of the dwelling; main source of light, main cooking fuel and presence of a toilet facility within premises; main source of drinking water supply and location of drinking water source; number of rooms occupied by household; ownership of facilities like radio/transistor, television, telephone (landline), cell phone, personal computer, bicycle, motorcycle, car/van, boat, tractor and access to internet.

1.5. Design of the Census Instruments

In its publication "Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 3", the United Nations Statistics Division has recommended a list of core topics, topics derived from a core topic, and additional topics for inclusion in population census questionnaires. The NIS developed the questionnaires in accordance with UN recommendations, national needs and past experience; and with the assistance of a census consultant. Instruction manuals for enumerators and supervisors, training guidelines and control forms were also prepared.

These instruments were presented at a stakeholder meeting to elicit the participants views on the questions to be included. Participants were invited to give feedback to ensure that the census would collect data that met international standards and fulfilled the needs of national policymakers and development partners. The draft questionnaires were tested in a pre-test and a pilot census before being submitted for approval by the Census Technical Committee and the National Census Committee. The questionnaire was then completed for every type of household (i.e. regular households, institutional households and the homeless).

1.6.   Recruitment of Enumeration Staff

The field enumeration was undertaken with 38,447 enumerators. At the rate of one field supervisor to guide and oversee the work of four enumerators, approximately 9,200 supervisors were also appointed. Enumerators and supervisors were mostly drawn from the ranks of teachers and other public officials. Some students were also deployed as enumerators. However, this was done only after testing their abilities in the field. The fieldwork was implemented under a system of

strict administrative control. A total of 75 Provincial Census Officers, 600 Field Staff Trainers, 400 District Census Officers and 1,700 Commune Census Officers were involved in providing guidance to the enumerators and supervisors in the enumeration areas. The census also deployed an additional 3,500 supervisors and enumerators for so-called "special settlements", such military facilities, police facilities, prisons, correction centres, orphanages, religious compounds and hard-to-access locations. Selected members of the Ministry of Planning and the NIS participated in training field staff and supervising fieldwork. Provincial, district, commune and village officers assisted in organizing the training sessions and also carried out close supervision of the census count.

H.E. Kitti Settha Pandita Chhay Than, Senior Minister, Ministry of Planning; various secretaries of state and other senior officers of the Ministry of Planning; as well as representatives of development partners and technical advisers, undertook field visits to supervise the census and to encourage the enumerators in their demanding job.

1.7. Training of Census Personnel

The training of census personnel covered operational and field staff at all levels, including supervisors and enumerators. It aimed to establish adequate and uniform census skills across the board. In order to be recruited, enumerators had to meet certain basic criteria. In particular, they were required to have an educational attainment of grade 12 or higher, a strong sense of responsibility and the ability to write numbers and letters legibly. The training of field staff was one of the most important activities prior to undertaking the field enumeration. Technical assistance provided during earlier censuses had significantly strengthened the capacity of the national staff charged with undertaking the 2019 Census. This capacity was further supplemented by additional training. Census technical working teams conducted a 5-day training for 175 Regional Officers, Assistant Regional Officers, Directors and Deputy Directors of municipal/provincial departments of planning. The initial training was delivered from 17th to 21st September 2018 and an additional course for these officials was conducted in October 2018.

Training was also conducted for 600 core trainers. Each of these core trainers was then responsible for conducting two training sessions for supervisors and enumerators on 11th to 14th February 2019 and 18th to 22nd February of 2019. In summary, the training was divided into four levels. The first and second level training was for Census Officers from the NIS, followed by Directors and Deputy Directors of capital/provincial departments of planning. The third level of training was provided to core trainers and was conducted in the provinces where the trainers were deployed. Depending on the size of the province, an average of 25 core trainers were assigned to each province. The fourth level of training was conducted from 11th to 14th and 18th to 22nd February 2019 for supervisors and enumerators in districts nationwide.

1.8. Field Operations

The enumeration process identified around 3.6 million regular households located across the 25 capital/provinces of Cambodia. The preparatory household listing process (Form A) was carried out from 28th February to 2nd of March 2019. The actual enumeration (Form B) started on 3rd March at midnight and lasted until 13th March 2019. As already mentioned, the census deployed around 40,000 enumerators and about 10,000 supervisors to collect data in a total of 14,545 villages. There were a little more than 38,447 regular enumeration areas, with the remainder of the staff assigned to special settlements such as camps, prisons and hospitals. Homeless persons (including those staying on boats) were enumerated by 3,500 special enumerators on 3rd of March during the night.

In keeping with the 13th March 2019 deadline, most households in Cambodia were interviewed during the eleven-day enumeration period. However, recent growth in the Chinese population in Preah Sihanouk 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 with the enumeration. 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 travelled long distances to reach remote and forested areas. The field staff used vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles and boats. Mobile phone communication was highly useful during the census fieldwork and ensured that supervisors and enumerators were able to contact core staff when assistance was needed.

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)	2019 Census enumeration with midnight of March 3rd (00:00 AM) chosen as the reference moment
March 13th to 14th, 2019	Collection of completed census documents from field offices
March 15th to 22nd, 2019	Receipt of completed census records at the NIS in Phnom Penh

1.9. Storage Management

Storage management is an important part of census operations. Completed questionnaire batches, bundled by enumeration area, were received and stored in storage rooms organized by administrative area. The reception of each enumeration area batch was recorded in a computerized file. This file was also used at a later stage when enumeration batches temporarily left the storerooms for processing purposes. A data processing officer was responsible for recording all of these transactions. Paper forms were used to accompany each enumeration area batch as it travelled through the processing chain.

1.10. Quality Assurance

Clear steps were taken to ensure data quality at each stage of the census. For quality assurance in fieldwork, training classes for enumerators and supervisors stressed the importance of collecting accurate and detailed information during interviews. The need to collect accurate data by gender was also emphasized. For every four enumerators, there was a field supervisor who closely checked the work of each enumerator. The data processing division initially carried out manual coding and editing of filled-in schedules. Computer editing was also carried out to produce clean datasets that were free from errors and ready for tabulation. Quality assurance processes also sought

to ensure that the census priority tables were reliable and produced in a timely manner. The dissemination of census results prioritised accessibility, relevance and user satisfaction.

The Census Technical Committee designed and endorsed clear legal procedures aimed at ensuring the quality of census data. This included requiring supervisors to enumerate some households independently and to then match them with the enumerator's records. The results were recorded in a separate form and any deviations were used to help improve the skills of the enumerators. In the event of any serious discrepancies, enumerators were given additional training. To summarize, monitoring and census quality assurance were assisted by implementing the pilot census; duplicating some interviews during the enumeration; close supervision by supervisors and their superiors; quality control during the data processing stages; and conducting a post-enumeration survey.

1.11. Editing, Coding and Software

1.11.1 .Editing and Coding

The objective of editing and coding is to maximize the quality of the data by detecting errors on questionnaires and making suitable imputations. An imputation is an alteration of incorrect or missing data that uses contextual clues to provide a best guess as to what a correct value may be. Most errors that are detected are due to mistakes made during fieldwork. During an interview, a respondent might not know the answer to a certain question. For example, some people might not know their exact age. Other respondents might not have fully understood a particular question and, as a consequence, they provide the enumerator with a wrong answer. In other cases, the respondent might not be willing to answer a certain question. Finally, the enumerator might also contribute to the errors by failing to record a respondent's answers correctly. For the 2019 Census, training on editing and coding of filled-in schedules was conducted for senior staff, who then trained other editors and coders. The purpose of the editing process was to remove matters of obvious inconsistency, incorrectness and incompleteness. It also sought to improve the quality of the data collected.

Besides editing the questionnaires, this work also included coding some variables. During fieldwork, the responses to most questions on Form B were recorded with numeric codes. However, some answers were recorded in a descriptive manner. These questions included: birthplace, previous residence, main subject of study, occupation, industry and place of work or schooling. Coders were responsible for assigning the correct numeric codes to these descriptive answers and a census coding manual provided guidance to help coders choose the right code for each of these variables.

The editing and coding process involved 150 staff and was initially scheduled to be completed around January 2020. However, this process took slightly longer than planned and, to minimise delays, the National Institute of Statistics requested additional officials from other units within the Ministry of Planning. With the assistance of these extra technical officers and management staff, the editing and coding process was completed by the end of June 2020. Once the editing and coding was completed, the census questionnaires were transferred over to the data entry team.

1.11.2. Software and Data Capture

In order to capture the data recorded on Form A (House List) and Form B (Household Questionnaire) two separate data entry applications were made using the CSPro software package.

CSPro was also used for tabulations. The data entry team consisted of 100 keyboard operators working under 10 supervisors. Approximately one week after the editing and coding process started, data entry staff were given a thorough training on data entry procedures and the CSPro data entry software. Due to the network connection, data entry started about a month and half after the editing and coding process. The data entry was estimated to be completed within nine months but was ultimately delayed by the COVID 19 pandemic. To minimise delays, the NIS recruited around 200 students from Phnom Penh University. These additional recruits helped to accelerate data entry activities by working a half-day and a full day on Saturday and Sunday. As a result, data entry was completed by the end of June 2020.

1.12. Tabulation Plan

The analysis of census data by the NIS is mainly confined to priority tables and tables produced for specific purposes. However, census analysis is not confined to the government. Universities, scholars, demographers, institutions and data users can also use and analyse the data in accordance with their own needs and interests. Going forward, these users will be encouraged to contact the census Data Users Service Centre (DUSC) for any additional information, tables or reports. There is considerable scope for additional analyses using the data, with census tables and microdata permitting a wide range of potential cross-classifications and tabulations.

Priority tables are usually the most basic publication arising from a census. All the census variables and relevant cross-tabulations are presented in tabular form. This is particularly important for the calculation of demographic and socio-economic indicators for planning and policy making. Most of the priority tables from the 2019 Census were produced for national and key sub-national levels. The tables were produced following the completion of the data cleaning process.

The number of priority tables is similar to the 2008 Census. The tables cover almost all of the sections in the census questionnaire and organise the data across all areas relevant for data users. For more in-depth analyses, supplementary user-requested data and other data tables will be created.

1.13. Post Enumeration Survey (PES)

The General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 was conducted to enumerate people at the place where they were staying on census night i.e. the place where they were located at midnight on Sunday March 3rd 2019. The Post Enumeration Survey (PES) intended to assess how well people were counted by the Census. The PES was conducted soon after the Census in selected areas. The PES intended to estimate error in the census count and in the information that was collected. Some error is inevitable in a large-scale operation like a census. The first visit to households by PES enumerators was used to carry out a re-count, which was then followed by desk matching with census records at the office. A second visit to households was then carried out to reconcile any discrepancies. The sample that was selected, consisted of 130 enumeration areas. The selected enumeration areas were re-enumerated for the PES. The overall size of the PES sample that was selected was about 12,500 households, with a de facto population of around 60,000 persons. The national population undercount was 2.5 percent or 396,587. The percentage undercount in Phnom Penh was higher than in the provinces, with 6.3 percent or 141, 985 in the capital, versus 1.9 percent or 354, 602 in the provinces. The overall population in the country on March 3rd 2019 was estimated at 15,685,076, with 2,271,356 in Phnom Penh. In general, the aggregate index of inconsistency is considered low if it is less than 20 percent, which is the case for

Cambodia. Judging from the net coverage error of missed persons and the level of response variance of selected characteristics estimated by the PES, the results of the 2019 General Population Census of Cambodia are of sound quality. The results of the Post Enumeration Survey are available as a report from National Institute of Statistics.

1.14. Urban Reclassification

The 2020 reclassification of urban areas in Cambodia was undertaken by the NIS in June-July 2020 using the final dataset from General Population Census of Cambodia 2019. The urban reclassification involved a comprehensive field study, which was carried out by NIS with guidance from experts and relevant agencies. The study attempted to provide recommendations about a classification of urban places based on a consistent set of criteria that included population size, population density and numbers of agricultural workers. After careful consideration of all relevant aspects, the study recommended applying the following criteria to every commune so as to treat it as urban:

1. Economic and demographic aspects
- Total population of the commune in excess of 2,000.
- Population density in excess of 200 per km²
- Percentage of employment in non-agricultural occupations in excess of 50 percent

2. Statutory administrative aspects
Towns identified on the basis of statutory administration or recognized by decrees and laws. The first category of urban units is known as statutory towns. These towns are 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, staff from the National Institute of Statistics inspected the actual situation of the communes classified as urban on the basis of these criteria and participated in consultation with the sub-national authorities and associated chairpersons. The provincial departments of planning, the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, the Ministry of Interior, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNHABITAT were all involved in this process.

The study's recommendations were accepted by the Royal Government of Cambodia, and subsequently adopted for the 2019 Census. Details of this study are provided in the NIS/Ministry of planning report, "Reclassification of Urban Areas in Cambodia 2020".

1.15. Analysis and Report Writing

The main objective of the 2019 Census is to provide results and analyses that can be used to inform development planning. Censuses provide benchmark data which can be used by agencies working in different areas like reproductive health and family planning services, education and training, research, population and development, women and gender. The government aims to develop an integrated population information system, which can be used to monitor population programmes. It is planned that data from the 2019 Census will be disseminated through publications and electronic media. NIS staff have been given specialised training in data analysis and it is expected that these staff will undertake specific

analyses of the data with additional support from consultants. A series of thematic reports on the 2019 Census, each dealing with a specific topic, will be published after the initial analysis.

    a. **Preliminary 2019 Census results:** initial results based on population totals obtained from the field. These results were analysed and released in August 2019.

    b. **2019 Census final report:** national-level results, as well as some selected tables, data and brief notes for each province.

    c. **2019 Census final provincial-level results:** a report for each of the 25 provinces, following the broad template set out in this national-level report. The results will be drafted by the NIS staff trained in data analysis.

    d. **Thematic reports:** a series of in-depth reports focusing on various topics key covered by the 2019 Census. These reports go beyond the tables and graphs presented in the initial census products. The thematic reports will include demographic and statistical analyses of the data and will provide an interpretation of the data that draws on appropriate conceptual frameworks and is oriented towards future development planning and policies.

The topics proposed for thematic papers based on the 2019 Census are:

1. Fertility and nuptiality
2. Mortality and maternal mortality
3. International and internal migration
4. Population projections
5. Population distribution and urbanization
6. Population growth and composition by age and sex
7. Disability
8. Literacy and educational attainment
9. Economic activity and employment
10. Ageing and living conditions
11. Gender Dimension
12. Households, housing conditions and amenities
13. Ethnic minorities
14. Provincial reports (one for each province)
15. Water, sanitation and hygiene
16. Situation of children and youth
17. Census atlas

1.16. Dissemination Plan

The findings of the previous census data were successfully disseminated through electronic products and printed reports and by way of dissemination seminars and workshops at the national and provincial levels. The CDs released each for priority table were well received and used by the line ministries, international agencies, NGOs, provincial planning offices, districts and communes, universities, individual and institutional scholars and researchers, teachers and students, and other data users. Another important dissemination product developed was a website with census background information, key census results and a request page so that remote data users could demand more detailed census information. Specialised census tables were also occasionally

supplied in response to requests from data users. The Data Users Service Centre (DUSC) has also been providing support to data users on an on-going basis.

1.16.1. Offline Dissemination

Seminars for the presentation of census results to line ministries and other data users will be conducted at the end of 2020. Such seminars/workshops will be held in every province to benefit participants and specific provincial reports will also be published. The purpose of the dissemination workshops is to provide census data to planners, administrators and researchers working at the provincial, district and commune-levels. It is hoped that these direct interactions between the census data producers and users will help users to better understand the impact of population growth on welfare measures undertaken by the government. The census data will also help users to monitor the progress being made in relation to the various development programmes currently ongoing in Cambodia.

1.16.2. Online Dissemination

The National Institute of Statistics maintains a website (www.nis.gov.kh) with information on population censuses, the results of various types of surveys, periodicals and publications. Most of the information available on this website is in a static format. For the online dissemination of the results of the General Population Census of Cambodia 2019, a more dynamic approach is envisaged. It is planned that priority tables and analysis outputs will be made available online to provide greater access to the data remotely. This might also be extended to include SQL database querying and on-line mapping. In all instances, security, authentication, recoding and aggregation shall be prioritised in order to abide by the confidentiality provisions enshrined in national legislation relating to statistics.

1.17. Census Products

Just like the previous censuses, the following products are planned to be produced for the 2019 census to ensure wider dissemination and utilization of the census products:

a) **Priority tables.** The Priority Tables Report is usually a printed publication that contains a set of basic tables. This is the simplest publication in the sense that it should present tables of all census variables, which are relevant to calculate demographic and socio-economic indicators, as well as other variables that are specifically relevant to planning and policymaking. Most tables refer to the national level and only a few relate to the main administrative subdivisions.

b) **Printed products**. In most countries, paper publications remain the preferred choice for the dissemination of the main census results. At least for the present, printed reports tend to reach to the largest number of potential census users. Paper media do not require that the user have any particular equipment, software or technical skills. The following products will be disseminated as printed publications: *Priority Tables*, *Final Census Report*, *Analysis of Final Census Results at the Provincial Level*, *census posters*, *census brochures*, *thematic papers* and the *Census Atlas*.

c) **Static electronic publications.** Electronic versions of the aforementioned printed publications (i.e. .pdf and .doc formats)

d) **Dynamic macrodata products**. Drawing on geography, subject matter and/or title, these products retrieve and display tables, maps and other previously prepared documents from a large database of documents. This is a very useful data dissemination tool. The dissemination tool DEVINFO was used to disseminate the data of the 2008 Census and other surveys (under the name CAMINFO). The Table Retrieval tool in CSPro is another example of a dynamic macrodata product.

e) **Dynamic microdata products.** Allow the access to individual or household data. Examples are SPSS, SAS, and several other statistical programs for data analysis. The main problem of disseminating microdata is confidentiality. When individuals agree to respond to the census questionnaire, they do so on the understanding that their responses will be anonymised and will be used to produce aggregated statistics. Like most statistical offices, the NIS is bound by law to protect census microdata and to keep these data confidential. Providing access to census microdata at the individual or household level risks breaching this confidentiality. REDATAM is a software package that solves this problem. Data are stored in internal (encrypted) format that does not allow users to access individual or household records but nonetheless enables the data to be processed at the individual level. In addition, the level of geographical access can be defined by the statistical office. In other words, REDATAM allows users to produce any table (as opposed to downloading tables) at different geographical or administrative levels. In addition to tables, REDATAM can also produce graphs and maps. Aggregate results can be exported to other software (ASCII, EXCEL, GIS) and dissemination of this application can be done on CDs, DVDs, or flash drives. It also has the capacity to provide on-line data processing.

CHAPTER 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1. Population Size

The final results of the General Population Census of Cambodia of 2019 (GPCC) show that the total de facto population of Cambodia on March 3rd, 2019 stood at 15,552,211. This is the population that spent the night at the place of enumeration, thereby excluding those who were abroad. The total de facto population increased from a total of 13,395,682, which was recorded in the 2008 Census. Thus, the population has grown by 2,156,529 persons, which represents 16.1 percent, over the 11-year period from 2008 to 2019. The male population was 7,571,837 (48.7 percent), while the female population stood at 7,980,374 (51.3 percent).

The first Cambodian census was conducted in 1962, following independence from France. It counted a total population of 5.7 million. The demographic situation of the nation changed dramatically after this first census because of war and civil unrest. The country carried out no further census until 1998. However, demographers did make some population estimates to serve as the base population for planning and policy development. A demographic survey conducted in 1979-1980 estimated the total Cambodian population at approximately 6.6 million. In 1994, the Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey was carried out by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS). The Survey estimated the total population of Cambodia at 9.9 million. In March 1996, the NIS conducted another demographic survey covering 20,000 households, which estimated the total population of Cambodia at 10.7 million. The 1998 Census recorded a population of 11.4 million. The NIS also undertook an Inter-Censal Survey in 2004 and found that the population had increased to 12.8 million. Following a pattern of steady increase, the 2008 Census obtained a result of 13.4 million. The Inter-Censal Survey in 2013 revealed a population of 14.7 million and the final result of GPCC 2019 accounted for 15.6 million.

Figure 2.1.1. Cambodian total population in millions, 1962-2019*
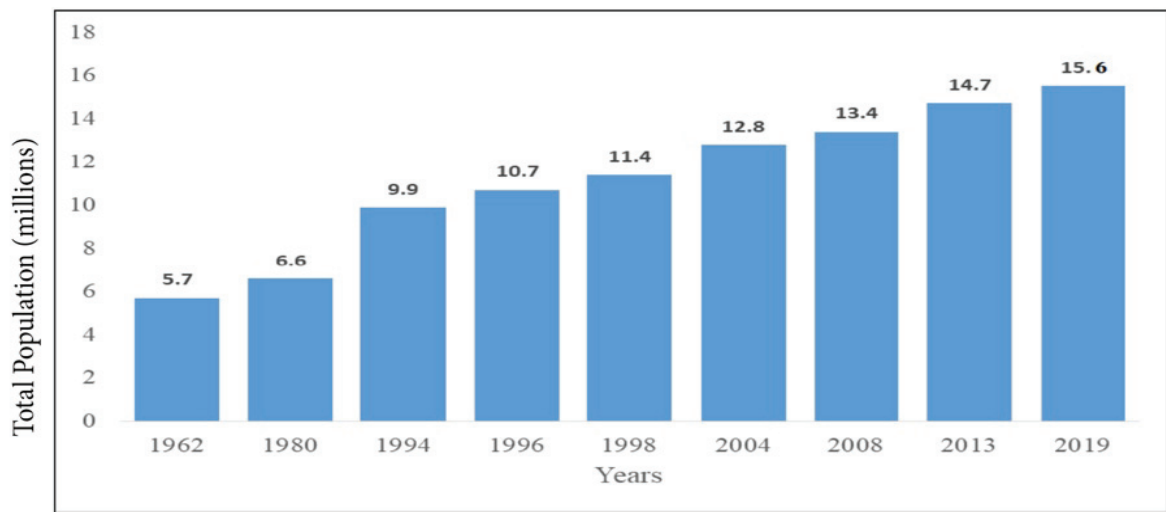
***Note**: These figures exclude migrants working abroad. According to the Report of Annual General Meeting 2018, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, the destination countries were: Thailand: 1,146,685, Republic of Korea: 49,095, Japan: 9,195, Malaysia: 30,113, Singapore: 831, Hong Kong: 45 and Saudi Arabia: 16.*

The urban population of Cambodia stood at 2,614,027 in 2008 and increased to 6,135,194 in 2019. On the other hand, the rural population of the country declined from 10,781,655 in 2008 to 9,417,017 in 2019. The urban population as a percentage of the total population - one of the key measures of urbanization - has increased from 19.5 percent in 2008 to 39.4 percent in 2019.

Disaggregating the total population into the four regions in table 2.1.1 shows that the Central Plain region was the most highly populated, comprising 7,644,295 persons or 49.2 % of the total population. The Tonle Sap region was the second most populated region, with 4,852,964 persons or 31.2% of the total. The Plateau and Mountains region was the third most populous area with 1,982,484 persons or 12.7%. And finally, the Coastal and Sea region had a population of 1,072,468 or 6.9 % of the total.

Figure 2.1.2. Distribution of total population by province, Cambodia, 2019
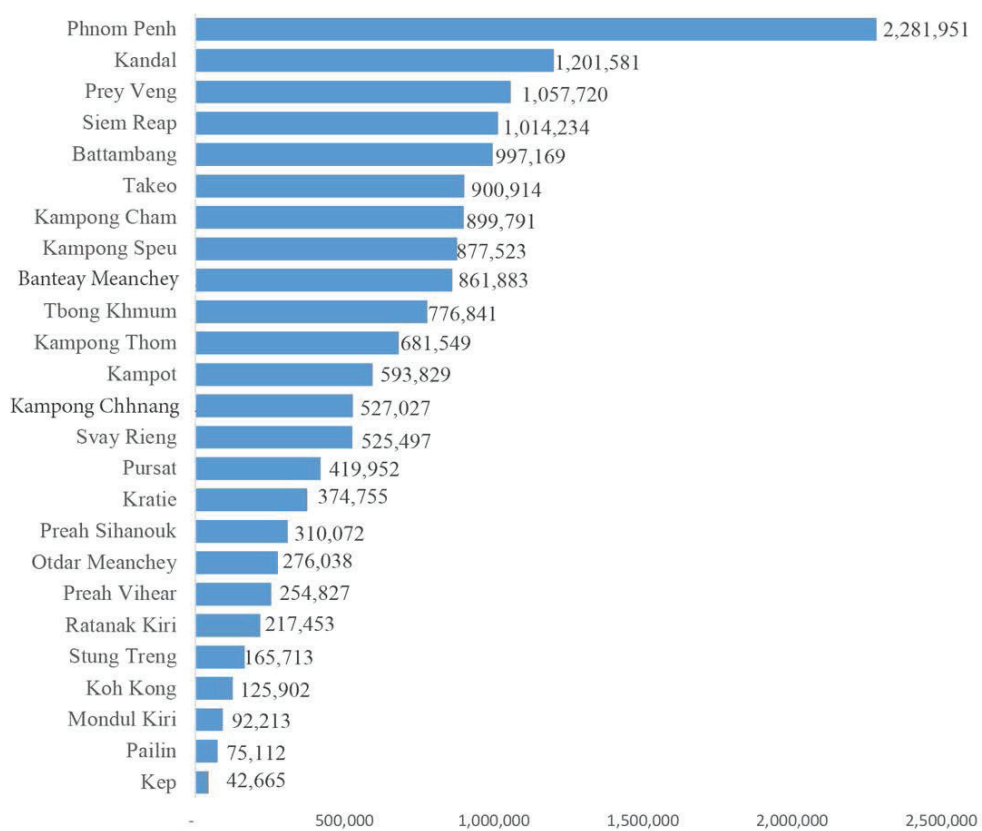
At the provincial level, Phnom Penh had the highest population with 2,281,951 (14.7 %), followed by neighbouring Kandal with a population of 1,201,581 (7.7%); Prey Veng, 1,057,720 (6.8%); Siem Reap, 1,014,234 (6.5%); Battambang, 997,169 (6.4%); Takeo, 900,914 (5.8%); and Kampong Cham, 899,791 (5.8%). Kep was the province with the lowest population at 42,665 (0.3%).

Table 2.1.1. Distribution of total population by area, region, province and sex, Cambodia, 2019*

Area/Region/Province (1)	Male (2)	Female (3)	Total (4)
Total	**7,571,837**	**7,980,374**	**15,552,211**
Urban	**2,993,339**	**3,141,855**	**6,135,194**
Rural	**4,578,498**	**4,838,519**	**9,417,017**
Central Plain	**3,676,211**	**3,968,084**	**7,644,295**
Tonle Sap	**2,380,256**	**2,472,708**	**4,852,964**
Coastal and Sea	**533,560**	**538,908**	**1,072,468**
Plateau and Mountains	**981,810**	**1,000,674**	**1,982,484**
Banteay Meanchey	427,945	433,938	861,883
Battambang	490,424	506,745	997,169
Kampong Cham	431,327	468,464	899,791
Kampong Chhnang	252,185	274,842	527,027
Kampong Speu	425,102	452,421	877,523
Kampong Thom	330,602	350,947	681,549
Kampot	287,590	306,239	593,829
Kandal	581,563	620,018	1,201,581
Koh Kong	63,444	62,458	125,902
Kratie	186,658	188,097	374,755
Mondul Kiri	47,242	44,971	92,213
Phnom Penh	1,105,673	1,176,278	2,281,951
Preah Vihear	128,436	126,391	254,827
Prey Veng	498,711	559,009	1,057,720
Pursat	204,172	215,780	419,952
Ratanak Kiri	109,978	107,475	217,453
Siem Reap	497,450	516,784	1,014,234
Preah Sihanouk	161,462	148,610	310,072
Stung Treng	84,394	81,319	165,713
Svay Rieng	249,581	275,916	525,497
Takeo	431,266	469,648	900,914
Otdar Meanchey	139,378	136,660	276,038
Kep	21,064	21,601	42,665
Pailin	38,100	37,012	75,112
Tbong Khmum	378,090	398,751	776,841

*****Note**: *These figures exclude migrants working abroad.*

Map 2.1.1. Distribution of total population by province, Cambodia, 2019
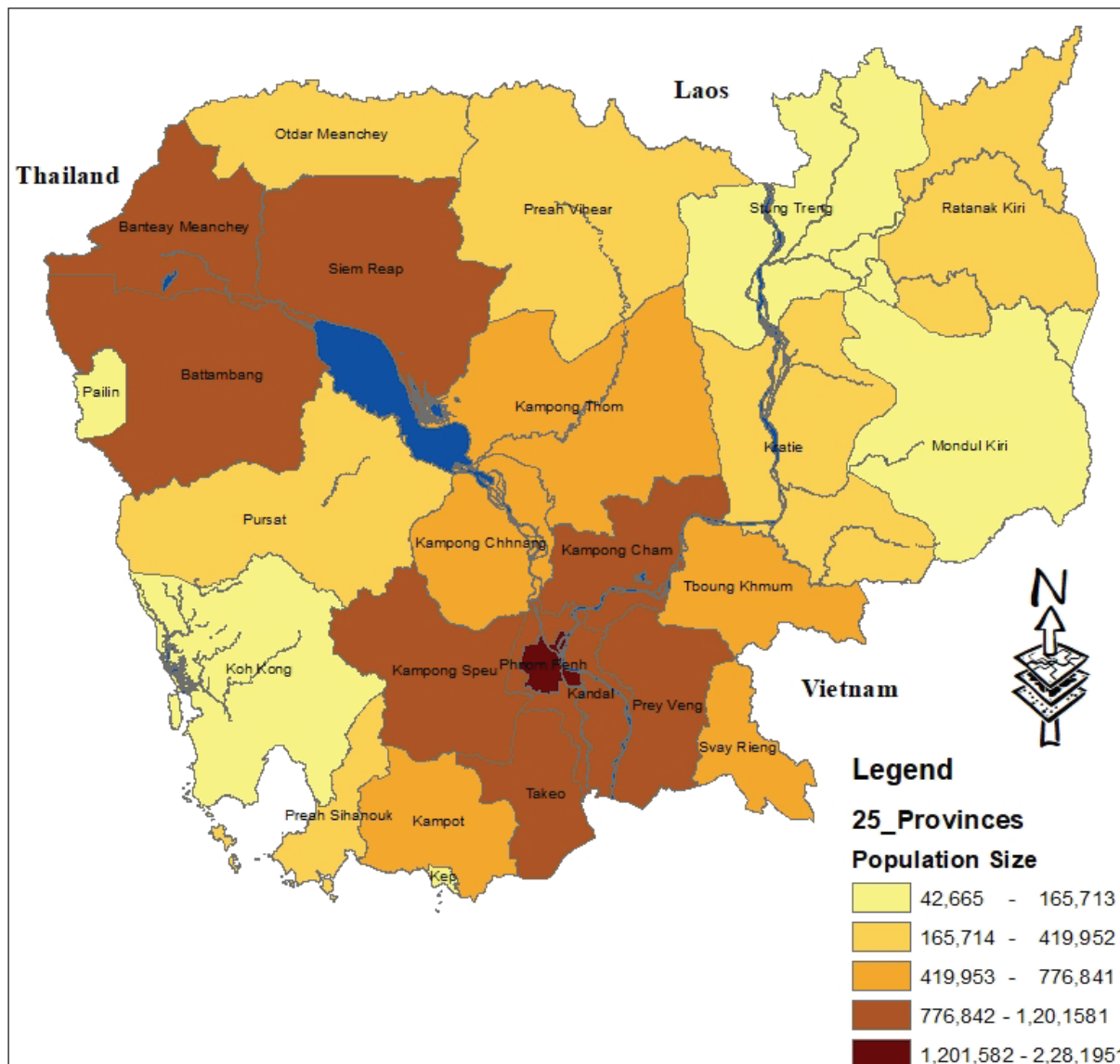
2.2. Annual Growth Rate

The annual growth rate is an important indicator to determine variations in the population of a country or region over a period of time, regardless of whether the change is positive or negative. Changes in population size are usually measured as a percentage of the base population.

The final results from the GPCC 2019 indicate that the de facto population of Cambodia increased by 2,156,529 persons over the 11-year period between 2008 and 2019. This represents an increase of 16.1 percent. The average annual growth rate over this period was registered at 1.4 percent. The growth rate has dropped dramatically due to a decline in fertility and out-migration, especially to neighbouring countries.

The highest annual growth rate of 2.4 percent was found in the Plateau and Mountains region, an area that mainly covers provinces which are situated in the north-east. This was followed by the Central Plain region with an annual growth rate of 1.4 percent. In the Coastal and Sea region and the Tonle Sap region, the annual growth rate was only 1.0 percent. Compared to the previous decade, the annual growth rate increased slightly for the Coastal and Sea region (0.8 percent to 1.0

percent) and for the Plateau and Mountains region (2.2 percent to 2.4 percent). For the Tonle Sap region the annual growth rate declined markedly.

At the provincial level, the final results of the 2019 Census show a high annual growth rate (i.e. more than 3.0 percent) in Phnom Penh (4.9 percent) followed by Mondul Kiri (3.7 percent); Otdar Meanchey (3.6 percent), Preah Vihear (3.6 percent) and Stung Treng (3.6 percent); Ratanak Kiri (3.3 percent) and Preah Sihanouk (3.1 percent), Banteay Meanchey (2.2 percent) These provinces have a relatively high fertility rate and have absorbed migrants from other provinces. This is likely due to developing agricultural and other economic activities in these areas. Phnom Penh and Preah Sihanouk have absorbed many migrants, especially younger people from other provinces. In particular, these provinces are characterized by a lot of employment opportunities, economic activity, tourism and educational opportunities. The total population increased for most of the provinces, except for Kampong Cham, Battambang and Kandal, which are characterized by a negative growth rate.

When compared to the years 1998-2008, the annual growth rate has declined to some extent in many provinces. However, Phnom Penh, Koh Kong, Banteay Meanchey, Prey Veng, Preah Sihanouk, Stung Treng and Svay Rieng have increased.

Table 2.2.1. Annual growth rate by area, region, and province, Cambodia, 2008-2019*

Area/Region/Province	Total Population		Annual Growth Rate	
	2008	2019	1998-2008	2008-2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	13,395,682	15,552,211	1.5	1.4
Urban	2,614,027	6,135,194	2.0	7.8
Rural	10,781,655	9,417,017	1.3	-1.2
Central Plain	6,547,953	7,644,295	1.0	1.4
Tonle Sap	4,356,705	4,852,964	2.1	1.0
Coastal and Sea	960,480	1,072,468	0.8	1.0
Plateau and Mountains	1,530,544	1,982,484	2.2	2.4
Banteay Meanchey	677,872	861,883	1.6	2.2
Battambang	1,025,174	997,169	2.3	-0.3
Kampong Cham	925,992	899,791	0.4	-0.3
Kampong Chhnang	472,341	527,027	1.2	1.0
Kampong Speu	716,944	877,523	1.8	1.8
Kampong Thom	631,409	681,549	1.0	0.7
Kampot	585,850	593,829	1.0	0.1
Kandal	1,265,280	1,201,581	1.6	-0.5
Koh Kong	117,481	125,902	0.1	0.6
Kratie	319,217	374,755	1.9	1.5
Mondul Kiri	61,107	92,213	6.3	3.7
Phnom Penh	1,327,615	2,281,951	2.8	4.9
Preah Vihear	171,139	254,827	3.6	3.6

Area/Region/Province	Total Population		Annual Growth Rate	
	2008	2019	1998-2008	2008-2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Prey Veng	947,372	1,057,720	0.0	1.0
Pursat	397,161	419,952	0.7	0.5
Ratanak Kiri	150,466	217,453	4.7	3.3
Siem Reap	896,443	1,014,234	2.5	1.1
Preah Sihanouk	221,396	310,072	2.5	3.1
Stung Treng	111,671	165,713	3.2	3.6
Svay Rieng	482,788	525,497	0.1	0.8
Takeo	844,906	900,914	0.7	0.6
Otdar Meanchey	185,819	276,038	8.6	3.6
Kep	35,753	42,665	2.2	1.6
Pailin	70,486	75,112	11.2	0.6
Tbong Khmum	754,000	776,841	0.4	0.3

*Note: These figures exclude migrants working abroad.

Map 2.2.1. Annual population growth rate, 2008-2019
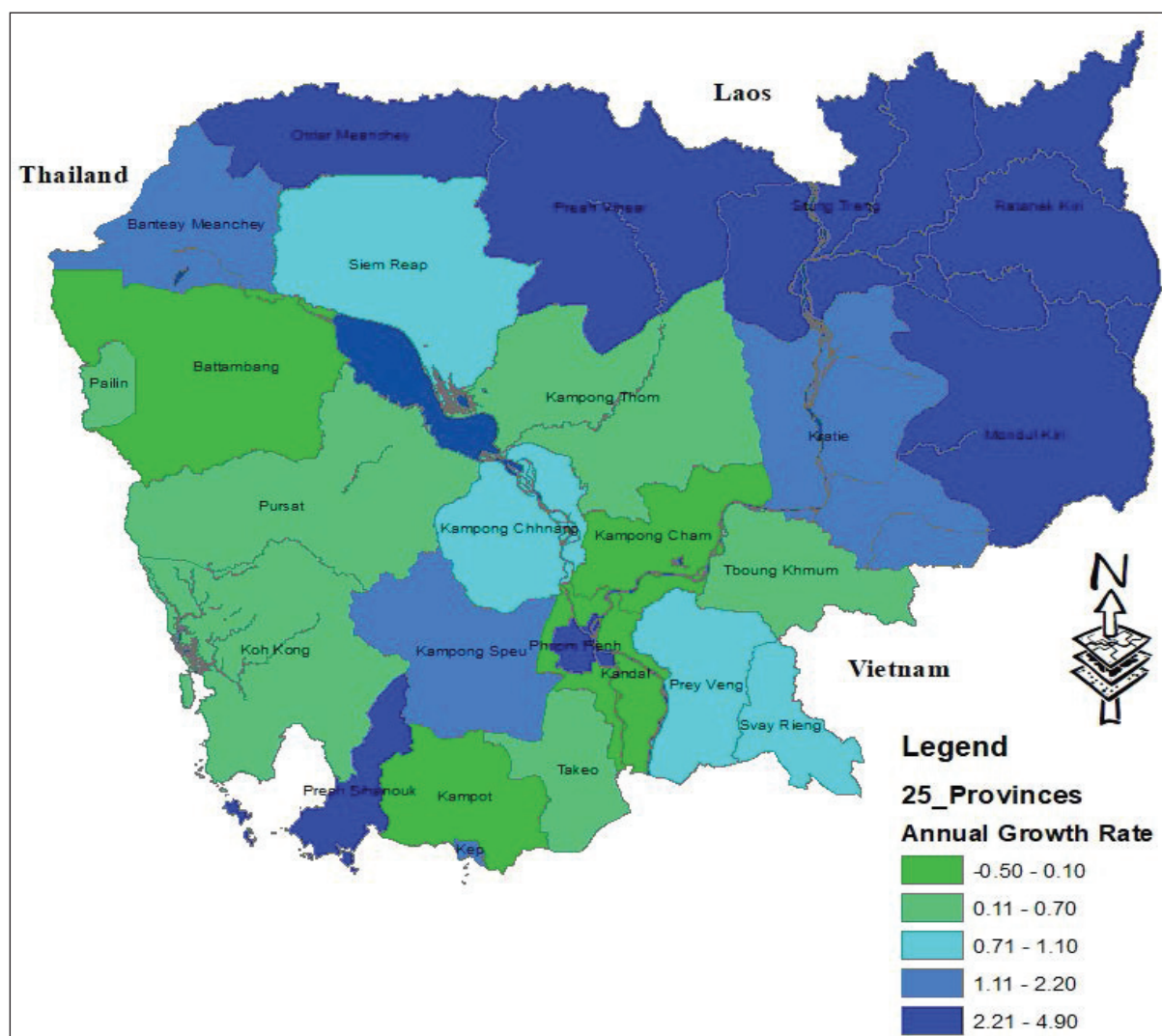
2.3. Population Distribution

Table 2.3.1 shows the relative share of the de-facto population by area, region, province, and sex. The GPCC 2019 revealed that the Cambodian population continues to live mostly in the Central Plain region, which comprised 7,644,295 persons which constitute 49.2 percent of the total population. The Tonle Sap region is the second most populated region with 4,852,964 persons or 31.2 percent of the total. The Plateau and Mountains region is the third most populous area, comprising 1,982,484 persons or 12.7 percent of the total. And finally, the Coastal and Sea region has a population of 1,072,468 which equals 6.9 percent. The pattern of distribution did has not changed dramatically between 2008 and 2019. The share of the population increased slightly in the Plateau and Mountains region. This is probably due to new settlements and improving employment. The percentage of the population in the Tonle Sap region (i.e. the provinces surrounding the Tonle Sap lake and along the border with Thailand) declined. This is possibly because of out-migration, particularly to neighbouring countries. The Coastal and Sea region has also declined slightly overall.

Table 2.3.1 presents the changes in the de facto population by provinces-municipalities and sex over the years 2008-2019. The final results show that the municipality of Phnom Penh still had the highest fraction at 14.7 percent, followed by Kandal with 7.7 percent. Prey Veng comes in at 6.8 percent, then Siem Reap with 6.5 percent and Battambang with 6.4 percent. Other large provinces in terms of population are Takeo with 5.8 percent and Kampong Cham with 5.8 percent. Finally, Kep had the lowest share, with only 0.3 percent.

Compared to 2008, the distribution of the population within Cambodia did not change dramatically in 2019. The share of the national de facto population declined slightly in 13 provinces: Kandal, Prey Veng, Siem Reap, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Koh Kong, Pursat, Svay Rieng, Takeo and Tbong Khmum. The rest of the provinces increased their share of the country's population. The share taken by Kep and Pailin remained stable over time. However, Preah Sihanouk showed considerable relative growth.

Table 2.3.1. Distribution of population by area, region, province and sex, 2008-2019*

Area/Region/Province	2008			2019		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Urban	19.5	19.3	19.7	39.4	39.5	39.4
Rural	80.5	80.7	80.3	60.6	60.5	60.6
Central Plain	48.9	48.4	49.4	49.2	48.6	49.7
Tonle Sap	32.5	32.8	32.3	31.2	31.4	31.0
Coastal and Sea	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.8
Plateau and Mountains	11.4	11.6	11.3	12.7	13.0	12.5
Banteay Meanchey	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.4
Battambang	7.7	7.8	7.5	6.4	6.5	6.3
Kampong Cham	6.9	6.9	6.9	5.8	5.7	5.9
Kampong Chhnang	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4
Kampong Speu	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7
Kampong Thom	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4
Kampot	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.8

Area/Region/Province	2008			2019		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Kandal	9.4	9.4	9.5	7.7	7.7	7.8
Koh Kong	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Kratie	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4
Mondul Kiri	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Phnom Penh	9.9	9.6	10.2	14.7	14.6	14.7
Preah Vihear	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.6
Prey Veng	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.6	7.0
Pursat	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7
Ratanak Kiri	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3
Siem Reap	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5
Preah Sihanouk	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.9
Stung Treng	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0
Svay Rieng	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.5
Takeo	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.9
Otdar Meanchey	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Kep	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pailin	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tbong Khmum	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.0	5.0	5.0

Note: These figures exclude migrants working abroad.

Map 2.3.1. Percentage distribution of the total population by province, Cambodia 2019
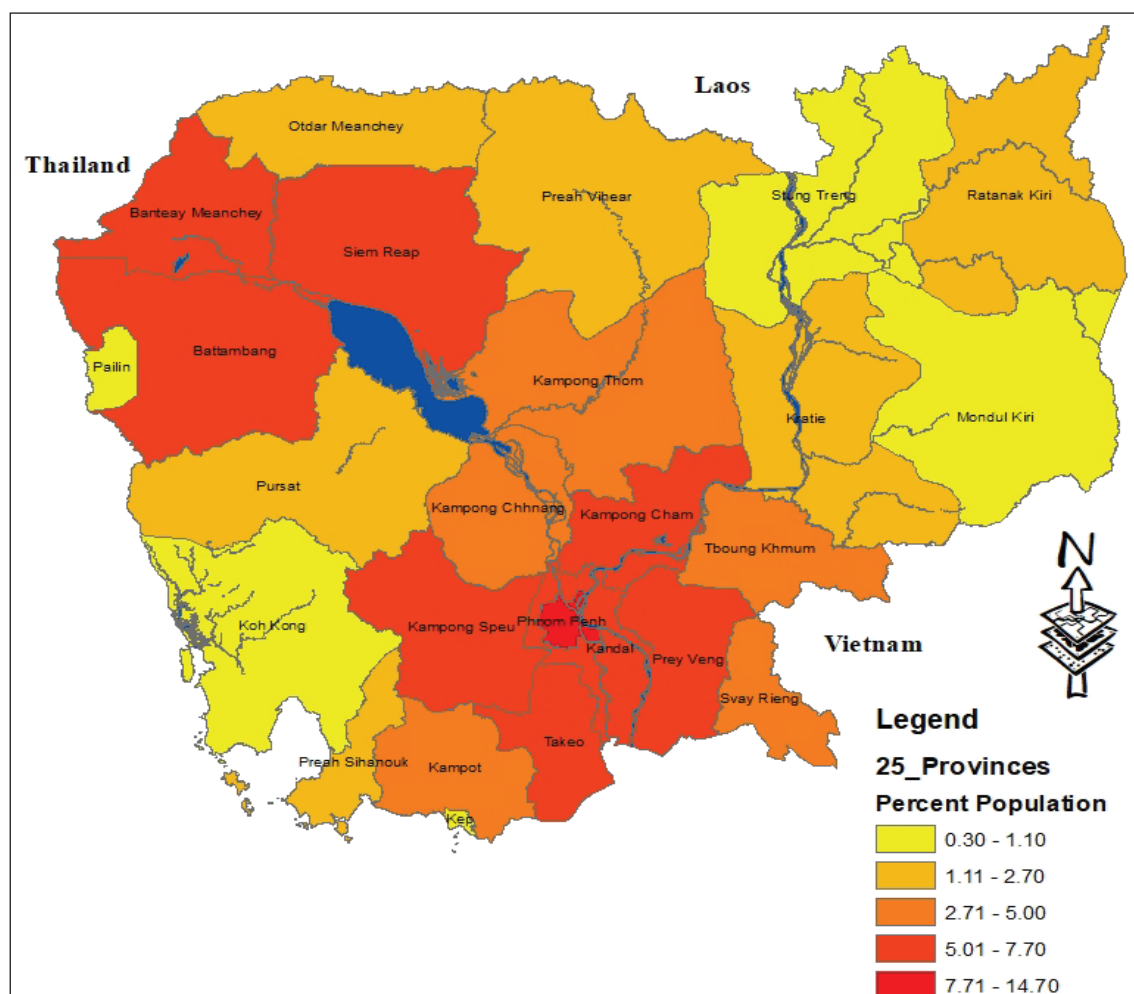
2.4. Population Density

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 kilometre (km^2). Results from the GPCC 2019 show that the population density of Cambodia was 87 persons per km^2. This is an increase of 12 persons, compared to the 75 persons per km^2 recorded in 2008.

The population density by region in 2008 and 2019 revealed that the population density varied widely in the Kingdom. In the Central Plain region, the population density was relatively high at 305 persons per km^2, followed by the Tonle Sap region where the population density was 72 persons per km^2. The Coastal and Sea region followed with a density of 62 persons per km^2, while the Plateau and Mountains region had the lowest density at only 29 persons per km^2.

Compared to 2008, the population density in the Central Plain region increased from 261 to 305 persons per km^2, an increase of 44 persons per km^2. In the Tonle Sap region, the population density grew by 15 persons per km^2. In the two regions, the population density has increased by 6 (Coastal Sea) and 7 persons (Plateau and Mountains) per km^2 respectively. The Plateau and Mountains region remained the lowest in terms of population density.

Table 2.4.1 shows the population density by province in 2008 and 2019. Phnom Penh - the nation's capital and the centre of economic, social, and cultural activity - continued to attract people from other provinces. Employment and growth in the garment, construction, tourism and educational sectors are particularly attractive "pull factors" that are exerted by the capital. Phnom Penh has the highest population density at 3,361 persons per km^2, followed by Kandal, Takeo, Prey Veng, Kampong Cham, Svay Rieng, and Preah Sihanouk with at least 150 persons per km^2. Koh Kong (12 persons per km^2) and Mondul Kiri (6 persons per km^2) provinces had the lowest population density per km^2. Compared to 2008, the population density had increased in nearly all provinces in 2019. This increase is due to population growth.

Table 2.4.1. Population density by area, region, and province, Cambodia, 2008-2019*

Area/Region/Province	Total population		Area (km²)	Population/km²	
	2008	2019		2008	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total**	**13,395,682**	**15,552,211**	**181,035**	**75**	**87**
Urban	**2,614,027**	**6,135,194**	**7,022**	**372**	**874**
Rural	**10,781,655**	**9,417,017**	**174,013**	**63**	**55**
Central Plain	**6,547,953**	**7,644,295**	**25,069**	**261**	**305**
Tonle Sap	**4,356,705**	**4,852,964**	**67,668**	**57**	**72**
Coastal and Sea	**960,480**	**1,072,468**	**17,237**	**56**	**62**
Plateau and Mountains	**1,530,544**	**1,982,484**	**68,061**	**22**	**29**
Banteay Meanchey	677,872	861,883	6,679	101	129
Battambang	1,025,174	997,169	11,702	88	85
Kampong Cham	925,992	899,791	4,549	202	198
Kampong Chhnang	472,341	527,027	5,521	86	95
Kampong Speu	716,944	877,523	7,017	102	125
Kampong Thom	631,409	681,549	13,814	46	49
Kampot	585,850	593,829	4,873	120	122
Kandal	1,265,280	1,201,581	3,179	343	378
Koh Kong	117,481	125,902	10,090	12	12
Kratie	319,217	374,755	11,094	29	34
Mondul Kiri	61,107	92,213	14,288	4	6
Phnom Penh	1,327,615	2,281,951	679	2,212	3,361
Preah Vihear	171,139	254,827	13,788	12	18
Prey Veng	947,372	1,057,720	4,883	194	217
Pursat	397,161	419,952	12,692	31	33
Ratanak Kiri	150,466	217,453	10,782	14	20
Siem Reap	896,443	1,014,234	10,299	87	98
Preah Sihanouk	221,396	310,072	1,938	114	160
Stung Treng	111,671	165,713	11,092	10	15
Svay Rieng	482,788	525,497	2,966	163	177
Takeo	844,906	900,914	3,563	237	253
Otdar Meanchey	185,819	276,038	6,158	30	45
Kep	35,753	42,665	336	106	127
Pailin	70,486	75,112	803	88	94
Tbong Khmum	754,000	776,841	5,250	144	148

***Note**: *These figures exclude migrants working abroad.*
****Note**: *The population density is calculated excluding the total area of Tonle Sap lake (3,000 km²).*

Map 2.4.1. Population density by province, Cambodia, 2019
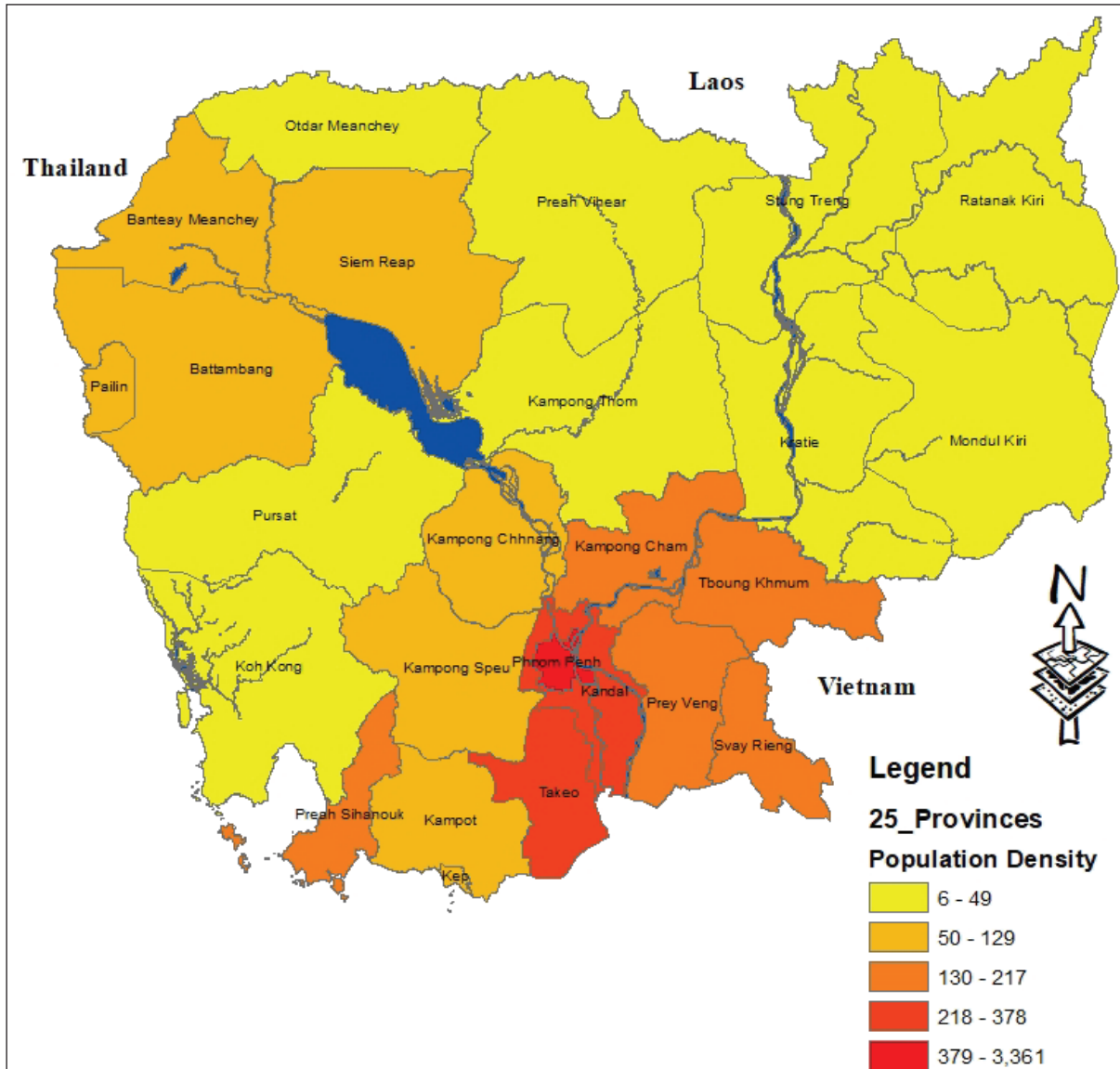
2.5. Population and religion

The predominant religion in Cambodia is Buddhism (97 percent), followed by Muslim (2 percent) and other religions (0.8 percent). The category of "Others" mainly refers to the local religious system of the highland tribal groups and a few minority religious groups from other countries. The distribution of the population by religion was more or less the same in 2008 and 2019.

Table 2.5.1. Percentage distribution of population by religion, area, and province, Cambodia, 2008-2019*

Area/Province	2008				2019			
	Buddhist	Muslims	Christians	Other	Buddhist	Muslims	Christian	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	**96.9**	**1.9**	**0.4**	**0.8**	**97.1**	**2.0**	**0.3**	**0.5**
Urban	**97.4**	**1.6**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**97.7**	**1.6**	**0.4**	**0.2**
Rural	**96.8**	**2.0**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**96.7**	**2.3**	**0.2**	**0.8**
Banteay Meanchey	99.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	99.3	0.4	0.2	0.0
Battambang	98.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	98.3	1.4	0.3	0.0
Kampong Cham	97.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	97.6	2.3	0.1	0.0
Kampong Chhnang	94.7	4.2	0.4	0.7	93.1	5.8	0.3	0.9
Kampong Speu	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kampong Thom	99.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	98.6	1.0	0.3	0.0
Kampot	97.1	2.7	0.2	0.0	96.9	2.8	0.2	0.0
Kandal	98.0	1.2	0.7	0.1	98.3	1.2	0.4	0.1
Koh Kong	95.2	4.6	0.2	0.0	95.1	4.6	0.2	0.0
Kratie	94.0	5.6	0.4	0.1	93.1	6.6	0.2	0.1
Mondul Kiri	54.7	5.5	4.4	35.5	70.4	4.4	4.0	21.2
Phnom Penh	97.5	1.5	0.8	0.1	97.8	1.6	0.5	0.1
Preah Vihear	99.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	99.1	0.5	0.3	0.0
Prey Veng	99.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	99.5	0.2	0.3	0.0
Pursat	97.4	2.4	0.2	0.0	96.9	3.0	0.1	0.0
Ratanak Kiri	49.3	1.3	2.3	47.2	73.4	1.3	2.1	23.2
Siem Reap	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	99.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
Preah Sihanouk	94.5	4.7	0.7	0.1	96.2	3.6	0.2	0.0
Stung Treng	96.1	1.3	0.4	2.2	93.6	4.7	0.4	1.3
Svay Rieng	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Takeo	99.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	99.2	0.6	0.1	0.0
Otdar Meanchey	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	99.5	0.2	0.3	0.0
Kep	98.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	97.5	1.7	0.7	0.1
Pailin	99.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	98.3	1.0	0.7	0.0
Tbong Khmum	88.9	11.0	0.1	0.0	88.1	11.8	0.1	0.0

__Note__: These figures exclude migrants working abroad.
__Note__: *The sum of the four religion categories amounts to 100 percent.*

2.6. Population and Place of Birth

A common pattern that is evident in the 2008 and 2019 Censuses, is that a large majority (78.3 percent) of those enumerated on the Census night were also born at the place of enumeration (table 2.6.1). Lifetime migrants (persons who are not living in their place of birth) therefore constitute only 21.7 percent of the population at the national level.

Table 2.6.1. Distribution of population by place of birth and sex, Cambodia, 2008-2019*

Place of Birth	2008			2019		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number	13,395,682	6,516,054	6,879,628	15,552,211	7,571,837	7,980,374
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
A. Born in Cambodia	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.1	99.0	99.3
1. Within the Province of Enumeration	85.8	85.4	86.3	85.5	84.6	86.4
(a) Born at the Place of Enumeration	75.2	74	79.3	78.3	76.5	80.0
(b) Born Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	4.7	5.2	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.0
(c) Born in Other Districts of the Province of Enumeration	5.9	6.2	4.6	4.7	5.2	4.3
2. Outside of the Province of Enumeration	13.7	14.0	13.0	13.6	14.4	12.9
B. Born Abroad	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7
1.Countries in Asia	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7
2.Other Countries	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.03

Note: These figures exclude migrants working abroad.

2.7. Population and Mother Tongue

The question on mother tongue was collected from all persons in the census households. The information presented in table 2.7.1 shows that Khmer was the predominant mother tongue in the country (95.8 percent) in 2019. Ethnic minority languages constituted 2.9 percent. 1.3 percent were people with a foreign language as mother tongue.

Table 2.7.1 Distribution of population by mother tongue and sex, Cambodia, 2019*

Mother Tongue	Population			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	15,552,211	7,571,837	7,980,374	100	100	100
Khmer	14,893,134	7,239,825	7,656,121	95.8	95.6	95.9
Vietnam	78,090	39,657	38,447	0.5	0.5	0.5
Chinese	94,450	54,756	39,712	0.6	0.7	0.5
Lao	13,636	6,940	6,698	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thai	6,650	3,421	3,230	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	17,969	10,400	7,573	0.1	0.1	0.1
Minority Languages	448,282	218,439	229,928	2.9	2.9	2.9

Note: These figures exclude migrants working abroad.

CHAPTER 3

Age Structure, Sex Composition and Marital Status

3.1 . Conceptual Background

Ongoing changes in the size and age structure of populations, at various levels of geographic aggregation, are occurring in most countries of the world. These changes are mostly a function of a decline in mortality followed by a decline in fertility. The age and sex structure of a population is determined by past and current trends in fertility, mortality and migration. Population structure has an important influence on the social, economic and political conditions in a country. Changes in the age and sex structure can have far reaching consequences for a country's work force, economic prospects, public and personal budgets, security risks, cultural organizations and family structures.

Age is such an important population characteristic that almost all planning for development must take it into account. The link between the age-sex structure and government policies is illustrated by the following example. Many countries in the developing world, like Cambodia, have policies to develop human resources and the economy by promoting school enrolment and improving the quality of education. In order to successfully implement these policies, projections of the school-age population at all administrative levels are made on the basis of the age-sex distribution of the population that is obtained from the census. These projections enable planners to estimate the required number of educational institutions in the various parts of the country, as well as the number of buildings, teachers and other infrastructure.

According to the definition laid down by the United Nations, a person's age is recorded in a census as "the interval of time between the date of birth and the date of the census, expressed in completed solar years" (United Nations, 2008). It is also recommended that age information may be obtained by recording the date (year, month and day) of birth or by asking directly for age at the respondent's last birthday.

These age data recommendations have been followed in all past and present censuses in Cambodia. Information on age in completed years at last birthday was obtained from the respondents to the General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 (GPCC). Although it is easy enough to ask questions about age, it can be difficult to obtain correct age information when people are not literate or when they are very old. Suitable steps were taken to collect accurate information on age from every respondent. The Khmer calendar was used by the enumerators in a number of cases in order to elicit the completed age from respondents who had trouble reporting their age. The enumerators were also given a list of events of national and local importance, to help the respondents to accurately recall their age.

3.2. Evaluation of Age Data

Despite the care taken in the field to obtain accurate ages, it is possible that the data still contain some errors. As a consequence, it is necessary to evaluate them before they are used. The following standard demographic indices were calculated for this purpose with respect to the age-sex data used in the GPCC 2019.

Table 3.2.1. Age and sex data evaluation, Cambodia, 2019

Sex	Myer's Index	Whipple's Index	
		Age Ending in 0	Age Ending in 5
Both Sexes	3.3	106	113
Male	3.3	104	113
Female	3.3	108	113
United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index			32.0

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. Myer's index from the 2019 Census is calculated as 3.3 for both sexes. Hence, the incidence of age heaping is well within the limit.

Whipple's Index

The age returns were also tested for digit preference and age heaping in terminal digits. Whipple indices were calculated for this purpose. 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. Whipple's index for the GPCC 2019 was recorded as106 for preference for the digit zero, indicating that there was almost no preference for "0". The index is 113 for preference for the digit five, indicating also that there was almost no preference for the digit "5" in the GPCC 2019. It is therefore clear that the collected information on age is free from digit preference.

United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index

The United Nations has developed an age-sex accuracy index in which the mean of the differences from age to age in reported sex ratios, without regard to sign, is taken as a measure of the accuracy of the observed sex ratios. It is assumed that these age to age changes should approximate to zero. The UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index combines 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. For this purpose, the age ratio is defined as the ratio of the population in a given age group to one half of the sum of the populations in the preceding, and the following, age groups.

Adopting this procedure, the UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index for Cambodia was calculated as 32.0. An index of 20 or less is considered as indicative of accurate age-sex data. It should be pointed out that this method does not take into account any decline in the sex ratio with increasing age; real irregularities in age distribution due to migration, war, etc.; as well as normal fluctuations in births. Since all of these factors affect the age-sex data in the GPCC 2019, the index is likely to exceed 20. On the basis of the above tests it may be concluded that, the age data collected from the GPCC 2019 may be considered as fairly reliable, albeit with some irregularities.

3.3. Age Structure

The age structure of a population is determined by the same three factors which affect the growth rate of any population: fertility, mortality and migration. To study the age structure of the population we make use of the percentage distribution of the population in different age groups, as well as the graphical representation of this, which is called the "age pyramid". This roughly summarizes the demographic history of the population.

Table 3.3.1. Distribution of population by single age, sex and area, Cambodia, 2019

Single 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)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.1
3	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.1
4	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.0
0-4	**9.3**	**9.9**	**8.8**	**8.4**	**8.8**	**7.9**	**10.0**	**10.5**	**9.4**
5	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.0
6	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.0
7	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.9
8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.9
9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.9
5-9	**9.5**	**10.0**	**9.0**	**8.3**	**8.7**	**7.9**	**10.3**	**10.8**	**9.7**
10	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.3
11	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.0
12	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.4
13	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.2
14	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.1
10-14	**10.6**	**11.1**	**10.1**	**9.0**	**9.4**	**8.6**	**11.6**	**12.2**	**11.1**
15	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.0
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	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8
19	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	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	2.0	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	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
24	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	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**
25	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.8
26	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
27	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
28	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
29	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.5
25-29	**9.2**	**9.2**	**9.1**	**10.8**	**10.8**	**10.8**	**8.1**	**8.2**	**8.1**
30	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
31	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
32	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.5
33	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5

Single 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)
34	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
30-34	**8.4**	**8.4**	**8.3**	**9.7**	**9.8**	**9.7**	**7.5**	**7.5**	**7.5**
35	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
36	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
37	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
38	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
39	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
35-39	**8.4**	**8.5**	**8.3**	**9.5**	**9.7**	**9.3**	**7.7**	**7.8**	**7.6**
40	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
41	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
42	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
43	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
44	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
40-44	**4.8**	**4.8**	**4.8**	**4.9**	**5.0**	**4.8**	**4.8**	**4.7**	**4.9**
45	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
46	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
47	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
48	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1
49	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
45-49	**5.1**	**5.0**	**5.1**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**4.9**	**5.1**	**5.0**	**5.2**
50	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2
51	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
52	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
53	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0
54	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
50-54	**4.6**	**4.4**	**4.8**	**4.3**	**4.2**	**4.4**	**4.8**	**4.5**	**5.1**
55	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1
56	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
57	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
58	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
59	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
55-59	**4.1**	**3.9**	**4.3**	**3.8**	**3.6**	**3.9**	**4.3**	**4.1**	**4.6**
60	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
61	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
62	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7
63	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
64	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
60-64	**3.0**	**2.5**	**3.5**	**2.9**	**2.4**	**3.3**	**3.1**	**2.5**	**3.6**
65	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8
66	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
67	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
68	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
69	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
65-69	**2.3**	**1.9**	**2.7**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**2.5**	**2.4**	**2.0**	**2.8**
70	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
71	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
72	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
73	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
74	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
70-74	**1.6**	**1.3**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**1.7**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**1.9**
75+	**2.0**	**1.6**	**2.4**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**1.7**	**2.6**

When compared with the age distribution in 2008, it is clear that Cambodia's population is slowly ageing. In 2019, 29.4 percent of Cambodia's population was aged 15 years or younger; and 8.9 percent was aged 60 years and over. The corresponding percentages in 2008 were 33.7 percent and 6.3 percent respectively. As a consequence of these changes, the median age has increased from 22 years in 2008 to 27 years in 2019 (table 3.3.2).

When broken down by urban/rural area, the working age group is larger in urban areas than in rural areas, whereas the percentage of children and older people is lower than in rural areas. This pattern appears to be a combination of a differential decline in fertility rates in rural and urban areas as well as rural-urban population movement.

Table 3.3.2. Distribution of population by broad age group, dependency ratio, median age and sex ratio, Cambodia, 2008-2019*

Age Structure and Sex Ratio	2008			2019		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-14	33.7	25.4	35.7	29.4	25.6	31.8
15-59	60.0	69.1	57.8	61.7	66.2	58.9
60 +	6.3	5.5	6.5	8.9	8.2	9.3
Overall Age Dependency Ratio 15-59	66.8	44.8	73.1	62.0	51.2	69.9
Median Age	22	24	21	27	28	26
Sex Ratio	94.7	92.4	95.3	94.9	95.3	94.6

***Note**: These figures exclude migrants working abroad.*

3.3.1. Age Dependency Ratio

A common way to describe a population's age structure is by an index called the age dependency ratio. This index describes the proportion of a country's population that is presumed to be economically dependent, relative to its potentially productive component. This is conventionally expressed as the ratio of the young (0–14 years) and old (60+ years) populations relative to the population in working age groups (15–59 years).

The age-dependency ratio for Cambodia (table 3.3.2) declined in the period 2008-2019 (67 in 2008), indicating a reduction in the dependency burden. Cambodia's dependency ratio in 2019 was 62, which means that for every 100 persons in the working ages, there were 62 persons in the dependent age groups. A more favourable dependency ratio can be found in urban areas, with only 51.2 dependent persons per 100 working-age persons. The dependency ratio is generally higher in rural areas.

3.3.2. Population Pyramid

Figures 3.3.2.1, 3.3.2.2 and 3.3.2.3 depict the population pyramids for the total, urban and rural populations in 2008 and 2019. Each bar represents the percentage of males or females in five-

year age groups, starting with the youngest age group at the bottom and increasing with each five-year age group towards the top of the pyramid. The percentage of males is depicted on the left and the percentage of females is shown on the right side of the pyramid. The shaded area shows the percentage population in the 2008 Census, while the thickly outlined area shows the percentage population in the GPCC 2019.

A comparison of the age pyramids for 2008 and 2019 shows a fairly consistent pattern in the age distribution. The lower proportion of children in the age group 0-4 relative to the age group 5-9 is characteristic of age distributions in populations where health has been improving and fertility and mortality have been declining over time.

The 2019 age pyramid shows the usual pattern of gradually decreasing population percentages with increasing age. The pyramid shows a noticeable contraction in the age group 40-44 years. The conspicuous decline in the proportion of population in the age group 30-34 years in 2008 and eleven years later in the age group 40-44 years may be attributed to the combined effect of low fertility and high child mortality during the Khmer Rouge period (1975-79). The early 1970s saw escalating civil war and in the late 70s during the Khmer Rouge period, a large number of killings took place. The differences in the sex and age structure beyond age 40 between 2008 and 2019, reflect the high levels of mortality that were experienced, particularly by men, during the years of turmoil and internal strife in the country.

Figure 3.3.2.1. Population pyramid, Cambodia Total, 2008 and 2019
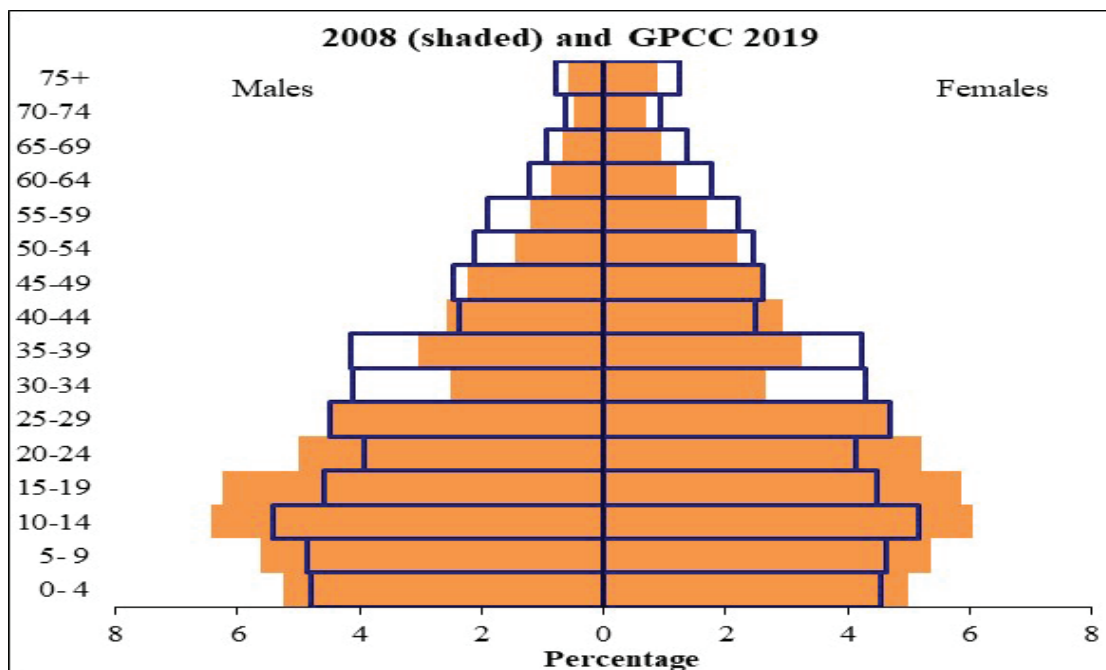
The urban pyramid for 2019 shows a decrease in the youth population, particularly those aged 15-29 years. One of the main reasons for this phenomenon could be the substantial movement of younger female labour from urban to rural areas, due to the closure of garment factories in the period of the last census.

Figure 3.3.2.2 Population pyramid, Cambodia-urban, 2008 and 2019

Census 2008 (shaded) and GPCC 2019
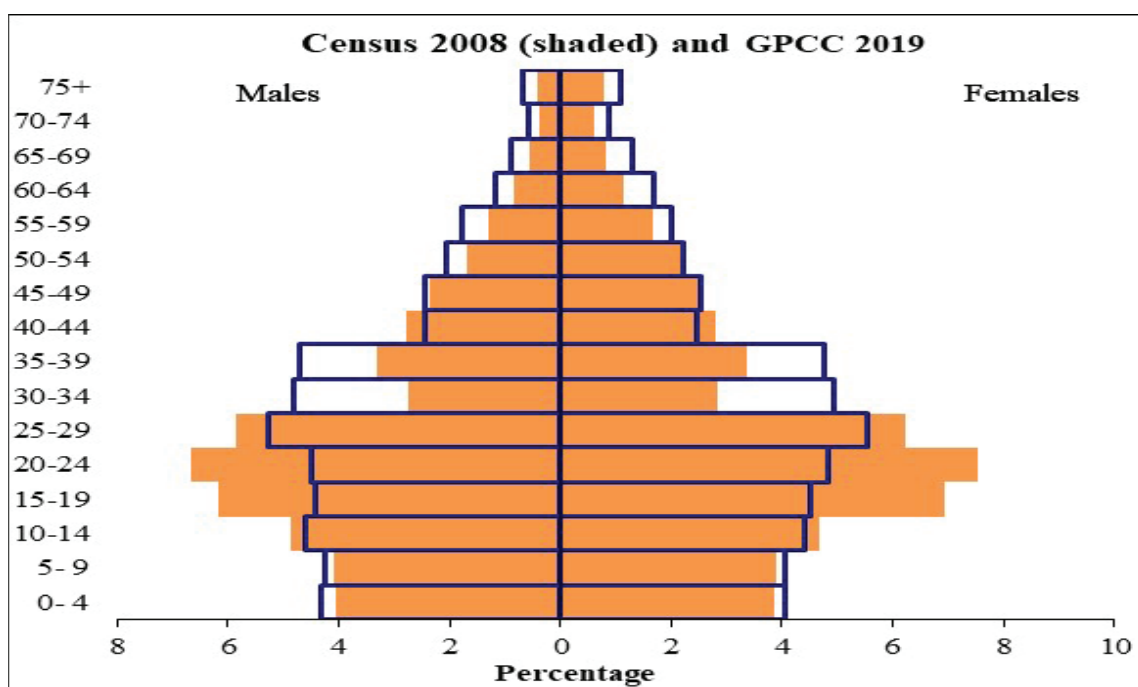
Figure 3.3.2.3. Population pyramid, Cambodia-rural, 2008 and 2019

Census 2008 (shaded) and GPCC 2019
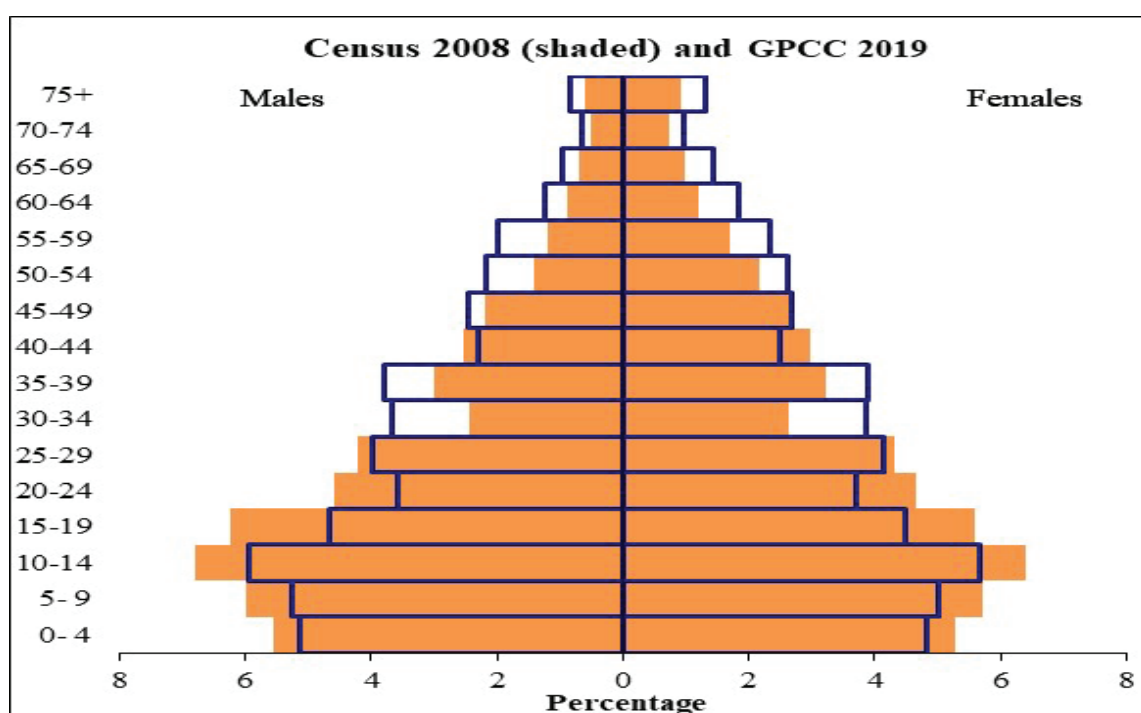
The pyramids in figure 3.3.2.4 show that there are significant differences in the age structure between urban and rural areas. The rural areas tend to have relatively more people in the younger and older age groups. On the other hand, the urban areas have relatively more people in the economically active working-age groups between 20-39 years. This is an indication that young population leaves rural areas in search of economic opportunities in urban areas. The pyramid for the urban areas is rather bulky in the middle and has a relatively narrow apex. In contrast to this, the pyramid for the rural areas has a relatively broader base and an apex which is not as narrow as the

urban pyramid. This is a demonstration of the relatively higher proportions of both the young and old populations in the rural areas. These patterns were observed in both 2008 and 2019.

Figure 3.3.2.4. Population pyramid, urban-rural, Cambodia, 2019
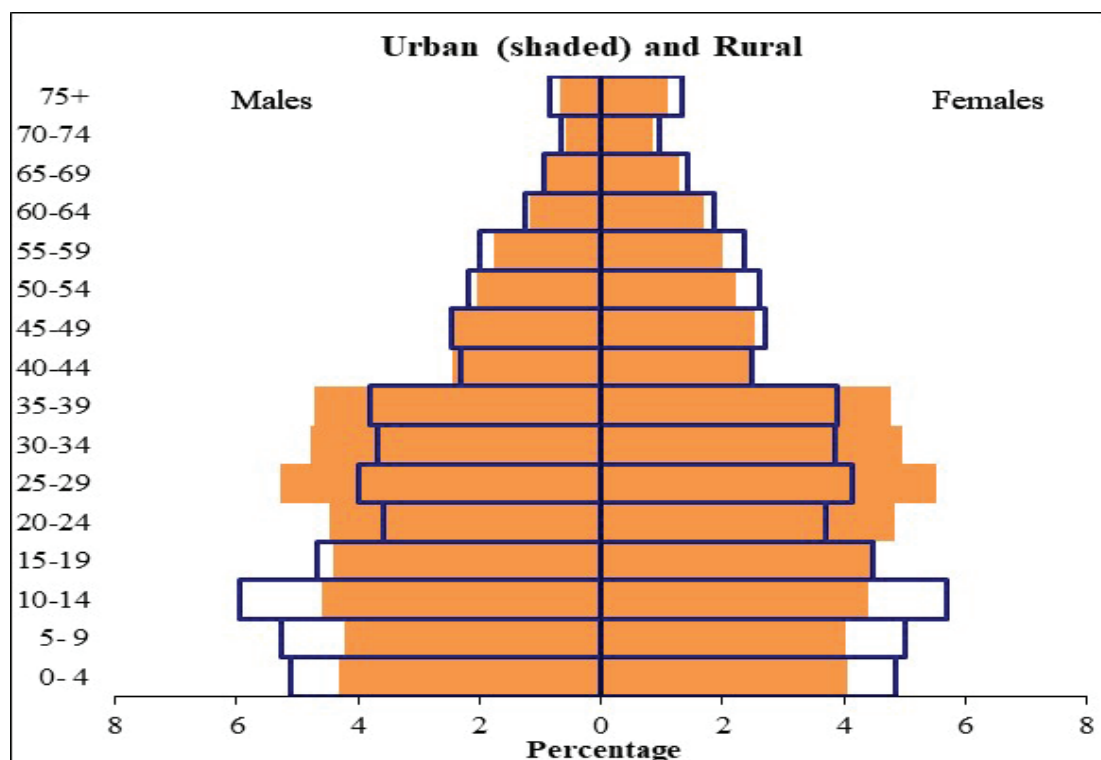
3.4. Sex Composition

Sex composition is one of the most basic demographic indicators. It is important for demographic, economic and social analyses. Changes in sex composition can reflect shifts in the prevailing socio-economic and cultural conditions in a country.

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females in a population. If the sex ratio exceeds 100, it indicates that there are more men than women. Conversely, if the sex ratio is below 100, it indicates that there are more women than men. The sex ratio is a crucial social indicator for measuring the degree of equality between males and females in a society at any given point of time. Apart from having a direct effect on marital prospects, it may also reflect the quality of life of males and females in segments of society where there is an imbalance. This indicator is used to study gender issues in Cambodia and throughout the world. It is collected in all demographic censuses and surveys and is included in many tables, maps and graphs in the present report. The 2008 and 2019 Censuses collected gender information and this variable was cross-classified with almost all other topics. This is a basic requirement in planning. It can help to address gender in formulating development activities and to respond effectively to any evidence of inequality.

In all countries there is usually a difference in the number of male and female births. Male births normally exceed the number of female births and studies have shown that the sex ratio at birth ranges from 102 to 110 in most countries (Haupt et al., 2011). The current estimated sex ratio at birth for Cambodia is 105.

According to the results of the 2019 Census, the sex ratio for all ages is 94.9 males for every 100 females. This means that the number of women is greater than the number of men. In most

countries, the sex ratio is between 95 and 105. The sex ratio in Cambodia has remained relatively stable since 2008.

The sex ratio differs from province to province (table 3.4.1). In 2019, there were 8 provinces where the sex ratio exceeded 100. Those provinces are Preah Sihanouk (108.6), Mondul Kiri (105.0), Stung Treng (103.8), Pailin (102.9), Ratanak Kiri (102.3), Otdar Meanchey (102.0), Koh Kong and Preah Vihear (101.6). The sex ratio in Phnom Penh was only 94.0. Prey Veng had the lowest sex ratio: it is possible that this reflects male migration to work in factories or other economic sectors elsewhere in Cambodia or abroad.

Table 3.4.1. Distribution of population by sex ratio area, sex and province, Cambodia, 2008-2019*

Area/Province	2008		2019		Sex Ratio	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	2008	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(7)
Total	6,516,054	6,879,628	7,571,837	7,980,374	94.7	94.9
Urban	1,255,570	1,358,457	2,993,339	3,141,855	92.4	95.3
Rural	5,260,484	5,521,171	4,578,498	4,838,519	95.3	94.6
Banteay Meanchey	331,715	346,157	427,945	433,938	95.8	98.6
Battambang	506,351	518,823	490,424	506,745	97.6	96.8
Kampong Cham	450,329	475,663	431,327	468,464	94.7	92.1
Kampong Chhnang	227,007	245,334	252,185	274,842	92.5	91.8
Kampong Speu	348,512	368,432	425,102	452,421	94.6	94.0
Kampong Thom	307,724	323,685	330,602	350,947	95.1	94.2
Kampot	284,123	301,727	287,590	306,239	94.2	93.9
Kandal	612,692	652,588	581,563	620,018	93.9	93.8
Koh Kong	59,327	58,154	63,444	62,458	102.0	101.6
Kratie	159,146	160,071	186,658	188,097	99.4	99.2
Mondul Kiri	31,372	29,735	47,242	44,971	105.5	105.0
Phnom Penh	625,540	702,075	1,105,673	1,176,278	89.1	94.0
Preah Vihear	85,319	85,820	128,436	126,391	99.4	101.6
Prey Veng	453,082	494,290	498,711	559,009	91.7	89.2
Pursat	192,954	204,207	204,172	215,780	94.5	94.6
Ratanak Kiri	76,115	74,351	109,978	107,475	102.4	102.3
Siem Reap	439,982	456,461	497,450	516,784	96.4	96.3
Preah Sihanouk	110,777	110,619	161,462	148,610	100.1	108.6
Stung Treng	55,634	56,037	84,394	81,319	99.3	103.8
Svay Rieng	231,578	251,210	249,581	275,916	92.2	90.5
Takeo	410,782	434,124	431,266	469,648	94.6	91.8
Otdar Meanchey	93,646	92,173	139,378	136,660	101.6	102.0
Kep	17,674	18,079	21,064	21,601	97.8	97.5
Pailin	36,340	34,146	38,100	37,012	106.4	102.9
Tbong Khmum	368,333	385,667	378,090	398,751	95.5	94.8

***Note**: These figures exclude migrants working abroad.*

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Map 3.4.1 Distribution of population by sex ratio and province, Cambodia, 2019
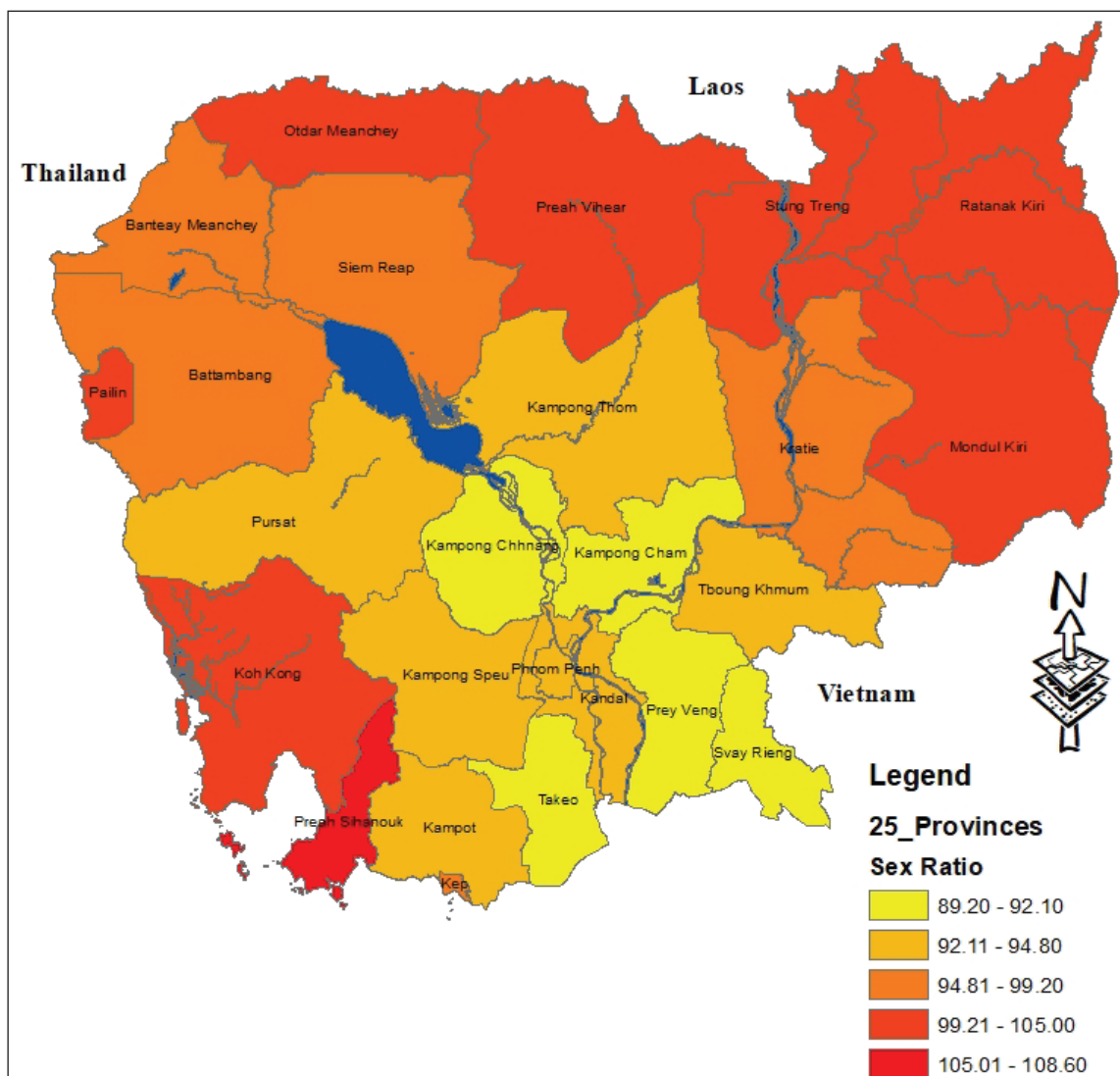
Sex ratios in Cambodia vary widely by age group (table 3.4.2). In the 2008 and 2019 Censuses, there were more females from age 20-24 years onwards and there was a noticeable surplus of males in the younger age groups.

Table 3.4.2. Distribution of population by sex ratio, age group, Cambodia, 1998-2019*

Age Group	Sex Ratio		
	1998	2008	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	93.0	94.7	94.9
0 - 4	103.9	105.0	105.9
5 - 9	104.0	104.7	104.7
10 - 14	105.5	106.0	104.7
15 - 19	97.7	106.3	101.6
20 - 24	90.4	95.6	95.0
25 - 29	92.5	96.5	95.7

Age Group	Sex Ratio		
	1998	2008	2019
30 - 34	89.7	93.5	96.0
35 - 39	87.8	93.5	97.8
40 - 44	67.2	87.6	94.9
45 - 49	72.7	84.3	93.1
50 - 54	73.5	66.5	86.4
55 - 59	75.1	71.0	85.8
60 - 64	73.2	72.6	67.9
65 - 69	73.4	71.7	67.4
70 - 74	71.5	67.3	66.3
75 +	67.6	63.2	62.6

***Note**: These figures exclude migrants working abroad.*

3.5. Marital Status and Age at First Marriage

3.5.1. Marital Status

Marital status is a very important factor in population dynamics. It affects fertility and mortality, as well as migration (albeit to a lesser extent). Table 3.5.1 below presents the distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by marital status and sex. Responses to the question on marital status in GPCC 2019 were grouped into the following categories: never married, currently married; widowed, divorced and separated. A person is considered currently married if by law or local custom and tradition, he or she acknowledged to be married or was living with someone of the opposite sex as husband and wife. In the GPCC 2019, most of the of the population aged 15 years and above (66.2 percent) were currently married. The never married population accounted for 27.5 percent of the population. The proportion of the widowed and divorced/separated population was 6.3 percent combined. However, there were relatively more widowed and divorced/separated females than males. This is partly a result of higher male mortality. It also shows that men tend to remarry more than women in most cases. This pattern is due to many factors. For example, men often depend on women when it comes to household responsibilities and this phenomenon is common in many countries across the world.

Table 3.5.1. Distribution of population aged 15+ years by marital status, sex and area, Cambodia, 2008-2019*

Martal Status and Area	Years					
	2008			2019		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number						
Total	8,881,890	4,201,248	4,680,642	10,977,912	5,227,899	5,750,013
Never Married	2,905,276	1,554,514	1,350,762	3,017,816	1,629,227	1,388,589
Married	5,343,706	2,554,644	2,789,062	7,266,036	3,447,413	3,818,623
Widowed	443,568	54,177	389,391	441,183	79,347	361,836
Divorced	179,016	35,178	143,838	238,261	66,352	171,909
Separated	10,324	2,735	7,589	14,616	5,560	9,056

Martal Status and Area	Years					
	2008			**2019**		
	Both Sexes	**Male**	**Female**	**Both Sexes**	**Male**	**Female**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Urban	1,949,676	915,814	1,033,862	4,561,240	2,187,127	2,374,113
Never Married	809,895	410,151	399,744	1,417,197	750,412	666,785
Married	1,021,301	488,867	532,434	2,850,222	1,362,217	1,488,005
Widowed	79,157	8,725	70,432	170,649	35,671	134,978
Divorced	36,797	7,335	29,462	114,750	35,330	79,420
Separated	2,526	736	1,790	8,422	3,497	4,925
Rural	6,932,214	3,285,434	3,646,780	6,416,672	3,040,772	3,375,900
Never Married	2,095,381	1,144,363	951,018	1,600,619	878,815	721,804
Married	4,322,405	2,065,777	2,256,628	4,415,814	2,085,196	2,330,618
Widowed	364,411	45,452	318,959	270,534	43,676	226,858
Divorced	142,219	27,843	114,376	123,511	31,022	92,489
Separated	7,798	1,999	5,799	6,194	2,063	4,131
Percentage**						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never Married	32.7	37.0	28.9	27.5	31.2	24.1
Married	60.2	60.8	59.6	66.2	65.9	66.4
Widowed	5.0	1.3	8.3	4.0	1.5	6.3
Divorced	2.0	0.8	3.1	2.2	1.3	3.0
Separated	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Urban	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never Married	41.5	44.8	38.7	31.1	34.3	28.1
Married	52.4	53.4	51.5	62.5	62.3	62.7
Widowed	4.1	1.0	6.8	3.7	1.6	5.7
Divorced	1.9	0.8	2.8	2.5	1.6	3.3
Separated	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Rural	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never Married	30.2	34.8	26.1	24.9	28.9	21.4
Married	62.4	62.9	61.9	68.8	68.6	69.0
Widowed	5.3	1.4	8.7	4.2	1.4	6.7
Divorced	2.1	0.8	3.1	1.9	1.0	2.7
Separated	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Note: These figures exclude migrants working abroad.
**Note*: Percentage is calculated after excluding those for whom marital status was not reported.

Figure 3.5.1 shows that 98.2 percent of males and 91.5 percent of females aged 15-19 were never married. By the age of 30-34, the proportion of those never married was reduced to 17.9 percent of men and 12.2 percent of women. The proportion of those who were celibate was higher for females than males in the older ages. However, the proportion of single females fell more steeply around the age of 20. The proportion of single males was much higher than the corresponding proportion of single females in every age group below 30. From the age group 40-44 onwards, the proportion of single males in each age group is lower than the corresponding proportion of females in the 2008 and 2019 Censuses.

Figure 3.5.1 Percentage distribution of never married population 15+ years by sex, Cambodia 2008- 2019
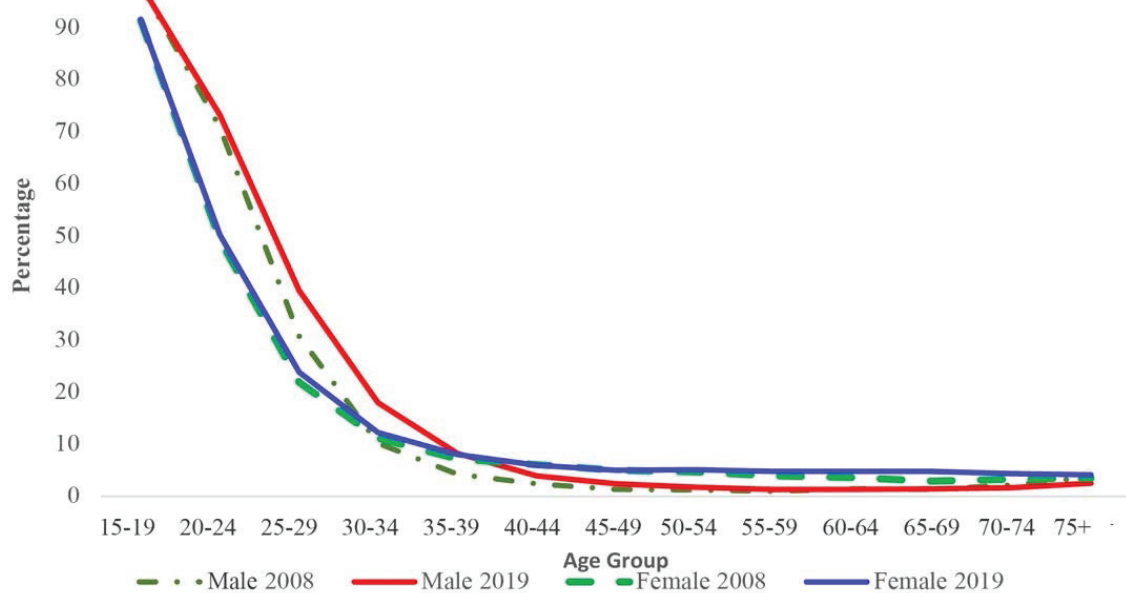
Viewed over the course of a lifetime, marriage is more universal for males. Almost all males marry at least once in their life. In the age group 50-54, only one percent of males remained never married, whereas the same statistic was five percent for females. Females tend to marry earlier than males. There was a relatively higher proportion of ever married females than males up to the age group 30-34. After this age group, ever married males had a higher proportion than their female counterparts. Also, the percentage difference between males and females increased as their age increased.

Figure 3.5.2 Percentage distribution of ever married population 15+ years by sex, Cambodia, 2008-2019
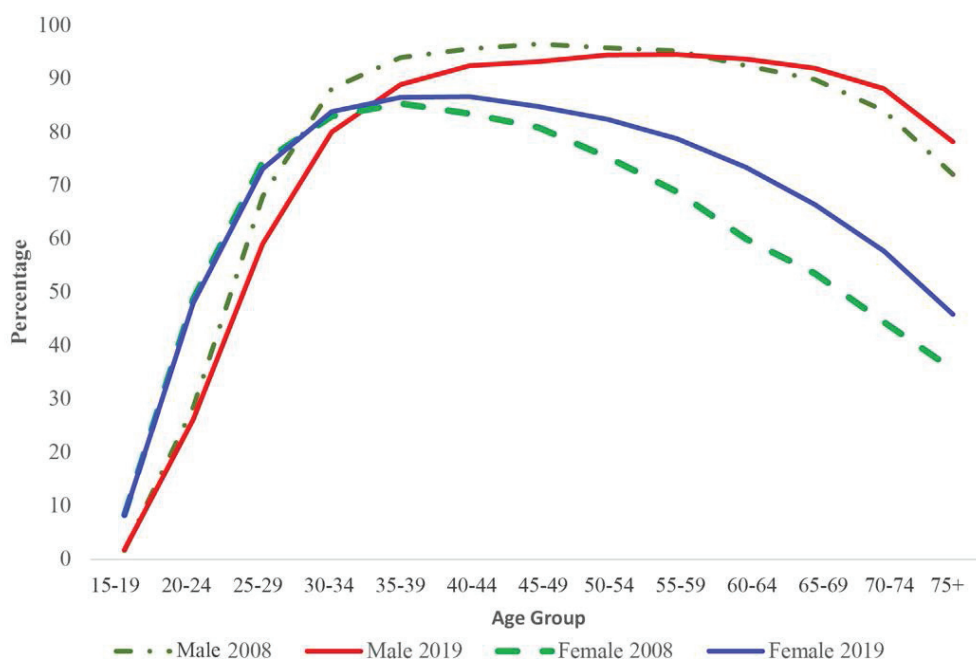
The proportion of the population aged 15 years and over that was classified as widowed, divorced or living separately, was 6.3 percent. 2.9 percent of men and 9.4 percent of women were classified in this way. Among the population aged 60 years and over, the proportion in this category was more than three times higher for females than for males (32.9 percent and 9.4 percent, respectively). The reason for this differential is partly due to higher male mortality, particularly as a result of what happened during the Khmer Rouge period, as well as the fact that widowers are more likely to remarry than widows.

Figure 3.5.3. Percentage distribution of widowed, divorced and separated population aged 15+ years by sex, Cambodia, 2008- 2019
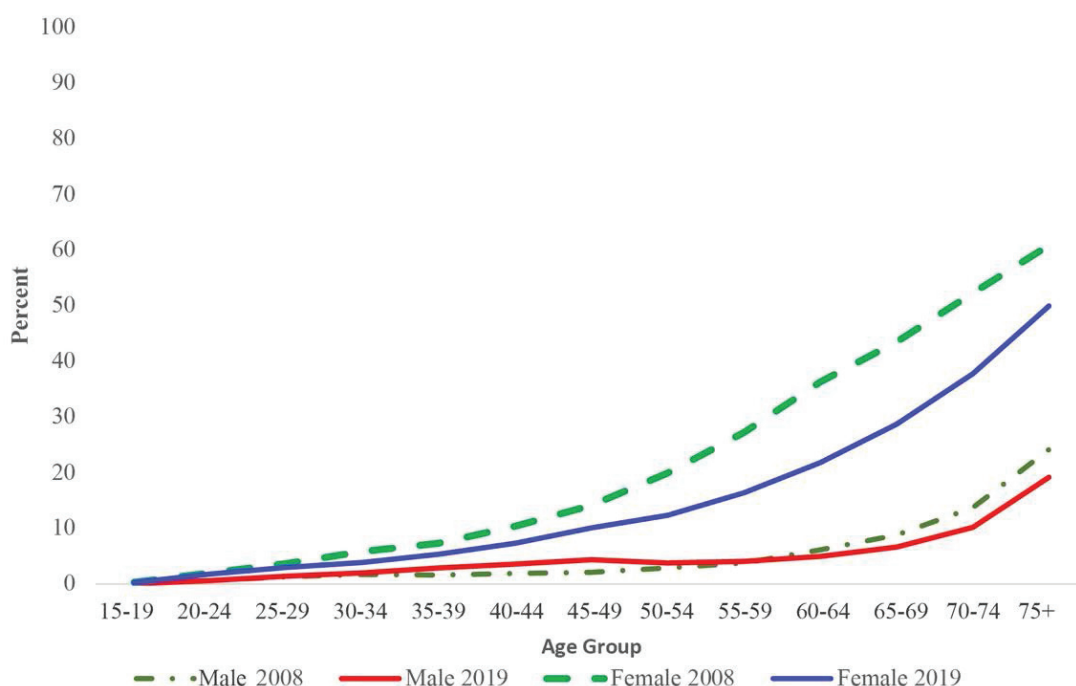
3.5.2. Age at First Marriage

Direct questions about age of first marriage were collected from GPCC 2019 but the marriage recall questions provided significantly different results when compared with indirect calculations. As a consequence, the average marriage age was estimated using an indirect method using marital status data based on age. The singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) (Hajnal, 1953) is an estimate of the average age of women or men before first marriage.

Based on the calculated SMAM, women marry at younger ages than men. The average age at marriage was 27.0 and 24.0 years for males and females, respectively (table 3.5.2). When compared to 2008, the average age at marriage in 2019 had increased by 1.4 years and 0.7 years for males and females, respectively.

An urban-rural difference was observed with regard to the SMAM values. For both men and women, the SMAM was higher in urban areas than it was in rural areas. In 2019, urban men seemed to have a tendency to marry later than rural men, with a male SMAM 2.1 years higher in urban areas than in rural areas. For women this urban-rural difference was 2.3 years.

Table 3.5.2. Singulate mean age at marriage by sex and area, Cambodia, 2008-2019

Area	2008			2019		
	Male	Female	SMAM Gap	Male	Female	SMAM Gap
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	25.6	23.3	2.3	27.0	24.0	3.0
Urban	28.0	25.5	2.5	28.1	25.0	3.1
Rural	24.8	22.5	2.3	26.0	22.7	3.3

3.6. Adolescent Marriage

At the national level, the proportion of married teens did not change much between 2008 and 2019. The proportion married among adolescents aged 15-19 in rural areas was higher than that in urban areas (table 3.6.1). Among women aged 20-24, the proportion of ever married in rural areas was almost double than that in urban areas.

Table 3.6.1. Singulate mean age at marriage and proportion ever married by sex, age group and area, Cambodia, 2008-2019

Area	Male				Female				SMAM Gap
	SMAM (Years)	Percentage Ever Married			SMAM (Years)	Percentage Ever Married			
		15–19	20-24	45-49		15–19	20-24	45-49	
2008									
Total	25.6	1.7	28.5	68.0	23.3	8.4	48.8	74.4	2.3
Urban	28.0	1.1	15.5	49.3	25.5	5.0	30.8	61.8	2.5
Rural	24.8	1.8	33.1	74.3	22.5	9.4	55.9	78.8	2.3
2019									
Total	27.0	1.8	26.2	93.3	24.0	8.2	48.1	84.8	3.0
Urban	28.1	1.5	22.0	88.9	25.0	6.3	39.6	80.7	3.1
Rural	26.0	2.0	29.7	96.1	22.7	9.5	55.3	87.3	3.3

CHAPTER 4

Literacy and Education

4.1. Conceptual Background

Education is important for personal and national development. It is the right of every individual and is a key prerequisite for the development of human capacities. A good education reduces inequality in economic, socio-cultural, familial, interpersonal, legal, political and psychological fields. It is also a gateway to employment and is essential for decision-making. Education affects demographic behaviour related to marriage, fertility, mortality and migration, as well as participation in the labour force. Many research studies have established a negative relationship between the educational level of women and their fertility. Female age at first marriage and infant mortality are also influenced by the level of educational attainment. In general, educational attainment is indicative of the level of literacy within the population and is very important for the implementation of the development programmes and population policies.

An educated population is integral to achieving the Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs). With the benefit of education, individuals are in a better position to obtain formal employment and to create work for themselves and others. Education is a central component of Cambodia's National Strategic Development Plan, 2019-2023. To determine the level of education, the General Population Census of Cambodia, 2019 (GPCC) asked questions about school attendance and the highest level of education attained. These questions were addressed to all persons aged six and older. Questions about literacy and educational attainment were an important part of the questionnaire used in both the 2008 and the 2019 Census.

In order to obtain more complete data on education, the 2019 Census asked six questions to collect information on literacy and full-time education. The questions focused on literacy in Khmer language, literacy in other languages, school attendance, current grade enrolment, highest grade completed and the main subject of study. With the exception of the questions on current grade and major subject of study, these questions were also asked in the 2008 Census. The two new questions were included to satisfy the requirements of the national educational system.

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. Persons who are only capable of reading their own name or numbers are also considered illiterate, as are those who can read but not write (or vice versa). The literacy rate is one of the most general measures of educational output and is defined as the percentage of literate people in the population of a given age. In the 2008 and 2019 Censuses, all children aged six or under were treated as illiterate, even if they were already attending school or had picked up reading and writing a few odd words in a language.

4.2. Literacy Level

The results of GPCC 2019 are presented in table 4.2.1. The table shows that the proportion of literate persons in any language among the population aged seven and older increased from 78.4 percent in 2008 to 88.5 percent in 2019. In the past eleven years, the percentage of females aged

seven and over who are literate in any language has increased by 13.1 percentage points, while the corresponding proportion among males has increased by 7.1 percentage points. However, there was a big male-female gap in literacy rates (91.1 percent for males and 86.2 percent for females in 2019). This gap was relatively higher in rural areas. In general, gender inequality in basic education is a major issue in Cambodia, requiring immediate attention.

Figure 4.2.1. Literacy rate of population aged 7+ years in any language by sex, Cambodia, 2008-2019
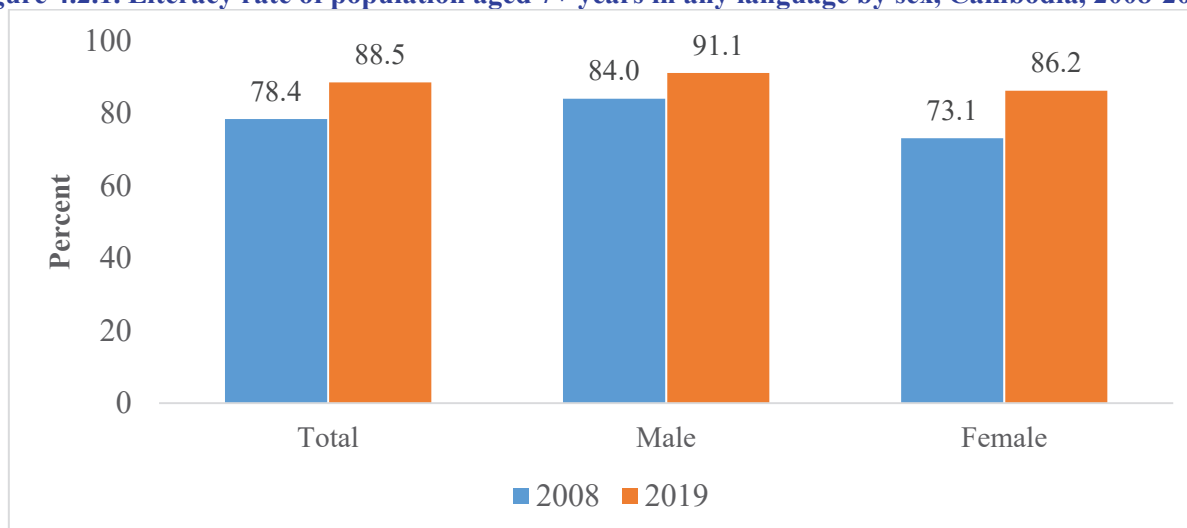
Literacy rates in urban areas tend to be higher than in rural areas, due to disparities in the level of development between the two areas. Nevertheless, in recent years, policies on universal primary education and the elimination of illiteracy have helped to shrink the gap in literacy rates between urban and rural areas. In 2019 the gap was 7.9 percentage points (93.3 percent in urban areas and 85.4 percent in rural areas), whereas in 2008 the corresponding gap was 14.9 percentage points.

Table 4.2.1. Literacy rate of population aged 7+ years by language, sex and residence, Cambodia, 2008-2019

Residence	Population Aged 7 +	Literate Population		Literacy rate (%)*	
		Any Language	Khmer Only	Any Language	Khmer Only
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2008					
Total	**11,434,946**	**8,959,383**	**8,243,244**	**78.4**	**72.1**
Male	5,512,388	4,629,702	4,213,380	84.0	76.4
Female	5,922,558	4,329,681	4,029,864	73.1	68.0
Urban	**2,325,198**	**2,096,641**	**1,645,292**	**90.2**	**70.8**
Male	1,107,602	1,035,208	776,774	93.5	70.1
Female	1,217,596	1,061,433	868,518	87.2	71.3
Rural	**9,109,748**	**6,862,742**	**6,597,952**	**75.3**	**72.4**
Male	4,404,786	3,594,494	3,436,606	81.6	78.0
Female	4,704,962	3,268,248	3,161,346	69.5	67.2
2019					
Total	**13,487,591**	**11,940,831**	**10,849,999**	**88.5**	**80.4**
Male	6,510,705	5,928,762	5,350,494	91.1	82.2
Female	6,976,886	6,012,069	5,499,505	86.2	78.8
Urban	**5,406,567**	**5,043,456**	**4,322,931**	**93.3**	**80.0**
Male	2,618,772	2,485,906	2,097,551	94.9	80.1
Female	2,787,795	2,557,550	2,225,380	91.7	79.8
Rural	**8,081,024**	**6,897,375**	**6,527,068**	**85.4**	**80.8**
Male	3,891,933	3,442,856	3,252,943	88.5	83.6
Female	4,189,091	3,454,519	3,274,125	82.5	78.2

Note: *Percentage of literate persons is calculated after excluding individuals for whom literacy was not reported.*

Table 4.2.1 shows that the proportion of persons literate in any language among the population aged seven and above accounted for 11,940,831 (88.5 percent) in 2019 and 8,959,383 (78.4 percent) in 2008. Table 4.2.2 gives the percentage distribution of literate persons by language of literacy, sex and residence for Cambodia in the period 2008-2019. Asides from the 1.5 percent of the population that was literate in a language other than Khmer in 2019, 90.9 percent of the population was literate only in Khmer, 5.1 percent was literate in Khmer and English and 2.5 percent was literate in Khmer and other languages asides from English (table 4.2.2). In 2008, only 4.9 percent of the population was literate in Khmer and English and about 2.2 percent was literate in Khmer and other languages asides from English. This shows that during the eleven years between 2008-2019, a small but increasing proportion of the Cambodian population gained foreign language skills, particularly in English. However, a higher proportion of males than females was literate in Khmer + any other language, in both urban and rural areas. And a higher proportion of the population in urban areas (12%) was literate in Khmer + any other language than in rural areas (4.4%).

Table 4.2.2. Distribution of literate population aged 7+ years by language, sex and area, Cambodia, 2008-2019

Area	Total Literate Population in Any Language	Literacy rate (%)*			
		Khmer Language Only	Khmer and English	Khmer and Other Languages Except English	Any Language Other Than Khmer
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2008					
Total	**8,959,383**	**92.0**	**4.9**	**2.2**	**1.0**
Male	4,629,702	91.0	5.7	2.4	0.9
Female	4,329,681	93.1	4.0	1.9	1.1
Urban	**2,096,641**	**78.5**	**14.8**	**5.0**	**1.7**
Male	1,035,208	75.0	17.8	5.5	1.7
Female	1,061,433	81.8	11.9	4.6	1.7
Rural	**6,862,742**	**96.1**	**1.8**	**1.3**	**0.7**
Male	3,594,494	95.6	2.2	1.5	0.6
Female	3,268,248	96.7	1.4	1.0	0.9
2019					
Total	**11,940,831**	**90.9**	**5.1**	**2.5**	**1.5**
Male	5,928,762	90.2	5.5	2.7	1.5
Female	6,012,069	91.5	4.6	2.4	1.5
Urban	**5,043,456**	**85.7**	**9.2**	**2.8**	**2.3**
Male	2,485,906	84.4	10.1	3.0	2.5
Female	2,557,550	87.0	8.2	2.7	2.1
Rural	**6,897,375**	**94.6**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**0.9**
Male	3,442,856	94.5	2.2	2.5	0.8
Female	3,454,519	94.8	2.0	2.2	1.0

Note: Percentage of literate persons is calculated after excluding individuals for whom literacy was not reported.

4.3. Adult Literacy

The adult literacy rate, or the literacy rate of the population aged 15 and over, increased at the national level in the period 2008-2019 (table 4.3.1). In rural areas, the adult literacy rate increased substantially (from 74.0 percent in 2008 to 83.8 percent in 2019), with females registering a higher percentage point increase than males between 2008-2019. In urban areas, the adult literacy rate was already 90.4 percent in 2008 but rose to 93.3 percent in 2019.

The data indicate that literacy rates in Cambodia have improved substantially in the past decade. The younger the age group, the higher the literacy rate and the narrower the male-female gap. The male and female literacy rates are very close to each other for younger age groups but are wider in the age groups starting around 25 years and older. This pattern reflects the past educational disadvantage experienced by women relative to men and shows how this sex disparity has reduced in recent years.

Table 4.3.1. Adult literacy rate aged 15+ years by age group, sex and area, Cambodia, 2008-2019*

Age Group	2008			2019		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total						
15 +	77.6	85.1	70.9	87.7	90.9	84.8
15-19	90.1	90.9	89.4	95.9	95.5	96.3
20-24	84.3	87.5	81.2	93.4	93.2	93.5
25-59	75.8	83.5	69.1	87.5	90.3	84.8
60 +	53.4	77.3	36.8	75.2	85.9	68.1
Urban						
15 +	90.4	94.5	86.8	93.3	95.3	91.4
15-19	95.7	96.2	95.3	97.6	97.3	97.9
20-24	94.4	95.7	93.4	96.7	96.5	96.8
25-59	90.2	94.3	86.4	93.6	95.3	92.0
60 +	69.3	88.2	56.9	82.6	90.8	77.0
Rural						
15 +	74.0	82.5	66.3	83.8	87.8	80.2
15-19	88.6	89.6	87.6	94.8	94.4	95.3
20-24	80.5	84.7	76.5	90.6	90.5	90.7
25-59	71.8	80.4	64.5	83.0	86.6	79.6
60 +	50.1	75.2	32.6	71.0	83.1	63.1

***Note**: Percentage of literate persons is calculated after excluding individuals for whom literacy was not reported.*

4.4. Educational Level

Educational attainment is an important indicator of population development. The 2019 Census collected data on the highest grade completed by those who ever attended a school or an educational institution, as well as the grade of those currently attending a school or educational institution. The following analysis relates to those who have reported a completed level of education. In terms of years of study, the categorization is 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 t0 16) and 6= Beyond Secondary [Undergraduate and Graduate/Degree Holder] (17 to 19).

Figure 4.4.1. Educational attainment of literate population aged 7+ years by educational level, Cambodia, 2008-2019
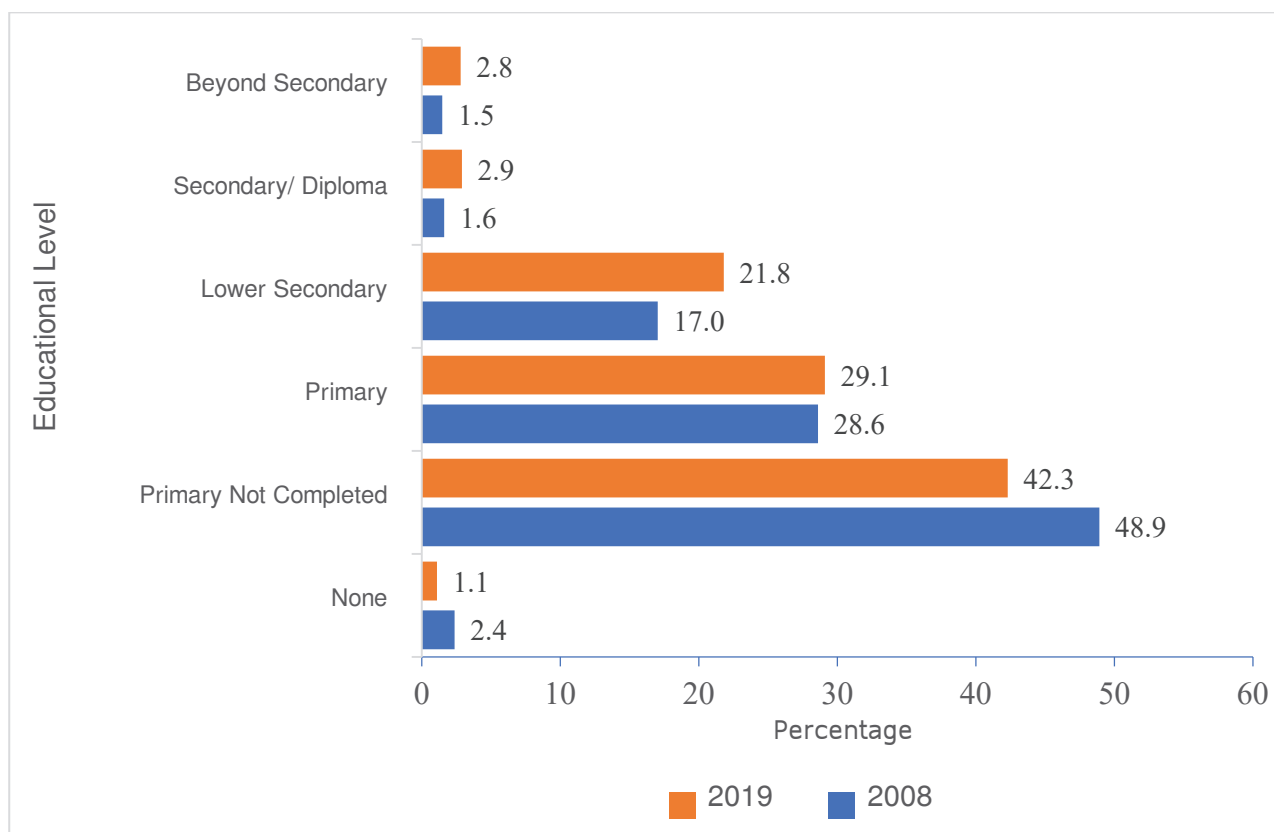
At the national level, the 2019 Census results show that 29.1 percent of those who ever attended school or educational institution had completed primary education, 21.8 percent had completed lower secondary education, 2.9 percent had received the secondary/ diploma and 2.8 percent had completed education beyond secondary level (table 4.4.1). About 42.3 percent reported not having completed primary school, while a small proportion of the literate population (1.1 percent) had become literate without any formal education. Compared to the 2008 Census, there has been an improvement in the educational attainment of the population. The proportion of the literate population that did not complete primary education decreased from 48.9 percent to 42.3 percent. And the proportion of the literate population that had completed primary school has increased marginally, by 0.9 percent. The proportion with a lower secondary education increased from 17 percent to 21.8 percent, while those with a secondary/diploma increased from 1.6 percent to 2.9 percent. Finally, the proportion that had completed beyond secondary level education increased from 1.5 percent to 2.8 percent.

Table 4.4.1. Educational attainment of literate population aged 7+ years by age group, educational level, sex and residence Cambodia, 2008-2019*

Residence	Number	Percentage Distribution by Educational Level						
		Total	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Diploma	Beyond Secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2008								
Total	**8,952,726**	**100**	**2.4**	**48.9**	**28.6**	**17.0**	**1.6**	**1.5**
7-14	2,067,906	100	1.7	76.5	21.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
15-19	1,459,332	100	1.3	27.0	42.8	27.8	0.6	0.5
20-24	1,153,671	100	1.9	33.5	31.1	25.9	3.6	4.0
25-59	3,820,314	100	2.8	46.5	27.3	19.1	2.3	2.0
60 +	451,503	100	6.9	52.9	22.7	15.7	1.1	0.6
Male	**4,625,309**	**100**	**2.0**	**45.1**	**29.4**	**19.6**	**2.0**	**1.9**
7-14	1,054,993	100	1.8	77.6	19.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
15-19	757,982	100	1.4	26.7	42.3	28.6	0.5	0.5
20-24	585,445	100	1.7	29.5	29.9	30.3	4.0	4.6
25-59	1,959,687	100	2.2	38.9	29.7	23.2	3.1	2.9
60 +	267,202	100	3.8	48.1	27.3	18.5	1.5	0.8
Female	**4,327,417**	**100**	**2.7**	**53.0**	**27.8**	**14.3**	**1.2**	**1.0**
7-14	1,012,913	100	1.5	75.3	22.2	1.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	701,350	100	1.3	27.3	43.4	27.0	0.6	0.5
20-24	568,226	100	2.1	37.6	32.3	21.4	3.3	3.4
25-59	1,860,627	100	3.3	54.6	24.7	14.8	1.5	1.1
60 +	184,301	100	11.5	59.9	16.1	11.7	0.6	0.3
Urban	**2,093,247**	**100**	**2.8**	**31.5**	**27.5**	**28.6**	**4.3**	**5.4**
7-14	333,688	100	2.0	67.6	28.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
15-19	327,620	100	1.5	17.7	33.9	43.3	1.9	1.8
20-24	349,622	100	1.9	19.7	25.7	33.7	7.7	11.3
25-59	982,761	100	3.1	27.2	26.3	31.2	5.4	6.7
60 +	99,556	100	8.7	39.9	22.9	23.2	3.0	2.2
Male	**1,033,018**	**100**	**2.4**	**27.2**	**26.0**	**31.9**	**5.2**	**7.3**
7-14	169,847	100	2.2	68.7	27.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
15-19	155,171	100	1.6	15.9	32.8	46.0	1.9	1.9
20-24	166,021	100	1.7	15.4	22.4	38.2	8.8	13.6
25-59	491,697	100	2.6	19.8	24.9	36.0	7.0	9.8
60 +	50,282	100	5.0	32.8	25.9	28.4	4.4	3.5
Female	**1,060,229**	**100**	**3.1**	**35.7**	**28.9**	**25.3**	**3.3**	**3.6**
7-14	163,841	100	1.8	66.5	29.1	2.6	0.0	0.0
15-19	172,449	100	1.4	19.3	34.8	40.9	1.9	1.7
20-24	183,601	100	2.0	23.7	28.7	29.7	6.8	9.2
25-59	491,064	100	3.7	34.6	27.8	26.4	3.8	3.7
60 +	49,274	100	12.5	47.2	19.8	18.0	1.6	0.9

Residence	Number	Percentage Distribution by Educational Level						
		Total	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Diploma	Beyond Secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rural	**6,859,479**	**100**	**2.3**	**54.2**	**28.9**	**13.5**	**0.8**	**0.3**
7-14	1,734,218	100	1.6	78.2	19.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
15-19	1,131,712	100	1.3	29.7	45.4	23.4	0.2	0.1
20-24	804,049	100	1.9	39.4	33.4	22.5	1.9	0.9
25-59	2,837,553	100	2.6	53.2	27.6	14.9	1.3	0.3
60 +	351,947	100	6.4	56.6	22.7	13.6	0.6	0.1
Male	**3,592,291**	**100**	**1.9**	**50.2**	**30.3**	**16.1**	**1.1**	**0.4**
7-14	885,146	100	1.7	79.3	18.4	0.6	0.0	0.0
15-19	602,811	100	1.3	29.5	44.7	24.2	0.2	0.1
20-24	419,424	100	1.7	35.1	32.8	27.2	2.1	1.1
25-59	1,467,990	100	2.1	45.3	31.3	19.0	1.8	0.6
60 +	216,920	100	3.5	51.7	27.6	16.2	0.9	0.1
Female	**3,267,188**	**100**	**2.6**	**58.6**	**27.4**	**10.7**	**0.5**	**0.1**
7-14	849,072	100	1.4	77.0	20.9	0.7	0.0	0.0
15-19	528,901	100	1.2	29.9	46.2	22.4	0.2	0.1
20-24	384,625	100	2.1	44.2	34.1	17.4	1.6	0.6
25-59	1,369,563	100	3.2	61.8	23.6	10.6	0.7	0.1
60 +	135,027	100	11.1	64.5	14.7	9.4	0.2	0.0
2019								
Total	**11,488,934**	**100**	**1.1**	**42.3**	**29.1**	**21.8**	**2.9**	**2.8**
7-14	2,272,206	100	5.5	74.3	19.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
15-19	1,324,839	100	0.2	16.7	40.8	39.9	2.4	0.0
20-24	1,137,909	100	0.1	22.0	31.9	33.5	9.3	3.2
25-59	5,805,767	100	0.0	37.5	30.5	24.0	3.1	4.8
60 +	948,213	100	0.0	55.2	23.8	19.0	1.0	0.9
Male	**5,732,187**	**100**	**1.2**	**39.7**	**29.1**	**23.4**	**3.2**	**3.5**
7-14	1,154,444	100	5.8	75.3	18.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
15-19	664,070	100	0.2	18.5	41.2	37.9	2.1	0.0
20-24	552,894	100	0.1	22.2	30.8	34.3	9.7	3.0
25-59	2,916,669	100	0.0	32.5	30.5	27.3	3.7	6.0
60 +	444,110	100	0.0	47.9	27.7	21.5	1.4	1.4
Female	**5,756,747**	**100**	**1.1**	**44.8**	**29.2**	**20.2**	**2.5**	**2.2**
7-14	1,117,762	100	5.2	73.2	20.8	0.7	0.0	0.0
15-19	660,769	100	0.2	14.8	40.5	41.8	2.7	0.0
20-24	585,015	100	0.0	21.8	33.0	32.8	8.9	3.5
25-59	2,889,098	100	0.0	42.5	30.6	20.8	2.5	3.6
60 +	504,103	100	0.0	61.7	20.3	16.8	0.7	0.5

Residence	Number	Percentage Distribution by Educational Level						
		Total	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Diploma	Beyond Secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Urban	**4,879,712**	**100**	**0.9**	**32.9**	**28.0**	**27.7**	**4.8**	**5.7**
7-14	774,898	100	5.2	72.7	21.2	0.8	0.0	0.0
15-19	524,327	100	0.2	13.3	36.3	45.6	4.6	0.0
20-24	538,721	100	0.0	16.3	27.5	36.5	14.2	5.5
25-59	2,657,622	100	0.0	26.6	28.9	30.8	4.7	9.0
60 +	384,144	100	0.0	46.3	25.5	24.0	2.0	2.1
Male	**2,414,609**	**100**	**0.9**	**30.0**	**27.1**	**29.7**	**5.3**	**6.9**
7-14	394,016	100	5.5	73.6	20.2	0.7	0.0	0.0
15-19	258,856	100	0.2	14.4	36.7	44.4	4.3	0.0
20-24	258,707	100	0.1	16.1	26.0	37.7	15.1	5.1
25-59	1,328,788	100	0.0	21.7	27.4	34.2	5.6	11.1
60 +	174,242	100	0.0	38.9	28.0	26.9	2.8	3.4
Female	**2,465,103**	**100**	**0.8**	**35.7**	**28.9**	**25.8**	**4.3**	**4.4**
7-14	380,882	100	5.0	71.8	22.3	0.9	0.0	0.0
15-19	265,471	100	0.2	12.2	35.8	46.8	5.0	0.0
20-24	280,014	100	0.0	16.5	28.8	35.4	13.3	5.9
25-59	1,328,834	100	0.0	31.5	30.3	27.4	3.9	6.8
60 +	209,902	100	0.0	52.5	23.5	21.6	1.4	1.0
Rural	**6,609,222**	**100**	**1.3**	**49.2**	**29.9**	**17.3**	**1.4**	**0.8**
7-14	1,497,308	100	5.7	75.1	18.7	0.5	0.0	0.0
15-19	800,512	100	0.3	18.9	43.8	36.1	0.9	0.0
20-24	599,188	100	0.1	27.1	36.0	30.8	4.9	1.1
25-59	3,148,145	100	0.0	46.7	31.9	18.3	1.7	1.4
60 +	564,069	100	0.0	61.3	22.6	15.6	0.4	0.1
Male	**3,317,578**	**100**	**1.4**	**46.8**	**30.5**	**18.8**	**1.6**	**1.0**
7-14	760,428	100	6.0	76.1	17.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
15-19	405,214	100	0.3	21.2	44.0	33.8	0.8	0.0
20-24	294,187	100	0.1	27.6	35.0	31.3	4.9	1.0
25-59	1,587,881	100	0.0	41.6	33.0	21.5	2.1	1.8
60 +	269,868	100	0.0	53.6	27.6	18.0	0.6	0.1
Female	**3,291,644**	**100**	**1.2**	**51.7**	**29.4**	**15.9**	**1.2**	**0.6**
7-14	736,880	100	5.4	73.9	20.1	0.6	0.0	0.0
15-19	395,298	100	0.2	16.6	43.6	38.5	1.1	0.0
20-24	305,001	100	0.0	26.6	36.9	30.4	4.9	1.2
25-59	1,560,264	100	0.0	51.8	30.8	15.1	1.4	0.9
60 +	294,201	100	0.0	68.3	18.1	13.4	0.2	0.0

Note: Percentage is calculated after excluding those with missing data on educational level and other variables.

In the age group 15-19, individuals have normally completed lower secondary level of education. However, the data shows that 16.7 percent reported that they had still not completed primary school. It is possible that this reflects late admission, repeating or dropping out of school. In the same 15-19 age group, 40.8 percent and 39.9 percent of persons had completed primary school and lower secondary respectively. It is also worth noting that 2.4 percent of the population in this age group reported having attained a secondary/diploma-level education.

Among the population in the 20-24 age group, 22 percent reported not having completed primary school, 31.9 percent reported having completed primary school, 33.5 percent reported lower secondary level attainment and 9.3 percent and 3.2 percent reported secondary/diploma and tertiary education (beyond secondary) respectively. Among those aged 25 years and over, the largest proportions of the literate proportion concerned those who had not completed primary school. When compared to 2008, the 2019 data shows some improvements in educational attainment. In particular, there was a decrease in the proportion of the population that reported not having completed primary school. And there were increases in the proportions reporting educational attainment at, or above, lower secondary/diploma level. Slightly higher proportions of males than females also reported educational attainment at the secondary and tertiary (beyond secondary) levels.

4.5. School Attendance

The question on school attendance was addressed to both literate and illiterate persons. This included children aged 6 years and under. The answer to this question was categorized as (i) "never attended" (for those who had never at any time received full-time education), (ii) "now" (for those who were still receiving full-time education at the time of the census) and (iii) "past" (for those who had received full-time education in the past). Based on the census question of whether a person was currently attending school, 90.6 percent and 91.6 percent of the 6-11 and 12-14 age groups responded positively.

Figure 4.5.1. Distribution of school attendance for population aged 6+ years, Cambodia, 2019

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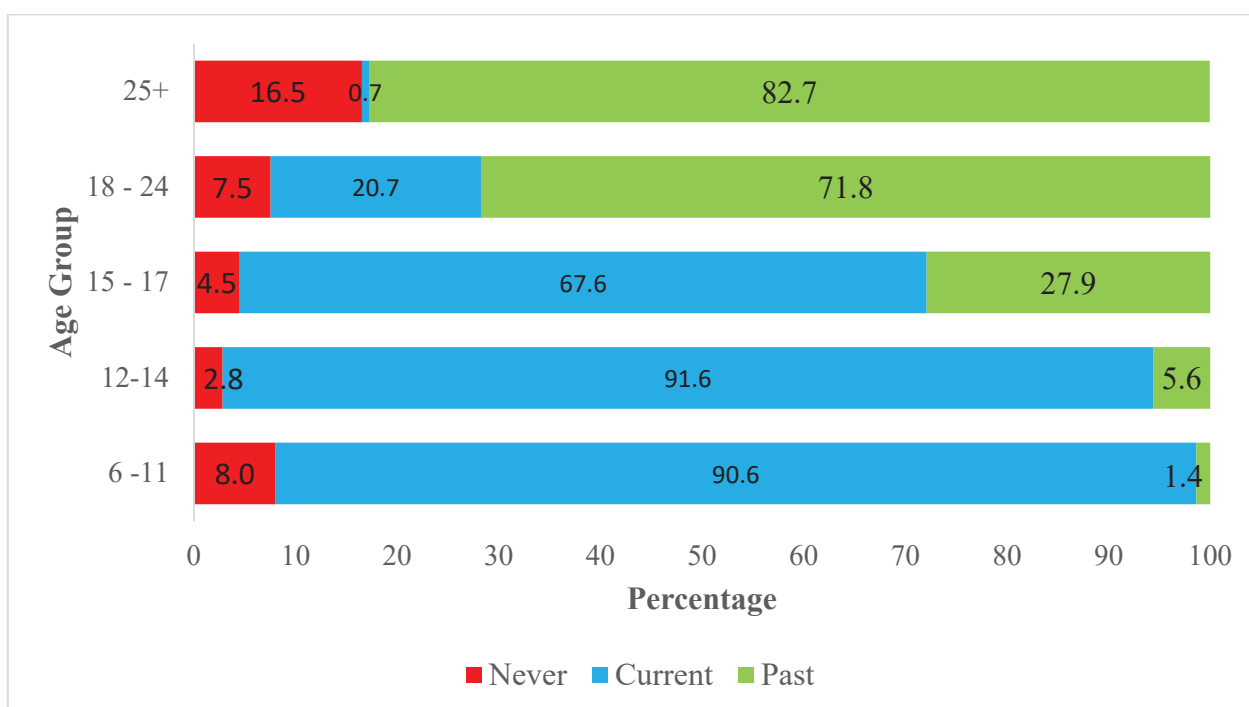
The corresponding proportions were smaller for each age group in 2008 (table 4.5.1). In both censuses, enrolment rates decline drastically from age 15 onwards, as more and more students drop out of school. In 2019, 16.9 percent of those aged 25 years and over reported never having attended a school or any educational institution. In 2019, the enrolment rate for girls was marginally higher than the enrolment rate for boys at ages 6-11 and 12-14 years. However, this advantageous enrolment rate for girls declines relative to boys with age. This may reflect traditional attitudes that discourage girls from continuing to study after a certain age. It is also clear from table 4.5.1, that more children in urban rather than rural areas were currently attending school at all ages.

Table 4.5.1. Distribution of school attendance of population aged 6+ years by sex, age and area, Cambodia, 2008-2019*

Area, Age Group and Sex	School Attendance (2008)			School Attendance (2019)		
	Never	Current	Past	Never	Current	Past
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cambodia	**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
Male	**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
Female	**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__: Percentage is calculated after excluding those for whom school attendance was not reported.

CHAPTER 5

Labour and Employment

5.1. Conceptual Background

Analysing the economic activity of the Cambodia population is key to designing good economic policies and development plans. This is mainly due to the fact that these policies and plans relate to issues such as improving manpower capacity, increasing productivity and minimizing unemployment and under-employment.

The General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 (GPCC) has collected information on the activity status of each household member through the following questions (listed in Form B): main activity, occupation (type of occupation/employment), employment status, nature of economic activities (agriculture, trade or service) and employment sector.

The main objective of the GPCC 2019 questions was to classify the population into two categories: the economically active (those who participate in the labour force) and the economically inactive (those who are outside the labour force). Further questions were asked to facilitate the disaggregation of the employed population by major industrial and occupational groups, as well as by sector and employment status.

The reference period for data collection in the GPCC 2019 was the twelve-month period preceding March 3rd 2019. A person was regarded as having worked if he/she had worked at least six months (183 days) or more during reference period. The terms "economically active population" or "labour force" refer to all individuals who are employed or unemployed.

Employed persons included: (1) persons who were in paid employment in public or private organizations; (2) persons who did some work for wages, salary, profit or for family gains in cash or kind during the reference period; (3) 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 on leave without pay, those who could not work due to a strike or lockout in the organization where they work; and (4) persons who were self-employed (e.g. shop owners, food/drink sellers, individuals practicing as doctors or lawyers).

Inactive persons included: (1) homemakers (i.e. referring to persons mostly engaged in household duties in his/her home during the reference period); (2) students (i.e. individuals primarily attending a school or educational institution); and (3) dependents (i.e. infants and children not attending school, permanently disabled persons who cannot do any work and persons who cannot work because of illness or old age). This category also includes individuals who cannot be categorized in any of the inactive categories and is dependent on others. However, if such a person was seeking or available for work, he/ she was categorized as unemployed and not as dependent. Category (4) included those who had retired from formal or informal employment and were mainly not doing other work (i.e. those who were mostly not in any kind of employment or engaged in some other type of work such as cultivation, business, trade etc.). This also included 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) refers to 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 Population or Labour Force

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

The economically active population includes the part of the population working in the production of material goods and services. In other words, the economically active population represents people currently working and people who are unemployed during the reference period of census data collection. As may be seen from table 5.2.1 the overall economic activity rate at the national level increased by about 3.3 percentage points in the period 2008-2019. In the case of males, there was an increase of 5.9 percent, while the corresponding rate for females is 0.9 percent.

Figure 5.2.1. Distribution of active population aged 5+ years by sex and area, Cambodia 2008-2019
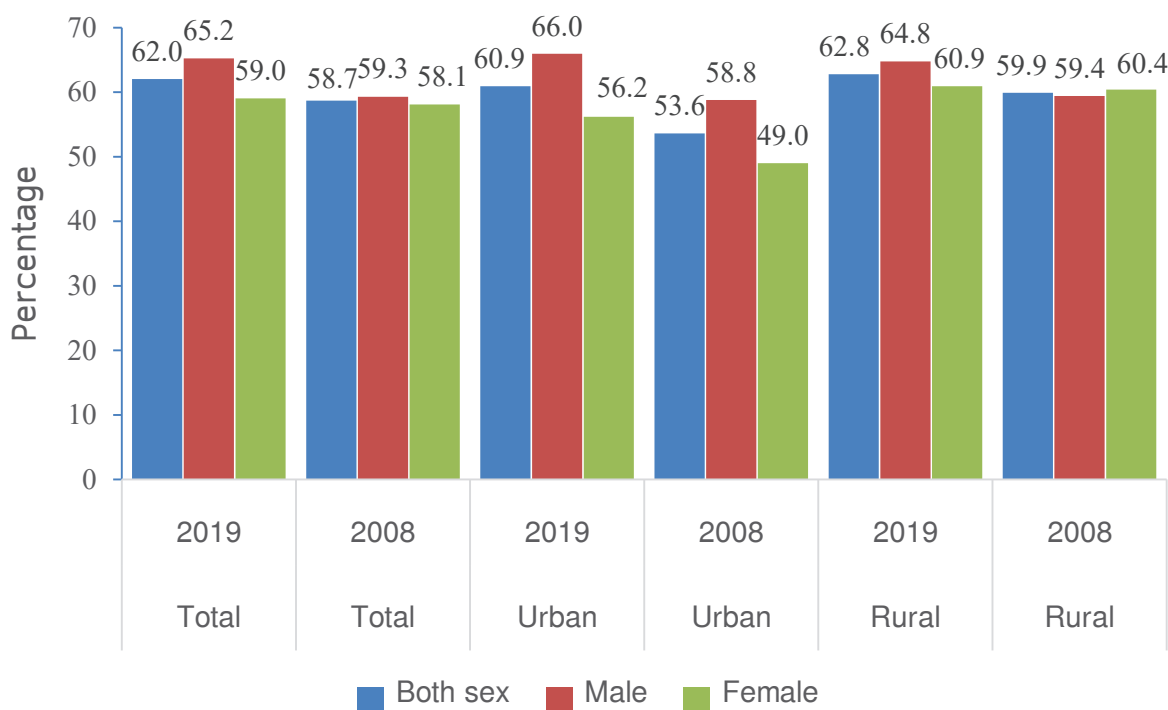
The economically inactive population includes people who are not working and not seeking work during the reference period. The proportion of the population who are not economically active is higher among females (41.0 percent) than among males (34.8 percent).

Table 5.2.1. Population aged 5+ years by usual activity status, sex and area, Cambodia, 2008-2019

Usual Status	2008			2019		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number						
Total						
Active Population	7,053,398	3,445,053	3,608,345	8,749,587	4,453,531	4,296,056
Employed	6,935,246	3,392,637	3,542,609	8,626,777	4,396,850	4,229,927
Unemployed	118,152	52,416	65,736	122,810	56,681	66,129
Inactive Population	4,969,669	2,367,943	2,601,726	5,352,465	2,372,343	2,980,122
Urban						
Active Population	1,291,511	675,580	615,931	3,425,744	1,800,287	1,625,457
Employed	1,233,174	651,297	581,877	3,362,357	1,771,174	1,591,183
Unemployed	58,337	24,283	34,054	63,387	29,113	34,274
Inactive Population	1,115,965	474,061	641,904	2,197,126	929,323	1,267,803
Rural						
Active Population	5,761,887	2,769,473	2,992,414	5,323,843	2,653,244	2,670,599
Employed	5,702,072	2,741,340	2,960,732	5,264,420	2,625,676	2,638,744
Unemployed	59,815	28,133	31,682	59,423	27,568	31,855
Inactive Population	3,853,704	1,893,882	1,959,822	3,155,339	1,443,020	1,712,319
Percent*						
Total						
Active Population	58.7	59.3	58.1	62.0	65.2	59.0
Employed	57.7	58.4	57.0	61.2	64.4	58.1
Unemployed	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
Inactive Population	41.3	40.7	41.9	38.0	34.8	41.0
Urban						
Active Population	53.6	58.8	49.0	60.9	66.0	56.2
Employed	51.2	56.7	46.3	59.8	64.9	55.0
Unemployed	2.4	2.1	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.2
Inactive Population	46.4	41.2	51.0	39.1	34.0	43.8
Rural						
Active Population	59.9	59.4	60.4	62.8	64.8	60.9
Employed	59.3	58.8	59.8	62.1	64.1	60.2
Unemployed	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Inactive Population	40.1	40.6	39.6	37.2	35.2	39.1

__Note__: Percentage of usual activity status for those aged 5+years is calculated after excluding those for whom usual activity status was not reported.

The economic activity rate or the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for children under 15 decreased from 3.1 percent in 2008 to 2.1 percent in 2019. This may be regarded as an indicator of development in the country. The working population aged 15-59 years showed an all-round improvement in 2019, as compared to the year 2008. The GPCC 2019 found an LFPR of 79.1 percent for both sexes (84.4 percent for males and 74.3 percent for females). This is the one of the highest LFPRs in the region. For example, the LFPR of males and females are 82.3 percent and 71.6 percent, respectively in Viet Nam; and 82.5 percent and 64.7 percent, respectively in Lao PDR (ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN stats database 2018).

Table 5.2.2. Age-specific Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR) by age group, sex, and area, Cambodia, 2008-2019

Age Group	LFPR								
	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)
2008									
5 +	**58.7**	**59.3**	**58.1**	**53.6**	**58.8**	**49.0**	**59.9**	**59.4**	**60.4**
15 +	**78.3**	**80.8**	**76.0**	**65.8**	**73.4**	**59.1**	**81.8**	**82.9**	**80.8**
5 - 14	3.1	3.0	3.2	1.8	1.5	2.1	3.3	3.3	3.4
15 - 24	60.1	57.1	63.2	50.3	46.4	53.8	63.2	60.1	66.4
25 - 59	91.7	96.8	87.3	79.6	92.7	67.6	95.1	98.0	92.5
60 +	62.6	75.5	53.7	37.9	54.7	26.8	67.7	79.6	59.4
2019									
5 +	**62.0**	**65.2**	**59.0**	**60.9**	**66.0**	**56.2**	**62.8**	**64.8**	**60.9**
15 +	**79.1**	**84.4**	**74.3**	**74.7**	**81.8**	**68.1**	**82.2**	**86.3**	**78.6**
5 - 14	2.1	2.5	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.3	2.8	1.8
15 - 24	58.4	58.9	57.9	55.8	55.9	55.7	60.3	61.1	59.4
25 - 59	90.7	96.3	85.4	86.4	94.4	78.7	93.8	97.8	90.2
60 +	60.7	72.5	52.8	48.2	62.0	38.9	67.9	78.7	60.8

Figure 5.2.1 shows that women continue to enter and exit the labour force at an earlier age than men. The male economic activity rate remains higher than females for all ages from around age twenty onwards. The economic activity rates have always been higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas for males and females. This is presumably due to higher participation in agriculture in rural areas and higher school enrolment in urban areas for both sexes. Both in the urban and rural areas of the country, the economic activity rates for males are higher than that for females, although the gap between the male-female participation rates is far less in rural areas than it is in urban areas.

Figure 5.2.2 Age-specific Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR) by sex, Cambodia, 2008-2019
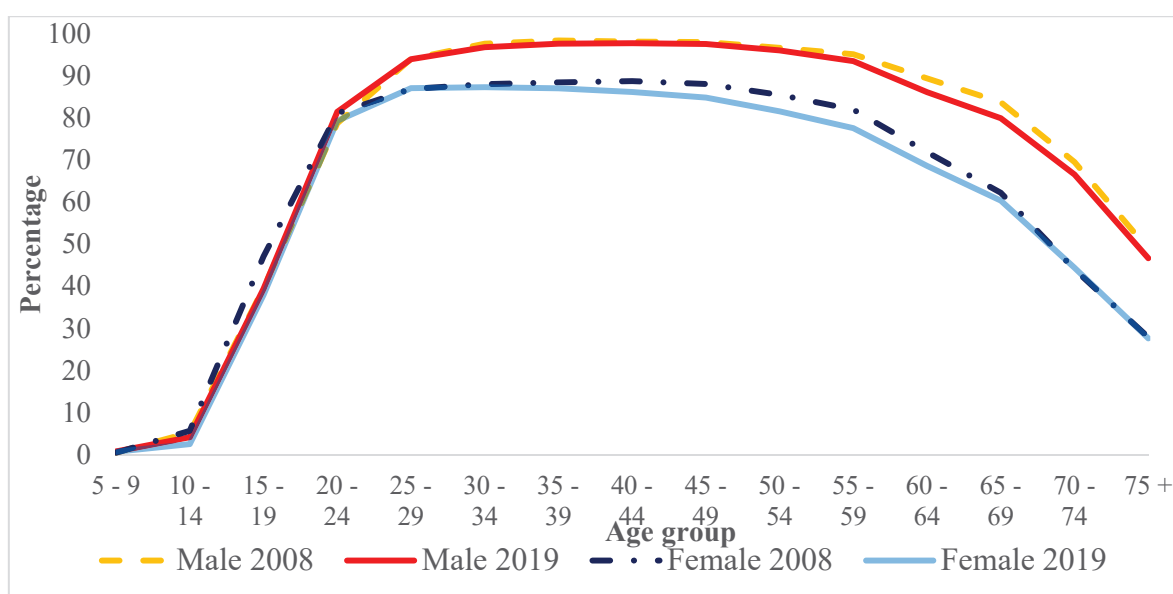
5.3. Employed and Unemployed

Employment is an important indicator for assessing socio-economic development. An analysis of the changing dynamics of employment allows us to assess the impact of socio-economic transition and to propose employment policies that are appropriate to the prevailing socio-economic conditions in the country. Cambodia's economy has undergone important changes in the past few decades. These developments, combined with recent improvements in education of the labour force, have changed the structure and distribution of employed labour.

The GPCC 2019 found that a majority of the labour force was employed and only a small share was unemployed. Therefore, an analysis of the basic characteristics of the employed labour force (e.g. age, sex, marital status, sector of employment, status in employment) can do much to characterise the general status of the labour force in the country.

The employment rate is defined as the percentage of those who are employed, relative to the total number of persons in the labour force. The employment rate was found to be 98.3 percent in the 2008 Census and 98.6 percent in the 2019 Census.

Figure 5.3.1. Employment rates for population aged 5+ years by sex and area, Cambodia, 2008-2019
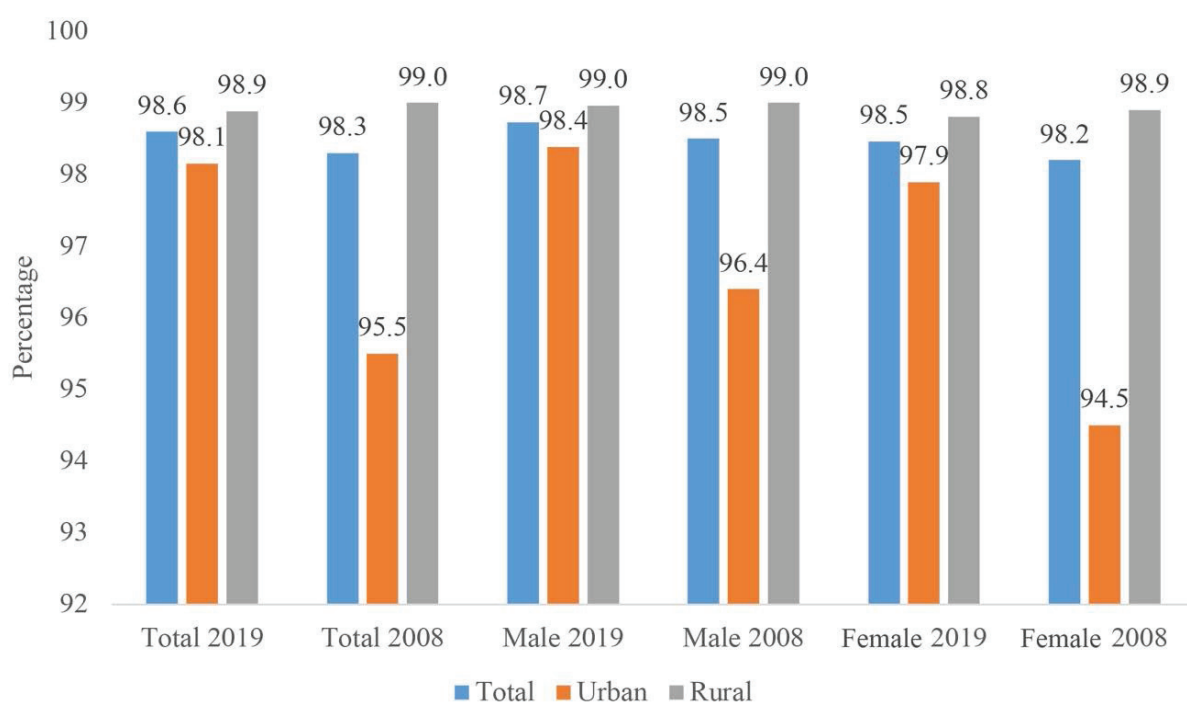
The unemployment rate is the ratio of the number of unemployed persons in the labour force per 100. The unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and over in Cambodia was 1.3 percent in 2019. Since 2008, there has been a decrease in the unemployment rate in the country for both males and females. In 2019 the unemployment rates among men and women were 1.2 percent and 1.5 percent respectively. The total number of unemployed persons in the country was 122,810 persons.

Figure 5.3.2. Age-specific unemployment rates by age group and area, Cambodia, 2019
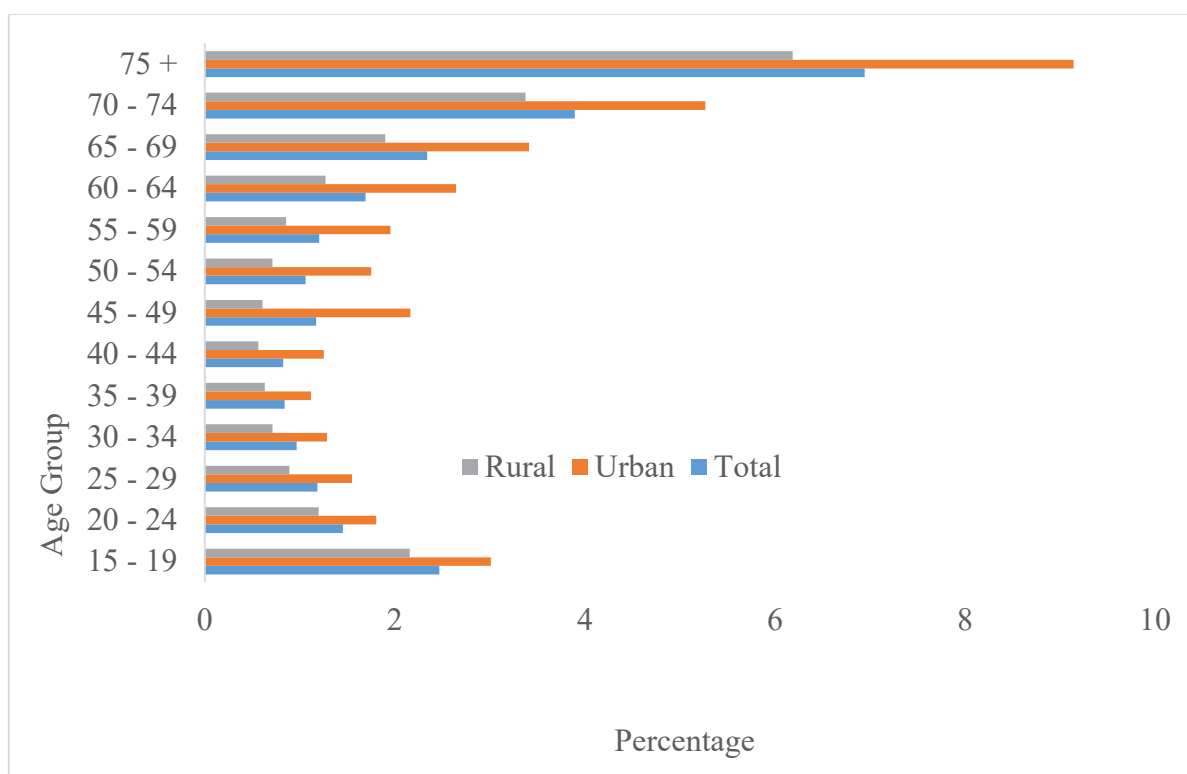
5.4. Employment Status

Five categories of employment status were identified in the GPCC 2019: employer, paid employee, own account worker, unpaid family worker and others. In the analysis below, employment status is cross tabulated with sex, age and area.

The GPCC 2019 responses on employment status show that unpaid family workers and own account workers constituted about 67.7 percent of the employed population in Cambodia in 2019 (table 5.4.1). The corresponding proportion in 2008 was 82.6 percent. This fall in the proportion between 2008-2019 is largely due to a fall in the proportion of unpaid family workers, especially among rural women. With paid employment constituting just 31.5 percent, most of the workers in Cambodia are in the informal sector (own account workers and unpaid family workers). The proportion of females in the informal sector is higher than that of males, 50.3 percent of male employed persons are own account workers. In the case of females, most reported working as unpaid family workers (35.4 percent). The proportion of own account workers and the proportion of paid employees increased between 2008-2019. In 2019 as well as in 2008, the proportion of paid employees among males was higher than the proportion among females.

In 2019, paid employees in urban areas constituted the highest proportion of respondents (53.1 percent) followed by own account workers (33.7 percent). In the case of urban employed males, the proportion of paid employees (54.8 percent) was much higher than that of own account workers (36.5 percent). This same was true for their female counterparts (51.2 percent and 30.6 percent, respectively). In the rural areas, the proportion of own account workers among males was higher than the proportion of unpaid family workers (59.6 percent and 20.2 percent, respectively), whereas the opposite trend was noticed among females with proportionately more unpaid workers (46.2 percent) than own account workers (37.2 percent).

Table 5.4.1. Distribution of employed persons aged 5+ years by employment status, sex and area, Cambodia, 2008-2019

Sex, Age Group, and Area	Employed Persons	Employment Status					
		Total	Employer	Paid Employee	Own Account Workers	Unpaid Family Worker	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total 2008							
Both Sexes	6,934,759	100	0.2	17.2	39.1	43.5	0.1
Under 15	93,964	100	0.0	10.7	7.2	82.0	0.2
15 – 59	6,314,568	100	0.2	18.3	37.6	44.0	0.0
60+	526,227	100	0.1	5.3	63.7	30.8	0.1
Male	3,392,344	100	0.2	20.6	53.9	25.3	0.1
Under 15	46,702	100	0.0	9.1	10.3	80.3	0.3
15 – 59	3,085,682	100	0.2	21.8	52.2	25.8	0.1
60+	259,960	100	0.2	8.2	82.0	9.5	0.1
Female	3,542,415	100	0.1	14.0	25.0	60.9	0.0
Under 15	47,262	100	0.0	12.2	4.1	83.6	0.1
15 – 59	3,228,886	100	0.1	14.9	23.6	61.3	0.0
60+	266,267	100	0.1	2.5	45.7	51.6	0.1
Urban							
Both Sexes	1,232,963	100	0.3	51.8	33.3	14.5	0.1
Under 15	7,206	100	0.0	46.3	16.2	37.2	0.3
15 – 59	1,172,870	100	0.3	53.0	32.2	14.4	0.1
60+	52,887	100	0.4	24.9	60.8	13.7	0.1
Male	651,190	100	0.4	55.8	35.5	8.3	0.1
Under 15	3,096	100	0.0	43.1	19.7	37.1	0.2
15 – 59	617,364	100	0.4	57.0	34.2	8.4	0.1
60+	30,730	100	0.5	33.4	61.9	4.0	0.1
Female	581,773	100	0.3	47.3	30.9	21.5	0.1
Under 15	4,110	100	0.0	48.7	13.6	37.3	0.4
15 – 59	555,506	100	0.3	48.7	29.8	21.1	0.1
60+	22,157	100	0.2	13.1	59.3	27.2	0.1
Rural							
Both Sexes	5,701,796	100	0.1	9.7	40.4	49.7	0.0
Under 15	86,758	100	0.0	7.7	6.4	85.7	0.2
15 – 59	5,141,698	100	0.1	10.4	38.8	50.7	0.0
60+	473,340	100	0.1	3.1	64.0	32.7	0.1
Male	2,741,154	100	0.1	12.2	58.3	29.3	0.1
Under 15	43,606	100	0.0	6.7	9.6	83.4	0.3
15 – 59	2,468,318	100	0.1	13.0	56.7	30.1	0.1
60+	229,230	100	0.1	4.8	84.7	10.3	0.1
Female	2,960,642	100	0.1	7.4	23.8	68.6	0.0
Under 15	43,152	100	0.0	8.7	3.2	88.1	0.0
15 – 59	2,673,380	100	0.1	7.9	22.3	69.7	0.0
60+	244,110	100	0.1	1.5	44.5	53.8	0.1

Sex, Age Group, and Area	Employed Persons	Employment Status					
		Total	Employer	Paid Employee	Own Account Workers	Unpaid Family Worker	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total 2019							
Both Sexes	**8,626,777**	**100**	**0.6**	**31.5**	**42.7**	**25.0**	**0.2**
Under 15	59,845	100	0.7	23.0	30.1	42.7	3.5
15 – 59	7,754,372	100	0.6	33.9	40.3	25.0	0.2
60+	812,560	100	0.6	8.9	65.9	24.3	0.2
Male	**4,396,850**	**100**	**0.7**	**33.6**	**50.3**	**15.1**	**0.3**
Under 15	37,388	100	0.7	19.7	35.6	38.6	5.4
15 – 59	3,969,675	100	0.7	35.8	47.7	15.6	0.2
60+	389,787	100	0.8	13.3	77.7	7.9	0.3
Female	**4,229,927**	**100**	**0.5**	**29.3**	**34.7**	**35.4**	**0.1**
Under 15	22,457	100	0.8	28.4	21.0	49.6	0.2
15 – 59	3,784,697	100	0.5	32.0	32.5	34.8	0.1
60+	422,773	100	0.4	4.9	55.1	39.5	0.1
Urban							
Both Sexes	**3,362,357**	**100**	**0.8**	**53.1**	**33.7**	**12.2**	**0.2**
Under 15	16,008	100	1.0	46.9	29.2	20.7	2.1
15 – 59	3,112,884	100	0.8	55.6	31.6	11.8	0.2
60+	233,465	100	1.0	19.3	62.3	17.1	0.3
Male	**1,771,174**	**100**	**0.9**	**54.8**	**36.5**	**7.6**	**0.3**
Under 15	9,594	100	0.9	39.7	36.8	19.3	3.3
15 – 59	1,639,260	100	0.9	57.0	34.2	7.7	0.2
60+	122,320	100	1.2	26.6	66.5	5.4	0.3
Female	**1,591,183**	**100**	**0.7**	**51.2**	**30.6**	**17.4**	**0.1**
Under 15	6,414	100	1.1	57.7	17.9	22.9	0.4
15 – 59	1,473,624	100	0.7	54.1	28.6	16.4	0.1
60+	111,145	100	0.7	11.3	57.8	30.1	0.2
Rural							
Both Sexes	**5,264,420**	**100**	**0.5**	**17.7**	**48.4**	**33.3**	**0.2**
Under 15	43,837	100	0.7	14.2	30.4	50.8	4.0
15 – 59	4,641,488	100	0.5	19.4	46.2	33.8	0.1
60+	579,095	100	0.5	4.7	67.4	27.2	0.2
Male	**2,625,676**	**100**	**0.5**	**19.4**	**59.6**	**20.2**	**0.3**
Under 15	27,794	100	0.6	12.8	35.1	45.2	6.2
15 – 59	2,330,415	100	0.5	20.9	57.2	21.2	0.2
60+	267,467	100	0.6	7.2	82.9	9.0	0.3
Female	**2,638,744**	**100**	**0.4**	**16.1**	**37.2**	**46.2**	**0.1**
Under 15	16,043	100	0.7	16.7	22.2	60.3	0.1
15 – 59	2,311,073	100	0.4	17.9	35.0	46.6	0.0
60+	311,628	100	0.4	2.6	54.1	42.9	0.1

Note: Excluding those for whom employment status was not reported.

5.5. Employment Sectors

In this section, employment is broken down into eight distinct sectors: the civil service, state owned enterprises, private Cambodian enterprises, foreign enterprises, non-profit organisations, the household sector, embassies/international organisations and others.

Table 5.5.1 shows the distribution of employed persons by sex, sector of employment and urban/rural area. The table shows that most of the employed population aged 5 and over were employed in local private enterprises (78.7 percent), followed by foreign enterprises (12.8 percent) and the civil service (4.9 percent). This leaves only 3.6 percent employed in the other five sectors.

When disaggregated by sex, it is clear that a much higher proportion of males (6.7 percent) were employed in the civil service than females (3.0 percent). In contrast, the proportion of females working in in foreign enterprises (16.6 percent) was higher than males (9.0 percent). When compared to rural areas, urban areas reported far higher proportions working in the civil service and foreign enterprise sectors. On the other hand, foreign enterprises provided proportionately more employment to women than to men. This last pattern might reflect the growth of the garment sector, which mainly employs female workers.

Table 5.5.1 Distribution of employed persons aged 5+ years by sex, sector of employment, and area, Cambodia, 2008-2019

Area, Sex, and Age Group	Number of Employed Persons	Total	Government	State Owned Enterprises	Private Cambodian Enterprises	Foreign Enterprises	Non-Profit Organisations	Household Sector	Embassies/ International Organisations	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2008										
Total										
Both Sexes	**6,935,017**	**100**	**4.4**	**0.3**	**90.3**	**4.4**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.0**
5 – 14	93,971	100	0.1	0.1	96.6	2.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1
15 – 59	6,314,785	100	4.6	0.3	89.7	4.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0
60 +	526,261	100	2.5	0.1	96.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Male	**3,392,545**	**100**	**6.9**	**0.4**	**89.5**	**2.6**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.0**
5 – 14	46,709	100	0.1	0.1	98.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
15 – 59	3,085,852	100	7.2	0.4	88.9	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
60+	259,984	100	4.5	0.2	94.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Female	**3,542,472**	**100**	**2.0**	**0.1**	**91.1**	**6.1**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.0**
5 – 14	47,262	100	0.1	0.1	95.1	4.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
15 – 59	3,228,933	100	2.2	0.1	90.4	6.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
60+	266,277	100	0.6	0.0	98.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
Urban										
Both Sexes	**1,233,080**	**100**	**12.1**	**0.7**	**70.3**	**14.6**	**0.2**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.0**
5 – 14	7,209	100	0.3	0.3	84.3	11.2	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.2
15 – 59	1,172,979	100	12.2	0.8	69.6	15.2	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.0
60 +	52,892	100	11.5	0.6	83.7	2.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.1
Male	**651,268**	**100**	**17.0**	**1.1**	**71.7**	**8.2**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**1.2**	**0.1**
5 – 14	3,099	100	0.3	0.4	91.8	5.9	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.3
15 – 59	617,437	100	17.1	1.1	71.3	8.5	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.1
60+	30,732	100	16.6	0.9	78.1	2.5	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.1
Female	**81,812**	**100**	**6.6**	**0.4**	**68.7**	**21.9**	**0.2**	**1.5**	**0.8**	**0.0**
5 – 14	4,110	100	0.3	0.3	78.6	15.2	0.1	5.4	0.0	0.1
15 – 59	555,542	100	6.7	0.4	67.7	22.7	0.2	1.5	0.9	0.0
60+	22,160	100	4.3	0.2	91.4	2.0	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.1

Area, Sex, and Age Group	Number of Employed Persons	Total	Sector of Employment							
			Government	State Owned Enterprises	Private Cambodian Enterprises	Foreign Enterprises	Non-Profit Organisations	Household Sector	Embassies/ International Organisations	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Rural										
Both Sexes	**5,701,937**	**100**	**2.7**	**0.2**	**94.7**	**2.2**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**
5 – 14	86,762	100	0.1	0.1	97.6	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
15 – 59	5,141,806	100	2.9	0.2	94.3	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
60 +	473,369	100	1.5	0.1	98.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Male	**2,741,277**	**100**	**4.5**	**0.2**	**93.7**	**1.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**
5 – 14	43,610	100	0.1	0.1	98.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
15 – 59	2,468,415	100	4.7	0.2	93.3	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
60+	229,252	100	2.9	0.1	96.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Female	**2,960,660**	**100**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**95.5**	**3.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**
5 – 14	43,152	100	0.1	0.1	96.7	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
15 – 59	2,673,391	100	1.2	0.1	95.2	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
60+	244,117	100	0.3	0.0	99.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
2019										
Both Sexes	**8,626,777**	**100**	**4.9**	**0.5**	**78.7**	**12.8**	**0.5**	**2.5**	**0.0**	**0.1**
5 – 14	59,845	100	0.7	0.3	73.7	7.5	13.9	2.4	0.0	1.4
15 – 59	7,754,372	100	5.0	0.5	77.5	14.0	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.1
60+	812,560	100	4.3	0.4	90.4	0.8	0.8	3.2	0.0	0.1
Male	**4,396,850**	**100**	**6.7**	**0.7**	**80.1**	**9.0**	**0.9**	**2.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**
5 – 14	37,388	100	0.6	0.3	67.5	5.1	22.1	2.1	0.0	2.2
15 – 59	3,969,675	100	6.8	0.7	79.6	9.9	0.7	2.3	0.0	0.1
60+	389,787	100	7.2	0.5	87.1	0.9	1.2	2.9	0.0	0.1
Female	**4,229,927**	**100**	**3.0**	**0.3**	**77.2**	**16.6**	**0.1**	**2.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**
5 – 14	22,457	100	0.8	0.3	84.1	11.5	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.1
15 – 59	3,784,697	100	3.2	0.3	75.3	18.4	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.0
60+	422,773	100	1.6	0.2	93.5	0.8	0.5	3.3	0.0	0.0

Area, Sex, and Age Group	Number of Employed Persons	Total	Sector of Employment							
			Government	State Owned Enterprises	Private Cambodian Enterprises	Foreign Enterprises	Non-Profit Organisations	Household Sector	Embassies/ International Organisations	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Urban										
Both Sexes	**3,362,357**	**100**	**7.6**	**0.7**	**66.4**	**22.7**	**0.6**	**1.8**	**0.1**	**0.1**
5 – 14	16,008	100	1.4	0.4	62.4	17.7	14.7	2.5	0.0	0.8
15 – 59	3,112,884	100	7.6	0.7	65.1	24.3	0.5	1.8	0.1	0.1
60 +	233,465	100	8.8	0.6	84.2	2.1	1.4	2.8	0.1	0.1
Male	**1,771,174**	**100**	**10.1**	**0.9**	**70.0**	**16.1**	**0.9**	**1.8**	**0.1**	**0.1**
5 – 14	9,594	100	1.2	0.4	58.8	11.9	24.2	2.0	0.1	1.3
15 – 59	1,639,260	100	10.0	0.9	69.4	17.2	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.1
60+	122,320	100	13.4	0.8	79.4	2.0	1.6	2.6	0.1	0.1
Female	**1,591,183**	**100**	**4.8**	**0.5**	**62.5**	**30.1**	**0.2**	**1.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**
5 – 14	6,414	100	1.7	0.5	67.9	26.2	0.4	3.2	0.0	0.1
15 – 59	1,473,624	100	4.9	0.5	60.4	32.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.0
60+	111,145	100	3.8	0.3	89.6	2.1	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.1
Rural										
Both Sexes	**5,264,420**	**100**	**3.2**	**0.4**	**86.5**	**6.4**	**0.5**	**2.9**	**0.0**	**0.1**
5 – 14	43,837	100	0.5	0.2	77.9	3.8	13.6	2.4	0.0	1.6
15 – 59	4,641,488	100	3.3	0.4	85.8	7.2	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.1
60+	579,095	100	2.4	0.3	92.9	0.4	0.6	3.3	0.0	0.1
Male	**2,625,676**	**100**	**4.5**	**0.5**	**87.0**	**4.3**	**0.9**	**2.7**	**0.0**	**0.1**
5 – 14	27,794	100	0.4	0.2	70.5	2.8	21.3	2.1	0.0	2.5
15 – 59	2,330,415	100	4.5	0.5	86.7	4.7	0.7	2.7	0.0	0.1
60+	267,467	100	4.4	0.4	90.6	0.3	1.0	3.1	0.0	0.1
Female	**2,638,744**	**100**	**2.0**	**0.3**	**86.1**	**8.5**	**0.1**	**3.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
5 – 14	16,043	100	0.5	0.2	90.6	5.6	0.2	2.8	0.0	0.1
15 – 59	2,311,073	100	2.1	0.3	84.9	9.7	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
60+	311,628	100	0.8	0.2	94.9	0.4	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.0

5.6. Employment by Industrial and Occupational Classifications

The GPCC 2019 also collected data on the occupation and industrial sector of employed and unemployed persons (employed before). These data were coded at the National Institute of Statistics using the latest International Standard Industrial Classification 4 and the International Standard Classification of Occupations 88. Tables 5.6.1 and 5.6.2 present the distribution of employed persons by occupational and industrial classifications and sex. The tables show that agriculture was the predominant occupation and industrial sector.

In 2019, the majority of employed persons in Cambodia's economy were working as agricultural, forestry and fishing workers (53.4 percent), followed by craft and related workers (16.6 percent) and services and sales workers (12.6 percent). This indicates that Cambodia's labour market is still predominantly composed of unskilled workers and suggests that vocational training and qualifications that should be prioritised in Government plans.

Among the nine major occupational groups, there were only three occupations where the percentage of females was higher than that of males ("skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing", "craft and related workers" and "services and sales workers"). However, the sex differences were quite small.

Area-wise, a high proportion of employment in urban areas was in the category "craft and related workers" (28.1 percent), followed by "services and sales workers" (22.8 percent). The group "skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing workers" accounted for only 20.8 percent. However, in rural areas 74.1 percent were engaged in agricultural occupations. Agriculture still plays a major role in the rural Cambodia and this is followed by "craft and related workers" (9.3 percent) and "services and sales workers (6.1 percent)".

When compared with the 2008 Census, the proportion of employed labour working in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing occupations declined dramatically in the 2019 Census: from 71.3 percent in 2008 to 53.4 percent in 2019. However, there were increases in other occupational groups.

Table 5.6.1. Distribution of employed population aged 5+ years by occupational group, sex and area, Cambodia, 2008-2019

Occupational Group		Percentage of Employed Persons*					
		2008			2019		
Major Group	Description	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Total						
Number of Employed Persons		**6,880,698**	**3,341,697**	**3,539,001**	**8,536,358**	**4,315,762**	**4,220,596**
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
1	Managers	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.6
2	Professionals	1.7	2.2	1.3	3.5	4.2	2.9
3	Technicians and Associated Professionals	2.3	3.4	1.2	1.4	2.0	0.8
4	Clerical Support Workers	1.5	2.0	1.0	3.3	3.8	2.7
5	Services and Sales Workers	9.0	7.0	10.8	12.6	10.1	15.1
6	Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing	71.3	68.7	73.8	53.4	52.0	54.9
7	Craft and Related Workers	7.2	6.2	8.2	16.6	15.1	18.1
8	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1.8	3.4	0.2	2.3	4.0	0.5
9	Elementary Occupations	4.7	6.2	3.3	6.0	7.6	4.4

Occupational Group		Percentage of Employed Persons*					
		2008			2019		
Major Group	Description	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Urban							
Number of Employed Persons		**1,205,533**	**625,692**	**579,841**	**3,307,774**	**1,722,432**	**1,585,342**
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
1	Managers	1.5	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.3
2	Professionals	3.9	4.1	3.6	5.3	5.8	4.7
3	Technicians and Associated Professionals	6.2	7.7	4.6	2.5	3.3	1.6
4	Clerical Support Workers	6.6	8.1	4.9	7.3	8.3	6.2
5	Services and Sales Workers	29.6	22.2	37.5	22.8	18.3	27.7
6	Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing	13.3	12.9	13.8	20.8	20.9	20.7
7	Craft and Related Workers	22.5	18.6	26.8	28.1	24.7	31.8
8	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	6.3	11.4	0.7	4.2	7.3	0.8
9	Elementary Occupations	10.1	12.9	7.2	7.5	9.6	5.2

Occupational Group		Percentage of Employed Persons*					
			2008			2019	
Major Group	Description	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rural							
Number of Employed Persons		**5,675,165**	**2,716,005**	**2,959,160**	**5,228,584**	**2,593,330**	**2,635,254**
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
1	Managers	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.2
2	Professionals	1.3	1.8	0.8	2.5	3.1	1.9
3	Technicians and Associated Professionals	1.4	2.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.3
4	Clerical Support Workers	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.5
5	Services and Sales Workers	4.6	3.5	5.6	6.1	4.7	7.5
6	Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing	83.6	81.5	85.5	74.1	72.6	75.4
7	Craft and Related Workers	4.0	3.4	4.5	9.3	8.7	9.9
8	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	0.8	1.6	0.1	1.1	1.8	0.3
9	Elementary Occupations	3.5	4.7	2.5	5.1	6.3	4.0

Note: Percentages are calculated excluding armed forces and those for whom occupation was not reported.

Table 5.6.2 presents the distribution of employed persons by industrial group. The economic structure of Cambodia is shifting towards industrialization and modern industry. This is evident in the decreasing proportion of workers engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector; and the increasing proportion of workers engaged in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, construction and other services. The table shows that almost three quarters of all employed labour was engaged in the "agriculture, forestry and fishing" sector in 2008. However, in 2019 this had declined substantially to 54.7 percent. Other sectors which have gained in importance, include "manufacturing" (from 6.6 percent to 13.3 percent), "wholesale and retail trade", " the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" (from 7.8 percent to 10.7 percent) and "construction" (from 2.0 percent to 5.2 percent). The remaining industries accounted for only a small share of labour in Cambodia.

Table 5.6.2. Distribution of employed population aged 5+ years by industrial group , sex, and area, Cambodia, 2008-2019*

Major Group	Industrial Group	Sex					
		Total					
		2008			2019		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Number of Employed Persons		**6,934,891**	**3,392,400**	**3,542,491**	**8,612,367**	**4,388,195**	**4,224,172**
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	72.3	69.4	75.1	54.7	53.0	56.5
B	Mining and Quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0**
C	Manufacturing	6.2	4.1	8.2	13.3	9.3	17.4
D	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-Con Supply	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
E	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
F	Construction	2.0	3.5	0.6	5.2	8.1	2.2
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	7.8	5.8	9.6	10.7	8.9	12.6
H	Transportation and Storage	2.2	4.2	0.4	2.5	4.4	0.6
I	Accommodation and Food Services Activities	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.4	2.1
J	Information and Communication	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
K	Finance and Insurance Activities	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.6
L	Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.2	2.6	1.9
N	Administrative and Support Service Activities	0.8	1.0	0.6	3.0	4.9	1.1
O	Public Administration and Defense, Social Security	2.7	4.8	0.7	1.8	1.9	1.7
P	Education	1.6	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Q	Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
R	Art, Entertainment and Recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	2.0	1.4
S	Other Service Activities	1.6	2.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
T	Use Activities of Households as Employers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U	Activities of Extraterritorial Organization and Bodies	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Major Group (1)	Industrial Group (2)	Sex					
		2008			2019		
		Both Sexes (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)	Both Sexes (6)	Male (7)	Female (8)
		Urban					
	Number of Employed Persons	**1,232,626**	**650,891**	**581,735**	**3,352,103**	**1,765,110**	**1,586,993**
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14.0	13.6	14.6	21.4	21.3	21.4
B	Mining and Quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
C	Manufacturing	18.7	11.8	26.5	22.9	15.8	30.7
D	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-Con Supply	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1
E	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
F	Construction	5.7	9.2	1.8	7.6	11.7	2.9
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	24.3	17.6	31.8	18.8	15.4	22.6
H	Transportation and Storage	7.5	13.0	1.2	4.5	7.8	0.9
I	Accommodation and Food Services Activities	3.5	2.6	4.6	3.5	2.9	4.2
J	Information and Communication	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
K	Finance and Insurance Activities	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.2
L	Real Estate	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	3.6	4.1	3.0	5.1	5.7	4.5
N	Administrative and Support Service Activities	8.8	13.8	3.1	5.4	8.1	2.3
O	Public Administration and Defense, Social Security	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
P	Education	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1
Q	Human Health and Social Work Activities	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5
R	Art, Entertainment and Recreation	3.8	3.4	4.2	2.7	2.6	2.8
S	Other Service Activities	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
T	Use Activities of Households as Employers	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
U	Activities of Extraterritorial Organization and Bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Major Group (1)	Industrial Group (2)	Sex					
		2008			**2019**		
		Both Sexes (3)	**Male** (4)	**Female** (5)	**Both Sexes** (6)	**Male** (7)	**Female** (8)
		Rural					
	Number of Employed Persons	**5,701,884**	**2,741,171**	**2,960,713**	**5,260,264**	**2,623,085**	**2,637,179**
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	84.9	82.6	87.0	75.9	74.3	77.6
B	Mining and Quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
C	Manufacturing	3.5	2.3	4.6	7.2	4.9	9.4
D	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-Con Supply	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
E	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
F	Construction	1.3	2.2	0.4	3.7	5.7	1.7
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	4.2	3.0	5.2	5.5	4.5	6.6
H	Transportation and Storage	1.1	2.1	0.2	1.3	2.1	0.4
I	Accommodation and Food Services Activities	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8
J	Information and Communication	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
K	Finance and Insurance Activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
L	Real Estate	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3
N	Administrative and Support Service Activities	1.4	2.7	0.2	1.5	2.7	0.4
O	Public Administration and Defense, Social Security	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.3
P	Education	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Q	Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
R	Art, Entertainment and Recreation	1.1	1.8	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.6
S	Other Service Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
T	Use Activities of Households as Employers	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U	Activities of Extraterritorial Organization and Bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Percentages are calculated after excluding those for whom the industrial group was not reported.

**Note: 0.0 does not necessarily mean 0 cases but might refer to a percentage lower than 0.1.*

Figure 5.6.1 shows the proportion of the employed population engaged in three broad industrial employment sectors: primary (agriculture), secondary (industry) and tertiary (services). The primary sector relates to industrial group "A" (see table 5.6.2), the secondary sector includes "B to F" of the industrial groups, while the tertiary sector covers the industrial groups "G to U".

Table 5.6.3 shows the proportion of employed persons aged 5 years and over by broad industrial sector (agriculture, industry and services), sex and urban/rural area. As discussed earlier, 54.7 percent were employed in the primary industry sector (agricultural, forestry and fishery workers). This was followed by tertiary industry sector (26.5 percent) and secondary sector (18.8 percent). In 2008, the corresponding proportions were: 72.3 percent, 19.2 percent and 8.5 percent, respectively.

Figure 5.6.1 Distribution of employed population aged 5+ years by industrial sectors and sex, Cambodia, 2008-2019
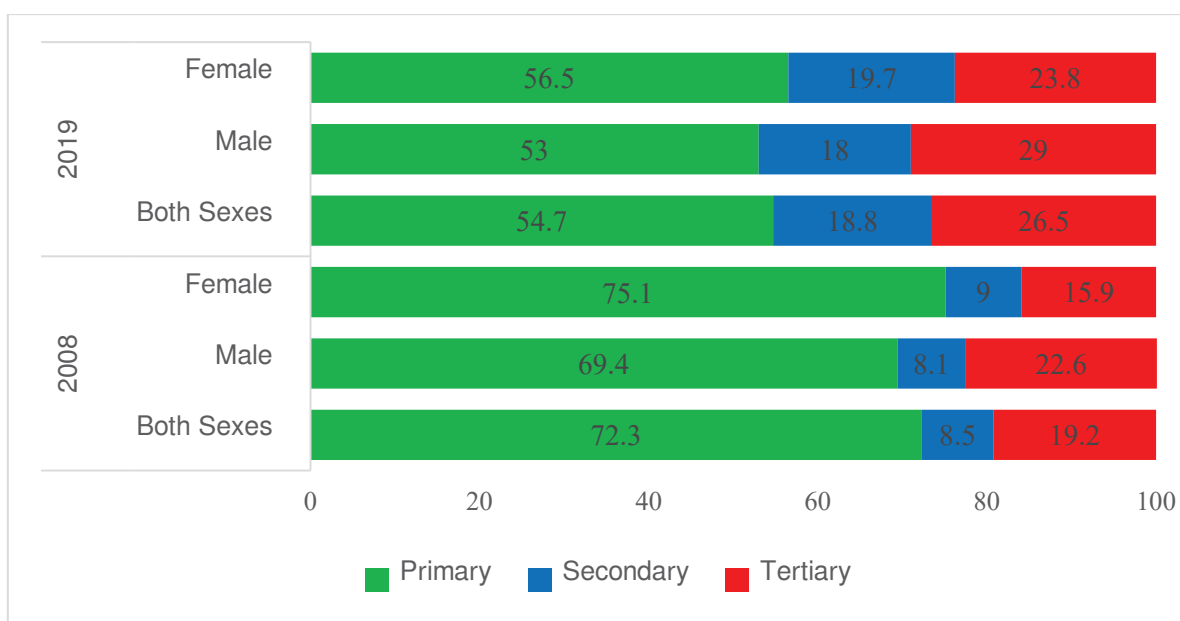
Table 5.6.3. Distribution of employed population aged 5+ years by industrial sectors, sex and area, Cambodia, 2008-2019*

Industry Sectors	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
2008									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Primary	72.3	69.4	75.1	14.0	13.6	14.6	84.9	82.6	87.0
Secondary	8.5	8.1	9.0	25.3	22.1	28.9	4.9	4.7	5.1
Tertiary	19.2	22.6	15.9	60.7	64.3	56.6	10.2	12.7	7.9
2019									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Primary	54.7	53.0	56.5	21.4	21.3	21.4	75.9	74.3	77.6
Secondary	18.8	18.0	19.7	31.1	28.6	34.0	11.0	10.8	11.2
Tertiary	26.5	29.0	23.8	47.5	50.1	44.6	13.1	14.9	11.3

__Note__: Percentages are calculated after excluding those for whom the industrial group was not reported. The primary sector relates to industrial group "A". The secondary sector includes groups "B to F" and the tertiary sector covers the industrial groups "G to U".

CHAPTER 6

Migration

6.1. Conceptual Background

Migration is defined as the act of changing residency permanently from one geographical area to another. When the movement is within the same country it is described as internal migration and when it involves a change of country it is called international migration. In combination with fertility and mortality, migration determines the size and the rate of population growth, as well as its structure. The topic is of great importance and interest to demographers, economists, sociologists, human geographers, political scientists; lawyers and policy makers; planners and public administrators.

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent, or semi-permanent, residence. Along with fertility and mortality, migration is a component of population change. The terms "immigration" and "emigration" are used to refer to moves between countries (i.e. international migration). The parallel terms "in-migration" and "out-migration" are used for migration within the country. For the purpose of this analysis a migrant refers to a person who has moved to the place of enumeration from another village or country where the person's last previous residence was located.

6.2. Migrant Population

According to the 2019 Census, almost 80 percent of the population of Cambodia had never resided in a place other than where they were enumerated at the time of the census (table 6.2.1). In urban areas this percentage was lower than in rural areas (i.e. 64.7 percent, rather than 87.6 percent). To put it another way, the percentage of migrants in Cambodia in 2019 was 21.5 percent, with 35.3 percent in urban areas and 12.4 percent in rural areas. In the two previous Cambodian censuses (1998 and 2008), the percentage of migrants in the population was lower. For three decades, the percentage of the population that has always lived in the same place has increased. This pattern holds for both urban and rural areas and is similar for both males and females.

Table 6.2.1. Population that has always lived in the place of enumeration. Cambodia, 1998, 2008, and 2019*

Area	Years	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	1998	7,839,882	68.5	3,721,788	67.5	5,119,908	69.5
	2008	9,843,337	73.5	4,723,429	72.5	4,118,049	74.4
	2019	12,214,542	78.5	5,819,682	76.9	6,394,860	80.1
Urban	1998	768,222	36.7	380,611	37.3	387,611	36.1
	2008	1,099,780	42.1	573,790	42.8	561,990	41.4
	2019	3,967,155	64.7	1,892,834	63.2	2,074,321	66.0
Rural	1998	7,071,660	75.7	3,341,177	74.4	3,730,483	76.9
	2008	8,743,557	81.1	4,185,639	75.6	4,557,918	82.6
	2019	8,247,387	87.6	3,926,848	85.8	4,320,539	89.3

__Note__: Excluding migrants whose previous residence was not classified.

At this stage in the data analysis, it is not possible to explain these trends. A thorough analysis, including cross tabulations with other variables, would be necessary to gain a better understanding of the situation. For the time being, it is important to state that migratory movements are declining in Cambodia.

Table 6.2.2. Percentage distribution of migrants by previous residence and sex, Cambodia 2008-2019*

Previous Residence	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	2008	2019	2008	2019	2008	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Migrants	3,552,173	3,318,402	1,792,519	1,742,311	1,759,654	1,576,091
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Within the Province of Enumeration	51.3	37.1	52.3	38.0	50.4	36.1
In Another Province	46.0	58.8	45.0	57.6	47.0	60.2
Outside Cambodia	2.7	4.1	2.7	4.4	2.6	3.7

__Note__: Excluding migrants whose previous residence was not classified.

According to the 2019 Census, most migrants of both sexes have previously resided in another province (58.8 percent). In other words, current migration movements are predominantly inter-provincial. However, the 2008 Census found that migration movement was predominantly within the province of enumeration (intra-provincial). This trend was true for both males and females.

As in the previous case, an explanation of this trend requires more analyses involving additional variables. However, it is possible to hypothesize that this pattern is related to urban growth. The migration component of urbanization is usually associated with movements that involve longer distances. This might explain the pattern of increased inter-provincial migration, as rural individuals increasingly travel long distances to urban centres instead of engaging in earlier patterns of rural-to-rural intra-provincial movement.

6.3. Reasons for Migration

The Cambodian censuses have traditionally also included a question on the reason for migration. Table 6.3.1 shows the responses for the 2008 and 2019 Censuses. The main reason for migration given by the respondents was *to move with their families*. This reason for migration applies to members of a family who had to move to the place of enumeration from the previous residence because the entire family had moved. For example, if one of the members of the family (especially the head of the household) migrated to another place because a change in his/her place of work, the reason for his migration was then *transfer of workplace*. For the other members of this family who also moved with him the reason for migration was then *family moved*. Marriage is a similar case. The proportion of female migrants is higher for this reason. The percentage of migrants who have moved for the following reasons was higher among males: *transfer to workplace*, *in search of employment and marriage*.

Table 6.3.1. Reasons for migration by sex, Cambodia, 2008- 2019

Reasons for Migration*	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	2008	2019	2008	2019	2008	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Migrants	3,538,130	3,337,669	1,785,521	1,752,155	1,752,609	1,585,514
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transfer of Workplace	9.2	10.8	13.8	12.4	4.5	9.1
In Search of Employment	21.5	19.4	24.2	19.5	18.8	19.4
Education	2.7	2.6	3.5	2.9	1.9	2.3
Marriage	14.6	19.7	18.6	24.0	9.4	14.9
Family moved	37.9	38.9	27.3	33.5	48.7	44.9
Repatriation/Return After Displacement	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.7
Natural Calamities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dislocation Due to Dam Construction	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1
Dislocation Due to Other Major or Small Project	-	0.3	-	0.3	-	0.3
Insecurity	1.9	0.7	1.8	0.6	2.1	0.8
Orphaned	5.8	2.1	5.2	1.7	6.4	2.5
Lost Land/Lost Home	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Visiting Only	3.7	2.3	2.7	1.6	4.7	3.1
Other	1.0	1.8	1.2	2.3	0.1	1.3
Not stated	-	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.2

Note: In 2019, the "Dislocations…" categories were added.

6.4. Urban-Rural Migration Streams

Table 6.4.1 shows the total internal migrants classified according to migration stream. According to the 2008 Census, the predominant movement was rural to rural, with rural to urban movement taking second place. The 2019 Census revealed a substantive change: rural to urban became the dominant stream, as well as urban to urban movements. This change suggests a rapid and substantial process of urbanization.

Table 6.4.1. Percentage of internal migrants in the urban-rural migration stream, by sex, Cambodia 2008 and 2019*

Migration Streams	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2008	2019	2008	2019	2008	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Internal Migrants	3,457,228	3,182,615	1,744,044	1,665,175	1,713,184	1,517,440
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural to Rural	50.9	29.0	53.3	30.7	48.5	27.1
Rural to Urban	27.5	34.0	25.6	32.4	29.5	35.7
Urban to Rural	6.5	7.0	6.8	7.6	6.2	6.3
Urban to Urban	15.1	30.0	14.4	29.3	15.9	30.8

Note: Excluding migrants from outside Cambodia.

6.5. Duration of Residence

According to the 2019 Census, most migrants had stayed in their current place of residence at least for 10 years prior to the Census (45.3 percent, see table 6.5.1). The proportion who had stayed in their current place of residence for 1-4 years was 28.1 percent. In urban areas, the percentage distribution was similar. However, in rural areas the proportion of recent movers was much lower than in the urban areas (20.5 percent).

Table 6.5.1. Distribution of internal migrants by number of years stayed in current residence and area, Cambodia, 2008 and 2019*

Area	Year	Number of Internal Migrants	No. of Years in Current Residence					
			Total	< 1 Year	1-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-19 Years	20 + Years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	2019	3,331,120	100	9.8	28.1	16.9	22.3	23.0
	2008	3,443,581	100	8.8	26.8	18.3	21.5	24.5
	1998	3,281,414	100	10.7	24.0	15.8	42.2	7.3
Urban	2019	2,164,700	100	12.0	32.2	16.1	19.5	20.4
	2008	1,467,981	100	10.6	31.8	17.0	21.6	19.0
	1998	1,217,073	100	12.9	28.0	20.2	37.4	1.6
Rural	2019	1,166,420	100	5.7	20.5	18.3	27.5	27.9
	2008	1,975,870	100	7.6	23.1	19.3	21.4	28.6
	1998	2,064,341	100	9.4	21.6	13.3	45.1	10.7

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

In all three censuses, a large proportion of internal migrants reported living in their current residence for ten or more years. However, these individuals are primarily concentrated in the 10-19 years category in the 1998 Census and not the 20+ category.

This likely reflects the massive population movements that took place after the end of the Khmer Rouge regime in 1979.

6.6. Migration by Age Group

As expected, most people migrated during their prime working ages, i.e. between 20 and 39 years of age. According to the 2019 Census, almost half of the migrants were within this age group, both among males and females. Moreover, almost 90 percent of migrants were in the age group 15-64 years and this pattern holds for both males and females. It is important to note that in the entire population aged 10 years and older, 48.7% percent were in the prime working age groups. The age distribution of migrants was similar to that of the population as a whole.

Table 6.6.1. Percentage distribution of migrants aged 10+ years by age group and sex, Cambodia, 2008 and 2019*

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	2008	**2019**	**2008**	**2019**	**2008**	**2019**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Migrants	3,363,239	3,178,959	1,695,514	1,670,720	1,667,725	1,508,239
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
10 - 14	5.8	4.2	5.9	4.2	5.7	4.2
15 - 19	9.8	6.6	9.4	6.3	10.2	7.0
20 - 24	13.1	9.7	12.8	9.1	13.4	10.3
25 - 29	13.5	13.1	14.3	13.2	12.7	13.1
30 - 34	8.4	12.9	9.1	13.5	7.8	12.3
35 - 39	10.8	13.0	11.6	13.9	10.0	12.1
40 - 44	9.5	7.5	10.0	8.0	9.0	6.9
45 - 49	8.5	8.0	8.6	8.4	8.5	7.6
50 - 54	6.5	6.9	5.8	7.1	7.2	6.7
55 - 59	4.9	6.1	4.5	6.0	5.3	6.1
60 - 64	3.2	4.4	3.0	3.9	3.5	5.0
65 - 69	2.4	3.2	2.2	2.9	2.6	3.7
70 - 74	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2
75 +	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.6

Note: Excluding migrants from outside Cambodia.

6.7. Economic Activity of Migrants

Table 6.7.1 indicates that a high percentage of migrants were engaged in rural activities. However, the rest of the migrants reported working in mainly urban occupations. Most reported working in *wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* (17.2 percent) and *manufacturing* (14.0 percent), which mainly can be found in urban areas.

Table 6.7.1. Percentage distribution of internal migrants aged 5+ years who are economically active by major industry group, sex and area of prior residence, Cambodia, 2019*

Major industry group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total migrants	2,452,740	1,416,705	1,036,035	1,502,661	850,237	652,424	950,079	566,468	383,611
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
A - Agriculture Forestry and Fishing	33.9	33.7	34.1	12.0	12.6	11.1	68.6	65.4	73.3
B - Mining and Quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0**
C – Manufacturing	14.0	10.3	19.1	19.7	14.2	26.9	5.1	4.6	5.9
D – Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-Conditioning Supply	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
E - Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
F – Construction	5.9	8.4	2.4	6.9	10.0	2.8	4.2	5.8	1.9
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	17.2	13.9	21.8	22.7	18.6	28.1	8.6	6.8	11.1
H - Transportation and Storage	4.1	6.5	0.9	5.5	9.0	1.1	2.0	2.9	0.6
I - Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3.0	2.2	4.1	4.3	3.2	5.7	1.0	0.7	1.4
J - Information and Communication	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
K - Financial and Insurance Activities	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.2
L - Real Estate Activities	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
M – Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
N - Administrative and Support Service Activities	4.5	4.7	4.1	6.9	7.3	6.3	0.6	0.7	0.4
O - Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security	5.9	8.6	2.2	7.3	10.6	3.1	3.6	5.6	0.6
P – Education	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.3	1.5
Q - Human Health and Social Work Activities	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
R – Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
S - Other Service Activities	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.4	2.9	3.9	1.5	2.0	0.8
T - Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods and Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U - Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Note: Excluding migrants from outside Cambodia and persons whose nature of economic activity is not reported.

**Note: 0.0 does not necessarily mean 0 cases but might refer to a percentage lower than 0.1.

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Migrants had approximately the same activities as the population in general (see table 5.6.2). This is a very important issue because there seem to be no special activities that attract migrants in Cambodia. Instead, it appears to be the entire economy that has labour force demands, in particular in urban areas.

6.8. Educational Characteristics of Migrants

In general, most migrants have less education than non-movers. For example, among the total population, 29.1 percent had completed primary education whereas this figure was only 27.6 percent for migrants. However, 21.8 percent of the population reported attaining a lower secondary education, while this figure was 27.5 percent among migrants (see tables 4.4.1 and 6.8.1 respectively).

However, the percentage literate among migrants and non-migrants differs: 90.1 and 88.5 percent, respectively. The reason is that illiteracy is a strong deterrent to migrate, mainly because of a lack of access to information that can facilitate successful migration, but also because the place of destination or work especially in urban areas usually requires higher qualification.

Table 6.8.1. Percentage distribution of internal migrants aged 7+ years by literacy status, educational level, sex and age group, Cambodia, 2019

Age Group	Literacy Status				Educational Level											
	Total Migrants	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total Migrants	Total	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary Completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary School/ Baccalaureate	Technical/ Vocational Pre-secondary	Technical/ Vocational Post-secondary	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree/ PhD	Other
Both Sexes	**3,237,043**	**100**	**9.9**	**90.1**	**2,843,488**	**100**	**0.4**	**32.8**	**27.6**	**27.5**	**4.1**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**5.2**	**1.3**	**0.1**
7-9	58,084	100	18.1	81.9	52,384	100	19.6	80.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	133,835	100	3.8	96.2	128,306	100	0.9	69.0	28.8	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	211,371	100	4.3	95.7	198,538	100	0.2	19.4	36.4	38.1	5.0	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	308,329	100	5.6	94.4	285,226	100	0.0	20.3	28.9	31.9	11.6	0.3	0.9	4.9	0.2	0.0
25 - 29	417,783	100	6.1	93.9	384,219	100	0.0	21.8	29.2	31.3	5.4	0.3	0.7	9.8	1.2	0.1
30 - 34	411,247	100	7.2	92.8	372,900	100	0.0	25.2	28.1	30.3	3.8	0.3	0.7	9.5	2.0	0.1
35 - 39	414,807	100	8.8	91.2	369,491	100	0.0	29.1	26.8	30.0	3.4	0.3	0.6	7.4	2.4	0.1
40 - 44	238,072	100	11.0	89.0	205,257	100	0.0	33.5	28.1	28.0	2.9	0.3	0.5	4.6	2.0	0.0
45 - 49	254,674	100	10.7	89.3	220,679	100	0.0	32.8	27.6	28.8	3.3	0.4	0.7	4.3	2.1	0.1
50 - 54	220,424	100	13.1	86.9	184,786	100	0.0	39.2	27.7	24.1	2.9	0.3	0.5	3.4	1.8	0.1
55 - 59	192,672	100	16.6	83.4	153,893	100	0.0	46.5	24.9	23.2	1.8	0.2	0.3	1.9	1.1	0.1
60 - 64	141,105	100	15.8	84.2	113,289	100	0.0	45.4	24.3	25.3	1.9	0.1	0.2	1.8	0.9	0.1
65 - 69	103,174	100	15.9	84.1	82,613	100	0.0	44.5	25.3	25.1	2.0	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.7	0.1
70 - 74	61,846	100	19.2	80.8	47,143	100	0.0	48.5	25.0	22.3	1.7	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.6	0.0
75 +	69,620	100	29.5	70.5	44,764	100	0.0	53.3	23.2	20.0	1.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.1
Male	**1,700,444**	**100**	**7.3**	**92.7**	**1,539,294**	**100**	**0.4**	**29.2**	**27.3**	**29.6**	**4.5**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**6.0**	**1.8**	**0.1**
7-9	29,724	100	18.7	81.3	26,725	100	20.7	79.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	70,007	100	4.2	95.8	66,851	100	1.1	70.7	27.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	105,160	100	4.5	95.5	98,538	100	0.3	20.8	36.2	37.2	4.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	152,521	100	5.8	94.2	140,806	100	0.0	19.8	27.5	33.0	12.6	0.4	1.8	4.5	0.2	0.0
25 - 29	220,206	100	5.8	94.2	203,202	100	0.0	20.3	27.9	33.0	6.0	0.3	1.0	10.1	1.4	0.1
30 - 34	225,475	100	6.0	94.0	207,171	100	0.0	21.9	26.6	32.9	4.2	0.3	0.8	10.7	2.5	0.1

Age Group	Literacy Status				Educational Level											
	Total Migrants	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total Migrants	Total	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary Completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary School/Baccalaureate	Technical/Vocational Pre-secondary	Technical/Vocational Post-secondary	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree/PhD	Other
35 - 39	232,843	100	6.6	93.4	212,581	100	0.0	24.4	25.7	33.0	3.8	0.3	0.8	8.8	3.1	0.1
40 - 44	133,330	100	7.9	92.1	119,260	100	0.0	28.2	27.6	31.0	3.3	0.3	0.7	6.0	2.9	0.1
45 - 49	140,339	100	7.7	92.3	126,085	100	0.0	26.8	27.6	31.5	3.8	0.5	0.8	5.8	3.1	0.1
50 - 54	119,240	100	8.7	91.3	105,570	100	0.0	31.4	29.5	27.4	3.6	0.4	0.7	4.4	2.6	0.1
55 - 59	100,879	100	11.3	88.7	86,248	100	0.0	40.1	27.4	25.3	2.3	0.2	0.3	2.6	1.6	0.1
60 - 64	65,186	100	10.3	89.7	56,166	100	0.0	39.9	26.3	27.1	2.2	0.2	0.3	2.4	1.5	0.1
65 - 69	47,658	100	8.8	91.2	41,830	100	0.0	37.9	27.4	27.6	2.6	0.2	0.3	2.7	1.2	0.1
70 - 74	27,991	100	9.6	90.4	24,273	100	0.0	40.6	28.1	25.4	2.2	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.9	0.0
75 +	29,885	100	15.0	85.0	23,988	100	0.0	45.9	26.8	22.6	2.1	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.1
Female	**1,536,599**	**100**	**12.6**	**87.4**	**1,304,194**	**100**	**0.4**	**37.0**	**28.0**	**25.1**	**3.7**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**4.2**	**0.7**	**0.0**
7-9	28,360	100	17.3	82.7	25,659	100	18.6	81.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	63,828	100	3.3	96.7	61,455	100	0.7	67.1	30.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	106,211	100	4.1	95.9	100,000	100	0.1	17.9	36.5	39.1	5.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	155,808	100	5.5	94.5	144,420	100	0.0	20.7	30.3	30.8	10.6	0.5	1.5	5.2	0.2	0.0
25 - 29	197,577	100	6.5	93.5	181,017	100	0.0	23.5	30.6	29.5	4.7	0.3	0.8	9.5	0.9	0.1
30 - 34	185,772	100	8.7	91.3	165,729	100	0.0	29.3	30.0	27.1	3.2	0.3	0.5	8.0	1.5	0.1
35 - 39	181,964	100	11.5	88.5	156,910	100	0.0	35.5	28.3	25.8	2.8	0.2	0.5	5.4	1.3	0.0
40 - 44	104,742	100	15.0	85.0	85,997	100	0.0	40.8	28.8	23.9	2.4	0.2	0.4	2.7	0.8	0.0
45 - 49	114,335	100	14.5	85.5	94,594	100	0.0	40.7	27.6	25.2	2.6	0.3	0.5	2.4	0.7	0.0
50 - 54	101,184	100	18.2	81.8	79,216	100	0.0	49.7	25.2	19.8	2.0	0.2	0.4	2.0	0.7	0.1
55 - 59	91,793	100	22.5	77.5	67,645	100	0.0	54.6	21.7	20.6	1.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.0
60 - 64	75,919	100	20.6	79.4	57,123	100	0.0	50.8	22.3	23.5	1.5	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.0
65 - 69	55,516	100	22.0	78.0	40,783	100	0.0	51.3	23.2	22.5	1.4	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.0
70 - 74	33,855	100	27.2	72.8	22,870	100	0.0	56.8	21.7	19.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0
75 +	39,735	100	40.4	59.6	20,776	100	0.1	61.9	19.0	16.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0

6.9. Immigrants

As indicated earlier in this section, international migrants are classified into immigrants and emigrants. The former are those who entered the country and the latter those who exited the country. In a census it is difficult to measure emigration because they were not in the country/place of enumeration during the census period. Some attempts have been carried out to estimate this population but have met with little success. Immigration is less difficult as the persons can be interviewed. In the 2019 Census, data about the respondent's previous place of residence and place of birth were collected.

Table 6.9.1 shows the distribution of economically active immigrants according to the nature of the economic activity that they were engaged in. Most immigrants were working in agriculture. However, proportionately fewer than within the entire population (38.4 percent rather than. 54.7 percent). When compared with the total population, more migrants worked in wholesale and retail trade, construction and manufacturing (compare table 6.9.1 with table 5.6.2).

Table 6.9.1. Percentage distribution of immigrants aged 5+ years who are economically active, by sex and major industry group, Cambodia, 2019

Major Industry Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total Immigrants	98,605	58,746	39,859
Total	100	100	100
A - Agriculture Forestry and Fishing	38.4	38.1	38.9
B - Mining and Quarrying	0.2	0.3	0.2
C - Manufacturing	7.5	7.5	7.4
D - Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-Conditioning Supply	0.3	0.3	0.2
E - Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	0.2	0.2	0.2
F - Construction	7.7	8.3	6.8
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	21.1	19.8	23.0
H - Transportation and Storage	2.1	2.5	1.6
I - Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3.8	3.5	4.4
J - Information and Communication	0.5	0.5	0.4
K - Financial and Insurance Activities	0.8	0.9	0.8
L - Real Estate Activities	0.1	0.1	0.1
M – Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1.5	1.6	1.5
N - Administrative and Support Service Activities	6.4	7.1	5.3
O - Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security	1.7	1.9	1.3
P - Education	2.3	2.2	2.3
Q - Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.6	0.5	0.6
R - Arts Entertainment and Recreation	1.6	1.7	1.5
S - Other Service Activities	3.4	3.2	3.7
T - Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods- and Services	0.0	0.0	0.0
U - Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0

CHAPTER 7

Fertility

7.1. Conceptual Background

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have in their lifetime. It differs from fecundity, which denotes the physiological capability of women to reproduce. Fertility is directly determined by a number of demographic factors called intermediate variables (age at marriage, use of contraception, period of breastfeeding, etc.). These factors are, in turn, affected by other social, cultural, environmental, economic, and health factors.

There are two types of fertility measures, the current (period or cross-sectional) measures and cumulative (cohort) measures. Current fertility measures refer to the present fertility of the population, whereas cumulative fertility measures refer to the fertility that has taken place at an earlier point until the present.

Current fertility data is usually collected by the vital statistical system through birth registration. If the respective data is not collected or is incomplete (as in Cambodia) the census is a major source of these data. The 1998, 2008 and 2019 Cambodian Censuses, measured current fertility by gathering data on children born during the 12 months prior to the date of the census (by age of woman). From this census item it is possible to compute Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) and the Total Fertility Rate (TFR).

The ASFR is the number of births to women of a given age group divided by the number of women in that age group (multiplied by a constant, usually 1,000). It is usually presented as a set of rates for each five-year age group of women of reproductive age (see table 7.2.1). Operationally, the TFR is the sum of the ASFR multiplied by five. Conceptually, it is more complicated. The TFR is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing, if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. The TFR is one of the most useful indicators of fertility because it gives the best picture of how many children women are currently having. The TFR sums up, in a single number, the fertility of all women at a given point in time. In effect, it says: this is the total number of children a woman would have if the fertility rates for a given year applied to her throughout her reproductive life. The TFR is a synthetic measure: no individual woman is likely to pass through three decades conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of any single year. In reality, age-specific rates change and fluctuate from year to year, even if only gradually.

In addition to ASFR and the TFR, there are several other fertility measures. However, these are of limited use because they are very much affected by the age composition of the population. They suffer serious distortions in their level of fertility not because of the number of births per woman, but because of the number of women in reproductive age (which is affected by the age-composition of the population).

The ASFR and the TFR are not affected by the age composition of the population but they have other problems, mainly under-enumeration. As mentioned above, most of these methods compute ASFR and TFR using the births occurring to women during the 12 months immediately preceding the census. When tabulated by five-year age groups of women, this information can

provide direct measures of ASFR and TFR. However, as suggested before, these rates usually underestimate fertility because of under-reporting problems. Using another fertility question included in the census (i.e. the number of children ever born to women) the under-estimated fertility can be adjusted.

7.2. Estimates of Fertility

Indirect methods were developed to deal with inaccurate or incomplete data. William Brass developed a method directed to reduce this limitation, and other demographers improved on this method. Eduardo Arriaga's approach (Arriaga, 1994) is used here (see table 7.2.1).

Table 7.2.1. Estimated age-specific fertility rate and total fertility rate by area, Cambodia, 2019

Age-Specific Fertility Rate	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
15 - 19	0.03215	0.02299	0.03800
20 - 24	0.12595	0.09591	0.15108
25 - 29	0.13661	0.12315	0.15224
30 - 34	0.10811	0.10630	0.11432
35 - 39	0.06192	0.06053	0.06546
40 - 44	0.02800	0.02632	0.02963
45 - 49	0.00962	0.00859	0.01034
Total Fertility Rate	2.51	2.22	2.81
Crude birth rate	37.73	31.81	41.83
General Fertility Rate	52.15	41.74	59.32
Child Woman Ratio	341.16	287.15	379.70

According to table 7.2.1, the TFR in Cambodia was 2.5 children per woman in 2019. Considering that the date of the Census was the 3rd March 2019. The 12 months prior to the Census were 3rd March 2018 to 2nd March 2019. This corresponds to exactly 3rd August 2018.

Fertility has declined a little since 2008, when the TFR was 2.7. According to these data the population is near a stage that is called "replacement" (i.e. a fertility level in which a population exactly replaces itself from one generation to the next). One of the most common misconceptions about population growth is that a population stops growing once replacement level fertility is reached (a roughly two-child per woman average). In fact, due to population momentum, a country's population can continue growing for another 70 years once replacement level fertility has been reached. Fertility has a lot to do with the age structure of the population. The higher the percentage of young people (especially those under age 15), the more the population will continue to rise as this large cohort enters their reproductive years (i.e. ages 15-49). Once this young group moves beyond childbearing age, however, the momentum will decrease and population can begin to stabilize so that births and deaths balance out (assuming fertility rates remain at, or below, replacement levels).

Table 7.2.1 also shows the differences between urban and rural fertility. In general, fertility in Cambodia is lower in urban than in rural areas. However, the difference is very small: a TFR of

2.2 versus 2.8 children per woman. Usually, the difference is one child or more. For example, in 2008 the rural TFR in Cambodia was 2.9 children per woman and 1.9 in urban areas.

In addition to that difference, it is important to note that the TFR has increased in urban areas as compared to rural areas (from 1.9 in 2008 to 2.2 children per woman in 2019). This is not a substantial change, but it would be important to investigate this in a more in-depth study. It has probably been caused by migration.

Table 7.2.1 also shows other fertility measures. The simplest measure is the Crude Birth Rate (CBR), which is simply the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. As suggested before, most annual rates (such as the birth rate) relate demographic events to the population at midyear (July 1st), which is considered to be the average population at risk of the event occurring during the year. In the case of Cambodia, the CBR is 37.7 births per 1,000 population. Considering that the date of the Census is 3rd March 2019, and the period considered for the births is 12 months prior to the Census, this value corresponds to 3 August 2018.

The second measure is the General Fertility Rate (GFR), which is the number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 49 in a given year. In Cambodia there were 52 births per 1,000 women in reproductive age groups. The GFR is a somewhat more refined measure than the CBR because it relates births to the age-sex group at risk of giving birth (ages 15 to 49). This fact helps eradicate distortions that might arise because of different age and sex distributions among populations. Thus, the GFR provides a better basis to compare fertility levels among populations than the CBR. Nevertheless, it is still affected by the age-sex composition of the population.

Finally, the Child-Woman Ratio (CWR) is the number of children under age 5, per 1,000 women of childbearing age in a given year. This measure is preferred when data for the TFR are not available. However, it is also affected by the age distribution of the population and under-enumeration. In the case of Cambodia, there were 341 children per 1,000 women.

These measures are consistent with the ASFR and TFR in terms of the level of fertility that they indicate: low fertility with little difference between urban and rural areas. It is important to remember that all these measures correspond to the period 3rd March 2019 to 2 March 2018 or, exactly to 3 August 2018.

Table 7.2.2 shows the TFR according to other indirect methods and direct calculation. There are differences among the methods, but they are small. It was decided to use Brass-Arriaga because it is considered to be the most suitable approach for Cambodia and, therefore, the most utilized method in this analysis. The Gompertz method is also considered trustworthy in terms of providing a suitable TFR; however, the adjustment of the ASFR has some complications.

Table 7.2.2. Estimates of fertility using different indirect methods, Cambodia, 2019

Method	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
(1)	(2)
Brass-Arriaga	2.51
Mortara	2.95
Rele	2.35
Gompertz	2.74
Unadjusted	1.67

It is interesting to observe that the unadjusted TFR is much lower than the adjusted approaches (1.7 children per woman). This indicates a serious under-reporting of children born in the 12 months prior to the Census. This problem is common in many countries. It is related to the non-declaration of children born during the year before the census but who died, as well as errors in the temporal location of the birth, superstitions, and memory lapses if the person who is answering the questionnaire is not the mother. In Cambodia, under-enumeration is significant but not large enough to prevent a reliable adjustment.

Figure 7.2.1 shows the ASFRs (adjusted) corresponding to the 2008 and 2019 Censuses. The shape of the curves indicates that fertility increases with age, reaching its peak in age group 25-29 and then experiencing a decline. This shape indicates that a moderate proportion of women have children too young or too old. For example, teenage fertility is 32 births per 1,000 women. Although it is a low rate, efforts should be made to reduce it even more, considering the negative individual and social consequences of teenage pregnancy. At the other extreme, 1,000 women who are finishing their reproductive life (45-49) had 10 children on average.

Figure 7.2.1. Age-specific fertility rate, Cambodia, 2008 and 2019
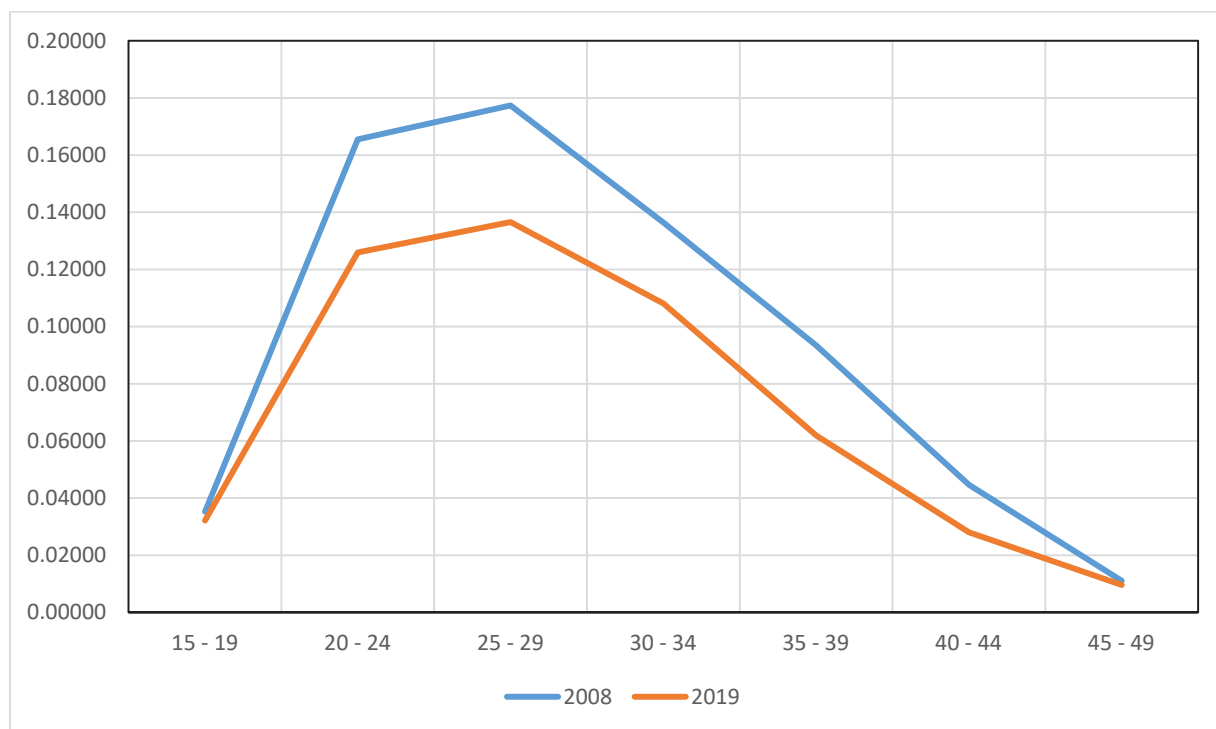
Between 2008 and 2019 the pattern of ASFR did not change, although it is clear in the figure 7. 2.1 that fertility is declining evenly across the different ages. This fact deserves further research because this is not always the case in rapidly declining population.

7.3. Women by Parity and Children Ever Born (CEB)

Table 7.3.1 shows the main measure of cumulative fertility: the percentage of women according to the number of children ever born (or parity). For example, 13.3 percent of tall women older than 15 years have had 2.1children up to the census date and 31.6 percent of women have had no children. Table 7.3.1 also shows this information by age group. For example, 25.9 percent of women aged 35-39 years had 3 children.

The last column in table 7.3.1 shows the mean number of CEB by age of women. For example, women 20-24 had an average of 0.5 children by the time of the Census, whereas women 50-54had 3.4 children. The number of CEB corresponding to women at the end of their reproductive life (45-49 years) is called "completed fertility", and according to table 7.3.1 this was 3.1 children.

As the age of women increases, the number of children also increases. The exception are the older age groups. This apparent fertility decline appears to be caused by the "memory effect", i.e. women forget to declare some children, mainly if they have died.

This information suggests that fertility has never been very high in Cambodia. For example, the largest mean number of children is 4.0 which corresponds to women aged 70-74 by the time of the Census.

Table 7.3.1. Women by parity and children ever born, Cambodia, 2019

Age Group	Women	Parity							Children Ever Born	
		0	1	2	3	4	5+	Total	Number	Mean
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total	5,704,678	31.6	14.6	19.3	13.3	8.3	12.9	100	11,896,060	2.09
15 - 19	697,651	93.8	4.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	100	70,177	0.10
20 - 24	637,922	63.6	25.6	8.6	1.3	0.4	0.5	100	327,331	0.51
25 - 29	723,240	36.2	30.2	25.6	6.0	1.3	0.6	100	785,308	1.09
30 - 34	659,892	20.5	19.3	36.6	17.0	4.6	1.9	100	1,140,042	1.73
35 - 39	654,270	13.7	11.8	33.0	25.9	10.2	5.4	100	1,480,490	2.26
40 - 44	382,145	10.4	9.6	25.4	27.0	15.5	12.1	100	1,042,885	2.73
45 - 49	400,534	9.2	9.2	21.0	23.8	17.7	19.2	100	1,228,830	3.07
50 - 54	380,099	9.7	9.3	17.1	19.4	17.4	27.0	100	1,281,249	3.37
55 - 59	342,189	9.7	9.1	14.2	15.6	15.9	35.5	100	1,280,998	3.74
60 - 64	276,835	10.4	9.5	12.8	13.0	14.2	40.1	100	1,089,805	3.94
65 - 69	214,018	12.0	10.3	12.6	11.7	12.9	40.6	100	850,807	3.98
70 - 74	144,702	13.4	9.9	11.8	11.1	12.7	41.1	100	579,680	4.01
75 - 79	92,825	15.4	9.2	11.1	10.9	13.1	40.3	100	366,533	3.95
80 - 84	55,933	17.8	8.9	10.5	10.3	12.5	40.0	100	215,557	3.85
85 +	42423	20.3	9.3	10.7	9.9	12.4	37.4	100	156368	3.69

The information is also presented by urban and rural areas (tables 7.3.2 and 7.3.3). As expected, fertility in rural areas is higher than in urban areas. For example, the mean number of CEB in urban areas is 1.7children per woman, whereas it is 2.3in rural areas. Also, completed fertility is 2.7 in urban areas and 3.3in rural areas. In the rural areas, among those in the older age groups, 45 percent of women have had 5 children or more while in the urban areas this percentage is only a little over 30 percent.

Table 7.3.2. Women by parity and children ever born and age group in urban areas, Cambodia, 2019

Age Group	Women	Parity							Children Ever Born	
		0	1	2	3	4	5+	Total	Number	Mean
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total	2,333,012	37.4	15.2	19.1	12.4	7.0	8.9	100	4,056,199	1.74
15 - 19	274.98	95.1	3.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	100	22,411	0.08
20 - 24	290.573	73.1	19.2	6.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	100	108,876	0.37
25 - 29	333.215	46.6	28.2	19.5	4.2	0.9	0.5	100	288,515	0.87
30 - 34	297.677	27.9	21.3	33.1	13.3	3.1	1.2	100	436,931	1.47
35 - 39	287.614	18.6	13.6	33.2	23.4	7.8	3.4	100	576,022	2.00
40 - 44	146.865	13.6	11.1	27.4	26.7	13.0	8.3	100	358,607	2.44
45 - 49	147.149	11.5	10.7	24.0	24.6	15.7	13.5	100	402,253	2.73
50 - 54	133.905	11.3	10.4	20.5	21.2	16.7	19.9	100	401,840	3.00
55 - 59	121.252	10.9	10.1	17.1	17.8	16.3	27.8	100	406,013	3.35
60 - 64	102.367	11.5	10.7	14.9	15.0	15.2	32.9	100	362,969	3.55
65 - 69	78.168	12.9	11.9	14.6	13.6	13.8	33.3	100	276,698	3.54
70 - 74	52.744	14.6	12.4	13.8	12.3	13.1	33.8	100	186,531	3.54
75 - 79	32.347	17.0	11.7	12.9	12.0	13.4	32.9	100	112,316	3.47
80 - 84	19.398	19.8	10.7	11.7	10.9	12.6	34.3	100	67,489	3.48
85 +	14.758	22.7	11.6	11.2	10.1	12.5	32.0	100	48,728	3.30

Cumulative fertility in rural areas is certainly higher than in urban areas, as it is the case in most countries. More research is needed to fully understand the particular case of Cambodia.

Table 7.3.3. Women by parity and children ever born and age group in rural areas, Cambodia, 2019

Age Group	Women	Parity							Children Ever Born	
		0	1	2	3	4	5+	Total	Number	Mean
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total	3,371,666	27.5	14.3	19.5	13.9	9.2	15.7	100	7,839,861	2.33
15 - 19	422,671	92.9	4.9	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	100	47,766	0.11
20 - 24	347,349	55.6	30.9	10.8	1.6	0.5	0.6	100	218,455	0.63
25 - 29	390,025	27.4	31.8	30.8	7.6	1.6	0.8	100	496,793	1.27
30 - 34	362,215	14.4	17.7	39.6	20.1	5.8	2.5	100	703,111	1.94
35 - 39	366,656	9.9	10.3	32.8	27.9	12.1	6.9	100	904,468	2.47
40 - 44	235,280	8.4	8.7	24.2	27.2	17.0	14.5	100	684,278	2.91
45 - 49	253,385	7.8	8.4	19.2	23.4	18.8	22.5	100	826,577	3.26
50 - 54	246,194	8.9	8.7	15.2	18.4	17.8	30.9	100	879,409	3.57
55 - 59	220,937	9.0	8.5	12.6	14.4	15.7	39.8	100	874,985	3.96
60 - 64	174,468	9.8	8.8	11.5	11.8	13.7	44.3	100	726,836	4.17
65 - 69	135,850	11.4	9.3	11.4	10.7	12.4	44.8	100	574,109	4.23
70 - 74	91,958	12.7	8.5	10.7	10.3	12.5	45.3	100	393,149	4.28
75 - 79	60,478	14.5	7.8	10.1	10.4	12.9	44.3	100	254,217	4.20
80 - 84	36,535	16.8	8.0	9.8	10.0	12.5	43.0	100	148,068	4.05
85 +	27,665	19.0	8.2	10.4	9.8	12.4	40.2	100	107,640	3.89

In this final paragraph it is important to discuss briefly some consequences of fertility decline that Cambodia might be facing in the future. Most demographers and economists have considered high fertility as negative for socio-economic development. This is because resources that

otherwise could be used for investment in economic growth and social progress have to be expended on the large infant and child population, which is considered unproductive. A high fertility rate was considered an important limitation to economic and social growth. Now that fertility has declined substantially in many developing countries, these countries are experiencing the opposite situation: population ageing. An elderly population is also unproductive and can become a burden on the society and a barrier to development.

However, between the two extremes (a young and an old population) there is an intermediate situation that may be highly favorable to development. This is frequently called the "demographic window of opportunity" or the "demographic dividend". This window arises from the fact that just after fertility has declined substantially, the population of working age, (as a fraction of the total population) is unusually high. Because fertility rates have recently fallen, there are not yet as many older people. The process of economic and social growth can be associated with rapid economic growth, particularly if associated with investments in health and education. As the older population increases, the window of opportunity will also gradually close. It is important to point out that the positive results of the demographic dividend are not automatic. The government and the society in general have to take advantage of this favorable age composition of the population. The demographic dividend should receive plenty of attention among planners, administrators and politicians in the coming years.

CHAPTER 8

Mortality

8.1. Conceptual Background

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. The probability of dying during a given time period is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, education, occupation, and economic status. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care.

Actually, the most important determinant of mortality is age. Particularly important is mortality under 5 years of age. This has three indicators: the infant mortality rate (IMR), which is the number of deaths of infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births in a given year; child mortality rate (CMR), which is the number of deaths of children between 1 and 4 years of age per 1,000 children of those ages; and the under-five mortality rate (UMR), which is the probability of death from birth to age 5.

As mentioned above, the level of mortality is an indicator of the standard of living of a population. Under-five mortality and especially infant mortality are even more suitable and valid indicators.

In 2015, the world began working toward a new global development agenda under the auspices of the United Nations. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) establishes new targets for development that are to be achieved by 2030. Many of these goals are related to substantial improvements in under-five mortality. In particular, SDG Goal 3 (target 2) deals directly with this issue. The proposed SDG target for child mortality aims to end, by 2030, preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age. To do so, all countries aim to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Many countries, including Cambodia, lack complete or reliable vital statistics systems. As a consequence, mortality measures are obtained from data that are collected from censuses and surveys. However, these data do not provide conventional mortality measures. In order to obtain standard indicators, so-called "indirect methods" are used. These methods were first developed by William Brass during the 1970s, as part of his research on the demography of Sub-Saharan Africa. Based on his work, other demographers improved or developed new methods, which allow us to measure adult mortality and develop life tables.

The purpose of this chapter is to measure infant, child and under-five mortality, as well as adult mortality (through a life table) and maternal mortality. Diverse indirect methods were used for these estimates.

8.2. Estimates of Infant, Child and Under-Five Mortality

Early-age mortality was measured by two questions in the General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 (GPCC): the number of children ever born by age of women and the number of

children surviving by age of women. Using sophisticated demographic techniques (indirect methods) it is possible to transform these data into reliable infant and child mortality rates (or probabilities of dying). The main method of indirect estimation was developed by the British demographer William Brass. Several variants have been proposed (Moultrie et al., 2013). Here, the original Brass method (improved) was used. Most indirect mortality methods utilized model life tables. There are two sets: the Coale-Demeny Regional Model Life Tables (West, North, East, and South), and the United Nations Model Life Tables for Developing Countries (Latin American, Chilean, South Asian, Far East and General)[1]. In the case of Cambodia, the most suitable life table model is the North Model. This was determined using a model presented in the textbook cited in footnote 3.

Table 8.2.1 presents infant, child and under-five mortality rates estimated from the GPCC 2019 data. Compared to other developing countries in the region, estimated infant mortality is not very high, although there is clear room for improvement. For example, in Indonesia, Lao and Malaysia, the IMR is 16, 33, and 5 (both sexes), respectively. In Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam the IMR rates are 33, 7 and 18, respectively (United Nations, 2019).

Table 8.2.1. Estimates of early-age mortality and life expectancy by sex and area, Cambodia, 2019

Sex and Area	Infant Mortality Rate	Under-Five Mortality Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth	Reference Data
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total				
Both Sexes	17.6	28.1	75.5	2016.8
Male	20.6	31.7	74.3	2016.8
Female	14.6	24.3	76.8	2016.8
Urban				
Both Sexes	15.9	25.5	75.6	2016.6
Male	19.4	29.8	73.5	2016.5
Female	12.6	21.0	77.7	2016.6
Rural				
Both Sexes	18.5	29.5	74.5	2016.8
Male	21.3	32.8	72.8	2016.8
Female	15.7	26.1	76.4	2016.8

In general, the IMR is higher in males than in females. This pattern is considered to have biological determinants. In contrast to this, child mortality rates for females are usually higher than males, especially in countries where there are sex preferences (e.g. son preferences). In the case of Cambodia, both rates are quite similar. This suggests that even if sex preferences they exist, they do not affect child survival.

As is common in many countries, the mortality rates estimated for rural areas in Cambodia are higher than those for urban areas (see table 8.2.1). There are multiple factors to explain these differences, such as the level of parental education, access to health facilities, and hygienic

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[1] 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 other 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 (United Nations, 1983).

practices. Although an urban-rural difference is present in the estimates from the GPCC 2019, it is small (see table 8.2.1). It is possible that this reflects extensive and adequate health policies. However, it would be necessary to study this matter in more detail before drawing firm conclusions.

Table 8.2.1 also includes life expectancy at birth. This is a very important indicator of overall mortality, although it is strongly influenced by infant mortality. It is discussed in the next section.

Figure 8.2.1 shows the early-age mortality indicators derived from the 2008 and 2019 Census. A substantial decline can be observed between 2008 and 2019. Note that the under-five mortality rate has declined by almost half. It is possible that this change reflects problems with the data or with different calculation methods. However, the overall difference is too big to consider that as an important component. Once again, this matter necessitates more in-depth study before drawing any firm conclusions. In particular, it would be important to analyse the role of government policies. In light of the declines rates presented here, it is possible that the SDG target for child mortality (25 deaths per 1000 live births by 2030will be accomplished.

Figure 8.2.1. Early-Age Mortality, Cambodia, 2008 and 2019
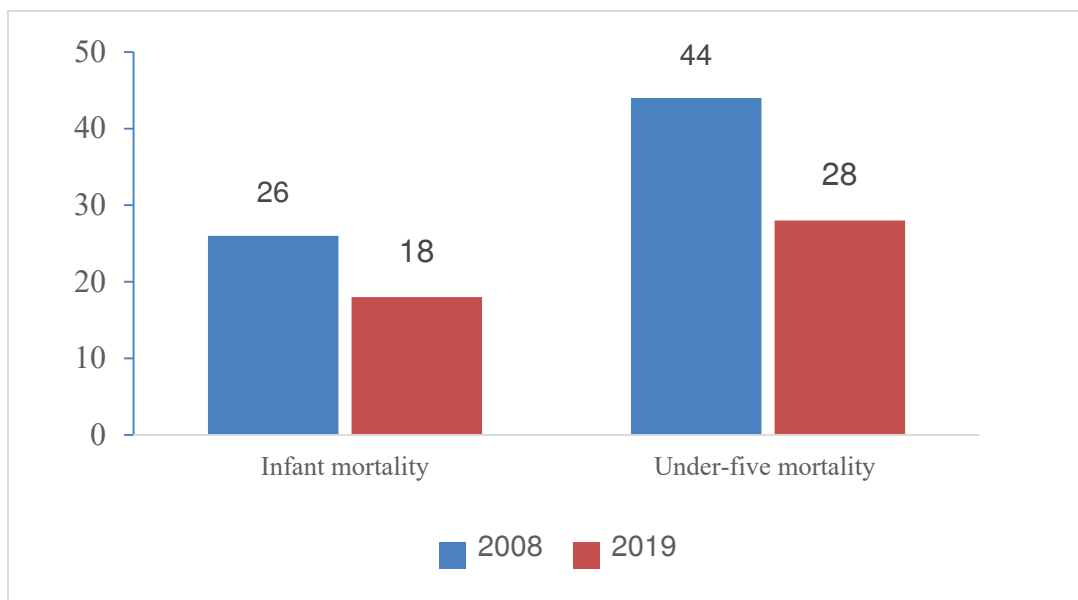
8.3. Adult Mortality and Life Tables

The life table, one of the most powerful tools in demography, is used to simulate a population's lifetime mortality experience. It does so by taking a population's age-specific death rates and applying them to a hypothetical population of 100,000 people born at the same time. For each year in the life table, death inevitably thins the hypothetical population's ranks until, in the bottom row of statistics, even the oldest people die. Life tables are used to measure mortality and also as an analytical instrument to estimate other measures.

A life table is the most frequently used method to indirectly estimate adult mortality when vital statistics are not available. These indirect estimation methods are grouped into census survival methods, growth balance methods, the extinct generation method and estimates derived from information on the survival of parents and on the survival of the spouse. The growth balance methods are the most commonly used and consist of adjusting age-sex data on the number of deaths. These data are usually collected in censuses using a question about the number of deaths in the household during a fixed period, usually a year. The sex and age of the deceased are usually also

recorded. The GPCC 2019 included a question to collect this information. The data obtained allow demographers to compute age-specific mortality rates, which are death rates calculated for specific age groups. These rates can be easily transformed into probabilities of dying at the ages defined by age group. In particular this provides an indicator of adult mortality, which is the probability of dying between ages 15 and 60 years.

The purpose of estimating adult mortality is mainly to construct life tables. Life tables are a very useful demographic tool, not only for the study of mortality but also for diverse analytical purposes. However, before moving to the construction of life tables it is necessary to examine the problems involved in collecting mortality information from questions about deaths in the household during a fixed period. In practice, respondents frequently fail to report a death in the census because of taboos, beliefs, traditions, or emotional reasons. To refer to a recent death may be an emotionally difficult experience. Another problem is that after an adult death, a household may break up and the death goes unreported. These two problems result in the under-estimation of mortality. However, it can also happen that people confuse a death in the household with a death in the wider family and the same death is reported more than once. In this case, mortality tends to be over-estimated. Errors in the perception of the 12-month period before the census can also result in an over- or under-estimate of mortality.

Most of the methods mentioned earlier, attempt to solve these death enumeration problems. For Cambodia, the growth balance equation methods were initially used. However, the results were unsatisfactory and require a more in-depth analysis that is out-with the aims of this report.

An alternative method was used in this report. The chosen approach computes a life table using just an estimate of infant mortality, which was obtained from the indirect estimates of under-five mortality (table 8.2.1) and a model life table. Complete tables were estimated using these estimates, the MATCH program from MORTPAK (United Nations, 2013) and the North model life tables.

Table 8.3.1 shows the life tables according to the census data and the method utilized. Under the table is an explanation of the columns, or functions. The most important column relates to life expectancy and, in particular, life expectancy at birth. Life expectancy describes the mortality experience of a population if the levels and trends in the table remain constant in the future. For example, a Cambodian male under 1-year old and born in 2019 is expected to live 74.3 years or probably longer. He will only live 74.3 years if mortality conditions remain constant in the future. The life expectancies corresponding to other ages are interpreted in the same way. For example, a Cambodian woman aged 40 years old is expected to live 39.3 years if the mortality conditions prevailing in 2019 remain constant.

Table 8.3.1. Life Tables Males, Cambodia, 2019

Age	m(x,n)	q(x,n)	l(x)	d(x,n)	L(x,n)	S(x,n)	T(x)	e(x)	a(x,n)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0	0.01779	0.01751	100000	1751	98412	0.98128	7430000	74.30	0.09
1	0.00081	0.00325	98249	320	392230	0.99682	7331588	74.62	1.60
5	0.00046	0.00231	97930	226	489082	0.99787	6939358	70.86	2.50
10	0.00039	0.00194	97703	190	488041	0.99696	6450276	66.02	2.50
15	0.00093	0.00462	97513	450	486556	0.99422	5962235	61.14	2.76
20	0.00134	0.00669	97063	649	483743	0.99320	5475679	56.41	2.58
25	0.00136	0.00677	96414	653	480453	0.99286	4991936	51.78	2.52
30	0.00153	0.00760	95761	728	477022	0.99192	4511484	47.11	2.55
35	0.00174	0.00869	95033	826	473168	0.99017	4034462	42.45	2.58
40	0.00227	0.01127	94208	1061	468515	0.98675	3561293	37.80	2.62
45	0.00319	0.01584	93147	1475	462307	0.97897	3092778	33.20	2.68
50	0.00547	0.02702	91671	2477	452584	0.96822	2630472	28.69	2.67
55	0.00758	0.03724	89195	3322	438200	0.95181	2177888	24.42	2.66
60	0.01273	0.06181	85873	5308	417083	0.92052	1739688	20.26	2.69
65	0.02105	0.10032	80565	8082	383934	0.87337	1322605	16.42	2.66
70	0.03427	0.15852	72483	11490	335315	0.79722	938672	12.95	2.64
75	0.05846	0.25620	60993	15627	267321	0.55694	603357	9.89	2.59
80	0.13500	...	45366	45366	336036	...	336036	7.41	7.41

Notes:
m(x,n) =Age-specific central death rate.
a(x,n) = Average person-years lived by those who die between ages x and x+n
nqx = Probability of dying between exact ages x and x+n (age-specific mortality rate)
l(x)   = Number of survivors at age x.
ndx = Number of deaths occurring between ages x and x+n.
nLx = Number of person-years lived between ages x and x+n.
5Sx = Survival ratio for persons aged x to x+5 surviving 5 years to ages x+5 to x+10 = 5Lx+5/5Lx
Tx = Number of person-years lived after age x.
e(x) = Life expectancy at age x.

First entry of S(x,n) is for survivorship of 5 cohorts of birth to age group 0-4 = L(0,5) / 500000
Second entry of S(x,n) is for S(0,5) = L(5,5) / L(0,5)
Last entry of S(x,n) is S(75+,5) is S(80) / T(75)

The level of mortality in a country is usually indicated by life expectancy at birth and the usual practice is to compute a separate table for males and females. In the case of Cambodia, the levels of mortality indicated by the life tables seem consistent with the under-five mortality rates and with the experiences of other developing societies.

Table 8.3.2. Life Table for Females, Cambodia, 2019

Age	m(x,n)	q(x,n)	l(x)	d(x,n)	L(x,n)	S(x,n)	T(x)	e(x)	a(x,n)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0	0.01487	0.01468	100000	1468	98670	0.98425	7680000	76.80	0.09
1	0.00069	0.00275	98532	271	393452	0.99769	7581329	76.94	1.50
5	0.00026	0.00131	98261	129	490984	0.99870	7187877	73.15	2.50
10	0.00026	0.00129	98132	127	490344	0.99830	6696893	68.24	2.50
15	0.00046	0.00229	98005	225	489510	0.99714	6206549	63.33	2.70
20	0.00068	0.00341	97780	333	488110	0.99620	5717039	58.47	2.62
25	0.00083	0.00414	97447	403	486254	0.99566	5228929	53.66	2.56
30	0.00091	0.00456	97044	443	484143	0.99501	4742675	48.87	2.56
35	0.00113	0.00562	96602	543	481725	0.99288	4258532	44.08	2.64
40	0.00179	0.00890	96058	855	478295	0.98945	3776808	39.32	2.66
45	0.00251	0.01248	95204	1188	473250	0.98382	3298512	34.65	2.67
50	0.00412	0.02041	94016	1919	465594	0.97599	2825262	30.05	2.66
55	0.00572	0.02821	92097	2598	454414	0.96354	2359668	25.62	2.66
60	0.00960	0.04694	89498	4201	437848	0.93783	1905254	21.29	2.70
65	0.01680	0.08085	85297	6897	410628	0.89297	1467406	17.20	2.70
70	0.02972	0.13900	78401	10897	366679	0.81828	1056778	13.48	2.68
75	0.05265	0.23404	67503	15799	300047	0.56521	690099	10.22	2.63
80	0.13256	...	51705	51705	390052	...	390052	7.54	7.54

Notes: m(x,n) =Age-specific central death rate.
    a(x,n) = Average person-years lived by those who die between ages x and x+n
    nqx = Probability of dying between exact ages x and x+n (age-specific mortality rate)
    l(x) = Number of survivors at age x.
    ndx = Number of deaths occurring between ages x and x+n.
    nLx = Number of person-years lived between ages x and x+n.
    5Sx = Survival ratio for persons aged x to x+5 surviving 5 years to ages x+5 to x+10 = 5Lx+5/5Lx
    Tx = Number of person-years lived after age x.
    e(x) = Life expectancy at age x.

First entry of S(x,n) is for survivorship of 5 cohorts of birth to age group 0-4 = L(0,5) / 500000
Second entry of S(x,n) is for S(0,5) = L(5,5) / L(0,5)
Last entry of S(x,n) is S(75+,5) = T(80) / T(75)

Figure 8.3.1 shows the age pattern of mortality according to the l(x) (number of survivors at age x). After an initial decline, there is a period of stabilization and then a rapid decline. This is a typical pattern. It is important to note that during the entire period, mortality is higher among males (i.e. survival is higher for females).

Figure 8.3.1. Age Composition of Estimated Survivorship by Sex, Cambodia, 2019
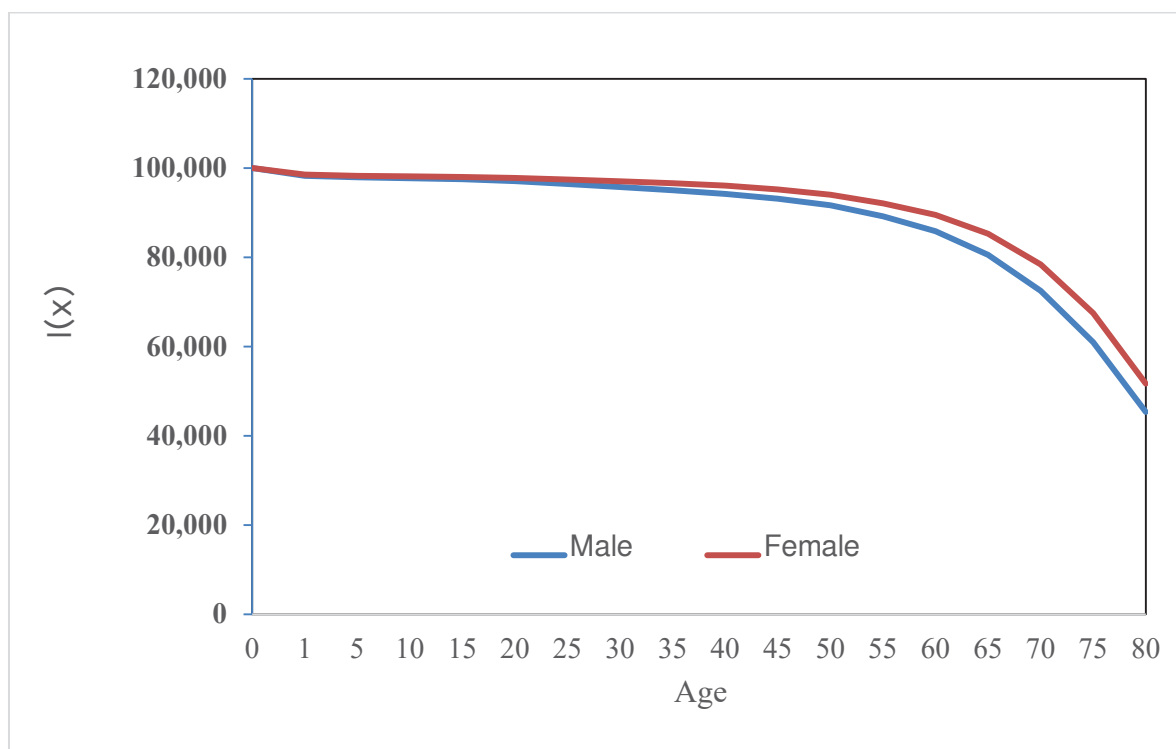
8.4. Maternal Mortality

Over the past three decades, high levels of maternal mortality in developing countries have been increasingly recognized as a pressing public health issue. A striking fact was that maternal mortality ratios (defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given period per 100,000 live births in the same period) in developing countries at that time were about 100 times greater than those in the developed regions. Maternal mortality was identified as the health indicator with the greatest disparity between developed and developing countries. The death of a mother during pregnancy is an indicator of the quality of health care. Most maternal deaths can be prevented. A maternal death is one of the greatest tragedies that can occur within a family and can have wide-ranging consequences for the surviving children, spouse, other family members and the broader society.

Maternal mortality has been discussed in several conferences and is an important part of the SDGs mentioned earlier in this chapter. Six targets regarding maternal mortality are included in SDG Goal 3. In particular, there is a target to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030.

There are several methods to compute maternal mortality. However, the most suitable and reliable is the method based on direct questions included in the census, specifically in the section on adult mortality. For a woman aged 15-49 who died during the past 12 months, the census asks whether she died while pregnant, during delivery or within 42 days of giving birth. Some other questions are also included, such as where the death took place (hospital, health center, home) and who attended to the woman prior to her death (doctor, nurse, midwife, traditional birth attendant).

As in the case of adult mortality, it is common for the census to undercount maternal deaths. There are methods to adjust the data. However, in this case, these estimates were more difficult to obtain and less reliable.

As suggested above, the questions on maternal death are included in the census questions on deaths in the household during the past 12 months. As also discussed earlier, this information underestimates the number of deaths, including those related to maternal mortality.

According to the 2019 Census data, the directly (unadjusted) estimated maternal mortality was calculated as 140.8 deaths per 100,000 live births. This indicator is likely to underestimate maternal mortality. However, the adjustment used here involves evaluating the quality of maternal death classification, for which there is an absence of formal methods. In this case, it is generally recommended not to adjust the age distribution of deaths due to maternal causes. A consistent evaluation of maternal mortality requires operations that go beyond the scope of this initial analysis. This issue will be analyzed in-depth in the thematic papers. However, it is important to mention that the unadjusted maternal mortality ratio is lower than the ratio estimated from the 2008 Census data, which was 460.8 maternal deaths per 100,000 births.

Figure 8.4.1. Maternal Mortality Rates. Cambodia, 2008, 2014 and 2019
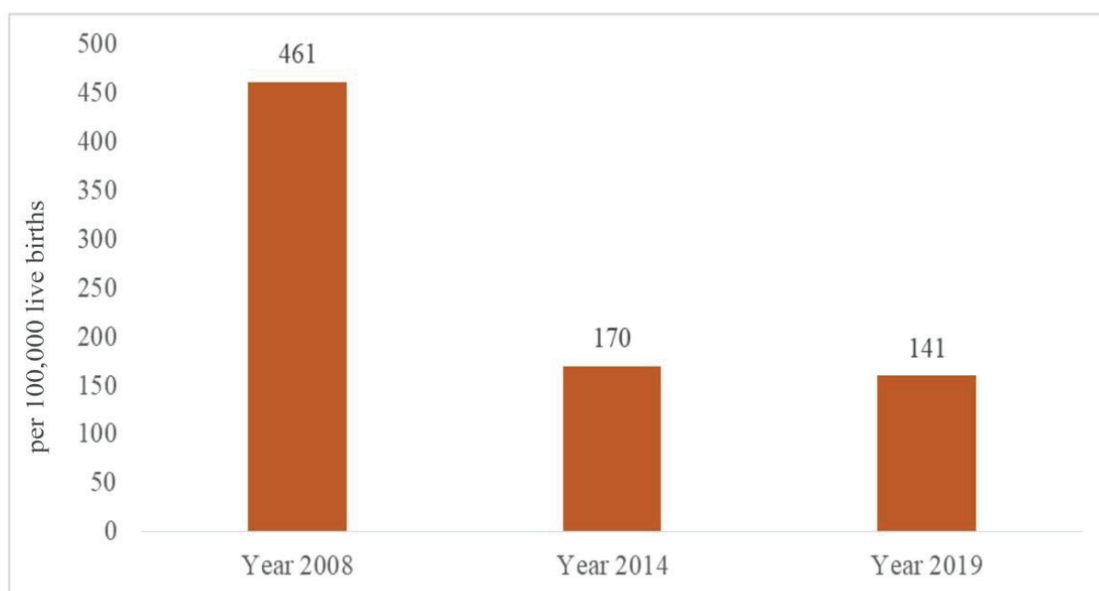
CHAPTER 9

Disability

9.1. Conceptual Background

The General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 (GPCC) is the first time that questions on disability have been included in a Cambodian census questionnaire. Disability is measured in the 2019 Census in terms of physical difficulties experienced in daily life for people aged 5 years and over. Three main reasons for measuring disability in a census are:

a) To inform the design of various services. This could include developing specific programmes or policies for performing services, and also for evaluating these programmes or services. Services provided might include housing, transportation, and equipment, as well as long-term professional and educational support.

b) To track the level of the progress in primary care provision, which is in itself an indicator of the overall social situation. Assessing the level of progress includes estimating the disability rate and analysing trends over time.

c) To monitor inequalities experienced by disabled individuals and to evaluate the impact of laws and policies prohibiting discrimination associated with disability. Data on disability can also help to assess services and programmes, which aim to achieve equal participation in all areas of life by those who experience any difficulty in daily activities.

Data on the following six types of disabilities were collected by the GPCC 2019:

1. **Disability in seeing (eyes):** a person who has some degree of difficulty seeing once their eyesight has been corrected with glasses or who is blind or not able to see anything (even light) is considered as having no ability to see or a disability in seeing. A person who is able to see clearly with one eye or can only see straight ahead is also considered to have a disability in seeing. A person who is short or long sighted, but able to see clearly because of wearing glasses is not defined as having a disability in seeing.

2. **Disability in hearing (deaf):** a person who has some degree of hearing limitation even once their hearing has been corrected with hearing aids is considered to have no ability to hear or a disability in hearing. This includes a person who hears nothing; who hears only loud noises or sounds when he/she is in a loud environment; or who has difficulty recognising sounds from other sources. Moreover, a person who does not hear through one ear but hears normally in the other ear is also considered having a disability in hearing. A person who is able to hear using a hearing aid is not considered to have a difficulty in hearing.

3. **Disability in walking or climbing stairs:** a person who has some degree of difficulty when moving around the surrounding environment using their legs is considered to have a disability. This includes those who have some problems when walking short or long distances or going up or down stairs. It also describes those who are not able to walk any distance without a break and those who are not able to walk without using a walking aid such as a stick or crutches. Finally, individuals who cannot stand for more than a few

minutes or who need a wheelchair to move from one place to another are also considered to be disabled.

4. **Disability in memorising or concentrating:** a person who has some problems with remembering or focusing on daily activities is considered disabled in memorising or concentrating. This includes individuals who have problems navigating paths, focusing on what they are doing or remembering where they lived in recent months. It also describes a person who cannot remember anything about what someone has just said to them or who seems confused or generally afraid. This could be triggered by everyday situations including high workload, drug use or other major causes.

5. **Disability in self-care:** a person who has difficulty taking care of himself/herself independently is considered to have a disability in self-care. This includes daily tasks, such as washing, dressing or doing make-up. Washing refers to the whole self-cleansing process (normally with soap and water). Washing activities include washing and collecting essential items such as soap, clothes or water. Dressing refers to all aspects of wearing clothes. A person who cannot complete these tasks on their own is considered to have this type of disability.

6. **Disability in communication due to physical, mental and/or emotional health:** a person who has physical, mental or emotional health problems; which affect speaking, hearing or comprehension; and limit daily activities. This includes those who are prone to misunderstanding during conversations or other modes of communication. Communication refers to people exchanging information or ideas with each other. This exchange is done using voice, signs or writing information that is to be exchanged.

9.2. Level of Disability

Table 9.2.1 shows the percentage distribution of the population with differing degrees of disability by sex and urban/rural area. Responses to each of the six disability types are grouped into three categories: some disability ("some difficulty"), moderate disability ("a lot of difficulty") and severe disability ("cannot do at all"). The proportion of the total population aged 5 years and above with any type of disability was 4.9 percent (table 9.2.1). Within the total population, the rate of moderate disability was 0.9 percent and 0.3 percent for severe disability. When disaggregated by sex, disability was found to be higher for females compared to males (5.5 percent versus 4.2 percent). This pattern is consistent with moderate disability. Area-wise, the disability rate is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (5.3 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively). This pattern is true for all levels of disability, except for severe disability where the proportions for urban and rural areas are the same. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

Table 9.2.1. Percentage distribution of population aged 5+ years by disability status, level, sex and area, Cambodia, 2019

Residence and Sex	Population Aged 5 + Years	Total	No Disability	Some Disability	Moderate Disability	Severe Disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total						
Both Sexes	14,102,052	100	95.1	3.7	0.9	0.3
Male	6,825,874	100	95.8	3.2	0.7	0.3
Female	7,276,178	100	94.5	4.2	1.0	0.3
Urban						
Both Sexes	5,622,870	100	95.7	3.2	0.7	0.3
Male	2,729,610	100	96.3	2.8	0.6	0.3
Female	2,893,260	100	95.2	3.6	0.8	0.3
Rural						
Both Sexes	8,479,182	100	94.7	4.0	1.0	0.3
Male	4,096,264	100	95.5	3.5	0.8	0.3
Female	4,382,918	100	94.0	4.6	1.1	0.3

Table 9.2.2 shows the percentage distribution of the population with disability by disability level, sex and urban/rural area. Of the 689,532 individuals with a disability, 74.3 percent had some disabilities (or mild disabilities), 19.4 percent had moderate disabilities and 6.3 percent had severe disabilities ("cannot do at all").

Table 9.2.2. Percentage distribution of population aged 5+ years with disability by level, sex and area, Cambodia, 2019

Residence and Sex	People with Disability Aged 5 + Years	Total	Some Disability	Moderate Disability	Severe Disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total					
Both Sexes	689,532	100	74.3	19.4	6.3
Male	286,659	100	74.6	18.8	6.6
Female	402,873	100	74.2	19.7	6.1
Urban					
Both Sexes	239,135	100	74.3	18.4	7.4
Male	100,498	100	74.4	17.8	7.8
Female	138,637	100	74.2	18.8	7.0
Rural					
Both Sexes	450,397	100	74.3	19.9	5.8
Male	186,161	100	74.6	19.4	5.9
Female	264,236	100	74.1	20.2	5.7

The 2019 disability rate for Cambodia increases as age increases (figure 9.2.1), rising from 1.2 percent for the population aged 5-14 years to 25.6 percent for population aged 60 years and above. A slight increase in the disability rate starts in the 15-34 years age group (1.4 percent), rising to 5.2 percent for population aged 35-59 years and then as much as a fivefold increase (25.6 percent) among the population aged 60 and above.

Figure 9.2.1. Percentage distribution of population aged 5+ years with disability by age group and sex, Cambodia, 2019
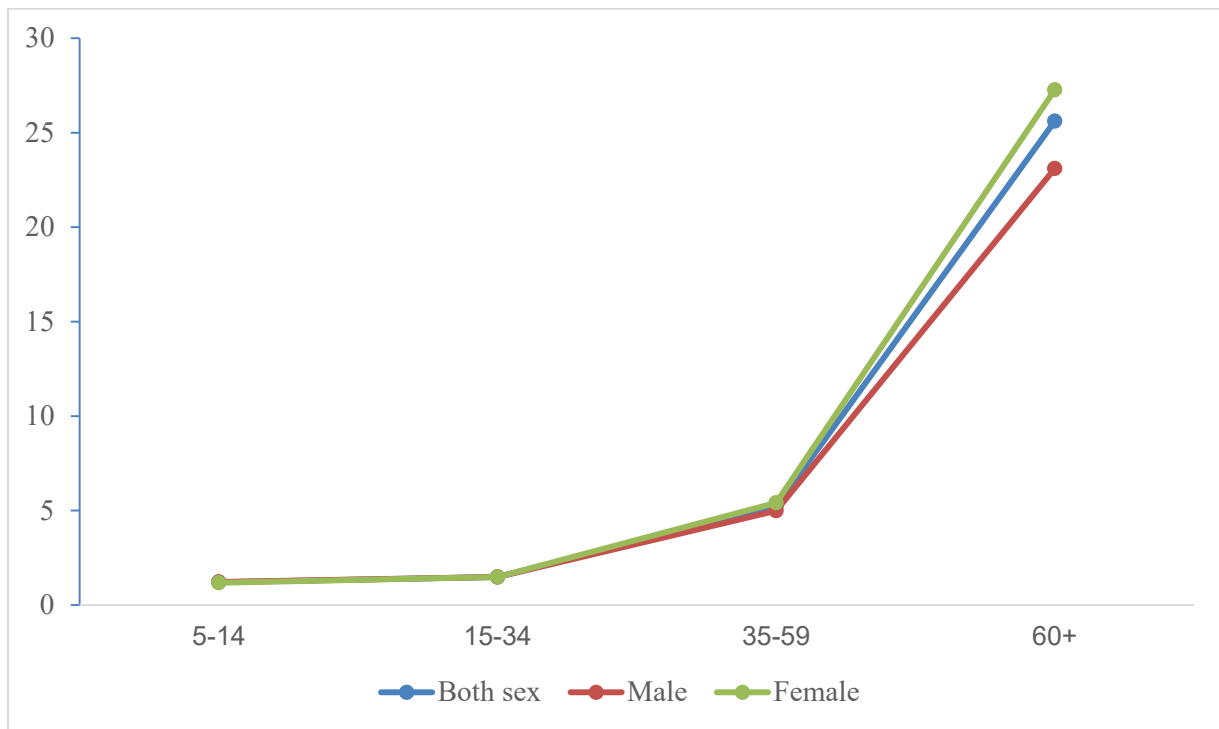
The proportion of the population with a disability in seeing (3.6 percent) is the highest that is observed for the different types of disability. The other types range from 2.3 percent with a disability in self-care and communication, to 2.9 percent with a disability in hearing.

Table 9.2.3. Distribution of population aged 5+ years with a disability by type and level of disability, sex and area, Cambodia, 2019

Type and Level of Disability and Sex	Percentage		
	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Both sexes			
Disability in Seeing (even wearing glasses)			
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
No Disability	96.4	96.9	96.1
Some Disability	2.9	2.5	3.2
Moderate Disability	0.5	0.4	0.6
Severe Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
Disability in Hearing (even using hearing aid)			
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
No Disability	97.1	97.6	96.7
Some Disability	2.4	2.1	2.7
Moderate Disability	0.4	0.3	0.5
Severe Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
Disability in Moving or Climbing the Stairs (walking)			
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
No Disability	97.2	97.7	96.9
Some Disability	2.2	1.8	2.4
Moderate Disability	0.5	0.4	0.6
Severe Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
Disability in Remembering or Concentrating			
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
No Disability	97.2	97.7	96.8
Some Disability	2.2	1.9	2.5
Moderate Disability	0.4	0.3	0.5
Severe Disability	0.1	0.1	0.2
Disability in Self-Care (including washing and dressing)			
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
No Disability	97.7	98.0	97.4
Some Disability	1.8	1.5	2.0
Moderate Disability	0.4	0.3	0.4
Severe Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
Disability in Communication (such as understanding each other)			
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
No Disability	97.7	98.1	97.4
Some Disability	1.8	1.5	2.0
Moderate Disability	0.4	0.3	0.4
Severe Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1

Type and Level of Disability and Sex	Percentage		
	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Males			
Disability in Seeing (even wearing glasses)			
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
No Disability	97.0	97.4	96.8
Some Disability	2.4	2.1	2.7
Moderate Disability	0.4	0.3	0.5
Severe Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
Disability in Hearing (even using hearing aid)			
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
No Disability	97.6	98.0	97.4
Some Disability	2.0	1.7	2.2
Moderate Disability	0.3	0.2	0.4
Severe Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
Disability in Moving or Climbing the Stairs (walking)			
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
No Disability	97.8	98.2	97.5
Some Disability	1.7	1.5	1.9
Moderate Disability	0.4	0.3	0.5
Severe Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
Disability in Remembering or Concentrating			
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
No Disability	97.8	98.2	97.5
Some Disability	1.8	1.5	2.0
Moderate Disability	0.3	0.2	0.4
Severe Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
Disability in Self-Care (including washing and dressing)			
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
No Disability	98.1	98.4	98.0
Some Disability	1.4	1.2	1.6
Moderate Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3
Severe Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
Disability in Communication (such as understanding each other)			
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
No Disability	98.2	98.5	97.9
Some Disability	1.5	1.2	1.6
Moderate Disability	0.3	0.2	0.3
Severe Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1

Type and Level of Disability and Sex	Percentage		
	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Females			
Disability in Seeing (even wearing glasses)			
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
No Disability	95.9	96.5	95.5
Some Disability	3.4	2.9	3.7
Moderate Disability	0.6	0.5	0.7
Severe Disability	0.1	0.1	0.2
Disability in Hearing (even using hearing aid)			
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
No Disability	96.5	97.1	96.1
Some Disability	2.9	2.4	3.1
Moderate Disability	0.5	0.4	0.6
Severe Disability	0.1	0.1	0.2
Disability in Moving or Climbing the Stairs (walking)			
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
No Disability	96.7	97.3	96.3
Some Disability	2.6	2.2	2.8
Moderate Disability	0.6	0.5	0.7
Severe Disability	0.1	0.1	0.2
Disability in Remembering or Concentrating			
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
No Disability	96.7	97.3	96.3
Some Disability	2.7	2.2	3.0
Moderate Disability	0.5	0.4	0.6
Severe Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2
Disability in Self-Care (including washing and dressing)			
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
No Disability	97.2	97.6	96.9
Some Disability	2.2	1.8	2.4
Moderate Disability	0.5	0.4	0.5
Severe Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2
Disability in Communication (such as understanding each other)			
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
No Disability	97.2	97.8	96.9
Some Disability	2.2	1.8	2.4
Moderate Disability	0.5	0.3	0.5
Severe Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2

9.3. Disability and Marital Status

The majority of the population aged 15 years and over with any disability that were currently married accounted for 68.6 percent. The proportion of the disabled population who were widowed was 17.4 percent; the proportion never married was 9.8 percent; divorced, 3.9 percent; and separated, 0.2 percent. The proportion of widowed, divorced and separated among disabled females was 30.1 percent. Proportionately more disabled females were widowed, divorced and separated than males in both urban and rural areas.

Table 9.3.1. Percentage distribution of population aged 15+ years with a disability by marital status, sex and area, Cambodia, 2019*

Marital Status	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cambodia	**100**	**100**	**100**
Never Married	9.8	10.6	9.3
Married	68.6	80.2	60.5
Widowed	17.4	6.6	24.9
Divorced	3.9	2.4	5.0
Separated	0.2	0.2	0.2
Urban	**100**	**100**	**100**
Never Married	11.6	12.8	10.8
Married	67.5	78.0	60.1
Widowed	15.9	5.8	23.0
Divorced	4.6	2.9	5.7
Separated	0.4	0.3	0.4
Rural	**100**	**100**	**100**
Never Married	8.8	9.3	8.5
Married	69.2	81.4	60.7
Widowed	18.2	7.0	25.9
Divorced	3.6	2.0	4.7
Separated	0.2	0.2	0.2

__Note__: Excluding those for whom marital status was not reported.

9.4. Literacy and Education

Table 9.4.1 shows the literacy rate of population aged 7 and over with a disability, disaggregated by sex and urban and rural areas. The proportion of those with a disability who can read and write the Khmer language was recorded as 70.9 percent (80.7 percent for males and 63.9 percent for females), which is lower than the 88.5 percent observed in the general population (91.1 percent for males and 86.2 percent for females). For all levels of disability, the Khmer literacy rate for males was higher than for females.

Table 9.4.1. Literacy rates of population aged 7+ years with any disability by level of disability, sex and area, Cambodia, 2019*

Area and Sex	Any Disability	Some Disability	Moderate Disability	Severe Disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cambodia	70.9	73.3	62.4	67.7
Urban	80.1	81.9	73.1	80.0
Rural	65.9	68.8	57.1	59.3
Male	80.7	83.0	73.9	74.7
Female	63.9	66.5	54.6	62.5

__Note__: Excluding those for whom marital status was not reported.

Table 9.4.2 shows that the rate of educational attainment in the population with any disability was low. 29.9 percent of disabled persons aged 7 and above who had ever attended a school or educational institution had completed primary education; 17.3 percent had completed lower secondary education; 1.4 percent had received the secondary/ diploma (Secondary School/Baccalaureate, Technical Diploma/Pre-Secondary and Technical Diploma/Post-Secondary), and only 1.3 percent had completed tertiary/beyond secondary education (Graduate Degree, Master's Degree and Ph.D. Degree holder). Overall, 55.7 percent of the disabled population reported that they had not completed primary school, whilst a small proportion of the disabled literate population (1.4 percent) had become literate without any formal education. Compared to the general population, there was a low rate at all levels of education for those who have successfully completed their education.

Table 9.4.2. The percentage of literate population with any disability aged 7+ years who had completed education by educational level, sex and residence, Cambodia 2019*

Residence	Any Disability	Some Disability	Major Disability	Severe Disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cambodia	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
None	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.9
Primary Not Completed	55.7	54.6	61.2	55.7
Primary	22.9	23.4	19.8	24.2
Lower Secondary	17.3	17.8	15.6	14.4
Secondary/ Diploma	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.1
Beyond Secondary	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.7
Urban	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
None	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4
Primary Not Completed	46.6	43.7	56.8	55.3
Primary	24.1	25.3	19.1	21.5
Lower Secondary	22.7	24.1	19.3	15.7
Secondary/ Diploma	2.6	2.7	2.0	3.1
Beyond Secondary	2.8	2.9	1.9	3.0

Residence	Any Disability	Some Disability	Major Disability	Severe Disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rural	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
None	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.3
Primary Not Completed	61.5	61.3	64.0	56.1
Primary	22.1	22.2	20.3	26.8
Lower Secondary	13.8	13.9	13.4	13.1
Secondary/ Diploma	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.2
Beyond Secondary	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Male	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
None	1.6	1.6	1.3	2.1
Primary Not Completed	48.8	47.4	54.5	52.0
Primary	26.0	26.7	23.0	25.4
Lower Secondary	20.0	20.6	18.3	16.0
Secondary/ Diploma	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.2
Beyond Secondary	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.2
Female	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
None	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6
Primary Not Completed	61.9	61.0	67.5	59.1
Primary	20.1	20.5	16.9	23.2
Lower Secondary	14.8	15.3	13.1	12.8
Secondary/ Diploma	1.1	1.1	0.8	2.0
Beyond Secondary	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.2

***Note**: Excluding those for whom educational level and other variables were not reported.*

9.5. Economic Activity Rates

Table 9.5.1 shows the percentage distribution of the disabled population aged 5 and above by usual activity status, sex and urban/rural area. In the GPCC 2019, the percentage of the disabled population that were employed was 52.9 percent. A higher proportion was reported among males (62.7 percent) than females (45.9 percent). The corresponding percentage of the general population that were employed was 61.2 percent, which is higher than the rate for the population with any disability. The proportion of the population with some disability that was employed was 59.0 percent, which was higher than the proportion of those with a moderate disability (36.6 percent) and those with a severe disability (32.0 percent) who were employed. The proportion of the population with a severe disability that reported being inactive, was higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas (62.8 percent and 54.7 percent respectively).

Table 9.5.1. Percentage distribution of population aged 5+ years with disability by usual activity status, sex and area, Cambodia, 2019

Activity Status, Sex and Area	Any Disability	Some Disability	Moderate Disability	Severe Disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cambodia				
Total	100	100	100	100
Employed	52.9	59.0	36.6	32.0
Unemployed	3.6	2.5	5.9	8.5
Inactive Population	43.5	38.5	57.5	59.5
Urban				
Total	100	100	100	100
Employed	45.7	50.8	31.5	29.3
Unemployed	4.9	2.6	9.8	16.1
Inactive Population	49.4	46.6	58.7	54.7
Rural				
Total	100	100	100	100
Employed	56.8	63.3	39.1	33.8
Unemployed	2.8	2.5	4.0	3.4
Inactive Population	40.4	34.2	56.9	62.8
Male				
Total	100	100	100	100
Employed	62.7	69.4	45.4	36.8
Unemployed	3.7	2.6	6.3	9.2
Inactive Population	33.5	28.0	48.3	54.0
Female				
Total	100	100	100	100
Employed	45.9	51.5	30.6	28.3
Unemployed	3.5	2.5	5.7	8.0
Inactive Population	50.6	46.0	63.7	63.7

CHAPTER 10

Housing, Household Characteristics and Amenities

10.1 Housing

The General Population Census of Cambodia of 2019 (GPCC) did not include a full-fledged housing census. However, some information on housing characteristics was collected as part of the initial house listing operation, which was undertaken three days before the main census enumeration. During the house listing operation, all buildings/structures which were either partly or wholly used for residential purposes were listed by enumerators along with the households (see annex 3). The following information on household characteristics was also collected and recorded by the enumerators: (i) whether the building was wholly or partly residential and, in the latter case, the other use that the building was given over to; and (ii) the materials used for the wall, roof and floor of the building.

Table 10.1.1 Percentage distribution of residential buildings by type. Cambodia, 1998, 2008 and 2019*

Area	Total Number of Buildings	Percentage Distribution				
		Total	Wholly Residential	Partly Residential		
				Residence and Shop	Residence and Workshop	Residence and Other Use
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2019						
Total	3,181,372	100	93.2	5.0	0.8	0.2
Urban	1,150,808	100	89.8	7.0	1.1	0.3
Rural	2,030,564	100	95.1	3.9	0.6	0.1
2008						
Total	2,637,654	100	95.8	3.1	0.7	0.4
Urban	450,345	100	90.1	7.4	1.3	1.2
Rural	2,187,309	100	96.9	2.3	0.6	0.3
1998						
Total	1,989,828	100	97.0	2.1	0.5	0.3
Urban	295,148	100	92.0	6.0	1.2	0.9
Rural	1,694,680	100	97.9	1.4	0.4	0.2

__Note__: 1998 and 2008 excluded "Institutional Household".

The number of buildings used for residential purposes increased from 1998 (1,989,828) to 2008 (2,637,654) to 2019 (3,181,372) (table 10.1.1). Overall, 93.2 percent of residential buildings were used wholly for residential purposes in 2019. The corresponding proportions in urban and rural areas were 89.8 percent and 95.1 percent, respectively. The proportion of buildings that were partly residential was higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Figure 10.1.1 Percentage of residential buildings by nature of construction, Cambodia, 2019
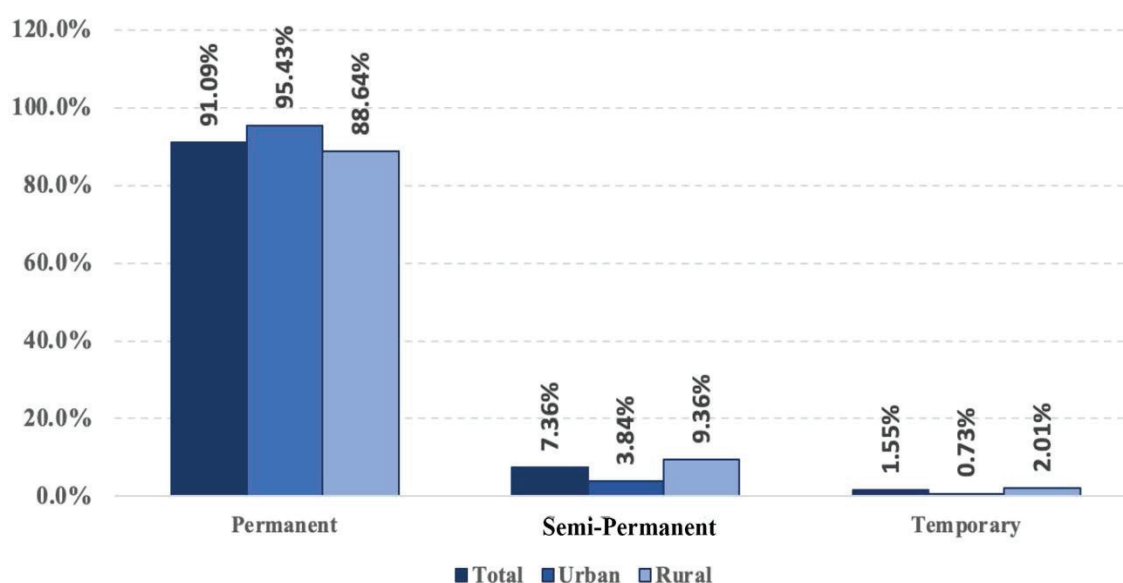
Table 10.1.2 Percentage distribution of residential buildings by nature of construction and area. Cambodia, 1998, 2008 and 2019

Area	Total Number of Buildings	Nature of Construction			
		Total	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2019					
Total	**3,175,370**	**100**	**91.1**	**7.4**	**1.6**
Urban	1,147,402	100	95.4	3.8	0.7
Rural	2,027,968	100	88.6	9.4	2.0
2008					
Total	**2,637,654**	**100**	**57.0**	**24.6**	**18.5**
Urban	450,345	100	86.5	9.3	4.2
Rural	2,187,309	100	51.0	27.7	21.4
1998					
Total	**1,989,828**	**100**	**34.1**	**21.4**	**44.5**
Urban	295,148	100	69.1	14.1	16.8
Rural	1,694,680	100	28.0	22.7	49.3

The following combination of housing materials was used to determine the quality of a building. Buildings used for residential purposes (wholly and partly) were classified as permanent, semi-permanent, or temporary on the basis of their wall and roof materials. Roofs made from bamboo, thatch, grass, plastic, or synthetic sheets were considered to be temporary. Roofs made from any of the following materials were considered to be permanent: wood, plywood, concrete, brick, stone; galvanized iron and aluminium or other metal sheets; and asbestos cement sheets and tiles. Walls made of bamboo, thatch, grass, reeds, earth and salvaged or improvised materials, were considered to be temporary. Walls made of any of the

following materials were considered to be permanent: wood, plywood, concrete, brick, stone; galvanized iron and aluminium or other metal sheets; and asbestos cement sheets.

A building or structure with a combination of permanent wall and permanent roof materials was considered to be permanent. A building with a combination of permanent wall and temporary roof materials, or temporary wall and permanent roof materials, was considered to be semi-permanent. A building with a combination of temporary wall and temporary roof material was considered to be a temporary building.

Table 10.1.2 shows that, in 2019, the materials of roofs and walls of 91.1 percent of residential buildings were permanent. 7.4 percent of buildings were classified as semi-permanent, while 1.6 percent were considered to be temporary structures when classified on the basis of the materials used to construct the roofs and walls. In rural areas, 9.4 percent of residential buildings were classified as semi-permanent and 2.0 percent as temporary buildings.

10.2 Household Characteristics

10.2.1 Number and Size of Households

The total number of households counted in Cambodia in the 2008 and 2019 Censuses were 2,841,897 and 3,594,031, respectively. The number of normal or regular households (excluding institutional households, boat households, homeless households and the transient population) were 2,817,637 and 3,553,021, respectively (table 10.2.1). The number of normal or regular households in urban areas was 506,579 in 2008. In 2019 this figure had more than doubled (1,327,014). On the other hand, the number of households in rural areas declined from 2,311,058 in 2008 to 2,224,520 in 2019.

Table 10.2.1 Number of normal or regular households and average household size, Cambodia, 2008- 2019

Area	Number of Normal Households		Change 2008- 2019	Average Household Size		Change 2008- 2019
	2008	2019		2008	2019	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	**2,817,551**	**3,553,021**	**735,47**	**4.7**	**4.3**	**-0.4**
Urban	506,579	1,328,501	821,922	4.9	4.4	-0.5
Rural	2,311,058	2,224,520	-86,538	4.6	4.2	-0.4

Table 10.2.1 indicates that the average household size declined from 4.7 persons in 2008 to 4.3 persons in 2019. The average household size in urban areas declined by 0.5 in the last decades, whereas it dropped by 0.4 in rural areas. This decrease in household size, combined with an increase in the number of households in the country, points to a shift away from joint and extended family structures towards a smaller, nuclear, family structure. Normal or regular households constituted 98.9 percent of all households (table 10.2.2); institutional households constituted 1.7 percent in urban areas compared to 0.4 percent in rural areas.

Table 10.2.2 Percentage distribution of households and population by sex, type of household and area, Cambodia, 2019

Households/ Population, Sex and Area	Number	Type of Household (Percentage)					
		Total	Regular or Normal	Institutional	Homeless*	Boat	Transient*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total							
Household	3,594,031	100	98.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.2
Population	15,552,211	100	97.6	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Male	7,571,837	100	97.0	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.4
Female	7,980,374	100	98.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.3
Urban							
Household	1,356,374	100	98.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.3
Population	6,135,194	100	95.6	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.6
Male	2,993,339	100	94.6	4.7	0.1	0.0	0.6
Female	3,141,855	100	96.5	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
Rural							
Household	2,237,657	100	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Population	9,417,017	100	99.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	4,578,498	100	98.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Female	4,838,519	100	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1

Note: The homeless and transient populations have been enumerated in groups.

Data from the three censuses has consistently found that most regular or normal households consist of four members (24.9 percent in 2019, 20.7 percent in 2008 and 17.0 percent in 1998). The increasing proportion of households with less than five household members (see table 10.2.3) also illustrates the shift towards the formation of smaller households over the past three decades. Overall, the proportion of households with less than five members accounted for 60.3 percent of all households.

Table 10.2.3 Percent distribution of households by sex of head of households and household size, Cambodia, 1998, 2008 and 2019*

Sex of Household Head and Number of Usual Members	Total		
	1998	2008	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Household			
Male	74.3	74.4	74.4
Female	25.7	25.6	25.6
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Number of Usual Members			
1	2.5	3.5	4.7
2	8.5	9.8	11.4
3	14.0	17.0	19.3
4	17.0	20.7	24.9
5	16.8	18.2	18.2
6	14.6	13.3	10.5
7	11.1	8.3	5.4
8	7.4	4.6	2.7
9	4.2	2.4	1.4
10+	3.9	2.2	1.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Note: Excludes institutional and boat households, as well as the homeless and transient populations.

10.2.2 Male and Female Head of Household

About 26 percent of households were headed by females. The majority of the female heads of household were aged between 30-59 years (table 10.2.4). This pattern has declined in each of the past three censuses (68 percent in 1998, 64 percent in 2008, and 57.7 percent in 2019). The 2019 Census found that 10.2 percent of household heads were widowed, divorced or separated; 4.3 percent were never married; and 85.5 percent were currently married.

Figure 10.2.1 Female-headed households by age. Cambodia 1998, 2008 and 2019
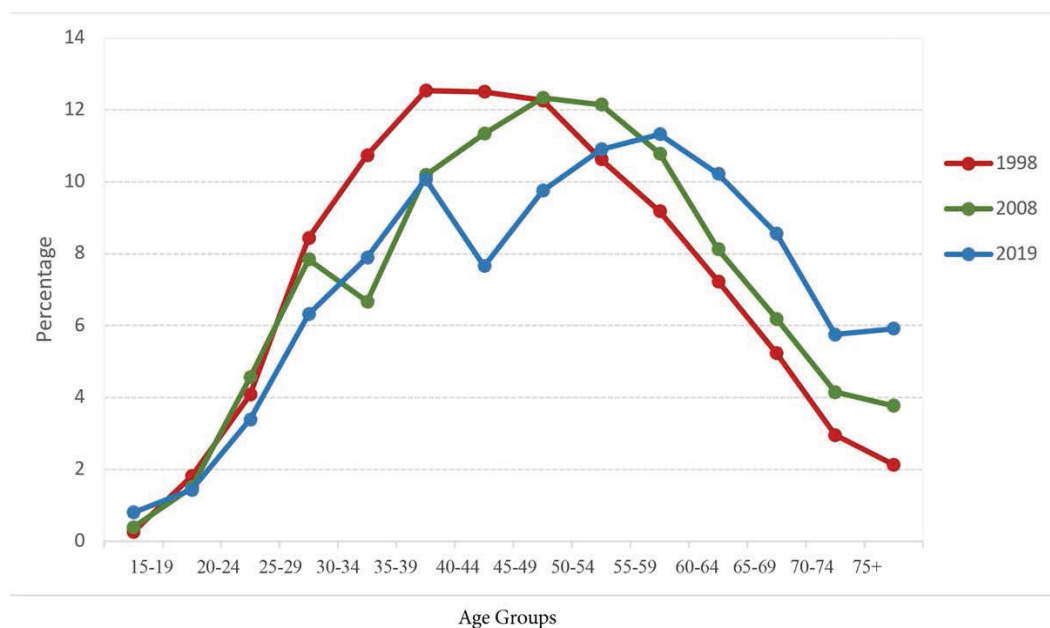
Table 10.2.4 Percentage distribution of head of households aged 10+ years by sex and age group. Cambodia, 1998, 2008 and 2019*

Age Group	Head of Household								
	Total			Male			Female		
	1998	2008	2019	1998	2008	2019	1998	2008	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Number	2,162,086	2,817,637	3,553,021	1,606,303	2,642,712	2,642,712	555,783	721,119	910,309
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10-14	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8
15 -19	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.8	1.5	1.4
20 -24	5.2	4.9	2.8	5.5	5.0	2.6	4.1	4.6	3.3
25 -29	13.3	11.9	7.8	15.0	13.3	8.3	8.4	7.8	6.3
30 -34	15.3	9.9	11.4	16.8	11.0	12.6	10.7	6.7	7.9
35 -39	15.5	14.1	14.9	16.5	15.5	16.6	12.5	10.2	10.1
40 -44	11.2	13.2	9.9	10.7	13.8	10.7	12.5	11.3	7.7
45 -49	10.3	12.5	11.3	9.7	12.5	11.8	12.3	12.3	9.8
50 -54	8.2	9.3	10.7	7.4	8.3	10.6	10.6	12.2	10.9
55 -59	6.9	7.9	10.1	6.1	6.9	9.7	9.2	10.8	11.4
60 -64	5.3	5.7	7.2	4.6	4.9	6.2	7.2	8.1	10.3
65 -69	3.9	4.3	5.7	3.5	3.6	4.7	5.2	6.2	8.6
70 -74	2.2	2.8	3.7	2.0	2.3	2.9	3.0	4.2	5.8
75+	1.6	2.5	3.7	1.4	2.1	3.0	2.1	3.8	5.9

Note: Excludes institutional and boat households, as well as the homeless and transient populations

Table 10.2.5, 10.2.6 and 10.2.7 present the distribution of households by size of household and number of economically active members in the households. The distribution in each case is for 1,000 households. In 2019 3.3 percent of total households, 1.8 percent of male-headed households and 7.7 percent of female-headed households had no member who was earning. Female-headed households with one or two economically active members constituted about 31.9 percent and 30.6 percent, respectively.

Table 10.2.5 Distribution of 1,000 households by size of households and number of economically active members. Cambodia, 1998, 2008 and 2019*

Household Size	Number of Economically Active Members								
	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2019									
Number	3,553,021	117,027	632,193	1,622,054	562,467	354,176	155,320	66,825	42,959
	1.000	32.9	177.9	456.5	158.3	99.7	43.7	18.8	12.1
1 Person	46.8	11.7	35.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	114.3	10.8	34.8	68.7	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	192.5	5.5	41.4	111.9	33.6	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	249.4	2.8	36.4	47.7	41.4	21.1	-	-	-
5 Persons	182.1	1.2	19.5	82.4	41.1	28.4	9.6	-	-
6 Persons	104.7	0.5	7.1	30.9	24.5	5.4	12.3	4.0	-
7 Persons	54.2	0.2	2.4	10.2	10.9	14.0	10.3	4.9	1.5
8 Persons	27.3	0.1	0.8	3.2	4.3	6.3	6.0	4.4	2.3
9 Persons	14.2	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.6	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.6
10+ Persons	14.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.8	2.4	2.7	5.8
2008									
Number	2,817,637	60,902	466,336	1,326,685	463,124	281,750	128,404	54,864	35,572
	1.000	21.6	165.5	470.9	164.4	100.0	45.6	19.5	12.6
1 Person	35.4	7.6	27.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	98.4	7.0	32.6	58.9	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	169.8	3.5	36.5	101.8	28.0	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	206.6	1.8	31.0	123.5	32.8	17.4	-	-	-
5 Persons	182.4	0.9	19.9	93.4	37.8	22.0	8.4	-	-
6 Persons	132.9	0.4	10.4	53.7	30.9	23.5	10.3	3.7	-
7 Persons	82.6	0.2	4.5	24.7	19.1	17.7	10.5	4.3	1.5
8 Persons	46.0	0.1	1.8	9.8	9.4	10.5	7.8	4.4	2.2
9 Persons	24.0	0.1	0.7	3.4	4.0	5.3	4.7	3.3	2.6
10+ Persons	22.0	0.1	0.4	1.7	2.3	3.6	4.0	3.7	6.3
1998									
Number	2,162,086	36,996	451,354	1,011,976	358,809	187,728	71,994	26,487	16,742
	1.000	17.1	208.8	468.1	166.0	86.8	33.3	12.3	7.7
1 Person	25.1	5.1	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	84.9	5.1	34.2	45.5	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	140.4	2.8	40.6	77.8	19.2	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	170.4	1.8	38.4	95.5	24.6	10.1	-	-	-
5 Persons	167.9	1.1	30.5	89.3	29.4	13.5	4.1	-	-
6 Persons	146.0	0.6	21.2	70.6	30.5	16.3	5.4	1.5	-
7 Persons	111.0	0.3	12.7	46.9	26.3	16.0	6.3	2.0	0.6
8 Persons	73.9	0.1	6.6	25.4	18.8	13.6	6.2	2.3	0.9
9 Persons	42.1	0.1	2.9	11.2	10.2	9.2	5.1	2.3	1.1
10+ Persons	38.5	0.1	1.7	5.9	6.9	8.1	6.3	4.2	5.2

***Note**: Excludes institutional and boat households, as well as the homeless and transient populations.*

Table 10.2.6 Distribution of 1,000 households by size of household and number of economically active members for male-headed households. Cambodia 1998, 2008 and 2019*

Household Size	Number of Economically Active Members								
	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2019									
Number	2,642,712	46,793	341,283	1,343,607	415,952	281,856	124,292	54,077	34,852
	1.000	17.7	129.1	508.4	157.4	106.7	47	20.5	13.2
1 Person	23.6	4.5	19.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	91.6	7.3	17.1	67.1	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	185.7	2.8	28	123.4	31.5	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	269	1.6	33.7	171.2	40.5	21.9	-	-	-
5 Persons	198.6	0.8	20.1	95.2	41.7	30.6	10.3	-	-
6 Persons	113.5	0.4	7.4	35.0	25.3	27.7	13.4	4.3	-
7 Persons	58.6	0.1	2.5	11.3	11.3	15.1	11.2	5.4	1.6
8 Persons	29.3	0.1	0.8	3.5	4.5	6.7	6.4	4.8	2.5
9 Persons	15.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.6	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9
10+ Persons	15.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.8	2.4	2.9	6.2
2008									
Number	2,096,518	25,106	227,034	1,097,713	343,163	224,251	104,308	45,354	29,589
	1000	12	108.3	523.6	163.7	107	49.8	21.6	14.1
1 Person	14.7	3.1	11.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	70.1	4.7	12.3	53.1	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	158.9	2.0	22.4	111	23.6	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	214.2	1.0	25.1	141.1	30.2	16.7	-	-	-
5 Persons	196.8	0.6	18.4	108.4	38	22.9	8.6	-	-
6 Persons	147.5	0.3	10.5	63.1	33	25.4	11.2	4	-
7 Persons	93.4	0.1	4.9	29.3	21.2	19.8	11.6	4.8	1.7
8 Persons	52.4	0.1	2.0	11.7	10.6	12	8.7	4.9	2.5
9 Persons	27.4	0.0	0.8	4.1	4.5	6.1	5.3	3.8	2.9
10+ Persons	24.8	0.1	0.5	2.0	2.6	4.1	4.5	4.1	7.1
1998									
Number	1,606,303	13,978	234,701	840,505	270,019	152,053	59,183	22,081	13,783
	1000	8.7	146.1	523.3	168.1	94.7	36.8	13.8	8.6
1 Person	9.0	1.9	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	56.4	3.4	13.3	39.8	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	122.7	1.5	24.2	82.2	14.9	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	167.5	0.8	28.8	107.3	21.1	9.4	-	-	-
5 Persons	175.6	0.5	26.2	103	28.3	13.5	4.1	-	-
6 Persons	160.3	0.3	20.4	83.1	32.1	17.2	5.6	1.6	-
7 Persons	126.8	0.2	13.4	56.1	29.6	18.0	6.9	2.1	0.6
8 Persons	86.6	0.1	7.4	30.8	21.9	15.8	7.0	2.6	1.0
9 Persons	50.0	0.0	3.4	13.7	12.2	11.0	5.9	2.6	1.2
10+ Persons	45.0	0.1	2.0	7.2	8.1	9.7	7.3	4.9	5.8

__Note__: Excludes institutional and boat households, as well as the homeless and transient populations.

Table 10.2.7 Distribution of 1,000 households by size of household and number of economically active members for female-headed households. Cambodia 1998, 2008 and 2019*

Household Size	Number of Economically Active Members								
	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2019									
Number	910,309	70,234	290,910	278,447	146,515	72,320	31,028	12,748	8,107
	1.000	77.2	319.6	305.9	161.0	79.5	34.1	14.0	8.9
1 Person	114.2	32.7	81.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	180.3	0.9	86.1	73.2	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	212.1	3.3	80.4	78.6	39.8	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	192.6	6.3	44.2	79.5	43.8	18.8	-	-	-
5 Persons	134.3	2.4	17.8	45.1	39.3	22.1	7.6	-	-
6 Persons	79.2	0.9	6.2	19.2	22.1	18.8	9.1	2.9	-
7 Persons	41.7	0.4	2.1	6.8	9.8	10.7	7.6	3.4	1.1
8 Persons	21.4	0.2	0.7	2.2	3.7	5.1	4.9	3.1	1.5
9 Persons	11.6	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.5	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.9
10+ Persons	12.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.8	2.2	2.4	4.5
2008									
Number	721,119	35,796	239,302	228,972	119,961	57,499	24,096	9,510	5,983
	1.000	49.64	331.85	317.52	166.35	79.74	33.41	13.19	8.3
1 Person	95.8	20.9	74.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	180.7	13.6	91.4	75.7	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	201.6	7.9	77.7	75.0	41.0	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	184.5	4.1	48.4	72.2	40.5	19.3	-	-	-
5 Persons	140.4	2.0	24.1	49.8	37.1	19.5	8.0	-	-
6 Persons	90.3	0.7	9.9	26.5	24.7	17.8	7.7	3.0	-
7 Persons	51.2	0.3	3.6	11.4	13.2	11.6	7.2	2.9	1.1
8 Persons	27.6	0.1	1.3	4.5	6.0	6.3	5.1	2.8	1.5
9 Persons	14.1	0.1	0.4	1.6	2.4	3.0	2.9	2.1	1.6
10+ Persons	13.9	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.5	2.2	2.6	2.4	4.1
1998									
Number	555,783	23,018	216,653	171,471	88,790	35,675	12,811	4,406	2,959
	1.000	41.4	389.8	308.5	159.8	64.2	23.1	7.9	5.3
1 Person	71.7	14.6	57.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	167.0	10.1	94.9	62.1	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	191.6	6.8	88.0	65.1	31.7	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	178.7	4.6	66.1	61.4	34.8	11.9	-	-	-
5 Persons	145.6	2.7	42.9	49.6	32.9	13.5	3.9	-	-
6 Persons	104.5	1.5	23.5	34.4	25.8	13.5	4.5	1.2	-
7 Persons	65.3	0.7	10.8	20.1	17.0	10.2	4.7	1.4	0.4
8 Persons	37.1	0.3	4.2	9.7	9.6	7.2	3.9	1.6	0.7
9 Persons	19.2	0.1	1.6	4.0	4.6	4.1	2.7	1.3	0.7
10+ Persons	19.5	0.1	0.8	2.2	3.3	3.8	3.4	2.4	3.5

***Note**: Excludes institutional and boat households, as well as the homeless and transient populations.*

Table 10.2.8 showed that the age of about 73 percent of economically active household heads ranged from 30 to 59 years old. On the other hand, about 60 percent of economically inactive household heads were in the age group 60 years and above. In the last three censuses, the proportion of older economically inactive household heads has increased (51.0 percent in 1998, 53.5 percent in 2008, and 60.0 percent in 2019). Note that the 2019 census followed a *de facto* concept of household membership. It is possible however, that the actual household heads were not counted in their respective households as they were working away from home (and were, therefore, considered as economically active).

Table 10.2.8 Percentage distribution of heads of households aged 10+ years by sex, economically active and inactive status, and age group. Cambodia, 1998, 2008 and 2019*

Age of Head of Household	Economically Active			Economically Inactive		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2019						
Number	3,206,073	2,495,031	711,042	346,948	147,681	199,267
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	4.1	3.5
15 -19	0.4	0.2	0.8	3.6	3.9	3.5
20 -24	2.8	2.6	3.7	2.1	2.0	2.2
25 -29	8.4	8.7	7.3	2.1	1.5	2.5
30 -34	12.3	13.2	9.2	2.4	1.5	3.0
35 -39	16.2	17.4	11.9	3.0	2.2	3.6
40 -44	10.7	11.2	8.9	2.6	1.9	3.1
45 -49	12.0	12.3	11.1	4.1	3.0	5.0
50 -54	11.1	10.9	11.9	6.6	5.4	7.5
55 -59	10.1	9.7	11.7	9.7	9.1	10.2
60 -64	6.6	5.7	9.5	13.1	13.1	13.0
65 -69	4.8	4.1	7.2	13.9	14.4	13.5
70 -74	2.6	2.2	3.8	13.7	15.0	12.8
75+	2.0	1.8	2.9	19.3	22.9	16.7
2008						
Number	2,644,616	2,024,900	619,716	173,021	71,618	101,403
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.8	3.1	2.5
15 -19	0.5	0.3	1.0	5.6	7.1	4.5
20 -24	5.0	5.1	4.8	3.5	3.9	3.2
25 -29	12.5	13.7	8.4	3.8	3.0	4.3
30 -34	10.4	11.4	7.3	2.3	1.6	2.9
35 -39	14.9	16.0	11.2	3.3	2.3	4.0
40 -44	13.8	14.2	12.4	4.0	3.0	4.7
45 -49	12.9	12.8	13.4	5.3	4.1	6.1
50 -54	9.4	8.4	12.8	7.1	5.3	8.4
55 -59	7.9	6.9	10.9	9.0	7.4	10.1
60 -64	5.3	4.7	7.5	11.7	11.5	11.8
65 -69	3.8	3.3	5.3	12.1	12.6	11.8
70 -74	2.1	1.9	2.9	12.8	14.5	11.7
75+	1.6	1.4	2.1	16.9	20.8	14.0
1998						
Number	2,043,582	1,561,318	482,264	118,504	44,985	73,519
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	2.3	1.6
15 -19	0.8	0.6	1.5	5.0	7.0	3.8
20 -24	5.3	5.6	4.2	2.7	1.7	3.3
25 -29	13.8	15.3	8.8	4.5	2.4	5.8
30 -34	15.8	17.2	11.4	5.1	3.1	6.4
35 -39	16.1	16.9	13.5	5.0	3.5	5.9
40 -44	11.5	10.9	13.6	4.4	2.6	5.5
45 -49	10.7	9.9	13.2	5.0	2.9	6.3
50 -54	8.3	7.5	11.1	6.5	4.2	7.9
55 -59	6.8	6.1	9.1	8.9	7.6	9.7
60 -64	4.9	4.4	6.4	12.7	12.7	12.8
65 -69	3.4	3.2	4.2	13.1	14.9	12.0
70 -74	1.6	1.5	1.9	12.6	16.8	10.1
75+	0.9	0.9	1.1	12.6	18.3	9.1

*****Note**: *Excludes institutional and boat households, as well as the homeless and transient populations.*

Table 10.2.9 Distribution of 1,000 households by tenure status, number of rooms occupied and area. Cambodia, 1998, 2008, and 2019

Tenure Status of Dwelling	Households Occupying No, of Rooms							
	Total	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7 rooms and Above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2019								
Total								
Number of Households	3,553,021	2,222.	933,094	249,836	95,863	29,772	12,423	9,291
	1,000	626	263	70	27	8	3	3
Owner Occupied	907	554	249	67	25	8	3	2
Rented	62	50	8	2	1	0	0	0
Rent Free	28	21	5	1	1	0	0	0
Other	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban								
Number of Households	1,328,501	717,148	371,058	131,736	67,022	23,636	10,232	7,669
	1,000	540	279	99	50	18	8	6
Owner Occupied	819	397	255	92	47	16	7	5
Rented	154	123	20	6	3	1	1	0
Rent Free	25	18	4	1	1	0	0	0
Other	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural								
Number of Households	2,224,520	1,505,594	562,036	118,100	28,841	6,136	2,191	1622
	1,000	677	253	53	13	3	1	1
Owner Occupied	960	647	245	51	12	3	1	1
Rented	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
Rent Free	30	22	6	1	0	0	0	0
Other	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008								
Total								
Number of Households	2,817,637	2,043,925	589,564	124,150	34,617	13,648	6,753	4,980
	1,000	725	209	44	12	5	2	2
Owner Occupied	922	664	198	41	11	4	2	2
Rented	40	32	6	2	1	0	0	0
Rent Free	34	27	5	1	0	0	0	0
Other	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	4
Urban								
Number of Households	506,579	293,456	120,757	51,585	20,967	10,562	5,223	4,029
	1,000	579	238	102	41	21	10	8
Owner Occupied	770	399	208	91	38	19	9	7
Rented	186	147	25	8	3	2	1	1
Rent Free	39	29	6	2	1	0	0	0
Other	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rural								
Number of Households	2,311,058	1,750,469	468,807	72,565	13,650	3,086	1,530	951
	1,000	757	203	31	6	1	1	0
Owner Occupied	955	722	196	30	6	1	1	0
Rented	9	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rent Free	33	26	5	1	0	0	0	0
Other	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tenure Status of Dwelling	Households Occupying No, of Rooms							
	Total	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7 rooms and Above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1998								
Total								
Number of Households	2,128,627	1,569,075	470,473	64,174	15,545	4,907	2,275	2,178
	1,000	737	221	30	7	2	1	1
Owner Occupied	954	702	157	5	0	0	0	0
Rented	16	12	2	0	0	0	0	0
Rent Free	25	19	3	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Urban								
Number of Households	356,879	231,987	83,740	25,161	8,768	3,694	1,741	1,788
	1,000	650	235	71	25	10	5	5
Owner Occupied	868	550	136	10	0	0	0	0
Rented	78	60	8	0	0	0	0	0
Rent Free	45	34	5	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rural								
Number of Households	1,771,748	1,337,088	386,733	39,013	6,777	1,213	534	390
	1,000	755	218	22	4	1	0	0
Owner Occupied	971	732	213	21	4	1	0	0
Rented	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rent Free	21	17	3	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0

10.2.3 Number of Rooms Occupied

The majority of households (62.6 percent) occupied only one room. In urban areas, 54.0 percent of households occupied one room; 27.9 percent, two rooms; 9.9 percent, three rooms; and 8.2 percent, four rooms and above.

Figure 10.2.2 Percentage distribution of households by number of rooms occupied, Cambodia, 2019
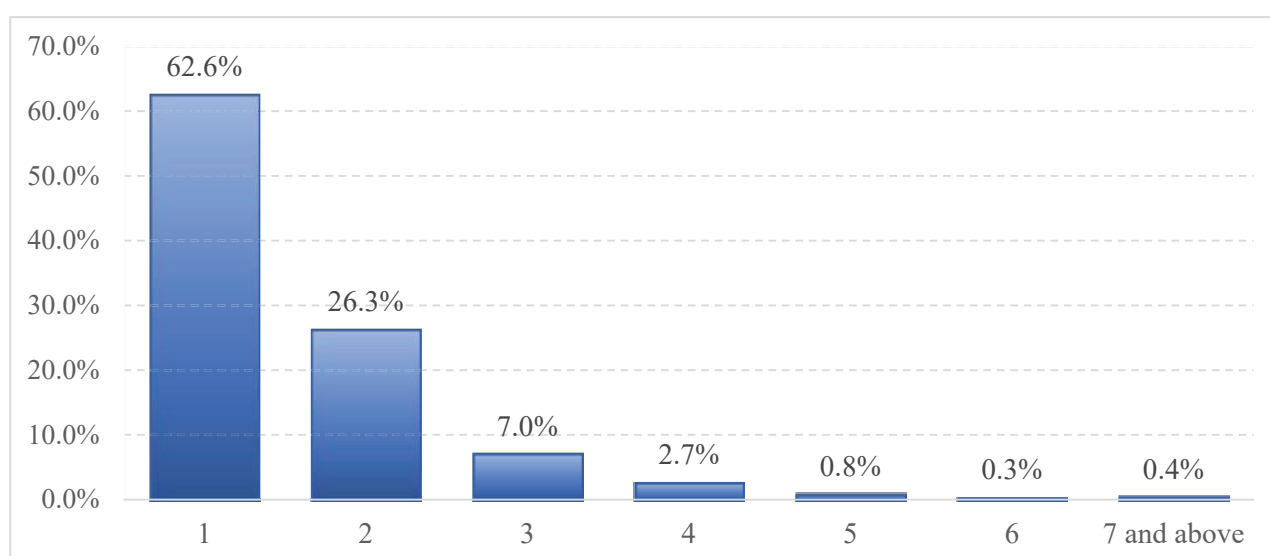
10.3 Household Amenities and Facilities

10.3.1 Drinking Water

As in the 1998 and 2008 Censuses, information on household amenities was collected in the 2019 Census. As defined, clean drinking water included water that was piped into the dwelling; piped into the compound, yard or plot; and water collected from a public tap, standpipe, tube well, borehole and protected well; as well as rainwater and bottled water (some of these categories were not identified in the 1998 and 2008 Censuses). In 2019, 73.0 percent of Cambodian households had access to clean water for drinking (table 10.3.1). A higher percentage of households in the urban areas had access to clean water for drinking (84.0 percent). Moreover, 73.2 percent of households in the urban areas had clean water for drinking within their premises, whereas in rural areas, it was only 58.0 percent. According to the results from the three censuses, there was an improvement in the access to water within the premises of households in the country.

Figure 10.3.1 Percentage distribution of households by location of source of drinking water and area, Cambodia, 2019
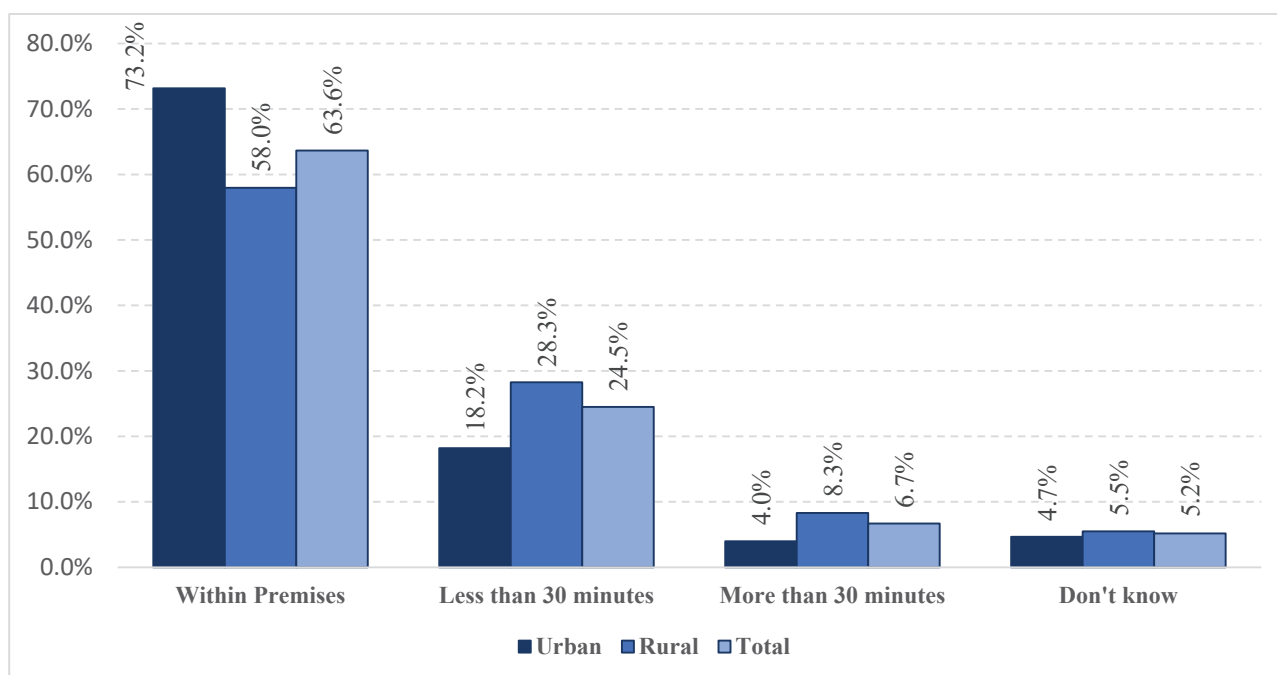
Table 10.3.1 Percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water, Cambodia 1998, 2008 and 2019*

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total			Urban			Rural		
	1998	2008	2019	1998	2008	2019	1998	2008	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Number of Households	2,162,086	2,817,637	3,553,021	364,581	506,579	1,328,501	1,797,505	2,311,058	2,224,520
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Piped into Dwelling	5.8	13.8	25.5	26.8	56.8	46.7	1.5	4.4	12.8
Piped into Compound, Yard or Plot	-	-	3.6	-	-	4.9	-	-	2.9
Public Tap / Standpipe	-	-	3.9	-	-	5.7	-	-	2.8
Tube Well. Borehole	15.0	26.8	25.2	12.5	14.7	12.9	15.5	29.5	32.6
Protected Well	0.0	5.2	4.5	0.0	3.8	2.2	0.0	5.5	5.9
Unprotected Well	40.3	20.7	5.9	16.7	4.5	1.4	45.1	24.2	8.6
Protected Spring	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Unprotected Spring	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.5
Rainwater Collection	-	1.0	2.8	-	0.5	1.5	-	1.1	3.5
Surface Water (River, Stream, Dam, Lake)	28.2	23.1	10.6	13.3	6.2	5.4	31.2	26.8	13.7
Bought Water	8.3	8.2	-	29.2	13.0	-	4.1	7.1	-
Tanker-Truck Lake	-	-	4.9	-	-	4.8	-	-	5.0
Cart with Small Tank/Drum	-	-	4.8	-	-	4.0	-	-	5.3
Bottled Water	-	-	7.1	-	-	9.8	-	-	5.4
Other (specify)	2.5	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.6	2.7	1.4	0.7

*Note: 1. In 2008, information on piped water was collected but was not disaggregated into "piped into compound, yard or plot" and "public tap / standpipe".
2. In 2008, information related to "protected spring" and "unprotected spring" was not collected.
3. In 2008, information was collected about bought water but was not disaggregated into "tanker-truck lake", "cart with small tank / drum" and "bottled water".
4. In 1998, information was collected only relating to dug wells and did not disaggregate into "protected" and "unprotected" dug wells
5. In 1998, "spring, river, stream, lake/pond and rain" was one category.

10.3.2. Source of Lighting

A majority of households (79.6 percent) in Cambodia had access to the electricity grid for lighting in 2019. Table 10.3.2 shows that in 2019, 84.0 percent of households in Cambodia had access to electricity from city power and generators. This reflects improvements due to the government electrification program. In 1998 and 2008, these figures were only 15.1 percent and 26.4 percent. About 97 percent of households in urban areas had access to electricity for lighting in 2019, whereas the same figure was only 76 percent in rural areas.

Figure 10.3.2. Percentage distribution of households by main source of lighting and area, Cambodia, 2019
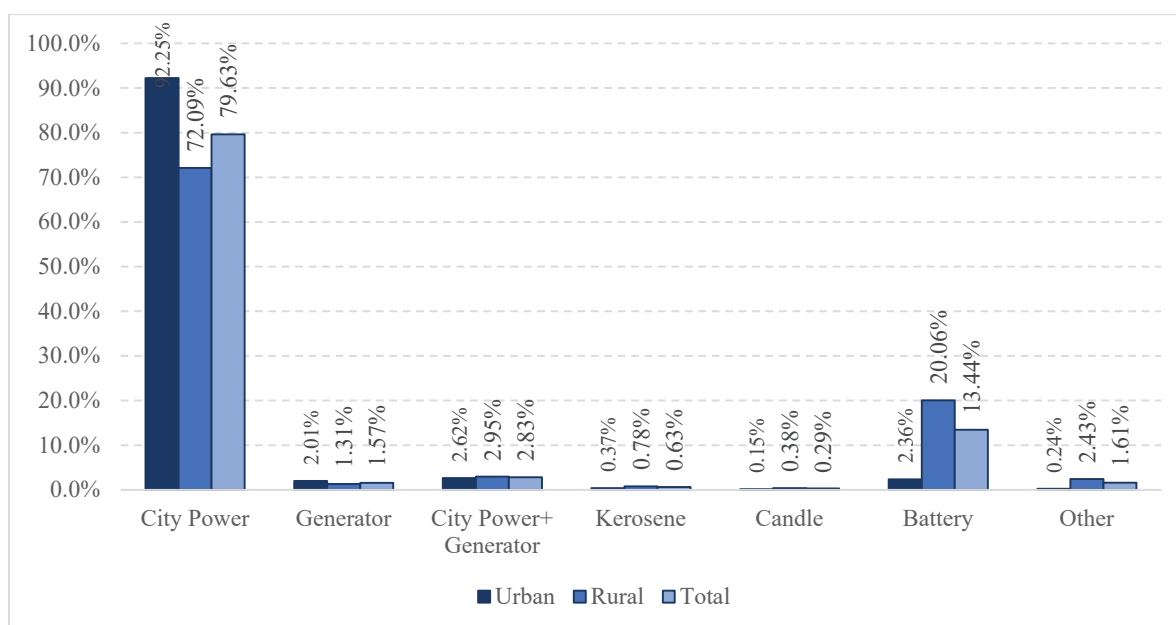
Table 10.3.2. Percentage distribution of household by main source of lighting and area. Cambodia, 1998, 2008 and 2019*

Total / Urban/ Rural	Year	Number of Households	Total	City Power	Generator	City Power+ Generator	Kerosene	Candle	Battery	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total	2019	3,553,021	100	79.6	1.6	2.8	0.6	0.3	13.4	1.6
	2008	2,817,637	100	22.5	1.7	2.2	38.6	0.4	34.1	0.5
	1998	2,162,086	100	12.6	1.0	1.6	79.9	-	3.6	1.5
Urban	2019	1,328,501	100	92.3	2.0	2.6	0.4	0.2	2.4	0.2
	2008	506,579	100	82.5	1.9	2.7	7.4	0.4	5.0	0.2
	1998	364,581	100	56.9	2.1	3.9	33.5	-	3.0	0.7
Rural	2019	2,224,520	100	72.1	1.3	3.0	0.8	0.4	20.1	2.4
	2008	2,311,058	100	9.3	1.7	2.1	45.5	0.4	40.4	0.6
	1998	1,797,505	100	3.6	0.8	1.1	89.3	-	3.7	1.6

***Note**: In 1998 "candle" was not shown separately as a source of lighting. It was included in the "other" category.*

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10.3.3. Toilet Facilities

Data from the GPCC 2019 shows that the presence of toilet facilities in Cambodia has significantly improved since 1998. Table 10.3.3 shows that 82.8 percent of households had toilet facilities in 2019, compared to 33.7 percent in 2008 and 14.5 percent in 1998. Furthermore, in 2019, around nine in ten households in urban areas, and almost eight in ten in rural areas, had toilet facilities. 49.6 percent of households in urban areas had a toilet with a pour flush (or flush) connected to sewerage, whereas this was only 24.8 percent in the rural areas. About 38.4 percent of households in urban areas had a toilet with a pour flush (or flush) connected to a septic tank or pit, whereas 50.6 percent of households in rural areas had access to this type of toilet facility.

In 2019, 56.7 percent of households had an improved water source, electricity and a toilet in their household. This is a significant improvement on levels observed in previous censuses. In 2008, only 17.4 percent had access to all of these amenities and, in 1998, the same figure was just 8 percent. In 2019, 75.5 percent of urban households had all three amenities, compared to 45.4 percent of rural households (table 10.3.4).

Figure 10.3.3. Percentage distribution of households by availability of toilet facilities and area, Cambodia 2019
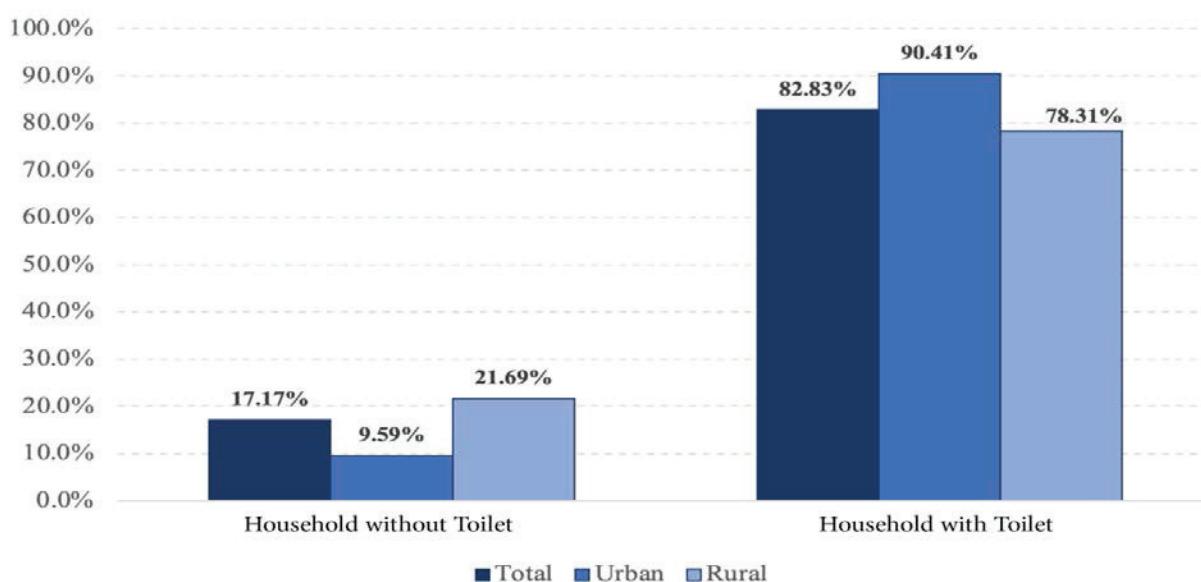
Figure 10.3.4 Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility and area, Cambodia 2019

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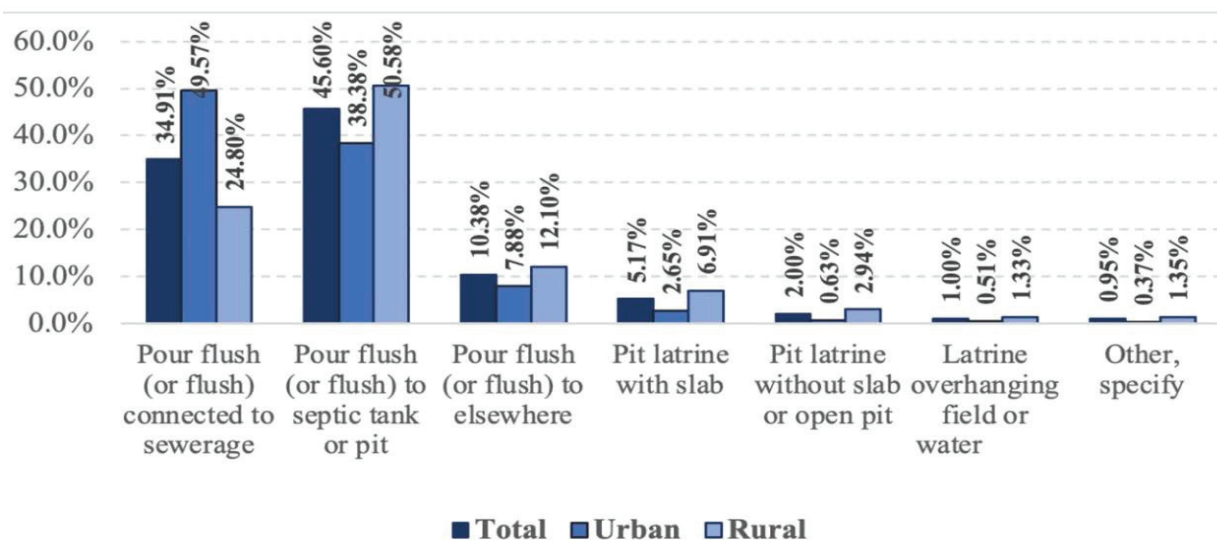
Table 10.3.3 Percentage distribution of households by availability of toilet facilities, type and area. Cambodia, 2019, 2008 and 1998*

Total / Urban / Rural	Year	No. of Household	Total	Household Without Toilet	Household With Toilet	Pour Flush (or Flush) Connected to Sewerage	Pour Flush (or Flush) Connected to a Septic Tank or Pit	Pour Flush (or Flush) Connected to Elsewhere (i.e. Not a Septic Tank or Pit	Pit	Pit Latrine With Slab	Pit Latrine Without Slab or Open Pit	Latrine Overhanging Field or Water (Drop in the Field, Pond, Lake, River, Sea)	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Total	**2019**	**2,817,637**	100	**17.2**	**82.8**	**34.9**	**45.6**	**10.4**	-	**5.2**	**2**	**1.0**	**1.0**
	2008	2,162,086	100	66.3	33.7	40.1	42.8		14.6	-	-	-	2.6
	1998	1,328,501	100	85.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	2019	506,579	100	9.6	90.4	49.6	38.4	7.9	-	2.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
	2008	364,581	100	18.5	81.5	56.1	40	-	3.1	-	-	-	0.8
	1998	2,224,520	100	43.9	56.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	2019	2,311,058	100	21.7	78.3	24.8	50.6	12.1	-	6.9	2.9	1.3	1.4
	2008	1,797,505	100	76.8	23.2	27.7	44.9	-	23.4	-	-	-	4.0
	1998	2,817,637	100	94.0	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*__Note__: 1. In 2008, information on "pour flush (or flush) to elsewhere (i,e, not a septic tank or pit)" and "latrine '
overhanging field or water (drop in the field, pond, lake, river, sea)" was not collected.
2. In 2008, "pit latrine with slab" and "pit latrine without slab or open pit" were not disaggregated.
3. In 1998, information on the type of toilet was not collected.*

Table 10.3.4 Proportion of households having access to an improved water source, electricity and a toilet within the household. Cambodia, 1998, 2008 and 2019

Total/ Urban /Rural	Percentage of Households with Combined Amenities		
	1998	2008	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	**8.0**	**17.4**	**56.7**
Urban	42.9	72.5	75.5
Rural	0.9	5.34	45.4

10.3.4 Cooking Fuel

An analysis of the three censuses shows that there has been a steady decline in the proportion of Cambodian households using firewood as a cooking fuel and an increase in the use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). However, firewood remained the main fuel for cooking in rural areas in 2019. Table 10.3.5 shows that 60.9 percent of households in Cambodia used firewood for cooking. However, in urban areas just 31.0 percent used firewood, whereas this method accounted for 78.8 percent of households in rural areas. This is more than twice the rate in urban areas. Overall, 27.7 percent of households in Cambodia used LPG for cooking. In urban areas 56.2 percent used LPG, whereas in rural areas, the corresponding figure was just 10.7 percent.

Table 10.3.5. Percentage distribution of households by type of fuel used for cooking and area, Cambodia, 1998, 2008 and 2019

Area	Year	Number of Households	Type of Fuel							
			Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Electricity	None	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total	**2019**	**3,553,021**	**100**	**60.9**	**7.8**	**0.3**	**27.7**	**3.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**
	2008	2,817,637	100	83.6	7.5	0.4	7.9	0.4	0.2	0.1
	1998	2,162,086	100	90.0	5.3	1.8	1.7	-	-	1.1
Urban	**2019**	**1,328,501**	**100**	**31.0**	**7.9**	**0.4**	**56.2**	**4.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**
	2008	506,579	100	34.7	25.6	0.4	37.3	1.5	0.4	0.1
	1998	364,581	100	62.9	24.6	2.8	8.8	-	-	0.9
Rural	**2019**	**2,224,520**	**100**	**78.8**	**7.7**	**0.3**	**10.7**	**2.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**
	2008	2,311,058	100	94.3	3.5	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
	1998	1,797,505	100	95.6	1.3	1.6	0.3	-	-	1.2

Figure 10.3.5 Percentage distribution of households by type of fuel used for cooking and area, Cambodia, 2019
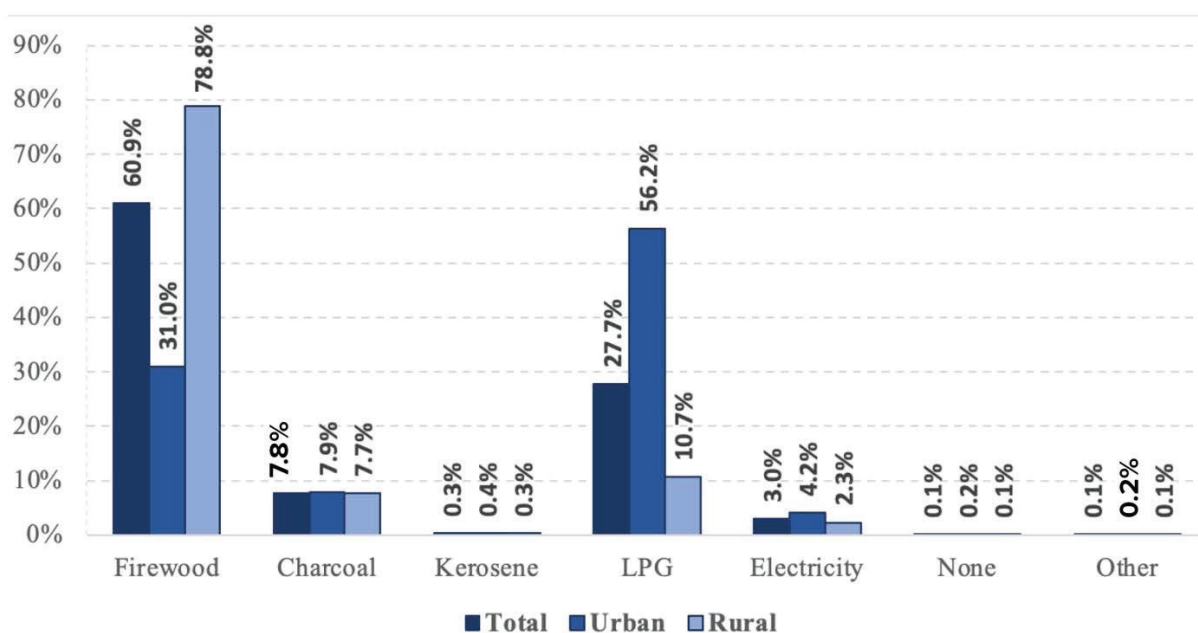
10.3.5 Access to the Internet

The GPCC 2019 found that there has been an improvement in household access to the internet. This is mainly due to technological developments such as smartphones, which have internet access. Figure 10.3.6 shows that in 2019, about 45.4 percent of households in Cambodia had access to the internet at home and 28.2 percent had access outside of the home (public). The

percentage of households in urban areas that had access to the internet in both places (at home or public) was higher than in rural areas.

10.3.6 Personal Assets

Information about the type and number of assets owned by households was collected in the 2008 and 2019 Censuses. This information provides some insight into the economic situation of the Cambodian population. The GPCC 2019 found that the proportion of households that owned television in Cambodia was 67.5 percent, with 77.4 percent in urban areas and 61.7 percent in rural areas (table 10.3.6). Moreover, 91.9 percent of households owned a cell phone, with 94.8 percent in urban areas and 90.2 percent in rural areas. The proportion of households that owned a motorcycle was 85.1 percent in urban areas and 77.1 percent in rural areas. Just 10.1 percent of households owned a car or van. The percentage of households that owned a bicycle was 49.2 percent in urban areas and 58.8 percent in rural areas. Overall, the motorcycle remained the most of common means of transportation for Cambodian households. This was particularly true in urban areas. Televisions were also popular in urban and rural areas. This reflects increased access to electricity in the country.

Figure 10.3.6 Percentage distribution of households by type of internet access and area, Cambodia, 2019

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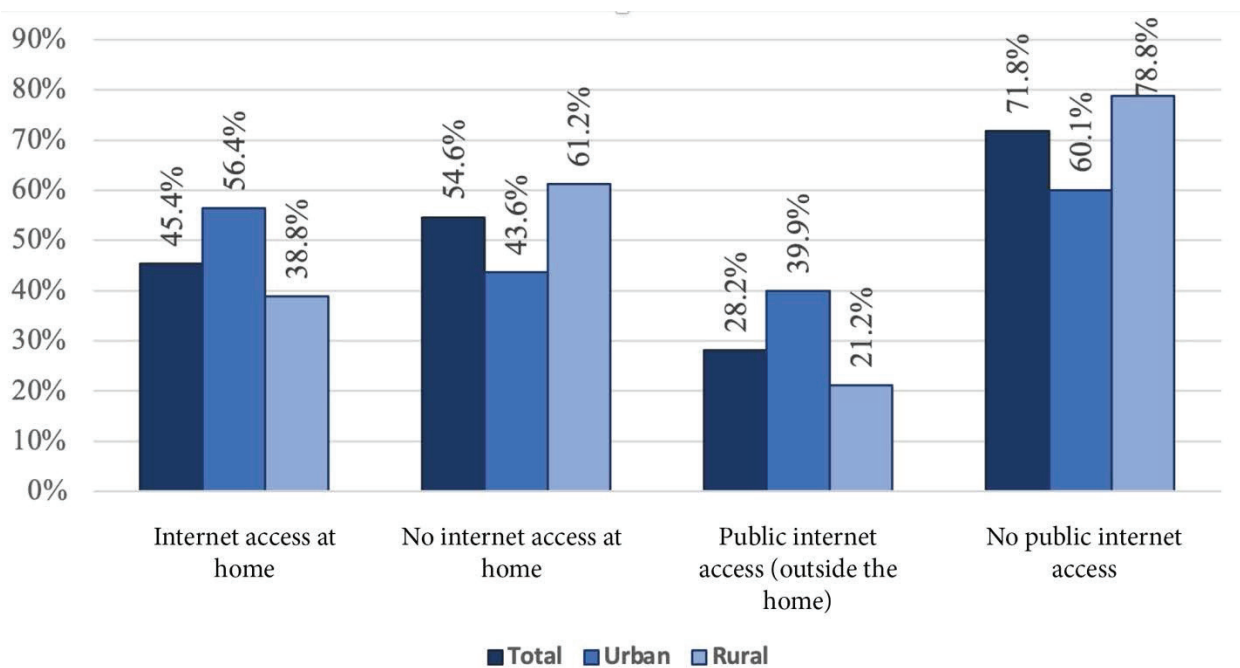
Table 10.3.6 Percentage distribution of households by number and type of assets owned and area, Cambodia, 2019

Type of Assets and Area	Household having the assets		Number of Assets											
	Number	Percentage of Households	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Total														
Radio	576,271	16.2	100	83.8	15.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Television	2,399,418	67.5	100	32.5	62.8	3.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Telephone	57,435	1.6	100	98.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Cell Phone	3,266,544	91.9	100	8.1	34.7	30.8	13.1	7.0	3.4	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2
Computer	282,804	8.0	100	92.0	5.9	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bicycle	1,962,530	55.2	100	44.8	42.6	10.0	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Motorcycle	2,846,495	80.1	100	19.9	54.2	18.6	5.1	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Refrigerator	582,030	16.4	100	83.6	15.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Washing Machine	337,538	9.5	100	90.5	8.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fan	2,817,821	79.3	100	20.7	33.8	25.4	11.7	4.5	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Air-Conditioner	254,551	7.2	100	92.8	4.2	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Car/Van	360,258	10.1	100	89.9	8.5	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Boat	114,413	3.2	100	96.8	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tractor	36,379	1.0	100	99.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koyaon	500,263	14.1	100	85.9	13.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban														
Radio	188,299	14.2	100	85.8	13.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Television	1,026,968	77.4	100	22.6	67.1	7.5	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Telephone	28,441	2.1	100	97.9	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cell Phone	1,258,205	94.8	100	5.2	20.7	32.8	17.5	11.3	6.3	3.1	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.5
Computer	201,312	15.2	100	84.8	11.0	2.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bicycle	652,553	49.2	100	50.8	37.4	9.2	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Motorcycle	1,129,329	85.1	100	14.9	49.1	23.5	8.5	2.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Refrigerator	425,445	32.1	100	67.9	29.7	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Washing Machine	268,373	20.2	100	79.8	19.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fan	1,214,034	91.5	100	8.5	29.7	30.0	17.1	7.5	4.2	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5
Air-Conditioner	220,551	16.6	100	83.4	9.4	3.9	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Car/Van	245,130	18.5	100	81.5	15.1	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Boat	17,013	1.3	100	98.7	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tractor	5,694	0.4	100	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koyaon	55,449	4.2	100	95.8	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Type of Assets and Area	Household having the assets			Number of Assets											
	Number	Percentage of Households	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Rural														
Radio	387,972	17.4	100	82.6	17.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Television	1,372,450	61.7	100	38.4	60.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Telephone	28,994	1.3	100	98.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Cell Phone	2,008,339	90.2	100	9.8	43.0	29.7	10.4	4.3	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Computer	81,492	3.7	100	96.3	3.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bicycle	1,309,977	58.8	100	41.2	45.7	10.5	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Motorcycle	1,717,166	77.1	100	22.9	57.3	15.7	3.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Refrigerator	156,585	7.0	100	93.0	6.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Washing Machine	69,165	3.1	100	96.9	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fan	1,603,787	72.0	100	28.0	36.2	22.7	8.4	2.7	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Air-Conditioner	34,000	1.5	100	98.5	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Car/Van	115,128	5.2	100	94.8	4.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Boat	97,400	4.4	100	95.6	3.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tractor	30,685	1.4	100	98.6	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koyaon	444,814	20.0	100	80.0	19.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CHAPTER 11

Summary and Conclusion

11.1. Demographic Indicators

According to the final results of the General Population Census of Cambodia of 2019 (GPCC), the Cambodian population numbered 15,552,211 at midnight on March 3rd 2019. The male population accounted for 7,571,837 (48.7 percent) of the population and the female population accounted for 7,980,374 (51.3 percent). These results from the GPCC 2019 suggest that the Cambodian population is smaller than the projected population, which was estimated at around 16.2 million for the same year. This suggests that Cambodian population projections should be repeated as soon as possible using the results from the GPCC 2019.

The Cambodian population has grown by more than 2.2 million people in the eleven-year period, 2008-2019. The Census suggests that the annual growth rate was 1.4 percent, which is lower than the rate from the 2008 Census (1.5 percent). This is due to fertility decline and Cambodian emigration to other countries, particularly Thailand and the Republic of Korea. The 2019 Census found that the crude birth rate (CBR) for Cambodia was 37.7 per 1000 persons. The infant mortality rate (IMR) was 19 per 1000 live births and the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) was 141 per 100,000 live births. The MMR from the 2008 Census was 461 per 100,000 live births.

11.2. Population Distribution

In terms of Cambodian population density, there was an increase of around 12 persons per km^2 between 2008 and 2019 (i.e. a change from 75 to 87 persons per km^2, respectively). The urban populations recorded in the 1998, 2008 and 2019 Censuses are classified on the basis of the revised urban classification. Overall, Cambodian census data shows a slight proportionate increase in the urban population from 1998 (18.2 percent) to 2008 (19.5 percent). However, between 2008 and 2019 urbanisation accelerated significantly, with the proprotion of urban dwellers rising from 19.5 percent to 39.5 percent.

An analysis of the percentage distribution of native speakers in the GPCC 2019 found that Khmer was the predominant mother tongue used in Cambodia. Data on native languages showed that less than one percent of the population had another native language from one of the Southeast Asian languages. The rate of speakers of a minority language was about 2.9 percent of the total population.

Buddhism is the predominant religion of Cambodia (96.9 percent). 99.4 percent of the total population reported being born in Cambodia in 2019.

11.3. Sex Ratio and Age Structure

According to the GPCC 2019, the sex ratio of the total population in Cambodia was 95.7 percent. The proportion of children (under 15 years of age) has fallen gradually, from 42.8 percent

in 1998 to 33.7 percent in 2008 and then 29.4 percent in 2019. This is due to a decline in the number of births in the last decade. The age groups 55 and over have grown proportionately larger, reflecting a pattern of steady declines in adult mortality. The median age of the Cambodian population was 27 years in 2019, which is about six years higher than the same figure for 2008 (22 years). By comparison, the median age increased by roughly four years between 1998 and 2008 (from 17 years to 22 years). The Cambodian population is shifting away from a young age structure towards a more intermediate age structure, where the population is predominantly concentrated in the prime working age groups.

The Cambodian age dependency ratio has declined steadily in the period between 1998 and 2019. The proportion of the dependent population in urban areas is 51.2 persons per 100 persons of working age (age 15-59). The dependency ratio is generally higher in rural areas.

11.4. Marital Status

Females tend to marry earlier than males. There was a relatively higher proportion of ever married females than males up to the age group 30-34. After this age group, ever married males had a higher proportion than their female counterparts. Also, the percentage difference between males and females increased as their age increased. The proportion of the population aged 15 and over that was classified as widowed, divorced or living separately, was 6.3 percent. 2.9 percent of men and 9.4 percent of women were classified in this way.

11.5. Literacy and Education

Literacy rates in Cambodia have improved substantially in the period 1998-2019. This reflects the successful implementation of educational programmes aimed at raising literacy rates within younger population age groups.

The number of literate persons aged seven years and over increased from around 5.8 million to 11.9 million in the period 1998-2019. The total literacy rate is the percentage of literate population within the total population aged 7 years and over. In Cambodia, this rate has increased steadily over time, from 62.8 percent in 1998, to 78.4 percent in 2008 and 88.5 percent in 2019. There has also been a corresponding pattern of increasing literacy in both urban and rural areas. Urban literacy has risen from 78.5 percent in 1998, to 90.2 percent in 2008 and 93.3 percent in 2019. Similarly, rural literacy has risen from 59.1 percent in 1998 to 75.3 percent in 2008, and 85.4 percent in 2019.

The proportion of literate adults aged 15 years and over increased from 77.6 percent in 2008 to 87.7 percent in 2019. For more than a decade, there has also been an increase in the adult literacy rate from 85.1 percent in 2008 to 90.9 percent in 2019 for males and from 70.9 percent to 84.8 percent for females respectively. Furthermore, this increase took place in both urban and rural areas. For both sexes, the increase in literacy was higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

From 1998 to 2019, Cambodia adult literacy increased by 34.6 percent. The educational level of the population can also be measured by looking at the highest level of education attained by those aged 25 years and over. There has been a steady increase in the proportion of individuals completing education in all categories from *primary (completed)* to *beyond secondary*. Between 2008 and 2019, there was a smaller increase in female literacy compared to males. Overall, a large

number of both males and females drop out of education as they reach the more advanced levels. However, data from 2008 and 2019 show that this pattern was more pronounced for females than males.

The results from the GPCC 2019 highlight the need for renewed efforts to improve education in Cambodia. For the past three censuses, literacy rates have been consistently lower in rural areas than in urban areas. Overall, the aforementioned patterns suggest that development plans should focus more on increasing primary school completion rates and reducing the urban-rural gap in literacy rates. Furthermore, these data suggest that renewed attention should be paid to ending or minimizing school drop-out rates. It is particularly important to increase the proportion of girls completing primary school and to enhance overall female literacy rates and levels of educational attainment.

11.6. School Attendance

The GPCC 2019 found that the enrolment rates of children in the age groups 6-11 years and 12-14 years, were 90.6 percent and 91.6 percent respectively. However, there was an increase in the rate at which students drop-out or quit school and this has led to a sharp fall in the enrolment rate of the population aged 15 years and over. Nearly a quarter of the group aged 25 years and over have never attended a school or educational institution. The enrolment rate of boys and girls aged 6-11 years was the same. However, in the 12-14 years group, the rate for boys was slightly lower than the girls. Girls' attendance rates drop as they get older. This may be due to older girls having to work to support their families.

11.7. Economically Active Population (Labour Force)

The overall percentage of the population that is economically active increased 3.3 percentage points in the period, 2008-2019 (from 58.7 percent to 62.0 percent). For males, there was an increase of 5.9 percent in the same time period (from 59.3 percent to 65.2 percent). In contrast to this, the percentage of economically active females remained fairly stable between 2008 and 2019 (58.1 percent and 59.0 percent respectively). When looking at the population aged 15 years and over, it is clear that women are more likely to enter and leave the labour force at a younger age than men. For both sexes, the economic activity rates in rural areas are higher than in urban areas. It is possible that this is due to higher levels of participation in agricultural work in rural areas, as well as higher levels of school attendance in urban areas. This phenomenon was also observed in 1998. In both urban and rural areas, male economic activity rates were higher than those of females. For those aged 15 years and over in Cambodia, 1.3 percent were recorded as unemployed in the 2019 Census. This is lower than the rate observed in 2008. The unemployment rates recorded in the GPCC 2019 were 1.2 percent for males and 1.5 percent for females respectively. As a result of the absorption of a large number of workers in the agriculture sector in rural areas, the unemployment rates in rural areas are lower than that in urban areas.

It is noted that the economic activity rate aged 15 years and over for females experienced a small drop from 76.0 percent in 2008 to 74.3 percent in 2019, whereas the opposite trend was observed for males with an increase from 80.8 percent in 2008 to 84.4 percent in 2019.

Analysing employment status revealed that unpaid family workers and the self-employed accounted for 67.7 percent of all employed individuals in Cambodia in 2019. This statistic indicates

that most of the employed persons in Cambodia were working in the informal sector. Children (i.e. those aged under 15 years) who were employed, accounted for 0.7 percent of the total employed population in 2019. This reflects a decline from 1.4 percent in 2008 and 1.5 percent in 1998. At the national level, the majority of the employed (78.7 percent) were working in local private enterprises. A higher percentage of men than women were employed in almost all areas of employment among those aged 15-59 years. However, a higher percentage of women than men were employed in urban areas, due to foreign enterprises' preference for recruiting women.

The percentage of the employed population working in the primary industrial sector (i.e. agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors) fell during the past decade (from 72.3 percent in 2008 to 54.7 percent in 2019). At the same time, the percentages working in both the secondary industrial sector i.e. the industrial sector) (from 8.5 percent in 2008 to 18.8 percent in 2019) and tertiary industrial sector (i.e. the service sector) (from 19.2 percent in 2008 to 26.5 percent in 2019) increased. This implies that the overwhelming number of workers in the agricultural sector is gradually declining, leading to a steady rise in the number of workers in other sectors. It should be noted that in 2019, the proportion of those employed in the agricultural sector was higher for females (56.5 percent) than it was for males (53.0 percent).

There are differences between urban and rural areas. In urban areas, 60.7 percent of the employed population worked in the tertiary sector or service sector in 2008. By 2019, this was 47.5 percent. In rural areas, around 84.9 percent (87.0 percent for women) of the employed population worked in the primary (or agricultural) sector in 2008. By 2019, the percentage of females working in the primary sector was 77.6 percent.

Of all employed persons, 53.4 percent worked in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations; 16.6 percent were craft and related workers; and 12.6 percent worked in services and sales. Only a small proportion of workers were employed as professionals, technicians, managers, etc. This reflects a lack of opportunities to participate in higher education and to undertake skills training. In the managerial, professional and other white-collar jobs, the proportion of women (around 7.0 percent) was lower than that of men (11.1 percent) in 2019. However, as already mentioned, the proportion of employed workers with these types of jobs was fairly low overall.

11.8. Movement and Migration

The census is the main source of information on movement and migration. Migration can be defined as the act of changing residency permanently from one geographical area to another. When the movement is within the same country it is described as internal migration and when it involves a change of country it is called international migration.

The GPCC 2019 found that the percentage of migrants in Cambodia was 21.5 percent. In urban areas this statistic was 35.3 percent and in rural areas it was 12.4 percent. According to the 2019 Census, most migrants of both sexes had previously resided in another province (58.8 percent). In other words, current migration in Cambodia is predominantly inter-provincial. In contrast to this, the predominant migration movement in the 1998 and 2008 Censuses occurred within the province of enumeration (intra-provincial).

The principal reason for migration given by the interviewees in each of the past three censuses has been *family moved*. This reason for migration applies to members of a family who had to move to the place of enumeration from a previous residence because their entire family had moved. In 2019, the percentage of migrants who moved for the following reasons were

considerably higher among males: *transfer to workplace, in search of employment* and *marriage*. The 2019 Census also revealed a substantive change in the main types of migration streams: rural to urban and urban to urban migration streams were the most common patterns of movement. This contrasts with the 2008 Census where the predominant stream was rural to rural, with rural to urban movement taking second place. This change suggests a rapid and substantial process of urbanization.

According to the 2019 Census, most migrants had stayed in their current place of residence at least for 10 years prior to the Census (45.3 percent). The proportion who had stayed in their current place of residence for 1-4 years was 28.1 percent.

As expected, most of the migrants were in their prime working ages, i.e. between 20 and 39 years of age. According to the 2019 Census, almost half of the migrants are within this age group (48.7 percent), both among males (49.7 percent) and females (47.8 percent). Moreover, almost 90 percent of migrants are in the age group 15-64 years (88.2 percent) and this pattern holds for both males and females.

Most of these migrants work in wholesale and retail trade; the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (17.2 percent); manufacturing (14.0 percent); and administrative and support service activities (4.5 percent). These are essentially urban activities.

In general, most migrants have less education than non-movers. For example, among the total population, 29.1 percent had completed primary education whereas this figure was only 27.6 percent for migrants. However, 21.8 percent of the population reported attaining a lower secondary education, while this figure was 27.5 percent among migrants.

The percentage of literates was higher among migrants than among non-migrants. Illiteracy is a strong deterrent to migrate, mainly because it limits access to information which may prevent migration.

11.9. Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. It differs from fecundity, which denotes the physiological capability of women to reproduce. Fertility is directly determined by a number of demographic factors called intermediate variables (age at marriage, use of contraception, period of breastfeeding, etc.). These factors are, in turn, affected by many other social, cultural, environmental, economic, and health factors.
The Crude Birth Rate in Cambodia was 37.7 births per 1,000 population in 2019. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) was 52 births per 1,000 women in reproductive age groups (15 to 49 years). According to the census, the TFR in Cambodia in 2019 was 2.5 children per woman. In general, fertility is lower in urban than in rural areas. The 2019 Census found that the TFR in urban areas was 2.2versus 2.8 in rural areas.

Currently, fertility has declined substantially in many developing countries and these countries are now near to, or experiencing, population ageing. The baby boom in the years 1980, 1990 and 2000 was a driving force behind the current workforce growth frequently called the "demographic window of opportunity" or the "demographic dividend". This window arises from the fact that just after fertility has declined substantially, the population of working age (as a fraction of the total population) is unusually high. Because fertility rates have recently fallen, there

are not yet as many older people. Economic and social growth can be associated with rapid growth of working age population, particularly if it is associated with investments in health and education. As the older population increases, the window of opportunity will also gradually close.

In general, the government and the society in general should aim to take advantage of this favourable age composition. The demographic dividend should receive plenty of attention among planners, administrators and politicians in the coming years.

11.10. Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. The probability of dying during a given time period is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, education, occupation, and economic status. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care.

Many countries, including Cambodia, lack complete or reliable vital statistics systems. As a consequence, mortality measures are obtained from data that are collected from censuses and surveys. However, these data do not provide conventional mortality measures. In order to obtain standard measures, so-called indirect methods are used. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Cambodia that was derived from the GPCC 2019 data was estimated at 17.6 per 1,000 live births. This is much lower than the 2008 IMR estimates, which was 26 per 1,000 live births. In rural areas the 2019 IMR was 18.5 per 1,000 live births, whereas in urban areas it was just 15.9 per 1,000 live births.

Note that under-five mortality rate declined by almost half between 2008 and 2019. If under-five mortality (especially infant mortality) continues declining at this rate, the SDG target for child mortality will be accomplished. According to the 2019 Census, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in Cambodia accounted for 141 per 100,000 births. In particular, the life expectancy at birth has increased to 75.5 years for the general population (male 74.3 years and female 76.8 years). The Royal Government of Cambodia takes pride in this accomplishment.

11.11. Disability

This is the first time that questions on disability were included in a Cambodian census questionnaire. Disability was measured in the GPCC 2019 in terms of physical difficulties experienced in daily life by people aged 5 years and over (column 17 in part 2 of household information). Of the 689,532 individuals with a disability, 74.3 percent had some disabilities; 19.4 percent had moderate disabilities and 6.3 percent had severe disabilities ("cannot do at all").

The 2019 disability rate for Cambodia increased as age increased (figure 9.2.1), rising from 1.2 percent for the population aged 5-14 years to 25.6 percent for the population aged 60 years and above. A dramatic increase in the disability rate starts in the 15-34 years age group (1.4 percent), rising to 5.2 percent for the population aged 35-59 years and then increasing substantially (25.6 percent) among the population aged 60 and above.

The majority of the population aged 15 years and over with any disability were currently married. This accounted about 68.6 percent, followed by those who were widowed (17.4 percent),

divorced (3.9 percent) and separated (0.2 percent). However, there were proportionately more widowed, divorced and separated females than males in both urban and rural areas.

As in the general population, the Khmer literacy rate for disabled males was higher than disabled women. The rate of educational attainment within the disabled population was low. 55.7 percent of the disabled population reported that they had not completed primary school, whilst a small proportion of the disabled literate population (1.4 percent) had become literate without any formal education.

The percentage of the population with any disability who were employed was 52.9 percent. A higher proportion was reported among males (62.7 percent) than females (45.9 percent). The corresponding percentage of the general population who were employed was 61.2 percent which is higher than the rate for the population with any disability.

11.12 Housing and Household Characteristics

The number of buildings used for residential purposes in Cambodia increased from 1,989,828 in 1998 to 2,637,654 in 2008 and 3,181,372 in 2019. This increase was 32.6 percent during 1998-2008 and 20.6 percent during 2008-2019. In Cambodia as a whole there has been a decline in the proportion of buildings that are wholly residential. From 95.8 percent in 2008 to 93.2 percent in 2019.

When classified on the basis of the materials used to build the roof and walls, 91.1 percent of residential buildings were considered permanent; 7.4 percent were semi-permanent constructions; and 1.6 percent were temporary structures. In rural areas, 9.4 percent of structures used semi-permanent materials and 2.0 percent used temporary materials.

Normal or Regular Households

At the national level, the number of normal households increased by 26.1 percent in the period 2008-2019. In the period 1998-2008, the number of normal households declined by 30.3 percent. The average size of households declined from 5.2 in 1998 to 4.7 in 2008 and then 4.3 in 2019. In urban areas, there was a 0.5 decline in the household size during the last decade. In rural areas the decrease in household size was slightly smaller at 0.4. It is possible that this decline reflects a shift away from the traditional system of joint and extended family units towards smaller, nuclear family units.

The proportion of female-headed households has remained roughly similar since 1998, at around 26 percent. In 2019, most female heads of household were in the age group 30-59. There has been a decline in the proportion of female heads of household in these age groups since 1998 (68.0 percent in 1998, 64.0 percent in 2008 and 57.7 percent in 2019). The GPCC 2019 indicated that of all female heads of household, about 10.2 percent were widowed, divorced or separated; 4.3 percent were never married and 85.5 percent were married.

The GPCC 2019 found that there were 98.0 and 99.4 percent of normal households in urban and rural areas respectively. The majority of households lived in one-roomed dwellings accounting for 62.6 percent of households; with two-roomed dwellings accounting for 26.3 percent; three-roomed dwellings, 7.0 percent; and dwellings with four or more rooms accounting for just 4.1 percent.

Drinking Water

As in GPCC 2008, information on household amenities and facilities were also collected in 2019. 73 percent of Cambodian households had access to clean water in 2019. In 2008, this was 47.0 percent and in 1998, 21.0 percent. A larger proportion of households in urban areas had access to clean drinking water within their premises than households in rural areas (73.2 percent and 58.0 percent, respectively). Providing safe drinking water to all Cambodians (either within or very close to their premises) should be a high priority.

Source of Light

Between 1998 and 2019, there was a large increase in the proportion of the population using electricity (i.e. the electricity grid, generator and both sources together) as a light source. In 2019 this was 84.0 percent, compared to 26.4 percent in 2008 and 15.1 percent in 1998. In 2019, around 97.0 percent of households in urban areas used electricity, whereas in rural areas this was just 76.0 percent.

Toilet Facilities

About 82.8 percent of Cambodian households in 2019 had toilet facilities within their premises, whereas this was 33.7 percent in 2008 and only 14.5 percent in 1998. The percentage of households with a toilet facility in 2019 was 90.4 percent in urban areas and 78.3 percent in rural areas. About 24.8 percent of household in rural areas used a toilet facility with pour flush (or flush) connected to sewerage, and about 50.6 percent used a toilet that connected to a septic tank or pit.

Cooking Fuel

An analysis of the three censuses shows that there has been a steady decline in the proportion of Cambodian households using firewood as a cooking fuel in both urban and rural areas. However, firewood was still the main cooking fuel for people living in rural areas in 2019 (78.8 percent).

Personal Assets

Information about the type and number of assets owned by households were collected in the 2008 and 2019 Censuses This information provides some insight into the economic situation of the Cambodian population. The GPCC 2019 found that the proportion of households that owned a television in Cambodia was 67.5 percent. Furthermore, 80.1 percent owned motorcycles and 55.2 percent owned a bicycle. The percentage of households that had access to the internet was 45.4 percent at home and 28.2 percent in public or outside the home. These increases in households' asset ownership can be seen as evidence of an increase in the living standards of the Cambodian population.

GLOSSARY

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-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

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

- Total population of the commune in excess of 2,000.
- Population density in excess of 200 per km²
- Percentage of employment in non-agricultural occupations in excess of 50 percent

2. Statutory Administrative Aspects

The towns identified on the basic 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 then 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.

Annual Exponential Growth Rate

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

Xo is the population at the base year

Xn is the population at year 'n'

n   is the number of years between Xo and Xn

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).

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 (0 or 5). The theoretical range of Myer's index (on a 0 to 90 scale) extends from the minimum of "0", when there is neither preference nor avoidance of any particular digit at all, to a maximum of "90" when all ages are reported in a single terminal digit.

Value of Myer's Index

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

Whipple's index

The age returns were also tested for digit preference and age heaping in terminal digits. The Whipple's indices were calculated for this purpose. 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 smaller   105
- Accurate data from   105 - 109.9
- Similar data   110 - 124.9
- Low quality data from   125- 174.9
- Data not available higher than   175

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.

Age

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

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%.

Median Age

Before calculating the median age, we need to divide the population into two equal size groups (50% vs. 50%), one of which is younger and other of which older than median.

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

- N = Total of Population
- L = Lower limit Median class
- Fm = Number of Median class (frequency of median class)
- C = Consecutive frequencies of pre-median classes
- I = Interval class

Sex Ratio

Is the division of the number of men and the number of women multiplied by 100. It expresses the number of males for every 100 females.

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).

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
- $\sum 5\ 5Sx$ =Total proportion of population never married 5 years old
- S50 = Proportion of population never married age 50

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.

General Literacy

Percentage of the literate population as a proportion of the total population (excluding children aged 0-6 years).

Adult literacy rate

The percentage of the literate population aged 15 and above within the total population aged 15 and above.

Educational 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)].

Economically Active Population (or Labour Force)

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 the economically active population in the year prior to the census.

Labor Force Participation Rate

Labour 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.

Economically Active Rate of the Working Age Population

The proportion of the economically active population within the total population aged 15-59.

Economically Active Rate by Age

Percentage of the economically active population compared to the total population for each age group.

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).

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 labour force (economically active population) .

Industrial Classifications

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)

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.

Immigration and Emigration

The terms immigration and emigration refer to moves between countries (international migration).

The immigration rate is the number of immigrants arriving at a destination per 100 people at that destination in a given year.

The emigration rate is the number of emigrants departing an area of origin per 100 people at that destination in a given year.

The parallel terms "in-migration" and "out-migration" are used for movement within a country (internal migration).

Gender

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

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).

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.

Household

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 General Fertility Rate is much more accurate than the Crude Birth Rate.

Age-Specific Fertility Rate

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

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The Total Fertility Rate is the number of children which a woman of a 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.

Fertility Replacement Rate (FRR)

The Fertility Replacement Rate (FRR) 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.

Crude Death Rate

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

Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR)

Death 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 death 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.

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.

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.

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

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.

Defining 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.

SECTION 2

Final Population Total by Province

Statement showing variation between Provisional and Final Population Total for Cambodia and Provinces, 2019

P-01. Banteay Meancheay
P-02. Battambang
P-03. Kampong Cham
P-04. Kampong Chhnang
P-05. Kampong Speu
P-06. Kampong Thom
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P-08. Kandal
P-09. Koh Kong
P-10. Kratie
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P-18. Preah Sihanouk
P-19. Stung Treng
P-20. Svay Rieng
P-21. Takeo
P-22. Otdar Meanchey
P-23. Kep
P-24. Pailin
P-25. Tbong Khmum

Statement showing variation between Provisional and Final Population Total for Cambodia and Provinces, 2019

Province	Number Population		Difference (+ or-)	
	Provisional Population	Final Population	No.	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cambodia	**15,288,489**	**15,552,211**	**263,722**	**1.7**
Banteay Meanchey	859,545	861,883	2,338	0.3
Battambang	987,400	997,169	9,769	1.0
Kampong Cham	895,763	899,791	4,028	0.4
Kampong Chhnang	525,932	527,027	1,095	0.2
Kampong Speu	872,219	877,523	5,304	0.6
Kampong Thom	677,260	681,549	4,289	0.6
Kampot	592,845	593,829	984	0.2
Kandal	1,195,547	1,201,581	6,034	0.5
Koh Kong	123,618	125,902	2,284	1.8
Kratie	372,825	374,755	1,930	0.5
Mondul Kiri	88,649	92,213	3,564	4.0
Phnom Penh	2,129,371	2,281,951	152,580	7.2
Preah Vihear	251,352	254,827	3,475	1.4
Prey Veng	1,057,428	1,057,720	292	0.0
Pursat	411,759	419,952	8,193	2.0
Ratanak Kiri	204,027	217,453	13,426	6.6
Siem Reap	1,006,512	1,014,234	7,722	0.8
Preah Sihanouk	302,887	310,072	7,185	2.4
Stung Treng	159,565	165,713	6,148	3.9
Svay Rieng	524,554	525,497	943	0.2
Takeo	899,485	900,914	1,429	0.2
Otdar Meanchey	261,252	276,038	14,786	5.7
Kep	41,798	42,665	867	2.1
Pailin	71,600	75,112	3,512	4.9
Tbong Khmum	775,296	776,841	1,545	0.2

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-01. Total Population Banteay Meancheay 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
01	**Banteay Meanchey**						
	Total	**189,588**	**853,252**	**421,482**	**431,770**	**97.6**	**4.5**
	Urban	**68,660**	**313,115**	**154,788**	**158,327**	**97.8**	**4.6**
	Rural	**120,928**	**540,137**	**266,694**	**273,443**	**97.5**	**4.5**
102	**Mongkol Borei**	**37,923**	**187,286**	**93,092**	**94,194**	98.8	4.9
10201	Banteay Neang	4,765	26,418	13,189	13,229	99.7	5.5
10202	Bat Trang	1,671	8,418	4,130	4,288	96.3	5.0
10203	Chamnaom	4,283	19,589	10,041	9,548	105.2	4.6
10204	Kouk Ballangk	1,484	7,349	3,718	3,631	102.4	5.0
10205	Koy Maeng	1,710	9,318	4,572	4,746	96.3	5.4
10206	Ou Prasat	3,592	17,674	8,821	8,853	99.6	4.9
10207	Phnum Touch	3,115	13,917	7,040	6,877	102.4	4.5
10208	Rohat Tuek	2,997	13,957	6,854	7,103	96.5	4.7
10209	Ruessei Kraok	5,158	25,479	12,304	13,175	93.4	4.9
10210	Sambuor	1,870	8,159	3,974	4,185	95.0	4.4
10211	Soea	3,442	19,679	9,933	9,746	101.9	5.7
10212	Srah Reang	1,889	7,968	3,934	4,034	97.5	4.2
10213	Ta Lam	1,947	9,361	4,582	4,779	95.9	4.8
103	**Phnum Srok**	**15,057**	**65,945**	**32,163**	**33,782**	95.2	4.4
10301	Nam Tau	3,335	15,246	7,514	7,732	97.2	4.6
10302	Poy Char	2,882	12,823	6,250	6,573	95.1	4.4
10303	Ponley	3,653	15,630	7,745	7,885	98.2	4.3
10304	Spean Sraeng	1,053	4,572	2,195	2,377	92.3	4.3
10305	Srah Chik	1,819	7,731	3,664	4,067	90.1	4.3
10306	Phnum Dei	2,315	9,943	4,795	5,148	93.1	4.3
104	**Preah Netr Preah**	**26,450**	**124,902**	**61,415**	**63,487**	96.7	4.7
10401	Chnuor Mean Chey	1,829	9,080	4,412	4,668	94.5	5.0
10402	Chob Vari	3,496	17,975	8,769	9,206	95.3	5.1
10403	Phnum Lieb	4,379	22,659	11,247	11,412	98.6	5.2
10404	Prasat	2,011	8,406	4,085	4,321	94.5	4.2
10405	Preak Netr Preah	4,050	18,417	9,167	9,250	99.1	4.5
10406	Rohal	2,880	11,887	5,953	5,934	100.3	4.1
10407	Tean Kam	1,221	5,806	2,912	2,894	100.6	4.8
10408	Tuek Chour	3,380	16,125	7,689	8,436	91.1	4.8
10409	Bos Sbov	3,204	14,547	7,181	7,366	97.5	4.5
105	**Ou Chrov**	**14,288**	**63,413**	**31,361**	**32,052**	97.8	4.4
10501	Changha	1,876	8,198	3,937	4,261	92.4	4.4
10502	Koub	2,286	10,411	5,067	5,344	94.8	4.6
10503	Kuttasat	1,533	6,741	3,258	3,483	93.5	4.4
10505	Samraong	2,209	10,373	5,251	5,122	102.5	4.7
10506	Souphi	1,240	5,549	2,794	2,755	101.4	4.5
10507	Soengh	1,829	6,790	3,342	3,448	96.9	3.7
10509	Ou Beichaon	3,315	15,351	7,712	7,639	101.0	4.6

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-01. Total Population Banteay Meancheay 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
106	**Krong Serei Saophoan**	**23,066**	**99,019**	**48,883**	**50,136**	97.5	4.3
10602	Kampong Svay	5,774	25,701	12,559	13,142	95.6	4.5
10603	Kaoh Pong Satv	1,176	5,509	2,762	2,747	100.5	4.7
10604	Mkak	2,167	8,425	4,033	4,392	91.8	3.9
10605	OU Ambel	5,053	21,471	10,631	10,840	98.1	4.2
10606	Phniet	1,524	6,246	3,187	3,059	104.2	4.1
10607	Preah Ponlea	3,552	15,456	7,657	7,799	98.2	4.4
10608	Tuek Thla	3,820	16,211	8,054	8,157	98.7	4.2
107	**Thma Puok**	**18,885**	**76,926**	**37,813**	**39,113**	96.7	4.1
10701	Banteay Chhmar	4,791	19,752	9,961	9,791	101.7	4.1
10702	Kouk Romiet	5,324	20,260	9,840	10,420	94.4	3.8
10703	Phum Thmei	2,083	9,286	4,579	4,707	97.3	4.5
10704	Thma Puok	2,440	10,145	4,893	5,252	93.2	4.2
10705	Kouk Kakthen	2,138	8,526	4,195	4,331	96.9	4.0
10706	Kumru	2,109	8,957	4,345	4,612	94.2	4.2
108	**Svay Chek**	**18,774**	**81,106**	**40,073**	**41,033**	97.7	4.3
10801	Phkoam	3,323	13,678	6,836	6,842	99.9	4.1
10802	Sarongk	1,392	6,066	3,011	3,055	98.6	4.4
10803	Sla Kram	3,319	15,217	7,590	7,627	99.5	4.6
10804	Svay Chek	3,120	13,267	6,562	6,705	97.9	4.3
10805	Ta Baen	1,294	4,871	2,395	2,476	96.7	3.8
10806	Ta Phou	2,115	9,418	4,507	4,911	91.8	4.5
10807	Treas	3,127	13,741	6,814	6,927	98.4	4.4
10808	Roluos	1,084	4,848	2,358	2,490	94.7	4.5
109	**Malai**	**12,915**	**55,721**	**27,645**	**28,076**	98.5	4.3
10901	Boeng Beng	2,036	8,507	4,225	4,282	98.7	4.2
10902	Malai	2,066	9,299	4,530	4,769	95.0	4.5
10903	Ou Sampoar	1,429	5,933	2,863	3,070	93.3	4.2
10904	Ou Sralau	1,463	5,849	2,842	3,007	94.5	4.0
10905	Tuol Pongro	3,568	15,645	7,904	7,741	102.1	4.4
10906	Ta Kong	2,353	10,488	5,281	5,207	101.4	4.5
110	**Krong Paoy Paet**	**22,230**	**98,934**	**49,037**	**49,897**	98.3	4.5
11001	Nimit	4,163	19,459	9,548	9,911	96.3	4.7
11002	Paoy Paet	11,184	48,960	24,265	24,695	98.3	4.4
11003	Phsar Kandal	6,883	30,515	15,224	15,291	99.6	4.4

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-02. Total Population Battambang 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
02	Battambang						
	Total	227,237	980,328	479,477	500,851	95.7	4.3
	Urban	45,556	200,607	96,517	104,090	92.7	4.4
	Rural	181,681	779,721	382,960	396,761	96.5	4.3
201	Banan	21,057	86,486	42,259	44,227	95.6	4.1
20101	Kantueu Muoy	1,307	5,244	2,638	2,606	101.2	4.0
20102	Kantueu Pir	1,332	5,320	2,612	2,708	96.5	4.0
20103	Bay Damram	1,263	4,914	2,325	2,589	89.8	3.9
20104	Chheu Teal	3,711	16,017	7,679	8,338	92.1	4.3
20105	Chaeng Mean Chey	1,733	7,199	3,596	3,603	99.8	4.2
20106	Phnum Sampov	3,325	13,503	6,423	7,080	90.7	4.1
20107	Snoeng	3,797	14,746	7,205	7,541	95.5	3.9
20108	Ta Kream	4,589	19,543	9,781	9,762	100.2	4.3
202	Thma Koul	24,228	105,982	51,781	54,201	95.5	4.4
20201	Ta Pung	2,763	11,947	5,759	6,188	93.1	4.3
20202	Ta Meun	3,234	14,328	7,019	7,309	96.0	4.4
20203	Ou Ta Ki	3,545	15,120	7,456	7,664	97.3	4.3
20204	Chrey	3,643	14,938	7,339	7,599	96.6	4.1
20205	Anlong Run	932	4,478	2,265	2,213	102.3	4.8
20206	Chrouy Sdau	1,764	7,844	3,782	4,062	93.1	4.4
20207	Boeng Pring	1,921	9,522	4,661	4,861	95.9	5.0
20208	Kouk Khmum	2,413	10,649	5,173	5,476	94.5	4.4
20209	Bansay Traeng	2,077	8,438	4,122	4,316	95.5	4.1
20210	Rung Chrey	1,936	8,718	4,205	4,513	93.2	4.5
203	Krong Bat Dambang	26,890	119,251	56,723	62,528	90.7	4.4
20301	Tuol Ta Aek	3,133	14,138	6,649	7,489	88.8	4.5
20302	Preaek Preah Sdach	2,509	11,040	5,310	5,730	92.7	4.4
20303	Rotanak	3,343	14,777	6,994	7,783	89.9	4.4
20304	Chamkar Samraong	3,105	14,242	6,741	7,501	89.9	4.6
20305	Sla Kaet	1,717	7,502	3,483	4,019	86.7	4.4
20306	Kdol Daun Teav	1,954	8,487	4,073	4,414	92.3	4.3
20307	Ou Mal	2,202	9,592	4,568	5,024	90.9	4.4
20308	Voat Kor	3,179	13,896	6,599	7,297	90.4	4.4
20309	Ou Char	3,116	14,182	6,955	7,227	96.2	4.6
20310	Svay Pao	2,632	11,395	5,351	6,044	88.5	4.3
204	Bavel	22,115	92,306	44,885	47,421	94.7	4.2
20401	Bavel	5,998	25,163	12,183	12,980	93.9	4.2
20402	Khnach Romeas	2,468	10,508	5,095	5,413	94.1	4.3
20403	Lvea	2,570	10,611	5,118	5,493	93.2	4.1
20404	Prey Khpos	2,362	10,076	4,910	5,166	95.0	4.3
20405	Ampil Pram Daeum	2,871	12,822	6,295	6,527	96.4	4.5
20406	Kdol Ta Haen	2,499	10,007	4,862	5,145	94.5	4.0
20407	Boeng Pram	847	2,923	1,435	1,488	96.4	3.5
20408	Khlang Meas	2,500	10,196	4,987	5,209	95.7	4.1

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-02. Total Population Battambang 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
205	**Aek Phnum**	**15,632**	**71,120**	**34,603**	**36,517**	**94.8**	**4.5**
20501	Preaek Norint	3,194	13,970	6,808	7,162	95.1	4.4
20502	Samraong Knong	2,407	10,991	5,227	5,764	90.7	4.6
20503	Preaek Khpob	1,836	7,973	3,757	4,216	89.1	4.3
20504	Preaek Luong	1,894	9,150	4,405	4,745	92.8	4.8
20505	Peam Aek	3,237	14,390	6,935	7,455	93.0	4.4
20506	Prey Chas	1,068	4,773	2,453	2,320	105.7	4.5
20507	Kaoh Chiveang	1,996	9,873	5,018	4,855	103.4	4.9
206	**Moung Ruessei**	**24,105**	**103,841**	**50,251**	**53,590**	**93.8**	**4.3**
20601	Moung Ruessei	3,186	14,123	6,753	7,370	91.6	4.4
20602	Kear	3,361	14,524	6,976	7,548	92.4	4.3
20603	Prey Svay	2,988	12,278	5,964	6,314	94.5	4.1
20604	Ruessei Krang	2,959	12,357	6,076	6,281	96.7	4.2
20605	Chrey	2,236	10,313	4,998	5,315	94.0	4.6
20606	Ta Loas	1,776	7,935	3,818	4,117	92.7	4.5
20607	Kakaoh	2,666	11,615	5,565	6,050	92.0	4.4
20608	Prey Touch	2,362	10,063	4,930	5,133	96.0	4.3
20609	Robas Mongkol	2,571	10,633	5,171	5,462	94.7	4.1
207	**Rotonak Mondol**	**9,164**	**38,848**	**19,412**	**19,436**	**99.9**	**4.2**
20701	Sdau	2,142	8,739	4,285	4,454	96.2	4.1
20702	Andaeuk Haeb	1,119	4,940	2,463	2,477	99.4	4.4
20703	Phlov Meas	1,375	5,865	2,965	2,900	102.2	4.3
20704	Traeng	2,865	12,100	6,020	6,080	99.0	4.2
20705	Reakhsmei Sangha	1,663	7,204	3,679	3,525	104.4	4.3
208	**Sangkae**	**24,294**	**111,118**	**54,011**	**57,107**	**94.6**	**4.6**
20801	Anlong Vil	3,540	16,479	8,012	8,467	94.6	4.7
20802	Norea	1,094	5,106	2,472	2,634	93.8	4.7
20803	Ta Pun	3,187	15,016	7,477	7,539	99.2	4.7
20804	Roka	1,751	8,038	3,941	4,097	96.2	4.6
20805	Kampong Preah	2,003	9,297	4,575	4,722	96.9	4.6
20806	Kampong Prieng	2,194	10,178	5,110	5,068	100.8	4.6
20807	Reang Kesei	1,727	7,733	3,760	3,973	94.6	4.5
20808	Ou Dambang Muoy	2,972	13,011	6,212	6,799	91.4	4.4
20809	Ou Dambang Pir	2,661	12,327	5,814	6,513	89.3	4.6
20810	Vaot Ta Moem	3,165	13,933	6,638	7,295	91.0	4.4
209	**Samlout**	**10,531**	**43,715**	**22,114**	**21,601**	**102.4**	**4.2**
20901	Ta Taok	846	3,634	1,850	1,784	103.7	4.3
20902	Kampong Lpov	1,874	7,421	3,869	3,552	108.9	4.0
20903	Ou Samrel	1,187	5,365	2,711	2,654	102.1	4.5
20904	Sung	1,489	6,329	3,147	3,182	98.9	4.3
20905	Samlout	1,884	7,788	3,944	3,844	102.6	4.1
20906	Mean Chey	1,059	4,450	2,221	2,229	99.6	4.2
20907	Ta Sanh	2,192	8,728	4,372	4,356	100.4	4.0

Based on normal or regular households.

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Table P-02. Total Population Battambang 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
210	**Sampov Lun**	**8,917**	**37,323**	**18,647**	**18,676**	**99.8**	**4.2**
21001	Sampov Lun	505	1,682	837	845	99.1	3.3
21002	Angkor Ban	502	1,947	985	962	102.4	3.9
21003	Ta Sda	1,180	4,967	2,487	2,480	100.3	4.2
21004	Santepheap	2,956	12,218	6,169	6,049	102.0	4.1
21005	Serei Mean Chey	2,364	10,778	5,301	5,477	96.8	4.6
21006	Chrey Seima	1,410	5,731	2,868	2,863	100.2	4.1
211	**Phnom Proek**	**10,291**	**44,741**	**22,377**	**22,364**	**100.1**	**4.3**
21101	Phnom Proek	1,063	4,291	2,112	2,179	96.9	4.0
21102	Pech Chenda	2,921	12,729	6,434	6,295	102.2	4.4
21103	Buor	3,348	14,677	7,281	7,396	98.4	4.4
21104	Barang Thleak	1,722	7,430	3,643	3,787	96.2	4.3
21105	Ou Rumduol	1,237	5,614	2,907	2,707	107.4	4.5
212	**Kamrieng**	**12,733**	**53,076**	**26,583**	**26,493**	**100.3**	**4.2**
21201	Kamrieng	1,589	6,479	3,234	3,245	99.7	4.1
21202	Boeung Reang	3,190	13,651	6,818	6,833	99.8	4.3
21203	Ou Da	1,970	8,292	4,170	4,122	101.2	4.2
21204	Trang	1,871	7,758	3,907	3,851	101.5	4.1
21205	Ta Saen	1,458	6,318	3,141	3,177	98.9	4.3
21206	Ta Krey	2,655	10,578	5,313	5,265	100.9	4.0
213	**Koas Krala**	**7,276**	**30,192**	**15,038**	**15,154**	**99.2**	**4.1**
21301	Thipakdei	2,189	8,661	4,244	4,417	96.1	4.0
21302	Kaos Krala	960	4,064	2,046	2,018	101.4	4.2
21303	Hab	614	2,485	1,227	1,258	97.5	4.0
21304	Preah Phos	884	3,961	1,999	1,962	101.9	4.5
21305	Doun Ba	1,521	6,405	3,210	3,195	100.5	4.2
21306	Chhnal Mean	1,108	4,616	2,312	2,304	100.3	4.2
214	**Rukhak Kiri**	**10,004**	**42,329**	**20,793**	**21,536**	**96.5**	**4.2**
21401	Preaek Chik	1,975	8,328	4,001	4,327	92.5	4.2
21402	Prey Tralach	1,637	7,254	3,674	3,580	102.6	4.4
21403	Mukh Rea	1,778	7,499	3,616	3,883	93.1	4.2
21404	Sdok Pravoek	2,843	11,835	5,816	6,019	96.6	4.2
21405	Basak	1,771	7,413	3,686	3,727	98.9	4.2

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-03. Total Population Kampong Cham 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
03	Kampong Cham						
	Toatl	217,197	887,121	422,873	464,248	91.1	4.1
	Urban	30,386	127,453	60,591	66,862	90.6	4.2
	Rural	186,811	759,668	362,282	397,386	91.2	4.1
301	Batheay	26,084	106,997	51,162	55,835	91.6	4.1
30101	Batheay	3,437	13,573	6,532	7,041	92.8	3.9
30102	Chbar Ampov	1,263	5,280	2,538	2,742	92.6	4.2
30103	Chealea	1,614	6,981	3,362	3,619	92.9	4.3
30104	Cheung Prey	1,828	7,556	3,578	3,978	89.9	4.1
30105	Me Pring	1,507	6,196	2,916	3,280	88.9	4.1
30106	Ph'av	1,662	6,967	3,288	3,679	89.4	4.2
30107	Sambour	3,149	12,497	6,108	6,389	95.6	4.0
30108	Sandaek	2,978	11,422	5,318	6,104	87.1	3.8
30109	Tang Krang	2,387	9,993	4,844	5,149	94.1	4.2
30110	Tang Krasang	1,984	8,480	3,980	4,500	88.4	4.3
30111	Trab	2,273	9,977	4,849	5,128	94.6	4.4
30112	Tumnob	2,002	8,075	3,849	4,226	91.1	4.0
302	Chamkar Leu	5,160	5,160	5,160	5,160	100.0	1.0
30201	Bos Khnaor	5,160	21,135	10,228	10,907	93.8	4.1
30202	Chamkar Andoung	2,640	10,725	5,220	5,505	94.8	4.1
30203	Cheyyou	2,906	12,389	5,901	6,488	91.0	4.3
30204	Lvea Leu	1,674	6,688	3,223	3,465	93.0	4.0
30205	Spueu	2,865	11,779	5,567	6,212	89.6	4.1
30206	Svay Teab	4,695	20,138	9,788	10,350	94.6	4.3
30207	Ta Ong	2,538	10,946	5,270	5,676	92.8	4.3
30208	Ta Prok	1,802	7,875	3,759	4,116	91.3	4.4
303	Cheung Prey	23,201	92,898	44,165	48,733	90.6	4.0
30301	Khnor Dambang	1,849	7,563	3,547	4,016	88.3	4.1
30302	Kouk Rovieng	1,124	4,496	2,068	2,428	85.2	4.0
30303	Pdau Chum	2,088	8,127	3,862	4,265	90.6	3.9
30304	Prey Char	1,946	7,606	3,713	3,893	95.4	3.9
30305	Pring Chrum	1,793	6,235	2,933	3,302	88.8	3.5
30306	Sampong Chey	3,739	14,952	7,035	7,917	88.9	4.0
30307	Sdaeung Chey	3,316	12,740	6,048	6,692	90.4	3.8
30308	Soutip	3,375	14,908	7,315	7,593	96.3	4.4
30309	Srama	2,352	9,552	4,497	5,055	89.0	4.1
30310	Trapeang Kor	1,619	6,719	3,147	3,572	88.1	4.2
305	Krong Kampong Cham	8,799	38,365	18,229	20,136	90.5	4.4
30501	Boeng Kok	2,073	9,046	4,333	4,713	91.9	4.4
30502	Kampong Cham	1,133	4,912	2,285	2,627	87.0	4.3
30503	Sambuor Meas	3,168	14,177	6,818	7,359	92.6	4.5
30504	Veal Vong	2,425	10,230	4,793	5,437	88.2	4.2

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-03. Total Population Kampong Cham 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
306	**Kampong Siem**	**22,457**	**94,729**	**45,261**	**49,468**	**91.5**	**4.2**
30601	Ampil	3,762	16,110	7,669	8,441	90.9	4.3
30602	Hanchey	1,136	4,891	2,342	2,549	91.9	4.3
30603	Kien Chrey	705	3,030	1,504	1,526	98.6	4.3
30604	Kokor	1,023	4,156	1,945	2,211	88.0	4.1
30605	Kaoh Mitt	1,014	4,143	1,944	2,199	88.4	4.1
30606	Kaoh Roka	1,851	7,772	3,643	4,129	88.2	4.2
30607	Kaoh Samraong	796	2,793	1,289	1,504	85.7	3.5
30608	Kaoh Tontuem	663	2,561	1,172	1,389	84.4	3.9
30609	Krala	2,357	10,390	5,035	5,355	94.0	4.4
30610	Ou Svay	1,676	7,033	3,404	3,629	93.8	4.2
30611	Ro'ang	1,419	6,247	3,012	3,235	93.1	4.4
30612	Rumchek	724	3,235	1,565	1,670	93.7	4.5
30613	Srak	1,679	7,388	3,628	3,760	96.5	4.4
30614	Trean	2,115	8,588	4,132	4,456	92.7	4.1
30615	Vihear Thum	1,537	6,392	2,977	3,415	87.2	4.2
307	**Kang Meas**	**20,793**	**85,488**	**40,527**	**44,961**	**90.1**	**4.1**
30701	Angkor Ban	1,923	7,651	3,563	4,088	87.2	4.0
30702	Kang Ta Noeng	2,061	9,915	4,714	5,201	90.6	4.8
30703	Khchau	2,025	8,711	4,151	4,560	91.0	4.3
30704	Peam Chi Kang	1,600	6,210	2,893	3,317	87.2	3.9
30705	Preaek Koy	2,225	8,614	4,189	4,425	94.7	3.9
30706	Preaek Krabau	2,033	7,860	3,633	4,227	85.9	3.9
30707	Reay Pay	2,331	8,937	4,272	4,665	91.6	3.8
30708	Roka Ar	1,565	6,924	3,369	3,555	94.8	4.4
30709	Roka Koy	1,760	7,116	3,344	3,772	88.7	4.0
30710	Sdau	1,188	4,906	2,307	2,599	88.8	4.1
30711	Sour Kong	2,082	8,644	4,092	4,552	89.9	4.2
308	**Kaoh Soutin**	**13,021**	**48,069**	**22,155**	**25,914**	**85.5**	**3.7**
30801	Kampong Reab	1,405	5,640	2,667	2,973	89.7	4.0
30802	Kaoh Sotin	2,107	7,662	3,594	4,068	88.3	3.6
30803	Lve	2,088	7,335	3,318	4,017	82.6	3.5
30804	Moha Leaph	1,315	4,824	2,214	2,610	84.8	3.7
30805	Moha Khnhoung	1,609	6,043	2,717	3,326	81.7	3.8
30806	Peam Prathnuoh	1,780	6,488	2,994	3,494	85.7	3.6
30807	Pongro	832	2,880	1,320	1,560	84.6	3.5
30808	Preaek Ta Nong	1,885	7,197	3,331	3,866	86.2	3.8

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-03. Total Population Kampong Cham 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
313	**Prey Chhor**	**33,572**	**133,712**	**63,228**	**70,484**	**89.7**	**4.0**
31301	Baray	2,549	9,996	4,778	5,218	91.6	3.9
31302	Boeng Nay	3,178	12,922	6,229	6,693	93.1	4.1
31303	Chrey Vien	3,913	15,363	7,356	8,007	91.9	3.9
31304	Khvet Thum	1,517	5,508	2,464	3,044	80.9	3.6
31305	Kor	2,755	10,739	5,075	5,664	89.6	3.9
31306	Krouch	1,498	6,061	2,886	3,175	90.9	4.0
31307	Lvea	1,968	7,669	3,696	3,973	93.0	3.9
31308	Mien	3,327	13,901	6,662	7,239	92.0	4.2
31309	Prey Chhor	748	2,769	1,312	1,457	90.0	3.7
31310	Sour Saen	1,325	5,701	2,651	3,050	86.9	4.3
31311	Samraong	1,910	7,334	3,396	3,938	86.2	3.8
31312	Sragnae	1,582	6,854	3,157	3,697	85.4	4.3
31313	Thma Pun	2,109	8,520	4,016	4,504	89.2	4.0
31314	Tong Rong	1,672	6,541	3,069	3,472	88.4	3.9
31315	Trapeang Preah	3,521	13,834	6,481	7,353	88.1	3.9
211	**Srei Santhor**	**20,268**	**81,687**	**38,589**	**43,098**	**89.5**	**4.0**
31401	Baray	1,572	6,545	3,159	3,386	93.3	4.2
31402	Chi Bal	873	3,645	1,808	1,837	98.4	4.2
31403	Khnar Sa	819	3,410	1,619	1,791	90.4	4.2
31404	Kaoh Andaet	1,026	3,844	1,778	2,066	86.1	3.7
31405	Mean Chey	1,869	8,159	3,868	4,291	90.1	4.4
31406	Phteas Kandal	1,084	4,212	1,946	2,266	85.9	3.9
31407	Pram Yam	1,198	5,035	2,353	2,682	87.7	4.2
31408	Preaek Dambouk	2,261	8,739	4,112	4,627	88.9	3.9
31409	Preaek Pou	2,780	11,433	5,328	6,105	87.3	4.1
31410	Preaek Rumdeng	2,243	8,822	4,184	4,638	90.2	3.9
31411	Ruessei Srok	1,248	4,356	2,043	2,313	88.3	3.5
31412	Svay Pou	1,449	6,018	2,832	3,186	88.9	4.2
31413	Svaysach Phnum	1,100	4,312	2,017	2,295	87.9	3.9
31414	Tong Tralach	746	3,157	1,542	1,615	95.5	4.2
315	**Stueng Trang**	**24,722**	**103,501**	**50,601**	**52,900**	**95.7**	**4.2**
31501	Areaks Tnot	1,752	7,389	3,657	3,732	98.0	4.2
31503	Dang Kdar	2,159	9,348	4,622	4,726	97.8	4.3
31504	Khpob Ta Nguon	1,837	7,438	3,618	3,820	94.7	4.0
31505	Me Sar Chrey	2,718	11,634	5,639	5,995	94.1	4.3
31506	Ou Mlu	1,927	8,320	4,155	4,165	99.8	4.3
31507	Peam Kaoh Snar	2,270	8,290	4,008	4,282	93.6	3.7
31508	Preah Andoung	537	2,034	987	1,047	94.3	3.8
31509	Preaek Bak	1,878	8,259	3,868	4,391	88.1	4.4
31510	Preaek Kak	5,249	22,317	10,943	11,374	96.2	4.3
31512	Soupheas	2,265	9,339	4,545	4,794	94.8	4.1
31513	Tuol Preah Khleang	1,159	4,711	2,327	2,384	97.6	4.1
31514	Tuol Sambuor	971	4,422	2,232	2,190	101.9	4.6

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-04. Total Population Kampong Chhnang 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
04	Kampong Chhnang						
	Total	126,299	517,898	245,498	272,400	90.1	4.1
	Urban	28,523	120,188	57,028	63,160	90.3	4.2
	Rural	97,776	397,710	188,470	209,240	90.1	4.1
401	Baribour	13,628	55,371	25,897	29,474	87.9	4.1
40101	Anhchanh Rung	1,317	5,322	2,388	2,934	81.4	4.0
40102	Chhnok Tru	1,335	5,815	2,811	3,004	93.6	4.4
40103	Chak	843	3,260	1,538	1,722	89.3	3.9
40104	Khon Rang	1,760	7,108	3,308	3,800	87.1	4.0
40105	Kampong Preah Kokir	410	1,788	869	919	94.6	4.4
40106	Melum	943	4,049	1,932	2,117	91.3	4.3
40107	Phsar	1,442	5,681	2,634	3,047	86.4	3.9
40108	Pech Changva	998	3,658	1,640	2,018	81.3	3.7
40109	Popel	1,405	5,561	2,579	2,982	86.5	4.0
40110	Ponley	1,744	7,198	3,386	3,812	88.8	4.1
40111	Trapeang Chan	1,431	5,931	2,812	3,119	90.2	4.1
402	Chol Kiri	6,874	31,322	15,499	15,823	98.0	4.6
40201	Chol Sar	1,280	5,756	2,910	2,846	102.2	4.5
40202	Kaoh Thkov	1,796	8,190	4,020	4,170	96.4	4.6
40203	Kampong Ous	766	3,519	1,739	1,780	97.7	4.6
40204	Peam Chhkaok	1,169	5,628	2,842	2,786	102.0	4.8
40205	Prey Kri	1,863	8,229	3,988	4,241	94.0	4.4
403	Krong Kampong Chhnang	9,398	41,080	19,872	21,208	93.7	4.4
40301	Phsar Chhnang	3,848	18,577	9,236	9,341	98.9	4.8
40302	Kampong Chhnang	2,812	10,975	5,219	5,756	90.7	3.9
40303	B'er	1,385	5,835	2,738	3,097	88.4	4.2
40304	Khsam	1,353	5,693	2,679	3,014	88.9	4.2
404	Kampong Leaeng	10,264	44,066	21,400	22,666	94.4	4.3
40401	Chranouk	1,690	7,340	3,628	3,712	97.7	4.3
40402	Dar	1,419	5,753	2,709	3,044	89.0	4.1
40403	Kampong Hau	1,493	6,919	3,358	3,561	94.3	4.6
40404	Phlov Tuk	771	3,489	1,736	1,753	99.0	4.5
40405	Pou	1,139	4,858	2,331	2,527	92.2	4.3
40406	Pralay Meas	923	3,932	1,980	1,952	101.4	4.3
40407	Samraong Saen	315	1,427	710	717	99.0	4.5
40408	Svay Rumpear	1,227	5,056	2,463	2,593	95.0	4.1
40409	Trangel	1,287	5,292	2,485	2,807	88.5	4.1

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-04. Total Population Kampong Chhnang 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
405	**Kampong Tralach**	**24,038**	**99,356**	**46,828**	**52,528**	**89.1**	**4.1**
40501	Ampil Tuek	2,459	11,499	5,466	6,033	90.6	4.7
40502	Chhuk Sa	2,752	10,426	4,918	5,508	89.3	3.8
40503	Chres	2,949	11,197	5,325	5,872	90.7	3.8
40504	Kampong Tralach	1,705	7,087	3,344	3,743	89.3	4.2
40505	Longveaek	2,277	9,606	4,526	5,080	89.1	4.2
40506	Ou Ruessei	2,751	11,157	5,254	5,903	89.0	4.1
40507	Peani	2,316	9,766	4,699	5,067	92.7	4.2
40508	Saeb	1,991	7,992	3,734	4,258	87.7	4.0
40509	Ta Ches	3,333	14,446	6,686	7,760	86.2	4.3
40510	Thma Edth	1,505	6,180	2,876	3,304	87.0	4.1
406	**Rolea B'ier**	**25,433**	**103,219**	**48,182**	**55,037**	**87.5**	**4.1**
40601	Andoung Snay	1,510	6,441	2,976	3,465	85.9	4.3
40602	Banteay Preal	1,127	4,349	2,011	2,338	86.0	3.9
40603	Cheung Kreav	1,783	6,846	3,167	3,679	86.1	3.8
40604	Chrey Bak	2,854	11,416	5,286	6,130	86.2	4.0
40605	Kouk Banteay	1,494	6,372	3,052	3,320	91.9	4.3
40606	Krang Leav	1,449	5,733	2,702	3,031	89.1	4.0
40607	Pongro	1,945	7,811	3,548	4,263	83.2	4.0
40608	Prasneb	1,428	5,460	2,595	2,865	90.6	3.8
40609	Prey Mul	1,184	4,284	1,999	2,285	87.5	3.6
40610	Rolea B'ier	2,096	8,505	3,902	4,603	84.8	4.1
40611	Srae Thmei	3,062	12,657	5,904	6,753	87.4	4.1
40612	Svay Chrum	3,540	14,775	7,030	7,745	90.8	4.2
40613	Tuek Hout	1,961	8,570	4,010	4,560	87.9	4.4
407	**Sameakki Mean Chey**	**20,532**	**81,197**	**38,227**	**42,970**	**89.0**	**4.0**
40701	Chhean Laeung	1,288	4,943	2,315	2,628	88.1	3.8
40702	Khnar Chhmar	1,902	6,965	3,140	3,825	82.1	3.7
40703	Krang Lvea	2,453	10,329	4,876	5,453	89.4	4.2
40704	Peam	2,374	9,492	4,566	4,926	92.7	4.0
40705	Sedthei	2,244	9,441	4,464	4,977	89.7	4.2
40706	Svay	3,065	12,468	5,941	6,527	91.0	4.1
40707	Svay Chuk	2,828	10,551	4,958	5,593	88.6	3.7
40708	Tbaeng Khpos	2,678	10,331	4,855	5,476	88.7	3.9
40709	Thlok Vien	1,700	6,677	3,112	3,565	87.3	3.9
408	**Tuek Phos**	**16,132**	**62,287**	**29,593**	**32,694**	**90.5**	**3.9**
40801	Akphivoadth	2,446	10,116	4,745	5,371	88.3	4.1
40802	Chieb	1,884	7,552	3,632	3,920	92.7	4.0
40803	Chaong Maong	1,702	6,606	3,167	3,439	92.1	3.9
40804	Kbal Tuek	1,440	5,543	2,623	2,920	89.8	3.8
40805	Khlong Popok	1,539	5,538	2,606	2,932	88.9	3.6
40806	Krang Skear	2,130	7,717	3,669	4,048	90.6	3.6
40807	Tang Krasang	2,477	9,122	4,234	4,888	86.6	3.7
40808	Tuol Khpos	1,194	4,462	2,130	2,332	91.3	3.7
40809	Kdol Senchey	1,320	5,631	2,787	2,844	98.0	4.3

Based on normal or regular households.

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Table P-05. Total Population Kampong Speu 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
05	**Kampong Speu**						
	Total	**195,882**	**868,201**	**418,056**	**450,145**	**92.9**	**4.4**
	Urban	**114,380**	**514,875**	**246,913**	**267,962**	**92.1**	**4.5**
	Rural	**81,502**	**353,326**	**171,143**	**182,183**	**93.9**	**4.3**
501	**Basedth**	**32,938**	**136,971**	**64,825**	**72,146**	**89.9**	**4.2**
50101	Basedth	3,095	12,617	5,982	6,635	90.2	4.1
50102	Kat Phluk	1,725	6,877	3,230	3,647	88.6	4.0
50103	Nitean	2,027	8,885	4,148	4,737	87.6	4.4
50104	Pheakdei	1,312	5,321	2,613	2,708	96.5	4.1
50105	Pheari Mean Chey	2,236	9,496	4,542	4,954	91.7	4.2
50106	Phong	1,951	7,339	3,491	3,848	90.7	3.8
50107	Pou Angkrang	3,717	16,798	8,105	8,693	93.2	4.5
50108	Pou Chamraeun	1,795	7,416	3,483	3,933	88.6	4.1
50109	Pou Mreal	2,708	11,039	5,221	5,818	89.7	4.1
50110	Svay Chacheb	2,171	9,360	4,434	4,926	90.0	4.3
50111	Tuol Ampil	3,054	12,605	5,953	6,652	89.5	4.1
50112	Tuol Sala	1,806	7,455	3,413	4,042	84.4	4.1
50113	Kak	1,598	6,724	3,167	3,557	89.0	4.2
50114	Svay Rumpea	2,257	9,496	4,503	4,993	90.2	4.2
50115	Preah Khae	1,486	5,543	2,540	3,003	84.6	3.7
502	**Krong Chbar Mon**	**10,737**	**50,359**	**24,249**	**26,110**	**92.9**	**4.7**
50201	Chbar Mon	2,096	9,705	4,716	4,989	94.5	4.6
50202	Kandaol Dom	1,797	8,265	3,942	4,323	91.2	4.6
50203	Roka Thum	3,319	15,592	7,530	8,062	93.4	4.7
50204	Sopoar Tep	1,532	7,194	3,439	3,755	91.6	4.7
50205	Svay Kravan	1,993	9,603	4,622	4,981	92.8	4.8
503	**Kong Pisei**	**32,720**	**145,476**	**70,151**	**75,325**	**93.1**	**4.4**
50301	Angk Popel	1,756	7,479	3,664	3,815	96.0	4.3
50302	Chongruk	3,498	16,070	7,783	8,287	93.9	4.6
50303	Moha Ruessei	2,669	11,431	5,504	5,927	92.9	4.3
50304	Pechr Muni	1,500	6,807	3,169	3,638	87.1	4.5
50305	Preah Nipean	3,265	14,814	7,113	7,701	92.4	4.5
50306	Prey Nheat	2,827	12,845	6,202	6,643	93.4	4.5
50307	Prey Vihear	2,986	12,785	6,148	6,637	92.6	4.3
50308	Roka Kaoh	1,952	8,953	4,344	4,609	94.3	4.6
50309	Sdok	1,985	8,399	4,055	4,344	93.3	4.2
50310	Snam Krapeu	3,493	15,364	7,353	8,011	91.8	4.4
50311	Srang	2,622	11,626	5,673	5,953	95.3	4.4
50312	Tuek L'ak	1,712	7,562	3,604	3,958	91.1	4.4
50313	Veal	2,455	11,341	5,539	5,802	95.5	4.6
504	**Aoral**	**8,729**	**39,544**	**19,509**	**20,035**	**97.4**	**4.5**
50401	Haong Samnam	1,119	5,320	2,577	2,743	93.9	4.8
50402	Reaksmei Sameakki	1,030	4,571	2,237	2,334	95.8	4.4
50403	Trapeang Chour	3,123	14,237	7,099	7,138	99.5	4.6
50404	Sangkae Satob	1,741	8,066	3,933	4,133	95.2	4.6
50405	Ta Sal	1,716	7,350	3,663	3,687	99.3	4.3

Based on normal or regular households.

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Table P-05. Total Population Kampong Speu 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
505	**Odongk**	**31,834**	**145,311**	**69,487**	**75,824**	**91.6**	**4.6**
50501	Chant Saen	1,756	8,323	3,919	4,404	89.0	4.7
50502	Cheung Roas	1,752	7,883	3,801	4,082	93.1	4.5
50503	Chumpu Proeks	854	3,610	1,748	1,862	93.9	4.2
50504	Khsem Khsan	2,441	11,413	5,470	5,943	92.0	4.7
50505	Krang Chek	3,660	16,798	8,026	8,772	91.5	4.6
50506	Mean Chey	1,592	7,193	3,397	3,796	89.5	4.5
50507	Preah Srae	2,431	10,998	5,277	5,721	92.2	4.5
50508	Prey Krasang	2,187	9,569	4,555	5,014	90.8	4.4
50509	Trach Tong	1,968	9,149	4,353	4,796	90.8	4.6
50510	Veal Pung	3,393	15,214	7,249	7,965	91.0	4.5
50511	Veang Chas	1,543	6,812	3,224	3,588	89.9	4.4
50512	Yutth Sameakki	1,924	8,634	4,098	4,536	90.3	4.5
50513	Damnak Reang	1,589	7,743	3,773	3,970	95.0	4.9
50514	Peang Lvea	1,989	9,243	4,481	4,762	94.1	4.6
50515	Phnum Touch	2,755	12,729	6,116	6,613	92.5	4.6
506	**Phnum Sruoch**	**24,088**	**104,438**	**51,316**	**53,122**	**96.6**	**4.3**
50601	Chambak	890	3,759	1,850	1,909	96.9	4.2
50602	Choam Sangkae	1,664	6,957	3,460	3,497	98.9	4.2
50603	Dambouk Rung	1,525	6,996	3,477	3,519	98.8	4.6
50604	Kiri Voan	1,532	6,678	3,214	3,464	92.8	4.4
50605	Krang Dei Vay	1,845	7,517	3,762	3,755	100.2	4.1
50606	Moha Sang	2,999	13,410	6,430	6,980	92.1	4.5
50607	Ou	3,417	14,486	6,980	7,506	93.0	4.2
50608	Prey Rumduol	1,128	4,697	2,230	2,467	90.4	4.2
50609	Prey Kmeng	993	4,293	2,090	2,203	94.9	4.3
50610	Tang Samraong	1,811	7,905	3,932	3,973	99.0	4.4
50611	Tang Sya	2,369	10,640	5,304	5,336	99.4	4.5
50613	Traeng Trayueng	3,915	17,100	8,587	8,513	100.9	4.4
507	**Samraong Tong**	**40,538**	**182,774**	**87,874**	**94,900**	**92.6**	**4.5**
50701	Roleang Chak	2,297	10,363	5,061	5,302	95.5	4.5
50702	Kahaeng	1,882	8,689	4,157	4,532	91.7	4.6
50703	Khtum Krang	2,181	9,551	4,507	5,044	89.4	4.4
50704	Krang Ampil	2,048	9,414	4,469	4,945	90.4	4.6
50705	Pneay	3,077	13,856	6,664	7,192	92.7	4.5
50706	Roleang Kreul	3,394	15,565	7,555	8,010	94.3	4.6
50707	Samraong Tong	1,914	8,640	4,089	4,551	89.8	4.5
50708	Sambour	2,548	11,503	5,613	5,890	95.3	4.5
50709	Saen Dei	3,355	15,064	7,381	7,683	96.1	4.5
50710	Skuh	2,801	12,585	5,921	6,664	88.9	4.5
50711	Tang Krouch	2,376	10,379	4,944	5,435	91.0	4.4
50712	Thummoda Ar	2,563	11,786	5,591	6,195	90.3	4.6
50713	Trapeang Kong	4,846	21,075	10,174	10,901	93.3	4.3
50714	Tumpoar Meas	1,752	7,891	3,887	4,004	97.1	4.5
50715	Voa Sa	3,504	16,413	7,861	8,552	91.9	4.7

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-05. Total Population Kampong Speu 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
508	**Thpong**	**14,298**	**63,328**	**30,645**	**32,683**	**93.8**	**4.4**
50801	Amleang	2,737	12,252	5,991	6,261	95.7	4.5
50802	Monourom	1,392	6,155	2,959	3,196	92.6	4.4
50804	Prambei Mom	2,623	12,001	5,884	6,117	96.2	4.6
50805	Rung Roeang	2,207	10,029	4,799	5,230	91.8	4.5
50806	Toap Mean	795	3,570	1,750	1,820	96.2	4.5
50807	Veal Pon	2,248	9,179	4,378	4,801	91.2	4.1
50808	Yeang Angk	2,296	10,142	4,884	5,258	92.9	4.4

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-06. Total Population Kampong Thom 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
06	**Kampong Thom**						
	Total	**160,766**	**675,400**	**326,129**	**349,271**	**93.4**	**4.2**
	Urban	**16,118**	**69,827**	**33,260**	**36,567**	**91.0**	**4.3**
	Rural	**144,648**	**605,573**	**292,869**	**312,704**	**93.7**	**4.2**
601	**Baray**	**24,988**	**104,032**	**50,281**	**53,751**	**93.5**	**4.2**
60101	Bak Snar	1,580	6,314	3,149	3,165	99.5	4.0
60102	Ballangk	4,063	17,294	8,338	8,956	93.1	4.3
60103	Baray	2,803	12,148	5,833	6,315	92.4	4.3
60104	Boeng	1,895	7,892	3,842	4,050	94.9	4.2
60105	Chaeung Daeung	2,638	10,842	5,172	5,670	91.2	4.1
60107	Chhuk Khsach	2,738	11,759	5,658	6,101	92.7	4.3
60108	Chong Doung	3,016	12,531	6,097	6,434	94.8	4.2
60110	Kokir Thum	2,006	8,135	3,949	4,186	94.3	4.1
60111	Krava	2,333	9,465	4,557	4,908	92.8	4.1
60117	Tnaot Chum	1,916	7,652	3,686	3,966	92.9	4.0
602	**Kampong Svay**	**20,918**	**90,271**	**43,798**	**46,473**	**94.2**	**4.3**
60201	Chey	951	4,455	2,189	2,266	96.6	4.7
60202	Damrei Slab	805	3,181	1,540	1,641	93.8	4.0
60203	Kampong Kou	1,485	6,494	3,238	3,256	99.4	4.4
60204	Kampong Svay	2,990	12,383	5,970	6,413	93.1	4.1
60205	Nipechr	744	3,009	1,412	1,597	88.4	4.0
60206	Phat Sanday	1,230	5,531	2,740	2,791	98.2	4.5
60207	San Kor	3,312	14,248	6,805	7,443	91.4	4.3
60208	Tbaeng	2,943	13,102	6,314	6,788	93.0	4.5
60209	Trapeang Ruessei	4,072	17,720	8,628	9,092	94.9	4.4
60210	Kdei Doung	1,126	5,128	2,508	2,620	95.7	4.6
60211	Prey Kuy	1,260	5,020	2,454	2,566	95.6	4.0
603	**Krong Stueng Saen**	**12,195**	**53,118**	**25,471**	**27,647**	**92.1**	**4.4**
60301	Damrei Choan Khla	1,700	6,976	3,353	3,623	92.5	4.1
60302	Kampong Thum	552	2,355	1,113	1,242	89.6	4.3
60303	Kampong Roteh	1,026	4,451	2,072	2,379	87.1	4.3
60304	Ou Kanthor	720	3,039	1,457	1,582	92.1	4.2
60306	Kampong Krabau	1,037	4,689	2,239	2,450	91.4	4.5
60308	Prey Ta Hu	1,480	6,838	3,307	3,531	93.7	4.6
60309	Achar Leak	1,333	5,805	2,797	3,008	93.0	4.4
60310	Srayov	4,347	18,965	9,133	9,832	92.9	4.4
604	**Prasat Ballangk**	**11,575**	**47,888**	**23,121**	**24,767**	**93.4**	**4.1**
60401	Doung	1,514	5,551	2,558	2,993	85.5	3.7
60402	Kraya	1,636	6,845	3,302	3,543	93.2	4.2
60403	Phan Nheum	1,115	4,340	2,057	2,283	90.1	3.9
60404	Sakream	2,299	9,892	4,898	4,994	98.1	4.3
60405	Sala Visai	3,011	13,246	6,544	6,702	97.6	4.4
60406	Sameakki	836	3,039	1,362	1,677	81.2	3.6
60407	Tuol Kreul	1,164	4,975	2,400	2,575	93.2	4.3
605	**Prasat Sambour**	**10,906**	**43,390**	**20,887**	**22,503**	**92.8**	**4.0**
60501	Chhuk	2,620	10,688	5,094	5,594	91.1	4.1
60502	Koul	1,233	4,997	2,390	2,607	91.7	4.1
60503	Sambour	3,328	12,693	6,044	6,649	90.9	3.8
60504	Sraeung	1,388	5,915	2,972	2,943	101.0	4.3
60505	Tang Krasau	2,337	9,097	4,387	4,710	93.1	3.9

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-06. Total Population Kampong Thom 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
606	**Sandan**	**14,434**	**62,013**	**30,550**	**31,463**	**97.1**	**4.3**
60601	Chheu Teal	1,901	8,187	3,944	4,243	93.0	4.3
60602	Dang Kambet	594	2,818	1,418	1,400	101.3	4.7
60603	Klaeng	827	3,383	1,644	1,739	94.5	4.1
60604	Mean Rith	1,958	8,388	4,178	4,210	99.2	4.3
60605	Mean Chey	1,610	6,599	3,229	3,370	95.8	4.1
60606	Ngon	2,274	9,682	4,774	4,908	97.3	4.3
60607	Sandan	2,326	10,616	5,107	5,509	92.7	4.6
60608	Sochet	864	4,077	2,120	1,957	108.3	4.7
60609	Tumring	2,080	8,263	4,136	4,127	100.2	4.0
607	**Santuk**	**23,726**	**101,428**	**50,031**	**51,397**	**97.3**	**4.3**
60701	Boeng Lvea	3,871	16,021	8,202	7,819	104.9	4.1
60702	Chroab	1,097	4,743	2,340	2,403	97.4	4.3
60703	Kampong Thma	2,415	9,854	4,757	5,097	93.3	4.1
60704	Kakaoh	2,624	11,480	5,509	5,971	92.3	4.4
60705	Kraya	4,216	17,484	8,775	8,709	100.8	4.1
60706	Pnov	486	2,067	960	1,107	86.7	4.3
60707	Prasat	2,392	10,269	5,045	5,224	96.6	4.3
60708	Tang Krasang	2,785	12,895	6,381	6,514	98.0	4.6
60709	Ti Pou	2,465	10,792	5,301	5,491	96.5	4.4
60710	Tboung Krapeu	1,375	5,823	2,761	3,062	90.2	4.2
608	**Stoung**	**26,547**	**108,372**	**51,337**	**57,035**	**90.0**	**4.1**
60801	Banteay Stoung	2,167	8,229	3,732	4,497	83.0	3.8
60802	Chamnar Kraom	2,593	10,526	5,020	5,506	91.2	4.1
60803	Chamnar Leu	2,384	9,307	4,284	5,023	85.3	3.9
60804	Kampong Chen Cheung	1,601	7,170	3,486	3,684	94.6	4.5
60805	Kampong Chen Tboung	2,155	9,351	4,356	4,995	87.2	4.3
60806	Msar Krang	2,155	8,022	3,729	4,293	86.9	3.7
60807	Peam Bang	743	3,068	1,588	1,480	107.3	4.1
60808	Popok	2,156	9,364	4,635	4,729	98.0	4.3
60809	Pralay	2,925	12,182	5,744	6,438	89.2	4.2
60810	Preah Damrei	1,339	4,760	2,170	2,590	83.8	3.6
60811	Rung Roeang	1,045	3,965	1,783	2,182	81.7	3.8
60812	Samprouch	2,803	11,885	5,761	6,124	94.1	4.2
60813	Trea	2,481	10,543	5,049	5,494	91.9	4.2
609	**Taing Kouk**	**15,477**	**64,888**	**30,653**	**34,235**	**89.5**	**4.2**
60906	Chraneang	2,509	9,958	4,734	5,224	90.6	4.0
60909	Chrolong	1,441	5,713	2,670	3,043	87.7	4.0
60912	Andoung Pou	1,011	4,112	1,838	2,274	80.8	4.1
60913	Pongro	1,700	7,007	3,290	3,717	88.5	4.1
60914	Sou Young	1,768	7,358	3,433	3,925	87.5	4.2
60915	Sralau	2,350	11,002	5,277	5,725	92.2	4.7
60916	Svay Phleung	998	3,938	1,814	2,124	85.4	3.9
60918	Triel	3,700	15,800	7,597	8,203	92.6	4.3

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-07. Total Population Kampot 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
07	Kampot						
	Total	143,402	588,066	283,914	304,152	93.3	4.1
	Urban	13,258	58,956	28,520	30,436	93.7	4.4
	Rural	130,144	529,110	255,394	273,716	93.3	4.1
701	Angkor Chey	18,771	73,550	34,837	38,713	90.0	3.9
70101	Angk Phnum Touch	1,000	3,922	1,883	2,039	92.3	3.9
70102	Ankor Chey	1,015	4,191	2,060	2,131	96.7	4.1
70103	Champei	2,343	9,609	4,503	5,106	88.2	4.1
70104	Dambouk Khpos	3,758	13,133	6,165	6,968	88.5	3.5
70105	Dan Koum	1,445	5,751	2,706	3,045	88.9	4.0
70106	Daeum Doung	730	2,638	1,219	1,419	85.9	3.6
70107	Mroum	1,194	5,183	2,482	2,701	91.9	4.3
70108	Phnum Kong	2,347	9,922	4,722	5,200	90.8	4.2
70109	Praphnum	1,304	5,283	2,539	2,744	92.5	4.1
70110	Samlanh	1,646	6,132	2,853	3,279	87.0	3.7
70111	Tani	1,989	7,786	3,705	4,081	90.8	3.9
702	Banteay Meas	20,683	78,828	37,543	41,285	90.9	3.8
70201	Banteay Meas Khang Kaeut	1,888	6,792	3,185	3,607	88.3	3.6
70202	Banteay Meas Khang lech	1,567	5,841	2,822	3,019	93.5	3.7
70203	Prey Tonle	655	2,546	1,259	1,287	97.8	3.9
70204	Samraong Kraom	1,481	5,716	2,637	3,079	85.6	3.9
70205	Samraong Leu	1,349	5,260	2,430	2,830	85.9	3.9
70206	Sdach Kong Khang Cheung	1,375	5,228	2,561	2,667	96.0	3.8
70207	Sdach Kong Khang lech	1,145	4,634	2,218	2,416	91.8	4.0
70208	Sdach Kong Khang Tboung	730	2,925	1,466	1,459	100.5	4.0
70209	Tnoat Chong Srang	1,606	6,465	3,094	3,371	91.8	4.0
70210	Trapeang Sala Khang Kaeut	1,062	4,087	1,997	2,090	95.6	3.8
70211	Trapeang Sala Khang Lech	1,151	4,294	2,011	2,283	88.1	3.7
70212	Tuk Meas Khang Kaeut	1,120	4,285	2,039	2,246	90.8	3.8
70213	Tuk Meas Khang Lech	2,581	10,056	4,812	5,244	91.8	3.9
70214	Voat Angk Khang Cheung	1,565	5,306	2,433	2,873	84.7	3.4
70215	Voat Angk Khang Tboung	1,408	5,393	2,579	2,814	91.6	3.8

Table P-07. Total Population Kampot 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
703	**Chhuk**	**25,491**	**102,298**	**49,813**	**52,485**	**94.9**	**4.0**
70301	Baniev	1,352	5,208	2,488	2,720	91.5	3.9
70302	Takaen	2,712	11,784	5,901	5,883	100.3	4.3
70303	Boeng Nimol	1,480	5,984	2,902	3,082	94.2	4.0
70304	Chhuk	1,776	7,123	3,405	3,718	91.6	4.0
70305	Doun Yay	1,416	5,773	2,771	3,002	92.3	4.1
70306	Krang Sbov	1,424	5,059	2,436	2,623	92.9	3.6
70307	Krang Snay	2,337	9,482	4,558	4,924	92.6	4.1
70308	Lbaeuk	1,852	7,218	3,405	3,813	89.3	3.9
70309	Trapeang Phleang	2,155	8,935	4,493	4,442	101.1	4.1
70310	Mean Chey	1,140	4,296	2,030	2,266	89.6	3.8
70311	Neareay	1,296	5,256	2,589	2,667	97.1	4.1
70312	Satr Pong	1,795	7,141	3,480	3,661	95.1	4.0
70313	Trapeang Bei	1,525	5,938	2,845	3,093	92.0	3.9
70314	Tramaeng	1,489	6,098	2,965	3,133	94.6	4.1
70315	Dechou Akphivoadth	1,742	7,003	3,545	3,458	102.5	4.0
704	**Chum Kiri**	**11,927**	**48,764**	**23,366**	**25,398**	**92.0**	**4.1**
70401	Chres	1,630	6,417	3,002	3,415	87.9	3.9
70402	Chumpu Voan	1,982	7,657	3,708	3,949	93.9	3.9
70403	Snay Anhchit	1,425	5,881	2,811	3,070	91.6	4.1
70404	Srae Chaeng	2,476	10,180	4,962	5,218	95.1	4.1
70405	Srae Knong	1,401	6,117	2,932	3,185	92.1	4.4
70406	Srae Samraong	1,174	5,018	2,397	2,621	91.5	4.3
70407	Trapeang Reang	1,839	7,494	3,554	3,940	90.2	4.1
705	**Dang Tong**	**14,205**	**56,025**	**26,810**	**29,215**	**91.8**	**3.9**
70501	Damnak Sokram	1,052	3,847	1,784	2,063	86.5	3.7
70502	Dang Tong	2,627	10,233	4,803	5,430	88.5	3.9
70503	Khcheay Khang Cheung	1,117	4,497	2,136	2,361	90.5	4.0
70504	Khcheay Khang Tboung	1,187	4,632	2,153	2,479	86.8	3.9
70505	Mean Ritth	1,281	5,017	2,406	2,611	92.1	3.9
70506	Srae Chea Khang Cheung	1,147	4,391	2,135	2,256	94.6	3.8
70507	Srae Chea Khang Tboung	714	3,091	1,516	1,575	96.3	4.3
70508	Totung	1,716	6,437	3,061	3,376	90.7	3.8
70509	Angkor Meas	1,750	7,108	3,483	3,625	96.1	4.1
70510	L'ang	1,614	6,772	3,333	3,439	96.9	4.2

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-07. Total Population Kampot 2019

	Province/District/ Commune	No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
706	**Kampong Trach**	**20,478**	**86,444**	**42,024**	**44,420**	**94.6**	**4.2**
70601	Boeng Sala Khang Cheung	1,649	7,181	3,471	3,710	93.6	4.4
70602	Boeng Sala Khang Tboung	1,623	7,108	3,543	3,565	99.4	4.4
70603	Damnak Kantuot Khang Cheung	1,533	6,111	2,952	3,159	93.4	4.0
70604	Damnak Kantuot Khang Tboung	1,862	8,051	3,915	4,136	94.7	4.3
70605	Kampong Trach Khang Kaeut	1,954	8,550	4,173	4,377	95.3	4.4
70606	Kampong Trach Khang Lech	1,563	6,999	3,393	3,606	94.1	4.5
70607	Prasat Phnum Khyang	632	2,587	1,244	1,343	92.6	4.1
70608	Phnum Prasat	1,160	4,614	2,293	2,321	98.8	4.0
70609	Angk Sophy	1,090	4,319	2,093	2,226	94.0	4.0
70612	Preaek Kroes	1,741	7,233	3,497	3,736	93.6	4.2
70613	Ruessei Srok Khang Kaeut	1,098	4,395	2,130	2,265	94.0	4.0
70614	Ruessei Srok Khang Lech	2,433	10,627	5,206	5,421	96.0	4.4
70615	Svay Tong Khang Cheung	920	3,664	1,782	1,882	94.7	4.0
70616	Svay Tong Khang Tboung	1,220	5,005	2,332	2,673	87.2	4.1
707	**Tuek Chhou**	**24,631**	**110,104**	**54,070**	**56,034**	**96.5**	**4.5**
70701	Boeng Tuk	1,307	5,674	2,761	2,913	94.8	4.3
70702	Chum Kriel	1,305	5,706	2,745	2,961	92.7	4.4
70703	Kampong Kraeng	1,668	7,519	3,670	3,849	95.3	4.5
70704	Kampong Samraong	733	3,540	1,735	1,805	96.1	4.8
70705	Kandaol	2,430	10,887	5,351	5,536	96.7	4.5
70707	Kaoh Touch	1,435	6,828	3,423	3,405	100.5	4.8
70708	Koun Satv	2,032	9,277	4,516	4,761	94.9	4.6
70709	Makprang	1,265	5,651	2,828	2,823	100.2	4.5
70711	Preaek Tnoat	1,682	7,377	3,738	3,639	102.7	4.4
70712	Prey Khmum	1,520	6,705	3,289	3,416	96.3	4.4
70713	Prey Thnang	2,240	9,640	4,724	4,916	96.1	4.3
70715	Stueng Kaev	1,342	5,982	2,980	3,002	99.3	4.5
70716	Thmei	1,941	9,033	4,424	4,609	96.0	4.7
70717	Trapeang Pring	1,720	7,587	3,732	3,855	96.8	4.4
70718	Trapeang Sangkae	1,268	5,265	2,499	2,766	90.3	4.2
70719	Trapeang Thum	743	3,433	1,655	1,778	93.1	4.6
708	**Krong Kampot**	**7,216**	**32,053**	**15,451**	**16,602**	**93.1**	**4.4**
70801	Kampong Kandal	1,196	5,292	2,538	2,754	92.2	4.4
70802	Krang Ampil	1,091	4,778	2,330	2,448	95.2	4.4
70803	Kampong Bay	1,229	5,679	2,657	3,022	87.9	4.6
70804	Andoung Khmaer	2,448	10,514	5,092	5,422	93.9	4.3
70805	Traeuy Kaoh	1,252	5,790	2,834	2,956	95.9	4.6

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-08. Total Population Kandal 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
08	Kandal						
	Total	265,803	1,180,431	569,417	611,014	93.2	4.4
	Urban	170,782	762,434	367,376	395,058	93.0	4.5
	Rural	95,021	417,997	202,041	215,956	93.6	4.4
801	Kandal Stueng	74,303	332,843	160,647	172,196	93.3	4.5
80101	Ampov Prey	1,744	7,538	3,635	3,903	93.1	4.3
80102	Anlong Romiet	1,143	4,999	2,377	2,622	90.7	4.4
80103	Barku	1,424	6,324	2,966	3,358	88.3	4.4
80104	Boeng Khyang	1,612	7,239	3,559	3,680	96.7	4.5
80105	Cheung Kaeub	962	4,129	1,974	2,155	91.6	4.3
80106	Daeum Rues	2,218	9,942	4,699	5,243	89.6	4.5
80107	Kandaok	1,629	7,192	3,432	3,760	91.3	4.4
80108	Thmei	653	2,920	1,388	1,532	90.6	4.5
80109	Kouk Trab	1,205	5,464	2,523	2,941	85.8	4.5
80113	Preah Putth	631	2,982	1,438	1,544	93.1	4.7
80115	Preaek Roka	1,230	5,367	2,659	2,708	98.2	4.4
80116	Preaek Slaeng	931	4,123	1,990	2,133	93.3	4.4
80117	Roka	826	3,891	1,868	2,023	92.3	4.7
80118	Roleang Kaen	1,513	6,908	3,298	3,610	91.4	4.6
80122	Siemreap	1,253	5,480	2,552	2,928	87.2	4.4
80125	Tbaeng	1,196	5,203	2,534	2,669	94.9	4.4
80127	Trapeang Veaeng	1,017	4,407	2,140	2,267	94.4	4.3
80128	Trea	1,462	6,457	3,039	3,418	88.9	4.4
802	Kien Svay	25,827	116,139	56,288	59,851	94.0	4.5
80201	Banteay Daek	3,261	14,597	7,117	7,480	95	4
80202	Chheu Teal	2,290	10,418	5,064	5,354	94.6	4.5
80203	Dei Edth	3,423	15,873	7,714	8,159	94.5	4.6
80204	Kampong Svay	2,627	11,279	5,494	5,785	95.0	4.3
80206	Kokir	3,831	17,981	8,691	9,290	93.6	4.7
80207	Kokir Thum	2,763	12,432	5,912	6,520	90.7	4.5
80208	Phum Thum	2,196	10,743	5,286	5,457	96.9	4.9
80211	Samraong Thum	5,436	22,816	11,010	11,806	93.3	4.2

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-08. Total Population Kandal 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
803	**Khsach Kandal**	**31,186**	**140,878**	**68,320**	**72,558**	**94.2**	**4.5**
80301	Bak Dav	981	4,099	2,002	2,097	95	4
80302	Chey Thum	1,699	7,469	3,649	3,820	95.5	4.4
80303	Kampong Chamlang	1,198	5,340	2,630	2,710	97.0	4.5
80304	Kaoh Chouram	1,085	5,104	2,390	2,714	88.1	4.7
80305	Kaoh Oknha Tei	1,267	5,958	2,838	3,120	91.0	4.7
80306	Preaek Prasab	1,899	8,441	4,131	4,310	95.8	4.4
80307	Preaek Ampil	2,605	12,258	5,960	6,298	94.6	4.7
80308	Preaek Luong	1,107	5,008	2,479	2,529	98.0	4.5
80309	Preaek Ta kov	1,629	7,901	3,841	4,060	94.6	4.9
80310	Preaek Ta Meak	2,869	12,413	5,975	6,438	92.8	4.3
80311	Puk Ruessei	2,832	13,216	6,406	6,810	94.1	4.7
80312	Roka Chonlueng	1,582	7,112	3,478	3,634	95.7	4.5
80313	Sanlung	2,277	9,873	4,847	5,026	96.4	4.3
80314	Sithor	1,657	7,402	3,632	3,770	96.3	4.5
80315	Svay Chrum	925	4,372	2,103	2,269	92.7	4.7
80316	Svay Romiet	1,203	5,389	2,565	2,824	90.8	4.5
80317	Ta Aek	651	3,069	1,405	1,664	84.4	4.7
80318	Vihear Suork	3,720	16,454	7,989	8,465	94.4	4.4
804	**Kaoh Thum**	**29,871**	**129,045**	**62,327**	**66,718**	**93.4**	**4.3**
80401	Chheu Kmau	2,170	10,832	5,224	5,608	93.2	5.0
80402	Chrouy Ta Kaev	1,872	8,069	3,846	4,223	91.1	4.3
80403	Kampong Kong	2,537	10,435	4,884	5,551	88.0	4.1
80404	Kaoh Thum Ka	1,142	4,384	1,955	2,429	80.5	3.8
80405	Kaoh Thum Kha	1,561	6,043	2,900	3,143	92.3	3.9
80407	Leuk Daek	2,870	11,362	5,545	5,817	95.3	4.0
80408	Pouthi Ban	2,649	10,586	5,154	5,432	94.9	4.0
80409	Preaek Chrey	2,079	9,367	4,770	4,597	103.8	4.5
80410	Preaek Sdei	4,619	20,744	10,001	10,743	93.1	4.5
80411	Preaek Thmei	3,928	16,799	7,929	8,870	89.4	4.3
80412	Sampov Pun	4,444	20,424	10,119	10,305	98.2	4.6

Based on normal or regular households.

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Table P-08. Total Population Kandal 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
805	**Leuk Daek**	**12,564**	**54,402**	**26,231**	**28,171**	**93.1**	**4.3**
80501	Kampong Phnum	2,777	12,631	6,034	6,597	91.5	4.5
80502	K'am Samnar	1,302	5,136	2,542	2,594	98.0	3.9
80503	Khpob Ateav	1,269	5,383	2,656	2,727	97.4	4.2
80504	Pea Reang	1,739	7,165	3,443	3,722	92.5	4.1
80505	Preaek Dach	1,628	7,063	3,363	3,700	90.9	4.3
80506	Preaek Tonloab	2,994	13,408	6,432	6,976	92.2	4.5
80507	Sandar	855	3,616	1,761	1,855	94.9	4.2
806	**Lvea Aem**	**16,138**	**72,211**	**34,819**	**37,392**	**93.1**	**4.5**
80601	Akreiy Ksatv	2,200	10,077	4,875	5,202	94	5
80602	Barong	808	3,638	1,821	1,817	100.2	4.5
80603	Boeng Krum	974	4,521	2,152	2,369	90.8	4.6
80604	Kaoh Kaev	481	1,995	930	1,065	87.3	4.1
80605	Kaoh Reah	803	3,675	1,769	1,906	92.8	4.6
80606	Lvea Sa	464	1,849	864	985	87.7	4.0
80607	Peam Oknha Ong	1,801	8,189	3,960	4,229	93.6	4.5
80608	Phum Thum	449	1,773	865	908	95.3	3.9
80609	Preaek Khmeng	673	3,352	1,652	1,700	97.2	5.0
80610	Preaek Rey	1,017	4,089	1,978	2,111	93.7	4.0
80611	Preaek Ruessei	1,441	6,516	3,137	3,379	92.8	4.5
80612	Sambuor	1,321	5,954	2,788	3,166	88.1	4.5
80613	Sarikakaev	1,983	8,912	4,353	4,559	95.5	4.5
80614	Thma Kor	838	3,955	1,893	2,062	91.8	4.7
80615	Tuek Khleang	885	3,716	1,782	1,934	92.1	4.2
807	**Mukh Kampul**	**16,146**	**72,213**	**35,189**	**37,024**	**95.0**	**4.5**
80703	Preaek Anhchanh	3,399	15,319	7,684	7,635	100.6	4.5
80704	Preaek Dambang	2,933	13,673	6,622	7,051	93.9	4.7
80707	Roka Kaong Ti Muoy	1,743	7,280	3,429	3,851	89.0	4.2
80708	Roka Kaong Ti Pir	1,435	6,391	2,996	3,395	88.2	4.5
80709	Ruessei Chrouy	2,167	9,580	4,628	4,952	93.5	4.4
80710	Sambuor Meas	2,355	10,854	5,327	5,527	96.4	4.6
80711	Svay Ampear	2,114	9,116	4,503	4,613	97.6	4.3

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-08. Total Population Kandal 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
808	**Angk Snuol**	**24,797**	**110,378**	**52,696**	**57,682**	**91.4**	**4.5**
80801	Baek Chan	4,688	20,607	9,740	10,867	89.6	4.4
80803	Chhak Chheu Neang	1,245	5,498	2,678	2,820	95.0	4.4
80804	Damnak Ampil	1,821	7,909	3,762	4,147	90.7	4.3
80807	Krang Mkak	1,555	6,888	3,325	3,563	93.3	4.4
80808	Lumhach	2,336	10,743	5,149	5,594	92.0	4.6
80809	Mkak	2,842	13,059	6,267	6,792	92.3	4.6
80811	Peuk	3,350	13,401	6,190	7,211	85.8	4.0
80813	Prey Puoch	2,321	10,682	5,207	5,475	95.1	4.6
80814	Samraong Leu	2,572	12,006	5,807	6,199	93.7	4.7
80816	Tuol Prech	2,067	9,585	4,571	5,014	91.2	4.6
809	**Popnhea Lueu**	**23,616**	**103,809**	**49,660**	**54,149**	**91.7**	**4.4**
80901	Chhveang	2,665	11,836	5,750	6,086	94.5	4.4
80902	Chrey Loas	2,469	10,711	5,120	5,591	91.6	4.3
80903	Kampong Luong	2,301	10,477	5,054	5,423	93.2	4.6
80904	Kampong Os	2,083	8,507	4,128	4,379	94.3	4.1
80905	Kaoh Chen	1,978	9,802	4,645	5,157	90.1	5.0
80906	Phnum Bat	2,812	12,263	5,868	6,395	91.8	4.4
80907	Popnhea Lueu	834	3,746	1,762	1,984	88.8	4.5
80910	Preaek Ta Teaen	1,935	8,750	4,166	4,584	90.9	4.5
80911	Phsar Daek	2,084	8,945	4,194	4,751	88.3	4.3
80913	Tumnob Thum	2,021	9,235	4,460	4,775	93.4	4.6
80914	Vihear Luong	2,434	9,537	4,513	5,024	89.8	3.9

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-08. Total Population Kandal 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
810	**S'ang**	**45,502**	**205,162**	**99,418**	**105,744**	**94.0**	**4.5**
81001	Khpob	2,519	10,890	5,098	5,792	88.0	4.3
81002	Kaoh Anlong Chen	1,335	6,032	2,818	3,214	87.7	4.5
81003	Kaoh Khael	1,854	8,474	4,141	4,333	95.6	4.6
81004	Kaoh Khsach Tonlea	1,466	6,442	3,080	3,362	91.6	4.4
81005	Krang Yov	4,145	17,321	8,542	8,779	97.3	4.2
81006	Prasat	1,364	5,430	2,650	2,780	95.3	4.0
81007	Preaek Ambel	4,755	21,301	10,401	10,900	95.4	4.5
81008	Preaek Koy	3,068	14,215	6,926	7,289	95.0	4.6
81009	Roka Khpos	2,867	12,860	6,289	6,571	95.7	4.5
81010	S'ang Phnum	3,818	16,719	8,110	8,609	94.2	4.4
81011	Setbou	2,301	10,950	5,300	5,650	93.8	4.8
81012	Svay Prateal	3,624	16,465	7,961	8,504	93.6	4.5
81013	Svay Rolum	3,364	15,715	7,606	8,109	93.8	4.7
81014	Ta Long	2,856	13,770	6,647	7,123	93.3	4.8
81015	Traeuy Sla	3,908	18,631	9,005	9,626	93.5	4.8
81016	Tuek Vil	2,258	9,947	4,844	5,103	94.9	4.4
811	**Krong Ta Khmau**	**17,507**	**75,629**	**36,398**	**39,231**	**92.8**	**4.3**
81101	Ta Kdol	1,127	4,341	2,093	2,248	93.1	3.9
81102	Preaek Ruessei	2,190	9,443	4,572	4,871	93.9	4.3
81103	Daeum Mien	2,964	13,056	6,306	6,750	93.4	4.4
81104	Ta Khmau	5,422	23,675	11,278	12,397	91.0	4.4
81105	Preaek Hou	2,547	10,837	5,242	5,595	93.7	4.3
81106	Kampong Samnanh	3,257	14,277	6,907	7,370	93.7	4.4

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-09. Total Population Koh Kong 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
09	**Koh Kong**						
	Toatl	**28,027**	**122,883**	**61,507**	**61,376**	**100.2**	**4.4**
	Urban	**12,359**	**56,259**	**27,827**	**28,432**	**97.9**	**4.6**
	Rural	**15,668**	**66,624**	**33,680**	**32,944**	**102.2**	**4.3**
901	**Botum Sakor**	**4,475**	**19,141**	**9,638**	**9,503**	**101.4**	**4.3**
90101	Andaung Tuek	1,267	5,470	2,738	2,732	100.2	4.3
90102	Kandaol	861	3,623	1,799	1,824	98.6	4.2
90103	Ta Noun	432	1,652	829	823	100.7	3.8
90104	Thma Sa	1,915	8,396	4,272	4,124	103.6	4.4
902	**Kiri Sakor**	**1,524**	**6,179**	**3,187**	**2,992**	**106.5**	**4.1**
90201	Kaoh Sdach	835	3,438	1,739	1,699	102.4	4.1
90202	Phnhi Meas	387	1,567	833	734	113.5	4.0
90203	Preaek Khsach	302	1,174	615	559	110.0	3.9
903	**Kaoh Kong**	**1,806**	**7,379**	**3,912**	**3,467**	**112.8**	**4.1**
90301	Chrouy Pras	370	1,484	806	678	118.9	4.0
90302	Kaoh Kapi	611	2,645	1,393	1,252	111.3	4.3
90303	Ta Tai Kraom	242	962	504	458	110.0	4.0
90304	Trapeang Rung	583	2,288	1,209	1,079	112.0	3.9
904	**Krong Khemarak Phoumin**	**6,319**	**28,836**	**14,215**	**14,621**	**97.2**	**4.6**
90401	Smach Mean Chey	2,696	11,547	5,628	5,919	95.1	4.3
90402	Dang Tong	2,703	13,163	6,527	6,636	98.4	4.9
90403	Stueng Veaeng	920	4,126	2,060	2,066	99.7	4.5
905	**Mondol Seima**	**3,357**	**15,041**	**7,521**	**7,520**	**100.0**	**4.5**
90501	Bak Khlang	2,750	12,485	6,236	6,249	99.8	4.5
90502	Peam Krasaob	331	1,463	720	743	96.9	4.4
90503	Tuol Kokir	276	1,093	565	528	107.0	4.0
906	**Srae Ambel**	**8,900**	**39,366**	**19,511**	**19,855**	**98.3**	**4.4**
90601	Boeng Preav	1,645	7,398	3,641	3,757	96.9	4.5
90602	Chi Kha Kraom	685	2,867	1,450	1,417	102.3	4.2
90603	Chi kha Leu	979	4,139	2,087	2,052	101.7	4.2
90604	Chrouy Svay	1,214	5,078	2,540	2,538	100.1	4.2
90605	Dang Peaeng	1,922	8,384	4,156	4,228	98.3	4.4
90606	Srae Ambel	2,455	11,500	5,637	5,863	96.1	4.7
907	**Thma Bang**	**1,646**	**6,941**	**3,523**	**3,418**	**103.1**	**4.2**
90701	Ta Tey Leu	229	966	522	444	117.6	4.2
90702	Pralay	205	855	416	439	94.8	4.2
90703	Chumnoab	123	449	223	226	98.7	3.7
90704	Ruessei Chrum	419	1,741	889	852	104.3	4.2
90705	Chi Phat	544	2,326	1,185	1,141	103.9	4.3
90706	Thma Choun Pau	126	604	288	316	91.1	4.8

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-10. Total Population Kratie 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
10	**Kratie**						
	Total	86,176	370,396	183,611	186,785	98.3	4.3
	Urban	9,297	40,348	19,559	20,789	94.1	4.3
	Rural	76,879	330,048	164,052	165,996	98.8	4.3
1001	**Chhloung**	**13,102**	**54,033**	**26,274**	**27,759**	**94.7**	**4.1**
100101	Chhloung	1,583	6,566	3,181	3,385	94.0	4.1
100102	Damrei Phong	2,280	9,130	4,564	4,566	100.0	4.0
100103	Han Chey	1,508	6,358	3,039	3,319	91.6	4.2
100104	Kampong Damrei	1,649	6,726	3,386	3,340	101.4	4.1
100105	Kanhchor	1,276	5,343	2,615	2,728	95.9	4.2
100106	Khsach Andaet	849	3,309	1,564	1,745	89.6	3.9
100107	Pongro	1,820	7,725	3,629	4,096	88.6	4.2
100108	Preaek Saman	2,137	8,876	4,296	4,580	93.8	4.2
1002	**Krong Kracheh**	**6,558**	**28,317**	**13,676**	**14,641**	**93.4**	**4.3**
100207	Kaoh Trong	272	1,039	432	607	71.2	3.8
100208	Krakor	985	4,182	2,029	2,153	94.2	4.2
100209	Kracheh	1,250	5,377	2,548	2,829	90.1	4.3
100210	Ou Ruessei	2,929	12,709	6,252	6,457	96.8	4.3
100211	Roka Kandal	1,122	5,010	2,415	2,595	93.1	4.5
1003	**Preaek Prasab**	**15,906**	**64,466**	**31,918**	**32,548**	**98.1**	**4.1**
100301	Chambak	1,679	6,893	3,279	3,614	90.7	4.1
100302	Chrouy Banteay	2,903	12,126	6,161	5,965	103.3	4.2
100303	Kampong Kor	1,332	5,333	2,609	2,724	95.8	4.0
100304	Kaoh Ta Suy	289	1,151	577	574	100.5	4.0
100305	Preaek Prasab	3,606	14,460	7,110	7,350	96.7	4.0
100306	Ruessei Kaev	1,430	5,840	2,774	3,066	90.5	4.1
100307	Saob	2,894	11,456	5,786	5,670	102.0	4.0
100308	Ta Mau	1,773	7,207	3,622	3,585	101.0	4.1
1004	**Sambour**	**15,439**	**68,730**	**34,395**	**34,335**	**100.2**	**4.5**
100401	Boeng Char	831	3,645	1,838	1,807	101.7	4.4
100402	Kampong Cham	2,022	9,044	4,513	4,531	99.6	4.5
100403	Kbal Damrei	1,440	6,330	3,194	3,136	101.8	4.4
100404	Kaoh Khnhaer	1,003	4,472	2,188	2,284	95.8	4.5
100405	Ou Krieng	2,939	12,676	6,460	6,216	103.9	4.3
100406	Roluos Mean Chey	1,576	7,450	3,758	3,692	101.8	4.7
100407	Sambour	1,967	8,134	3,990	4,144	96.3	4.1
100408	Sandan	1,763	7,474	3,692	3,782	97.6	4.2
100409	Srae Chis	1,023	5,581	2,772	2,809	98.7	5.5
100410	Vodtheaknak	875	3,924	1,990	1,934	102.9	4.5

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-10. Total Population Kratie 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
1005	**Snuol**	**21,510**	**92,277**	**46,381**	**45,896**	**101.1**	**4.3**
100501	Khsuem	3,951	16,783	8,510	8,273	102.9	4.2
100502	Pir Thnu	1,984	8,719	4,390	4,329	101.4	4.4
100503	Snuol	3,902	16,473	8,191	8,282	98.9	4.2
100504	Srae Char	3,996	17,117	8,514	8,603	99.0	4.3
100505	Svay Chreah	4,650	20,720	10,437	10,283	101.5	4.5
100506	Kranhung Saen Chey	3,027	12,465	6,339	6,126	103.5	4.1
1006	**Chetr Borei**	**13,661**	**62,573**	**30,967**	**31,606**	**98.0**	**4.6**
100601	Bos Leav	1,697	8,010	3,880	4,130	93.9	4.7
100602	Changkrang	970	4,596	2,333	2,263	103.1	4.7
100603	Dar	1,921	8,395	4,197	4,198	100.0	4.4
100604	Kantuot	1,290	6,037	2,964	3,073	96.5	4.7
100605	Kou Loab	955	4,037	2,010	2,027	99.2	4.2
100606	Kaoh Chraeng	388	1,544	724	820	88.3	4.0
100607	Sambok	1,803	8,095	3,992	4,103	97.3	4.5
100608	Thma Andaeuk	1,123	4,960	2,434	2,526	96.4	4.4
100609	Thma Kreae	1,156	5,465	2,702	2,763	97.8	4.7
100610	Thmei	2,358	11,434	5,731	5,703	100.5	4.8

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-11. Total Population Mondul Kiri 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
11	Mondul Kiri						
	Toatl	20,409	90,490	46,116	44,374	103.9	4.4
	Urban	7,500	32,563	16,451	16,112	102.1	4.3
	Rural	12,909	57,927	29,665	28,262	105.0	4.5
1101	Kaev Seima	6,423	28,904	14,876	14,028	106.0	4.5
110101	Chong Phlah	802	3,648	1,855	1,793	103.5	4.5
110102	Memang	592	3,047	1,564	1,483	105.5	5.1
110103	Srae Chhuk	1,237	5,830	3,133	2,697	116.2	4.7
110104	Srae Khtum	2,917	12,498	6,312	6,186	102.0	4.3
110105	Srae Preah	875	3,881	2,012	1,869	107.7	4.4
1102	Kaoh Nheaek	4,748	22,223	11,213	11,010	101.8	4.7
110201	Nang Khi Loek	502	2,593	1,371	1,222	112.2	5.2
110202	Ou Buon Leu	342	1,472	743	729	101.9	4.3
110203	Roya	1,082	4,975	2,475	2,500	99.0	4.6
110204	Sokh Sant	760	3,867	1,902	1,965	96.8	5.1
110205	Srae Huy	474	2,446	1,200	1,246	96.3	5.2
110206	Srae Sangkom	1,588	6,870	3,522	3,348	105.2	4.3
1103	Ou Reang	1,465	6,645	3,322	3,323	100.0	4.5
110301	Dak Dam	498	2,077	1,057	1,020	103.6	4.2
110302	Saen Monourom	967	4,568	2,265	2,303	98.3	4.7
1104	Pech Chreada	4,778	19,523	10,088	9,435	106.9	4.1
110401	Krang Teh	850	3,464	1,789	1,675	106.8	4.1
110402	Pou Chrei	1,838	7,524	3,977	3,547	112.1	4.1
110403	Srae Ampum	573	2,247	1,146	1,101	104.1	3.9
110404	Bu Sra	1,517	6,288	3,176	3,112	102.1	4.1
1105	Krong Saen Monourom	2,995	13,195	6,617	6,578	100.6	4.4
110501	Monourom	405	1,764	901	863	104.4	4.4
110502	Sokh Dom	587	2,497	1,222	1,275	95.8	4.3
110503	Spean Mean Chey	1,392	5,927	2,978	2,949	101.0	4.3
110504	Romonea	611	3,007	1,516	1,491	101.7	4.9

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-12. Total Population Phnom Penh 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
12	**Phnom Penh**						
	Total	**499,299**	**2,189,460**	**1,053,383**	**1,136,077**	**92.7**	**4.4**
	Urban	**499,299**	**2,189,460**	**1,053,383**	**1,136,077**	**92.7**	**4.4**
1201	**Chamkar Mon**	**15,750**	**70,772**	**35,252**	**35,520**	**99.2**	**4.5**
120101	Tonle Basak	6,922	29,998	15,600	14,398	108.3	4.3
120109	Tuol Tumpung Ti Pir	878	4,755	2,279	2,476	92.0	5.4
120110	Tuol Tumpung Ti Muoy	2,168	9,983	4,750	5,233	90.8	4.6
120111	Boeng Trabaek	1,767	8,653	4,119	4,534	90.8	4.9
120112	Phsar Daeum Thkov	4,015	17,383	8,504	8,879	95.8	4.3
1202	**Doun Penh**	**30,996**	**155,069**	**73,302**	**81,767**	**89.6**	**5.0**
120201	Phsar Thmei Ti Muoy	1,708	8,044	3,879	4,165	93.1	4.7
120202	Phsar Thmei Ti Pir	1,746	9,126	4,414	4,712	93.7	5.2
120203	Phsar Thmei Ti Bei	2,770	13,917	6,422	7,495	85.7	5.0
120204	Boeng Reang	1,841	8,909	4,292	4,617	93.0	4.8
120205	Phsar Kandal Ti Muoy	2,901	14,680	6,644	8,036	82.7	5.1
120206	Phsar Kandal Ti Pir	2,573	12,233	5,562	6,671	83.4	4.8
120207	Chakto Mukh	2,303	12,176	5,648	6,528	86.5	5.3
120208	Chey Chummeah	2,033	10,014	4,784	5,230	91.5	4.9
120209	Phsar Chas	2,362	11,680	5,311	6,369	83.4	4.9
120210	Srah Chak	8,616	43,533	21,412	22,121	96.8	5.1
120211	Voat Phnum	2,143	10,757	4,934	5,823	84.7	5.0
1203	**Prampir Meakkakra**	**15,583**	**71,092**	**33,836**	**37,256**	**90.8**	**4.6**
120301	Ou Ruessei Ti Muoy	1,427	6,476	3,044	3,432	88.7	4.5
120302	Ou Ruessei Ti Pir	1,761	8,109	3,793	4,316	87.9	4.6
120303	Ou Ruessei Ti Bei	1,296	6,093	2,850	3,243	87.9	4.7
120304	Ou Ruessei Ti Buon	1,190	5,222	2,463	2,759	89.3	4.4
120305	Monourom	2,097	9,395	4,211	5,184	81.2	4.5
120306	Mittakpheap	1,948	8,159	3,738	4,421	84.6	4.2
120307	Veal Vong	4,522	21,313	10,598	10,715	98.9	4.7
120308	Boeng Prolit	1,342	6,325	3,139	3,186	98.5	4.7
1204	**Tuol Kouk**	**31,108**	**145,570**	**71,162**	**74,408**	**95.6**	**4.7**
120401	Phsar Depou Ti Muoy	1,729	8,532	4,308	4,224	102.0	4.9
120402	Phsar Depou Ti Pir	1,993	9,334	4,511	4,823	93.5	4.7
120403	Phsar Depou Ti Bei	1,482	6,485	3,019	3,466	87.1	4.4
120404	Tuek L'ak Ti Muoy	2,021	9,131	4,348	4,783	90.9	4.5
120405	Tuek L'ak Ti Pir	2,323	10,473	5,173	5,300	97.6	4.5
120406	Tuek L'ak Ti Bei	5,639	26,604	12,981	13,623	95.3	4.7
120407	Boeng Kak Ti Muoy	2,833	13,861	6,844	7,017	97.5	4.9
120408	Boeng Kak Ti Pir	4,874	24,937	12,306	12,631	97.4	5.1
120409	Phsar Daeum Kor	2,516	11,903	5,851	6,052	96.7	4.7
120410	Boeng Salang	5,698	24,310	11,821	12,489	94.7	4.3

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-12. Total Population Phnom Penh 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
1205	**Dangkao**	**36,535**	**159,772**	**77,406**	**82,366**	**94.0**	**4.4**
120501	Dangkao	18,153	76,421	37,109	39,312	94.4	4.2
120507	Pong Tuek	3,245	16,070	7,715	8,355	92.3	5.0
120508	Prey Veaeng	1,700	8,130	3,939	4,191	94.0	4.8
120510	Prey Sa	3,766	16,715	8,116	8,599	94.4	4.4
120512	Krang Pongro	956	4,333	2,018	2,315	87.2	4.5
120514	Sak Sampov	763	3,439	1,688	1,751	96.4	4.5
120515	Cheung Aek	2,987	12,658	6,286	6,372	98.7	4.2
120516	Kong Noy	472	2,139	1,037	1,102	94.1	4.5
120517	Preaek Kampues	2,115	9,592	4,578	5,014	91.3	4.5
120518	Roluos	885	3,541	1,733	1,808	95.9	4.0
120519	Spean Thma	798	3,649	1,729	1,920	90.1	4.6
120520	Tien	695	3,085	1,458	1,627	89.6	4.4
1206	**Mean Chey**	**59,575**	**248,464**	**118,242**	**130,222**	**90.8**	**4.2**
120601	Stueng Mean chey TI 1	7,966	36,228	17,578	18,650	94.3	4.5
120602	Stueng Mean cheyTI 2	8,792	40,074	19,368	20,706	93.5	4.6
120603	Stueng Mean cheyTI 3	15,443	49,179	21,733	27,446	79.2	3.2
120604	Boeng Tumpun Ti 1	8,101	33,847	16,569	17,278	95.9	4.2
120605	Boeng Tumpun Ti 2	6,912	31,853	15,301	16,552	92.4	4.6
120606	Chak Angrae Leu	4,587	22,937	11,217	11,720	95.7	5.0
120607	Chak Angrae Kraom	7,774	34,346	16,476	17,870	92.2	4.4
1207	**Ruessei Kaev**	**62,671**	**274,861**	**132,180**	**142,681**	**92.6**	**4.4**
120701	Tuol Sangkae 1	20,421	86,646	41,265	45,381	90.9	4.2
120702	Tuol Sangkae 2	9,690	39,446	19,189	20,257	94.7	4.1
120703	Svay Pak	4,089	19,042	9,449	9,593	98.5	4.7
120704	Kilomaetr Lekh Prammuoy	4,858	23,641	11,292	12,349	91.4	4.9
120706	Ruessei Kaev	13,714	57,873	27,825	30,048	92.6	4.2
120711	Chrang Chamreh Ti Muoy	4,686	22,911	10,946	11,965	91.5	4.9
120712	Chrang Chamreh Ti Pir	5,213	25,302	12,214	13,088	93.3	4.9
1208	**Saensokh**	**42,140**	**182,903**	**89,615**	**93,288**	**96.1**	**4.3**
120801	Phnom Penh Thmei	5,775	26,355	12,856	13,499	95.2	4.6
120802	Tuek Thla	11,944	44,528	22,021	22,507	97.8	3.7
120803	Khmuonh	4,654	21,110	10,360	10,750	96.4	4.5
120806	Krang Thnoang	4,307	19,581	9,662	9,919	97.4	4.5
120807	Kouk Khleang	10,069	45,270	22,077	23,193	95.2	4.5
120808	Ou Baek K'am	5,391	26,059	12,639	13,420	94.2	4.8
1209	**Pou Saenchey**	**65,468**	**226,971**	**104,946**	**122,025**	**86.0**	**3.5**
120902	Trapeang Krasang	4,711	21,238	10,244	10,994	93.2	4.5
120905	Chaom Chau Ti 1	16,626	55,304	24,792	30,512	81.3	3.3
120906	Chaom Chau Ti 2	9,524	35,033	16,707	18,326	91.2	3.7
120907	Chaom Chau Ti 3	18,656	55,170	24,915	30,255	82.4	3.0
120908	Kakab Ti 1	8,529	32,027	14,823	17,204	86.2	3.8
120909	Kakab Ti 2	5,090	17,966	8,371	9,595	87.2	3.5
120910	Samraong Kraom	2,332	10,233	5,094	5,139	99.1	4.4

Table P-12. Total Population Phnom Penh 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
1210	**Chrouy Changvar**	**32,519**	**159,233**	**77,835**	**81,398**	**95.6**	**4.9**
121001	Chrouy Changvar	6,884	33,346	16,278	17,068	95.4	4.8
121002	Preaek Lieb	8,560	42,950	20,612	22,338	92.3	5.0
121003	Preaek Ta Sek	6,629	32,502	16,245	16,257	99.9	4.9
121004	Kaoh Dach	6,556	31,315	15,198	16,117	94.3	4.8
121005	Bak Kaeng	3,890	19,120	9,502	9,618	98.8	4.9
1211	**Preaek Phnov**	**40,498**	**188,190**	**92,654**	**95,536**	**97.0**	**4.6**
121101	Preaek Phnov	6,218	30,282	14,722	15,560	94.6	4.9
121102	Ponhea Pon	7,503	35,784	17,297	18,487	93.6	4.8
121103	Samraong	4,146	18,921	9,378	9,543	98.3	4.6
121104	Kouk Roka	13,414	61,572	30,642	30,930	99.1	4.6
121105	Ponsang	9,217	41,631	20,615	21,016	98.1	4.5
1212	**Chhbar Ampov**	**35,244**	**164,379**	**79,989**	**84,390**	**94.8**	**4.7**
121201	Chhbar Ampov Ti Muoy	1,694	8,016	3,747	4,269	87.8	4.7
121202	Chhbar Ampov Ti Pir	4,535	21,409	10,491	10,918	96.1	4.7
121203	Nirouth	7,561	35,237	17,185	18,052	95.2	4.7
121204	Preaek Pra	5,046	23,954	11,770	12,184	96.6	4.7
121205	Veal Sbov	3,235	14,481	7,028	7,453	94.3	4.5
121206	Preaek Aeng	3,959	17,531	8,547	8,984	95.1	4.4
121207	Kbal Kaoh	3,982	19,107	9,289	9,818	94.6	4.8
121208	Preaek Thmei	5,232	24,644	11,932	12,712	93.9	4.7
1213	**Boeng Keng Kang**	**13,055**	**66,658**	**31,820**	**34,838**	**91.3**	**5.1**
121301	Boeng Keng Kang Muoy	1,325	8,188	3,805	4,383	86.8	6.2
121302	Boeng Keng Kang Pir	1,939	9,879	4,757	5,122	92.9	5.1
121303	Boeng Keng Kang Bei	3,285	15,773	7,580	8,193	92.5	4.8
121304	Oulampik	1,256	6,048	2,884	3,164	91.2	4.8
121305	Tumnob Tuek	1,889	9,579	4,525	5,054	89.5	5.1
121306	Tuol Svay Prey Ti Muoy	1,950	9,607	4,609	4,998	92.2	4.9
121307	Tuol Svay Prey Ti Pir	1,411	7,584	3,660	3,924	93.3	5.4
1214	**Kambol**	**18,157**	**75,526**	**35,144**	**40,382**	**87.0**	**4.2**
121401	Kamboul	3,342	14,495	6,652	7,843	84.8	4.3
121402	Kantaok	7,193	27,418	12,462	14,956	83.3	3.8
121403	Ovlaok	1,074	4,919	2,403	2,516	95.5	4.6
121404	Snaor	1,406	6,333	3,084	3,249	94.9	4.5
121405	Phleung Chheh Roteh	1,475	6,152	2,956	3,196	92.5	4.2
121406	Boeng Thum	2,183	9,484	4,320	5,164	83.7	4.3
121407	Prateah Lang	1,484	6,725	3,267	3,458	94.5	4.5

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-13. Total Population Preah Vihear 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	**Male**	**Female**		
13	**Preah Vihear**						
	Total	**56,713**	**248,947**	**124,343**	**124,604**	**99.8**	**4.4**
	Urban	**5,650**	**24,360**	**12,138**	**12,222**	**99.3**	**4.3**
	Rural	**51,063**	**224,587**	**112,205**	**112,382**	**99.8**	**4.4**
1301	**Chey Saen**	**5,904**	**25,873**	**12,759**	**13,114**	**97.3**	**4.4**
130101	S'ang	907	3,899	1,918	1,981	96.8	4.3
130102	Tasu	576	2,458	1,167	1,291	90.4	4.3
130103	Khyang	1,025	4,516	2,188	2,328	94.0	4.4
130104	Chrach	963	4,376	2,198	2,178	100.9	4.5
130105	Thmea	817	3,870	1,959	1,911	102.5	4.7
130106	Putrea	1,616	6,754	3,329	3,425	97.2	4.2
1302	**Chhaeb**	**5,565**	**25,683**	**12,871**	**12,812**	**100.5**	**4.6**
130201	Chhaeb Muoy	1,231	5,528	2,756	2,772	99.4	4.5
130202	Chhaeb Pir	832	4,242	2,111	2,131	99.1	5.1
130203	Sangkae Muoy	435	2,006	994	1,012	98.2	4.6
130204	Sangkae Pir	399	1,774	892	882	101.1	4.4
130205	Mlu Prey Muoy	730	3,337	1,650	1,687	97.8	4.6
130206	Mlu Prey Pir	566	2,546	1,325	1,221	108.5	4.5
130207	Kampong Sralau Muoy	794	3,629	1,810	1,819	99.5	4.6
130208	Kampong Sralau Pir	578	2,621	1,333	1,288	103.5	4.5
1303	**Choam Khsant**	**12,652**	**55,195**	**28,035**	**27,160**	**103.2**	**4.4**
130301	Choam Khsant	2,219	9,781	4,956	4,825	102.7	4.4
130302	Tuek Kraham	1,783	7,809	3,939	3,870	101.8	4.4
130303	Pring Thum	734	3,059	1,544	1,515	101.9	4.2
130304	Rumdaoh Srae	1,571	6,886	3,506	3,380	103.7	4.4
130305	Yeang	1,181	5,392	2,655	2,737	97.0	4.6
130306	Kantuot	1,615	6,809	3,411	3,398	100.4	4.2
130307	Sra 'Aem	2,596	11,277	5,852	5,425	107.9	4.3
130308	Morakat	953	4,182	2,172	2,010	108.1	4.4
1304	**Kuleaen**	**7,865**	**34,544**	**17,291**	**17,253**	**100.2**	**4.4**
130401	Kuleaen Tboung	1,094	5,055	2,534	2,521	100.5	4.6
130402	Kuleaen Cheung	1,019	4,660	2,294	2,366	97.0	4.6
130403	Thmei	744	3,328	1,659	1,669	99.4	4.5
130404	Phnum Penh	994	4,416	2,173	2,243	96.9	4.4
130405	Phnum Tbaeng Pir	1,114	4,810	2,405	2,405	100.0	4.3
130406	Srayang	2,900	12,275	6,226	6,049	102.9	4.2

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-13. Total Population Preah Vihear 2019

	Province/District/ Commune	No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
1305	**Rovieng**	**10,516**	**46,640**	**22,929**	**23,711**	**96.7**	**4.4**
130501	Robieb	1,215	5,270	2,556	2,714	94.2	4.3
130502	Reaksmei	470	1,951	952	999	95.3	4.2
130503	Rohas	597	2,769	1,358	1,411	96.2	4.6
130504	Rung Raeung	1,140	5,102	2,439	2,663	91.6	4.5
130505	Rik Reay	613	2,825	1,407	1,418	99.2	4.6
130506	Ruos Rean	595	2,601	1,261	1,340	94.1	4.4
130507	Rotanak	721	3,441	1,657	1,784	92.9	4.8
130508	Rieb Roy	487	2,274	1,175	1,099	106.9	4.7
130509	Raksa	811	3,911	1,866	2,045	91.2	4.8
130510	Rumdaoh	1,119	4,796	2,366	2,430	97.4	4.3
130511	Romtom	1,428	6,184	3,128	3,056	102.4	4.3
130512	Romoniy	1,320	5,516	2,764	2,752	100.4	4.2
1306	**Sangkom Thmei**	**5,579**	**23,305**	**11,497**	**11,808**	**97.4**	**4.2**
130601	Chamraeun	1,700	6,913	3,383	3,530	95.8	4.1
130602	Ro'ang	1,350	5,350	2,658	2,692	98.7	4.0
130603	Phnum Tbaeng Muoy	634	2,746	1,390	1,356	102.5	4.3
130604	Sdau	807	3,487	1,687	1,800	93.7	4.3
130605	Ronak Ser	1,088	4,809	2,379	2,430	97.9	4.4
1307	**Tbaeng Mean Chey**	**2,982**	**13,347**	**6,823**	**6,524**	**104.6**	**4.5**
130703	Chhean Mukh	607	2,462	1,192	1,270	93.9	4.1
130704	Pou	750	3,436	1,782	1,654	107.7	4.6
130705	Prame	841	3,806	1,966	1,840	106.8	4.5
130706	Preah Khleang	784	3,643	1,883	1,760	107.0	4.6
1308	**Krong Preah Vihear**	**5,650**	**24,360**	**12,138**	**12,222**	**99.3**	**4.3**
130801	Kampong Pranak	3,028	12,575	6,187	6,388	96.9	4.2
130802	Pal Hal	2,622	11,785	5,951	5,834	102.0	4.5

Based on normal or regular households.

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Table P-14. Total Population Prey Veng 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
14	Prey Veng						
	Total	266,934	1,049,361	492,221	557,140	88.3	3.9
	Urban	14,168	60,540	29,198	31,342	93.2	4.3
	Rural	252,766	988,821	463,023	525,798	88.1	3.9
1401	Ba Phnum	21,622	80,940	37,570	43,370	86.6	3.7
140101	Boeng Preah	3,317	12,484	5,729	6,755	84.8	3.8
140102	Cheung Phnum	2,136	8,662	4,096	4,566	89.7	4.1
140103	Chheu Kach	2,362	9,243	4,340	4,903	88.5	3.9
140104	Reaks Chey	1,981	7,712	3,665	4,047	90.6	3.9
140105	Roung Damrei	2,357	8,918	4,095	4,823	84.9	3.8
140106	Sdau Kaong	2,532	9,184	4,222	4,962	85.1	3.6
140107	Spueu Ka	2,488	8,501	3,916	4,585	85.4	3.4
140108	Spueu Kha	1,803	6,466	2,967	3,499	84.8	3.6
140109	Theay	2,646	9,770	4,540	5,230	86.8	3.7
1402	Kamchay Mear	22,674	84,368	39,294	45,074	87.2	3.7
140201	Cheach	3,525	12,024	5,409	6,615	81.8	3.4
140202	Doun Koeng	2,002	8,292	3,925	4,367	89.9	4.1
140203	Kranhung	3,202	12,241	5,811	6,430	90.4	3.8
140204	Krabau	2,649	10,379	4,921	5,458	90.2	3.9
140205	Seang Khveang	2,665	9,636	4,429	5,207	85.1	3.6
140206	Smaong Khang Cheung	4,009	14,944	7,017	7,927	88.5	3.7
140207	Smaong Khang Tboung	3,167	11,334	5,262	6,072	86.7	3.6
140208	Trabaek	1,455	5,518	2,520	2,998	84.1	3.8
1403	Kampong Trabaek	29,178	115,119	53,949	61,170	88.2	3.9
140301	Ansaong	1,787	7,641	3,613	4,028	89.7	4.3
140302	Cham	2,900	11,613	5,464	6,149	88.9	4.0
140303	Cheang Daek	2,230	8,487	3,939	4,548	86.6	3.8
140304	Chrey	1,616	6,024	2,712	3,312	81.9	3.7
140305	Kansoam Ak	2,432	9,287	4,386	4,901	89.5	3.8
140306	Kou Khchak	3,515	13,496	6,097	7,399	82.4	3.8
140307	Kampong Trabaek	2,039	8,255	3,973	4,282	92.8	4.0
140308	Peam Montear	2,582	10,484	5,042	5,442	92.6	4.1
140309	Prasat	2,790	12,022	5,808	6,214	93.5	4.3
140310	Pratheat	2,250	8,707	4,135	4,572	90.4	3.9
140311	Prey Chhor	1,539	5,756	2,619	3,137	83.5	3.7
140312	Prey Poun	1,880	7,400	3,434	3,966	86.6	3.9
140313	Thkov	1,618	5,947	2,727	3,220	84.7	3.7
1404	Kanhchriech	16,560	63,012	29,190	33,822	86.3	3.8
140401	Chong Ampil	2,405	9,320	4,438	4,882	90.9	3.9
140402	Kanhchriech	1,694	6,251	2,938	3,313	88.7	3.7
140403	Kdoeang Reay	3,324	12,552	5,845	6,707	87.1	3.8
140404	Kouk Kong Kaeut	1,528	5,440	2,456	2,984	82.3	3.6
140405	Kouk Kong Lech	1,787	6,676	3,052	3,624	84.2	3.7
140406	Preal	2,557	10,311	4,820	5,491	87.8	4.0
140407	Thma Pun	2,009	7,704	3,479	4,225	82.3	3.8
140408	Tnaot	1,256	4,758	2,162	2,596	83.3	3.8

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-14. Total Population Prey Veng 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
1405	**Me Sang**	**26,812**	**98,531**	**45,094**	**53,437**	**84.4**	**3.7**
140501	Angkor Sar	2,797	9,851	4,479	5,372	83.4	3.5
140502	Chres	3,793	14,589	6,848	7,741	88.5	3.8
140503	Chi Phoch	4,329	16,132	7,407	8,725	84.9	3.7
140504	Prey Khnes	3,461	12,217	5,406	6,811	79.4	3.5
140505	Prey Rumdeng	2,373	8,673	4,062	4,611	88.1	3.7
140506	Prey Totueng	2,892	10,530	4,823	5,707	84.5	3.6
140507	Svay Chrum	3,471	12,825	5,832	6,993	83.4	3.7
140508	Trapeang Srae	3,696	13,714	6,237	7,477	83.4	3.7
1406	**Peam Chor**	**15,033**	**61,454**	**30,166**	**31,288**	**96.4**	**4.1**
140601	Angkor Angk	1,152	5,089	2,593	2,496	103.9	4.4
140602	Kampong Prasat	1,309	5,158	2,520	2,638	95.5	3.9
140603	Kaoh Chek	1,428	5,924	2,892	3,032	95.4	4.1
140604	Kaoh Roka	1,438	5,795	2,868	2,927	98.0	4.0
140605	Kaoh Sampov	2,196	8,287	4,112	4,175	98.5	3.8
140606	Krang Ta Yang	1,774	7,050	3,395	3,655	92.9	4.0
140607	Preaek Krabau	1,140	5,408	2,679	2,729	98.2	4.7
140608	Preaek Sambuor	851	3,657	1,783	1,874	95.1	4.3
140609	Ruessei Srok	2,238	8,422	3,994	4,428	90.2	3.8
140610	Svay Phluoh	1,507	6,664	3,330	3,334	99.9	4.4
1407	**Peam Ro**	**14,464**	**61,456**	**29,642**	**31,814**	**93.2**	**4.2**
140701	Ba Baong	1,684	6,900	3,295	3,605	91.4	4.1
140702	Banlich Prasat	1,552	5,972	2,799	3,173	88.2	3.8
140703	Neak Loeang	1,868	7,838	3,832	4,006	95.7	4.2
140704	Peam Mean Chey	1,445	6,559	3,106	3,453	90.0	4.5
140705	Peam Ro	1,707	7,840	3,842	3,998	96.1	4.6
140706	Preaek Khsay Ka	1,512	6,436	3,173	3,263	97.2	4.3
140707	Preaek Khsay Kha	2,190	9,668	4,671	4,997	93.5	4.4
140708	Prey Kandieng	2,506	10,243	4,924	5,319	92.6	4.1
1408	**Pea Reang**	**27,941**	**116,315**	**54,099**	**62,216**	**87.0**	**4.2**
140801	Kampong Popil	3,698	15,063	7,058	8,005	88.2	4.1
140802	Kanhcham	3,417	13,426	6,066	7,360	82.4	3.9
140803	Kampong Prang	1,653	7,524	3,633	3,891	93.4	4.6
140805	Mesa Prachan	2,168	9,498	4,479	5,019	89.2	4.4
140807	Prey Pnov	5,031	20,668	9,610	11,058	86.9	4.1
140808	Prey Sniet	1,804	6,938	3,203	3,735	85.8	3.8
140809	Prey Sralet	2,970	12,010	5,442	6,568	82.9	4.0
140810	Reab	3,332	14,577	6,815	7,762	87.8	4.4
140811	Roka	3,868	16,611	7,793	8,818	88.4	4.3

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-14. Total Population Prey Veng 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
1409	**Preah Sdach**	**30,485**	**121,113**	**57,396**	**63,717**	**90.1**	**4.0**
140901	Angkor Reach	3,134	12,123	5,662	6,461	87.6	3.9
140902	Banteay Chakrei	3,796	15,361	7,343	8,018	91.6	4.0
140903	Boeng Daol	2,884	11,245	5,259	5,986	87.9	3.9
140904	Chey Kampok	2,522	10,652	5,101	5,551	91.9	4.2
140905	Kampong Soeng	3,162	13,149	6,221	6,928	89.8	4.2
140906	Krang Svay	1,949	7,700	3,581	4,119	86.9	4.0
140907	Lvea	1,800	6,755	3,138	3,617	86.8	3.8
140908	Preah Sdach	2,965	11,786	5,773	6,013	96.0	4.0
140909	Reathor	1,734	6,783	3,241	3,542	91.5	3.9
140910	Rumchek	3,806	14,875	7,128	7,747	92.0	3.9
140911	Sena Reach Otdam	2,733	10,684	4,949	5,735	86.3	3.9
1410	**Krong Prey Veaeng**	**7,621**	**36,254**	**17,255**	**18,999**	**90.8**	**4.8**
141001	Sangkat Baray	1,203	5,080	2,441	2,639	92.5	4.2
141002	Sangkat Cheung Tuek	1,497	5,946	2,858	3,088	92.6	4.0
141003	Sangkat Kampong Leav	3,034	12,964	6,094	6,870	88.7	4.3
141004	Sangkat Ta Kao	1,887	12,264	5,862	6,402	91.6	6.5
1411	**Pou Rieng**	**11,011**	**46,193**	**22,072**	**24,121**	**91.5**	**4.2**
141101	Pou Rieng	2,875	11,001	5,375	5,626	95.5	3.8
141102	Preaek Anteah	1,271	5,127	2,443	2,684	91.0	4.0
141103	Preaek Chrey	1,446	5,779	2,635	3,144	83.8	4.0
141104	Prey Kanlaong	1,157	9,343	4,302	5,041	85.3	8.1
141105	Kampong Ruessei	2,516	7,438	3,632	3,806	95.4	3.0
141106	Preaek Ta Sar	1,746	7,505	3,685	3,820	96.5	4.3
1412	**Sithor Kandal**	**16,490**	**64,167**	**29,242**	**34,925**	**83.7**	**3.9**
141201	Ampil Krau	1,708	6,439	3,063	3,376	90.7	3.8
141202	Chrey Khmum	1,477	6,350	2,891	3,459	83.6	4.3
141203	Lve	1,235	4,701	2,166	2,535	85.4	3.8
141204	Pnov Ti Muoy	1,466	5,516	2,501	3,015	83.0	3.8
141205	Pnov Ti Pir	901	3,695	1,736	1,959	88.6	4.1
141206	Pou Ti	1,344	4,810	2,067	2,743	75.4	3.6
141207	Preaek Changkran	1,464	5,550	2,579	2,971	86.8	3.8
141208	Prey Daeum Thnoeng	1,026	3,920	1,800	2,120	84.9	3.8
141209	Prey Tueng	2,199	9,125	4,064	5,061	80.3	4.1
141210	Rumlech	1,814	7,269	3,357	3,912	85.8	4.0
141211	Ruessei Sanh	1,856	6,792	3,018	3,774	80.0	3.7

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-14. Total Population Prey Veng 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
1413	**Svay Antor**	**27,043**	**107,944**	**50,937**	**57,007**	**89.4**	**4.0**
141301	Angkor Tret	2,433	9,700	4,529	5,171	87.6	4.0
141302	Chea Khlang	2,322	9,272	4,389	4,883	89.9	4.0
141303	Chrey	3,238	12,169	5,654	6,515	86.8	3.8
141304	Damrei Puon	2,327	8,894	4,186	4,708	88.9	3.8
141305	Me Bon	1,851	7,295	3,490	3,805	91.7	3.9
141306	Pean Roung	3,680	14,457	6,701	7,756	86.4	3.9
141307	Popueus	1,429	6,079	2,844	3,235	87.9	4.3
141308	Prey Khla	2,602	11,098	5,343	5,755	92.8	4.3
141309	Samraong	2,177	8,199	3,734	4,465	83.6	3.8
141310	Svay Antor	2,696	11,830	5,753	6,077	94.7	4.4
141311	Tuek Thla	2,288	8,951	4,314	4,637	93.0	3.9

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-15. Total Population Pursat 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
15	Pursat						
	Total	103,862	414,361	200,570	213,791	93.8	4.0
	Urban	17,624	71,920	34,063	37,857	90.0	4.1
	Rural	86,238	342,441	166,507	175,934	94.6	4.0
1501	Bakan	24,952	103,617	49,902	53,715	92.9	4.2
150101	Boeng Bat Kandal	2,273	10,102	4,804	5,298	90.7	4.4
150102	Boeng Khnar	2,866	12,689	6,027	6,662	90.5	4.4
150103	Khnar Totueng	1,801	7,090	3,479	3,611	96.3	3.9
150104	Me Tuek	2,848	11,802	5,731	6,071	94.4	4.1
150105	Ou Ta Paong	3,566	15,079	7,396	7,683	96.3	4.2
150106	Rumlech	1,918	7,682	3,699	3,983	92.9	4.0
150107	Snam Preah	3,981	16,398	7,889	8,509	92.7	4.1
150108	Svay Doun Kaev	1,438	5,809	2,749	3,060	89.8	4.0
150110	Trapeang Chorng	4,261	16,966	8,128	8,838	92.0	4.0
1502	Kandieng	13,684	54,170	25,618	28,552	89.7	4.0
150201	Anlong Vil	1,275	5,172	2,406	2,766	87.0	4.1
150203	Kandieng	1,505	5,707	2,654	3,053	86.9	3.8
150204	Kanhchor	2,055	7,907	3,675	4,232	86.8	3.8
150205	Reang Til	1,000	4,271	2,165	2,106	102.8	4.3
150206	Srae Sdok	2,539	10,299	4,934	5,365	92.0	4.1
150207	Svay Luong	1,397	5,601	2,626	2,975	88.3	4.0
150208	Sya	1,435	5,598	2,641	2,957	89.3	3.9
150209	Veal	983	4,214	1,973	2,241	88.0	4.3
150210	Kaoh Chum	1,495	5,401	2,544	2,857	89.0	3.6
1503	Krakor	23,468	88,714	42,462	46,252	91.8	3.8
150301	Anlong Tnot	2,547	9,451	4,431	5,020	88.3	3.7
150302	Ansa Chambak	2,019	7,993	3,887	4,106	94.7	4.0
150303	Boeng Kantuot	1,779	6,509	2,999	3,510	85.4	3.7
150304	Chheu Tom	3,940	14,445	7,205	7,240	99.5	3.7
150305	Kampong Luong	1,228	5,050	2,545	2,505	101.6	4.1
150306	Kampong Pou	1,607	5,280	2,422	2,858	84.7	3.3
150307	Bkal Trach	2,540	9,941	4,833	5,108	94.6	3.9
150308	Ou Sandan	1,685	5,721	2,655	3,066	86.6	3.4
150309	Sna Ansa	1,501	5,429	2,503	2,926	85.5	3.6
150310	Svay Sa	1,715	7,257	3,501	3,756	93.2	4.2
150311	Tnot Chum	2,907	11,638	5,481	6,157	89.0	4.0
1504	Phnum Kravanh	12,717	50,763	25,372	25,391	99.9	4.0
150401	Bak Chenhchien	1,559	6,255	3,032	3,223	94.1	4.0
150402	Leach	2,135	8,574	4,265	4,309	99.0	4.0
150404	Prongil	2,461	9,626	4,729	4,897	96.6	3.9
150405	Rokat	1,314	4,953	2,461	2,492	98.8	3.8
150406	Santreae	1,516	6,299	3,200	3,099	103.3	4.2
150407	Samraong	3,732	15,056	7,685	7,371	104.3	4.0

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-15. Total Population Pursat 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
1505	**Krong Pursat**	**14,094**	**58,255**	**27,659**	**30,596**	**90.4**	**4.1**
150501	Chamraeun Phal	1,526	5,867	2,788	3,079	90.5	3.8
150503	Lolork Sa	2,011	8,489	4,018	4,471	89.9	4.2
150504	Phteah Prey	3,581	14,461	6,809	7,652	89.0	4.0
150505	Prey Nhi	1,187	4,869	2,246	2,623	85.6	4.1
150506	Roleab	3,457	14,677	7,084	7,593	93.3	4.2
150507	Svay At	1,019	4,446	2,141	2,305	92.9	4.4
150508	Sangkat Banteay Dei	1,313	5,446	2,573	2,873	89.6	4.1
1506	**Veal Veaeng**	**6,706**	**27,484**	**14,386**	**13,098**	**109.8**	**4.1**
150601	Ou Saom	633	2,741	1,437	1,304	110.2	4.3
150602	Krapeu Pir	1,641	6,908	3,636	3,272	111.1	4.2
150603	Anlong Reab	1,317	5,198	2,681	2,517	106.5	3.9
150604	Pramaoy	2,587	10,381	5,462	4,919	111.0	4.0
150605	Thma Da	528	2,256	1,170	1,086	107.7	4.3
1507	**Ta Lou**	**8,241**	**31,358**	**15,171**	**16,187**	**93.7**	**3.8**
150701	Ta Lou	4,589	17,699	8,535	9,164	93.1	3.9
150702	Phteah Rung	3,652	13,659	6,636	7,023	94.5	3.7

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-16. Total Population Ratanak Kiri 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
16	**Ratanak Kiri**						
	Total	**49,741**	**214,590**	**108,130**	**106,460**	**101.6**	**4.3**
	Urban	**6,877**	**30,399**	**15,309**	**15,090**	**101.5**	**4.4**
	Rural	**42,864**	**184,191**	**92,821**	**91,370**	**101.6**	**4.3**
1601	**Andoung Meas**	**3,955**	**17,617**	**8,840**	**8,777**	**100.7**	**4.5**
160101	Malik	1,092	4,831	2,463	2,368	104.0	4.4
160103	Nhang	2,001	8,931	4,480	4,451	100.7	4.5
160104	Ta Lav	862	3,855	1,897	1,958	96.9	4.5
1602	**Krong Ban Lung**	**6,877**	**30,399**	**15,309**	**15,090**	**101.5**	**4.4**
160201	Kachanh	1,438	6,453	3,318	3,135	105.8	4.5
160202	Labansiek	2,894	12,319	6,136	6,183	99.2	4.3
160203	Yeak Laom	836	3,755	1,863	1,892	98.5	4.5
160204	Boeng Kansaeng	1,709	7,872	3,992	3,880	102.9	4.6
1603	**Bar Kaev**	**6,633**	**28,279**	**14,189**	**14,090**	**100.7**	**4.3**
160301	Kak	993	4,403	2,232	2,171	102.8	4.4
160302	Keh Chong	1,367	5,903	2,943	2,960	99.4	4.3
160303	La Minh	1,495	6,316	3,162	3,154	100.3	4.2
160304	Lung Khung	877	3,530	1,758	1,772	99.2	4.0
160305	Saeng	890	3,990	2,000	1,990	100.5	4.5
160306	Ting Chak	1,011	4,137	2,094	2,043	102.5	4.1
1604	**Koun Mom**	**7,190**	**30,810**	**15,693**	**15,117**	**103.8**	**4.3**
160401	Serei Mongkol	832	3,188	1,608	1,580	101.8	3.8
160402	Srae Angkrorng	622	2,871	1,480	1,391	106.4	4.6
160403	Ta Ang	1,162	4,797	2,413	2,384	101.2	4.1
160404	Teun	1,443	6,442	3,238	3,204	101.1	4.5
160405	Trapeang Chres	2,071	9,037	4,658	4,379	106.4	4.4
160406	Trapeang Kraham	1,060	4,475	2,296	2,179	105.4	4.2
1605	**Lumphat**	**6,335**	**27,839**	**14,099**	**13,740**	**102.6**	**4.4**
160501	Chey Otdam	1,160	5,150	2,689	2,461	109.3	4.4
160502	Ka Laeng	1,213	5,239	2,588	2,651	97.6	4.3
160503	Lbang Muoy	489	1,864	929	935	99.4	3.8
160504	Lbang Pir	514	2,017	997	1,020	97.7	3.9
160505	Pa Tang	1,259	5,455	2,786	2,669	104.4	4.3
160506	Seda	1,700	8,114	4,110	4,004	102.6	4.8
1606	**Ou Chum**	**5,718**	**25,301**	**12,611**	**12,690**	**99.4**	**4.4**
160601	Char Ung	791	3,591	1,837	1,754	104.7	4.5
160602	Pouy	885	4,157	2,060	2,097	98.2	4.7
160603	Aekakpheap	728	3,162	1,569	1,593	98.5	4.3
160604	Kalai	455	1,881	950	931	102.0	4.1
160605	Ou Chum	1,236	5,596	2,769	2,827	97.9	4.5
160606	Sameakki	761	3,525	1,772	1,753	101.1	4.6
160607	L'ak	862	3,389	1,654	1,735	95.3	3.9

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-16. Total Population Ratanak Kiri 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
1607	**Ou Ya Dav**	**5,682**	**23,932**	**11,976**	**11,956**	**100.2**	**4.2**
160701	Bar Kham	909	3,831	1,932	1,899	101.7	4.2
160702	Lum Choar	665	2,790	1,382	1,408	98.2	4.2
160703	Pak Nhai	1,079	4,702	2,380	2,322	102.5	4.4
160704	Pa Te	774	3,287	1,627	1,660	98.0	4.2
160705	Sesan	445	2,041	1,031	1,010	102.1	4.6
160706	Saom Thum	994	4,082	2,034	2,048	99.3	4.1
160707	Ya Tung	816	3,199	1,590	1,609	98.8	3.9
1608	**Ta Veaeng**	**1,960**	**7,503**	**3,753**	**3,750**	**100.1**	**3.8**
160801	Ta Veaeng Leu	1,246	4,637	2,288	2,349	97.4	3.7
160802	Ta Veaeng Kraom	714	2,866	1,465	1,401	104.6	4.0
1609	**Veun Sai**	**5,391**	**22,910**	**11,660**	**11,250**	**103.6**	**4.2**
160901	Pong	697	2,973	1,496	1,477	101.3	4.3
160903	Hat Pak	285	1,320	675	645	104.7	4.6
160904	Ka Choun	698	2,758	1,354	1,404	96.4	4.0
160905	Kaoh Pang	309	1,205	652	553	117.9	3.9
160906	Kaoh Peak	947	3,723	1,901	1,822	104.3	3.9
160907	Kok Lak	621	2,562	1,290	1,272	101.4	4.1
160908	Pa Kalan	387	1,711	875	836	104.7	4.4
160909	Phnum Kok	492	1,949	963	986	97.7	4.0
160910	Veun Sai	955	4,709	2,454	2,255	108.8	4.9

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-17. Total Population Siemreap 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
17	Siemreap						
	Total	224,672	994,540	484,524	510,016	95.0	4.4
	Urban	67,845	304,339	149,215	155,124	96.2	4.5
	Rural	156,827	690,201	335,309	354,892	94.5	4.4
1701	Angkor Chum	13,320	55,176	25,867	29,309	88.3	4.1
170101	Char Chhuk	2,141	8,944	4,158	4,786	86.9	4.2
170102	Doun Peaeng	1,382	5,457	2,467	2,990	82.5	3.9
170103	Kouk Doung	3,354	13,860	6,594	7,266	90.8	4.1
170104	Koul	765	2,829	1,282	1,547	82.9	3.7
170105	Norkor Pheas	1,746	7,342	3,523	3,819	92.2	4.2
170106	Srae Kvav	1,848	7,965	3,754	4,211	89.1	4.3
170107	Ta Saom	2,084	8,779	4,089	4,690	87.2	4.2
1702	Angkor Thum	6,809	29,154	14,202	14,952	95.0	4.3
170201	Chob Ta Trav	920	4,236	2,060	2,176	94.7	4.6
170202	Leang Dai	2,767	11,564	5,677	5,887	96.4	4.2
170203	Peak Snaeng	1,462	6,316	3,075	3,241	94.9	4.3
170204	Svay Chek	1,660	7,038	3,390	3,648	92.9	4.2
1703	Banteay Srei	10,130	43,738	21,503	22,235	96.7	4.3
170301	Khnar Sanday	1,863	8,262	4,080	4,182	97.6	4.4
170302	Khun Ream	1,655	7,374	3,678	3,696	99.5	4.5
170303	Preah Dak	2,121	8,952	4,330	4,622	93.7	4.2
170304	Rumchek	768	3,238	1,564	1,674	93.4	4.2
170305	Run Ta Aek	1,748	7,497	3,680	3,817	96.4	4.3
170306	Tbaeng	1,975	8,415	4,171	4,244	98.3	4.3
1704	Chi Kraeng	29,698	128,931	62,766	66,165	94.9	4.3
170401	Anlong Samnar	2,368	11,591	5,711	5,880	97.1	4.9
170402	Chi Kraeng	1,964	8,418	4,004	4,414	90.7	4.3
170403	Kampong Kdei	2,388	10,017	4,767	5,250	90.8	4.2
170404	Khvav	3,374	15,472	7,918	7,554	104.8	4.6
170405	Kouk Thlok Kraom	2,886	13,042	6,346	6,696	94.8	4.5
170406	Kouk Thlok Leu	2,299	9,815	5,018	4,797	104.6	4.3
170407	Lveaeng Ruessei	2,753	10,722	4,974	5,748	86.5	3.9
170408	Pongro Kraom	2,236	9,091	4,238	4,853	87.3	4.1
170409	Pongro Leu	2,104	8,827	4,322	4,505	95.9	4.2
170410	Ruessei Lok	2,756	12,320	5,943	6,377	93.2	4.5
170411	Sangvaeuy	2,344	9,993	4,798	5,195	92.4	4.3
170412	Spean Thnot	2,226	9,623	4,727	4,896	96.5	4.3

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-17. Total Population Siemreap 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
1706	**Kralanh**	**12,454**	**52,447**	**24,498**	**27,949**	**87.7**	**4.2**
170601	Chanleas Dai	1,609	6,425	2,959	3,466	85.4	4.0
170602	Kampong Thkov	1,286	5,766	2,772	2,994	92.6	4.5
170603	Kralanh	1,186	5,339	2,569	2,770	92.7	4.5
170604	Krouch Kor	911	3,753	1,694	2,059	82.3	4.1
170605	Roung Kou	886	3,808	1,756	2,052	85.6	4.3
170606	Sambuor	1,281	6,140	3,019	3,121	96.7	4.8
170607	Saen Sokh	1,599	6,173	2,878	3,295	87.3	3.9
170608	Snuol	1,120	3,926	1,694	2,232	75.9	3.5
170609	Sranal	1,766	7,574	3,546	4,028	88.0	4.3
170610	Ta An	810	3,543	1,611	1,932	83.4	4.4
1707	**Puok**	**28,850**	**128,214**	**62,192**	**66,022**	**94.2**	**4.4**
170701	Sasar Sdam	2,472	11,230	5,422	5,808	93.4	4.5
170702	Doun Kaev	3,544	15,523	7,518	8,005	93.9	4.4
170703	Kdei Run	1,111	4,661	2,251	2,410	93.4	4.2
170704	Kaev Poar	1,615	7,619	3,766	3,853	97.7	4.7
170705	Khnat	2,612	11,891	5,800	6,091	95.2	4.6
170707	Lvea	2,580	11,838	5,847	5,991	97.6	4.6
170708	Mukh Paen	1,078	4,660	2,262	2,398	94.3	4.3
170709	Pou Treay	419	1,822	897	925	97.0	4.3
170710	Puok	3,422	16,132	7,840	8,292	94.5	4.7
170711	Prey Chruk	1,884	8,337	3,966	4,371	90.7	4.4
170712	Reul	3,716	15,629	7,521	8,108	92.8	4.2
170713	Samraong Yea	1,529	6,779	3,302	3,477	95.0	4.4
170715	Trei Nhoar	1,924	8,243	3,941	4,302	91.6	4.3
170716	Yeang	944	3,850	1,859	1,991	93.4	4.1
1709	**Prasat Bakong**	**16,435**	**72,299**	**35,559**	**36,740**	**96.8**	**4.4**
170902	Bakong	1,978	8,390	4,129	4,261	96.9	4.2
170903	Ballangk	1,657	7,050	3,445	3,605	95.6	4.3
170904	Kampong Phluk	787	3,202	1,607	1,595	100.8	4.1
170905	Kantreang	2,092	9,025	4,329	4,696	92.2	4.3
170906	Kandaek	3,950	17,223	8,647	8,576	100.8	4.4
170907	Mean Chey	1,433	6,701	3,273	3,428	95.5	4.7
170908	Roluos	2,213	9,965	4,863	5,102	95.3	4.5
170909	Trapeang Thum	2,325	10,743	5,266	5,477	96.1	4.6

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-17. Total Population Siemreap 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
1710	**Krong Siem Reab**	**56,107**	**245,494**	**120,538**	**124,956**	**96.5**	**4.4**
171001	Sla Kram	10,243	44,103	21,509	22,594	95.2	4.3
171002	Svay Dankum	9,773	41,216	19,973	21,243	94.0	4.2
171003	Kouk Chak	7,848	35,054	17,224	17,830	96.6	4.5
171004	Sala Kamraeuk	5,129	22,452	10,796	11,656	92.6	4.4
171005	Nokor Thum	2,540	11,769	5,829	5,940	98.1	4.6
171006	Chreav	4,060	18,690	9,343	9,347	100.0	4.6
171007	Chong Knies	1,200	5,931	2,981	2,950	101.1	4.9
171008	Sambuor	1,567	6,985	3,448	3,537	97.5	4.5
171009	Siem Reab	4,482	22,522	11,230	11,292	99.5	5.0
171010	Srangae	1,662	7,816	3,935	3,881	101.4	4.7
171011	Ampil	2,071	3,973	1,966	2,007	98.0	1.9
171012	Krabei Riel	2,159	9,983	4,935	5,048	97.8	4.6
171013	Tuek Vil	3,373	15,000	7,369	7,631	96.6	4.4
1711	**Soutr Nikom**	**23,552**	**110,491**	**53,998**	**56,493**	**95.6**	**4.7**
171101	Chan Sar	2,248	10,364	5,081	5,283	96.2	4.6
171102	Dam Daek	3,227	15,224	7,412	7,812	94.9	4.7
171103	Dan Run	2,766	12,840	6,237	6,603	94.5	4.6
171104	Kampong Khleang	2,128	10,709	5,359	5,350	100.2	5.0
171105	Kien Sangkae	2,369	10,976	5,292	5,684	93.1	4.6
171106	Khchas	2,069	9,400	4,557	4,843	94.1	4.5
171107	Khnar Pou	1,232	6,205	3,044	3,161	96.3	5.0
171108	Popel	2,408	11,681	5,763	5,918	97.4	4.9
171109	Samraong	2,071	9,286	4,467	4,819	92.7	4.5
171110	Ta Yaek	3,034	13,806	6,786	7,020	96.7	4.6
1712	**Srei Snam**	**7,775**	**34,307**	**16,326**	**17,981**	**90.8**	**4.4**
171201	Chrouy Neang Nguon	1,731	7,713	3,680	4,033	91.2	4.5
171202	Klang Hay	755	3,116	1,454	1,662	87.5	4.1
171203	Tram Sasar	1,310	5,666	2,677	2,989	89.6	4.3
171204	Moung	866	3,574	1,619	1,955	82.8	4.1
171205	Prei	737	3,419	1,624	1,795	90.5	4.6
171206	Slaeng Spean	2,376	10,819	5,272	5,547	95.0	4.6
1713	**Svay Leu**	**9,362**	**42,901**	**21,562**	**21,339**	**101.0**	**4.6**
171301	Boeng Mealea	1,431	6,847	3,443	3,404	101.1	4.8
171302	Kantuot	2,319	10,423	5,362	5,061	105.9	4.5
171303	Khnang Phnum	1,057	4,711	2,331	2,380	97.9	4.5
171304	Svay Leu	2,677	12,280	6,108	6,172	99.0	4.6
171305	Ta Siem	1,878	8,640	4,318	4,322	99.9	4.6
1714	**Varin**	**10,180**	**46,151**	**22,920**	**23,231**	**98.7**	**4.5**
171401	Prasat	1,149	5,384	2,625	2,759	95.1	4.7
171402	Lvea Krang	827	3,724	1,823	1,901	95.9	4.5
171403	Srae Nouy	4,584	20,749	10,369	10,380	99.9	4.5
171404	Svay Sa	1,324	5,616	2,719	2,897	93.9	4.2
171405	Varin	2,296	10,678	5,384	5,294	101.7	4.7

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-18. Total Population Preah Sihanouk 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
18	**Preah Sihanouk**						
	Total	**47,381**	**219,865**	**110,054**	**109,811**	**100.2**	**4.6**
	Urban	**34,060**	**160,148**	**79,725**	**80,423**	**99.1**	**4.7**
	Rural	**13,321**	**59,717**	**30,329**	**29,388**	**103.2**	**4.5**
1801	**Krong Preah Sihanouk**	**15,370**	**73,036**	**36,466**	**36,570**	**99.7**	**4.8**
180101	Sangkat Muoy	5,489	25,174	12,605	12,569	100.3	4.6
180102	Sangkat Pir	1,458	7,269	3,602	3,667	98.2	5.0
180103	Sangkat Bei	3,105	14,785	7,344	7,441	98.7	4.8
180104	Sangkat Buon	4,886	23,854	11,865	11,989	99.0	4.9
180105	Kaoh Rung	320	1,396	754	642	117.4	4.4
180106	Kaoh Rung Sanloeum	112	558	296	262	113.0	5.0
1802	**Prey Nob**	**22,871**	**105,053**	**52,318**	**52,735**	**99.2**	**4.6**
180201	Andoung Thma	1,455	6,833	3,364	3,469	97.0	4.7
180202	Boeng Ta Prum	1,771	7,896	3,946	3,950	99.9	4.5
180203	Bet Trang	970	4,065	1,988	2,077	95.7	4.2
180204	Cheung Kou	1,649	7,866	3,907	3,959	98.7	4.8
180205	Ou Chrov	1,382	6,104	3,047	3,057	99.7	4.4
180206	Ou Oknha Heng	2,035	9,859	4,920	4,939	99.6	4.8
180207	Prey Nob	1,390	6,774	3,366	3,408	98.8	4.9
180208	Ream	2,204	10,330	5,228	5,102	102.5	4.7
180209	Sameakki	1,158	5,304	2,640	2,664	99.1	4.6
180210	Samrong	1,380	6,059	2,980	3,079	96.8	4.4
180211	Tuek L'ak	1,073	4,876	2,432	2,444	99.5	4.5
180212	Tuek Thla	1,594	6,693	3,411	3,282	103.9	4.2
180213	Tuol Totueng	1,236	5,920	2,848	3,072	92.7	4.8
180214	Veal Renh	2,197	10,755	5,203	5,552	93.7	4.9
180215	Ta Ney	1,377	5,719	3,038	2,681	113.3	4.2
1803	**Stueng Hav**	**5,540**	**25,791**	**13,107**	**12,684**	**103.3**	**4.7**
180301	Kampenh	536	2,810	1,484	1,326	111.9	5.2
180302	Ou Treh	1,308	5,976	3,080	2,896	106.4	4.6
180303	Tumnob Rolok	2,257	10,571	5,310	5,261	100.9	4.7
180304	Kaev Phos	1,439	6,434	3,233	3,201	101.0	4.5
1804	**Kampong Seila**	**3,600**	**15,985**	**8,163**	**7,822**	**104.4**	**4.4**
180401	Chamkar Luong	522	2,313	1,136	1,177	96.5	4.4
180402	Kampong Seila	1,784	8,080	4,079	4,001	101.9	4.5
180403	Ou Bak Roteh	716	2,943	1,528	1,415	108.0	4.1
180404	Stueng Chhay	578	2,649	1,420	1,229	115.5	4.6

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-19. Total Population Preah Sihanouk 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
19	**Stung Treng**						
	Total	**35,833**	**158,461**	**79,074**	**79,387**	**99.6**	**4.4**
	Urban	**9,761**	**44,079**	**21,770**	**22,309**	**97.6**	**4.5**
	Rural	**26,072**	**114,382**	**57,304**	**57,078**	**100.4**	**4.4**
1901	**Sesan**	**5,608**	**24,630**	**12,384**	**12,246**	**101.1**	**4.4**
190101	Kamphun	929	4,083	2,035	2,048	99.4	4.4
190102	Kbal Romeas	1,686	7,075	3,542	3,533	100.3	4.2
190103	Phluk	269	1,245	633	612	103.4	4.6
190104	Samkuoy	613	2,870	1,418	1,452	97.7	4.7
190105	Sdau	616	3,005	1,520	1,485	102.4	4.9
190106	Srae Kor	522	2,144	1,104	1,040	106.2	4.1
190107	Ta Lat	973	4,208	2,132	2,076	102.7	4.3
1902	**Siem Bouk**	**5,480**	**23,706**	**11,812**	**11,894**	**99.3**	**4.3**
190201	Kaoh Preah	355	1,515	726	789	92.0	4.3
190202	Kaoh Sampeay	799	3,125	1,524	1,601	95.2	3.9
190203	Kaoh Sralay	783	3,594	1,771	1,823	97.1	4.6
190204	Ou Mreah	709	3,189	1,630	1,559	104.6	4.5
190205	Ou Ruessei Kandal	1,254	5,426	2,742	2,684	102.2	4.3
190206	Siem Bouk	658	2,813	1,398	1,415	98.8	4.3
190207	Srae Krasang	922	4,044	2,021	2,023	99.9	4.4
1903	**Siem Pang**	**5,113**	**25,390**	**12,699**	**12,691**	**100.1**	**5.0**
190301	Preaek Meas	816	4,004	2,002	2,002	100.0	4.9
190302	Sekong	1,441	6,976	3,536	3,440	102.8	4.8
190303	Santepheap	917	4,860	2,384	2,476	96.3	5.3
190304	Srae Sambour	1,206	5,982	2,991	2,991	100.0	5.0
190305	Tma Kaev	733	3,568	1,786	1,782	100.2	4.9
1904	**Krong Stueng Traeng**	**8,320**	**37,103**	**18,234**	**18,869**	**96.6**	**4.5**
190401	Stueng Traeng	4,150	18,490	8,981	9,509	94.4	4.5
190402	Srah Ruessei	1,235	5,558	2,743	2,815	97.4	4.5
190403	Preah Bat	1,028	4,688	2,379	2,309	103.0	4.6
190404	Sameakki	1,907	8,367	4,131	4,236	97.5	4.4
1905	**Thala Barivat**	**8,816**	**36,925**	**18,595**	**18,330**	**101.4**	**4.2**
190501	Anlong Phe	1,024	4,204	2,102	2,102	100.0	4.1
190502	Chamkar Leu	805	3,419	1,702	1,717	99.1	4.2
190503	Kang Cham	1,084	4,831	2,481	2,350	105.6	4.5
190505	Anlong Chrey	1,677	6,652	3,433	3,219	106.6	4.0
190506	Ou Rai	883	3,532	1,745	1,787	97.6	4.0
190509	Sam'ang	1,400	5,628	2,825	2,803	100.8	4.0
190510	Srae Ruessei	928	4,071	2,064	2,007	102.8	4.4
190511	Thalabarivat	1,015	4,588	2,243	2,345	95.7	4.5
1906	**Borei O'Svay Sen Chey**	**2,496**	**10,707**	**5,350**	**5,357**	**99.9**	**4.3**
190601	Ou Svay	695	3,036	1,529	1,507	101.5	4.4
190602	Kaoh Snaeng	586	2,487	1,249	1,238	100.9	4.2
190603	Preah Rumkel	1,215	5,184	2,572	2,612	98.5	4.3

Based on normal or regular households.

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Table P-20. Total Population Svay Rieng 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
20	**Svay Rieng**						
	Total	**132,492**	**520,758**	**246,351**	**274,407**	**89.8**	**3.9**
	Urban	**37,285**	**154,309**	**74,300**	**80,009**	**92.9**	**4.1**
	Rural	**95,207**	**366,449**	**172,051**	**194,398**	**88.5**	**3.8**
2001	**Chantrea**	**7,387**	**30,481**	**14,954**	**15,527**	**96.3**	**4.1**
200103	Chantrea	864	4,029	1,970	2,059	95.7	4.7
200104	Chres	1,844	7,630	3,675	3,955	92.9	4.1
200105	Me Sa Thngak	1,632	6,484	3,212	3,272	98.2	4.0
200108	Prey Kokir	1,555	6,261	3,005	3,256	92.3	4.0
200109	Samraong	747	3,045	1,562	1,483	105.3	4.1
200110	Tuol Sdei	745	3,032	1,530	1,502	101.9	4.1
2002	**Kampong Rou**	**16,259**	**66,584**	**32,143**	**34,441**	**93.3**	**4.1**
200201	Banteay Krang	743	2,715	1,313	1,402	93.7	3.7
200202	Nhor	1,860	7,270	3,487	3,783	92.2	3.9
200203	Ksetr	2,601	10,486	4,989	5,497	90.8	4.0
200204	Preah Ponlea	1,316	5,190	2,467	2,723	90.6	3.9
200205	Prey Thum	738	2,938	1,390	1,548	89.8	4.0
200206	Reach Montir	977	3,614	1,703	1,911	89.1	3.7
200207	Samlei	1,711	6,989	3,359	3,630	92.5	4.1
200208	Samyaong	523	2,090	1,047	1,043	100.4	4.0
200209	Svay Ta Yean	2,528	11,448	5,586	5,862	95.3	4.5
200211	Thmei	1,429	5,843	2,912	2,931	99.4	4.1
200212	Tnot	1,833	8,001	3,890	4,111	94.6	4.4
2003	**Rumduol**	**12,371**	**48,468**	**22,600**	**25,868**	**87.4**	**3.9**
200301	Bos Mon	1,318	4,800	2,245	2,555	87.9	3.6
200302	Thmea	798	2,872	1,299	1,573	82.6	3.6
200303	Kampong Chak	1,375	5,620	2,684	2,936	91.4	4.1
200304	Chrung Popel	1,188	4,817	2,211	2,606	84.8	4.1
200305	Kampong Ampil	888	3,646	1,687	1,959	86.1	4.1
200306	Meun Chey	1,294	5,143	2,425	2,718	89.2	4.0
200307	Pong Tuek	1,799	6,989	3,268	3,721	87.8	3.9
200308	Sangkae	981	3,739	1,741	1,998	87.1	3.8
200309	Svay Chek	1,342	5,533	2,539	2,994	84.8	4.1
200310	Thna Thnong	1,388	5,309	2,501	2,808	89.1	3.8

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-20. Total Population Svay Rieng 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
2004	**Romeas Haek**	**29,390**	**108,770**	**50,617**	**58,153**	**87.0**	**3.7**
200401	Ampil	1,695	5,945	2,760	3,185	86.7	3.5
200402	Andoung Pou	1,402	5,012	2,303	2,709	85.0	3.6
200403	Andoung Trabaek	1,628	5,907	2,723	3,184	85.5	3.6
200404	Angk Prasrae	1,593	5,834	2,701	3,133	86.2	3.7
200405	Chantrei	1,920	6,839	3,084	3,755	82.1	3.6
200406	Chrey Thum	2,458	8,887	4,219	4,668	90.4	3.6
200407	Doung	2,771	11,109	5,226	5,883	88.8	4.0
200408	Kampong Trach	2,838	11,312	5,407	5,905	91.6	4.0
200409	Kokir	932	3,451	1,656	1,795	92.3	3.7
200410	Krasang	1,166	4,324	2,035	2,289	88.9	3.7
200411	Mukh Da	2,000	7,550	3,527	4,023	87.7	3.8
200412	Mream	2,333	8,697	4,005	4,692	85.4	3.7
200413	Sambuor	1,239	4,480	2,095	2,385	87.8	3.6
200414	Sambatt Mean Chey	1,615	5,945	2,742	3,203	85.6	3.7
200415	Trapeang Sdau	2,119	7,262	3,398	3,864	87.9	3.4
200416	Tras	1,681	6,216	2,736	3,480	78.6	3.7
2005	**Svay Chrum**	**32,065**	**121,481**	**56,409**	**65,072**	**86.7**	**3.8**
200501	Angk Ta Sou	1,350	4,970	2,234	2,736	81.7	3.7
200502	Basak	2,091	7,924	3,728	4,196	88.8	3.8
200503	Chambak	2,054	7,792	3,642	4,150	87.8	3.8
200504	Kampong Chamlang	2,494	10,275	4,921	5,354	91.9	4.1
200505	Ta Suos	2,634	10,704	4,986	5,718	87.2	4.1
200507	Chheu Teal	2,343	8,607	4,018	4,589	87.6	3.7
200508	Doun Sa	1,619	5,682	2,562	3,120	82.1	3.5
200509	Kouk Pring	2,153	8,145	3,661	4,484	81.6	3.8
200510	Kraol Kou	2,640	10,081	4,581	5,500	83.3	3.8
200511	Kruos	2,601	9,559	4,616	4,943	93.4	3.7
200512	Pouthi Reach	1,777	7,215	3,325	3,890	85.5	4.1
200513	Svay Angk	1,128	4,303	2,027	2,276	89.1	3.8
200514	Svay Chrum	1,176	5,115	2,445	2,670	91.6	4.3
200515	Svay Thum	2,891	9,691	4,470	5,221	85.6	3.4
200516	Svay Yea	2,138	7,714	3,539	4,175	84.8	3.6
200517	Thlok	976	3,704	1,654	2,050	80.7	3.8
2006	**Krong Svay Rieng**	**9,899**	**41,424**	**19,616**	**21,808**	**89.9**	**4.2**
200601	Svay Rieng	2,307	10,212	4,900	5,312	92.2	4.4
200602	Prey Chhlak	868	3,775	1,755	2,020	86.9	4.3
200603	Koy Trabaek	571	2,543	1,223	1,320	92.7	4.5
200604	Pou Ta Hao	395	1,749	808	941	85.9	4.4
200605	Chek	2,313	9,543	4,490	5,053	88.9	4.1
200606	Svay Toea	1,631	6,117	2,895	3,222	89.9	3.8
200607	Sangkhoar	1,814	7,485	3,545	3,940	90.0	4.1

Based on normal or regular households.

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Table P-20. Total Population Svay Rieng 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
2007	**Svay Teab**	**14,433**	**59,767**	**28,422**	**31,345**	**90.7**	**4.1**
200702	Kokir Saom	1,857	7,960	3,732	4,228	88.3	4.3
200703	Kandieng Reay	2,431	9,917	4,806	5,111	94.0	4.1
200704	Monourom	349	1,444	700	744	94.1	4.1
200705	Popeaet	1,472	6,462	3,101	3,361	92.3	4.4
200706	Prey Ta Ei	1,069	4,352	2,138	2,214	96.6	4.1
200707	Prasoutr	2,024	8,525	3,985	4,540	87.8	4.2
200708	Romeang Thkaol	1,786	6,876	3,197	3,679	86.9	3.8
200709	Sambuor	2,214	9,134	4,348	4,786	90.8	4.1
200711	Svay Rumpea	1,231	5,097	2,415	2,682	90.0	4.1
2008	**Krong Bavet**	**10,688**	**43,783**	**21,590**	**22,193**	**97.3**	**4.1**
200801	Sangkat Bati	1,624	6,313	3,123	3,190	97.9	3.9
200802	Sangkat Bavet	3,304	14,016	6,961	7,055	98.7	4.2
200803	Chrak Mtes	2,983	12,588	6,108	6,480	94.3	4.2
200804	Prasat	678	2,573	1,289	1,284	100.4	3.8
200805	Prey Angkunh	2,099	8,293	4,109	4,184	98.2	4.0

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-21. Total Population Takeo 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
21	**Takeo**						
	Total	**208,698**	**893,582**	**426,486**	**467,096**	**91.3**	**4.3**
	Urban	**62,856**	**283,177**	**134,540**	**148,637**	**90.5**	**4.5**
	Rural	**145,842**	**610,405**	**291,946**	**318,459**	**91.7**	**4.2**
2101	**Angkor Borei**	**9,538**	**40,860**	**19,931**	**20,929**	**95.2**	**4.3**
210101	Angkor Borei	2,591	11,134	5,468	5,666	96.5	4.3
210102	Ba Srae	1,860	7,750	3,690	4,060	90.9	4.2
210103	Kouk Thlok	456	1,827	903	924	97.7	4.0
210104	Ponley	1,351	5,919	2,807	3,112	90.2	4.4
210105	Preaek Phtoul	1,387	6,045	2,962	3,083	96.1	4.4
210106	Prey Phkoam	1,893	8,185	4,101	4,084	100.4	4.3
2102	**Bati**	**34,729**	**158,400**	**75,483**	**82,917**	**91.0**	**4.6**
210201	Chambak	2,845	12,834	6,195	6,639	93.3	4.5
210202	Champei	1,562	6,763	3,249	3,514	92.5	4.3
210203	Doung	1,720	8,025	3,795	4,230	89.7	4.7
210204	Kandoeng	2,096	9,170	4,470	4,700	95.1	4.4
210205	Komar Reachea	2,577	12,634	5,959	6,675	89.3	4.9
210206	Krang Leav	3,277	14,911	7,019	7,892	88.9	4.6
210207	Krang Thnong	2,272	10,306	5,056	5,250	96.3	4.5
210208	Lumpong	2,096	9,166	4,388	4,778	91.8	4.4
210209	Pea Ream	1,756	8,256	3,882	4,374	88.8	4.7
210210	Pot Sar	2,871	13,519	6,444	7,075	91.1	4.7
210211	Souphi	1,757	8,217	3,930	4,287	91.7	4.7
210212	Tang Doung	1,477	6,785	3,294	3,491	94.4	4.6
210213	Tnaot	1,762	7,582	3,484	4,098	85.0	4.3
210214	Trapeang Krasang	2,533	11,322	5,281	6,041	87.4	4.5
210215	Trapeang Sab	4,128	18,910	9,037	9,873	91.5	4.6
2103	**Borei Cholsar**	**5,567**	**23,645**	**11,927**	**11,718**	**101.8**	**4.2**
210301	Borei Cholsar	916	4,164	2,162	2,002	108.0	4.5
210302	Chey Chouk	554	2,012	1,033	979	105.5	3.6
210303	Doung Khpos	1,450	5,875	2,883	2,992	96.4	4.1
210304	Kampong Krasang	868	3,776	1,926	1,850	104.1	4.4
210305	Kouk Pou	1,779	7,818	3,923	3,895	100.7	4.4
2104	**Kiri Vong**	**22,433**	**87,673**	**42,428**	**45,245**	**93.8**	**3.9**
210401	Angk Prasat	1,821	7,050	3,375	3,675	91.8	3.9
210402	Preah Bat Choan Chum	3,709	16,449	8,103	8,346	97.1	4.4
210403	Kamnab	625	2,397	1,238	1,159	106.8	3.8
210404	Kampeaeng	1,497	5,036	2,371	2,665	89.0	3.4
210405	Kiri Chong Kaoh	1,435	6,007	2,941	3,066	95.9	4.2
210406	Kouk Prech	2,515	9,436	4,511	4,925	91.6	3.8
210407	Phnum Den	1,887	7,836	3,849	3,987	96.5	4.2
210408	Prey Ampok	1,740	6,918	3,337	3,581	93.2	4.0
210409	Prey Rumdeng	2,210	7,786	3,757	4,029	93.2	3.5
210410	Ream Andaeuk	1,096	4,342	2,029	2,313	87.7	4.0
210411	Saom	1,995	7,302	3,475	3,827	90.8	3.7
210412	Ta Ou	1,903	7,114	3,442	3,672	93.7	3.7

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-21. Total Population Takeo 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
2105	**Kaoh Andaet**	**10,967**	**42,822**	**20,762**	**22,060**	**94.1**	**3.9**
210501	Krapum Chhuk	2,059	7,916	3,885	4,031	96.4	3.8
210502	Pech Sar	1,922	7,628	3,590	4,038	88.9	4.0
210503	Prey Khla	2,367	8,957	4,253	4,704	90.4	3.8
210504	Prey Yuthka	822	3,365	1,700	1,665	102.1	4.1
210505	Romenh	2,453	10,291	5,066	5,225	97.0	4.2
210506	Thlea Prachum	1,344	4,665	2,268	2,397	94.6	3.5
2106	**Prey Kabbas**	**22,857**	**98,121**	**46,972**	**51,149**	**91.8**	**4.3**
210601	Angkanh	1,465	6,149	2,952	3,197	92.3	4.2
210602	Ban Kam	1,579	6,543	3,168	3,375	93.9	4.1
210603	Champa	1,899	8,441	4,076	4,365	93.4	4.4
210604	Char	2,212	9,814	4,773	5,041	94.7	4.4
210605	Kampeaeng	1,981	8,573	4,161	4,412	94.3	4.3
210606	Kampong Reab	1,727	7,881	3,876	4,005	96.8	4.6
210607	Kdanh	1,589	6,936	3,256	3,680	88.5	4.4
210608	Pou Rumchak	1,764	7,397	3,547	3,850	92.1	4.2
210609	Prey Kabbas	1,463	5,978	2,832	3,146	90.0	4.1
210610	Prey Lvea	1,486	6,103	2,856	3,247	88.0	4.1
210611	Prey Phdau	2,227	9,534	4,588	4,946	92.8	4.3
210612	Snao	1,381	5,594	2,581	3,013	85.7	4.1
210613	Tang Yab	2,084	9,178	4,306	4,872	88.4	4.4
2107	**Samraong**	**28,305**	**126,475**	**59,526**	**66,949**	**88.9**	**4.5**
210701	Boeng Tranh Khang Cheung	2,534	11,092	5,238	5,854	89.5	4.4
210702	Boeng Tranh Khang Tboung	2,957	13,108	6,144	6,964	88.2	4.4
210703	Cheung Kuon	1,916	8,889	4,123	4,766	86.5	4.6
210704	Chumreah Pen	3,253	14,815	6,990	7,825	89.3	4.6
210705	Khvav	3,575	16,428	7,743	8,685	89.2	4.6
210706	Lumchang	1,578	6,956	3,272	3,684	88.8	4.4
210707	Rovieng	4,151	18,662	8,822	9,840	89.7	4.5
210708	Samraong	1,809	7,814	3,678	4,136	88.9	4.3
210709	Soengh	2,456	10,233	4,757	5,476	86.9	4.2
210710	Sla	1,934	8,653	4,106	4,547	90.3	4.5
210711	Trea	2,142	9,825	4,653	5,172	90.0	4.6
2108	**Krong Doun Kaev**	**9,701**	**43,402**	**20,802**	**22,600**	**92.0**	**4.5**
210801	Baray	2,660	11,925	5,659	6,266	90.3	4.5
210802	Roka Khnong	2,974	13,203	6,292	6,911	91.0	4.4
210803	Roka Krau	4,067	18,274	8,851	9,423	93.9	4.5

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-21. Total Population Takeo 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
2109	**Tram Kak**	**40,662**	**170,931**	**80,435**	**90,496**	**88.9**	**4.2**
210901	Ang Ta Saom	3,860	16,026	7,477	8,549	87.5	4.2
210902	Cheang Tong	2,507	10,850	5,045	5,805	86.9	4.3
210903	Kus	3,239	13,326	6,237	7,089	88.0	4.1
210904	Leay Bour	5,260	23,237	10,824	12,413	87.2	4.4
210905	Nhaeng Nhang	1,370	5,504	2,567	2,937	87.4	4.0
210906	Ou Saray	3,293	13,549	6,520	7,029	92.8	4.1
210907	Trapeang Kranhung	2,094	8,145	4,010	4,135	97.0	3.9
210908	Otdam Souriya	2,510	11,295	5,333	5,962	89.4	4.5
210909	Popel	2,337	10,469	4,921	5,548	88.7	4.5
210910	Samraong	1,779	7,059	3,370	3,689	91.4	4.0
210911	Srae Ronoung	1,749	7,237	3,351	3,886	86.2	4.1
210912	Ta Phem	3,595	15,762	7,466	8,296	90.0	4.4
210913	Tram Kak	2,795	10,772	5,022	5,750	87.3	3.9
210914	Trapeang Thum Khang Cheung	2,011	8,021	3,679	4,342	84.7	4.0
210915	Trapeang Thum Khang Tboung	2,263	9,679	4,613	5,066	91.1	4.3
2110	**Treang**	**23,939**	**101,253**	**48,220**	**53,033**	**90.9**	**4.2**
211001	Angkanh	1,190	5,383	2,650	2,733	97.0	4.5
211002	Angk Khnaor	967	3,706	1,744	1,962	88.9	3.8
211003	Chi Khnar	1,172	4,922	2,312	2,610	88.6	4.2
211004	Khvav	2,485	10,088	4,812	5,276	91.2	4.1
211005	Prambei Mom	1,801	7,427	3,496	3,931	88.9	4.1
211006	Angk Kaev	852	3,644	1,766	1,878	94.0	4.3
211007	Prey Sloek	2,701	11,613	5,494	6,119	89.8	4.3
211008	Roneam	2,161	9,097	4,218	4,879	86.5	4.2
211009	Sambuor	2,484	11,112	5,264	5,848	90.0	4.5
211010	Sanlong	1,408	5,254	2,534	2,720	93.2	3.7
211011	Smaong	1,240	5,604	2,716	2,888	94.0	4.5
211012	Srangae	1,926	8,818	4,243	4,575	92.7	4.6
211013	Thlaok	2,424	10,024	4,813	5,211	92.4	4.1
211014	Tralach	1,128	4,561	2,158	2,403	89.8	4.0

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-22. Total Population Otdar Meanchey 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
22	Otdar Meanchey						
	Total	60,886	268,638	134,061	134,577	99.6	4.4
	Urban	19,826	89,400	44,351	45,049	98.5	4.5
	Rural	41,060	179,238	89,710	89,528	100.2	4.4
2201	Anlong Veaeng	12,884	56,927	28,805	28,122	102.4	4.4
220101	Anlong Veaeng	4,087	18,456	9,218	9,238	99.8	4.5
220103	Trapeang Tav	2,358	10,419	5,255	5,164	101.8	4.4
220104	Trapeang Prey	2,479	11,005	5,601	5,404	103.6	4.4
220105	Thlat	1,124	4,972	2,550	2,422	105.3	4.4
220106	Lumtong	2,836	12,075	6,181	5,894	104.9	4.3
2202	Banteay Ampil	12,534	54,716	27,775	26,941	103.1	4.4
220201	Ampil	4,066	16,694	8,313	8,381	99.2	4.1
220202	Beng	3,642	14,478	7,082	7,396	95.8	4.0
220203	Kouk Khpos	1,311	5,716	2,790	2,926	95.4	4.4
220204	Kouk Mon	3,515	14,717	7,263	7,454	97.4	4.2
2203	Chong Kal	6,261	27,822	13,530	14,292	94.7	4.4
220301	Cheung Tien	1,149	4,874	2,314	2,560	90.4	4.2
220302	Chong Kal	2,182	9,933	4,865	5,068	96.0	4.6
220303	Krasang	1,658	7,339	3,526	3,813	92.5	4.4
220304	Pongro	1,272	5,676	2,825	2,851	99.1	4.5
2204	Krong Samraong	15,739	70,944	35,133	35,811	98.1	4.5
220401	Bansay Reak	1,956	9,121	4,494	4,627	97.1	4.7
220402	Bos Sbov	1,474	5,886	2,805	3,081	91.0	4.0
220403	Koun Kriel	5,194	23,278	11,766	11,512	102.2	4.5
220404	Samraong	4,854	22,805	11,181	11,624	96.2	4.7
220405	Ou Smach	2,261	9,854	4,887	4,967	98.4	4.4
2205	Trapeang Prasat	13,468	61,340	31,145	30,195	103.1	4.6
220501	Bak Anloung	777	3,432	1,718	1,714	100.2	4.4
220502	Ph' av	1,810	8,018	4,094	3,924	104.3	4.4
220503	Ou Svay	1,916	8,846	4,493	4,353	103.2	4.6
220504	Preah Pralay	1,455	6,902	3,543	3,359	105.5	4.7
220505	Tomnop Dach	1,269	5,553	2,825	2,728	103.6	4.4
220506	Trapeang Prasath	6,241	28,589	14,472	14,117	102.5	4.6

Based on normal or regular households.

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Table P-23. Total Population Kep 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
23	**Kep**						
	Total	**9,605**	**41,539**	**20,377**	**21,162**	**96.3**	**4.3**
	Urban	**7,714**	**32,910**	**16,138**	**16,772**	**96.2**	**4.3**
	Rural	**1,891**	**8,629**	**4,239**	**4,390**	**96.6**	**4.6**
2301	**Damnak Chang'aeur**	**4,522**	**19,791**	**9,725**	**10,066**	**96.6**	**4.4**
230101	Sangkat Angkaol	1,891	8,629	4,239	4,390	96.6	4.6
230103	Pong Tuek	2,631	11,162	5,486	5,676	96.7	4.2
2302	Krong Kaeb	5,083	21,748	10,652	11,096	96.0	4.3
230201	**Kaeb**	**1,329**	**5,470**	**2,684**	**2,786**	**96.3**	**4.1**
230202	Prey Thum	2,031	8,878	4,314	4,564	94.5	4.4
230203	Sangkat Ou Krasar	1,723	7,400	3,654	3,746	97.5	4.3

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-24. Total Population Pailin 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
24	**Pailin**						
	Total	**17,177**	**72,208**	**36,206**	**36,002**	**100.6**	**4.2**
	Urban	**13,050**	**54,605**	**27,437**	**27,168**	**101.0**	**4.2**
	Rural	**4,127**	**17,603**	**8,769**	**8,834**	**99.3**	**4.3**
2401	**Krong Pailin**	**8,670**	**37,393**	**18,975**	**18,418**	**103.0**	**4.3**
240101	Sangkat Pailin	3,310	14,308	7,273	7,035	103.4	4.3
240102	Ou Ta Vau	2,718	11,563	5,929	5,634	105.2	4.3
240103	Tuol Lvea	1,670	7,352	3,650	3,702	98.6	4.4
240104	Bar Yakha	972	4,170	2,123	2,047	103.7	4.3
2402	**Sala Krau**	**8,507**	**34,815**	**17,231**	**17,584**	**98.0**	**4.1**
240201	Sala Krau	1,415	6,098	3,060	3,038	100.7	4.3
240202	Stueng Trang	1,766	7,441	3,697	3,744	98.7	4.2
240203	Stueng Kach	4,380	17,212	8,462	8,750	96.7	3.9
240204	Ou Andoung	946	4,064	2,012	2,052	98.1	4.3

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-25. Total Population Tboung Khmum 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
25	Tboung Khmum						
	Total	178,942	763,735	368,593	395,142	93.3	4.3
	Urban	15,667	66,711	32,140	34,571	93.0	4.3
	Rural	163,275	697024	336453	360571	93.3	4.3
2501	Krong Suong	8,488	35,054	16,888	18,166	93.0	4.1
250101	Suong	5,348	22,289	10,724	11,565	92.7	4.2
250102	Vihear Luong	3,140	12,765	6,164	6,601	93.4	4.1
2502	Tboung Khmum	42,162	176,802	85,146	91,656	92.9	4.2
250201	Anhchaeum	3,114	13,832	6,613	7,219	91.6	4.4
250202	Boeng Pruol	1,339	5,884	2,891	2,993	96.6	4.4
250204	Chikor	3,019	11,777	5,593	6,184	90.4	3.9
250205	Chirou Ti Muoy	1,594	6,248	3,062	3,186	96.1	3.9
250206	Chirou Ti Pir	3,331	14,093	6,808	7,285	93.5	4.2
250208	Chob	4,154	17,458	8,354	9,104	91.8	4.2
250212	Kor	3,224	12,923	6,079	6,844	88.8	4.0
250213	Lngieng	1,335	5,829	2,772	3,057	90.7	4.4
250214	Mong Riev	2,200	9,013	4,364	4,649	93.9	4.1
250215	Peam Chileang	2,090	8,617	4,199	4,418	95.0	4.1
250216	Roka Po Pram	6,497	27,161	12,919	14,242	90.7	4.2
250218	Sralab	4,259	19,193	9,376	9,817	95.5	4.5
250221	Thma Pechr	3,063	12,491	6,025	6,466	93.2	4.1
250222	Tonle Bet	2,943	12,283	6,091	6,192	98.4	4.2
2503	Ou Reang Ov	19,133	79,761	37,432	42,329	88.4	4.2
250301	Ampil Ta Pok	3,393	14,596	6,849	7,747	88.4	4.3
250302	Chak	2,772	10,597	4,892	5,705	85.7	3.8
250303	Damrel	2,064	7,841	3,587	4,254	84.3	3.8
250304	Kong Chey	3,423	15,100	7,185	7,915	90.8	4.4
250305	Mien	2,434	10,102	4,729	5,373	88.0	4.2
250307	Preah Theat	3,049	13,175	6,354	6,821	93.2	4.3
250308	Tuol Sophi	1,998	8,350	3,836	4,514	85.0	4.2
2504	Krouch Chhmar	20,146	85,187	40,877	44,310	92.3	4.2
250401	Chhuk	2,261	9,840	4,902	4,938	99.3	4.4
250402	Chumnik	1,588	7,297	3,481	3,816	91.2	4.6
250403	Kampong Treas	1,687	6,728	3,219	3,509	91.7	4.0
250404	Kaoh Pir	579	2,151	1,000	1,151	86.9	3.7
250405	Krouch Chhmar	1,572	6,062	2,881	3,181	90.6	3.9
250406	Peus Muoy	1,564	6,782	3,134	3,648	85.9	4.3
250407	Peus Pir	1,112	4,536	2,127	2,409	88.3	4.1
250408	Preaek A chi	1,362	5,983	2,955	3,028	97.6	4.4
250409	Roka Khnaor	2,171	8,790	4,225	4,565	92.6	4.0
250410	Svay Khleang	1,721	7,634	3,597	4,037	89.1	4.4
250411	Trea	1,925	8,767	4,258	4,509	94.4	4.6
250412	Tuol Snuol	2,604	10,617	5,098	5,519	92.4	4.1

Based on normal or regular households.

Table P-25. Total Population Tboung Khmum 2019

Province/District/ Commune		No. Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Household Size
			Total	Male	Female		
2505	**Dambae**	**19,191**	**87,539**	**42,560**	**44,979**	**94.6**	**4.6**
250501	Chong Cheach	3,139	13,775	6,593	7,182	91.8	4.4
250502	Dambae	2,277	10,433	5,096	5,337	95.5	4.6
250503	Kouk Srok	2,274	10,365	4,956	5,409	91.6	4.6
250504	Neang Teut	881	4,240	1,991	2,249	88.5	4.8
250505	Seda	4,232	19,424	9,549	9,875	96.7	4.6
250506	Tuek Chrov	2,956	13,354	6,515	6,839	95.3	4.5
250507	Trapeang Pring	3,432	15,948	7,860	8,088	97.2	4.6
2506	**Ponhea Kraek**	**34,947**	**147,310**	**71,126**	**76,184**	**93.4**	**4.2**
250602	Dountei	3,486	13,979	6,762	7,217	93.7	4.0
250603	Kak	4,295	17,462	8,264	9,198	89.8	4.1
250604	Kandaol Chrum	4,707	20,671	9,697	10,974	88.4	4.4
250605	Kaong Kang	3,772	16,870	8,251	8,619	95.7	4.5
250606	Kraek	9,694	39,646	19,510	20,136	96.9	4.1
250607	Popel	2,225	9,492	4,510	4,982	90.5	4.3
250608	Trapeang Phlong	5,160	21,991	10,734	11,257	95.4	4.3
250609	Veal Mlu	1,608	7,199	3,398	3,801	89.4	4.5
2507	**Memot**	**34,875**	**152,082**	**74,564**	**77,518**	**96.2**	**4.4**
250701	Chan Mul	1,243	5,653	2,774	2,879	96.4	4.5
250702	Chaom	1,496	6,744	3,384	3,360	100.7	4.5
250703	Chaom Kravien	2,981	13,192	6,472	6,720	96.3	4.4
250704	Chaom Ta Mau	2,290	9,681	4,662	5,019	92.9	4.2
250705	Dar	5,210	22,898	11,162	11,736	95.1	4.4
250706	Kampoan	2,575	10,925	5,392	5,533	97.5	4.2
250707	Memong	1,062	4,352	2,133	2,219	96.1	4.1
250708	Memot	3,786	17,061	8,403	8,658	97.1	4.5
250710	Rung	2,268	10,039	4,859	5,180	93.8	4.4
250711	Rumchek	3,163	13,892	6,910	6,982	99.0	4.4
250713	Tramung	2,941	12,178	5,943	6,235	95.3	4.1
250714	Tonlung	2,629	11,973	5,874	6,099	96.3	4.6
250715	Triek	1,474	6,360	3,067	3,293	93.1	4.3
250716	Kokir	1,757	7,134	3,529	3,605	97.9	4.1

Based on normal or regular households.

SECTION 3

Select Province Tables

Table PT 01. Distribution of population by type of households and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Household Type				
	Normal or Regular Household	Institutional Household	Homeless Household	Boat Household	Transient Population
Total	**15,184,511**	**308,642**	**8,028**	**3,913**	**47,117**
Urban	**5,862,982**	**232,734**	**3,896**	**1,564**	**34,018**
Rural	**9,321,529**	**75,908**	**4,132**	**2,349**	**13,099**
Banteay Meanchey	853,252	6,851	1,210	24	546
Battambang	980,328	13,265	953	408	2,215
Kampong Cham	887,121	9,978	616	74	2,002
Kampong Chhnang	517,898	7,728	96	43	1,262
Kampong Speu	868,201	8,265	124	-	933
Kampong Thom	675,400	4,724	343	323	759
Kampot	588,066	4,012	114	126	1,511
Kandal	1,180,431	19,105	537	613	895
Koh Kong	122,883	2,869	129	-	21
Kracheh	370,396	2,895	66	45	1,353
Mondul Kiri	90,490	1,279	25	-	419
Phnom Penh	2,189,460	73,474	1,678	1,096	16,243
Preah Vihear	248,947	4,153	136	3	1,588
Prey Veng	1,049,361	6,962	302	83	1,012
Pursat	414,361	4,119	197	376	899
Ratanak Kiri	214,590	2,168	58	12	625
Siem Reap	994,540	13,722	449	360	5,163
Preah Sihanouk	219,865	87,838	217	24	2,128
Stung Treng	158,461	5,340	62	129	1,721
Svay Rieng	520,758	3,331	117	-	1,291
Takeo	893,582	5,592	249	58	1,433
Otdar Meanchey	268,638	7,188	59	-	153
Kep	41,539	565	-	-	561
Pailin	72,208	2,305	24	-	575
Tboung Khmum	763,735	10,914	267	116	1,809

Table PT 02. Distribution of population by broad age group and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Population by Age Group				Percentage by Age Group			
	Total	0-14	15-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-59	60+
Total	**15,552,211**	**4,571,140**	**9,602,383**	**1,378,688**	**100**	**29.4**	**61.7**	**8.9**
Urban	**6,135,194**	**1,571,860**	**4,058,583**	**504,751**	**100**	**25.6**	**66.2**	**8.2**
Rural	**9,417,017**	**2,999,280**	**5,543,800**	**873,937**	**100**	**31.8**	**58.9**	**9.3**
Banteay Meanchey	861,883	253,230	535,874	72,779	100	29.4	62.2	8.4
Battambang	997,169	315,037	585,773	96,359	100	31.6	58.7	9.7
Kampong Cham	899,791	273,910	520,927	104,954	100	30.4	57.9	11.7
Kampong Chhnang	527,027	164,922	314,514	47,591	100	31.3	59.7	9.0
Kampong Speu	877,523	252,896	555,823	68,804	100	28.8	63.3	7.8
Kampong Thom	681,549	221,771	398,395	61,383	100	32.5	58.5	9.0
Kampot	593,829	171,679	364,230	57,920	100	28.9	61.3	9.8
Kandal	1,201,581	330,497	752,154	118,930	100	27.5	62.6	9.9
Koh Kong	125,902	37,042	80,274	8,586	100	29.4	63.8	6.8
Kracheh	374,755	126,061	218,621	30,073	100	33.6	58.3	8.0
Mondul Kiri	92,213	32,290	56,209	3,714	100	35.0	61.0	4.0
Phnom Penh	2,281,951	508,913	1,591,507	181,531	100	22.3	69.7	8.0
Preah Vihear	254,827	85,362	154,792	14,673	100	33.5	60.7	5.8
Prey Veng	1,057,720	342,184	594,962	120,574	100	32.4	56.2	11.4
Pursat	419,952	139,180	243,230	37,542	100	33.1	57.9	8.9
Ratanak Kiri	217,453	76,005	130,610	10,838	100	35.0	60.1	5.0
Siem Reap	1,014,234	328,479	614,235	71,520	100	32.4	60.6	7.1
Preah Sihanouk	310,072	70,414	223,763	15,895	100	22.7	72.2	5.1
Stung Treng	165,713	55,992	100,089	9,632	100	33.8	60.4	5.8
Svay Rieng	525,497	156,157	318,029	51,311	100	29.7	60.5	9.8
Takeo	900,914	253,465	552,917	94,532	100	28.1	61.4	10.5
Otdar Meanchey	276,038	93,118	166,541	16,379	100	33.7	60.3	5.9
Kep	42,665	12,604	26,563	3,498	100	29.5	62.3	8.2
Pailin	75,112	23,841	46,330	4,941	100	31.7	61.7	6.6
Tboung Khmum	776,841	246,091	456,021	74,729	100	31.7	58.7	9.6

Table PT 0 3. Literacy rate of population aged 7+ by any language, sex and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Total Literate			Literacy Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	**11,940,831**	**5,928,762**	**6,012,069**	**88.5**	**91.1**	**86.2**
Urban	**5,043,456**	**2,485,906**	**2,557,550**	**93.3**	**94.9**	**91.7**
Rural	**6,897,375**	**3,442,856**	**3,454,519**	**85.4**	**88.5**	**82.5**
Banteay Meanchey	658,871	334,813	324,058	87.8	90.4	85.2
Battambang	734,055	370,523	363,532	85.4	88.3	82.6
Kampong Cham	701,984	342,242	359,742	89.7	92.3	87.4
Kampong Chhnang	404,072	196,342	207,730	89.3	91.8	87.1
Kampong Speu	684,565	338,176	346,389	89.7	92.3	87.3
Kampong Thom	475,721	236,414	239,307	82.0	84.7	79.4
Kampot	460,040	227,979	232,061	89.0	91.9	86.2
Kandal	974,986	476,724	498,262	92.8	94.6	91.2
Koh Kong	93,200	48,835	44,365	85.2	88.6	81.8
Kracheh	266,663	135,565	131,098	84.2	86.4	82.1
Mondul Kiri	58,167	31,212	26,955	75.8	79.4	72.0
Phnom Penh	1,956,754	951,846	1,004,908	95.9	97.0	94.9
Preah Vihear	170,230	88,593	81,637	79.8	82.6	76.9
Prey Veng	825,790	396,911	428,879	91.0	94.1	88.2
Pursat	315,183	156,454	158,729	88.3	91.2	85.6
Ratanak Kiri	137,093	73,014	64,079	74.2	78.4	70.0
Siem Reap	707,030	357,432	349,598	81.6	84.7	78.6
Preah Sihanouk	248,270	132,504	115,766	89.4	91.7	86.9
Stung Treng	105,314	55,910	49,404	76.3	79.6	72.9
Svay Rieng	410,805	200,408	210,397	90.8	94.4	87.5
Takeo	711,315	348,407	362,908	90.3	93.3	87.5
Otdar Meanchey	190,664	100,603	90,061	81.7	85.7	77.7
Kep	32,410	16,407	16,003	88.1	91.1	85.2
Pailin	56,601	29,666	26,935	87.8	91.0	84.6
Tboung Khmum	561,048	281,782	279,266	83.9	87.4	80.7

Table PT 04. Distribution of population aged 7+ by language of literacy, sex and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Both Sex				Male				Female			
	Khmer Language Only	Khmer and English	Khmer and Other Languages except English	Any Language Other than Khmer	Khmer Language Only	Khmer and English	Khmer and Other Languages except English	Any Language Other than Khmer	Khmer Language Only	Khmer and English	Khmer and Other Languages except English	Any Language Other than Khmer
Total	**90.9**	**5.1**	**2.5**	**1.5**	**90.2**	**5.5**	**2.7**	**1.5**	**91.5**	**4.6**	**2.4**	**1.5**
Urban	**85.7**	**9.2**	**2.8**	**2.3**	**84.4**	**10.1**	**3.0**	**2.5**	**87.0**	**8.2**	**2.7**	**2.1**
Rural	**94.6**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**0.9**	**94.5**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**0.8**	**94.8**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**1.0**
Banteay Meanchey	94.3	2.4	2.9	0.4	94.0	2.5	3.2	0.3	94.6	2.2	2.7	0.5
Battambang	95.7	2.6	1.3	0.3	95.5	2.7	1.5	0.3	96.0	2.5	1.2	0.4
Kampong Cham	94.6	2.7	2.1	0.6	94.5	2.8	2.2	0.4	94.6	2.6	2.0	0.7
Kampong Chhnang	92.7	1.9	3.7	1.7	92.4	2.1	3.9	1.6	93.0	1.7	3.5	1.8
Kampong Speu	95.8	3.0	1.1	0.2	95.4	3.3	1.1	0.2	96.2	2.6	1.0	0.2
Kampong Thom	94.2	3.3	1.8	0.7	94.1	3.4	1.9	0.6	94.3	3.2	1.7	0.8
Kampot	93.9	3.5	2.0	0.5	93.6	3.8	2.1	0.5	94.2	3.2	1.9	0.6
Kandal	92.4	4.2	2.3	1.2	92.0	4.5	2.3	1.2	92.7	3.9	2.2	1.2
Koh Kong	91.0	3.0	4.3	1.7	90.4	3.3	4.3	2.0	91.7	2.6	4.4	1.4
Kracheh	90.6	2.4	5.8	1.2	90.7	2.4	5.8	1.1	90.4	2.3	5.9	1.4
Mondul Kiri	89.2	2.0	6.1	2.8	89.5	2.1	6.0	2.4	88.9	1.8	6.1	3.2
Phnom Penh	80.4	14.8	3.6	1.2	78.4	16.6	3.7	1.3	82.3	13.1	3.4	1.1
Preah Vihear	94.0	2.9	2.2	0.9	93.6	3.2	2.4	0.8	94.5	2.5	2.1	0.9
Prey Veng	97.3	1.4	0.8	0.5	97.0	1.6	0.9	0.5	97.5	1.3	0.7	0.5
Pursat	95.7	2.0	1.6	0.7	95.4	2.2	1.6	0.7	95.9	1.8	1.5	0.8
Ratanak Kiri	82.1	2.2	9.2	6.5	82.7	2.4	9.6	5.3	81.5	1.9	8.6	7.9
Siem Reap	89.3	8.2	1.6	0.9	88.7	8.7	1.7	0.8	89.9	7.7	1.5	0.9
Preah Sihanouk	65.5	3.4	2.3	28.8	63.2	3.7	2.3	30.7	68.0	3.0	2.2	26.7
Stung Treng	92.6	1.4	4.2	1.8	92.5	1.6	4.4	1.5	92.7	1.2	3.9	2.2
Svay Rieng	95.8	2.6	1.2	0.3	95.3	3.0	1.4	0.3	96.3	2.3	1.1	0.3
Takeo	94.5	3.8	1.3	0.3	94.2	4.1	1.5	0.3	94.9	3.6	1.2	0.4
Otdar Meanchey	94.3	3.1	2.0	0.6	93.8	3.4	2.2	0.7	94.9	2.7	1.8	0.6
Kep	87.9	8.0	3.0	1.1	87.2	8.5	3.0	1.2	88.6	7.5	2.9	1.0
Pailin	91.1	4.5	3.7	0.7	90.5	4.8	4.0	0.7	91.6	4.2	3.4	0.7
Tboung Khmum	89.8	1.7	6.1	2.4	89.9	1.8	6.3	2.0	89.7	1.6	5.9	2.8

Table PT 05. Literacy rate of population aged 15+ by any language, sex and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Total Literate			Literacy Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	**9,631,251**	**4,876,921**	**4,754,330**	**87.7**	**90.9**	**84.8**
Urban	**4,255,760**	**2,170,527**	**2,085,233**	**93.3**	**95.3**	**91.4**
Rural	**5,375,491**	**2,706,394**	**2,669,097**	**83.8**	**87.8**	**80.2**
Banteay Meanchey	527,539	259,911	267,628	86.7	90.0	83.5
Battambang	580,575	288,413	292,162	85.1	89.0	81.5
Kampong Cham	554,444	287,407	267,037	88.6	91.8	85.8
Kampong Chhnang	319,627	165,995	153,632	88.3	91.4	85.6
Kampong Speu	557,929	284,415	273,514	89.3	92.6	86.4
Kampong Thom	366,729	185,390	181,339	79.8	83.4	76.5
Kampot	371,414	188,523	182,891	88.0	91.7	84.6
Kandal	805,965	415,461	390,504	92.5	94.7	90.5
Koh Kong	74,132	35,080	39,052	83.4	87.6	79.2
Kracheh	205,732	100,983	104,749	82.7	85.7	79.8
Mondul Kiri	44,291	20,167	24,124	73.9	78.7	68.9
Phnom Penh	1,702,845	879,970	822,875	96.0	97.3	94.9
Preah Vihear	132,952	69,672	63,280	78.5	82.4	74.5
Prey Veng	641,436	302,608	338,828	89.6	93.7	86.3
Pursat	243,668	120,023	123,645	86.8	90.5	83.4
Ratanak Kiri	100,426	54,545	45,881	71.0	76.6	65.3
Siem Reap	542,019	273,948	268,071	79.0	83.1	75.3
Preah Sihanouk	215,036	115,853	99,183	89.7	92.5	86.7
Stung Treng	81,489	44,009	37,480	74.3	78.7	69.6
Svay Rieng	332,589	160,864	171,725	90.0	94.6	86.2
Takeo	579,684	281,156	298,528	89.5	93.3	86.2
Otdar Meanchey	145,527	77,699	67,828	79.6	84.8	74.3
Kep	26,076	13,232	12,844	86.7	90.5	83.2
Pailin	44,340	23,350	20,990	86.5	90.5	82.4
Tboung Khmum	434,787	217,864	216,923	81.9	86.4	77.9

Table PT 06. Literacy rate of population aged 15+ by educational level, sex and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province		None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary/Diploma	Beyond Secondary
Total	**Total**	**0.1**	**35.2**	**31.1**	**26.7**	**3.5**	**3.5**
	Male	**0.1**	**31.3**	**31.5**	**28.9**	**3.9**	**4.3**
	Female	**0.1**	**38.9**	**30.7**	**24.5**	**3.1**	**2.7**
Urban	**Total**	**0.0**	**25.9**	**29.1**	**32.6**	**5.7**	**6.7**
	Male	**0.0**	**21.9**	**28.4**	**35.2**	**6.3**	**8.2**
	Female	**0.0**	**29.8**	**29.9**	**30.1**	**5.0**	**5.2**
Rural	**Total**	**0.1**	**42.5**	**32.7**	**21.9**	**1.8**	**1.0**
	Male	**0.1**	**38.7**	**34.0**	**23.9**	**2.0**	**1.2**
	Female	**0.1**	**46.3**	**31.4**	**19.9**	**1.6**	**0.7**
Banteay Meanchey	Total	0.1	40.4	32.2	23.9	1.9	1.6
	Male	0.1	37.3	33.3	25.4	2.0	1.9
	Female	0.1	43.5	31.1	22.3	1.7	1.3
Battambang	Total	0.0	36.8	32.7	25.6	2.8	2.0
	Male	0.0	34.1	33.7	27.0	2.9	2.3
	Female	0.0	39.6	31.7	24.2	2.8	1.7
Kampong Cham	Total	0.1	40.5	32.6	23.3	2.0	1.6
	Male	0.1	37.0	33.8	25.1	2.1	1.9
	Female	0.1	43.8	31.5	21.5	1.8	1.3
Kampong Chhnang	Total	0.0	41.2	31.2	23.2	2.5	1.8
	Male	0.1	37.2	32.2	25.4	2.9	2.3
	Female	0.0	44.9	30.3	21.1	2.2	1.4
Kampong Speu	Total	0.0	35.9	37.3	23.4	2.0	1.4
	Male	0.0	31.4	37.7	26.6	2.5	1.8
	Female	0.0	40.3	36.9	20.3	1.5	1.0
Kampong Thom	Total	0.1	44.0	30.9	20.8	2.2	1.9
	Male	0.2	41.6	31.8	21.8	2.4	2.3
	Female	0.1	46.4	30.0	19.8	2.1	1.5
Kampot	Total	0.1	33.5	34.1	27.8	2.6	1.8
	Male	0.1	29.4	35.0	30.2	2.9	2.3
	Female	0.1	37.5	33.2	25.5	2.4	1.4

Table PT 06. Literacy rate of population aged 15+ by educational level, sex and province, Cambodia, 2019 (Count.)

Province		None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Diploma	Beyond Secondary
Kandal	Total	0.1	32.4	34.1	28.6	2.5	2.3
	Male	0.1	27.9	34.6	31.8	2.8	2.8
	Female	0.1	36.7	33.7	25.7	2.1	1.8
Koh Kong	Total	0.0	37.7	31.8	24.6	3.1	2.8
	Male	0.1	34.2	31.8	26.9	3.6	3.5
	Female	0.0	41.6	31.7	22.1	2.6	2.0
Kracheh	Total	0.1	46.4	30.1	19.6	2.3	1.5
	Male	0.1	44.0	31.0	20.8	2.4	1.8
	Female	0.1	49.0	29.2	18.3	2.2	1.1
Mondul Kiri	Total	0.1	40.9	32.8	22.0	2.0	2.3
	Male	0.1	38.8	32.9	23.2	2.2	2.8
	Female	0.1	43.4	32.7	20.5	1.8	1.6
Phnom Penh	Total	0.0	19.6	25.1	35.8	8.4	11.0
	Male	0.0	15.6	23.1	38.3	9.6	13.5
	Female	0.0	23.4	27.0	33.6	7.4	8.6
Preah Vihear	Total	0.1	45.1	29.0	21.8	2.4	1.7
	Male	0.1	43.3	29.4	22.6	2.6	2.1
	Female	0.1	47.1	28.6	20.9	2.2	1.1
Prey Veng	Total	0.0	45.1	32.2	20.1	1.4	1.1
	Male	0.0	38.0	35.2	23.6	1.7	1.5
	Female	0.0	51.5	29.6	17.0	1.1	0.8
Pursat	Total	0.1	41.4	31.3	24.6	1.4	1.2
	Male	0.1	37.1	32.9	26.9	1.6	1.5
	Female	0.1	45.7	29.8	22.3	1.3	0.9
Ratanak Kiri	Total	0.1	44.5	29.9	21.6	2.2	1.7
	Male	0.1	42.5	30.1	22.8	2.3	2.1
	Female	0.1	46.9	29.6	20.1	2.0	1.2
Siem Reap	Total	0.1	38.7	28.7	26.2	3.8	2.6
	Male	0.1	37.0	29.1	27.1	3.8	3.0
	Female	0.1	40.6	28.3	25.3	3.7	2.1

Table PT 06. Literacy rate of population aged 15+ by educational level, sex and province, Cambodia, 2019 (Count.)

Province		None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Diploma	Beyond Secondary
					Educational Level		
Preah Sihanouk	Total	0.0	27.3	26.4	34.4	5.2	6.7
	Male	0.0	23.6	25.8	35.4	6.2	9.0
	Female	0.0	31.8	27.0	33.2	4.1	3.9
Stung Treng	Total	0.1	42.2	28.7	22.1	4.8	2.2
	Male	0.0	39.3	28.7	24.1	5.1	2.7
	Female	0.1	45.6	28.6	19.7	4.3	1.7
Svay Rieng	Total	0.1	33.7	34.6	27.2	2.7	1.7
	Male	0.1	26.7	36.1	31.7	3.2	2.3
	Female	0.1	40.4	33.2	23.0	2.2	1.2
Takeo	Total	0.1	29.8	34.7	30.3	3.2	2.0
	Male	0.1	25.2	34.9	33.5	3.8	2.6
	Female	0.1	34.2	34.5	27.2	2.6	1.4
Otdar Meanchey	Total	0.0	42.0	31.7	22.9	2.2	1.1
	Male	0.0	38.9	32.3	24.7	2.6	1.4
	Female	0.1	45.6	31.0	20.9	1.8	0.7
Kep	Total	0.1	36.5	29.6	22.1	7.4	4.3
	Male	0.0	33.9	30.4	22.6	7.7	5.3
	Female	0.1	39.3	28.8	21.6	7.1	3.1
Pailin	Total	0.0	34.2	33.0	26.6	2.8	3.3
	Male	0.0	30.7	33.8	28.3	3.0	4.2
	Female	0.0	38.1	32.2	24.8	2.6	2.3
Tboung Khmum	Total	0.0	49.2	30.5	17.9	1.3	1.0
	Male	0.0	45.8	32.1	19.5	1.3	1.2
	Female	0.0	52.8	28.9	16.3	1.2	0.7

Table PT 07. Percentage of population aged 6+ currently attending school by age, sex and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province		Currently Attending School				
		6-11	12-14	15-17	18-24	25+
Total	Total	90.6	91.6	67.6	20.7	0.7
	Male	90.1	90.4	66.2	22.1	0.8
	Female	91.1	92.8	69.1	19.3	0.6
Urban	Total	91.5	92.1	69.1	25.3	1.0
	Male	91.1	91.4	68.8	27.1	1.2
	Female	91.8	92.9	69.5	23.6	0.8
Rural	Total	90.2	91.4	66.7	17.0	0.5
	Male	89.6	89.9	64.8	18.2	0.6
	Female	90.7	92.8	68.8	15.8	0.4
Banteay Meanchey	Total	89.4	87.8	58.3	15.0	0.7
	Male	89.2	86.2	56.9	15.4	0.8
	Female	89.7	89.6	59.9	14.7	0.6
Battambang	Total	90.3	92.4	66.3	18.7	0.5
	Male	89.7	91.2	64.5	18.4	0.6
	Female	90.9	93.5	68.2	18.9	0.4
Kampong Cham	Total	93.5	93.6	73.9	21.4	0.5
	Male	93.0	92.4	70.8	22.4	0.6
	Female	94.0	94.9	77.2	20.4	0.4
Kampong Chhnang	Total	90.2	92.9	71.9	18.8	0.4
	Male	89.8	91.1	67.9	20.2	0.5
	Female	90.5	94.8	76.2	17.5	0.3
Kampong Speu	Total	90.5	91.7	62.2	13.7	0.5
	Male	89.8	90.3	62.2	15.8	0.6
	Female	91.2	93.1	62.2	11.7	0.4
Kampong Thom	Total	88.4	89.5	66.4	18.5	0.7
	Male	87.7	87.1	62.9	19.1	0.8
	Female	89.2	92.0	70.2	18.0	0.6
Kampot	Total	91.3	93.0	72.2	22.1	0.5
	Male	90.8	92.2	70.7	23.6	0.7
	Female	91.8	93.8	73.7	20.7	0.5

Table PT 07. Percentage of population aged 6+ currently attending school by age, sex and province, Cambodia, 2019 (Count.)

Province		Currently Attending School					
		6-11	12-14	15-17	18-24	25+	
Kandal	Total	91.4	92.5	67.6	18.6	0.6	
	Male	91.1	91.4	65.9	19.7	0.7	
	Female	91.8	93.6	69.4	17.5	0.5	
Koh Kong	Total	90.8	94.5	69.4	16.5	0.4	
	Male	90.5	93.6	68.3	18.0	0.5	
	Female	91.1	95.4	70.6	15.1	0.3	
Kracheh	Total	90.4	89.3	58.2	12.3	0.3	
	Male	89.6	88.0	56.5	12.8	0.3	
	Female	91.2	90.7	60.0	11.8	0.3	
Mondul Kiri	Total	77.7	80.4	50.6	12.3	0.8	
	Male	77.0	79.8	50.8	13.6	0.8	
	Female	78.4	80.9	50.5	11.0	0.7	
Phnom Penh	Total	91.6	92.2	71.8	31.2	1.6	
	Male	91.5	92.4	73.4	34.4	2.0	
	Female	91.8	92.1	70.3	28.4	1.3	
Preah Vihear	Total	82.2	84.3	55.4	12.1	0.8	
	Male	81.3	82.0	52.6	13.1	0.9	
	Female	83.2	86.7	58.2	11.0	0.7	
Prey Veng	Total	94.7	95.4	77.0	22.0	0.3	
	Male	94.5	94.3	75.0	24.3	0.3	
	Female	94.9	96.5	79.1	19.8	0.2	
Pursat	Total	90.9	92.8	70.4	18.1	0.4	
	Male	90.4	91.5	68.6	19.5	0.4	
	Female	91.3	94.2	72.4	16.7	0.3	
Ratanak Kiri	Total	78.2	85.6	61.5	15.3	0.4	
	Male	76.8	84.5	63.1	18.2	0.5	
	Female	79.8	86.8	59.8	12.5	0.3	
Siem Reap	Total	88.3	89.3	64.1	18.7	0.7	
	Male	87.6	87.2	60.2	18.7	0.8	
	Female	89.0	91.4	68.1	18.6	0.6	

Table PT 07. Percentage of population aged 6+ currently attending school by age, sex and province, Cambodia, 2019 (Count.)

Province		Currently Attending School				
		6-11	12-14	15-17	18-24	25+
Preah Sihanouk	Total	89.6	91.8	66.4	32.2	0.4
	Male	89.2	91.5	66.8	32.8	0.5
	Female	90.1	92.2	66.0	31.7	0.4
Stung Treng	Total	81.7	86.0	54.2	12.1	0.5
	Male	81.4	84.6	54.5	12.4	0.6
	Female	82.0	87.3	53.9	11.8	0.5
Svay Rieng	Total	93.0	93.7	73.4	18.9	0.5
	Male	92.7	92.8	72.8	21.4	0.6
	Female	93.3	94.7	74.0	16.6	0.4
Takeo	Total	92.6	94.2	75.4	23.7	0.7
	Male	92.2	93.2	74.2	26.3	0.9
	Female	93.0	95.2	76.7	21.2	0.5
Otdar Meanchey	Total	91.1	90.8	58.5	12.6	0.3
	Male	90.3	89.6	58.7	13.5	0.4
	Female	92.1	92.0	58.4	11.6	0.3
Kep	Total	89.6	89.6	68.0	22.4	0.7
	Male	88.7	87.3	65.2	22.7	0.9
	Female	90.6	92.1	71.1	22.0	0.6
Pailin	Total	92.3	91.7	61.6	15.0	0.4
	Male	92.1	90.6	60.6	16.5	0.5
	Female	92.5	93.0	62.8	13.5	0.3
Tboung Khmum	Total	91.8	90.7	61.9	15.4	0.4
	Male	91.1	89.7	60.7	16.7	0.5
	Female	92.5	91.6	63.2	14.2	0.3

Table PT 08. Population aged 15+ by usual activity status, sex and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive Population	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive Population	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive Population
Total	**78.0**	**1.1**	**20.9**	**83.4**	**1.0**	**15.6**	**73.2**	**1.1**	**25.7**
Urban	**73.3**	**1.3**	**25.3**	**80.5**	**1.3**	**18.2**	**66.7**	**1.4**	**31.9**
Rural	**81.3**	**0.9**	**17.8**	**85.4**	**0.8**	**13.7**	**77.7**	**0.9**	**21.4**
Banteay Meanchey	75.9	1.6	22.4	83.8	1.7	14.4	68.4	1.5	30.1
Battambang	73.9	2.0	24.0	81.8	1.8	16.4	66.6	2.2	31.2
Kampong Cham	77.9	0.7	21.4	82.9	0.7	16.4	73.5	0.8	25.7
Kampong Chhnang	81.4	1.1	17.5	84.6	1.2	14.1	78.6	1.1	20.3
Kampong Speu	84.7	0.5	14.8	86.2	0.5	13.3	83.4	0.5	16.1
Kampong Thom	79.6	0.7	19.6	85.0	0.7	14.3	74.8	0.8	24.4
Kampot	81.0	1.2	17.8	84.2	1.1	14.7	78.1	1.3	20.6
Kandal	78.4	0.6	20.9	84.5	0.6	14.9	72.9	0.7	26.4
Koh Kong	73.7	0.6	25.7	83.8	0.6	15.6	63.6	0.6	35.8
Kracheh	81.9	0.6	17.5	87.3	0.5	12.2	76.6	0.7	22.6
Mondul Kiri	83.9	0.7	15.4	88.7	0.7	10.5	78.9	0.6	20.5
Phnom Penh	70.4	1.0	28.6	78.7	0.9	20.4	62.8	1.1	36.2
Preah Vihear	82.8	0.9	16.3	85.8	0.9	13.4	79.8	1.0	19.2
Prey Veng	81.4	0.4	18.2	84.3	0.4	15.3	79.0	0.4	20.6
Pursat	80.2	1.2	18.6	83.8	1.0	15.1	76.9	1.4	21.7
Ratanak Kiri	84.4	0.4	15.2	86.6	0.4	13.0	82.2	0.4	17.4
Siem Reap	76.9	1.4	21.7	83.2	1.2	15.6	71.1	1.6	27.3
Preah Sihanouk	72.3	5.4	22.3	80.0	4.7	15.3	63.9	6.1	30.0
Stung Treng	83.8	0.8	15.4	87.9	0.9	11.1	79.4	0.7	19.8
Svay Rieng	83.7	1.0	15.3	85.7	0.9	13.4	81.9	1.1	17.0
Takeo	80.9	0.6	18.5	83.3	0.6	16.1	78.9	0.6	20.5
Otdar Meanchey	86.5	0.3	13.3	89.5	0.2	10.3	83.4	0.3	16.3
Kep	75.6	1.6	22.8	82.6	1.3	16.1	69.0	1.9	29.1
Pailin	76.8	1.7	21.5	85.0	2.0	13.0	68.4	1.5	30.1
Tboung Khmum	78.7	1.1	20.2	83.9	1.5	14.6	74.0	0.8	25.2

Table PT 09. Distribution of Labour Force Participation Rate of those aged 15+ by sex and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Labour Force Participation Rate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**79.1**	**84.4**	**74.3**
Urban	**74.7**	**81.8**	**68.1**
Rural	**82.2**	**86.3**	**78.6**
Banteay Meanchey	77.6	85.6	69.9
Battambang	76.0	83.6	68.8
Kampong Cham	78.6	83.6	74.3
Kampong Chhnang	82.5	85.9	79.7
Kampong Speu	85.2	86.7	83.9
Kampong Thom	80.4	85.7	75.6
Kampot	82.2	85.3	79.4
Kandal	79.1	85.1	73.6
Koh Kong	74.3	84.4	64.2
Kracheh	82.5	87.8	77.4
Mondul Kiri	84.6	89.5	79.5
Phnom Penh	71.4	79.6	63.8
Preah Vihear	83.7	86.6	80.8
Prey Veng	81.8	84.7	79.4
Pursat	81.4	84.9	78.3
Ratanak Kiri	84.8	87.0	82.6
Siem Reap	78.3	84.4	72.7
Preah Sihanouk	77.7	84.7	70.0
Stung Treng	84.6	88.9	80.2
Svay Rieng	84.7	86.6	83.0
Takeo	81.5	83.9	79.5
Otdar Meanchey	86.7	89.7	83.7
Kep	77.2	83.9	70.9
Pailin	78.5	87.0	69.9
Tboung Khmum	79.8	85.4	74.8

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Table PT 10. Employment rate of those aged 15+ by sex and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Employment Rate		
	Both Sexes	**Male**	**Female**
Total	**98.7**	**98.8**	**98.5**
Urban	**98.2**	**98.4**	**97.9**
Rural	**98.9**	**99.0**	**98.9**
Banteay Meanchey	97.9	98.0	97.8
Battambang	97.3	97.8	96.7
Kampong Cham	99.1	99.2	99.0
Kampong Chhnang	98.6	98.5	98.7
Kampong Speu	99.4	99.4	99.4
Kampong Thom	99.1	99.2	99.0
Kampot	98.5	98.7	98.4
Kandal	99.2	99.3	99.1
Koh Kong	99.2	99.3	99.1
Kracheh	99.3	99.4	99.1
Mondul Kiri	99.2	99.2	99.2
Phnom Penh	98.6	98.9	98.3
Preah Vihear	98.9	99.0	98.8
Prey Veng	99.5	99.6	99.5
Pursat	98.5	98.8	98.2
Ratanak Kiri	99.5	99.5	99.6
Siem Reap	98.2	98.6	97.8
Preah Sihanouk	93.1	94.4	91.3
Stung Treng	99.0	99.0	99.1
Svay Rieng	98.8	99.0	98.7
Takeo	99.3	99.3	99.2
Otdar Meanchey	99.7	99.7	99.6
Kep	97.9	98.5	97.3
Pailin	97.8	97.7	97.9
Tboung Khmum	98.6	98.2	99.0

Table PT 11. Unemployment rate of those aged 15+ by sex and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	**Male**	**Female**
Total	**1.3**	**1.2**	**1.5**
Urban	**1.8**	**1.6**	**2.1**
Rural	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.1**
Banteay Meanchey	2.1	2.0	2.2
Battambang	2.7	2.2	3.3
Kampong Cham	0.9	0.8	1.0
Kampong Chhnang	1.4	1.5	1.3
Kampong Speu	0.6	0.6	0.6
Kampong Thom	0.9	0.8	1.0
Kampot	1.5	1.3	1.6
Kandal	0.8	0.7	0.9
Koh Kong	0.8	0.7	0.9
Kracheh	0.7	0.6	0.9
Mondul Kiri	0.8	0.8	0.8
Phnom Penh	1.4	1.1	1.7
Preah Vihear	1.1	1.0	1.2
Prey Veng	0.5	0.4	0.5
Pursat	1.5	1.2	1.8
Ratanak Kiri	0.5	0.5	0.4
Siem Reap	1.8	1.4	2.2
Preah Sihanouk	6.9	5.6	8.7
Stung Treng	1.0	1.0	0.9
Svay Rieng	1.2	1.0	1.3
Takeo	0.7	0.7	0.8
Otdar Meanchey	0.3	0.3	0.4
Kep	2.1	1.5	2.7
Pailin	2.2	2.3	2.1
Tboung Khmum	1.4	1.8	1.0

Table PT 12. Distribution of population aged 15+ by employment status and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Employment Status					
	Total	Employer	Paid Employee	Own Account	Unpaid Family Worker	Other
Total	**100**	**0.6**	**31.5**	**42.7**	**25.0**	**0.2**
Urban	**100**	**0.8**	**53.1**	**33.7**	**12.2**	**0.2**
Rural	**100**	**0.5**	**17.7**	**48.4**	**33.3**	**0.2**
Banteay Meanchey	100	1.3	26.5	44.3	27.7	0.2
Battambang	100	0.5	21.6	49.3	28.2	0.4
Kampong Cham	100	0.6	25.7	44.3	29.3	0.1
Kampong Chhnang	100	0.4	26.7	42.4	30.5	0.1
Kampong Speu	100	0.5	46.8	31.7	20.9	0.1
Kampong Thom	100	0.4	15.5	44.1	39.9	0.1
Kampot	100	0.8	17.9	51.0	30.1	0.2
Kandal	100	0.6	42.2	39.1	18.0	0.1
Koh Kong	100	0.4	37.0	40.3	22.3	0.1
Kracheh	100	0.3	14.4	43.7	41.6	0.0
Mondul Kiri	100	0.3	16.8	37.9	44.9	0.0
Phnom Penh	100	0.7	63.8	27.3	8.1	0.2
Preah Vihear	100	0.7	13.6	54.6	30.9	0.2
Prey Veng	100	0.2	12.2	50.9	36.3	0.4
Pursat	100	0.6	13.3	63.6	22.4	0.1
Ratanak Kiri	100	0.3	11.5	44.0	44.2	0.0
Siem Reap	100	1.1	23.5	57.7	17.5	0.3
Preah Sihanouk	100	0.7	49.9	33.5	15.8	0.1
Stung Treng	100	0.3	18.0	43.9	37.7	0.0
Svay Rieng	100	0.7	34.2	43.8	21.3	0.1
Takeo	100	0.6	31.1	43.3	24.9	0.1
Otdar Meanchey	100	0.3	15.1	39.6	45.1	0.0
Kep	100	0.7	36.8	41.7	20.7	0.1
Pailin	100	0.4	39.6	36.7	23.3	0.1
Tboung Khmum	100	0.4	18.5	46.4	34.3	0.4

Table PT 13. Distribution of employed population aged 15+ by sector of employment and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Employment Sector							
	Government	State Owned	Cambodian Owned – Private	Foreign Owned	Non-Profit Institution	Household Sector	Embassies, Agencies, Etc.	Other
Total	**4.9**	**0.5**	**78.7**	**12.8**	**0.5**	**2.5**	**0.0**	**0.1**
Urban	**7.6**	**0.7**	**66.4**	**22.7**	**0.6**	**1.8**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Rural	**3.2**	**0.4**	**86.5**	**6.4**	**0.5**	**2.9**	**0.0**	**0.1**
Banteay Meanchey	3.7	0.6	76.8	8.3	0.6	9.8	0.0	0.1
Battambang	4.3	0.3	88.5	1.7	0.4	4.7	0.0	0.1
Kampong Cham	3.4	0.4	81.6	9.7	0.7	4.2	0.0	0.0
Kampong Chhnang	4.1	0.2	78.6	16.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kampong Speu	3.3	0.5	59.1	33.7	0.6	2.7	0.0	0.0
Kampong Thom	3.7	0.6	91.8	2.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
Kampot	4.2	0.5	82.6	5.7	0.4	6.5	0.0	0.1
Kandal	4.1	0.5	71.3	22.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Koh Kong	7.1	0.3	75.5	15.4	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0
Kracheh	4.0	0.3	93.4	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0
Mondul Kiri	6.0	0.4	90.9	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
Phnom Penh	10.0	0.8	65.4	22.1	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.1
Preah Vihear	7.0	0.7	88.9	0.8	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.1
Prey Veng	3.1	0.2	87.2	4.2	0.2	4.8	0.0	0.3
Pursat	4.3	0.4	88.6	3.2	0.4	3.0	0.0	0.1
Ratanak Kiri	4.1	0.5	94.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Siem Reap	4.2	0.6	91.0	1.6	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.1
Preah Sihanouk	3.6	0.6	48.0	46.2	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.0
Stung Treng	9.2	0.4	89.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Svay Rieng	4.1	0.4	70.3	23.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0
Takeo	3.8	0.5	75.3	18.3	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0
Otdar Meanchey	7.8	0.3	89.8	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kep	6.2	0.8	86.3	5.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
Pailin	7.1	0.2	84.5	6.6	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.0
Tboung Khmum	2.7	0.5	94.5	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.1

Table PT 14. Distribution of employed population aged 15+ by group of occupation and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Group of Occupation								
	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerical Support Workers	Services and Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing	Craft and Related Workers	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	Elementary Occupations
Total	**0.9**	**3.5**	**1.4**	**3.2**	**12.4**	**52.9**	**16.4**	**2.3**	**6.0**
Urban	**1.5**	**5.2**	**2.5**	**7.2**	**22.4**	**20.5**	**27.7**	**4.1**	**7.4**
Rural	**0.5**	**2.5**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**6.1**	**73.6**	**9.3**	**1.1**	**5.1**
Banteay Meanchey	0.5	3.0	1.2	2.1	10.5	58.4	9.9	1.4	12.3
Battambang	0.6	3.6	1.1	1.5	12.2	63.0	5.3	1.6	10.5
Kampong Cham	0.5	3.0	1.1	1.1	9.5	60.4	15.3	1.8	6.9
Kampong Chhnang	0.6	3.2	0.9	1.2	8.6	60.6	20.3	1.6	2.3
Kampong Speu	0.5	2.1	1.0	0.9	5.9	44.5	38.0	2.2	3.9
Kampong Thom	0.8	2.9	1.1	0.8	7.7	73.6	6.2	1.3	5.2
Kampot	0.8	3.2	1.0	1.0	7.1	72.3	10.2	1.3	2.4
Kandal	0.7	3.5	1.5	2.1	14.1	39.4	29.3	3.4	5.2
Koh Kong	1.0	3.4	1.1	2.9	16.1	43.6	19.9	3.4	7.5
Kracheh	0.5	2.9	0.8	1.0	9.9	73.1	4.6	1.1	5.5
Mondul Kiri	1.0	2.5	1.0	1.5	10.4	71.8	3.7	0.9	5.8
Phnom Penh	1.9	6.2	3.2	12.8	29.6	4.2	28.8	4.7	6.4
Preah Vihear	0.7	2.8	0.7	1.5	7.9	77.4	2.7	0.6	2.7
Prey Veng	0.4	2.7	0.8	0.4	6.2	78.8	7.3	0.8	2.6
Pursat	0.7	2.9	0.7	1.0	8.0	74.6	7.6	1.3	2.6
Ratanak Kiri	0.7	2.2	0.5	1.0	9.6	78.0	2.7	0.7	4.0
Siem Reap	1.6	4.0	1.4	2.8	12.3	60.9	6.0	3.1	7.3
Preah Sihanouk	1.7	3.8	2.0	6.1	21.4	24.8	22.9	4.4	12.0
Stung Treng	0.6	2.8	0.8	1.9	9.6	71.1	3.6	0.9	4.3
Svay Rieng	0.7	2.8	1.0	3.0	6.5	57.2	24.2	1.6	2.4
Takeo	0.5	3.3	1.3	1.3	6.8	59.3	22.5	1.5	3.1
Otdar Meanchey	0.5	2.7	0.7	1.8	7.8	75.2	3.4	0.6	2.6
Kep	1.5	4.2	3.6	4.0	15.8	44.8	13.7	2.6	8.8
Pailin	1.0	3.7	1.8	7.6	15.9	42.7	6.9	2.8	16.1
Tboung Khmum	0.5	2.3	0.8	0.6	8.5	69.1	3.9	1.9	11.9

Table PT 15. Distribution of employed population aged 15+ by group of industry and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Group of Industry										
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, Stream and Air-Con Supply	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	Transportation and Storage	Accommodation and Food Services Activities	Information and Communication	Finance and Insurance Activities
Total	**54.7**	**0.1**	**13.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**5.2**	**10.7**	**2.5**	**1.8**	**0.1**	**0.7**
Urban	**21.4**	**0.1**	**22.9**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**7.6**	**18.8**	**4.5**	**3.5**	**0.2**	**1.4**
Rural	**75.9**	**0.0**	**7.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**3.7**	**5.5**	**1.3**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.3**
Banteay Meanchey	60.7	0.0	4.4	0.1	0.1	12.8	9.7	3.0	1.0	0.1	0.5
Battambang	66.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.1	8.1	10.7	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.7
Kampong Cham	64.4	0.1	12.4	0.1	0.1	4.0	8.6	2.0	1.2	0.1	0.6
Kampong Chhnang	60.9	0.0	17.1	0.2	0.0	4.3	7.5	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.5
Kampong Speu	45.2	0.1	34.8	0.1	0.0	5.2	5.4	2.4	0.7	0.1	0.5
Kampong Thom	76.7	0.1	4.0	0.1	0.0	3.0	6.8	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.6
Kampot	72.7	0.1	6.7	0.1	0.1	4.2	6.2	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.5
Kandal	40.6	0.3	24.9	0.3	0.1	6.2	11.9	3.0	2.1	0.1	0.7
Koh Kong	45.3	0.1	15.8	0.1	0.1	7.1	13.7	4.1	1.8	0.1	0.5
Kracheh	76.8	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.0	1.9	8.8	1.5	1.2	0.1	0.4
Mondul Kiri	76.1	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	1.3	8.5	1.0	1.9	0.1	0.5
Phnom Penh	4.5	0.1	24.2	0.5	0.3	6.1	24.3	5.4	4.5	0.3	1.9
Preah Vihear	78.9	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	1.4	6.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.4
Prey Veng	79.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.1	3.1	6.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.5
Pursat	75.1	0.0	5.0	0.1	0.1	3.3	7.4	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.4
Ratanak Kiri	81.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	1.0	8.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.3
Siem Reap	61.6	0.0	2.8	0.3	0.1	7.0	10.0	2.9	3.3	0.1	0.4
Preah Sihanouk	27.6	0.1	17.6	0.4	0.2	9.8	18.3	5.4	3.7	0.2	0.9
Stung Treng	73.8	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.1	2.0	7.9	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.4
Svay Rieng	57.4	0.0	21.9	0.2	0.1	3.7	5.3	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.6
Takeo	59.6	0.1	20.1	0.2	0.1	3.9	6.0	1.6	1.0	0.1	0.7
Otdar Meanchey	76.1	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	2.0	7.1	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.4
Kep	51.0	0.0	5.9	0.2	0.1	8.4	11.7	3.1	4.1	0.0	0.6
Pailin	54.7	0.1	3.2	0.3	0.3	5.1	12.1	2.6	3.1	0.1	0.7
Tboung Khmum	77.8	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.0	1.9	7.9	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.4

Table PT 15. Distribution of employed population aged 15+ by group of industry and province, Cambodia, 2019 (cont.)

Province	Group of Industry									
	Real Estate	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	Administrative and Support Service Activities	Public Administration and Defence, Social Security	Education	Human Health and Social Work Activities	Art, Entertainment and Recreation	Other Service Activities	Use Activities of Households as Employers	Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies
Total	**0.5**	**2.2**	**3.0**	**1.8**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**1.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Urban	**1.1**	**5.1**	**5.4**	**2.3**	**1.0**	**1.4**	**2.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Rural	**0.2**	**0.4**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Banteay Meanchey	0.4	0.7	1.9	1.5	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Battambang	0.4	0.8	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kampong Cham	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kampong Chhnang	0.2	0.6	2.1	1.7	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kampong Speu	0.2	0.6	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kampong Thom	0.2	0.5	1.6	1.8	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kampot	0.3	0.6	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kandal	0.5	1.9	2.4	1.8	0.6	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koh Kong	0.3	1.4	4.5	2.1	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kracheh	0.1	0.6	2.0	1.7	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mondul Kiri	0.2	0.6	4.5	1.5	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Phnom Penh	1.6	10.0	7.9	2.3	1.5	1.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Preah Vihear	0.1	0.4	5.2	1.8	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Prey Veng	0.2	0.3	1.2	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pursat	0.2	0.4	2.2	1.8	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ratanak Kiri	0.2	0.6	2.7	1.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Siem Reap	0.7	2.3	2.4	2.1	0.5	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Preah Sihanouk	0.7	4.0	2.9	1.8	0.6	3.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stung Treng	0.1	0.6	7.1	1.9	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Svay Rieng	0.2	1.1	2.0	1.8	0.4	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Takeo	0.3	0.7	1.7	1.9	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Otdar Meanchey	0.2	0.5	6.0	1.6	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kep	0.7	2.4	4.8	2.3	0.7	1.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pailin	0.5	2.2	4.9	2.1	0.6	5.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tboung Khmum	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table PT 16. Percentage of migrants by sex and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Percent of Migrants		
	Both Sexes	**Male**	**Female**
Total	**21.5**	**23.1**	**19.9**
Urban	**35.3**	**36.8**	**34.0**
Rural	**12.4**	**14.2**	**10.7**
Banteay Meanchey	18.2	19.8	16.6
Battambang	21.8	22.4	21.2
Kampong Cham	9.1	10.9	7.4
Kampong Chhnang	20.2	20.8	19.7
Kampong Speu	10.0	12.7	7.5
Kampong Thom	9.7	11.5	8.0
Kampot	10.6	12.3	9.0
Kandal	14.1	16.4	11.9
Koh Kong	35.1	35.6	34.6
Kracheh	23.3	25.1	21.6
Mondul Kiri	31.3	33.0	29.6
Phnom Penh	55.1	55.2	54.9
Preah Vihear	25.2	27.4	22.9
Prey Veng	6.3	8.3	4.5
Pursat	12.1	12.9	11.2
Ratanak Kiri	23.7	25.3	22.1
Siem Reap	15.8	17.7	14.0
Preah Sihanouk	51.1	53.4	48.7
Stung Treng	26.3	29.1	23.5
Svay Rieng	11.3	13.5	9.4
Takeo	8.6	11.1	6.2
Otdar Meanchey	37.3	38.7	35.9
Kep	22.2	24.5	19.9
Pailin	57.4	57.2	57.7
Tboung Khmum	10.8	12.6	9.0

Table PT 17. Percentage of population aged 5+ with any disability by sex and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Percent of Population with Any Disability		
	Both Sexes	**Male**	**Female**
Total	**4.9**	**4.2**	**5.5**
Urban	**4.3**	**3.7**	**4.8**
Rural	**5.3**	**4.5**	**6.0**
Banteay Meanchey	5.6	5.1	6.2
Battambang	6.8	6.0	7.7
Kampong Cham	6.1	5.2	7.0
Kampong Chhnang	6.4	5.2	7.6
Kampong Speu	4.5	3.8	5.1
Kampong Thom	5.3	4.6	5.9
Kampot	4.2	3.6	4.8
Kandal	4.8	4.1	5.5
Koh Kong	4.2	3.6	4.8
Kracheh	4.5	3.8	5.1
Mondul Kiri	4.9	4.6	5.2
Phnom Penh	3.5	3.1	3.9
Preah Vihear	5.4	4.8	6.0
Prey Veng	5.9	4.6	7.0
Pursat	5.6	4.6	6.6
Ratanak Kiri	3.6	3.3	3.9
Siem Reap	4.5	4.0	4.9
Preah Sihanouk	5.7	4.8	6.8
Stung Treng	4.5	4.0	5.0
Svay Rieng	4.6	3.9	5.2
Takeo	4.2	3.6	4.8
Otdar Meanchey	4.8	4.4	5.2
Kep	4.5	3.8	5.3
Pailin	4.4	4.0	4.8
Tboung Khmum	4.1	3.5	4.7

Table PT 18. Distribution of households by tenure status and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Total	Tenure Status		
		Owner Occupied	Rented	Rent Free	Other
Total	**100**	**90.7**	**6.2**	**2.8**	**0.3**
Urban	**100**	**81.9**	**15.4**	**2.5**	**0.2**
Rural	**100**	**96.0**	**0.8**	**3.0**	**0.3**
Banteay Meanchey	100	91.7	3.5	4.5	0.3
Battambang	100	93.3	2.3	4.1	0.3
Kampong Cham	100	95.0	1.2	3.6	0.2
Kampong Chhnang	100	96.7	1.2	1.9	0.2
Kampong Speu	100	97.7	1.1	1.1	0.1
Kampong Thom	100	95.9	1.0	2.8	0.3
Kampot	100	97.9	1.0	1.0	0.1
Kandal	100	93.9	3.4	2.6	0.1
Koh Kong	100	87.6	7.8	4.2	0.4
Kracheh	100	92.7	2.0	4.6	0.7
Mondul Kiri	100	86.2	5.1	7.7	1.1
Phnom Penh	100	66.9	30.8	2.1	0.2
Preah Vihear	100	93.6	3.6	2.6	0.2
Prey Veng	100	97.6	0.4	1.9	0.1
Pursat	100	95.8	1.4	2.5	0.3
Ratanak Kiri	100	88.6	4.3	6.6	0.5
Siem Reap	100	92.5	4.9	2.3	0.3
Preah Sihanouk	100	83.3	11.6	4.7	0.4
Stung Treng	100	92.0	3.1	4.4	0.5
Svay Rieng	100	97.5	0.9	1.4	0.2
Takeo	100	98.1	0.7	1.1	0.1
Otdar Meanchey	100	93.9	2.7	3.2	0.2
Kep	100	93.3	2.8	3.6	0.3
Pailin	100	79.3	11.4	9.1	0.1
Tboung Khmum	100	92.7	1.1	5.5	0.7

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Table PT 19. Distribution of households by sources of light and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Source of Light							
	Total	City Power	Generator	City Power + Generator	Kerosene	Candle	Battery	Other
Total	**100**	**79.6**	**1.6**	**2.8**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**13.4**	**1.6**
Urban	**100**	**92.3**	**2.0**	**2.6**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**2.4**	**0.2**
Rural	**100**	**72.1**	**1.3**	**3.0**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**20.1**	**2.4**
Banteay Meanchey	100	88.5	3.0	3.6	0.5	0.3	3.9	0.2
Battambang	100	78.5	1.8	3.9	0.6	0.5	13.9	0.9
Kampong Cham	100	86.1	1.1	2.7	0.6	0.3	8.8	0.3
Kampong Chhnang	100	72.2	1.3	1.9	0.8	0.3	16.4	7.1
Kampong Speu	100	83.7	1.3	3.6	0.4	0.2	10.5	0.4
Kampong Thom	100	64.8	1.5	3.6	0.8	0.4	26.1	2.8
Kampot	100	81.3	1.4	3.3	1.2	0.3	12.1	0.3
Kandal	100	94.3	1.5	2.2	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.1
Koh Kong	100	69.2	2.9	3.8	2.7	0.9	19.8	0.8
Kracheh	100	47.2	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.7	42.9	5.3
Mondul Kiri	100	50.2	1.6	2.0	0.7	1.7	38.2	5.6
Phnom Penh	100	94.9	2.3	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Preah Vihear	100	39.5	1.2	3.6	0.6	0.5	47.7	6.9
Prey Veng	100	80.2	0.5	2.5	0.5	0.2	15.4	0.8
Pursat	100	79.1	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.4	16.2	1.0
Ratanak Kiri	100	41.2	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.6	53.1	1.8
Siem Reap	100	71.3	1.8	3.4	1.3	0.4	20.0	1.9
Preah Sihanouk	100	88.9	2.4	3.2	1.0	0.4	3.8	0.4
Stung Treng	100	41.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.6	40.5	14.1
Svay Rieng	100	58.9	1.0	3.9	0.6	0.2	27.6	7.7
Takeo	100	91.7	1.2	2.7	0.5	0.2	3.3	0.4
Otdar Meanchey	100	46.3	2.4	4.1	0.5	0.5	40.9	5.3
Kep	100	79.4	1.9	4.3	0.9	0.4	12.3	0.9
Pailin	100	73.2	1.8	2.0	0.7	0.9	20.3	1.0
Tboung Khmum	100	84.9	1.2	2.1	0.5	0.4	10.4	0.5

Table PT 20. Distribution of households by cooking fuel and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Cooking Fuel							
	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	LPG	Electricity	None	Other
Total	**100**	**60.9**	**7.8**	**0.3**	**27.7**	**3.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Urban	**100**	**31.0**	**7.9**	**0.4**	**56.2**	**4.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Rural	**100**	**78.8**	**7.7**	**0.3**	**10.7**	**2.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Banteay Meanchey	100	49.1	34.9	0.5	12.3	2.9	0.1	0.1
Battambang	100	63.2	18.4	0.4	14.9	2.9	0.1	0.1
Kampong Cham	100	82.0	1.8	0.4	12.4	3.1	0.1	0.2
Kampong Chhnang	100	78.1	7.9	0.3	12.0	1.5	0.1	0.1
Kampong Speu	100	67.7	2.6	0.3	24.1	4.9	0.1	0.2
Kampong Thom	100	83.7	7.0	0.3	7.5	1.3	0.2	0.1
Kampot	100	64.8	4.5	0.4	25.3	4.9	0.1	0.1
Kandal	100	53.5	2.7	0.5	39.2	3.9	0.1	0.1
Koh Kong	100	30.6	23.0	0.4	44.2	1.5	0.2	0.1
Kracheh	100	78.2	10.1	0.3	9.6	1.6	0.2	0.1
Mondul Kiri	100	68.3	7.4	0.3	20.2	3.3	0.4	0.1
Phnom Penh	100	7.4	3.2	0.3	84.8	4.1	0.2	0.1
Preah Vihear	100	80.8	10.3	0.2	7.4	0.9	0.3	0.1
Prey Veng	100	86.4	0.9	0.2	10.0	2.3	0.1	0.0
Pursat	100	81.7	8.6	0.2	7.7	1.6	0.2	0.1
Ratanak Kiri	100	79.2	3.7	0.2	14.2	2.2	0.4	0.1
Siem Reap	100	71.5	10.4	0.3	15.9	1.5	0.2	0.1
Preah Sihanouk	100	23.0	18.4	0.6	54.5	3.1	0.2	0.1
Stung Treng	100	79.6	8.2	0.2	10.1	1.4	0.3	0.2
Svay Rieng	100	59.9	1.4	0.3	33.7	4.1	0.2	0.5
Takeo	100	70.1	2.2	0.3	23.1	4.1	0.1	0.0
Otdar Meanchey	100	52.2	39.3	0.5	6.3	1.3	0.2	0.1
Kep	100	40.7	4.9	0.4	51.8	1.8	0.3	0.0
Pailin	100	40.8	18.1	0.9	37.2	2.5	0.5	0.1

Table PT 21. Distribution of households by type of toilet facility and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Total	None, Not Use Toilet	Pour Flush (or Flush) Connected to Sewerage	Pour Flush (or Flush) to Septic Tank or Pit	Pour Flush (or Flush) to Elsewhere (i.e. not a Septic Tank or Pit)	Pit Latrine with Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab or Open Pit	Latrine Overhanging Field or Water (Drop in the Field, Pond, Lake, River, Sea)	Other
Total	**100**	**17.2**	**28.9**	**37.8**	**8.6**	**4.3**	**1.7**	**0.8**	**0.8**
Urban	**100**	**9.6**	**44.8**	**34.7**	**7.1**	**2.4**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.3**
Rural	**100**	**21.7**	**19.4**	**39.6**	**9.5**	**5.4**	**2.3**	**1.0**	**1.1**
Banteay Meanchey	100	14.3	40.0	31.1	5.5	7.3	1.0	0.3	0.5
Battambang	100	10.4	25.5	48.3	6.5	6.1	1.7	0.9	0.6
Kampong Cham	100	17.1	17.5	46.7	9.4	4.5	2.8	0.6	1.4
Kampong Chhnang	100	29.0	12.4	42.6	7.5	3.5	2.2	1.8	0.9
Kampong Speu	100	22.2	29.5	34.4	8.7	3.5	1.0	0.3	0.5
Kampong Thom	100	18.6	19.0	37.8	10.8	7.3	3.1	1.8	1.6
Kampot	100	17.8	24.7	37.8	9.6	5.2	3.1	0.6	1.2
Kandal	100	11.0	31.9	46.1	6.6	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.5
Koh Kong	100	18.5	25.5	24.3	9.4	7.9	3.1	10.2	1.3
Kracheh	100	38.6	13.8	31.6	7.2	4.6	2.7	0.5	1.2
Mondul Kiri	100	44.0	10.1	24.9	8.9	5.3	3.4	1.2	2.2
Phnom Penh	100	6.1	67.5	20.5	4.8	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Preah Vihear	100	46.8	14.4	20.0	5.0	7.7	2.7	0.8	2.6
Prey Veng	100	8.6	19.8	49.2	15.5	4.8	1.1	0.6	0.5
Pursat	100	21.9	22.3	34.8	7.8	6.5	2.6	2.8	1.3
Ratanak Kiri	100	48.8	15.5	14.6	4.3	7.6	5.8	1.2	2.2
Siem Reap	100	20.6	24.2	37.0	9.4	5.3	1.8	0.8	0.9
Preah Sihanouk	100	16.5	34.2	32.6	8.3	3.8	1.8	2.1	0.8
Stung Treng	100	47.2	13.9	20.9	4.9	6.5	3.6	1.7	1.3
Svay Rieng	100	7.9	17.0	51.1	19.2	3.9	0.5	0.2	0.3
Takeo	100	14.1	22.7	46.7	9.7	4.2	1.5	0.6	0.6
Otdar Meanchey	100	29.5	8.5	47.3	5.7	6.1	2.6	0.2	0.2
Kep	100	24.6	7.8	56.1	8.7	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.2
Pailin	100	15.7	18.7	59.0	3.5	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.4
Tboung Khmum	100	27.5	15.0	39.3	10.3	3.5	2.2	0.7	1.5

Table PT 22. Distribution of households by type of source of drinking water and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Total	Source of Drinking Water													
		Piped into Dwelling	Piped into Compound, Yard or Plot	Public Tap / Stand Pipe	Tube Well, Borehole	Protected Well	Un-protected Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater Collection	Tanker-Truck	Cart with Small Tank / Drum	Surface Water (River, Stream, Dam, Lake)	Bottled water	Other (specify)
Total	**100**	**25.5**	**3.6**	**3.9**	**25.2**	**4.5**	**5.9**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**2.8**	**4.9**	**4.8**	**10.6**	**7.1**	**0.6**
Urban	**100**	**46.7**	**4.9**	**5.7**	**12.9**	**2.2**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**1.5**	**4.8**	**4.0**	**5.4**	**9.8**	**0.6**
Rural	**100**	**12.8**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**32.6**	**5.9**	**8.6**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**3.5**	**5.0**	**5.3**	**13.7**	**5.4**	**0.7**
Banteay Meanchey	100	12.8	3.1	3.6	7.6	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	12.4	9.0	7.7	18.1	22.0	0.9
Battambang	100	14.7	2.3	3.5	13.5	1.5	5.9	0.4	0.4	12.1	10.4	3.6	20.9	10.3	0.6
Kampong Cham	100	27.9	5.1	6.6	27.7	8.1	6.7	0.4	0.1	1.2	2.3	4.1	5.6	3.5	0.6
Kampong Chhnang	100	12.7	2.6	3.3	36.5	6.4	13.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.0	6.8	8.7	5.9	0.7
Kampong Speu	100	18.6	5.6	8.1	15.3	3.4	1.9	0.2	0.1	2.4	17.8	11.4	11.8	2.9	0.5
Kampong Thom	100	10.2	2.1	2.6	22.1	14.2	24.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	5.3	8.8	4.8	1.5
Kampot	100	11.1	3.0	3.4	19.7	5.0	14.6	0.4	0.8	7.8	1.1	4.2	25.3	3.1	0.4
Kandal	100	50.4	8.0	6.5	12.6	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	3.9	3.0	9.1	3.0	0.2
Koh Kong	100	32.8	2.8	3.1	5.5	10.3	24.7	1.1	0.9	1.1	5.7	2.1	5.8	3.3	0.6
Kracheh	100	23.6	2.5	2.1	12.6	5.2	7.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	11.1	4.9	13.2	16.0	0.9
Mondul Kiri	100	11.8	2.2	1.3	23.9	12.9	5.8	0.9	1.5	0.2	5.2	3.2	20.6	8.9	1.6
Phnom Penh	100	70.9	4.3	4.3	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.6	2.0	2.3	9.9	0.5
Preah Vihear	100	5.2	1.4	1.7	32.6	6.0	10.9	0.9	2.1	0.3	4.0	10.1	11.1	12.2	1.5
Prey Veng	100	14.5	2.1	1.5	70.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.7	3.6	4.6	0.4
Pursat	100	13.4	2.5	3.4	16.8	5.8	11.2	0.5	0.6	3.4	7.6	3.6	28.4	2.3	0.4
Ratanak Kiri	100	7.9	2.8	3.6	11.7	17.1	14.2	1.2	3.1	0.0	4.5	5.4	19.5	7.9	1.0
Siem Reap	100	11.6	3.0	2.5	39.1	8.3	8.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.9	5.9	7.8	6.3	1.2
Preah Sihanouk	100	29.5	3.6	6.5	11.1	11.4	8.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	6.6	4.2	1.9	16.0	0.4
Stung Treng	100	10.4	1.7	1.5	14.5	5.2	6.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	7.8	1.8	46.1	4.0	0.2
Svay Rieng	100	8.1	2.0	1.9	83.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.5
Takeo	100	16.5	4.3	4.4	23.3	3.9	4.4	0.5	0.4	7.5	3.4	11.4	15.6	4.3	0.3
Otdar Meanchey	100	6.7	2.0	1.0	14.0	3.6	3.6	0.2	0.3	1.2	21.3	11.2	24.8	9.9	0.2
Kep	100	2.1	0.7	1.5	16.7	7.3	11.2	0.3	0.2	4.0	5.2	7.9	15.8	26.5	0.6
Pailin	100	21.5	1.5	1.8	3.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	4.8	11.0	1.6	21.5	30.3	0.6
Tboung Khmum	100	14.1	3.0	3.2	51.2	10.8	10.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.1	0.5	3.0	1.0

Table PT 23. Distribution of households by rooms occupied and province, Cambodia, 2019

Province	Total	Number of Rooms				
		1	2	3	4	5+
Total	**100**	**62.6**	**26.3**	**7.0**	**2.7**	**1.4**
Urban	**100**	**54.0**	**27.9**	**9.9**	**5.0**	**3.1**
Rural	**100**	**67.7**	**25.3**	**5.3**	**1.3**	**0.4**
Banteay Meanchey	100	63.6	27.1	6.7	1.9	0.8
Battambang	100	69.7	22.3	5.6	1.7	0.7
Kampong Cham	100	78.1	17.1	3.4	0.9	0.5
Kampong Chhnang	100	69.0	23.6	5.4	1.4	0.6
Kampong Speu	100	52.8	36.5	7.9	2.2	0.7
Kampong Thom	100	69.0	25.1	4.1	1.2	0.6
Kampot	100	59.5	31.7	6.2	1.7	0.8
Kandal	100	62.8	27.2	6.9	2.1	1.0
Koh Kong	100	56.0	31.3	8.4	2.8	1.5
Kracheh	100	58.9	25.8	10.9	3.4	1.0
Mondul Kiri	100	61.1	23.9	9.1	3.7	2.2
Phnom Penh	100	49.9	25.9	11.1	7.9	5.2
Preah Vihear	100	51.1	32.1	11.9	3.6	1.3
Prey Veng	100	64.2	29.8	4.5	1.1	0.4
Pursat	100	80.9	15.0	2.8	0.9	0.4
Ratanak Kiri	100	49.6	26.7	15.3	5.6	2.9
Siem Reap	100	72.7	19.1	5.0	1.9	1.2
Preah Sihanouk	100	56.8	26.9	9.8	3.8	2.7
Stung Treng	100	53.4	28.9	12.5	3.1	2.1
Svay Rieng	100	61.2	29.6	6.6	1.8	0.7
Takeo	100	59.8	30.8	7.0	1.8	0.7
Otdar Meanchey	100	60.4	28.5	8.0	2.2	0.9
Kep	100	60.2	29.9	6.8	2.1	0.9
Pailin	100	70.6	20.2	6.0	2.1	1.1
Tboung Khmum	100	63.5	27.6	6.9	1.5	0.5

SECTION 4

Annexes

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ   សាសនា   ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

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រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា
លេខ៖.២២.អនក្រ.បក

អនុក្រឹត្យ
ស្ដីពី
ការកំណត់ចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សារាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខេត្ត ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាក្រុង ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាស្រុក ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខណ្ឌ សម្រាប់អាណត្តិទី៣

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រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល

- បានឃើញរដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៩១៨/៩២៥ ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៦ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ ស្ដីពី ការតែងតាំងរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៦១៨/០១២ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៨ ខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ ដែល ប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្ដីពីការរៀបចំ និងការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅ នៃគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០១៩៦/០៨ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៦ ដែល ប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្ដីពីការបង្កើតក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៥០៨/០១៧ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ដែល ប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្ដីពីការគ្រប់គ្រងរដ្ឋបាលរាជធានី ខេត្ត ក្រុង ស្រុក ខណ្ឌ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៥០៨/០១៩ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ដែល ប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្ដីពីការបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសរើសក្រុមប្រឹក្សារាជធានី ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខេត្ត ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាក្រុង ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាស្រុក ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខណ្ឌ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០១១៩/០០៣ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ ដែល ប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្ដីពីវិសោធនកម្មច្បាប់ស្ដីពីការបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសរើសក្រុមប្រឹក្សារាជធានី ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា ខេត្ត ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាក្រុង ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាស្រុក ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខណ្ឌ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០១១៩/០០៤ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ ដែល ប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្ដីពីវិសោធនកម្មច្បាប់ស្ដីពីការគ្រប់គ្រងរដ្ឋបាលរាជធានី ខេត្ត ក្រុង ស្រុក ខណ្ឌ
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ១០៩ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៩ ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ២០១៥ ស្ដីពីការរៀបចំ និងការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៃក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ០២ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៨ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ ស្ដីពីការបង្កើត ក្រុងកោះរ៉ុង នៃខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ

- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ០៣ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៨ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ ស្ដីពីការបង្កើត ខណ្ឌបឹងកេងកង នៃរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ០៤ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៨ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ ស្ដីពីការបង្កើត ខណ្ឌកំបូល នៃរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ០៥ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៨ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ ស្ដីពីការបង្កើត ស្រុកតាំងគោក នៃខេត្តកំពង់ធំ
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ០៦ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៨ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ ស្ដីពីការបង្កើត ស្រុកបុរីអូរស្វាយសែនជ័យ នៃខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ០៧ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៨ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ ស្ដីពីការបង្កើត ស្រុកតាលោសែនជ័យ នៃខេត្តពោធិ៍សាត់
- យោងតាមសំណើរបស់ឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ

<h2 style="text-align:center">សម្រេច</h2>

មាត្រា ១.-

ត្រូវបានកំណត់ចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សារាជធានី និងសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខេត្តនីមួយៗសម្រាប់ អាណត្តិទី៣ ដោយអនុលោមតាមមាត្រា១៨ថ្មី នៃច្បាប់ស្ដីពីវិសោធនកម្មច្បាប់ស្ដីពីការគ្រប់គ្រងរដ្ឋបាល រាជធានី ខេត្ត ក្រុង ស្រុក ខណ្ឌ ដែលរួមមានដូចខាងក្រោម៖

១- រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២៧	នាក់
២- ខេត្ត កណ្ដាល	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២៧	នាក់
៣- ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២៧	នាក់
៤- ខេត្ត បាត់ដំបង	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២៧	នាក់
៥- ខេត្ត ព្រៃវែង	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២៧	នាក់
៦- ខេត្ត សៀមរាប	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២៧	នាក់
៧- ខេត្ត តាកែវ	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២៧	នាក់
៨- ខេត្ត ស្ទឹងយ៉ុំ	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២៥	នាក់
៩- ខេត្ត បន្ទាយមានជ័យ	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២៥	នាក់
១០-ខេត្ត កំពង់ស្ពឺ	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២៥	នាក់
១១-ខេត្ត កំពង់ធំ	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២៥	នាក់
១២-ខេត្ត កំពត	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២៥	នាក់
១៣-ខេត្ត កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២៣	នាក់
១៤-ខេត្ត ស្វាយរៀង	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២៣	នាក់
១៥-ខេត្ត ពោធិ៍សាត់	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២១	នាក់
១៦-ខេត្ត ក្រចេះ	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២១	នាក់
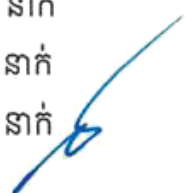
១៧-ខេត្ត ព្រះសីហនុ	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	១៩ នាក់
១៨-ខេត្ត កោះកុង	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	១៩ នាក់
១៩-ខេត្ត ព្រះវិហារ	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	១៩ នាក់
២០-ខេត្ត រតនគិរី	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	១៩ នាក់
២១-ខេត្ត ឧត្តរមានជ័យ	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	១៩ នាក់
២២-ខេត្ត ស្ទឹងត្រែង	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	១៧ នាក់
២៣-ខេត្ត មណ្ឌលគិរី	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	១៩ នាក់
២៤-ខេត្ត ប៉ៃលិន	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	១៩ នាក់
២៥-ខេត្ត កែប	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	១៩ នាក់។

មាត្រា ២.–

ត្រូវបានកំណត់ចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សាក្រុង ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាស្រុក ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខណ្ឌ និមួយៗសម្រាប់ អាណត្តិទី៣ ដោយអនុលោមតាមមាត្រា១៨ថ្មី នៃច្បាប់ស្តីពីវិសោធនកម្មច្បាប់ស្តីពីការគ្រប់គ្រងរដ្ឋបាល រាជធានី ខេត្ត ក្រុង ស្រុក ខណ្ឌ ដែលរួមមានដូចខាងក្រោម៖

១.រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ

១- ខណ្ឌ មានជ័យ	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២១ នាក់
២- ខណ្ឌ ច្បារអំពៅ	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៣- ខណ្ឌ ទួលគោក	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៤- ខណ្ឌ ប្រស្សីកែវ	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៥- ខណ្ឌ សែនសុខ	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៦- ខណ្ឌ ពោធិ៍សែនជ័យ	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៧- ខណ្ឌ ចំការមន	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
៨- ខណ្ឌ ដង្កោ	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
៩- ខណ្ឌ ដូនពេញ	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
១០-ខណ្ឌ ៧មករា	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
១១-ខណ្ឌ បឹងកេងកង	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១២-ខណ្ឌ កំបូល	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១៣-ខណ្ឌ ជ្រោយចង្វារ	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១៤-ខណ្ឌ ព្រែកព្នៅ	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់

២.ខេត្ត កណ្ដាល

១៥-ក្រុង តាខ្មៅ	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២១ នាក់
១៦-ស្រុក កៀនស្វាយ	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
១៧-ស្រុក ស្អាង	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
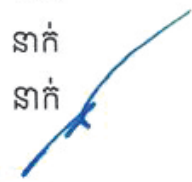
១៨-ស្រុក កោះធំ	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
១៩-ស្រុក ខ្សាច់កណ្ដាល	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
២០-ស្រុក ពញាឮ	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
២១-ស្រុក កណ្ដាលស្ទឹង	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
២២-ស្រុក អង្គស្នួល	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
២៣-ស្រុក មុខកំពូល	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
២៤-ស្រុក ល្វាឯម	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
២៥-ស្រុក លើកដែក	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់

៣.ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម

២៦-ស្រុក ស្ទឹងត្រង់	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២១ នាក់
២៧-ស្រុក ចំការលើ	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
២៨-ស្រុក កំពង់សៀម	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
២៩-ស្រុក ព្រៃឈរ	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៣០-ស្រុក បាធាយ	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៣១-ស្រុក ស្រីសន្ធរ	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៣២-ស្រុក កងមាស	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៣៣-ស្រុក ជើងព្រៃ	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៣៤-ស្រុក កោះសូទិន	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
៣៥-ក្រុង កំពង់ចាម	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់

៤.ខេត្ត បាត់ដំបង

៣៦-ក្រុង បាត់ដំបង	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២១ នាក់
៣៧-ស្រុក ថ្មគោល	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៣៨-ស្រុក មោងឫស្សី	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៣៩-ស្រុក សង្កែ	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៤០-ស្រុក បាណន់	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៤១-ស្រុក បវេល	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៤២-ស្រុក ឯកភ្នំ	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
៤៣-ស្រុក ភ្នំព្រឹក	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
៤៤-ស្រុក កំរៀង	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
៤៥-ស្រុក សំឡូត	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
៤៦-ស្រុក រុក្ខគីរី	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
៤៧-ស្រុក សំពៅលូន	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់

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| ៤៨-ស្រុក វត្ថនមណ្ឌល | -ដ- | ១៥ នាក់ |
| ៤៩-ស្រុក គាស់ក្រឡ | -ដ- | ១៥ នាក់ |

៥.ខេត្ត ព្រៃវែង

៥០-ស្រុក ពាម៉ង	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២១ នាក់
៥១-ស្រុក ព្រះស្ដេច	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៥២-ស្រុក កំពង់ត្របែក	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៥៣-ស្រុក ស្វាយអន្ទរ	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៥៤-ស្រុក មេសាង	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៥៥-ស្រុក បាភ្នំ	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
៥៦-ស្រុក ស៊ីធរកណ្ដាល	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
៥៧-ស្រុក កញ្ជ្រៀច	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
៥៨-ស្រុក ពាមជរ	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
៥៩-ស្រុក កំចាយមារ	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
៦០-ស្រុក ពាមរក៍	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
៦១-ស្រុក ពោធិ៍រៀង	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
៦២-ក្រុង ព្រៃវែង	-ដ-	១៥ នាក់

៦.ខេត្ត សៀមរាប

៦៣-ក្រុង សៀមរាប	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២១ នាក់
៦៤-ស្រុក ជីក្រែង	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៦៥-ស្រុក ពួក	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៦៦-ស្រុក សូទ្រនិគម	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៦៧-ស្រុក ប្រាសាទបាគង	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
៦៨-ស្រុក ក្រឡាញ់	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
៦៩-ស្រុក អង្គរជុំ	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
៧០-ស្រុក វ៉ារិន	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
៧១-ស្រុក បន្ទាយស្រី	-ដ-	១៥ នាក់
៧២-ស្រុក ស្រីស្នំ	-ដ-	១៥ នាក់
៧៣-ស្រុក ស្វាយលើ	-ដ-	១៥ នាក់
៧៤-ស្រុក អង្គរធំ	-ដ-	១៣ នាក់

៧.ខេត្ត តាកែវ

| ៧៥-ស្រុក បាទី | មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា | ២១ នាក់ |
| ៧៦-ស្រុក ត្រាំកក់ | -ដ- | ២១ នាក់ |

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៧៧-ស្រុក សំរោង	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៧៨-ស្រុក ទ្រាំង	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៧៩-ស្រុក គិរីវង់	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៨០-ស្រុក ព្រែកប្រាស	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៨១-ស្រុក អង្គរបុរី	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
៨២-ស្រុក កោះអណ្ដែត	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
៨៣-ក្រុង ដូនកែវ	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
៨៤-ស្រុក បូរីជលសារ	-ដ-	១៥ នាក់

៨.ខេត្ត ក្ពងឆ្នាំង

៨៥-ស្រុក ក្ពងឈ្នាំង	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២១ នាក់
៨៦-ស្រុក មេមត់	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៨៧-ស្រុក ពញាក្រែក	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៨៨-ស្រុក ក្រូចឆ្មារ	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៨៩-ស្រុក អូររាំងឪ	-ដ-	១៥ នាក់
៩០-ស្រុក តំបែរ	-ដ-	១៥ នាក់
៩១-ក្រុង សួង	-ដ-	១៥ នាក់

៩.ខេត្ត បន្ទាយមានជ័យ

៩២-ស្រុក មង្គលបុរី	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២១ នាក់
៩៣-ស្រុក ព្រះនេត្រព្រះ	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
៩៤-ក្រុង សិរីសោភ័ណ	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
៩៥-ក្រុង ប៉ោយប៉ែត	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
៩៦-ស្រុក ស្វាយចេក	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
៩៧-ស្រុក ថ្មពួក	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
៩៨-ស្រុក អូរជ្រៅ	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
៩៩-ស្រុក ភ្នំស្រុក	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១០០-ស្រុក ម៉ាឡៃ	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់

១០.ខេត្ត កំពង់ស្ពឺ

១០១-ស្រុក បសេដ្ឋ	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២១ នាក់
១០២-ស្រុក គងពិសី	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
១០៣-ស្រុក ឧដុង្គ	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
១០៤-ស្រុក សំរោងទង	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
១០៥-ស្រុក ភ្នំស្រួច	-ដ-	២១ នាក់

១០៦-ស្រុក ថ្ពង	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១០៧-ក្រុង ប៉ាវេត	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១០៨-ស្រុក ឱ្យវ៉ាល់	-ដ-	១៥ នាក់

១១.ខេត្ត កំពង់ធំ

១០៩-ស្រុក បារាយណ៍	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២១ នាក់
១១០-ស្រុក ស្ទោង	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
១១១-ស្រុក កំពង់ស្វាយ	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
១១២-ស្រុក សន្ទុក	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
១១៣-ស្រុក តាំងគោក	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
១១៤-ស្រុក ប្រាសាទបល្ល័ង្គ	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១១៥-ស្រុក សណ្ដាន់	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១១៦-ក្រុង ស្ទឹងសែន	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១១៧-ស្រុក ប្រាសាទសំបូរ	-ដ-	១៥ នាក់

១២.ខេត្ត កំពត

១១៨-ស្រុក ទឹកឈូ	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២១ នាក់
១១៩-ស្រុក ឈូក	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
១២០-ស្រុក កំពង់ត្រាច	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
១២១-ស្រុក បន្ទាយមាស	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
១២២-ស្រុក អង្គរជ័យ	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
១២៣-ស្រុក ដងទង់	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១២៤-ស្រុក ជុំគីរី	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១២៥-ក្រុង កំពត	-ដ-	១៥ នាក់

១៣.ខេត្ត កំពង់ឆ្នាំង

១២៦-ស្រុក លោឡៀរ	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២១ នាក់
១២៧-ស្រុក កំពង់ត្រឡាច	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
១២៨-ស្រុក សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
១២៩-ស្រុក កំពង់លែង	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១៣០-ស្រុក បរិបូណ៌	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១៣១-ស្រុក ទឹកផុស	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១៣២-ក្រុង កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	-ដ-	១៥ នាក់
១៣៣-ស្រុក ជលគីរី	-ដ-	១៥ នាក់

ៜ/១០

១៤.ខេត្ត ស្វាយរៀង

១៣៤-ស្រុក រមាសហែក	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២១ នាក់
១៣៥-ស្រុក ស្វាយជ្រំ	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
១៣៦-ស្រុក កំពង់រោទ៍	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
១៣៧-ស្រុក រំដួល	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១៣៨-ស្រុក ស្វាយទាប	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១៣៩-ក្រុង ស្វាយរៀង	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
១៤០-ក្រុង បាវិត	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
១៤១-ស្រុក ចន្ត្រា	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់

១៥.ខេត្ត ពោធិ៍សាត់

១៤២-ស្រុក បាកាន	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	២១ នាក់
១៤៣-ស្រុក ក្រគរ	-ដ-	២១ នាក់
១៤៤-ក្រុង ពោធិ៍សាត់	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១៤៥-ស្រុក ភ្នំក្រវាញ	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១៤៦-ស្រុក កណ្ដៀង	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១៤៧-ស្រុក តាលោវសែនជ័យ	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
១៤៨-ស្រុក វាលវែង	-ដ-	១៣ នាក់

១៦.ខេត្ត ក្រចេះ

១៤៩-ស្រុក ស្នួល	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	១៩ នាក់
១៥០-ស្រុក ព្រែកប្រសព្វ	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
១៥១-ស្រុក សំបូរ	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
១៥២-ស្រុក ចិត្របុរី	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
១៥៣-ស្រុក ឆ្លូង	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១៥៤-ក្រុង ក្រចេះ	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់

១៧.ខេត្ត ព្រះសីហនុ

១៥៥-ក្រុង ព្រះសីហនុ	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	១៩ នាក់
១៥៦-ស្រុក ព្រៃនប់	-ដ-	១៩ នាក់
១៥៧-ក្រុង កោះរុង	-ដ-	១១ នាក់
១៥៨-ស្រុក កំពង់សីលា	-ដ-	១១ នាក់
១៥៩-ស្រុក ស្ទឹងហាវ	-ដ-	១១ នាក់

១៨.ខេត្ត កោះកុង

១៦០-ក្រុង ខេមរភូមិន្ទ	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	១៩ នាក់

១៦១-ស្រុក ស្រែអំបិល   -ដ-   ១៥ នាក់

១៦២-ស្រុក បទុមសាគរ   -ដ-   ១៣ នាក់

១៦៣-ស្រុក មណ្ឌលសីមា   -ដ-   ១១ នាក់

១៦៤-ស្រុក គីរីសាគរ   -ដ-   ១១ នាក់

១៦៥-ស្រុក កោះកុង   -ដ-   ១១ នាក់

១៦៦-ស្រុក ថ្មបាំង   -ដ-   ១១ នាក់

១៩.ខេត្ត ព្រះវិហារ

១៦៧-ស្រុក រវៀង   មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា   ១៧ នាក់

១៦៨-ស្រុក ជាំក្សាន្ត   -ដ-   ១៧ នាក់

១៦៩-ស្រុក គូលែន   -ដ-   ១៥ នាក់

១៧០-ស្រុក ជ័យសែន   -ដ-   ១៣ នាក់

១៧១-ស្រុក សង្គមថ្មី   -ដ-   ១៣ នាក់

១៧២-ស្រុក ឆែប   -ដ-   ១៣ នាក់

១៧៣-ក្រុង ព្រះវិហារ   -ដ-   ១៣ នាក់

១៧៤-ស្រុក ត្បែងមានជ័យ   -ដ-   ១១ នាក់

២០.ខេត្ត រតនគិរី

១៧៥-ក្រុង បានលុង   មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា   ១៥ នាក់

១៧៦-ស្រុក អូរជុំ   -ដ-   ១៣ នាក់

១៧៧-ស្រុក វើនសៃ   -ដ-   ១៣ នាក់

១៧៨-ស្រុក បរកែវ   -ដ-   ១៣ នាក់

១៧៩-ស្រុក លំផាត់   -ដ-   ១៣ នាក់

១៨០-ស្រុក កូនមុំ   -ដ-   ១៣ នាក់

១៨១-ស្រុក អូរយ៉ាដាវ   -ដ-   ១៣ នាក់

១៨២-ស្រុក អណ្ដូងមាស   -ដ-   ១១ នាក់

១៨៣-ស្រុក តាវែង   -ដ-   ១១ នាក់

២១.ខេត្ត ស្ទឹងត្រែង

១៨៤-ក្រុង ស្ទឹងត្រែង   មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា   ១៥ នាក់

១៨៥-ស្រុក ថាឡាបរិវ៉ាត់   -ដ-   ១៥ នាក់

១៨៦-ស្រុក សេសាន   -ដ-   ១៣ នាក់

១៨៧-ស្រុក សៀមប៉ាង   -ដ-   ១៣ នាក់

១៨៨-ស្រុក សៀមបូក   -ដ-   ១៣ នាក់

១៨៩-ស្រុក បុរីអូរស្វាយសែនជ័យ   -ដ-   ១១ នាក់

២២.ខេត្ត ឧត្តរមានជ័យ

១៩០-ក្រុង សំរោង	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	១៧ នាក់
១៩១-ស្រុក ត្រពាំងប្រាសាទ	-ដ-	១៧ នាក់
១៩២-ស្រុក បន្ទាយអំពិល	-ដ-	១៥ នាក់
១៩៣-ស្រុក អន្លង់វែង	-ដ-	១៥ នាក់
១៩៤-ស្រុក ចុងកាល់	-ដ-	១៣ នាក់

២៣.ខេត្ត មណ្ឌលគីរី

១៩៥-ស្រុក កែវសីមា	មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	១៣ នាក់
១៩៦-ស្រុក កោះញែក	-ដ-	១៣ នាក់
១៩៧-ស្រុក អូររាំង	-ដ-	១១ នាក់
១៩៨-ស្រុក ពេជ្រាដា	-ដ-	១១ នាក់
១៩៩-ក្រុង សែនមនោរម្យ	-ដ-	១១ នាក់

២៤.ខេត្ត ប៉ៃលិន

| ២០០-ក្រុង ប៉ៃលិន | មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា | ១៥ នាក់ |
| ២០១-ស្រុក សាលាក្រៅ | -ដ- | ១៥ នាក់ |

២៥.ខេត្ត កែប

| ២០២-ក្រុង កែប | មានចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សា | ១៣ នាក់ |
| ២០៣-ស្រុក ដំណាក់ចង្អើរ | -ដ- | ១៣ នាក់។ |

មាត្រា ៣..

រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកទីស្ដីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីគ្រប់ក្រសួង និងប្រធានគ្រប់ស្ថាប័នដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធ ត្រូវទទួលបន្ទុកអនុវត្តអនុក្រឹត្យនេះតាម ការកិច្ចរៀងៗខ្លួនចាប់ពីថ្ងៃចុះហត្ថលេខាតទៅ ។

ថ្ងៃ សុក្រ ៤ រោចខែ បុស្ស ឆ្នាំ៨ សំរិទ្ធិស័ក ព.ស ២៥៦២

រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ២៥ ខែ មករា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩

នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី

សម្ដេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតីតេជោ ហ៊ុន សែន

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ   សាសនា   ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា

លេខ៖ ៧.១.អន.ក្រ.បក

អនុក្រឹត្យ

ស្តីពី

ការកំណត់កាលបរិច្ឆេទ ការរៀបចំ និងការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៃ

ជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩

រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល

- បានឃើញរដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៩១៣/៩០៣ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ស្តីពីការ តែងតាំងរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/១២១៣/១៣៤៣ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២១ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ស្តីពីការ តែ សម្រួលនិងបំពេញបន្ថែមសមាសភាពរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៤១៦/៣៦៨ ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៤ ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦ ស្តីពីការ តែ សម្រួលនិងបំពេញបន្ថែមសមាសភាពរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ០២/នស/៩៤ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២០ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៤ ដែលប្រកាសឲ្យប្រើ ច្បាប់ស្តីពីការរៀបចំនិងការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៃគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០១៩៦/១១ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៦ ដែលប្រកាសឲ្យប្រើ ច្បាប់ស្តីពីការបង្កើតក្រសួងផែនការ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/១២១៥/០១៨ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០១៥ ដែលប្រកាស ឲ្យ ប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីស្ថិតិ
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ០៨ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០០៦ ស្តីពីការកំណត់កាលបរិច្ឆេទ ការ រៀបចំ និងការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៃការធ្វើជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជារាស្ត្ររបស់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ០៩ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៦ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០០៧ ស្តីពីការរៀបចំនិងកិច្ច ដំណើរការរបស់ប្រព័ន្ធស្ថិតិជាតិ
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ៧០ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៩ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ២០១០ ស្តីពីស្ថិតិផ្លូវការដែល បានចាត់តាំង
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ៧០ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី២០ ខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ ស្តីពីការរៀបចំនិងការ ប្រព្រឹត្តទៅរបស់ក្រសួងផែនការ
- យោងតាមសំណើរបស់រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងផែនការ

សម្រេច
ជំពូកទី១
បទប្បញ្ញត្តិទូទៅ

មាត្រា១ ..

អនុក្រឹត្យនេះមានគោលបំណងធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នកម្មទិន្នន័យប្រជាជន ពង្រឹងនិងធ្វើឱ្យប្រសើរឡើងនូវការ ប្រមូល វៃកង្វ និងផ្សព្វផ្សាយទិន្នន័យប្រជាជន ក្នុងរយៈពេលកំណត់មួយនៅក្នុងប្រទេស សម្រាប់អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ និងអ្នករៀបចំគោលនយោបាយ យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ កម្មវិធី និងគម្រោងនានាក្នុងផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍ។

មាត្រា២ ..

អនុក្រឹត្យនេះមានគោលដៅកំណត់កាលបរិច្ឆេទ ការរៀបចំ និងការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៃជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅ ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩។

មាត្រា៣ ..

អនុក្រឹត្យនេះមានវិសាលភាពអនុវត្តលើប្រជាជនទាំងប្រុស ទាំងស្រី ទាំងក្មេង ទាំងចាស់ ដើម្បីទទួលបាន នូវព័ត៌មាន ប្រជាសាស្ត្រដូចជា អាយុ ភេទ ស្ថានភាពអាពាហ៍ពិពាហ៍ និងព័ត៌មានគន្លឹះពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចគ្រួសារ ការងារ ការអប់រំ និងសុខភាពរបស់ប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា។

មាត្រា៤ ..

វាក្យសព្ទដែលប្រើក្នុងអនុក្រឹត្យនេះ មាននិយមន័យដូចតទៅ៖
- ជំរឿនប្រជាជន សំដៅដល់ការរាប់ចំនួនប្រជាជនទាំងប្រុស ទាំងស្រី ទាំងក្មេង ទាំងចាស់ និង ទាំងជនជាតិខ្មែរ ទាំងជនបរទេស លើកលែងតែមន្ត្រីអង្គទូតនិងក្រុមជនដូចគ្នានឹងអង្គទូត ដែល កំពុងរស់នៅក្នុងទឹកដីនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា។
- ប្រជាជន សំដៅដល់មនុស្សដែលរស់នៅក្នុងប្រទេសណាមួយប្លុលក្ខណៈសម្គាល់ ប្រជាសាស្ត្រ សង្គម ឬ សេដ្ឋកិច្ច (ភេទ អាយុ ប្រភេទកន្លែងរស់នៅ។ល។)
- ប្រជាសាស្ត្រ សំដៅដល់ការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវតាមបែបវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រអំពីប្រជាជន រួមមានទំហំ សមាសភាព របាយដង់ស៊ីតេ កំណើន និងលក្ខណៈសម្គាល់ផ្សេងៗទៀតរបស់ប្រជាជន ព្រម ទាំងហេតុនិងផលវិបាកនៃការប្រែប្រួលកត្តាទាំងនេះ។

ជំពូកទី២
កាលបរិច្ឆេទ

មាត្រា៥ ..

កំណត់កាលបរិច្ឆេទសម្រាប់ដំណើរការជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា នៅម៉ោង សូន្យ ថ្ងៃទី៣ ខែមីនា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩។

ជំពូកទី៣
យន្តការនិងនីតិវិធី

មាត្រា៦ ..

ត្រូវបានបង្កើតគណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ ដែលមានសមាសភាពដូចខាងក្រោម៖

១- រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ	ប្រធាន
២- រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងផែនការ	អនុប្រធាន
៣- រដ្ឋលេខាធិការទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី ១រូប	សមាជិក

៤- រដ្ឋលេខាធិការក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនិងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ ១រូប .... សមាជិក

៥- រដ្ឋលេខាធិការក្រសួងការពារជាតិ ១រូប .... សមាជិក

៦- រដ្ឋលេខាធិការក្រសួងផែនការ ១រូប .... សមាជិក

៧- រដ្ឋលេខាធិការក្រសួងអប់រំ យុវជន និងកីឡា ១រូប .... សមាជិក

៨- រដ្ឋលេខាធិការក្រសួងការងារនិងបណ្តុះបណ្តាលវិជ្ជាជីវ: ១រូប .... សមាជិក

៩- រដ្ឋលេខាធិការក្រសួងរៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម និងសំណង់ ១រូប .... សមាជិក

១០- រដ្ឋលេខាធិការក្រសួងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ ១រូប .... សមាជិក

១១- រដ្ឋលេខាធិការក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល ១រូប .... សមាជិក

១២- រដ្ឋលេខាធិការក្រសួងព័ត៌មាន ១រូប .... សមាជិក

១៣- រដ្ឋលេខាធិការក្រសួងកិច្ចការនារី ១រូប .... សមាជិក

១៤- រដ្ឋលេខាធិការក្រសួងឧស្សាហកម្មនិងសិប្បកម្ម ១រូប .... សមាជិក

១៥- រដ្ឋលេខាធិការក្រសួងរ៉ែនិងថាមពល ១រូប .... សមាជិក

១៦- រដ្ឋលេខាធិការក្រសួងទេសចរណ៍ ១រូប .... សមាជិក

១៧- រដ្ឋលេខាធិការក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន ១រូប .... សមាជិក

១៨- អនុរដ្ឋលេខាធិការក្រសួងផែនការ ១រូប .... សមាជិក

១៩- អគ្គនាយកវិទ្យាស្ថានជាតិស្ថិតិនៃក្រសួងផែនការ .... លេខាធិការ។

សមាសភាពជាក់ស្តែងនៃគណ:កម្មាធិការជាតិជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជនត្រូវកំណត់ដោយសេចក្តីសម្រេចរបស់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល។

មាត្រា៧ ..

គណ:កម្មាធិការជាតិជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ មានភារកិច្ច:

- ណែនាំនិងអនុម័តកាល់កិច្ចការទូទៅដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជន

- រៀបចំនិងបង្កើតគណ:កម្មការបច្ចេកទេសជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននិងគណ:កម្មការយោសនាជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជន មានទីស្នាក់ការនៅក្រសួងផែនការនិងស្ថិតក្រោមការដឹកនាំរបស់រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងផែនការ សម្រាប់អនុវត្តផ្ទាល់រាល់ការងារបច្ចេកទេសជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជន

- រៀបចំនិងបង្កើតគណ:កម្មាធិការជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជនគ្រប់រាជធានីខេត្ត

- តែងតាំងមន្ត្រីឲ្យចូលរួមជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជន តាមការស្នើសុំពីគណ:កម្មការបច្ចេកទេសជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជន

- ប្រជុំការងារតាមបែបប្រជុំត្រីមាស តាមការអញ្ជើញរបស់ប្រធានគណ:កម្មាធិការឬអនុប្រធានគណ:កម្មាធិការ នៅពេលដែលប្រធានគណ:កម្មាធិការអវត្តមាន

- ត្រូវធ្វើរបាយការណ៍ជូនរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលពីការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនិងលទ្ធផលនៃជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជន។

មាត្រា៨ ..

គណ:កម្មាធិការជាតិជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ មានសិទ្ធិប្រើប្រាស់ត្រារបស់ក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ។

គណ:កម្មការបច្ចេកទេសជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននិងគណ:កម្មការយោសនាជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជនមានសិទ្ធិប្រើប្រាស់ត្រារបស់ក្រសួងផែនការ។

គណ:កម្មាធិការជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជនគ្រប់រាជធានីខេត្ត មានសិទ្ធិប្រើប្រាស់ត្រារបស់រាជធានី ខេត្ត។

មាត្រា៩ ..

ជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ ត្រូវមានដំណាក់កាលដូចតទៅ:

១- កិច្ចប្រតិបត្តិការដំបូងនៃការជំរៀនមាន៖
    - ការរៀបចំផែនទី
    - ការរាប់និងចុះបញ្ជីលំនៅហាន
    - ការធ្វើអង្គតនិងជំរៀនសាកល្បង
២- ការធ្វើសម្ភាសន៍សម្រាប់ជំរៀន
៣- កិច្ចប្រតិបត្តិការចុងក្រោយនៃជំរៀនមាន៖
    - ការធ្វើអង្គតសម្រាប់វាយតម្លៃលើជំរៀនដែលបានធ្វើហើយ
    - ការធ្វើអង្គតផ្សេងទៀត ក្នុងករណីចាំបាច់។

មាត្រា១០ ..

អគ្គនាយកវិទ្យាស្ថានជាតិស្ថិតិនៃក្រសួងផែនការ ជាអគ្គនាយកជំរៀន ត្រូវមានមន្ត្រីបច្ចេកទេស មន្ត្រីរដ្ឋបាលនៃវិទ្យាស្ថានជាតិស្ថិតិនិងមន្ទីរផែនការរាជធានីខេត្ត ជួយរាល់ការងារក្នុងដំណើរការជំរៀន។

មាត្រា១១ ..

មន្ត្រីបំពេញការងារជំរៀនរួមមាន អ្នកសម្ភាសស្រង់យកព័ត៌មាន អ្នកត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងភ្នាក់ងារ ជំនួយការដល់កិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការជំរៀន ត្រូវតែងតាំងដោយរដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងផែនការ តាមការស្នើសុំរបស់ អគ្គនាយកជំរៀន។ ការចាត់ចែងនេះ អនុវត្តបានតែក្នុងកំលុងពេលជំរៀនតែប៉ុណ្ណោះ។

មាត្រា១២ ..

រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងផែនការ មានសិទ្ធិស្នើសុំមន្ត្រីពីបណ្ដាក្រសួងស្ថាប័នសាធារណៈ និងជនសាមញ្ញដើម្បី សហការជួយធ្វើកិច្ចការជំរៀនទូទៅប្រជាជន។

មាត្រា១៣ ..

ត្រូវធ្វើជំរៀនជនគ្រប់រូប ដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុងដែនដីនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា រៀរលែងតែសមាជិក អង្គទូតបរទេសនិងក្រុមជនដូចគ្នានឹងអង្គទូតផែរ តាមកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងដែលត្រូវកំណត់ឡើងជាមួយនឹង ក្រសួងការបរទេសនិងសហប្រតិបត្តិការអន្តរជាតិ។

មាត្រា១៤ ..

ម្ចាស់លំនៅហានគ្រប់ប្រភេទនិងអ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងទីកន្លែងនានា ត្រូវអនុញ្ញាតឲ្យមន្ត្រីបំពេញការងារ ជំរៀនបានចូលលំនៅហានឬទីកន្លែងរបស់ខ្លួន ក្នុងគោលដៅនៃជំរៀន និងអនុញ្ញាតឲ្យមន្ត្រីទាំងនោះបាន លាបពណ៌ បិទអក្សរ បិទសញ្ញា ឬលេខសម្គាល់នៅតាមកន្លែងចាំបាច់សម្រាប់បម្រើដល់ការងារជំរៀន ទូទៅប្រជាជន។

មាត្រា១៥ ..

រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងផែនការអាចប្រកាសតែងតាំងអ្នកគ្រប់គ្រង តាមទីកន្លែងដែលមានលក្ខណៈពិសេស ធ្វើសម្ភាសន៍អ្នកនៅក្នុងវង្វង់គ្រប់គ្រងរបស់ខ្លួន។

អ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងតាមទីកន្លែងពិសេសទាំងនោះមាន៖

ក- មេបញ្ជាការយោធា នគរបាល ដែលគ្រប់គ្រងនៅតាមអង្គការពប្រមូលផ្តុំ។

ខ- នាយនាវាដែលគ្រប់គ្រងនៅតាមនាវារបស់ខ្លួន។

គ- នាយកមន្ទីរពេទ្យសាធារណៈនិងឯកជន ប្រធានពន្ធនាគារ ប្រធានមណ្ឌលអប់រំកែប្រែ នាយក មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសង្គ្រោះ នាយកគ្រឹះស្ថានសិក្សា ដែលមានមនុស្សរស់នៅប្រមូលផ្តុំ ហើយនិងថៅ អធិការវត្ត អ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងវិហារសាសនានានា។

ឃ- អ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងសណ្ឋាគារ អ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងផ្ទះសំណាក់ នាយកមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសម្រាកកាយ។

ង- អ្នកចាត់ការវៃខ្សែថ្លើង អ្នកចាត់ការក្នុងគ្រឹះស្ថានពាណិជ្ជកម្ម អ្នកចាត់ការក្នុងគ្រឹះស្ថានឧស្សាហកម្ម។

មាត្រា១៦ ..

មន្ត្រីដែលគ្មានកាតព្វកិច្ចទទួលខុសត្រូវក្នុងដំណើរការជំរឿន មិនមានសិទ្ធិត្រួតពិនិត្យរាល់សៀវភៅ បញ្ជីឬសំណៅកត់ត្រាដែលបានធ្វើឡើងដោយមន្ត្រីបំពេញការងារជំរឿនបានឡើយ។

ជំពូកទី៤
ប្រភពធនធាន

មាត្រា១៧ ..

ជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ មានប្រភពធនធានដូចតទៅ៖

- ថវិកាជាតិ
- ហិរញ្ញប្បទានពីដៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍ
- អំណោយពីសប្បុរសជននានា
- ប្រភពធនធានស្របច្បាប់ផ្សេងៗ។

ជំពូកទី៥
អវសានបញ្ញត្តិ

មាត្រា១៨ ..

អនុក្រឹត្យលេខ០៨ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០០៦ ស្តីពីការកំណត់កាលបរិច្ឆេទ ការរៀបចំ និង ការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៃការធ្វើជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជារាស្ត្ររបស់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ និងអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ៩៩ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី១២ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦ ស្តីពីការកំណត់កាលបរិច្ឆេទ ការរៀបចំ និង ការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៃការធ្វើជំរឿន ទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ ព្រមទាំងបទប្បញ្ញត្តិទាំងឡាយណាដែលផ្ទុយនឹងអនុក្រឹត្យ នេះ ត្រូវទុកជានិរាករណ៍។

មាត្រា១៩ ..

រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនិងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងផែនការ រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីគ្រប់ក្រសួងនិងប្រធានស្ថាប័នដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធ ត្រូវទទួលបន្ទុកអនុវត្តអនុក្រឹត្យនេះ តាមការកិច្ចរៀងៗខ្លួន ចាប់ពីថ្ងៃចុះហត្ថលេខាតទៅ។

រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ២២ ខែ ឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០១៧

នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី

សម្តេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតីតេជោ ហ៊ុន សែន

បានយកសេចក្តីគោរពជម្រាបជូន
សម្តេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតីតេជោនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី សូមមេត្តាលេខា
ទេសរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងផែនការ

នាយ ថន

៥/៥

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិជំរឿន
ទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
លេខ: ៩២២៥ ស.ស.រ

រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ០៧ ខែ វិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១៧

សេចក្តីសម្រេច
ស្តីពី
ការបង្កើតគណៈកម្មការបច្ចេកទេសជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជន
នៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩

គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

- បានឃើញរដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៩១៣/៩០៣ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ស្តីពីការតែងតាំង រាជ រដ្ឋាភិបាល នៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/១២១៣/១៣៩៣ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២១ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ស្តីពីការកែសម្រួល និង បំពេញបន្ថែមសមាសភាពរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៤១៦/៣៦៩ ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៤ ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦ ស្តីពីការកែសម្រួល និងបំពេញបន្ថែមសមាសភាពរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ ០២/នស/៩៤ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២០ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៤ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើ ច្បាប់ស្តីពីការ រៀបចំ និងការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៃគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/១២១៥/០១៨ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០១៥ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យ ប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីស្ថិតិ
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ០៩ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២៦ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០០៧ ស្តីពីការរៀបចំនិងកិច្ចដំណើរការ របស់ប្រព័ន្ធស្ថិតិជាតិ
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ៧០ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី ១៩ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ២០១០ ស្តីពីស្ថិតិផ្លូវការដែលបានចាត់តាំង
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ៧០ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី២០ ខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ ស្តីពីការរៀបចំ និងការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅ របស់ក្រសួងផែនការ
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ៧១ អនុក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី២២ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ស្តីពីការកំណត់កាលបរិច្ឆេទ ការរៀបចំ និង ការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៃជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០១៩
- យោងតាមការសំណូមពរចាំបាច់ក្នុងការជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

សម្រេច

ប្រការ១៖

បង្កើតគណៈកម្មការបច្ចេកទេសជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០១៩ ដែលមានសមាសភាព៖

១- ឯកឧត្តម ទេសរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងផែនការ	ប្រធាន
២- ឯកឧត្តម រដ្ឋលេខាធិការ ក្រសួងផែនការ	អនុប្រធាន
៣- ឯកឧត្តម អនុរដ្ឋលេខាធិការ ក្រសួងផែនការ	សមាជិក
៤- ឯកឧត្តម អគ្គលេខាធិការនៃអគ្គលេខាធិការដ្ឋានប្រជាជន និងអភិវឌ្ឍ	សមាជិក
៥- លោកជំទាវប្រតិភូរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជាទទួលបន្ទុកអគ្គនាយករវិទ្យាស្ថានជាតិស្ថិតិ	សមាជិកអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍
៦- ឯកឧត្តមអគ្គនាយកនៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានសុរិយោដី ក្រសួងរៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម និងសំណង់	សមាជិក
៧- លោកអគ្គនាយករង អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានរដ្ឋបាល ក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ	សមាជិក
៨- ឯកឧត្តម នាយកខុទ្ទកាល័យ ក្រសួងផែនការ	សមាជិក
៩- លោកអគ្គនាយករងវិទ្យាស្ថានជាតិស្ថិតិ ទទួលបន្ទុកការងារជំរឿន	លេខា

ប្រការ២៖

គណៈកម្មការបច្ចេកទេសជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០១៩ មានភារកិច្ច៖

ក. រៀបចំ និងអនុវត្តល័កាលបរិច្ឆេទសម្រាប់ការរៀបចំកិច្ចការ និងការអនុវត្តខ្លឹមសារបស់ការងារក្នុងដំហាន និងមួយៗ របស់ជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជន�។

ខ. រៀបចំ រាល់សំណុំឯកសារ សម្ភារៈ បរិក្ខា សម្រាប់កិច្ចការជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជនៗ។

គ. រៀបចំ និងអនុវត្ត កម្មវិធីបណ្ដុះបណ្ដាលមន្ត្រី សម្រាប់ការងារជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជនៗ។

ឃ. ដោះស្រាយរាល់កាងារបច្ចេកទេស ដែលកើតមានឡើងនៅពេលរៀបចំធ្វើជំរឿន ក្នុងពេលធ្វើជំរឿន និងក្រោយ ពេលធ្វើជំរឿនៗ។

ប្រការ៣៖

គណៈកម្មការបច្ចេកទេសជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ មានទីប្រឹក្សាបច្ចេកទេស ជាជ្រើនរូប ពីអង្គការ UNFPA និងដៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ផ្សេងទៀត ជួយផ្នែកបច្ចេកទេសនានានៃការធ្វើជំរឿនៗ។

ប្រការ៤៖

គណៈកម្មការបច្ចេកទេសជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០១៩ មានសិទ្ធិបង្កើតក្រុមជំនាញ ការងារ តបតាមតម្រូវការជាក់ស្ដែង ក្នុងការធ្វើជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជនៗ។

ប្រការ ៥៖

ក្នុងការអនុវត្តភារកិច្ចរបស់ខ្លួន គណៈកម្មការបច្ចេកទេសជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រ កម្ពុជា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ មានសិទ្ធិប្រើប្រាស់ត្រារបស់ក្រសួងផែនការៗ។

ប្រការ ៦៖

គណៈកម្មការបច្ចេកទេសជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ ត្រូវមានរបាយការណ៍ជាទៀងទាត់ប្រចាំត្រីមាស មកគណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា អំពីលទ្ធផល ការងារដែលបានអនុវត្តកន្លងមក។

ប្រការ ៧៖

ឯកឧត្តម លោកជំទាវ លោក លោកស្រី ដែលមានរៀបរាប់ក្នុងប្រការ ១ ព្រមទាំងក្រសួងស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ នានា មាន ការ កិច្ចអនុវត្ត ប្រកាសនេ ចាប់ពីថ្ងៃចុះហត្ថលេខាតទៅ។

ឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ
ប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិ
ជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០១៩

សម្ដេចក្រឡាហោម ស ខេង

ចម្លងជូន:

- ទីស្ដីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- ក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ
- ក្រសួងផែនការ
- ទុទ្ទកាល័យសម្ដេចនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- ដៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍន៍
    "ដើម្បីជូនព្រាប"
- ដូចប្រការ៧
    "ដើម្បីអនុវត្ត"
- ឯកសារ-កាលប្បវត្តិ

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ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិជំរឿន
ទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
លេខៈ ០៥៩ សសរ/គជសអ

ថ្ងៃ អង្គារ ៨កើត ខែ ជេស្ឋ ឆ្នាំច សំរិទ្ធិស័ក ព.ស. ២៥៦២

រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ២២ ខែ ឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨

សេចក្តីសម្រេច

ស្តីពី

ការបង្កើតគណៈកម្មការឃោសនាជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជន
នៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០១៩

គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

- បានឃើញរដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៩១៣/៩០៣ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ស្តីពីការតែងតាំង រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល នៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/១២១៣/១៣៩៣ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២១ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ស្តីពីការកែសម្រួល និង បំពេញបន្ថែមសមាសភាពរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៤១៦/៣៦៤ ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៤ ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦ ស្តីពីការកែសម្រួល និងបំពេញបន្ថែមសមាសភាពរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ ០២/នស/៩៤ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២០ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៤ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើ ច្បាប់ស្តីពីការ រៀបចំ និងការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៃគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/១២១៥/០១៤ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០១៥ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យ ប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីស្ថិតិ
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ០៩ អនុក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២៦ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០០៧ ស្តីពីការរៀបចំនិងកិច្ចដំណើរការ របស់ប្រព័ន្ធស្ថិតិជាតិ
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ៧០ អនុក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី ១៩ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ២០១០ ស្តីពីស្ថិតិផ្លូវការដែលបានចាត់តាំង
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ៧០ អនុក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី២០ ខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ ស្តីពីការរៀបចំ និងការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅ របស់ក្រសួងផែនការ
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ៧១ អនុក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី២២ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ស្តីពីការកំណត់ការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅ ការរៀបចំ និង ការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៃជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០១៨
- យោងតាមការសំណូមពរចាំបាច់ក្នុងការជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

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សម្រេច

ប្រការ១._

បង្កើតគណៈកម្មការយោសនាជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ដែលមានសមាសភាពៈ

១-	រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងផែនការ	ប្រធាន
២-	រដ្ឋលេខាធិការក្រសួងផែនការ	អនុប្រធាន
៣-	រដ្ឋលេខាធិការក្រសួងព័ត៌មាន	អនុប្រធាន
៤-	អគ្គនាយកវិទ្យាស្ថានជាតិស្ថិតិ	អនុប្រធានអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍
៥-	អគ្គនាយកវិទ្យុ	សមាជិក
៦-	អគ្គនាយកទូរទស្សន៍	សមាជិក
៧-	តំណាងក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ	សមាជិក
៨-	តំណាងក្រសួងអប់រំយុវជននិងកីឡា	សមាជិក
៩-	តំណាងក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	សមាជិក
១០-	តំណាងក្រសួងធម្មការនិងសាសនា	សមាជិក
១១-	តំណាងក្រសួងវប្បធម៌ និងវិចិត្រសិល្បៈ	សមាជិក
១២-	តំណាងក្រសួងប្រៃសណីយ៍ និងទូរគមនាគមន៍	សមាជិក
១៣-	ប្រធានសម្ព័ន្ធអ្នកសារព័ត៌មានកម្ពុជា	សមាជិក
១៤-	តំណាងក្រុមហ៊ុនទូរស័ព្ទចល័តវីតែល	សមាជិក
១៥-	តំណាងទីភ្នាក់ងារសារព័ត៌មានខ្មែរ	សមាជិក
១៦-	តំណាងក្រុមហ៊ុនទូរស័ព្ទចល័តម៉ូប៊ីថែល	សមាជិក
១៧-	តំណាងក្រុមហ៊ុនទូរស័ព្ទចល័តស្មាត	សមាជិក
១៨-	អគ្គនាយករងវិទ្យាស្ថានជាតិស្ថិតិ	លេខាធិការ

ប្រការ២._

គណៈកម្មការយោសនាជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០១៩ មានការកិច្ចៈ

ក. រៀបចំ និងអនុម័តរាល់កាលវិភាគ សម្រាប់ការរៀបចំ និងការអនុវត្តខ្លឹមសារ របស់ការងារយោសនាផ្សព្វផ្សាយតាម ដំហានការងារនីមួយៗសម្រាប់ការជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០១៩

ខ. រៀបចំរាល់សំណុំឯកសារ សំភារៈ ហិរិញ្ញា សម្រាប់ការយោសនាជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

គ. ដឹកនាំយោសនា ផ្សព្វផ្សាយពីការងារជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជន ឲ្យបានទូលំទូលាយក្នុងស្ថានទូទាំងប្រទេស។

ប្រការ៣._

ប្រធានគណៈកម្មការយោសនាជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០១៩មានសិទ្ធិបង្កើត ក្រុមការងារជំនាញនានាតាមតម្រូវការជាក់ស្តែងក្នុងការផ្សព្វផ្សាយជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា។

ប្រការ៤._

ក្នុងការអនុវត្តការកិច្ចរបស់ខ្លួន គណៈកម្មការយោសនាជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជាមាន សិទ្ធិប្រើប្រាស់ត្រារបស់ក្រសួងផែនការ។

ប្រការ៥._

គណៈកម្មការយោសនាជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ត្រូវធ្វើរបាយការណ៍មកគណៈកម្មាធិការ ជាតិជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ពីលទ្ធផលការងារដែលសម្រេចបាន។

ប្រការ៦._

រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងផែនការ រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីនៃក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ និងសមាសភាពដូចមានចែងក្នុងប្រការ១ត្រូវអនុវត្ត សេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះចាប់ពីថ្ងៃចុះហត្ថលេខានេះតទៅ។

ឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ
ប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិ
ជំរឿនទូទៅប្រជាជននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០១៩

ចម្លងជូន:

- ទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- ក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ
- ក្រសួងផែនការ
- ខុទ្ទកាល័យសម្តេចនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- ដៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍន៍
       "ដើម្បីជួនជ្រាប"
- ដូចប្រការ៦
       "ដើម្បីអនុវត្ត"
- ឯកសារ-កាលប្បវត្តិ

សម្តេចក្រឡាហោម ស ខេង

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STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Royal Government of Cambodia

General Population Census of Cambodia, March 2019

FORM A HOUSELIST
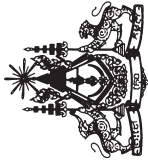
Page Numnber: ……………
Total number of pages for EA: ……………

Identification Particulars

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

Building/Structure and Household Particulars

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

(**Count the numbers recorded and total)   **Total

*List of codes

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

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

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

Name of Enumerator ……………………………………

Name of Supervisor

_____ _____/_____/_____
Signature   DD   MM   YYYY

_____ _____/_____/_____
Signature   DD   MM   YYYY

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Royal Government of Cambodia

General Population Census of Cambodia, March 2019

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FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART

Identification Particulars

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

Population Particulars

Statement 1.1 : Usual Members Present on Census Night

Type of Household/ Population (Enter code in the box below) 1. Normal or Regular Household 2. Institutional Household 3. Homeless Household 4. Boat Population 5. Transient Population (Specify the location)		

Sl. No.	Name of the person (Write the name of the person starting with the head)	Relationship to Head of Household (Write in words)	Sex (Write in words)
1	2	3	4
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
0			

Statement 1.2 : Visitors Present on Census Night

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

Statement 1.3 : Usual Members Absent on Census Night

Sl. No.	Name of the person (Write full name)	Relationship to Head of Household (Write in words)	Sex (Write in words)	Age In completed years	Location on Census Night						How long absent (in completed months) Write 0 for less than 1 month
					Within Cambodia			Outside Cambodia			
					Write name of Khum/Sangkat, Srok/Khand/Krong, Province in col. 6 (a)	Code of Location	Reason for shifting	Write name of the country in col. 7 (a)	Code of Location	Reason for shifting	
1	2	3	4	5	6 (a)	6 (b)	6 (c)	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

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

Total No. of Persons in Statement 1.1	
Total No. of Persons in Statement 1.2	
Total No. of Persons in Statement 1.1&1.2	

Enumerator: ....
Supervisor: ....

Name: ....

Signature ....

DD / MM / YYYY

Number of Form B used for the household

1/6

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 2: INDIVIDUAL PARTICULARS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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For all persons

For persons aged 5 years and more

Sl. No.	Literacy		Full Time Education				Functional Difficulty	Main Activity	Occupation		Employment Status	Agriculture, Industry, Trade or Service		Sector of Employment
	15 (a)	15 (b)	16 (a)	16 (b)	16 (c)	16 (d)	17	18	19		20	21		22

Column descriptions

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

Sl. No.	15(a)	15(b)	16(a)	16(b)	16(c)	16(d) Desc	Code	17: 1	2	3	4	5	6	18	19 Name	Code	20	21 Nature	Code	22
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				
7																				
8																				
9																				
0																				

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

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

Codes for column 16 (b): Currently Attending Grade
For code 1 and 3 in column 16 (a), put dash (-) in 16(b)
For code 2 in column 16 (a), enter code from list below.

Codes for column 16 (c) What is the highest grade completed?
For code 1 in column 16 (a), put dash (-) in column 16 (b)
For code 2 and 3 in column 16 (a), enter code from the list below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FERTILITY INFORMATION FOR WOMAN AGED 15 AND OVER

Number of Children Born
(Give number in two digits like 01, 02,.........10, 11. If None, write '00')

Particulars of Birth in the last 12 months to woman aged 15-49 years

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

Codes for column 9
Yes = 1
No = 2

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

(Enter code in the boxes below)

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

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

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

Boat	Tractor (See note below)		Outside home

Boat	(a). Big tractor	(b).Hand tractor(Koyaon)
22	23	

State whether the household accesses internet

At home	Outside home
24	25
1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No
(Enter code)	*(Ente code)*

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 5: DEATH IN HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

Code for Column 6 Cause of Death

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

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

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

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GENERAL POPULATION CENSUS OF CAMBODIA 2019

List of Priority Tables

Order No.	Table No.	Title
	(i)	**A Series. General Population Tables**
1.	A1	Population by Single Years of Age and Sex.
2.	A2	Population by Marital Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
3.	A3	Population by Mother Tongue, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
4.	A3A	Population by Mother Tongue (Minority Languages), 5-year Age Group and Sex.
5.	A4	Population by Religion, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
6.	A5	Population by Relationship to Head of Household, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
7.	A6	Population by Place of Enumeration (classified by Total, Urban and Rural), Place of Birth and Sex.
	(ii)	**B Series. Literacy and Education Tables**
8.	B1	Population aged 7 and over by Literacy in any language, Level of Education, Age Group and Sex.
9.	B1A	Population aged 7 and over by Language Literacy, Age Group and Sex.
10.	B2	Population aged 5 and over Attending School/Educational Institution by Literacy, Level of Education, Age Group and Sex.
11.	B3	Population aged 5 and over Attending Full Time Class by Age Group and Sex.

C Series. Economic Tables **(iii)**

12.	C1	Population by Major Activity Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
13.	C2	Employed Persons aged 5 and over by Status in Employment, Age Group and Sex.
14.	C3	Employed Persons aged 5 and over by Sector of Employment, Age Group and Sex.
15.	C4	Unemployed Persons aged 5 and over by Status in last Employment, Age Group and Sex.
16.	C5	Employed Persons aged 5 and over by Employment Status, Age Group and Sex.
17.	C5A	Employed Persons aged 5 and over by Age Group, Sex and Area.
18.	C6	Economically Active Population aged 5 and over by Major Group of Occupation and Sex
19.	C7	Economically Inactive Population aged 5 and over by Functional Categories, Age Group and Sex.
20.	C8	Employed Population aged 5 and over by Economic Activity, Age Group and Sex
21.	C9	Employed Population aged 5 and over by Major Group of Occupation, Age Group and Sex.
22.	C10	Employed Population aged 5 and over by Major Status in Employment, Industry and Sex.
23.	C11	Employed Population aged 5 and over by Major Status in Employment, Occupation and Sex.
24.	C12	Employed Population aged 5 and over by Literacy in any language, Level of Education, Occupation and Sex.
25.	C15	Employed Female Population aged 5 and over by Economic Activity, Marital Status and Sex.
26.	C16	Employed Female Population aged 5 and over by Occupational Group, Marital Status and Sex.
27.	C17	Employed Population aged 5 to 20 by School Attendance, Single Year of Age and Sex.

D Series. Migration Tables **(iv)**

28.	D1	Migrants classified by Place of Last Residence, Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration and Sex.

42.	E8A	(New) Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons by Level of Disability, Status of School Attendant, Age Group, Sex and Area.
43.	E8B	(New) Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons aged 5 and over by Level of Disability, Literacy of any language, Age Group, Sex and Area.
44.	E9	Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons aged 5 and over by Level of Education, Sex and Area.
45.	E10A E11A	Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons aged 5 and over by Level of Disability, Major Activity, Age Group, Sex and Area.
46.	E10b E11b	Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons aged 15-49 by Level of Disability, Major Activity, Age Group, Sex and Area.
47.	E12a	Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons aged 15-49 by Category of Disability, Level of Disability, Major Occupation, Sex and Area.
48.	E12b	Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons aged 15-49 by Category of Disability, Level of Disability, Major Group of Economic Activity, Sex and Area.
	(vi)	**F Series. Fertility Tables**
49.	F1	Number of Children bear from females aged 15 to 49 during last 12 months by Age Group, Educational level, Birth order, Sex and Area.
50.	F2	Number of Children bear from females aged 15 to 49 during last 12 months by Age Group, Major Activity, Birth order, Sex and Area.
51.	F3	Number of Children bear from females aged 15 and over by Birth Order, Age Group, Education Level, Sex and Area.
52.	F4	Number of Children bear from females aged 15 and over by Birth Order, Age Group, Major Activity, Sex and Area.
53.	F5	Number of Children bear from females aged 15 and over by Number of Surviving Children, Age Group, Educational level, Sex and Area.
54.	F6	Number of Children bear from females aged 15 and over by Number of Surviving Children, Age Group, Major Activity, Sex and Area.

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