



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation- Religion- King

General Population Census of Cambodia 2008

**National Report
on
FINAL CENSUS RESULTS**



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

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

August, 2009



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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh
August, 2009



CHHAY THAN
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

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

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

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

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

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

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

Map 1. Cambodia by Province



General Population Census of Cambodia 2008

Final Census Results

Figures at a Glance

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

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

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

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

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

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

21. Singulate Mean age at Marriage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

26. Percentage of disabled persons in total population

Percentage of disabled persons since birth in total disabled	1.4
Percentage of disabled persons after birth in total disabled	31.8
	68.2

27. Percentage Distribution of Disabled Population by Type of disability

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

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

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

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

SECTION 1

NATIONAL REPORT

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Population Size, Growth and Distribution

Chapter 3: Sex Composition, Age Distribution and Marital Status of the Population

Chapter 4: Literacy and Education Attainment

Chapter 5: Economic Characteristics of the Population

Chapter 6: Migration

Chapter 7: Fertility, Early Age Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Chapter 8: Population with Disability

Chapter 9: Housing, Household Characteristics and Amenities

Chapter 10: Summary and Conclusions

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

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

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Preliminary

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

1.2 Background

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

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

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

1.3 Organization of the 2008 Census

Legal Authority for the Census

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

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

Census Committees

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

Implementation of the Census

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

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

Calendar of Census Operations

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

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

The Geographic Frame

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

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

Re-classification of Urban Areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Royal Sub-decree on Administrative Area changes

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

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

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

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

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

1.4 The 2008 Census Questionnaires

General

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

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

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

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

New questions in the 2008 Census

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

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

1. Can the enumerated person read and write with understanding in Khmer language?
(Enter 1 for Yes and 2 for No) (Part 2, Col.13-a)
2. Can the enumerated person read and write with understanding in any other language? If so which language? (Enter code from list given) (Part 2, Col.13-b)
3. Question on physical/mental disability, if any (Part 2, Col.15)
4. Secondary economic activity (Part 2, Col.22)
5. Place of work or schooling (Part 2, Col.23)
6. Type of assistance to a woman at the time of delivery in the previous twelve months (Part 3, Col.8)
7. Type of toilet facility available to a household (Part 4, Col.4)
8. Location of drinking water source (Part 4, Col.6)
9. Information on ownership of some facilities by the household enumerated (Part 4, Cols.8 to 17)
10. Whether the household has access to the Internet at home/outside home (Part 4, Cols.18 and 19)
11. A separate section called Part 5 was added in the questionnaire on “Deaths in the household in the previous twelve months”. It included details of age, sex, cause of death and maternal mortality (if any) (Part 5, Cols.1 to 7-c).

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

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

Focus on Gender Issues

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

1.5 Preparatory Activities

Mapping

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

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

Recruitment of Enumeration Staff

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

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

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

Training Programme

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

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

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

1.6 Publicity for the Census

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

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

1.7 Field work

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

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

1.8 Post-Enumeration Survey

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

1.9 Data Processing Plan

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

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

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

1.10 Tabulation and Analysis of Data

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

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

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

The analysis plan

Census analysis by NIS is proposed in the following order:

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

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

2. General Analysis of final census results at Provincial level

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

3. In-depth analysis by topic.

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

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

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

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

1.11 The dissemination plan

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

(a) Dissemination by print media

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

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

(b) Electronic Dissemination products

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

(i) Off-line electronic dissemination products

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

Table Retrieval System

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

Community Profile System

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

Population database

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

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

Mapping application

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

CamInfo Updates

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

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

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

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

(ii) On-line census dissemination

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

(iii) Other Electronic products

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

(c) Dissemination Workshops

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

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

1.12 Master Sample

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

1.13 Quality Assurance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2-1 Population Size

2-2 Change in population size

2-3 Population Distribution in provinces

2-4 Population Density

2-5 Urban- Rural Distribution of Population

2-6 Population Distribution by Religion

2-7 Population Classified by Place of Birth

2-8 Population by Mother Tongue

CHAPTER 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Population Size

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

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

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

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

Figure 2.1 Population Composition of Southeast Asia by Countries

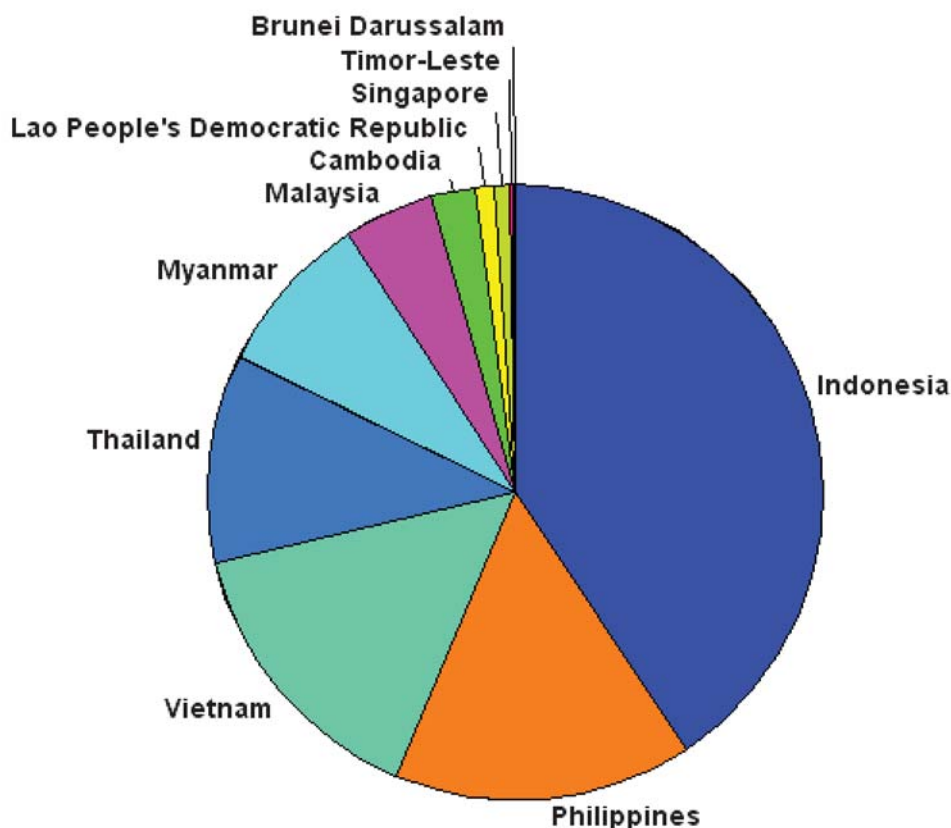


Table 2.1 Population of the Southeast Asian Countries

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

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

2.2 Changes in population Size

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

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

Table 2.2 Population of Cambodia according to different sources

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

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

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

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

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

2.3 Population Distribution in provinces

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

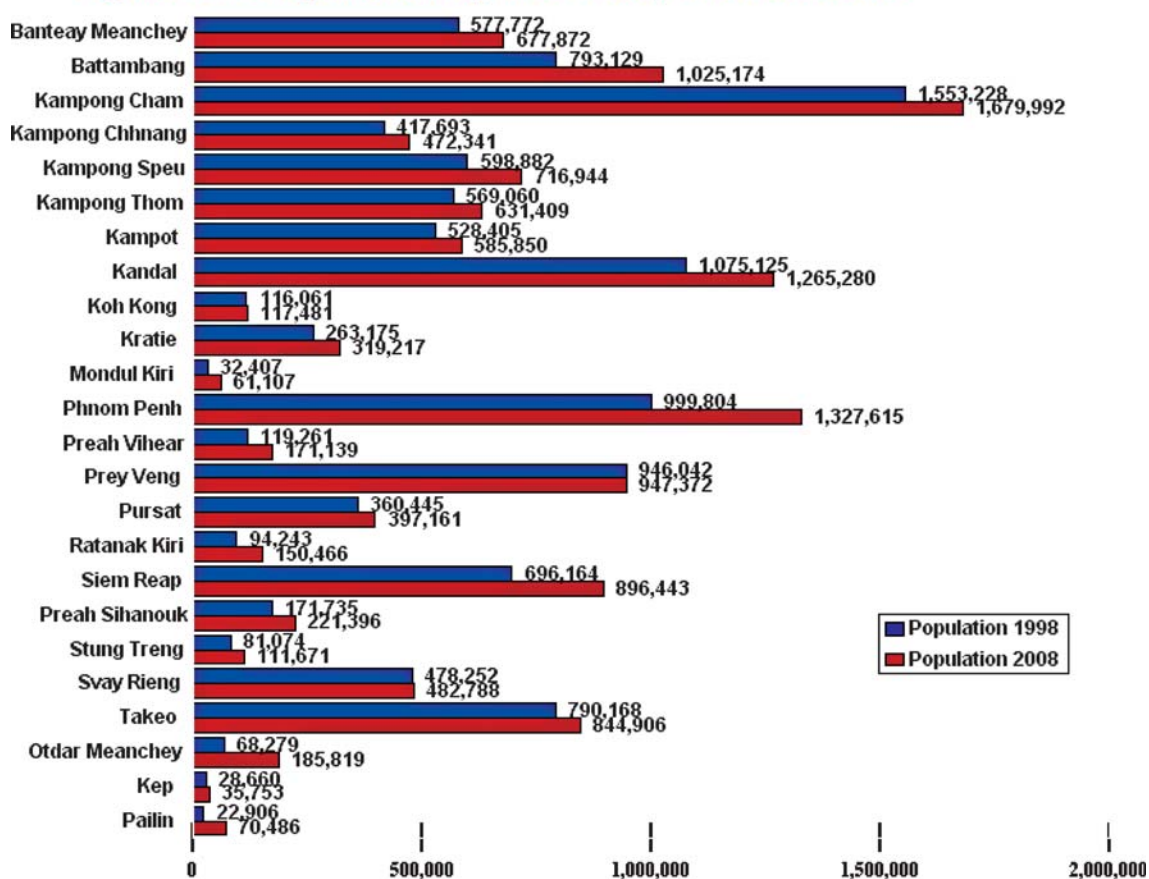
Table 2.4 Ranking of Provinces by Population Size: 1998 and 2008

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

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

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

Figure 2.2 Population by Province, 1998 and 2008



2.4 Population Density

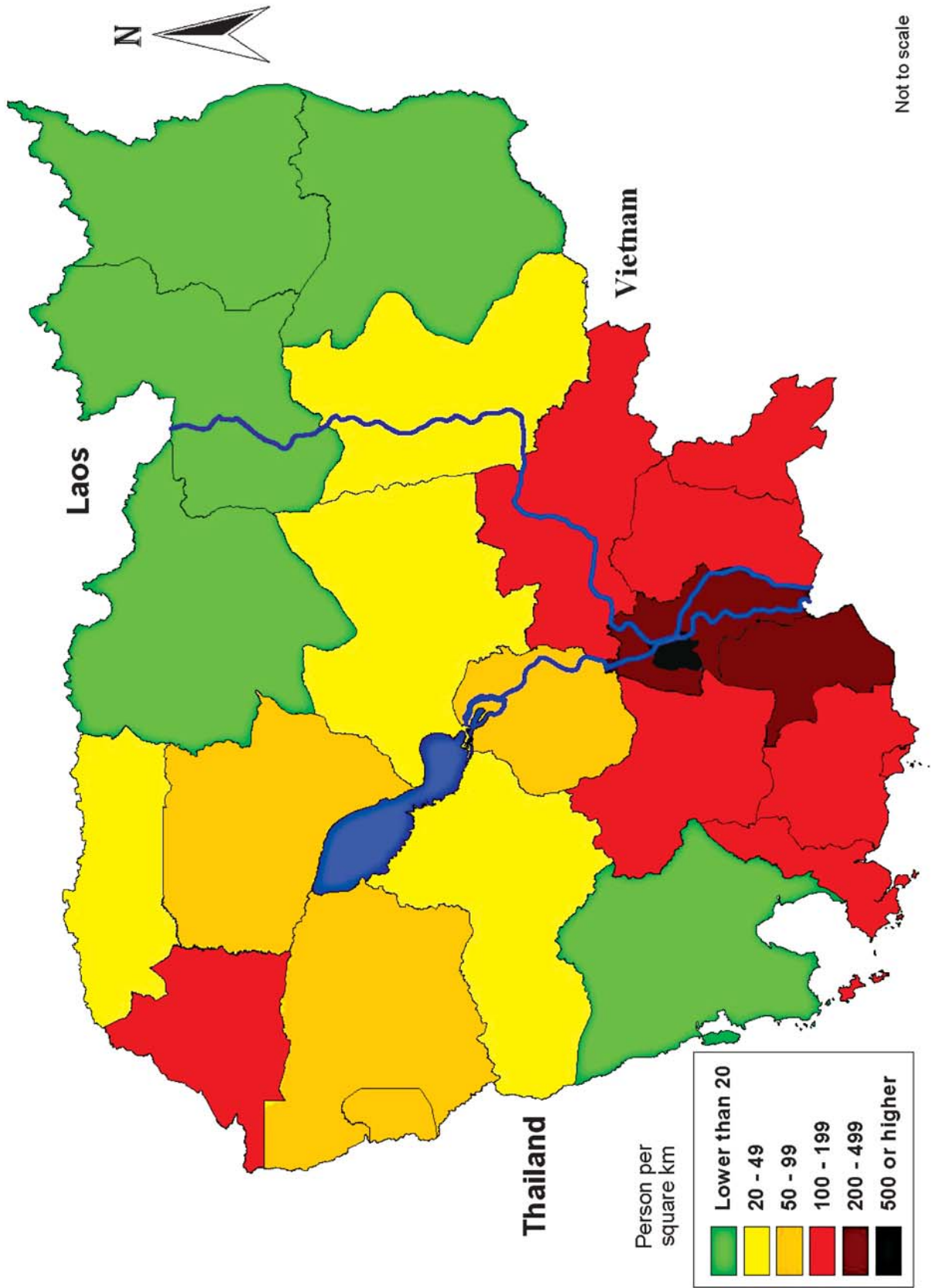
The density of population is one of the important indices of population concentration. It is defined as the number of persons per square kilometer. If population increases over a period with area remaining constant, population density increases proportionately. That is what is observed in Cambodia during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

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

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

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

Map 2. Population Density by Province



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

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

Table 2.6 Population Density by Natural Region

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

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

2.5 Urban-Rural Distribution of Population

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

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

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

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

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

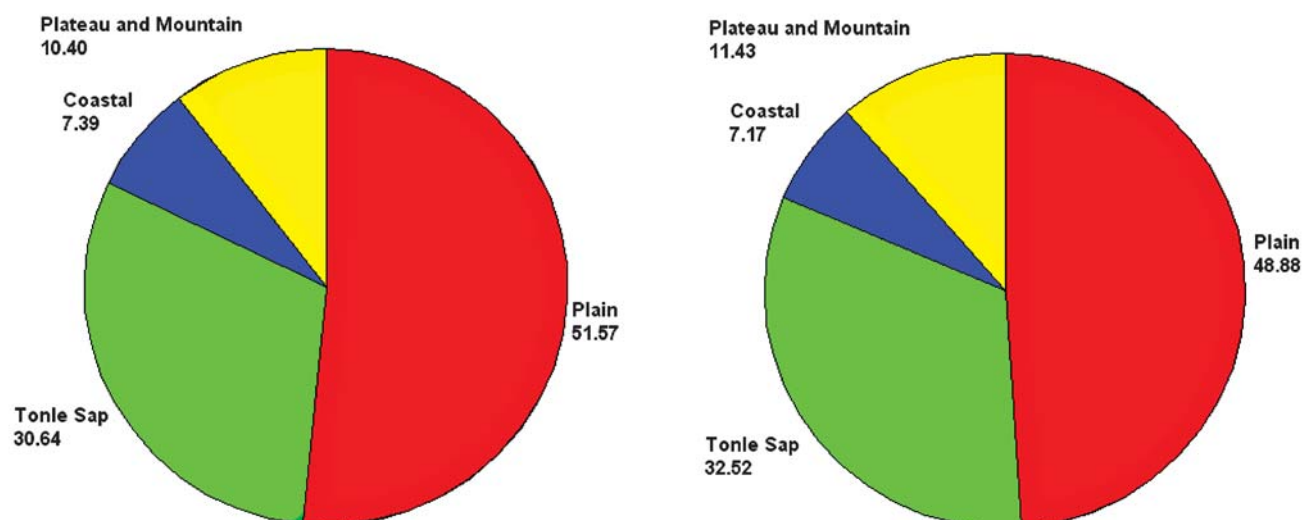


Table 2.7 Population by Urban-Rural Residence and Sex, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

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

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

2.6 Population Distribution by Religion

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

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

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

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

Note: 1998 populations given exclude Religion “Not Reported”

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

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

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

2.7 Population classified by Place of birth

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

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

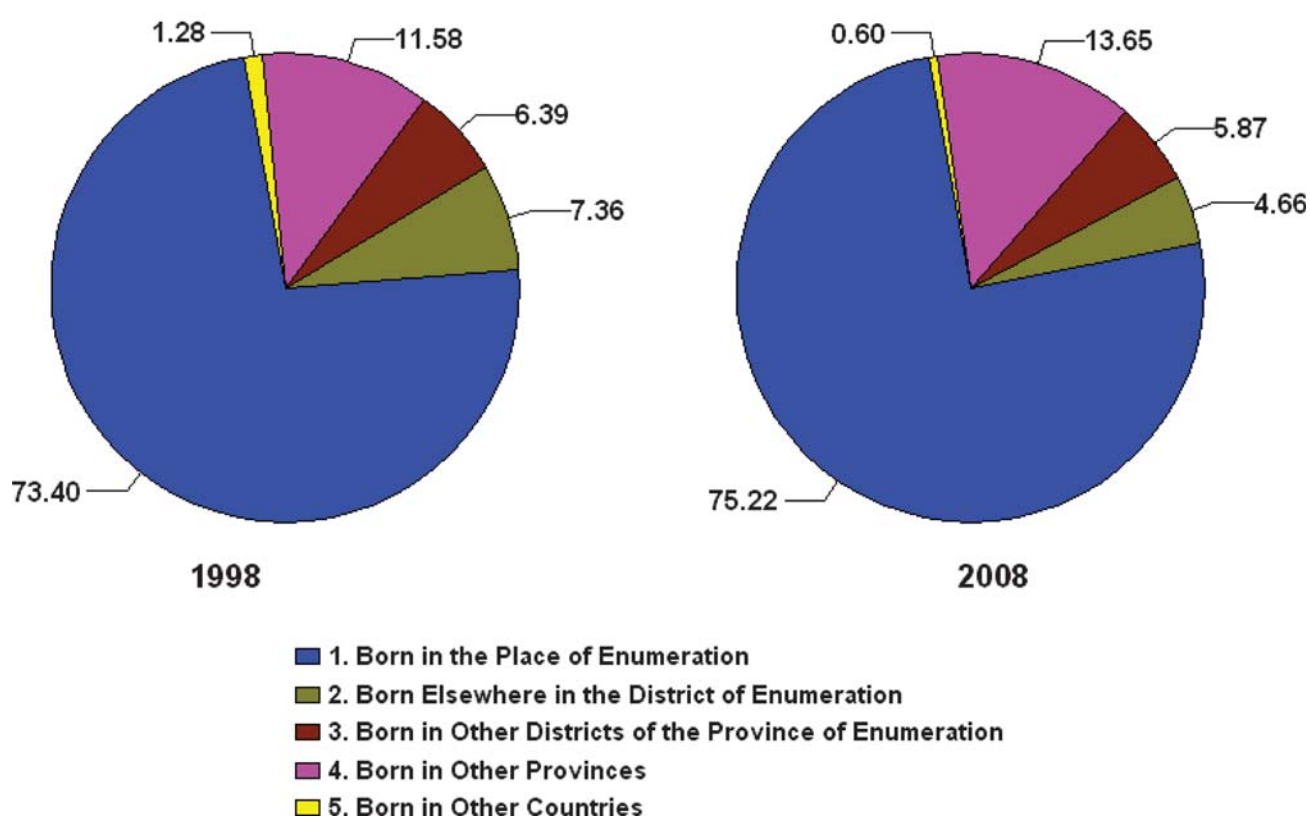


Table 2.10 Percent distribution of Enumerated Population* by Place of Birth and Sex, Cambodia, 1998 and 2008

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.8 Population by Mother Tongue

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 3

Sex Composition, Age Distribution and Marital Status of the Population

3-1 Sex Composition

3-2 Urban-Rural Differentials in Sex Ratio

3-3 Age Structure

3-4 Age Dependency Ratio

3-5 Age Pattern of Sex Ratio

3-6 Marital Status

3-7 Age at Marriage

CHAPTER 3

Sex Composition, Age Distribution and Marital Status of the Population

3.1 Sex Composition

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

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

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

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

Table 3.1 Sex Ratios of a few select Countries

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

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

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

Table 3.2 Sex Ratio in Cambodia over the years

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

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

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

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

3.2 Urban-Rural Differentials in Sex Ratio

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3 Age Structure

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

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

Figure 3.1 Age Pyramid of Cambodia, 1998

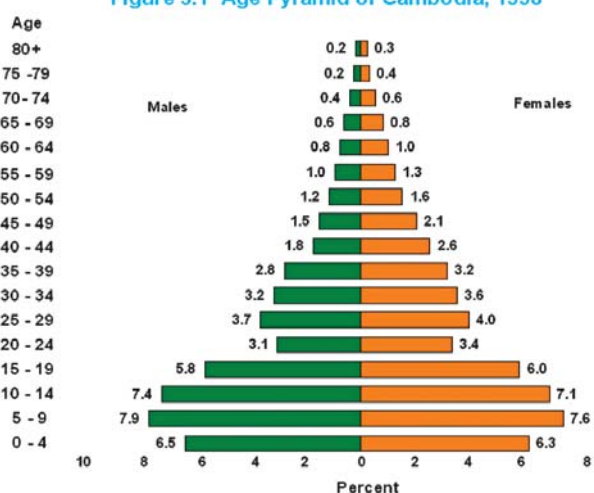
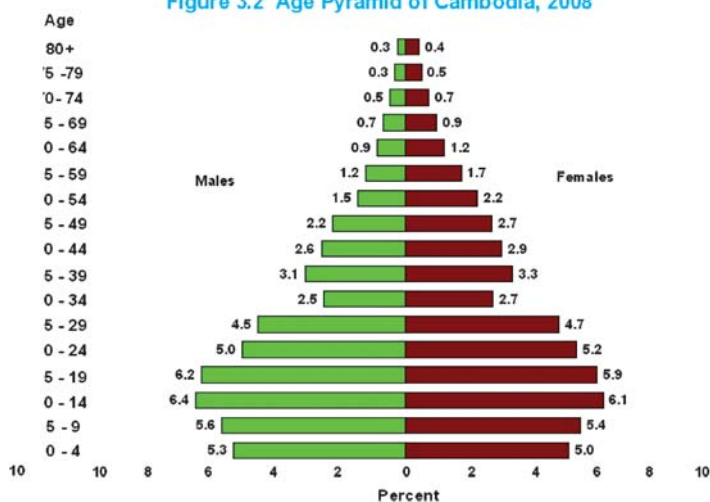


Figure 3.2 Age Pyramid of Cambodia, 2008



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4 Age Dependency Ratio

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

Table 3.6 Age Dependency Ratio

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

3.5 Age Pattern of Sex Ratio

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

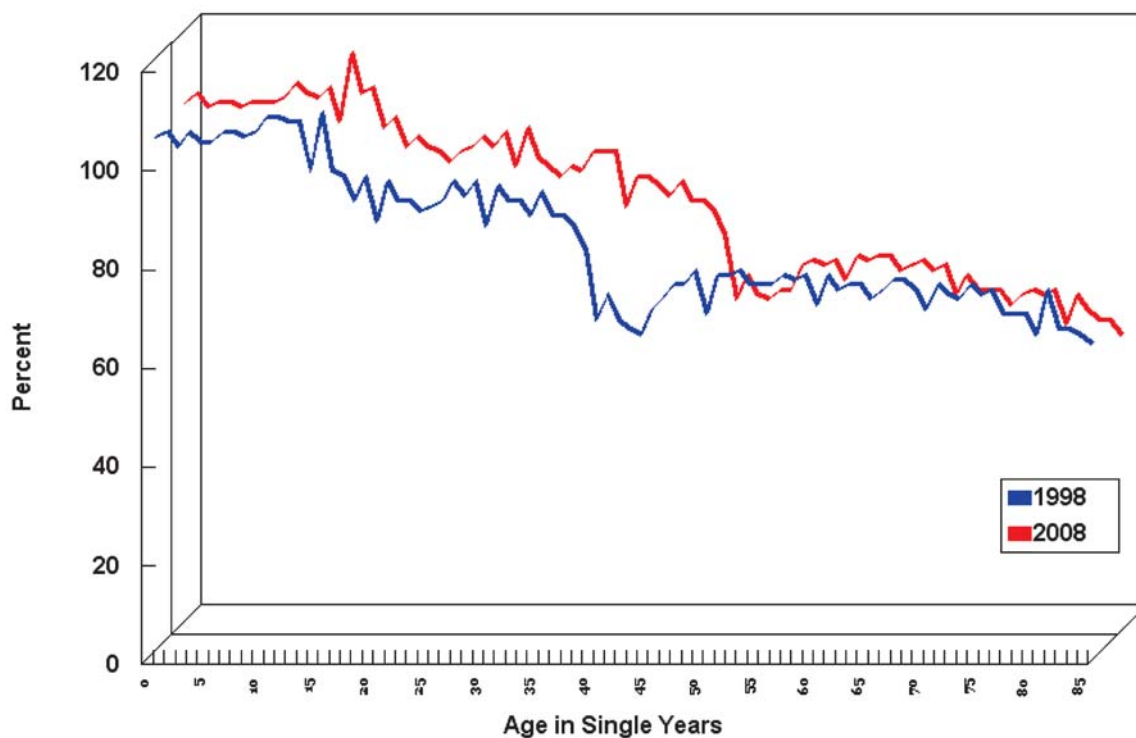
The excess of males at birth declines gradually with age mainly due to higher male mortality. In the age groups 15-19 in 1998 and 25-29 in 2008 (i.e. ten years later) there is a near balance. If only the ages 15 to 29 of the 2008 census are considered the number of males and females are almost equal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

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

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

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

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



3.6 Marital Status

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

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

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Sex	Number	Marital status of population					
			Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2008								
Total	Both Sexes	8,881,890	100	32.71	60.16	4.99	2.02	0.12
	Males	4,201,248	100	37.00	60.80	1.29	0.84	0.07
	Females	4,680,642	100	28.86	59.59	8.32	3.07	0.16
Urban	Both Sexes	1,949,676	100	41.54	52.38	4.06	1.89	0.13
	Males	915,814	100	44.79	53.38	0.95	0.80	0.08
	Females	1,033,862	100	38.67	51.50	6.81	2.85	0.17
Rural	Both Sexes	6,932,214	100	30.23	62.35	5.26	2.05	0.11
	Males	3,285,434	100	34.83	62.88	1.38	0.85	0.06
	Females	3,646,780	100	26.08	61.87	8.75	3.14	0.16
1998								
Total	Both Sexes	6,539,848	100	29.46	61.27	6.55	2.36	0.36
	Males	3,009,001	100	32.85	64.59	1.60	0.80	0.16
	Females	3,530,847	100	26.56	58.46	10.76	3.68	0.54
Urban	Both Sexes	1,325,949	100	35.63	56.09	5.70	2.30	0.28
	Males	627,016	100	39.77	58.19	1.10	0.80	0.14
	Females	698,933	100	31.92	54.21	9.82	3.64	0.41
Rural	Both Sexes	5,213,899	100	27.89	62.60	6.76	2.37	0.38
	Males	2,381,985	100	31.03	66.28	1.73	0.80	0.16
	Females	2,831,914	100	25.24	59.49	11.00	3.70	0.57

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

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

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

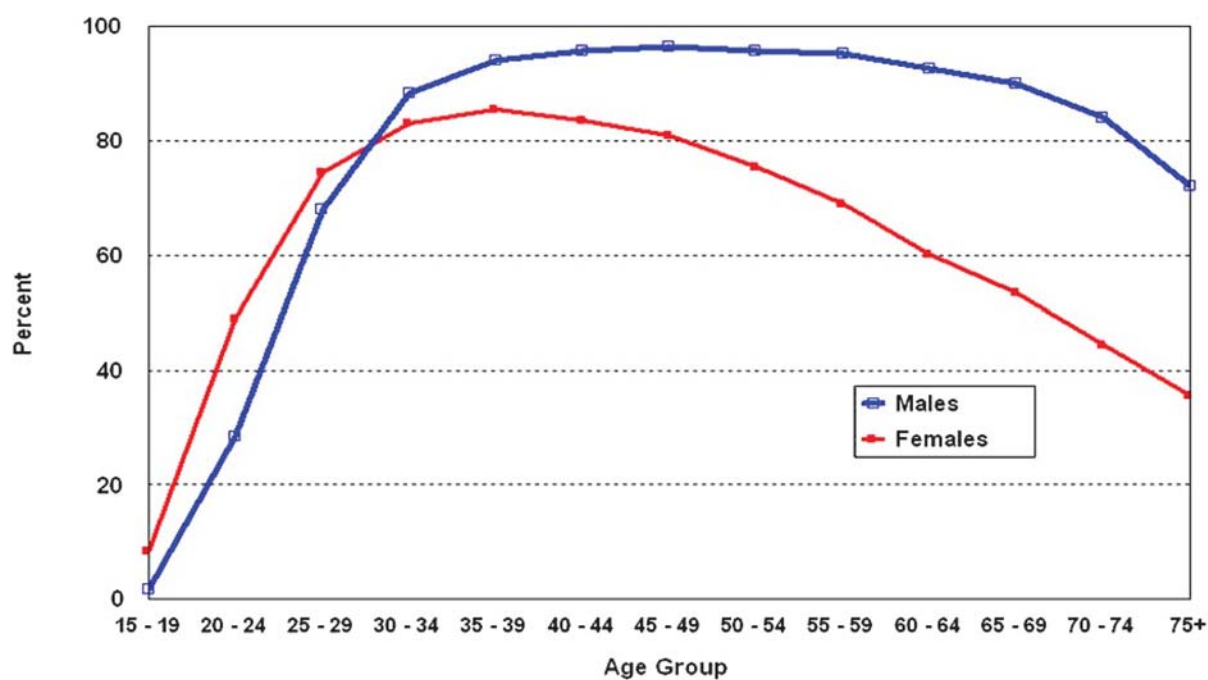


Table 3.9 Percent distribution of Population Aged 15 and more of Cambodia by Marital Status, Sex and Five-year Age Group, 2008

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

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

3.7 Age at Marriage

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

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

Table 3.10 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by Sex and Residence

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

CHAPTER 4

Literacy and Educational Attainment

4-1 Background and Definitions

4-2 Impressive Rise in the Level of Literacy

4-3 Adult Literacy Rate

4-4 Educational Level

4-5 School Attendance

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

CHAPTER 4

Literacy and Educational Attainment

4.1 Background and Definitions

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

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

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

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

4.2 Impressive Rise in the Level of Literacy

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

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

Figure 4.1 Number of Literate Persons in Cambodia 1998 and 2008

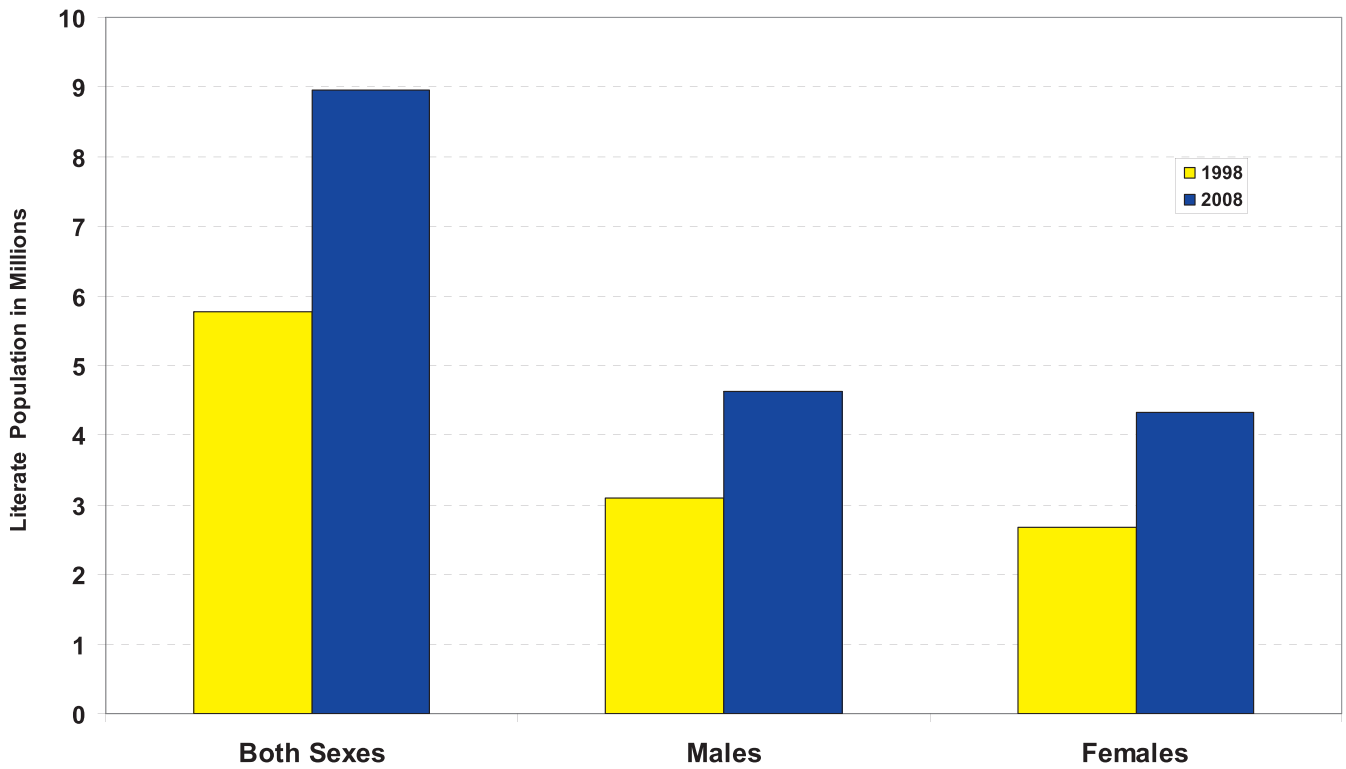


Figure 4.2 Number of Literate Persons in Urban and Rural Areas, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

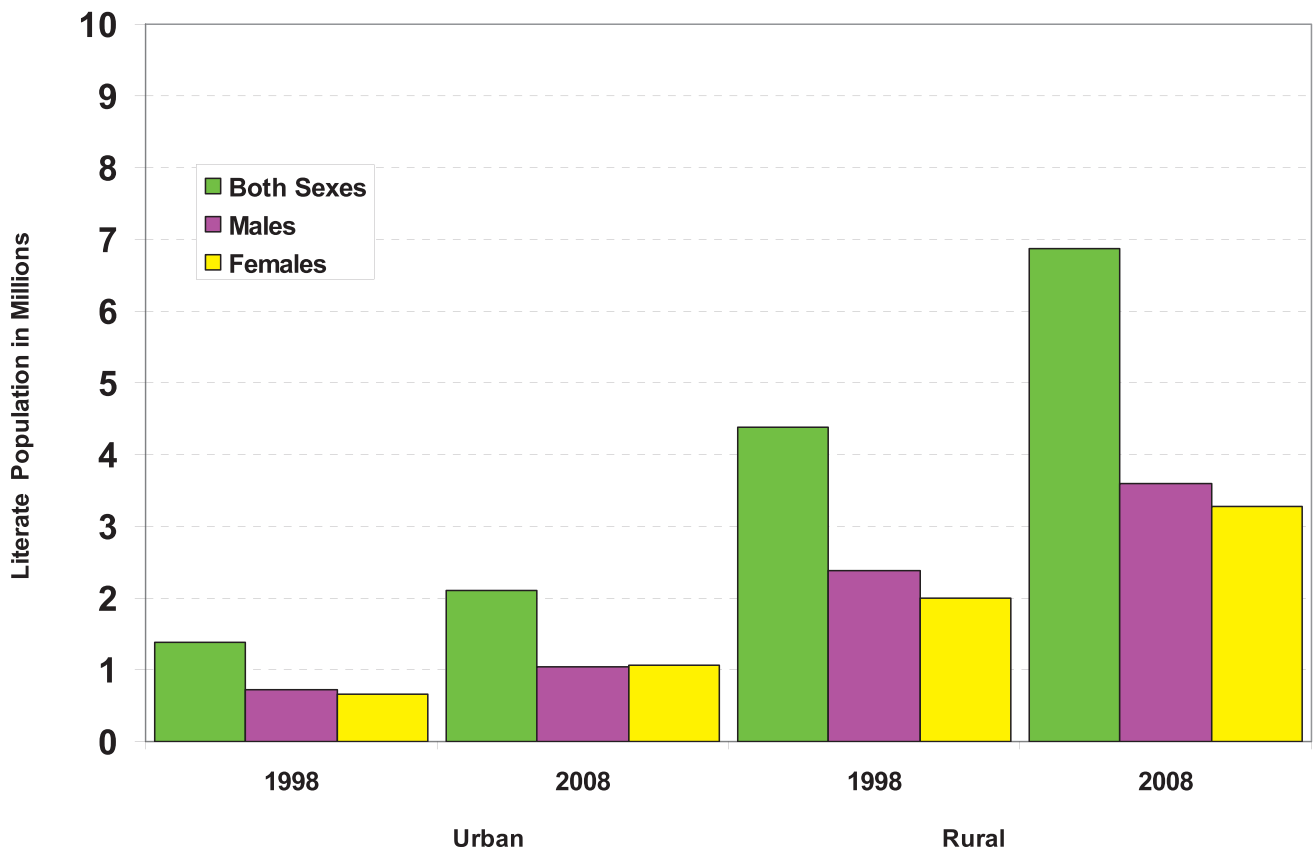


Table 4.1 Literate Persons and Literacy Rates in any Language and in Khmer Language only by Sex and Residence, for Cambodia 2008 and Literacy Rate in any Language in 1998 by Sex and Residence

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.3 Adult Literacy Rate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4.5 Adult Literacy Rates of Some Countries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.4 Educational Level

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

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

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

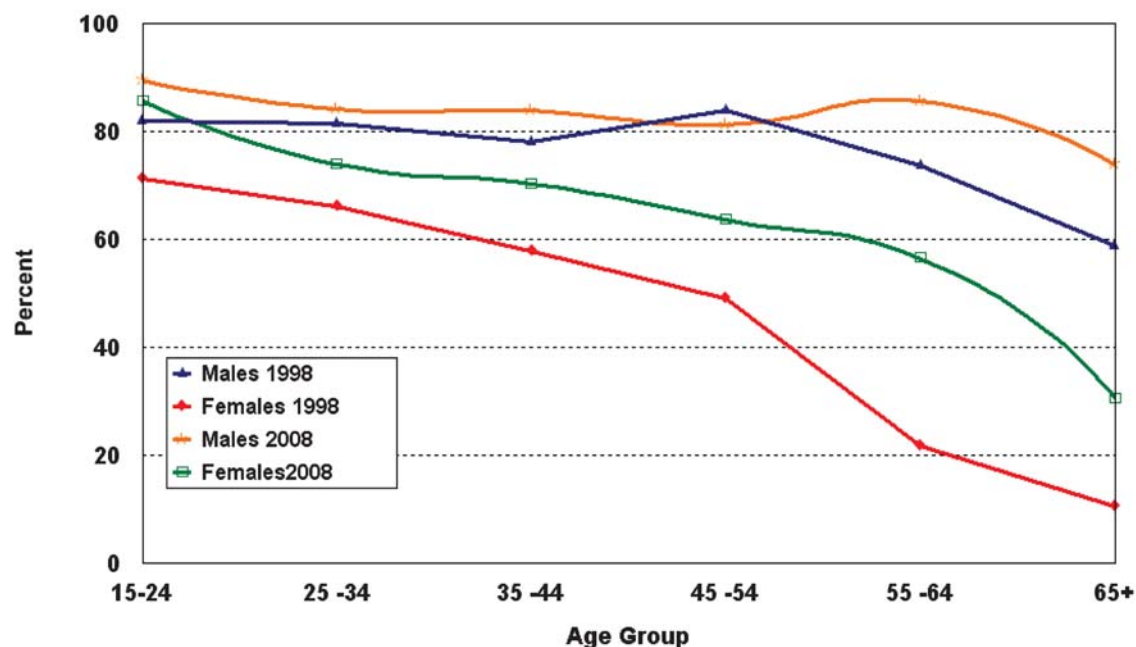


Table 4.7 Educational Levels Completed by Literate Persons (in any language) Aged 7 to 24 years by Five year Age Group and Sex, Cambodia 2008

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

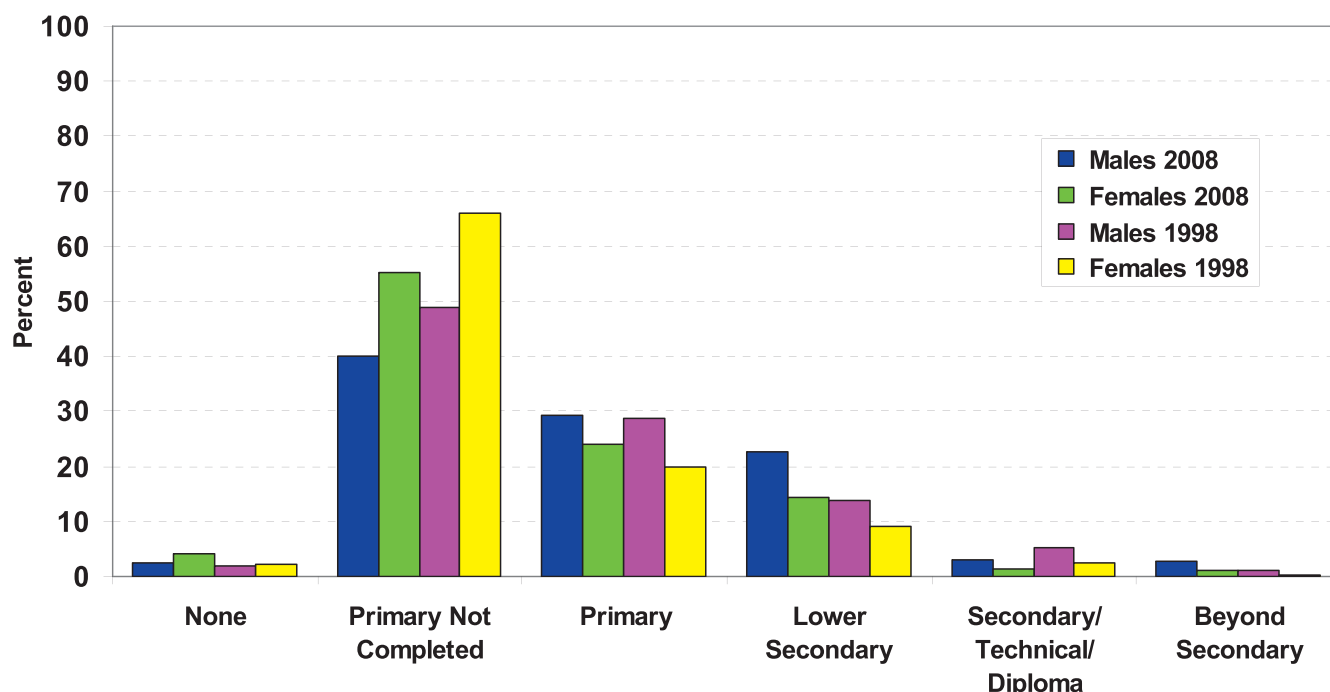


Table 4.10 Educational Levels Completed by Literate Persons (in any language) Aged 25 years and over by Sex and Urban-Rural Residence, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

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

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

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

4.5 School Attendance

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

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

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

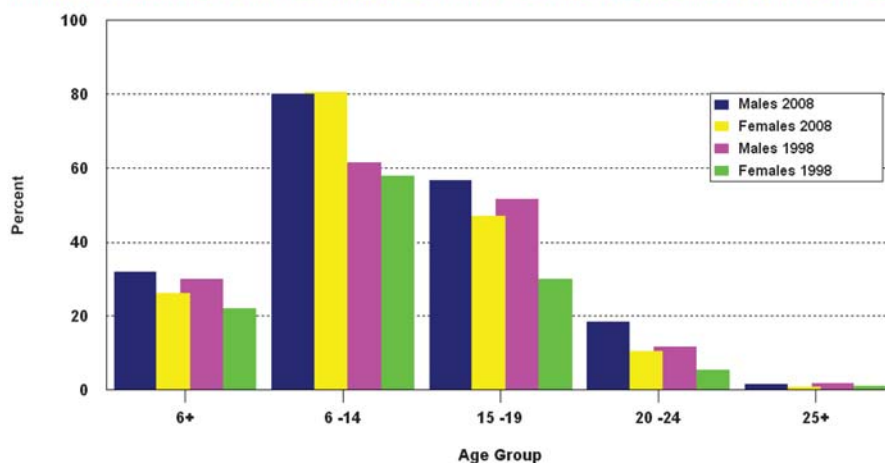
Age Group	Year	Total			Urban			Rural		
		BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
6+	2008	28.91	31.91	26.10	29.49	33.17	26.14	28.76	31.60	26.09
	1998	25.95	30.10	22.17	31.43	35.43	27.70	24.66	28.82	20.89
6 - 14	2008	80.19	80.02	80.38	86.55	86.95	86.14	79.11	78.84	79.39
	1998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

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

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

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

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



4.6 Commuting between Home and School by Full Time Students

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 5

Economic Characteristics of the Population

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CHAPTER 5

Economic Characteristics of the Population

5.1 Economically Active Population

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Includes all ages

General Note

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

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

5.2 Employment and Unemployment

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

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

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

Note: *Includes ages 5 and over.

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

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

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

Note: *For ages 7 and over

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

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

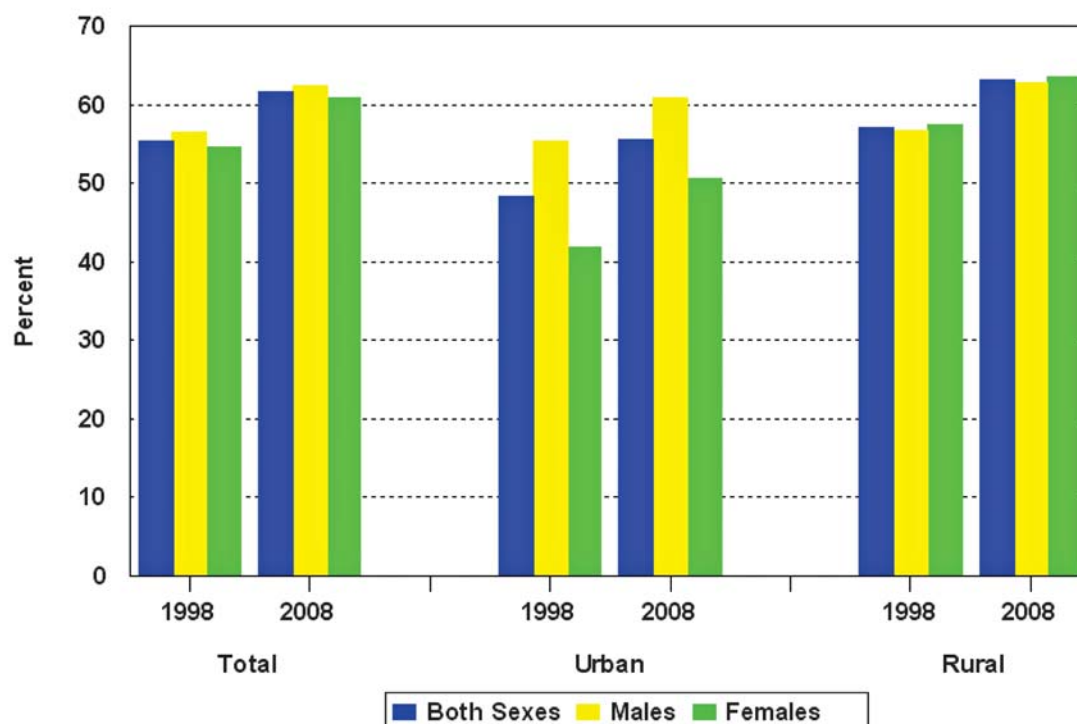


Table 5.4 Age Specific Unemployment Rates* by Sex and Residence Cambodia, 2008 and 1998

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

Note: *For ages 7 and over

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

5.3 Comparison with Other Countries

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

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

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

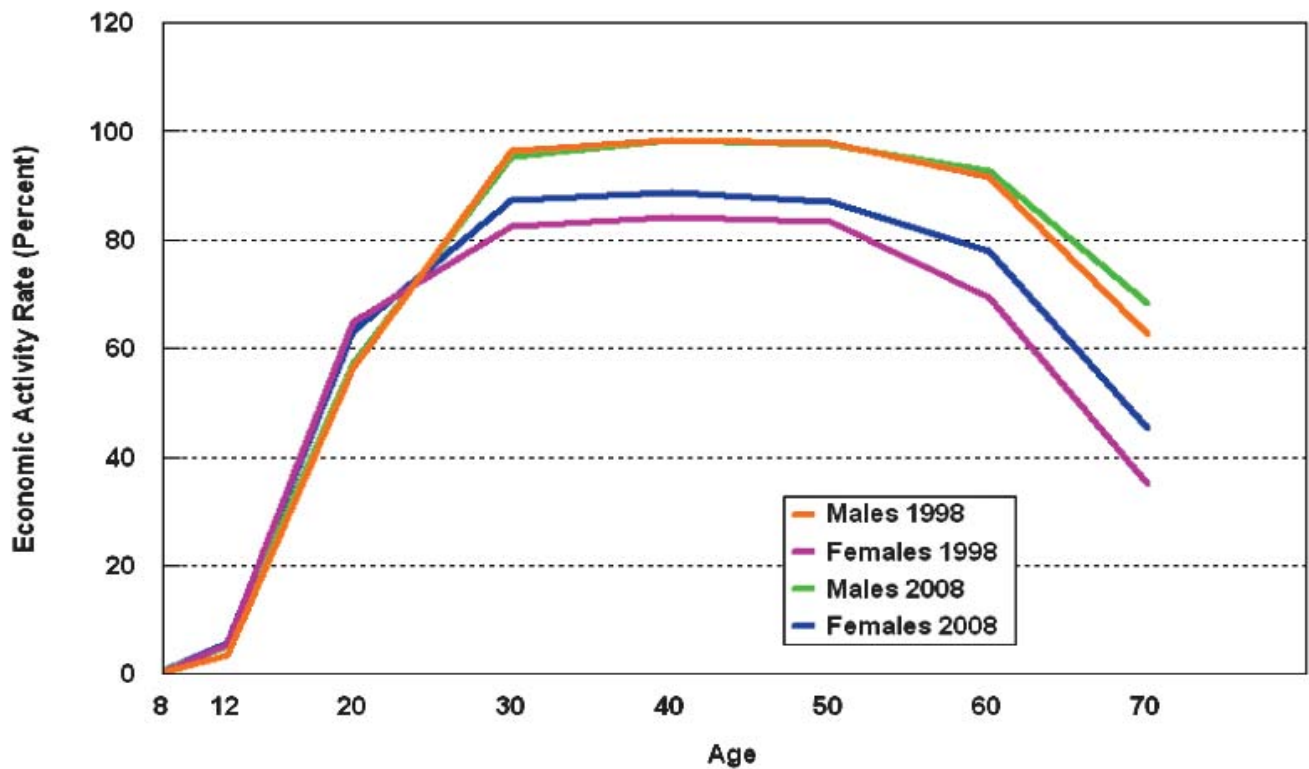
The economic activity rate of men in Cambodia is almost on par with that in Lao PDR and Sri Lanka (Table 5.6). The economic activity rate of females in Cambodia is the highest among the countries listed in Table 5.6.

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

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

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

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



5.4 Employment Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.5 Sectors of Employment

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

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

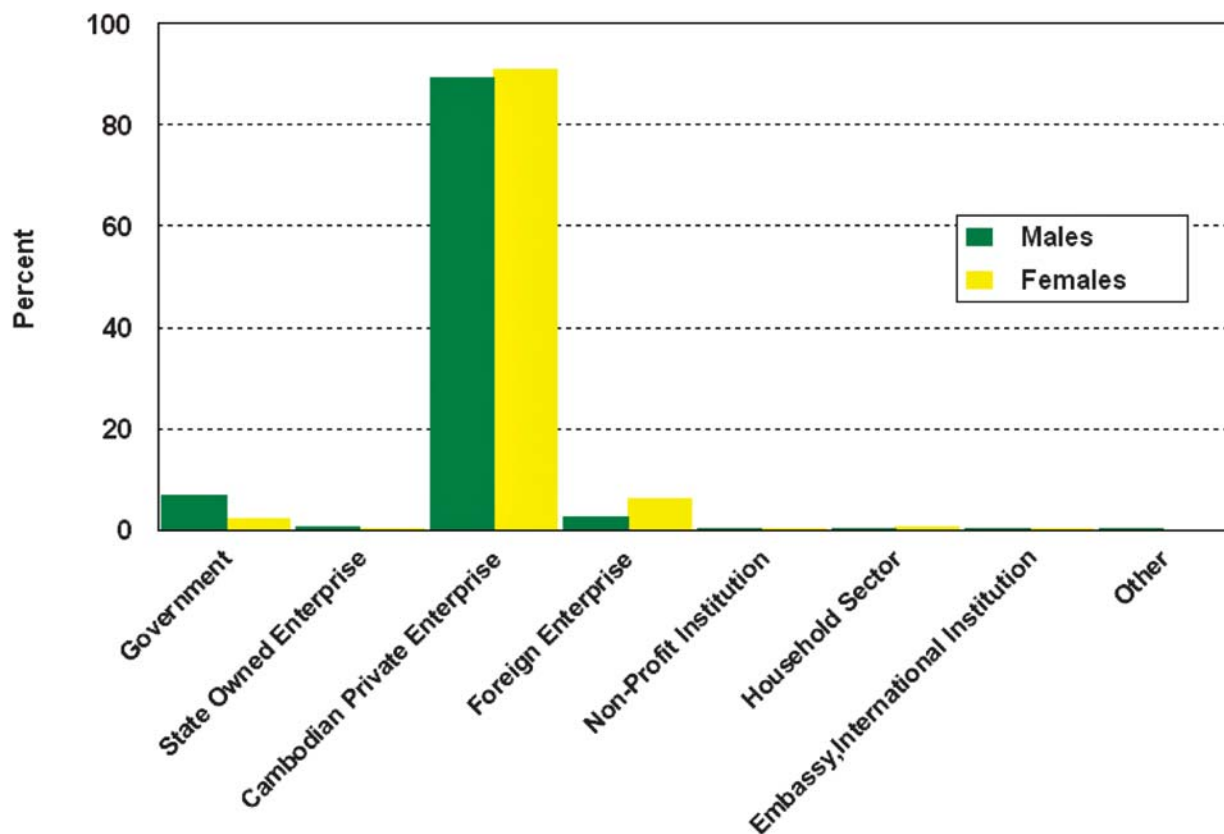


Table 5.8 Percent distribution of Employed Persons* by Broad Age group, Sex, Residence and Sector of Employment, Cambodia 2008

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.6 Secondary Economic Activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.7 Industrial and Occupational Classifications

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

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

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

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

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

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

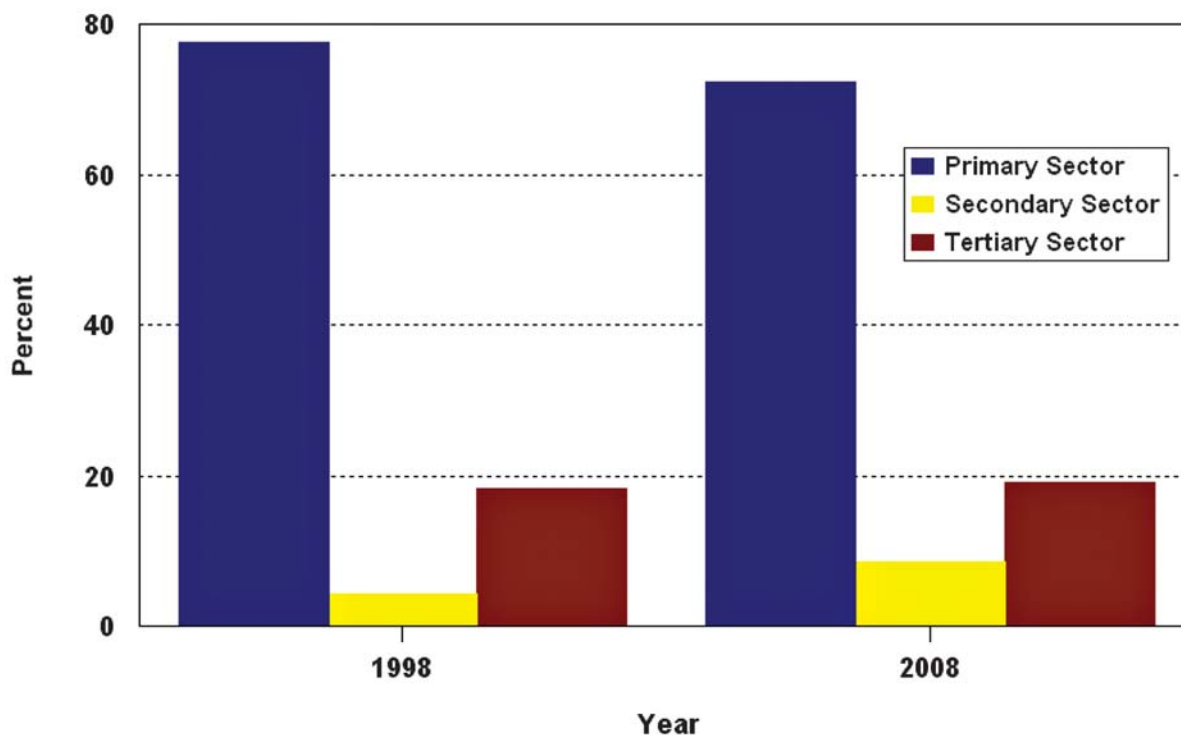


Table 5.12 Percent distribution of Employed Persons* by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of Employment, Sex and Urban-Rural Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 1998

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.8 Literacy and Educational Attainment of Employed and Unemployed Population

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

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

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

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

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

Note: *Excluding Educational level not stated

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.9 Commuting to Place of Work by Employed Persons

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

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

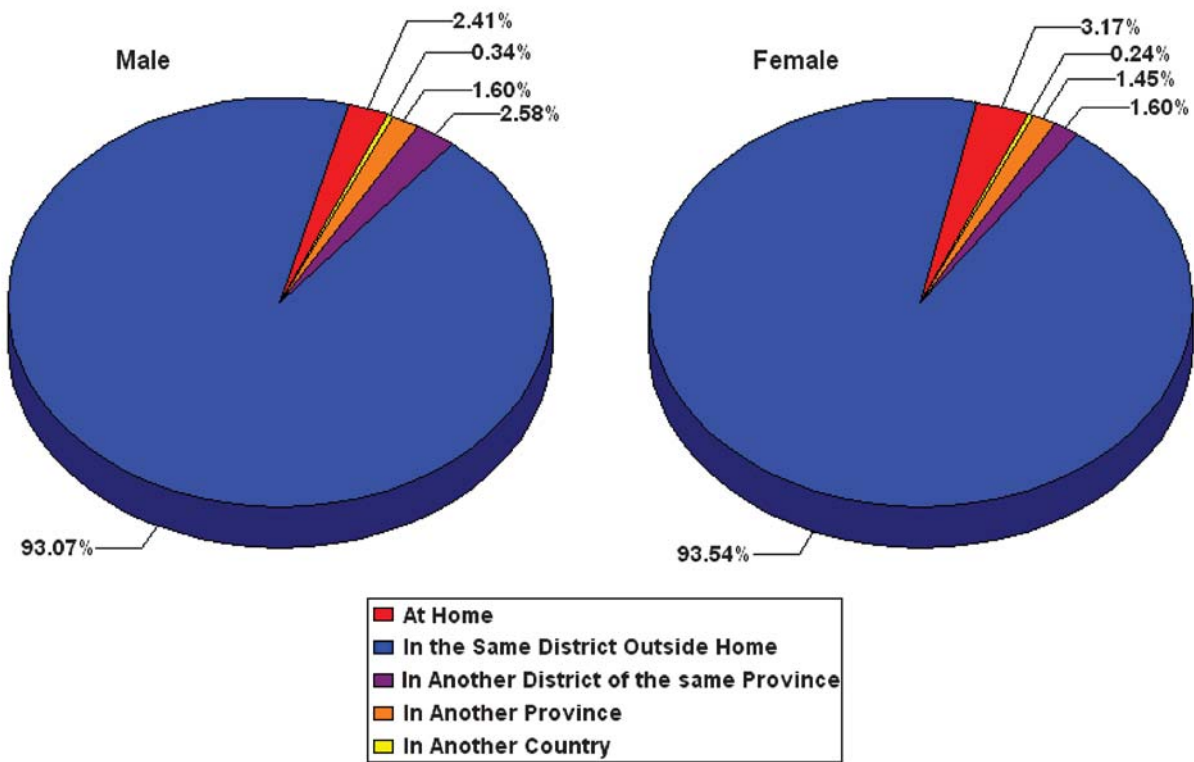


Table 5.17 Employed Persons* distributed (percent) according to Location of Place of Work by Age group, Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008

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

Note: Includes ages 5 and over.

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

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

Note: * Includes ages 5 and over.

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

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

Note: * Includes ages 5 and over.

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

CHAPTER 6

Migration

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

CHAPTER 6

Migration

6.1 Definition of Migration

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

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

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

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

6.2 Migrant Population

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: *Excluding migrants whose previous residence is not classified

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

6.3 Reasons for Migration

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

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

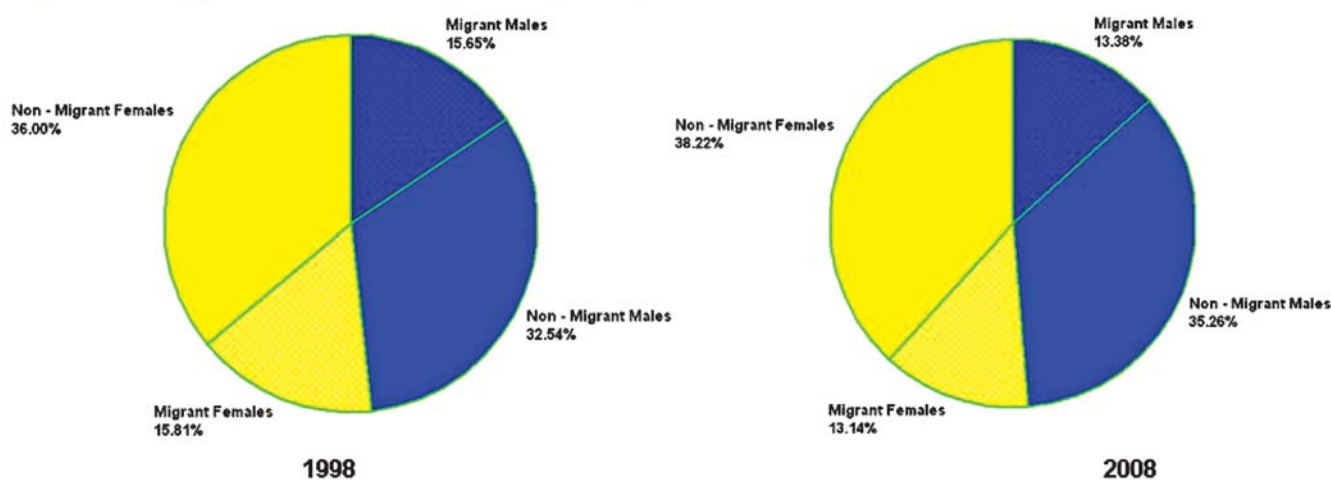


Table 6.3 Reason for Migration, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

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

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

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

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

6.4 Rural-Urban Migrations

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

Figure 6.2 Reason for Migration, Cambodia 2008

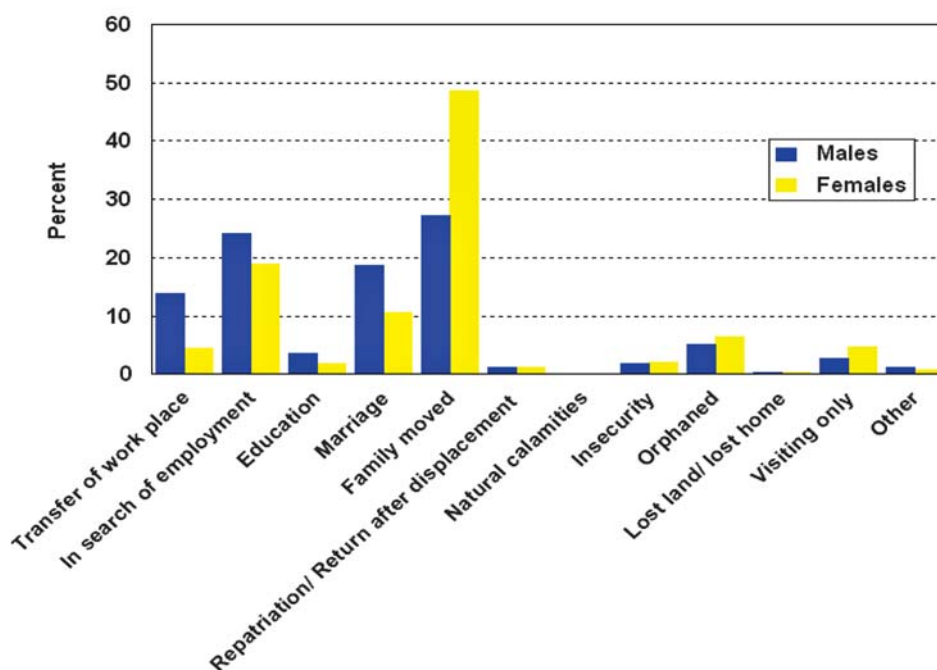


Table 6.4 Internal Migrant Population* by Place of last Residence and Place of Enumeration and Sex, Cambodia 2008 and 1998

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

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

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

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

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

Note: *Excluding migrants from outside Cambodia

6.5 Duration of Residence

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.6 Migrants by Age Group

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

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

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

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

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

6.7 Economically Active Migrants

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

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

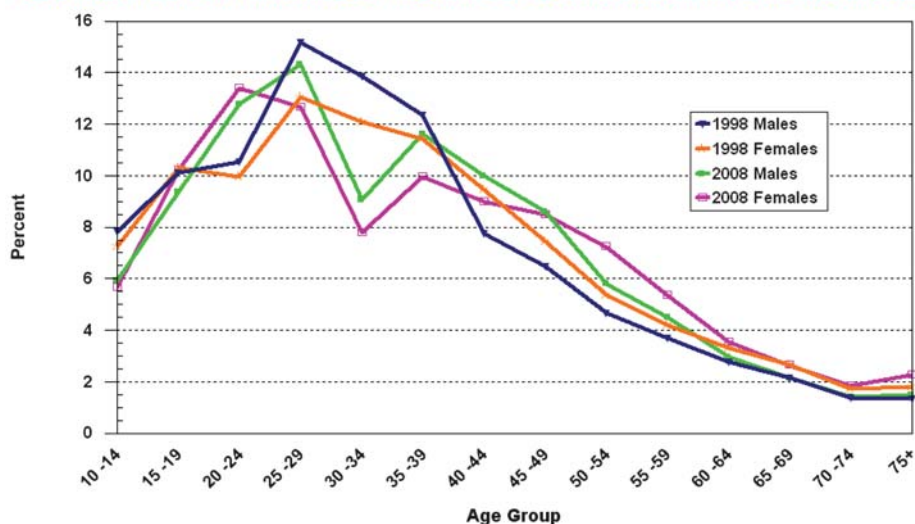


Table 6.8 Percent distribution of Migrants 10 years of Age and over in Usual Activity Status and Sex by Educational Level*, Cambodia 2008 and 1998

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

Note: *Excluding educational levels Other and Not reported

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

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

Note: * Excluding educational levels Other and Not reported

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

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

Note: *Excluding educational levels Other and Not reported

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

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

6.8 Educational Characteristics of Migrants

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

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

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

Note: *Excluding Occupation Not reported

CHAPTER 7

Fertility, Early Age Mortality and Maternal Mortality

7-1 Introduction

7-2 Estimates of Fertility

7-3 Estimates of Mortality

7-4 Conclusion

CHAPTER 7

Fertility, Early Age Mortality and Maternal Mortality

7.1 Introduction

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

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

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

7.2. Estimates of Fertility

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

Number of children ever born to women. When tabulated by five year age-group of women this information can provide indirect estimates of fertility, and

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

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

¹ The references are given in Annex 6

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

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

Child-woman ratio, and
Own Children.

These two provide indirect estimates of fertility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Method	Estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) per woman	Estimated crude birth rate per 1,000 population	Reference Period	Reference Point
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Based on 2008 census				
Brass P/F Ratio	3.4	26.9	2004-2008	Sept 2005
Arriaga-Brass	2.7	N.A.	March 2007-March 2008	Sept 2007
Rele (CWR 0-4,15-49); ($e_0=63.94$)	2.7	N.A.	March 2003-March 2008	Sept 2005
Own children method	2.8	N.A.	March 2006-March 2008	Sept 2007
Direct estimate (based on reported births in the past 12 months)	1.6	13.0	March 2007-March 2008	Sept 2007
Other estimates				
2005 CDHS	3.4	N.A.	2002-2005	June 2004
2000 CDHS	4.0	N.A.	1995-2000	June 1997

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

Method	Estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) per woman	Estimated crude birth rate per 1,000 population	Reference Period	Reference Point
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Based on 2008 census				
Brass P/F Ratio	2.4	23.9	2004-2008	Sept 2005
Arriaga-Brass	1.9	N.A.	March 2007-March 2008	Sept 2007
Rele (CWR 0-4,15-49); ($e_0=63.94$)	1.8	N.A.	March 2003-March 2008	Sept 2005
Own Children method	1.9	N.A.	March 2006-March 2008	Sept 2007
Direct estimate (based on reported births in the past 12 months)	1.0	9.4	March 2007-March 2008	Sept 2007
Other estimates				
2005 CDHS	2.8	N.A.	2002-2005	June 2004
2000 CDHS	3.1	N.A.	1995-2000	June 1997

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

Method	Estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) per woman	Estimated crude birth rate per 1,000 population	Reference Period	Reference Point
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Based on 2008 census				
Brass P/F Ratio	3.6	27.7	2004-2008	Sept 2005
Arriaga-Brass	2.9	N.A	March 2007- March 2008	Sept 2007
Rele (CWR 0-4,15-49); ($e_0=63.94$)	3.0	N.A	March 2003- March 2008	Sept 2005
Own Children method	3.1	N.A	March 2006- March 2008	Sept 2007
Direct estimate (based on reported births in the past 12 months)	1.8	13.9	March 2007- March 2008	Sept 2007
Other estimates				
2005 CDHS	3.5	N.A	2002-2005	June 2004
2000 CDHS	4.2	N.A	1995-2000	June 1997

7.3 Estimates of mortality

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

Number of children ever born and surviving to women of reproductive ages 15 and above, classified by 5 year age-group of women. This can provide indirect estimates of early age mortality.

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

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

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

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

On the other hand, the approximate measure of infant mortality obtained by taking the ratio of the deaths under the age of one year to the number of live births in past 12 months shows a figure of 58 infant deaths per 1,000 live births for Cambodia Total (Table 7.4). Despite the gross under-reporting of the numbers of births and deaths during the past 12 months, as evident from the questionably low crude birth rate (13.0) and crude death rate (3.34) given in Tables 7.1 and 7.4, together they appear to provide a reasonable measure of infant mortality. This indicates similar levels of under-reporting of births and deaths at the census.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

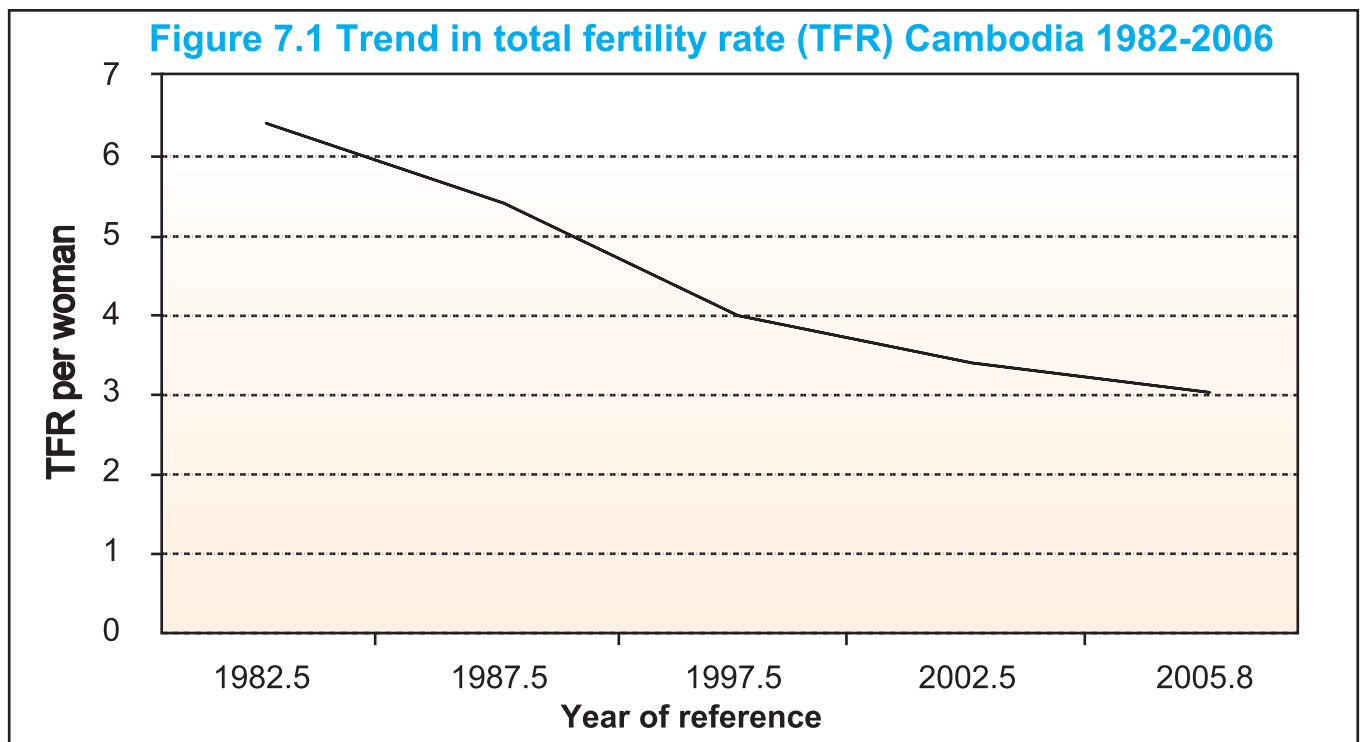
Table 7.6 Estimates of early age mortality, maternal mortality and crude death rate based on the 2008 Census of Cambodia: Rural

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

7.4. Conclusion

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

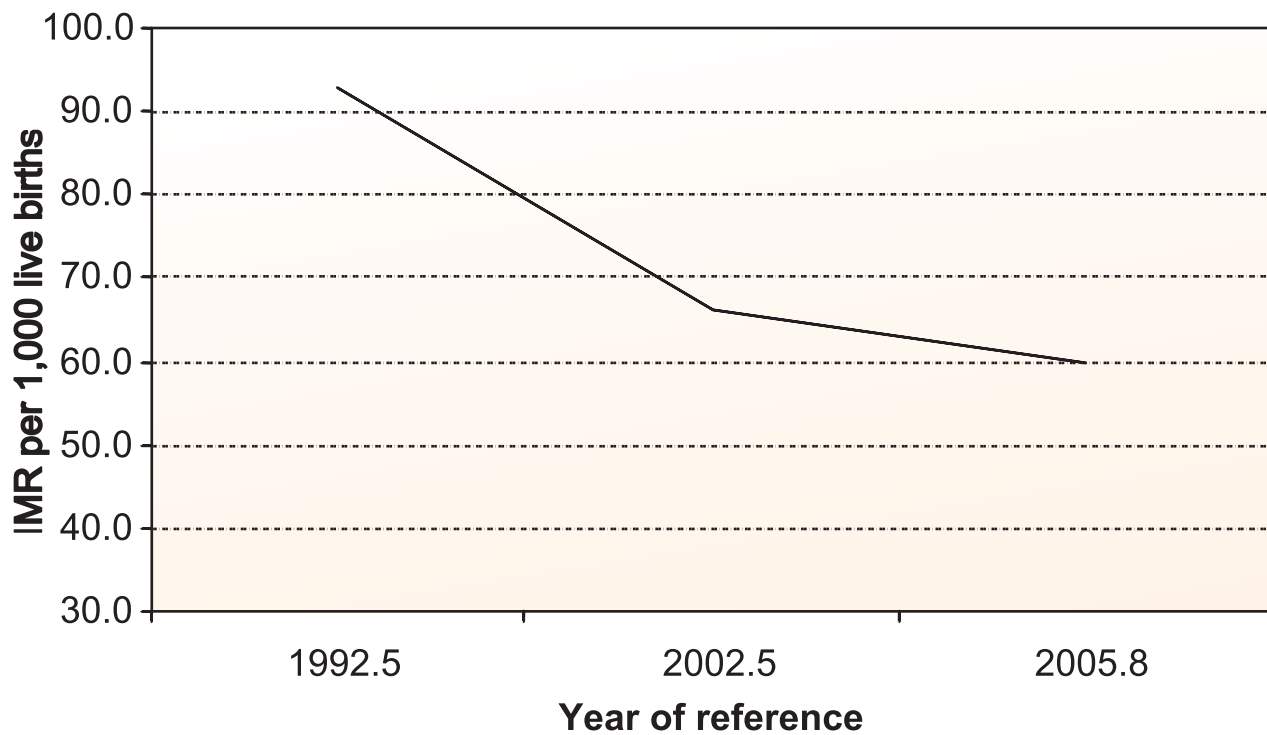
Considering all the factors mentioned above and taking into account the trends in demographic parameters from other sources and various estimates derived in this chapter, it may be concluded that the total fertility rate in Cambodia is around 3.0, infant mortality is around 60 and per 1,000 live births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



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

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

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



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

CHAPTER 8

Population with Disability

8-1 Introduction

8-2 Disabled Persons and their distribution

8-3 Age Structure of the disabled population

8-4 Literacy and Educational Levels

8-5 Economic Activity Rates

CHAPTER 8

Population with Disability

8.1 Types of Disability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.2 Disabled Persons and their distribution

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

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

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

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

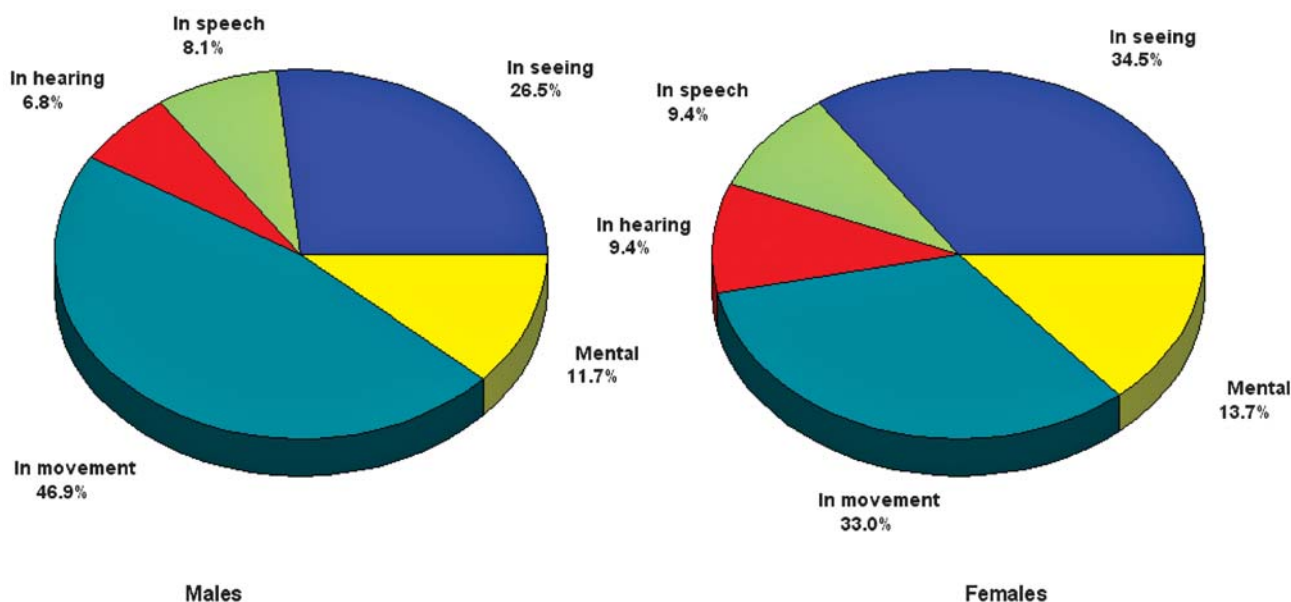


Table 8.1 Percent distribution of Disabled Persons in Total, Urban and Rural Areas by Type of Disability and Sex, Cambodia 2008

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

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

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

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

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

8.3 Age Structure of the disabled population

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.4 Literacy and Educational Levels

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

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

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

Note: *Excluding literacy not reported

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

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

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

Category	Number of Literate Persons	Total	Educational Level of Literate Population* (Percent)									
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Both Sexes												
All Disabled persons	112,194	100	14.04	46.54	21.76	15.50	0.71	0.21	0.30	0.18	0.38	0.39
Disabled since birth	31,660	100	33.37	35.78	15.00	13.22	0.85	0.23	0.35	0.19	0.40	0.61
Disabled after birth	80,534	100	6.44	50.76	24.41	16.40	0.66	0.20	0.28	0.17	0.38	0.30
Males												
All Disabled	71,835	100	10.25	45.92	23.96	17.50	0.79	0.23	0.33	0.19	0.47	0.36
Disabled since birth	17,151	100	27.89	36.79	16.57	15.61	1.03	0.30	0.36	0.26	0.56	0.64
Disabled after birth	54,684	100	4.71	48.78	26.28	18.09	0.71	0.21	0.32	0.18	0.44	0.28
Females												
All Disabled	40,359	100	20.78	47.64	17.83	11.94	0.58	0.17	0.25	0.15	0.23	0.43
Disabled since birth	14,509	100	39.84	34.59	13.14	10.38	0.64	0.16	0.35	0.12	0.21	0.57
Disabled after birth	25,850	100	10.08	54.96	20.46	12.81	0.55	0.18	0.19	0.16	0.25	0.34

Note: *Excluding Not reported educational level

8.5 Economic Activity Rates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 9

Housing, Household Characteristics and Amenities

9-1 Housing Stock and Quality

9-2 Household Characteristics

9-3 Household Amenities and Facilities

CHAPTER 9

Housing, Household Characteristics and Amenities

9.1 Housing Stock and Quality

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

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

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

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

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

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

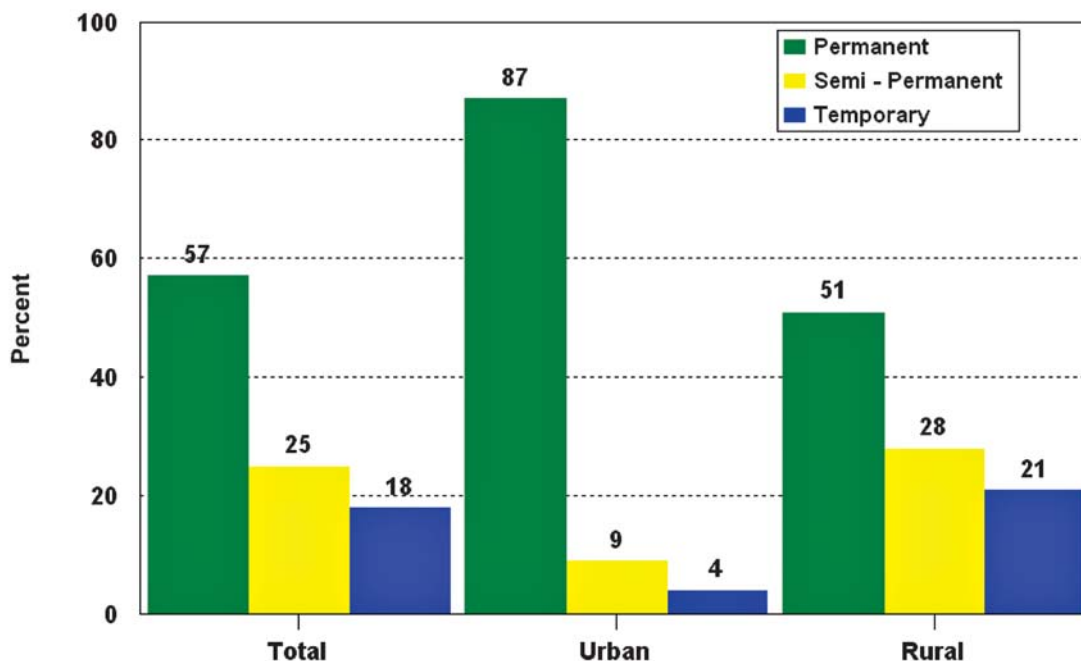


Table 9.2 Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Buildings by Nature of Construction and by Residence, Cambodia 2008

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

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

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

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

9.2 Household Characteristics

Number and Size of Households

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Male and Female Headed Household

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

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

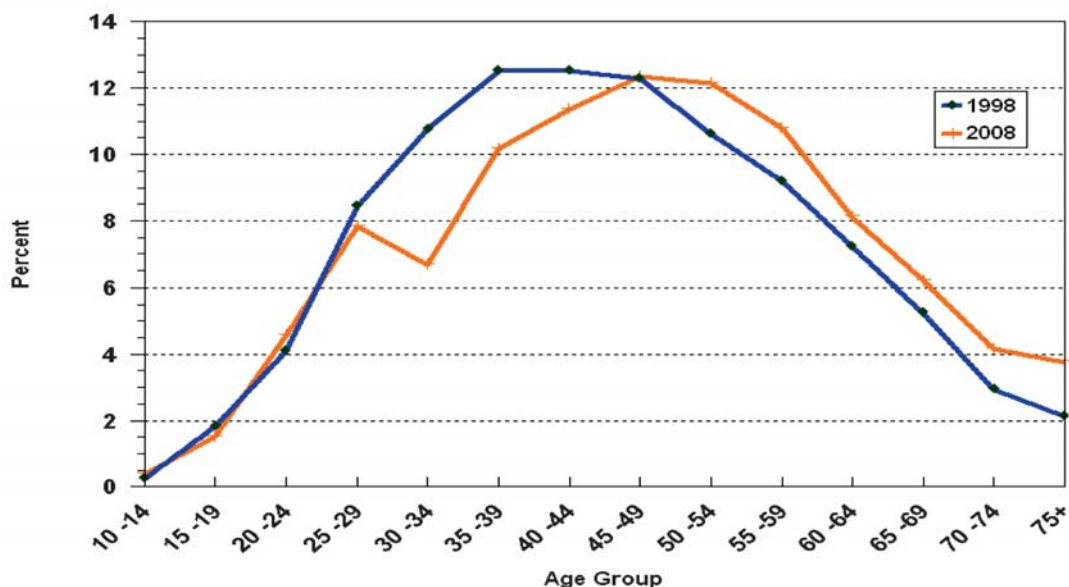


Table 9.6 Percent distribution of Heads of Households (Aged 10 and over) by Sex and Five-year Age groups, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

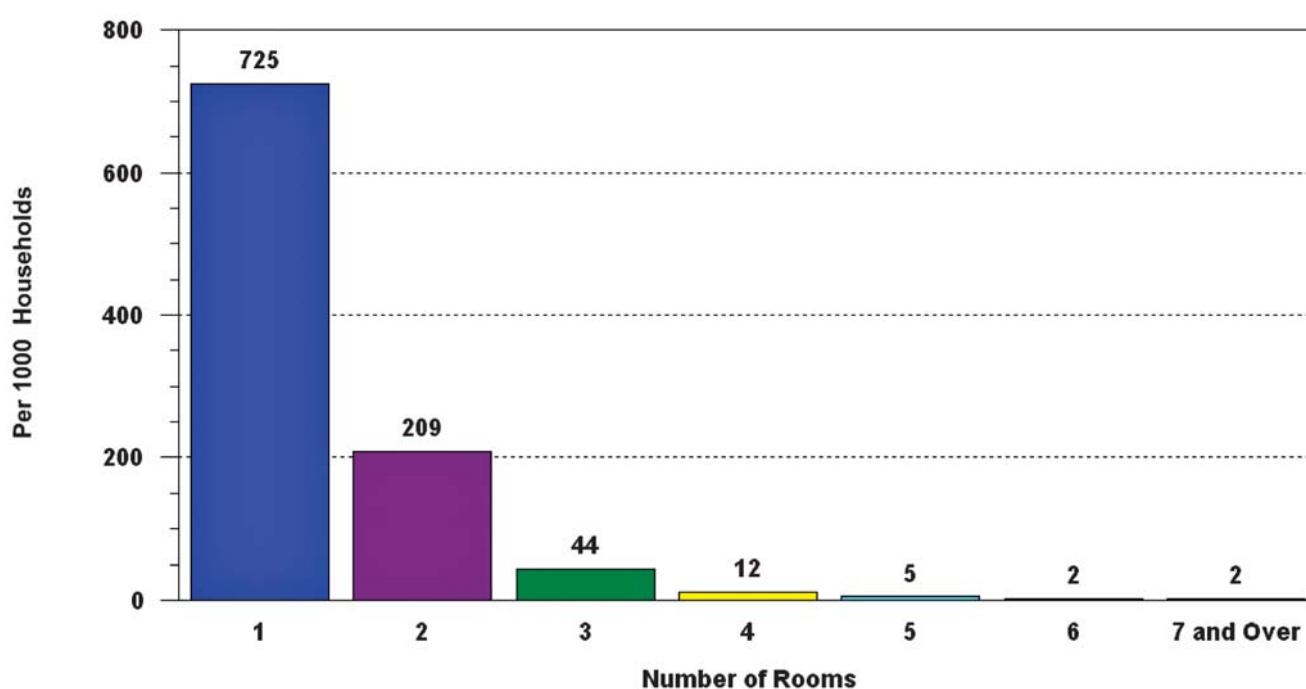
Note: *Excludes Institutional, Homeless, Boat and Transient Households.

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

Number of Rooms Occupied

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

Figure 9.3 Households occupying Number of Rooms, Cambodia 2008



9.3 Household Amenities and Facilities

Drinking Water

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

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

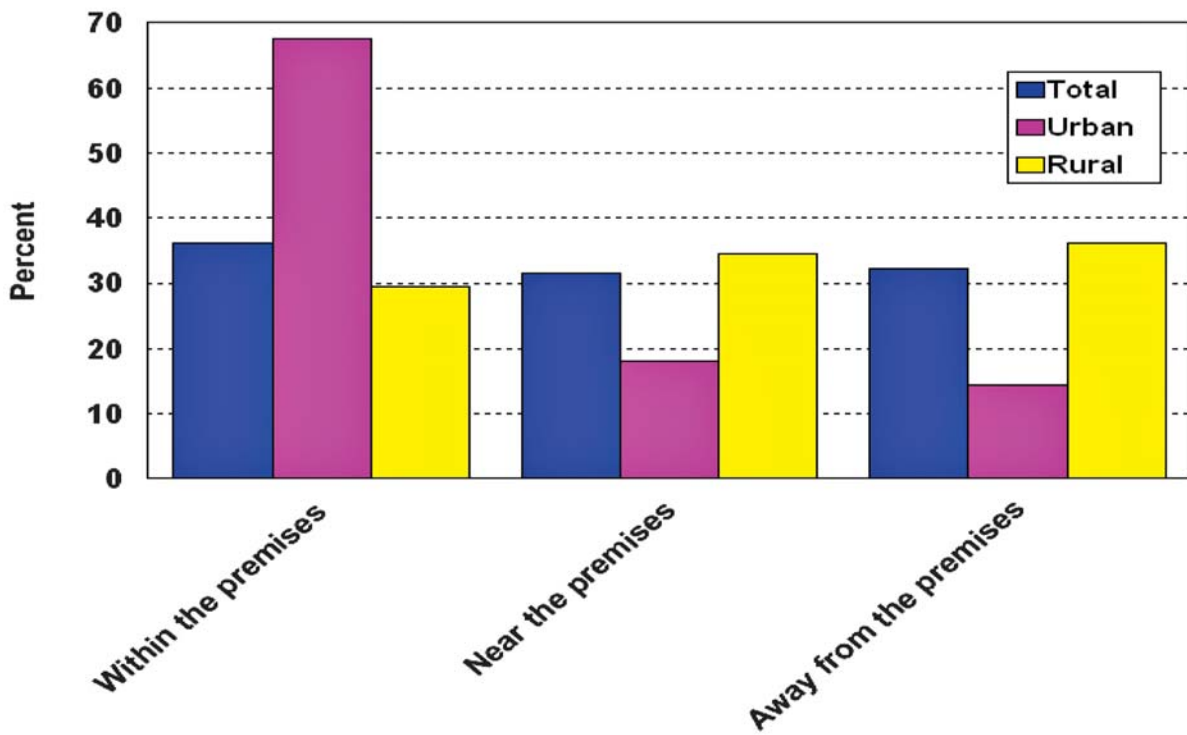


Figure 9.5 Percent Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Cambodia 2008

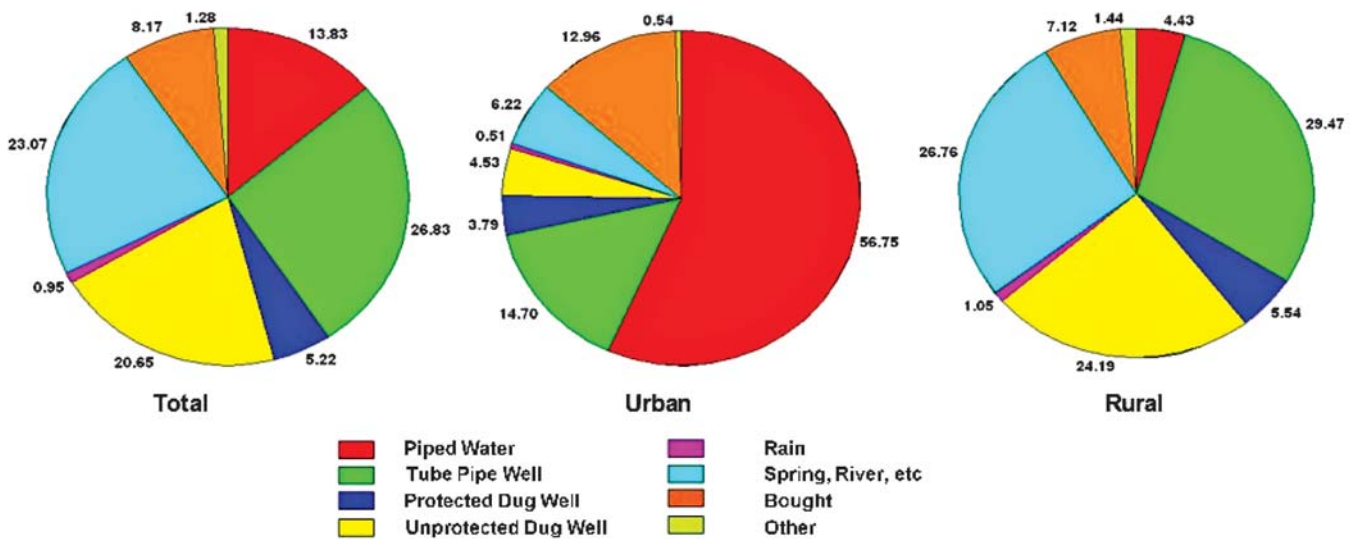


Table 9.11 Distribution of 1,000 Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling, Number of Rooms Occupied and Urban-Rural Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 1998

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

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

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

Note: 1.*In 1998, information was collected only relating to Dug well and not separately for "Protected" and "Unprotected" Dug wells

2. In 1998, "Spring, river, stream, lake/pond and rain" was one category.

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

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

Source of Light

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

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

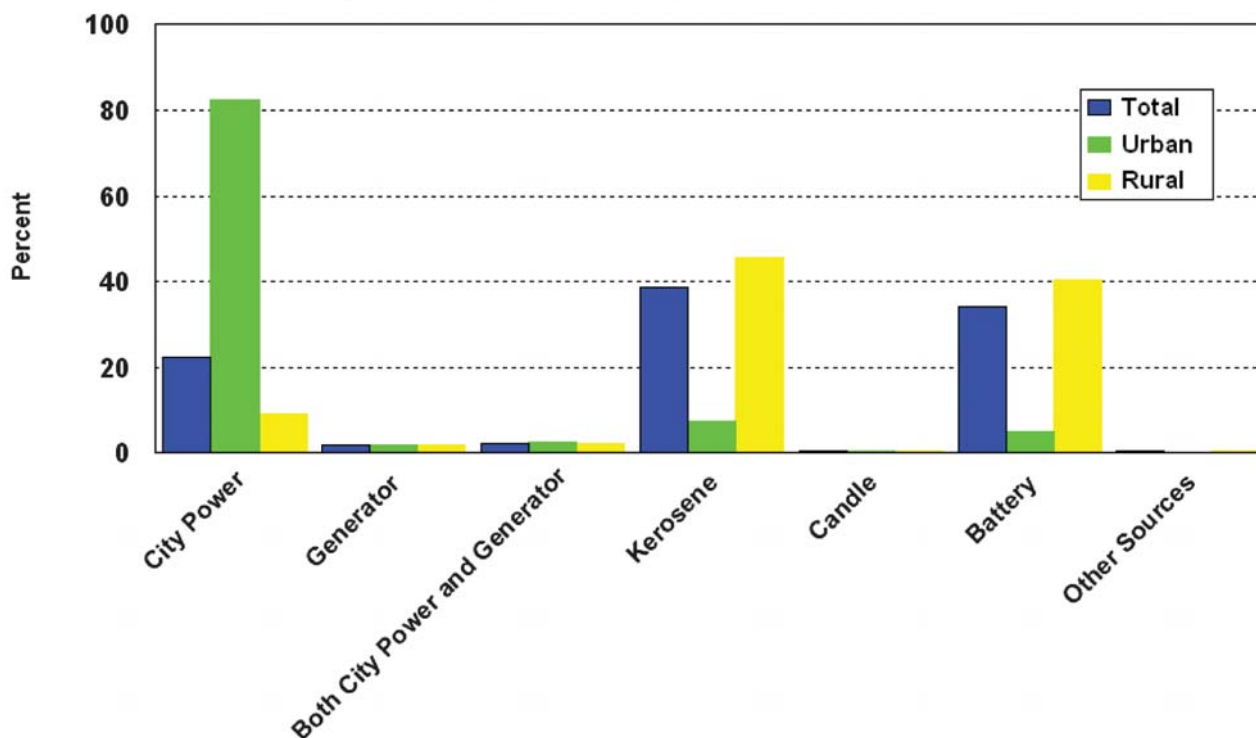


Table 9.14 Percent distribution of Households by Main Source of Light Used, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

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

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

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

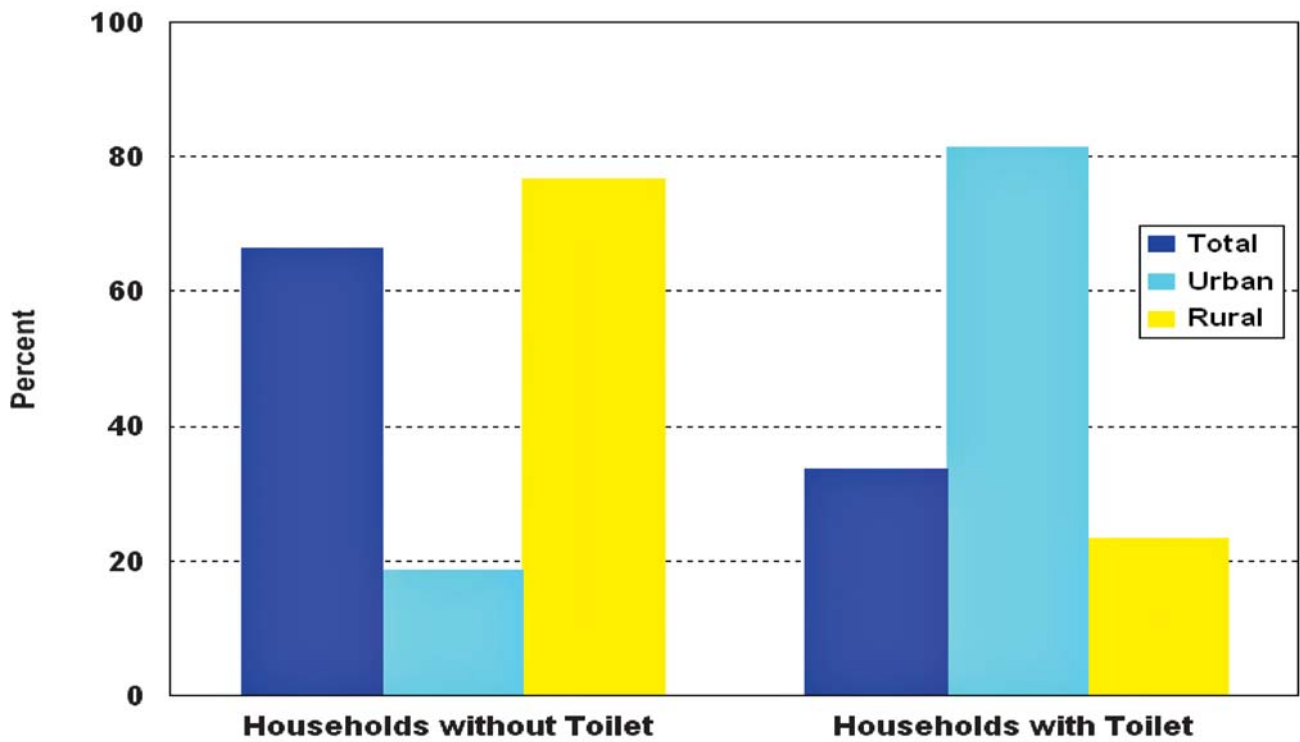
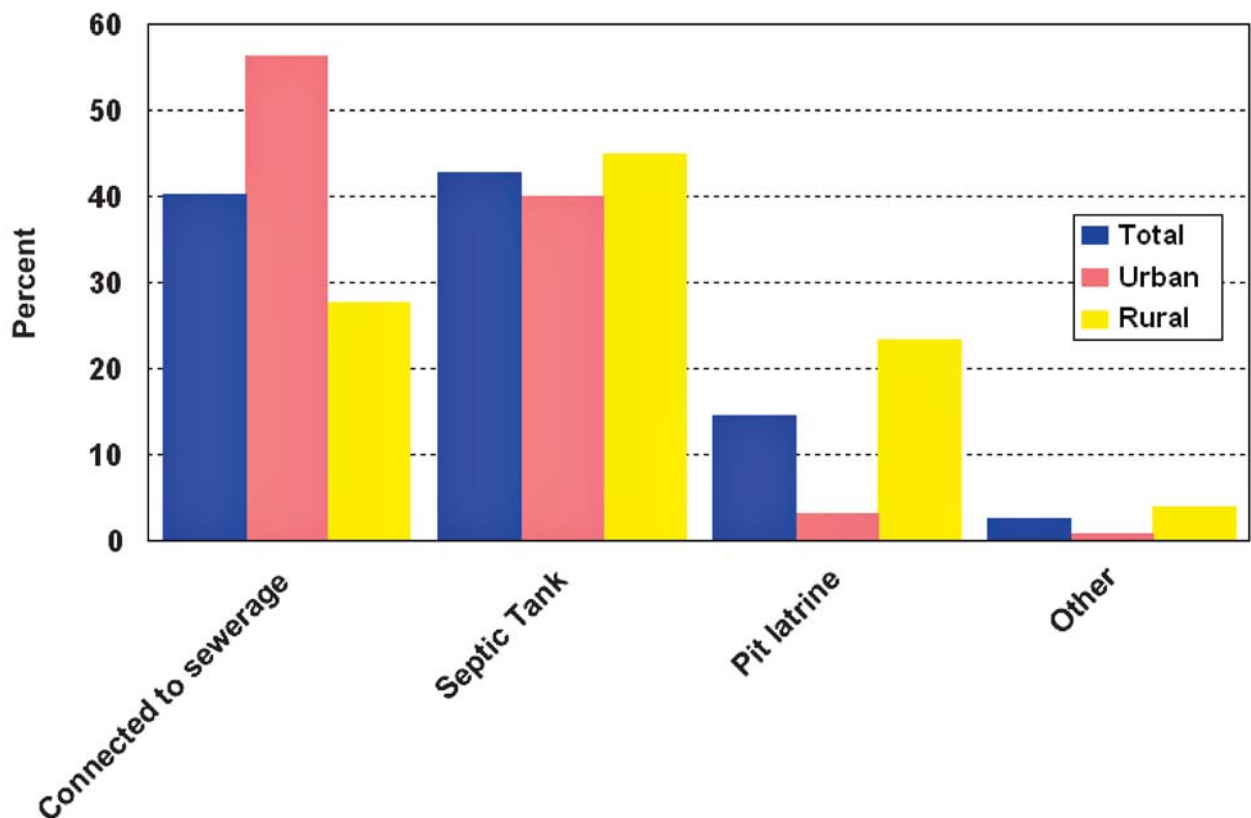


Figure 9.8 Percent distribution of Households With Toilet facility by Category of that facility and by Residence, Cambodia 2008



Toilet Facility

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

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

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

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

Cooking Fuel

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

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

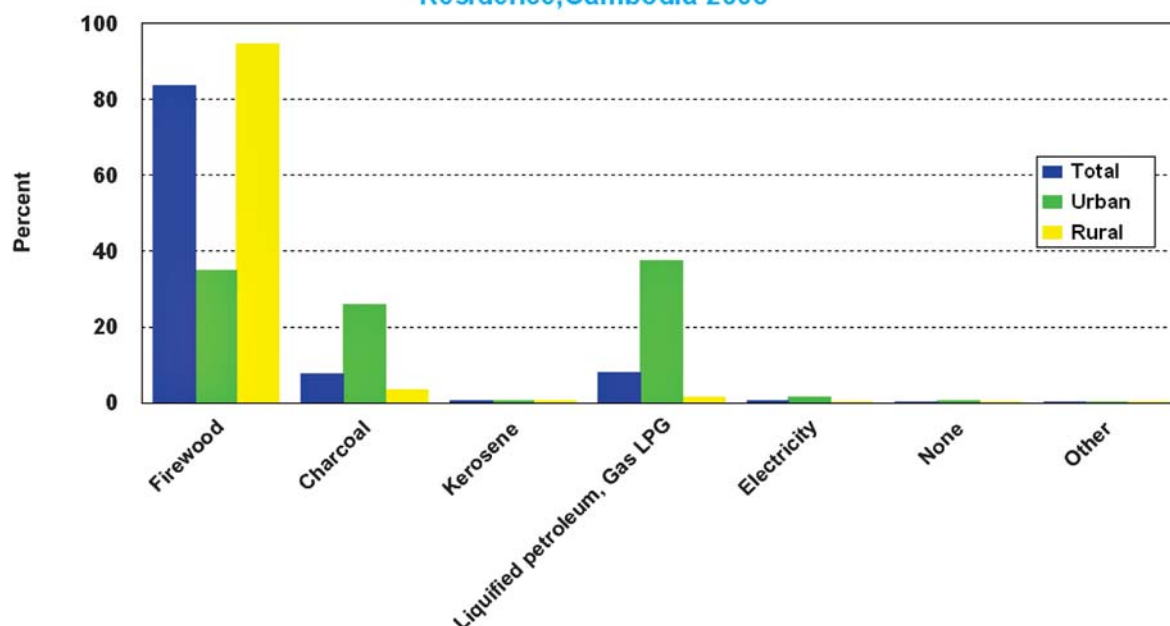
Total/ Urban/ Rural	Percentage of Households with Combined amenities	
	1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)
Total	8.00	17.41
Urban	42.92	72.49
Rural	0.92	5.34

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

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

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

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



Access to Internet

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

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

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

Note: * Based on special tabulation

Assets Owned

Information on type and number of assets owned by households was collected in the 2008 Census for the first time. This provides approximate indicators of the economic condition of the people. A television is owned by about 58 percent of the households in Cambodia as a whole with about 81 percent of the households having it in the urban areas (Table 9.19). While 76 percent of the urban households own cell phones, only about 29 percent of the households in the rural areas own it. Motor cycle owning households constitute about 67 percent in urban areas and about 39 percent in the rural areas. Households owning cars/vans form only 4.82 percent at the national level. A bicycle is owned by two-thirds of the households in the rural areas while only 50 percent of the households in the urban areas do so.

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

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

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

CHAPTER 10

Summary and Conclusions

- 10-1 Demographic Indicators
- 10-2 Population Distribution
- 10-3 Sex Ratio and Age Structure
- 10-4 Marital Status
- 10-5 Literacy and Education
- 10-6 School Attendance
- 10-7 Economically Active Population (Labour Force)
- 10-8 Migration
- 10-9 Physically Challenged Population
- 10-10 Housing and Household Characteristics

CHAPTER 10

Summary and Conclusions

10.1 Demographic Indicators

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

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

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

10.2 Population Distribution

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

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

10.3 Sex Ratio and Age Structure

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

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

10.4 Marital Status

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

10.5 Literacy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.6 School Attendance

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

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

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

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

10.7 Economically Active Population (Labour Force)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.9 Physically Challenged Population

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

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

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

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

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

10.10 Housing and Household Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

Drinking Water

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

Source of Light

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

Toilet Facility

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

Cooking Fuel

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

Assets Owned by Households

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

GLOSSARY

Adult Literacy Rate

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

Age

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

Age Dependency Ratio

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

Age-Specific Economic Activity Rate

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

Age-Specific Fertility Rate

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

Annual Exponential Growth Rate

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

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

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

Average Household Size

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

Building

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

Child-Woman Ratio

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

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

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

Crude Death Rate

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

Crude Economic Activity Rate

The percentage of economic active population to total population

Dwelling

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

Educational Level

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

1998 Census

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

2008 Census

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

Economically Active Population (or labour force)

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

Economic Activity Rate of the working age group

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

Economically Inactive (or not active) Population

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

Employed

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

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

Fertility

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

Gender

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

Gender Equity

Means fair treatment of women and men

General Literacy Rate

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

Head of Household

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

Household

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

Infant Mortality Rate

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

Industrial Sector

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

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

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

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

Lifetime Migration

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

Literacy

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

Live Birth

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

Main Activity during Last Year

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

Maternal Mortality

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

Median Age

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

Migration

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

Myer's Index

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

Nature of Industry, Trade or Service

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

Occupation

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

Physical/Mental Disability

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

Population Density

Number of persons per sq.km

Rural

Areas other than urban are treated as Rural.

Secondary Economic Activity

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

Sex Ratio

The number of males per 100 females in a population

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

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

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

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

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

Unemployed

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

Urban

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

Usual Activity Status of population

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

Whipple's Index

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

SECTION 2

FINAL POPULATION TOTALS BY PROVINCE

Statement showing variation between Provisional and Final Population Totals, Provinces, 2008

P-01 Banteay Meanchey
P-02 Battambang
P-03 Kampong Cham
P-04 Kampong Chhnang
P-05 Kampong Speu
P-06 Kampong Thom
P-07 Kampot
P-08 Kandal
P-09 Koh Kong
P-10 Kratie
P-11 Mondul Kiri
P-12 Phnom Penh
P-13 Preah Vihear
P-14 Prey Veng
P-15 Pursat
P-16 Ratanak Kiri
P-17 Siem Reap
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

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

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

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

Table P-01. Final Population Totals, Banteay Meanchey Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
01 Banteay Meanchey						
- Total	145,219	677,872	331,715	346,157	95.8	4.6
- Urban	37,377	181,396	89,691	91,705	97.8	4.7
- Rural	107,842	496,476	242,024	254,452	95.1	4.6
02 Mongkol Borei	29,113	139,315	67,967	71,348	95.3	4.8
01 Banteay Neang	3,585	17,189	8,343	8,846	94.3	4.8
02 Bat Trang	1,355	6,466	3,166	3,300	95.9	4.7
03 Chamnaom	3,470	16,460	8,116	8,344	97.3	4.7
04 Kouk Ballangk	1,199	6,008	2,954	3,054	96.7	5.0
05 Koy Maeng	1,222	5,437	2,617	2,820	92.8	4.4
06 Ou Prasat	2,665	13,177	6,468	6,709	96.4	4.9
07 Phnum Touch	2,129	10,228	5,074	5,154	98.4	4.7
08 Rohat Tuek	2,269	10,557	5,045	5,512	91.5	4.6
09 Ruessei Kraok	4,630	22,124	10,754	11,370	94.6	4.7
10 Sambuor	1,103	6,055	2,927	3,128	93.6	5.5
11 Soea	2,697	12,672	6,232	6,440	96.8	4.7
12 Srah Reang	1,214	5,668	2,690	2,978	90.3	4.7
13 Ta Lam	1,575	7,274	3,581	3,693	97.0	4.6
03 Phnum Srok	10,419	46,935	22,120	24,815	89.1	4.5
01 Nam Tau	2,213	10,032	4,740	5,292	89.6	4.5
02 Poy Char	2,088	9,411	4,513	4,898	92.1	4.5
03 Ponley	2,476	11,115	5,330	5,785	92.1	4.5
04 Spean Sraeng	695	3,183	1,434	1,749	82.0	4.6
05 Srah Chik	1,331	5,809	2,715	3,094	87.8	4.3
06 Phnum Dei	1,616	7,385	3,388	3,997	84.8	4.6
04 Preah Netr Preah	18,030	87,089	42,441	44,648	95.1	4.8
01 Chnuor Mean Chey	1,218	5,713	2,818	2,895	97.3	4.6
02 Chob Vari	2,612	12,957	6,429	6,528	98.5	4.9
03 Phnum Lieb	2,947	14,718	7,135	7,583	94.1	5.0
04 Prasat	1,379	6,318	3,013	3,305	91.2	4.5
05 Preak Netr Preah	2,533	12,658	6,140	6,518	94.2	5.0
06 Rohal	1,747	8,469	4,237	4,232	100.1	4.8
07 Tean Kam	748	3,315	1,553	1,762	88.1	4.4
08 Tuek Chour	2,452	12,103	5,816	6,287	92.5	4.9
09 Bos Sbov	2,394	10,838	5,300	5,538	95.7	4.5
05 Ou Chrov	10,671	47,196	23,118	24,078	96.0	4.4
01 Changha	1,453	5,930	2,811	3,119	90.1	4.1
02 Koub	1,616	7,859	3,826	4,033	94.9	4.8
03 Kuttasat	1,130	5,151	2,542	2,609	97.4	4.6
05 Samraong	1,636	7,445	3,639	3,806	95.6	4.5
06 Souphi	968	4,103	1,995	2,108	94.6	4.2
07 Soengh	1,462	6,051	2,961	3,090	95.8	4.1
09 Ou Beichaon	2,406	10,657	5,344	5,313	100.6	4.4
06 Krong Serei Saophoan	18,366	90,279	44,088	46,191	95.4	4.8
02 Kampong Svay	5,415	26,699	13,028	13,671	95.3	4.9
03 Kaoh Pong Satv	867	3,857	1,876	1,981	94.7	4.4
04 Mkak	1,675	7,112	3,365	3,747	89.8	4.2
05 Ou Ambel	3,844	19,332	9,593	9,739	98.5	5.0
06 Phniet	845	4,079	1,987	2,092	95.0	4.8
07 Preah Ponlea	3,049	15,600	7,610	7,990	95.2	5.0
08 Tuek Thla	2,671	13,600	6,629	6,971	95.1	5.0

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-01. Final Population Totals, Banteay Meanchey Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
07 Thma Puok	13,944	61,189	30,045	31,144	96.5	4.4
01 Banteay Chhmar	3,231	13,562	6,794	6,768	100.4	4.2
02 Kouk Romiet	3,987	17,626	8,760	8,866	98.8	4.4
03 Phum Thmei	1,609	7,093	3,459	3,634	95.2	4.4
04 Thma Puok	1,876	8,228	3,885	4,343	89.5	4.3
05 Kouk Kakthen	1,530	6,936	3,350	3,586	93.4	4.5
06 Kumru	1,711	7,744	3,797	3,947	96.2	4.5
08 Svay Chek	13,145	55,596	26,904	28,692	93.8	4.2
01 Phkoam	2,047	9,276	4,580	4,696	97.5	4.5
02 Sarongk	1,006	4,354	2,123	2,231	95.2	4.3
03 Sla Kram	2,307	9,735	4,750	4,985	95.3	4.2
04 Svay Chek	2,157	8,985	4,355	4,630	94.1	4.2
05 Ta Baen	803	3,287	1,580	1,707	92.6	4.1
06 Ta Phou	1,654	6,829	3,331	3,498	95.2	4.1
07 Treas	2,351	9,710	4,587	5,123	89.5	4.1
08 Roluos	820	3,420	1,598	1,822	87.7	4.2
09 Malai	9,054	42,284	21,366	20,918	102.1	4.7
01 Boeng Beng	1,346	6,068	3,083	2,985	103.3	4.5
02 Malai	1,773	8,092	4,078	4,014	101.6	4.5
03 Ou Sampoar	1,017	4,955	2,410	2,545	94.7	4.9
04 Ou Sralau	785	3,675	1,827	1,848	98.9	4.7
05 Tuol Pongro	2,103	10,081	5,178	4,903	105.6	4.8
06 Ta Kong	2,030	9,413	4,790	4,623	103.6	4.6
10 Krong Paoy Paet	22,477	107,989	53,666	54,323	98.8	4.6
01 Sangkat Nimit	3,811	18,440	9,038	9,402	96.1	4.8
02 Sangkat Paoy Paet	18,666	89,549	44,628	44,921	99.3	4.6

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-02. Final Population Totals, Battambang Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
02 Battambang						
- Total	210,853	1,025,174	506,351	518,823	97.6	4.8
- Urban	36,104	180,853	87,398	93,455	93.5	4.9
- Rural	174,749	844,321	418,953	425,368	98.5	4.8
01 Banan	19,665	92,138	45,095	47,043	95.9	4.7
01 Kantueu Muoy	1,114	5,128	2,535	2,593	97.8	4.6
02 Kantueu Pir	1,374	5,836	2,878	2,958	97.3	4.2
03 Bay Damram	1,389	6,492	3,163	3,329	95.0	4.6
04 Chheu Teal	3,143	14,640	6,924	7,716	89.7	4.6
05 Chaeng Mean Chey	1,912	9,107	4,567	4,540	100.6	4.8
06 Phnum Sampov	3,180	14,696	7,116	7,580	93.9	4.6
07 Snoeng	3,475	16,352	7,942	8,410	94.4	4.7
08 Ta Kream	4,078	19,887	9,970	9,917	100.5	4.9
02 Thma Koul	23,605	113,443	55,631	57,812	96.2	4.8
01 Ta Pung	2,813	13,651	6,714	6,937	96.8	4.8
02 Ta Meun	3,165	15,192	7,340	7,852	93.5	4.8
03 Ou Ta Ki	3,384	16,047	7,938	8,109	97.9	4.7
04 Chrey	3,011	14,215	7,009	7,206	97.3	4.7
05 Anlong Run	948	4,566	2,344	2,222	105.5	4.8
06 Chrouy Sdau	1,880	9,112	4,463	4,649	96.0	4.8
07 Boeng Pring	1,854	9,757	4,749	5,008	94.8	5.2
08 Kouk Khmum	2,477	11,477	5,631	5,846	96.3	4.6
09 Bansay Traeng	1,948	9,239	4,496	4,743	94.8	4.7
10 Rung Chrey	2,125	10,187	4,947	5,240	94.4	4.8
03 Krong Bat Dambang	28,468	144,323	69,834	74,489	93.8	4.9
01 Tuol Ta Aek	3,149	15,482	7,367	8,115	90.8	4.8
02 Preaek Preah Sdach	2,960	15,024	7,086	7,938	89.3	5.0
03 Rotanak	3,057	16,123	7,854	8,269	95.0	5.0
04 Chamkar Samraong	3,435	17,927	8,739	9,188	95.1	5.0
05 Sla Kaet	1,531	6,318	3,784	4,165	90.9	5.1
06 Kdol Daun Teav	1,751	8,442	4,059	4,383	92.6	4.8
07 Ou Mal	2,190	10,104	4,886	5,218	93.6	4.6
08 Voat Kor	3,130	16,044	8,118	7,926	102.4	4.8
09 Ou Char	3,114	16,027	7,921	8,106	97.7	5.1
10 Svay Pao	4,151	21,201	10,020	11,181	89.6	4.9
04 Bavel	21,189	100,000	49,566	50,434	98.3	4.7
01 Bavel	5,535	26,769	13,048	13,721	95.1	4.8
02 Khnach Romeas	2,282	11,796	5,904	5,892	100.2	5.1
03 Lvea	2,674	12,782	6,236	6,546	95.3	4.8
04 Prey Khpos	2,462	11,654	5,628	6,026	93.4	4.7
05 Ampil Pram Daeum	3,840	16,178	8,188	7,990	102.5	4.2
06 Kdol Ta Haen	4,396	20,821	10,562	10,259	103.0	4.7

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-02. Final Population Totals, Battambang Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
05 Aek Phnum	14,067	68,276	32,970	35,306	93.4	4.8
01 Preaek Norint	2,746	12,933	6,170	6,763	91.2	4.7
02 Samraong Knong	2,323	11,085	5,338	5,747	92.9	4.8
03 Preaek Khpob	1,636	7,639	3,577	4,062	88.1	4.6
04 Preaek Luong	1,746	8,217	3,892	4,325	90.0	4.7
05 Peam Aek	2,890	13,721	6,577	7,144	92.1	4.7
06 Prey Chas	859	4,456	2,202	2,254	97.7	5.2
07 Kaoh Chiveang	1,867	10,225	5,214	5,011	104.1	5.4
06 Moug Ruessei	22,900	112,704	55,114	57,590	95.7	4.9
01 Moug Ruessei	3,073	15,405	7,441	7,964	93.4	4.9
02 Kear	3,268	15,976	7,681	8,295	92.6	4.9
03 Prey Svay	2,852	13,753	6,788	6,965	97.5	4.8
04 Ruessei Krang	2,851	14,027	7,079	6,948	101.9	4.9
05 Chrey	2,242	11,183	5,447	5,736	95.0	5.0
06 Ta Loas	1,765	8,509	4,118	4,391	93.8	4.8
07 Kakaoh	2,455	11,898	5,725	6,173	92.7	4.8
08 Prey Touch	2,036	10,041	5,001	5,040	99.2	4.9
09 Robas Mongkol	2,358	11,912	5,834	6,078	96.0	5.0
07 Rotonak Mondol	8,472	41,170	20,778	20,392	101.9	4.8
01 Sdau	3,664	17,918	9,177	8,741	105.0	4.9
02 Andaek Haeb	1,062	5,120	2,536	2,584	98.1	4.8
03 Phlov Meas	1,212	5,722	2,857	2,865	99.7	4.7
04 Traeng	2,534	12,410	6,208	6,202	100.1	4.9
08 Sangkae	22,711	111,663	54,158	57,505	94.2	4.9
01 Anlong Vil	3,445	16,749	8,118	8,631	94.1	4.8
02 Norea	1,056	5,609	2,765	2,844	97.2	5.0
03 Ta Pun	2,850	14,599	7,187	7,412	97.0	5.1
04 Roka	1,710	8,215	4,002	4,213	95.0	4.8
05 Kampong Preah	1,890	9,582	4,650	4,932	94.3	5.1
06 Kampong Prieng	1,898	9,160	4,581	4,579	100.0	4.8
07 Reang Kerei	1,654	7,843	3,873	3,970	97.6	4.7
08 Ou Dambang Muoy	2,775	13,340	6,370	6,970	91.4	4.8
09 Ou Dambang Pir	2,471	12,131	5,787	6,344	91.2	4.9
10 Vaot Ta Moem	2,962	14,435	6,825	7,610	89.7	4.8
09 Samlout	8,071	39,701	20,714	18,987	109.1	4.9
01 Ta Taok	569	2,768	1,446	1,322	109.4	4.8
02 Kampong Lpov	959	4,853	2,548	2,305	110.5	5.1
03 Ou Samrel	1,155	5,634	2,923	2,711	107.8	4.9
04 Sung	1,118	5,496	2,832	2,664	106.3	4.9
05 Samlout	1,444	7,020	3,721	3,299	112.8	4.9
06 Mean Chey	1,051	5,176	2,702	2,474	109.2	4.9
07 Ta Sanh	1,775	8,754	4,542	4,212	107.8	4.9

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-02. Final Population Totals, Battambang Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
10 Sampov Lun	7,483	35,248	17,942	17,306	103.7	4.7
01 Sampov Lun	356	1,750	899	851	105.6	4.9
02 Angkor Ban	347	1,661	866	795	108.9	4.8
03 Ta Sda	946	4,420	2,232	2,188	102.0	4.7
04 Santepheap	2,338	10,595	5,424	5,171	104.9	4.5
05 Serei Mean Chey	2,379	11,451	5,828	5,623	103.6	4.8
06 Chrey Seima	1,117	5,371	2,693	2,678	100.6	4.8
11 Phnom Proek	10,630	49,722	25,366	24,356	104.1	4.7
01 Phnom Proek	1,068	4,897	2,469	2,428	101.7	4.6
02 Pech Chenda	3,169	14,858	7,602	7,256	104.8	4.7
03 Chak Krey	3,966	18,630	9,429	9,201	102.5	4.7
04 Barang Thleak	1,093	5,109	2,614	2,495	104.8	4.7
05 Ou Rumduol	1,334	6,228	3,252	2,976	109.3	4.7
12 Kamrieng	10,556	51,053	25,968	25,085	103.5	4.8
01 Kamrieng	1,393	6,724	3,382	3,342	101.2	4.8
02 Boeung Reang	2,453	11,711	5,870	5,841	100.5	4.8
03 Ou Da	1,361	6,755	3,502	3,253	107.7	5.0
04 Trang	1,598	7,830	4,059	3,771	107.6	4.9
05 Ta Saen	1,277	6,192	3,154	3,038	103.8	4.8
06 Ta Krey	2,474	11,841	6,001	5,840	102.8	4.8
13 Koas Krala	5,243	25,766	13,050	12,716	102.6	4.9
01 Thipakdei	1,760	8,711	4,339	4,372	99.2	4.9
02 Kaos Krala	797	3,937	2,001	1,936	103.4	4.9
03 Hab	583	2,662	1,317	1,345	97.9	4.6
04 Preah Phos	695	3,379	1,750	1,629	107.4	4.8
05 Doun Ba	665	3,349	1,712	1,637	104.6	5.0
06 Chhnal Mean	743	3,728	1,931	1,797	107.5	5.0
14 Rukhak Kiri	7,793	39,967	20,165	19,802	101.8	5.1
01 Preaek Chik	2,883	15,401	7,643	7,758	98.5	5.3
02 Prey Tralach	4,910	24,566	12,522	12,044	104.0	5.0

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-03. Final Population Totals, Kampong Cham Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
03 Kampong Cham						
- Total	369,458	1,679,992	818,662	861,330	95.0	4.5
- Urban	25,540	118,242	57,614	60,628	95.0	4.6
- Rural	343,918	1,561,750	761,048	800,702	95.0	4.5
01 Batheay	22,702	102,924	49,632	53,292	93.1	4.5
01 Batheay	2,860	13,196	6,510	6,686	97.4	4.6
02 Chbar Ampov	1,215	5,428	2,693	2,735	98.5	4.5
03 Chealea	1,487	6,794	3,389	3,405	99.5	4.5
04 Cheung Prey	1,623	7,335	3,487	3,848	90.6	4.5
05 Me Pring	1,261	5,575	2,684	2,891	92.8	4.4
06 Ph'av	1,643	7,386	3,522	3,864	91.1	4.5
07 Sambour	2,687	12,390	6,117	6,273	97.5	4.6
08 Sandaek	2,393	10,610	4,951	5,659	87.5	4.4
09 Tang Krang	2,190	9,897	4,820	5,077	94.9	4.5
10 Tang Krasang	1,877	8,414	3,973	4,441	89.5	4.5
11 Trab	1,915	9,149	4,364	4,785	91.2	4.8
12 Tumnob	1,551	6,750	3,122	3,628	86.1	4.3
02 Chamkar Leu	23,536	110,967	54,616	56,351	96.9	4.7
01 Bos Khnaor	4,315	20,326	10,009	10,317	97.0	4.7
02 Chamkar Andoung	3,274	15,801	7,828	7,973	98.2	4.8
03 Cheyyou	2,524	12,077	5,869	6,208	94.5	4.8
04 Lvea Leu	1,513	7,184	3,545	3,639	97.4	4.7
05 Spueu	2,950	13,150	6,388	6,762	94.5	4.4
06 Sway Teab	4,792	22,600	11,224	11,376	98.7	4.7
07 Ta Ong	2,936	13,724	6,797	6,927	98.1	4.7
08 Ta Prok	1,232	6,105	2,956	3,149	93.9	4.9
03 Cheung Prey	19,553	83,771	40,122	43,649	91.9	4.3
01 Khnor Dambang	1,409	6,373	3,066	3,307	92.7	4.5
02 Kouk Rovieng	1,056	4,133	1,921	2,212	86.8	3.9
03 Pdau Chum	1,583	6,318	3,507	4,043	86.7	4.7
04 Prey Char	1,528	6,178	2,995	3,183	94.1	4.0
05 Pring Chrum	1,454	5,955	2,863	3,092	92.6	4.1
06 Sampong Chey	3,656	15,301	7,382	7,919	93.2	4.2
07 Sdaeung Chey	2,326	9,948	4,842	5,106	94.8	4.3
08 Soutip	2,995	13,620	6,623	6,997	94.7	4.5
09 Sramar	2,045	8,509	4,041	4,468	90.4	4.2
10 Trapeang Kor	1,501	6,204	2,882	3,322	86.8	4.1
04 Dambae	16,617	80,490	39,642	40,848	97.0	4.8
01 Chong Cheach	2,946	14,069	6,777	7,292	92.9	4.8
02 Dambae	1,765	8,497	4,362	4,135	105.5	4.8
03 Kouk Srok	2,093	10,280	4,993	5,287	94.4	4.9
04 Neang Teut	758	3,737	1,729	2,008	86.1	4.9
05 Seda	3,580	16,999	8,538	8,461	100.9	4.7
06 Tuek Chrov	2,767	13,087	6,381	6,706	95.2	4.7
07 Trapeang Pring	2,708	13,821	6,862	6,959	98.6	5.1
05 Krong Kampong Cham	9,726	47,300	22,929	24,371	94.1	4.7
01 Boeng Kok	1,910	8,990	4,399	4,591	95.8	4.7
02 Kampong Cham	1,804	8,878	4,316	4,562	94.6	4.7
03 Sambuor Meas	2,709	13,454	6,597	6,857	96.2	4.6
04 Veal Vong	3,303	15,978	7,617	8,361	91.1	4.9

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-03. Final Population Totals, Kampong Cham Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
06 Kampong Siem	21,971	100,047	48,903	51,144	95.6	4.5
01 Ampil	3,203	14,939	7,248	7,691	94.2	4.6
02 Hanchey	1,121	5,001	2,485	2,516	98.8	4.5
03 Kien Chrey	863	3,861	1,914	1,947	98.3	4.5
04 Kokor	1,012	4,019	2,007	2,012	99.8	3.9
05 Kaoh Mitt	1,476	6,214	2,927	3,287	89.0	4.2
06 Kaoh Roka	1,432	6,339	3,081	3,258	94.6	4.4
07 Kaoh Samraong	1,244	5,447	2,685	2,762	97.2	4.4
08 Kaoh Tontuem	721	2,755	1,346	1,409	95.5	3.8
09 Krala	1,860	8,740	4,322	4,418	97.8	4.6
10 Ou Svay	1,485	6,869	3,337	3,532	94.5	4.6
11 Ro'ang	2,075	10,225	5,071	5,154	98.4	4.9
12 Rumchek	876	4,089	1,948	2,141	91.0	4.7
13 Srak	1,387	6,720	3,365	3,355	100.3	4.8
14 Trean	1,890	8,925	4,377	4,548	96.2	4.7
15 Vihear Thum	1,326	5,904	2,790	3,114	89.6	4.4
07 Kang Meas	20,549	89,727	43,629	46,098	94.6	4.3
01 Angkor Ban	2,058	8,606	4,113	4,493	91.5	4.2
02 Kang Ta Noeng	1,934	8,388	4,167	4,221	98.7	4.3
03 Khchau	2,060	9,081	4,390	4,691	93.6	4.4
04 Peam Chi Kang	1,630	6,770	3,155	3,615	87.3	4.1
05 Preaek Koy	2,010	9,110	4,542	4,568	99.4	4.5
06 Preaek Krabau	1,763	7,538	3,625	3,913	92.6	4.3
07 Reay Pay	2,144	10,145	4,977	5,168	96.3	4.7
08 Roka Ar	1,713	7,170	3,567	3,603	99.0	4.2
09 Roka Koy	1,876	8,504	4,115	4,389	93.8	4.5
10 Sdau	1,153	5,012	2,431	2,581	94.2	4.3
11 Sour Kong	2,208	9,403	4,547	4,856	93.6	4.2
08 Kaoh Soutin	14,125	60,434	28,684	31,750	90.3	4.3
01 Kampong Reab	1,600	7,112	3,446	3,666	94.0	4.4
02 Kaoh Sotin	2,063	9,208	4,455	4,753	93.7	4.5
03 Lve	2,127	9,018	4,160	4,858	85.6	4.2
04 Moha Leap	1,354	5,763	2,778	2,985	93.1	4.2
05 Moha Khnhoung	1,682	6,886	3,263	3,623	90.1	4.1
06 Peam Prathnuoh	2,385	9,895	4,724	5,171	91.4	4.1
07 Pongro	931	3,902	1,840	2,062	89.2	4.2
08 Preaek Ta Nong	1,983	8,650	4,018	4,632	86.7	4.4
09 Krouch Chhmar	20,568	92,845	45,000	47,845	94.1	4.5
01 Chhuk	2,204	10,443	5,213	5,230	99.7	4.7
02 Chumnik	1,782	8,440	4,055	4,385	92.5	4.7
03 Kampong Treas	1,575	7,567	3,812	3,755	101.5	4.8
04 Kaoh Pir	582	2,291	1,072	1,219	87.9	3.9
05 Krouch Chhmar	1,896	7,792	3,817	3,975	96.0	4.1
06 Peus Muoy	1,713	6,975	3,205	3,770	85.0	4.1
07 Peus Pir	1,148	5,205	2,447	2,758	88.7	4.5
08 Preaek A chi	1,295	6,274	3,175	3,099	102.5	4.8
09 Roka Khnor	2,247	9,407	4,607	4,800	96.0	4.2
10 Svay Khleang	1,844	8,098	3,850	4,248	90.6	4.4
11 Trea	1,690	7,824	3,632	4,192	86.6	4.6
12 Tuol Snuol	2,592	12,529	6,115	6,414	95.3	4.8

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-03. Final Population Totals, Kampong Cham Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
10 Memot	30,161	148,463	73,544	74,919	98.2	4.9
01 Chan Mul	1,195	5,947	2,870	3,077	93.3	5.0
02 Chaom	1,086	5,965	2,951	3,014	97.9	5.5
03 Chaom Kravien	2,093	10,854	5,281	5,573	94.8	5.2
04 Chaom Ta Mau	1,750	8,850	4,356	4,494	96.9	5.0
05 Dar	4,349	20,733	10,165	10,568	96.2	4.8
06 Kampoan	2,730	13,129	6,601	6,528	101.1	4.8
07 Memong	1,418	6,704	3,366	3,338	100.8	4.7
08 Memot	3,244	16,261	8,172	8,089	101.0	5.0
10 Rung	1,797	8,583	4,122	4,461	92.4	4.8
11 Rumchek	2,592	12,970	6,549	6,421	102.0	5.0
13 Tramung	2,818	13,690	6,796	6,894	98.6	4.8
14 Tonlung	2,154	10,555	5,299	5,256	100.8	4.9
15 Triek	1,245	6,045	2,956	3,089	95.7	4.8
16 Kokir	1,690	8,177	4,060	4,117	98.6	4.8
11 Ou Reang Ov	18,999	80,947	38,672	42,275	91.5	4.2
01 Ampil Ta Pok	3,213	13,713	6,553	7,160	91.5	4.3
02 Chak	2,748	10,794	5,023	5,771	87.0	3.9
03 Damril	2,277	8,686	4,000	4,686	85.4	3.8
04 Kong Chey	3,330	14,835	7,239	7,596	95.3	4.4
05 Mien	2,259	9,565	4,540	5,025	90.3	4.2
07 Preah Theat	3,380	15,594	7,636	7,958	96.0	4.6
08 Tuol Sophi	1,792	7,760	3,681	4,079	90.2	4.3
12 Ponhea Kraek	28,850	135,318	66,446	68,872	96.5	4.6
02 Dountei	2,890	12,532	5,963	6,569	90.8	4.3
03 Kak	3,549	16,363	7,922	8,441	93.9	4.6
04 Kandaol Chrum	3,837	17,954	8,615	9,339	92.2	4.7
05 Kaong Kang	3,075	14,967	7,435	7,532	98.7	4.8
06 Kraek	8,015	38,026	18,657	19,369	96.3	4.7
07 Popel	2,198	9,660	4,728	4,932	95.9	4.4
08 Trapeang Phlong	3,920	19,259	10,081	9,178	109.8	4.6
09 Veal Mlu	1,366	6,557	3,045	3,512	86.7	4.8
13 Prey Chhor	29,220	125,352	61,184	64,168	95.3	4.3
01 Baray	2,129	9,460	4,624	4,836	95.6	4.4
02 Boeng Nay	2,921	12,675	6,267	6,408	97.8	4.3
03 Chrey Vien	3,567	14,982	7,272	7,710	94.3	4.2
04 Khvet Thum	1,293	5,135	2,391	2,744	87.1	4.0
05 Kor	2,347	9,883	4,852	5,031	96.4	4.2
06 Krouch	1,349	5,649	2,678	2,971	90.1	4.2
07 Lvea	1,574	6,828	3,478	3,350	103.8	4.3
08 Mien	2,887	12,695	6,242	6,453	96.7	4.4
09 Prey Chhor	583	2,374	1,096	1,278	85.8	4.1
10 Sour Saen	1,251	5,034	2,366	2,668	88.7	4.0
11 Samraong	1,653	6,918	3,358	3,560	94.3	4.2
12 Sragnae	1,341	5,765	2,768	2,997	92.4	4.3
13 Thma Pun	2,000	9,267	4,596	4,671	98.4	4.6
14 Tong Rong	1,306	5,485	2,704	2,781	97.2	4.2
15 Trapeang Preah	3,019	13,202	6,492	6,710	96.8	4.3

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-03. Final Population Totals, Kampong Cham Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
14 Srei Santhor	19,982	86,563	41,988	44,575	94.2	4.3
01 Baray	1,740	7,620	3,820	3,800	100.5	4.4
02 Chi Bal	650	2,809	1,434	1,375	104.3	4.3
03 Khnar Sa	774	3,252	1,640	1,612	101.7	4.2
04 Kaoh Andaet	999	4,011	1,858	2,153	86.3	4.0
05 Mean Chey	1,709	7,774	3,729	4,045	92.2	4.5
06 Phteah Kandal	1,241	5,184	2,450	2,734	89.6	4.1
07 Pram Yam	1,140	5,044	2,473	2,571	96.2	4.4
08 Preaek Dambouk	2,246	9,870	4,753	5,117	92.9	4.4
09 Preaek Pou	2,916	12,569	6,070	6,499	93.4	4.3
10 Preaek Rumdeng	2,282	9,563	4,512	5,051	89.3	4.2
11 Ruessei Srok	1,185	5,094	2,434	2,660	91.5	4.3
12 Svay Pou	1,361	6,182	3,136	3,046	103.0	4.5
13 Svay Khsach Phnum	1,068	4,599	2,189	2,410	90.8	4.3
14 Tong Tralach	671	2,992	1,490	1,502	99.2	4.5
15 Stueng Trang	25,699	118,907	58,642	60,265	97.3	4.6
01 Areaks Tnot	1,865	8,581	4,203	4,378	96.0	4.6
03 Dang Kdar	2,515	12,295	6,159	6,136	100.4	4.9
04 Khpob Ta Nguon	1,598	6,795	3,360	3,435	97.8	4.3
05 Me Sar Chrey	2,752	12,941	6,319	6,622	95.4	4.7
06 Ou Mlu	2,162	10,310	5,170	5,140	100.6	4.8
07 Peam Kaoh Snar	2,119	9,754	4,840	4,914	98.5	4.6
08 Preah Andoung	508	2,064	1,016	1,048	96.9	4.0
09 Preaek Bak	1,890	8,761	4,217	4,544	92.8	4.6
10 Preak Kak	6,198	28,788	14,142	14,646	96.6	4.6
12 Soupheas	2,262	10,266	5,103	5,163	98.8	4.5
13 Tuol Preak Khleang	1,085	4,813	2,324	2,489	93.4	4.4
14 Tuol Sambuor	745	3,539	1,789	1,750	102.2	4.7
16 Tboung Khmum	39,501	180,041	87,523	92,518	94.6	4.5
01 Anhchaeum	2,837	12,198	5,780	6,418	90.1	4.3
02 Boeng Pruol	1,228	6,132	3,001	3,131	95.8	5.0
04 Chikor	2,603	11,082	5,303	5,779	91.8	4.3
05 Chirou Ti Muoy	1,273	5,324	2,579	2,745	94.0	4.2
06 Chirou Ti Pir	2,881	13,925	7,004	6,921	101.2	4.6
08 Chob	4,259	19,273	9,495	9,778	97.1	4.5
12 Kor	3,463	14,835	7,073	7,762	91.1	4.3
13 Lngieng	1,266	6,022	2,916	3,106	93.9	4.7
14 Mong Riev	1,890	8,245	3,972	4,273	93.0	4.3
15 Peam Chileang	1,782	8,079	3,907	4,172	93.6	4.5
16 Roka Po Pram	6,537	30,104	14,607	15,497	94.3	4.6
18 Sralab	3,457	17,125	8,313	8,812	94.3	4.9
21 Thma Pechr	3,127	14,507	7,029	7,478	94.0	4.6
22 Tonle Bet	2,898	13,190	6,544	6,646	98.5	4.5
17 Krong Suong	7,699	35,896	17,506	18,390	95.2	4.7
01 Suong	4,993	23,067	11,295	11,772	95.9	4.6
02 Vihear Luong	2,706	12,829	6,211	6,618	93.9	4.7

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-04. Final Population Totals, Kampong Chhnang Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
04 Kampong Chhnang						
- Total	101,260	472,341	227,007	245,334	92.5	4.6
- Urban	8,411	43,130	20,788	22,342	93.0	5.0
- Rural	92,849	429,211	206,219	222,992	92.5	4.6
01 Baribour	12,622	56,406	26,632	29,774	89.4	4.4
01 Anhchanh Rung	1,152	5,245	2,404	2,841	84.6	4.5
02 Chhnok Tru	1,840	8,979	4,511	4,468	101.0	4.9
03 Chak	680	2,856	1,341	1,515	88.5	4.2
04 Khon Rang	1,597	6,985	3,364	3,621	92.9	4.3
05 Kampong Preah Kokir	471	2,137	1,081	1,056	102.4	4.5
06 Melum	889	3,814	1,814	2,000	90.7	4.3
07 Phsar	1,251	5,317	2,450	2,867	85.5	4.2
08 Pech Changvar	810	3,623	1,626	1,997	81.4	4.5
09 Popel	1,126	5,095	2,368	2,727	86.8	4.5
10 Ponley	1,674	7,275	3,309	3,966	83.4	4.3
11 Trapeang Chan	1,132	5,080	2,364	2,716	87.0	4.5
02 Chol Kiri	6,058	32,048	15,920	16,128	98.7	5.3
01 Chol Sar	1,122	6,091	3,041	3,050	99.7	5.4
02 Kaoh Thkov	1,607	8,929	4,421	4,508	98.1	5.6
03 Kampong Ous	703	3,719	1,858	1,861	99.8	5.3
04 Peam Chhkaok	953	5,070	2,578	2,492	103.5	5.3
05 Prey Kri	1,673	8,239	4,022	4,217	95.4	4.9
03 Krong Kampong Chhnang	8,411	43,130	20,788	22,342	93.0	5.0
01 Phsar Chhnang	3,758	20,226	9,688	10,538	91.9	5.4
02 Kampong Chhnang	2,127	10,236	4,854	5,382	90.2	4.6
03 B'er	1,221	6,543	3,369	3,174	106.1	4.8
04 Khsam	1,305	6,125	2,877	3,248	88.6	4.6
04 Kampong Leaeng	8,947	44,520	21,841	22,679	96.3	5.0
01 Chranouk	1,391	6,891	3,368	3,523	95.6	4.9
02 Dar	1,366	6,235	3,077	3,158	97.4	4.6
03 Kampong Hau	1,298	6,829	3,359	3,470	96.8	5.2
04 Phlov Tuk	381	1,943	998	945	105.6	5.1
05 Pou	937	4,425	2,126	2,299	92.5	4.7
06 Pralay Meas	1,088	5,812	2,887	2,925	98.7	5.3
07 Samraong Saen	319	1,537	783	754	103.8	4.8
08 Svay Rumppear	1,078	5,612	2,737	2,875	95.2	5.2
09 Trangel	1,089	5,236	2,506	2,730	91.8	4.8
05 Kampong Tralach	17,254	80,835	39,042	41,793	93.4	4.7
01 Ampil Tuek	2,250	11,938	5,892	6,046	97.5	5.3
02 Chhuk Sa	1,958	8,470	3,825	4,645	82.3	4.3
03 Chres	2,081	9,216	4,516	4,700	96.1	4.4
04 Kampong Tralach	1,180	5,755	2,803	2,952	95.0	4.9
05 Longveaek	1,526	7,243	3,557	3,686	96.5	4.7
06 Ou Ruessei	1,845	8,229	3,984	4,245	93.9	4.5
07 Peani	1,527	7,183	3,445	3,738	92.2	4.7
08 Saeb	1,459	6,871	3,353	3,518	95.3	4.7
09 Ta Ches	2,440	11,486	5,526	5,960	92.7	4.7
10 Thma Edth	988	4,444	2,141	2,303	93.0	4.5

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-04. Final Population Totals, Kampong Chhnang Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
06 Rolea B'ier	20,983	92,715	43,266	49,449	87.5	4.4
01 Andoung Snay	1,207	5,588	2,640	2,948	89.6	4.6
02 Banteay Preal	955	3,983	1,819	2,164	84.1	4.2
03 Cheung Kream	1,461	6,151	2,835	3,316	85.5	4.2
04 Chrey Bak	2,240	10,128	4,658	5,470	85.2	4.5
05 Kouk Banteay	1,183	5,812	2,816	2,996	94.0	4.9
06 Krang Leav	1,338	5,607	2,635	2,972	88.7	4.2
07 Pongro	1,711	7,284	3,282	4,002	82.0	4.2
08 Prasnoeb	1,200	5,171	2,470	2,701	91.4	4.3
09 Prey Mul	899	3,730	1,720	2,010	85.6	4.1
10 Rolea B'ier	1,805	7,673	3,463	4,210	82.3	4.2
11 Srae Thmei	2,396	10,614	4,901	5,713	85.8	4.4
12 Svay Chrum	2,950	13,217	6,185	7,032	88.0	4.5
13 Tuek Hout	1,638	7,757	3,842	3,915	98.1	4.7
07 Sameakki Mean Chey	14,419	65,754	32,124	33,630	95.5	4.5
01 Chhean Laeung	899	4,312	2,074	2,238	92.7	4.8
02 Khnar Chhmar	1,465	6,022	2,845	3,177	89.5	4.1
03 Krang Lvea	1,794	8,646	4,188	4,458	93.9	4.8
04 Peam	1,688	7,905	3,815	4,090	93.3	4.7
05 Sedthei	1,414	6,751	3,291	3,460	95.1	4.7
06 Svay	2,360	10,546	5,317	5,229	101.7	4.4
07 Svay Chuk	1,796	7,971	3,963	4,008	98.9	4.4
08 Tbaeng Khpos	1,800	8,245	4,032	4,213	95.7	4.6
09 Thlok Vien	1,203	5,356	2,599	2,757	94.3	4.5
08 Tuek Phos	12,566	56,933	27,394	29,539	92.7	4.5
01 Akphivoadth	1,829	8,703	4,176	4,527	92.2	4.7
02 Chieb	1,419	6,706	3,242	3,464	93.6	4.7
03 Chaong Maong	1,309	6,083	2,953	3,130	94.3	4.6
04 Kbal Tuek	1,076	4,858	2,320	2,538	91.4	4.5
05 Khlong Popok	1,247	5,459	2,650	2,809	94.3	4.4
06 Krang Skear	2,841	13,005	6,282	6,723	93.4	4.6
07 Tang Krasang	1,985	8,136	3,829	4,307	88.9	4.1
08 Tuol Khpos	860	3,983	1,942	2,041	95.1	4.6

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-05. Final Population Totals, Kampong Speu Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
05 Kampong Speu						
- Total	149,753	716,944	348,512	368,432	94.6	4.8
- Urban	10,636	54,505	26,433	28,072	94.2	5.1
- Rural	139,117	662,439	322,079	340,360	94.6	4.7
01 Basedth	27,258	119,531	58,144	61,387	94.7	4.4
01 Basedth	2,565	10,737	5,206	5,531	94.1	4.2
02 Kat Phluk	1,663	7,647	3,818	3,829	99.7	4.6
03 Nitean	1,661	7,070	3,376	3,694	91.4	4.3
04 Pheakdei	1,360	6,057	2,982	3,075	97.0	4.4
05 Pheari Mean Chey	1,690	7,639	3,741	3,898	96.0	4.5
06 Phong	1,782	7,684	3,805	3,879	98.1	4.3
07 Pou Angkrang	3,174	14,747	7,227	7,520	96.1	4.6
08 Pou Chamraeun	1,561	6,684	3,227	3,457	93.3	4.3
09 Pou Mreal	2,187	9,203	4,532	4,671	97.0	4.2
10 Svay Chacheb	1,767	7,705	3,714	3,991	93.1	4.3
11 Tuol Ampil	2,059	9,464	4,567	4,897	93.3	4.6
12 Tuol Sala	1,503	6,376	3,052	3,324	91.8	4.2
13 Kak	1,258	5,173	2,504	2,669	93.8	4.1
14 Svay Rumppear	1,739	7,804	3,747	4,057	92.4	4.5
15 Preah Khae	1,289	5,541	2,646	2,895	91.4	4.3
02 Krong Chbar Mon	9,139	46,850	22,659	24,191	93.7	5.1
01 Chbar Mon	1,676	8,700	4,249	4,451	95.5	5.0
02 Kandaol Dom	1,470	7,138	3,429	3,709	92.5	4.8
03 Roka Thum	3,168	16,284	7,987	8,297	96.3	5.1
04 Sopoar Tep	1,305	6,687	3,163	3,524	89.8	5.1
05 Svay Kravan	1,520	8,041	3,831	4,210	91.0	5.2
03 Kong Pisei	24,234	112,921	54,650	58,271	93.8	4.6
01 Angk Popel	1,210	5,947	2,831	3,116	90.9	4.9
02 Chongruk	2,574	12,687	6,108	6,579	92.8	4.9
03 Moha Ruessei	2,018	6,318	4,239	4,296	98.7	4.2
04 Pechr Muni	1,080	5,203	2,430	2,773	87.6	4.8
05 Preah Nipean	2,422	12,186	5,845	6,341	92.2	5.0
06 Prey Nheat	2,057	9,732	4,693	5,039	93.1	4.7
07 Prey Vihear	2,168	9,289	4,595	4,694	97.9	4.3
08 Roka Kaoh	1,423	7,243	3,445	3,798	90.7	5.1
09 Sdok	1,692	7,066	3,468	3,598	96.4	4.2
10 Snam Krapeu	2,571	11,565	5,740	5,825	98.5	4.5
11 Srang	1,977	9,097	4,421	4,676	94.5	4.6
12 Tuek L'ak	1,234	5,405	2,594	2,811	92.3	4.3
13 Veal	1,808	8,966	4,241	4,725	89.8	4.9
04 Aoral	6,215	29,883	14,743	15,140	97.4	4.8
01 Haong Samnam	833	4,018	1,962	2,056	95.4	4.8
02 Reaksmei Sameakki	616	3,003	1,513	1,490	101.5	4.9
03 Trapeang Chour	2,209	10,705	5,311	5,394	98.5	4.8
04 Sangkae Satob	1,362	6,635	3,299	3,336	98.9	4.9
05 Ta Sal	1,195	5,522	2,658	2,864	92.8	4.6

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-05. Final Population Totals, Kampong Speu Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
05 Odongk	24,130	119,213	58,010	61,203	94.8	4.9
01 Chant Saen	1,382	6,720	3,272	3,448	94.9	4.9
02 Cheung Roas	1,404	6,645	3,302	3,343	98.8	4.7
03 Chumpu Proeks	656	3,238	1,616	1,622	99.6	4.9
04 Khsem Khsant	1,876	9,713	4,729	4,984	94.9	5.1
05 Krang Chek	2,675	13,144	6,386	6,758	94.5	4.9
06 Mean Chey	1,199	5,660	2,786	2,874	96.9	4.7
07 Preah Srae	1,685	8,387	4,096	4,291	95.5	4.9
08 Prey Krasang	1,675	7,807	3,792	4,015	94.4	4.6
09 Trach Tong	1,426	6,869	3,283	3,586	91.6	4.8
10 Veal Pong	2,523	12,035	5,865	6,170	95.1	4.7
11 Veang Chas	1,497	7,655	3,774	3,881	97.2	5.0
12 Yutth Sameakki	1,432	6,720	3,295	3,425	96.2	4.7
13 Damnak Reang	1,247	6,566	3,252	3,314	98.1	5.2
14 Peang Lvea	1,456	7,542	3,583	3,959	90.5	5.1
15 Phnum Touch	1,997	10,512	4,979	5,533	90.0	5.2
06 Phnum Sruoch	19,572	95,227	47,190	48,037	98.2	4.9
01 Chambak	731	3,396	1,699	1,697	100.1	4.6
02 Choam Sangkae	1,139	5,480	2,615	2,865	91.3	4.8
03 Dambouk Rung	1,107	5,426	2,735	2,691	101.6	4.9
04 Kiri Voan	1,252	6,042	2,947	3,095	95.2	4.8
05 Krang Dei Vay	1,380	7,098	3,571	3,527	101.2	5.1
06 Moha Sang	2,355	10,973	5,274	5,699	92.5	4.7
07 Ou	2,285	11,202	5,524	5,678	97.3	4.9
08 Prey Rumduol	856	4,218	1,989	2,229	89.2	4.9
09 Prey Kmeng	786	3,589	1,782	1,807	98.6	4.6
10 Tang Samraong	1,296	6,856	3,362	3,494	96.2	5.3
11 Tang Sya	1,840	9,034	4,516	4,518	100.0	4.9
13 Traeng Trayueng	4,545	21,913	11,176	10,737	104.1	4.8
07 Samraong Tong	28,534	142,545	68,305	74,240	92.0	4.9
01 Roleang Chak	1,588	8,101	3,887	4,214	92.2	5.1
02 Kahaeng	1,422	6,920	3,336	3,584	93.1	4.9
03 Khtum Krang	1,445	6,738	3,304	3,434	96.2	4.7
04 Krang Ampil	1,585	7,810	3,777	4,033	93.7	4.9
05 Pneay	2,164	10,542	5,040	5,502	91.6	4.8
06 Roleang Kreul	2,270	12,071	5,794	6,277	92.3	5.3
07 Samraong Tong	1,361	6,574	3,164	3,410	92.8	4.8
08 Sambour	1,702	8,313	4,013	4,300	93.3	4.9
09 Saen Dei	2,212	11,349	5,517	5,832	94.6	5.1
10 Skuh	1,974	9,319	4,366	4,953	88.1	4.7
11 Tang Krouch	1,780	8,281	4,069	4,212	96.6	4.6
12 Thummoda Ar	2,023	9,559	4,606	4,953	93.0	4.7
13 Trapeang Kong	3,110	17,356	7,987	9,369	85.2	5.1
14 Tumpoar Meas	1,295	6,239	3,059	3,180	96.2	4.8
15 Voa Sa	2,603	13,373	6,386	6,987	91.4	5.1
08 Thpong	10,671	50,774	24,811	25,963	95.6	4.7
01 Amleang	1,876	8,895	4,382	4,513	97.1	4.7
02 Monourom	1,063	5,088	2,455	2,633	93.2	4.8
04 Prambei Mum	2,070	10,263	5,078	5,185	97.9	5.0
05 Rung Roeang	1,793	8,366	3,979	4,387	90.7	4.7
06 Toap Mean	602	2,974	1,512	1,462	103.4	4.9
07 Veal Pon	1,598	7,073	3,431	3,642	94.2	4.4
08 Yea Angk	1,669	8,115	3,974	4,141	96.0	4.9

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-06. Final Population Totals, Kampong Thom Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
06 Kampong Thom						
- Total	134,546	631,409	307,724	323,685	95.1	4.7
- Urban	6,760	31,871	15,330	16,541	92.7	4.6
- Rural	127,786	599,538	292,394	307,144	95.2	4.7
01 Baray	36,930	167,581	82,498	85,083	97.0	4.5
01 Bak Sna	1,354	6,498	3,195	3,303	96.7	4.8
02 Ballangk	3,635	16,773	8,148	8,625	94.5	4.5
03 Baray	2,457	11,598	5,648	5,950	94.9	4.7
04 Boeng	1,901	7,872	3,819	4,053	94.2	4.1
05 Chaeung Daeung	2,238	10,456	5,156	5,300	97.3	4.7
06 Chraneang	2,443	11,029	5,354	5,675	94.3	4.5
07 Chhuk Khsach	2,623	11,652	5,668	5,984	94.7	4.4
08 Chong Doung	2,457	10,775	5,338	5,437	98.2	4.4
09 Chrolong	1,225	5,422	2,729	2,693	101.3	4.4
10 Kokir Thum	1,936	9,151	4,445	4,706	94.5	4.7
11 Krava	2,194	10,002	4,968	5,034	98.7	4.5
12 Andoung Pou	1,120	5,070	2,666	2,404	110.9	4.5
13 Pongro	1,628	7,160	3,378	3,782	89.3	4.4
14 Sou Young	1,640	7,315	3,585	3,730	96.1	4.4
15 Sralau	1,970	8,843	4,240	4,603	92.1	4.5
16 Svay Phleung	1,002	4,235	2,054	2,181	94.2	4.2
17 Tnaot Chum	1,548	7,766	3,811	3,955	96.4	5.0
18 Triel	3,559	15,964	8,296	7,668	108.2	4.5
02 Kampong Svay	17,989	89,206	43,802	45,404	96.5	4.9
01 Chey	894	4,775	2,304	2,471	93.2	5.3
02 Damrei Slab	765	3,484	1,670	1,814	92.1	4.5
03 Kampong Kou	1,164	6,322	3,134	3,188	98.3	5.4
04 Kampong Svay	2,645	12,817	6,289	6,528	96.3	4.8
05 Nipechr	681	3,629	1,734	1,895	91.5	5.3
06 Phat Sanday	1,162	5,864	2,961	2,903	102.0	5.1
07 San Kor	2,841	13,784	6,866	6,918	99.2	4.8
08 Tbaeng	2,445	6,318	6,133	6,365	96.4	5.1
09 Trapeang Ruessei	3,350	16,409	7,992	8,417	95.0	4.9
10 Kdei Doung	1,022	5,033	2,470	2,563	96.4	4.9
11 Prey Kuy	1,020	4,591	2,249	2,342	96.0	4.4
03 Krong Stueng Saen	11,510	54,033	26,160	27,873	93.9	4.6
01 Damrei Choan Khla	1,431	6,626	3,240	3,386	95.7	4.6
02 Kampong Thum	709	3,473	1,709	1,764	96.9	4.7
03 Kampong Roteh	1,118	4,987	2,335	2,652	88.0	4.4
04 Ou Kanthor	879	4,238	2,066	2,172	95.1	4.8
06 Kampong Krabau	1,002	4,833	2,352	2,481	94.8	4.8
08 Prey Ta Hu	1,200	5,681	2,730	2,951	92.5	4.7
09 Achar Leak	1,300	6,271	2,964	3,307	89.6	4.7
10 Srayov	3,871	17,924	8,764	9,160	95.7	4.6
04 Prasat Ballangk	9,715	47,193	22,714	24,479	92.8	4.8
01 Doung	1,231	5,463	2,585	2,878	89.8	4.4
02 Kraya	1,275	6,187	2,945	3,242	90.8	4.8
03 Phan Nheum	1,127	5,462	2,577	2,885	89.3	4.8
04 Sakream	1,736	8,593	4,166	4,427	94.1	4.9
05 Sala Visai	2,619	13,215	6,500	6,715	96.8	5.0
06 Sameakki	767	3,413	1,619	1,794	90.2	4.4
07 Tuol Kreul	960	4,860	2,322	2,538	91.5	5.1

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-06. Final Population Totals, Kampong Thom Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
05 Prasat Sambour	8,651	39,402	19,063	20,339	93.7	4.5
01 Chhuk	2,057	9,008	4,236	4,772	88.8	4.4
02 Koul	976	4,354	2,067	2,287	90.4	4.4
03 Sambour	2,585	12,117	5,925	6,192	95.7	4.7
04 Sraeung	1,059	4,966	2,438	2,528	96.4	4.7
05 Tang Krasau	1,974	8,957	4,397	4,560	96.4	4.5
06 Sandan	10,380	49,689	24,168	25,521	94.7	4.8
01 Chheu Teal	1,532	7,489	3,629	3,860	94.0	4.9
02 Dang Kambet	364	2,055	1,019	1,036	98.4	5.6
03 Klaeng	704	3,106	1,429	1,677	85.2	4.4
04 Mean Rith	1,352	6,433	3,221	3,212	100.3	4.8
05 Mean Chey	1,341	5,801	2,762	3,039	90.9	4.3
06 Ngan	1,531	7,584	3,621	3,963	91.4	4.9
07 Sandan	1,749	8,774	4,222	4,552	92.8	5.0
08 Sochet	563	2,779	1,442	1,337	107.9	4.9
09 Tumring	1,244	5,668	2,823	2,845	99.2	4.6
07 Santuk	16,605	80,229	39,654	40,575	97.7	4.8
01 Boeng Lvea	1,601	7,573	3,828	3,745	102.2	4.7
02 Chroab	952	4,300	2,152	2,148	100.2	4.5
03 Kampong Thma	1,900	8,919	4,423	4,496	98.4	4.7
04 Kakaoh	2,364	11,133	5,453	5,680	96.0	4.7
05 Kraya	1,972	9,636	4,723	4,913	96.1	5.0
06 Pnov	423	2,216	1,080	1,136	95.1	5.2
07 Prasat	1,942	9,194	4,511	4,683	96.3	4.7
08 Tang Krasang	2,514	12,665	6,241	6,424	97.2	5.0
09 Ti Pou	1,755	9,088	4,530	4,558	99.4	5.2
10 Tboung Krapeu	1,182	5,505	2,713	2,792	97.2	4.6
08 Stoung	22,766	104,076	49,665	54,411	91.3	4.5
01 Banteay Stoung	2,083	9,295	4,449	4,846	91.8	4.5
02 Chamnar Kraom	2,166	9,887	4,568	5,319	85.9	4.6
03 Chamnar Leu	1,984	7,701	3,295	4,406	74.8	3.9
04 Kampong Chen Cheung	1,393	6,994	3,483	3,511	99.2	5.0
05 Kampong Chen Tboung	2,062	9,462	4,453	5,009	88.9	4.5
06 Msar Krang	1,922	8,273	3,943	4,330	91.1	4.3
07 Peam Bang	597	3,181	1,708	1,473	116.0	5.0
08 Popok	1,322	6,723	3,241	3,482	93.1	5.1
09 Pralay	2,441	11,701	5,731	5,970	96.0	4.8
10 Preah Damrei	1,186	4,814	2,226	2,588	86.0	4.0
11 Rung Roeang	1,052	4,280	1,946	2,334	83.4	4.1
12 Samprouch	2,199	10,942	5,313	5,629	94.4	5.0
13 Trea	2,359	10,823	5,309	5,514	96.3	4.5

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-07. Final Population Totals, Kampot Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
07 Kampot						
- Total	130,084	585,850	284,123	301,727	94.2	4.5
- Urban	9,970	48,274	23,591	24,683	95.6	4.8
- Rural	120,114	537,576	260,532	277,044	94.0	4.5
01 Angkor Chey	17,463	72,684	34,920	37,764	92.5	4.2
01 Angk Phnum Touch	1,014	4,286	2,089	2,197	95.1	4.2
02 Ankor Chey	1,004	4,160	2,010	2,150	93.5	4.1
03 Champei	2,012	8,709	4,158	4,551	91.4	4.3
04 Dambouk Khpos	3,555	13,887	6,742	7,145	94.4	3.9
05 Dan Koum	1,302	5,299	2,537	2,762	91.9	4.1
06 Daeum Doung	706	2,510	1,148	1,362	84.3	3.6
07 Mroum	1,029	4,332	2,059	2,273	90.6	4.2
08 Phnum Kong	2,271	10,002	4,771	5,231	91.2	4.4
09 Praphnum	1,167	5,012	2,405	2,607	92.3	4.3
10 Samlanh	1,423	6,107	2,960	3,147	94.1	4.3
11 Tani	1,980	8,380	4,041	4,339	93.1	4.2
02 Banteay Meas	19,620	83,022	39,923	43,099	92.6	4.2
01 Banteay Meas Khang Kaeut	1,916	7,683	3,703	3,980	93.0	4.0
02 Banteay Meas Khang Lech	1,715	7,043	3,375	3,668	92.0	4.1
03 Prey Tonle	531	2,407	1,179	1,228	96.0	4.5
04 Samraong Kraom	1,350	5,316	2,442	2,874	85.0	3.9
05 Samraong Leu	1,215	5,433	2,596	2,837	91.5	4.5
06 Sdach Kong Khang Cheung	1,246	5,550	2,750	2,800	98.2	4.5
07 Sdach Kong Khang Lech	973	4,311	2,068	2,243	92.2	4.4
08 Sdach Kong Khang Tboundg	630	2,719	1,326	1,393	95.2	4.3
09 Tnoat Chong Srang	1,675	7,277	3,489	3,788	92.1	4.3
10 Trapeang Sala Khang Kaeut	1,000	3,979	1,906	2,073	91.9	4.0
11 Trapeang Sala Khang Lech	1,173	4,557	2,162	2,395	90.3	3.9
12 Tuk Meas Khang Kaeut	1,176	4,923	2,351	2,572	91.4	4.2
13 Tuk Meas Khang Lech	2,303	10,697	5,291	5,406	97.9	4.6
14 Voat Angk Khang Cheung	1,464	5,782	2,721	3,061	88.9	3.9
15 Voat Angk Khang Tboundg	1,253	6,318	2,564	2,781	92.2	4.3
03 Chhuk	22,653	99,587	48,698	50,889	95.7	4.4
01 Baniev	1,239	5,161	2,517	2,644	95.2	4.2
02 Takaen	3,125	13,678	6,931	6,747	102.7	4.4
03 Boeng Nimol	1,309	5,819	2,777	3,042	91.3	4.4
04 Chhuk	1,739	7,879	3,830	4,049	94.6	4.5
05 Doun Yay	1,253	5,514	2,655	2,859	92.9	4.4
06 Krang Sbov	1,254	4,983	2,425	2,558	94.8	4.0
07 Krang Snay	2,168	9,685	4,697	4,988	94.2	4.5
08 Lbaeuk	1,736	7,967	3,868	4,099	94.4	4.6
09 Trapeang Phleang	2,237	10,415	5,298	5,117	103.5	4.6
10 Mean Chey	1,047	4,010	1,871	2,139	87.5	3.8
11 Neareay	1,174	5,059	2,464	2,595	95.0	4.3
12 Satr Pong	1,702	7,607	3,639	3,968	91.7	4.5
13 Trapeang Bei	1,278	5,860	2,875	2,985	96.3	4.6
14 Tramaeng	1,392	5,950	2,851	3,099	92.0	4.3
04 Chum Kiri	10,504	47,176	22,518	24,658	91.3	4.5
01 Chres	1,691	7,179	3,460	3,719	93.0	4.2
02 Chumpu Voan	1,834	7,930	3,840	4,090	93.9	4.3
03 Snay Anhchit	1,150	5,270	2,511	2,759	91.0	4.6
04 Srae Chaeng	2,127	10,075	4,914	5,161	95.2	4.7
05 Srae Knong	1,240	5,678	2,655	3,023	87.8	4.6
06 Srae Samraong	973	4,094	1,846	2,248	82.1	4.2
07 Trapeang Reang	1,489	6,950	3,292	3,658	90.0	4.6

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-07. Final Population Totals, Kampot Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
05 Dang Tong	12,178	54,261	26,200	28,061	93.4	4.4
01 Damnak Sokram	843	3,469	1,608	1,861	86.4	4.1
02 Dang Tong	2,261	9,791	4,623	5,168	89.5	4.3
03 Khcheay Khang Cheung	991	4,464	2,111	2,353	89.7	4.5
04 Khcheay Khang Tboung	1,135	4,920	2,394	2,526	94.8	4.3
05 Mean Ritth	1,108	5,098	2,505	2,593	96.6	4.6
06 Srae Chea Khang Cheung	871	4,060	2,023	2,037	99.3	4.6
07 Srae Chea Khang Tboung	594	2,692	1,329	1,363	97.5	4.5
08 Totung	1,489	6,115	2,922	3,193	91.5	4.1
09 Angk Romeas	1,425	6,752	3,240	3,512	92.3	4.7
10 L'ang	1,461	6,900	3,445	3,455	99.7	4.7
06 Kampong Trach	18,376	85,776	41,680	44,096	94.5	4.7
01 Boeng Sala Khang Cheung	1,441	6,694	3,289	3,405	96.6	4.6
02 Boeng Sala Khang Tboung	1,599	7,683	3,795	3,888	97.6	4.8
03 Damnak Kantuot Khang Cheung	1,291	5,602	2,699	2,903	93.0	4.3
04 Damnak Kantuot Khang Tboung	1,577	7,336	3,521	3,815	92.3	4.6
05 Kampong Trach Khang Kaeut	2,035	9,455	4,616	4,839	95.4	4.6
06 Kampong Trach Khang Lech	1,206	5,749	2,804	2,945	95.2	4.8
07 Kanthaor Khang Cheung	539	2,309	1,073	1,236	86.8	4.3
08 Kanthaor Khang Kaeut	992	4,345	2,109	2,236	94.3	4.4
09 Kanthaor Khang Lech	988	4,578	2,191	2,387	91.8	4.6
12 Preaek Kroes	1,901	8,785	4,240	4,545	93.3	4.6
13 Ruessei Srok Khang Kaeut	936	4,301	2,129	2,172	98.0	4.6
14 Ruessei Srok Khang Lech	2,061	10,356	5,071	5,285	96.0	5.0
15 Svay Tong Khang Cheung	718	3,391	1,655	1,736	95.3	4.7
16 Svay Tong Khang Tboung	1,092	5,192	2,488	2,704	92.0	4.7
07 Tuek Chhou	21,932	106,977	52,299	54,678	95.6	4.9
01 Boeng Tuk	1,037	5,369	2,665	2,704	98.6	5.1
02 Chum Kriel	1,235	5,834	2,795	3,039	92.0	4.6
03 Kampong Kraeng	1,325	6,426	3,131	3,295	95.0	4.8
04 Kampong Samraong	582	2,896	1,437	1,459	98.5	5.0
05 Kandaol	2,267	11,341	5,551	5,790	95.9	5.0
07 Kaoh Touch	1,279	6,698	3,437	3,261	105.4	5.2
08 Koun Satv	1,794	8,473	4,075	4,398	92.7	4.7
09 Makprang	1,059	5,104	2,577	2,527	102.0	4.8
11 Preaek Tnoat	1,787	8,958	4,445	4,513	98.5	5.0
12 Prey Khmum	1,344	6,466	3,097	3,369	91.9	4.8
13 Prey Thnang	2,226	10,411	5,087	5,324	95.5	4.7
15 Stueng Kaev	1,159	5,604	2,756	2,848	96.8	4.8
16 Thmei	1,683	8,304	4,031	4,273	94.3	4.9
17 Trapeang Pring	1,428	6,883	3,284	3,599	91.2	4.8
18 Trapeang Sangkae	1,149	5,441	2,613	2,828	92.4	4.7
19 Trapeang Thum	578	2,769	1,318	1,451	90.8	4.8
08 Krong Kampot	7,358	36,367	17,885	18,482	96.8	4.9
01 Kampong Kandal	1,671	8,285	4,142	4,143	100.0	4.7
02 Krang Ampil	939	4,632	2,242	2,390	93.8	4.9
03 Kampong Bay	1,299	6,376	3,026	3,350	90.3	4.9
04 Andoung Khmer	2,213	10,923	5,452	5,471	99.7	4.9
05 Traeuy Kaoh	1,236	6,151	3,023	3,128	96.6	4.9

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-08. Final Population Totals, Kandal Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
08 Kandal						
- Total	258,393	1,265,280	612,692	652,588	93.9	4.9
- Urban	38,362	195,898	92,569	103,329	89.6	5.0
- Rural	220,031	1,069,382	520,123	549,259	94.7	4.8
01 Kandal Stueng	21,253	100,460	47,992	52,468	91.5	4.7
01 Ampov Prey	1,349	6,185	2,911	3,274	88.9	4.6
02 Anlong Romiet	864	4,250	2,120	2,130	99.5	4.9
03 Barku	1,088	5,394	2,532	2,862	88.5	4.9
04 Boeng Khyang	1,224	6,089	2,956	3,133	94.4	4.9
05 Cheung Kaeub	858	3,998	1,975	2,023	97.6	4.6
06 Daeum Rues	1,774	8,215	3,876	4,339	89.3	4.6
07 Kandaok	1,318	6,012	2,854	3,158	90.4	4.6
08 Thmei	462	2,193	1,055	1,138	92.7	4.6
09 Kouk Trab	954	4,445	2,062	2,383	86.5	4.7
10 Kong Noy	334	1,689	806	883	91.3	5.0
13 Preah Putth	436	2,077	974	1,103	88.3	4.8
14 Preaek Kampues	1,618	8,167	3,961	4,206	94.2	5.0
15 Preaek Roka	1,033	4,694	2,305	2,389	96.5	4.5
16 Preaek Slaeng	815	3,483	1,667	1,816	91.8	4.3
17 Roka	594	2,918	1,378	1,540	89.5	4.9
18 Roleang Kaen	1,015	5,034	2,334	2,700	86.4	5.0
19 Roluos	662	2,878	1,392	1,486	93.7	4.3
22 Siemreap	984	4,512	2,160	2,352	91.8	4.6
24 Spean Thma	628	2,904	1,369	1,535	89.2	4.6
25 Tbaeng	833	3,937	1,883	2,054	91.7	4.7
26 Tien	479	2,197	1,033	1,164	88.7	4.6
27 Trapeang Veaeng	775	3,601	1,750	1,851	94.5	4.6
28 Trea	1,156	5,588	2,639	2,949	89.5	4.8
02 Kien Svay	34,474	172,950	84,582	88,368	95.7	5.0
01 Banteay Daek	2,804	14,593	7,152	7,441	96.1	5.2
02 Chheu Teal	1,769	8,952	4,410	4,542	97.1	5.0
03 Dei Edth	3,121	6,318	8,329	8,511	97.9	5.3
04 Kampong Svay	2,354	10,975	5,232	5,743	91.1	4.7
05 Kbal Kaoh	3,709	18,537	8,748	9,789	89.4	5.0
06 Kokir	3,581	18,058	8,814	9,244	95.3	5.0
07 Kokir Thum	2,545	11,457	5,476	5,981	91.6	4.5
08 Phum Thum	2,088	10,944	5,344	5,600	95.4	5.2
09 Preaek Aeng	3,080	15,791	7,876	7,915	99.5	5.0
10 Preaek Thmei	3,427	17,107	8,490	8,617	98.5	4.8
11 Samraong Thum	4,118	20,195	9,915	10,280	96.4	4.9
12 Veal Sbov	1,878	9,501	4,796	4,705	101.9	4.9
03 Khsach Kandal	25,233	117,322	57,388	59,934	95.8	4.6
01 Bak Dav	796	3,594	1,834	1,760	104.2	4.5
02 Chey Thum	1,235	5,404	2,617	2,787	93.9	4.4
03 Kampong Chamlang	1,048	4,259	2,156	2,103	102.5	4.0
04 Kaoh Chouram	973	4,482	2,138	2,344	91.2	4.6
05 Kaoh Oknha Tei	1,049	5,023	2,391	2,632	90.8	4.8
06 Preaek Prasab	1,798	8,450	4,128	4,322	95.5	4.7
07 Preaek Ampil	2,034	10,339	5,129	5,210	98.4	5.1
08 Preaek Luong	1,092	4,922	2,349	2,573	91.3	4.5
09 Preaek Ta kov	1,231	5,867	2,846	3,021	94.2	4.8
10 Preaek Ta Meak	2,405	11,182	5,445	5,737	94.9	4.6
11 Puk Ruessei	2,347	11,022	5,250	5,772	91.0	4.7
12 Roka Chonlueng	1,132	5,190	2,517	2,673	94.2	4.6
13 Sanlung	1,614	7,404	3,714	3,690	100.7	4.6
14 Sithor	1,442	6,527	3,286	3,241	101.4	4.4
15 Svay Chrum	826	4,132	2,010	2,122	94.7	4.9

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-08. Final Population Totals, Kandal Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
16 Svay Romiet	1,074	4,831	2,418	2,413	100.2	4.5
17 Ta Aek	573	2,560	1,220	1,340	91.0	4.5
18 Vihear Suork	2,564	12,134	5,940	6,194	95.9	4.7
04 Kaoh Thum	29,436	141,470	69,810	71,660	97.4	4.8
01 Chheu Kmau	2,105	10,976	5,344	5,632	94.9	5.2
02 Chrouy Ta Kaev	1,951	9,154	4,419	4,735	93.3	4.7
03 Kampong Kong	2,430	11,450	5,505	5,945	92.6	4.7
04 Kaoh Thum Ka	1,255	5,424	2,537	2,887	87.9	4.3
05 Kaoh Thum Kha	1,545	6,784	3,502	3,282	106.7	4.4
07 Leuk Daek	2,818	13,176	6,480	6,696	96.8	4.7
08 Pouthi Ban	2,396	11,129	5,561	5,568	99.9	4.6
09 Preaek Chrey	2,871	13,065	6,651	6,414	103.7	4.5
10 Preaek Sdei	3,924	20,346	10,031	10,315	97.2	5.2
11 Preaek Thmei	4,013	18,972	9,341	9,631	97.0	4.7
12 Sampov Pun	4,128	20,994	10,439	10,555	98.9	5.0
05 Leuk Daek	10,974	54,250	26,578	27,672	96.0	4.9
01 Kampong Phnum	2,414	12,135	5,893	6,242	94.4	5.0
02 K'am Samnar	1,053	4,997	2,503	2,494	100.4	4.7
03 Khpob Ateav	1,106	5,426	2,681	2,745	97.7	4.9
04 Pea Reang	1,401	6,679	3,310	3,369	98.2	4.8
05 Preaek Dach	1,551	7,579	3,722	3,857	96.5	4.9
06 Preaek Tonloab	2,617	13,431	6,464	6,967	92.8	5.1
07 Sandar	832	4,003	2,005	1,998	100.4	4.8
06 Lvea Aem	14,334	66,734	32,368	34,366	94.2	4.6
01 Akreiy Ksatv	1,932	9,650	4,753	4,897	97.1	4.9
02 Barong	698	3,422	1,714	1,708	100.4	4.9
03 Boeng Krum	890	4,114	1,985	2,129	93.2	4.6
04 Kaoh Kaev	505	2,179	1,025	1,154	88.8	4.3
05 Kaoh Reah	648	3,198	1,546	1,652	93.6	4.9
06 Lvea Sar	512	2,287	1,089	1,198	90.9	4.4
07 Peam Oknha Ong	1,472	6,822	3,303	3,519	93.9	4.6
08 Phum Thum	416	1,723	855	868	98.5	4.1
09 Preaek Khmeng	533	2,702	1,332	1,370	97.2	5.1
10 Preaek Rey	807	3,468	1,667	1,801	92.6	4.3
11 Preaek Ruessei	1,481	6,896	3,282	3,614	90.8	4.7
12 Sambuor	1,209	5,414	2,562	2,852	89.8	4.5
13 Sarikakaev	1,623	7,863	3,867	3,996	96.8	4.8
14 Thma Kor	811	3,625	1,745	1,880	92.8	4.5
15 Tuek Khleang	797	3,371	1,643	1,728	95.1	4.2
07 Mukh Kampul	19,054	90,748	44,658	46,090	96.9	4.7
01 Bak Kaeng	1,837	9,153	4,615	4,538	101.7	4.9
02 Kaoh Dach	2,728	12,236	5,820	6,416	90.7	4.5
03 Preaek Anhchanh	2,986	14,380	7,364	7,016	105.0	4.8
04 Preaek Dambang	2,459	12,155	5,784	6,371	90.8	4.9
07 Roka Kong Ti Muoy	1,816	8,518	4,098	4,420	92.7	4.7
08 Roka Kong Ti Pir	1,232	5,814	2,734	3,080	88.8	4.7
09 Ruessei Chrouy	2,062	9,639	4,873	4,766	102.2	4.6
10 Sambuor Meas	2,150	10,427	5,154	5,273	97.7	4.8
11 Svay Ampear	1,784	8,426	4,216	4,210	100.1	4.7

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-08. Final Population Totals, Kandal Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
08 Angk Snuol	25,053	129,865	59,735	70,130	85.2	5.1
01 Baek Chan	3,073	15,762	6,667	9,095	73.3	5.1
02 Boeng Thum	1,508	7,312	3,626	3,686	98.4	4.7
03 Chhak Chheu Neang	862	4,824	2,061	2,763	74.6	5.1
04 Damnak Ampil	1,260	6,360	3,090	3,270	94.5	5.0
05 Kamboul	1,612	8,604	3,564	5,040	70.7	5.2
06 Kantaok	2,458	12,511	4,983	7,528	66.2	5.1
07 Krang Mkak	1,001	5,013	2,393	2,620	91.3	5.0
08 Lumhach	1,562	8,051	3,814	4,237	90.0	5.1
09 Mkak	1,977	10,656	5,085	5,571	91.3	5.4
10 Ovlaok	723	3,746	1,774	1,972	90.0	5.2
11 Peuk	1,623	8,504	4,075	4,429	92.0	5.2
12 Ponsang	1,880	9,192	4,459	4,733	94.2	4.9
13 Prey Puoch	1,452	7,694	3,674	4,020	91.4	5.3
14 Samraong Leu	1,698	9,187	4,516	4,671	96.7	5.4
15 Snaor	1,035	5,297	2,524	2,773	91.0	5.1
16 Tuol Prech	1,329	7,152	3,430	3,722	92.2	5.3
09 Popnhea Lueu	22,817	115,895	56,314	59,581	94.5	5.0
01 Chhveang	1,735	8,898	4,312	4,586	94.0	5.1
02 Chrey Loas	1,697	8,428	4,044	4,384	92.2	5.0
03 Kampong Luong	2,108	10,694	5,213	5,481	95.1	5.0
04 Kampong Os	1,449	6,872	3,306	3,566	92.7	4.7
05 Kaoh Chen	1,849	9,617	4,728	4,889	96.7	5.2
06 Phnum Bat	1,972	9,808	4,777	5,031	95.0	5.0
07 Popnhea Lueu	787	3,856	1,801	2,055	87.6	4.9
08 Ponhea Pon	1,289	6,753	3,357	3,396	98.9	5.2
09 Preaek Phnov	2,532	12,743	6,210	6,533	95.1	5.0
10 Preaek Ta Teaan	1,602	8,666	4,206	4,460	94.3	5.4
11 Phsar Daek	1,478	7,619	3,594	4,025	89.3	4.9
12 Samraong	1,473	7,792	3,856	3,936	98.0	5.2
13 Tumnob Thum	1,385	6,753	3,286	3,467	94.8	4.9
14 Vihear Luong	1,461	7,396	3,624	3,772	96.1	5.0
10 S'ang	40,190	195,445	94,476	100,969	93.6	4.9
01 Khpob	2,528	11,372	5,552	5,820	95.4	4.5
02 Kaoh Anlong Chen	1,061	5,282	2,492	2,790	89.3	5.0
03 Kaoh Khael	1,912	9,273	4,496	4,777	94.1	4.9
04 Kaoh Khsach Tonlea	1,175	5,707	2,803	2,904	96.5	4.8
05 Krang Yov	3,424	15,209	7,511	7,698	97.6	4.4
06 Prasat	1,186	5,694	2,816	2,878	97.8	4.8
07 Preaek Ambel	4,335	20,737	10,256	10,481	97.9	4.8
08 Preaek Koy	2,929	14,241	6,927	7,314	94.7	4.8
09 Roka Khpos	2,364	12,180	5,920	6,260	94.6	5.1
10 S'ang Phnum	2,792	13,371	6,608	6,763	97.7	4.8
11 Setbou	1,741	9,181	4,434	4,747	93.4	5.2
12 Svay Prateal	2,933	14,531	6,952	7,579	91.7	4.9
13 Svay Rolum	3,906	18,047	7,616	10,431	73.0	4.7
14 Ta Lon	2,516	12,822	6,384	6,438	99.2	5.1
15 Traeuy Sla	3,478	18,013	8,870	9,143	97.0	5.2
16 Tuek Vil	1,910	9,785	4,839	4,946	97.8	5.1
11 Krong Ta Khmau	15,575	80,141	38,791	41,350	93.8	5.0
01 Ta Kdol	909	4,880	2,377	2,503	95.0	5.4
02 Preaek Ruessei	1,842	10,329	5,344	4,985	107.2	5.1
03 Daeum Mien	2,979	15,001	7,347	7,654	96.0	5.0
04 Ta Khmau	5,645	28,359	13,111	15,248	86.0	4.9
05 Preaek Hou	1,680	8,757	4,474	4,283	104.5	5.2
06 Kampong Samnanh	2,520	12,815	6,138	6,677	91.9	5.0

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-09. Final Population Totals, Koh Kong Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
09 Koh Kong						
- Total	24,311	117,481	59,327	58,154	102.0	4.8
- Urban	7,431	36,053	17,998	18,055	99.7	4.8
- Rural	16,880	81,428	41,329	40,099	103.1	4.8
01 Botum Sakor	3,987	19,978	9,993	9,985	100.1	5.0
01 Andaung Tuek	1,173	5,723	2,951	2,772	106.5	4.9
02 Kandaol	718	3,644	1,752	1,892	92.6	5.1
03 Ta Noun	291	1,371	705	666	105.9	4.7
04 Thma Sa	1,805	9,240	4,585	4,655	98.5	5.1
02 Kiri Sakor	1,453	6,952	3,579	3,373	106.1	4.8
01 Kaoh Sdach	998	4,827	2,494	2,333	106.9	4.8
02 Phnhi Meas	176	761	378	383	98.7	4.3
03 Preaek Khsach	279	1,364	707	657	107.6	4.9
03 Kaoh Kong	1,597	7,356	3,835	3,521	108.9	4.6
01 Chrouy Pras	324	1,530	810	720	112.5	4.7
02 Kaoh Kapi	600	2,946	1,530	1,416	108.1	4.9
03 Ta Tai Kraom	198	847	443	404	109.7	4.3
04 Trapeang Rung	475	2,033	1,052	981	107.2	4.3
04 Krong Khemarak Phoumin	5,415	25,957	13,089	12,868	101.7	4.8
01 Smach Mean Chey	2,230	10,581	5,300	5,281	100.4	4.7
02 Dang Tong	2,643	12,796	6,468	6,328	102.2	4.8
03 Stueng Veang	542	2,580	1,321	1,259	104.9	4.7
05 Mondol Seima	3,159	14,584	7,458	7,126	104.7	4.6
01 Pak Khlang	2,622	12,236	6,280	5,956	105.4	4.7
02 Peam Krasaob	286	1,325	650	675	96.3	4.6
03 Tuol Kokir	251	6,318	528	495	106.7	4.0
06 Srae Ambel	7,536	37,623	18,814	18,809	100.0	4.9
01 Boeng Preav	1,385	6,940	3,500	3,440	101.7	5.0
02 Chi Kha Kraom	640	3,174	1,630	1,544	105.6	4.9
03 Chi kha Leu	728	3,871	2,026	1,845	109.8	4.7
04 Chrouy Svay	816	4,120	2,054	2,066	99.4	5.0
05 Dang Peaeng	1,409	6,842	3,374	3,468	97.3	4.8
06 Srae Ambel	2,558	12,676	6,230	6,446	96.6	4.9
07 Thma Bang	1,164	5,031	2,559	2,472	103.5	4.3
01 Ta Tey Leu	120	526	275	251	109.6	4.3
02 Pralay	177	605	300	305	98.4	3.4
03 Chumnoab	60	298	146	152	96.1	5.0
04 Ruessei Chrum	207	929	486	443	109.7	4.3
05 Chi Phat	527	2,310	1,161	1,149	101.0	4.4
06 Thma Daun Pov	73	363	191	172	111.0	5.0

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-10. Final Population Totals, Kratie Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
10 Kratie						
- Total	65,778	319,217	159,146	160,071	99.4	4.8
- Urban	7,542	35,964	17,887	18,077	98.9	4.7
- Rural	58,236	283,253	141,259	141,994	99.5	4.8
01 Chhloung	11,300	52,889	25,803	27,086	95.3	4.7
01 Chhloung	1,490	6,931	3,361	3,570	94.1	4.6
02 Damrei Phong	1,534	7,198	3,573	3,625	98.6	4.7
03 Han Chey	1,520	6,856	3,285	3,571	92.0	4.5
04 Kampong Damrei	885	4,165	2,130	2,035	104.7	4.7
05 Kanhchor	1,319	6,285	3,158	3,127	101.0	4.7
06 Khsach Andaet	1,103	4,669	2,195	2,474	88.7	4.2
07 Pongro	1,752	8,351	3,912	4,439	88.1	4.8
08 Preaek Saman	1,697	8,434	4,189	4,245	98.7	5.0
02 Krong Kracheh	6,413	30,544	15,255	15,289	99.8	4.7
07 Kaoh Trong	361	1,511	729	782	93.2	4.2
08 Krakor	826	3,905	1,927	1,978	97.4	4.7
09 Kracheh	1,850	8,852	4,596	4,256	108.0	4.6
10 Ou Ruessei	2,383	11,615	5,766	5,849	98.6	4.8
11 Roka Kandal	993	4,661	2,237	2,424	92.3	4.7
03 Preaek Prasab	12,981	59,324	29,446	29,878	98.6	4.6
01 Chambak	1,696	7,611	3,653	3,958	92.3	4.5
02 Chrouy Banteay	2,094	9,987	4,989	4,998	99.8	4.8
03 Kampong Kor	1,214	5,630	2,792	2,838	98.4	4.6
04 Kaoh Ta Suy	361	1,555	769	786	97.8	4.3
05 Preaek Prasab	2,790	12,688	6,310	6,378	98.9	4.5
06 Ruessei Kaev	1,433	6,370	3,111	3,259	95.5	4.4
07 Saob	1,881	8,531	4,356	4,175	104.3	4.5
08 Ta Mau	1,512	6,952	3,466	3,486	99.4	4.6
04 Sambour	10,969	6,318	27,802	27,894	99.7	5.0
01 Boeng Char	603	3,105	1,552	1,553	99.9	5.2
02 Kampong Cham	1,810	8,862	4,340	4,522	96.0	4.9
03 Kbal Damrei	982	4,930	2,488	2,442	101.9	5.0
04 Kaoh Khnhaer	869	4,317	2,124	2,193	96.9	5.0
05 Ou Krieng	1,245	6,764	3,554	3,210	110.7	5.1
06 Roluos Mean Chey	760	4,435	2,211	2,224	99.4	5.8
07 Sambour	1,780	8,203	3,973	4,230	93.9	4.6
08 Sandan	1,442	7,007	3,465	3,542	97.8	4.9
09 Srae Chis	708	4,195	2,097	2,098	100.0	5.9
10 Voadthanak	770	3,878	1,998	1,880	106.3	5.0
05 Snuol	12,220	61,603	31,396	30,207	103.9	5.0
01 Khsuem	1,738	9,064	4,654	4,410	105.5	5.2
02 Pir Thnu	2,087	10,673	5,489	5,184	105.9	5.1
03 Snuol	3,433	16,562	8,502	8,060	105.5	4.9
04 Srae Char	3,214	15,950	8,050	7,900	101.9	5.0
05 Svay Chreah	1,748	9,354	4,701	4,653	101.0	5.3

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-10. Final Population Totals, Kratie Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
06 Chitr Borie	11,895	59,161	29,444	29,717	99.1	5.0
01 Bos Leav	1,571	7,441	3,670	3,771	97.3	4.7
02 Changkrang	835	4,214	2,111	2,103	100.4	5.0
03 Dar	1,600	8,003	3,933	4,070	96.6	5.0
04 Kantuot	1,173	6,162	3,090	3,072	100.6	5.2
05 Kou Loab	767	3,750	1,869	1,881	99.4	4.9
06 Kaoh Chraeng	430	1,907	907	1,000	90.7	4.4
07 Sambok	1,599	7,311	3,639	3,672	99.1	4.6
08 Thma Andaeuk	856	4,228	2,070	2,158	95.9	4.9
09 Thma Kreae	1,140	5,633	2,832	2,801	101.1	4.9
10 Thmei	1,924	10,512	5,323	5,189	102.6	5.5

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-11. Final Population Totals, Mondul Kiri Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
11 Mondul Kiri						
- Total	12,407	61,107	31,372	29,735	105.5	4.9
- Urban	977	4,859	2,596	2,263	114.7	4.8
- Rural	11,430	56,248	28,776	27,472	104.7	4.9
01 Kaev Seima	3,819	19,218	9,830	9,388	104.7	5.0
01 Chong Phlah	660	3,073	1,649	1,424	115.8	4.6
02 Memang	320	1,992	1,000	992	100.8	6.2
03 Srae Chhuk	640	3,342	1,678	1,664	100.8	5.2
04 Srae Khtum	1,890	9,238	4,712	4,526	104.1	4.8
05 Srae Preah	309	1,573	791	782	101.2	5.1
02 Kaoh Nheak	3,059	15,209	7,592	7,617	99.7	5.0
01 Nang Khi Lik	568	3,009	1,504	1,505	99.9	5.3
02 A Buon Leu	324	1,548	793	755	105.0	4.8
03 Roya	403	1,986	950	1,036	91.7	4.9
04 Sokh Sant	466	2,381	1,194	1,187	100.6	5.1
05 Srae Huy	311	1,531	753	778	96.8	4.9
06 Srae Sangkum	987	4,754	2,398	2,356	101.8	4.8
03 Ou Reang	859	3,948	1,981	1,967	100.7	4.6
01 Dak Dam	306	1,472	756	716	105.6	4.8
02 Saen Monourom	553	2,476	1,225	1,251	97.9	4.4
04 Pech Chreada	2,222	10,392	5,409	4,983	108.5	4.7
01 Krang Teh	312	1,277	622	655	95.0	4.1
02 Pu Chrey	848	4,177	2,228	1,949	114.3	4.9
03 Srae Ampum	264	1,234	626	608	103.0	4.7
04 Bu Sra	798	3,704	1,933	1,771	109.1	4.6
05 Krong Saen Monourom	2,448	12,340	6,560	5,780	113.5	4.9
		6,318				
01 Monourom	285	1,469	758	711	106.6	5.0
02 Sokh Dom	584	2,904	1,544	1,360	113.5	4.8
03 Spean Mean Chey	977	4,859	2,596	2,263	114.7	4.8
04 Romonea	602	3,108	1,662	1,446	114.9	5.0

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-12. Final Population Totals, Phnom Penh Municipality, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
12 Phnom Penh						
- Total	260,468	1,327,615	625,540	702,075	89.1	5.0
- Urban	242,974	1,242,992	584,663	658,329	88.8	5.0
- Rural	17,494	84,623	40,877	43,746	93.4	4.8
01 Chamkar Mon	34,666	182,004	88,166	93,838	94.0	5.1
01 Tonle Basak	6,252	30,234	14,280	15,954	89.5	4.8
02 Boeng Keng Kang Muoy	2,363	12,440	6,164	6,276	98.2	4.9
03 Boeng Keng Kang Pir	2,161	11,202	5,365	5,837	91.9	5.1
04 Boeng Keng Kang Bei	4,219	22,200	10,505	11,695	89.8	5.2
05 Oulampik	1,709	9,686	4,919	4,767	103.2	5.2
06 Tuol Svay Prey Ti Muoy	2,479	13,621	6,577	7,044	93.4	5.5
07 Tuol Svay Prey Ti Pir	1,933	10,717	5,066	5,651	89.6	5.6
08 Tumnob Tuek	3,422	18,169	8,632	9,537	90.5	5.2
09 Tuol Tumpung Ti Pir	2,024	10,731	5,222	5,509	94.8	5.3
10 Tuol Tumpung Ti Muoy	2,276	12,375	6,089	6,286	96.9	5.4
11 Boeng Trabaek	1,601	8,652	4,230	4,422	95.7	5.3
12 Phsar Daeum Thkov	4,227	21,977	11,117	10,860	102.4	5.0
02 Doun Penh	24,201	126,550	61,340	65,210	94.1	5.0
01 Phsar Thmei Ti Muoy	1,269	6,411	3,105	3,306	93.9	5.0
02 Phsar Thmei Ti Pir	1,367	7,387	3,441	3,946	87.2	5.3
03 Phsar Thmei Ti Bei	2,005	10,320	4,718	5,602	84.2	5.0
04 Boeng Reang	1,295	7,210	3,639	3,571	101.9	5.4
05 Phsar Thmei Ti Mouy	1,886	9,427	4,476	4,951	90.4	4.9
06 Phsar Kandal Ti Pir	1,489	7,334	3,400	3,934	86.4	4.9
07 Chakto Mukh	1,924	10,312	5,256	5,056	104.0	5.2
08 Chey Chummeah	2,180	12,372	6,559	5,813	112.8	5.3
09 Phsar Chas	1,469	7,023	3,297	3,726	88.5	4.8
10 Srah Chak	8,043	39,491	19,334	20,157	95.9	4.8
11 Voat Phnum	1,274	9,263	4,115	5,148	79.9	5.2
03 Prampir Meakkakra	18,513	91,895	43,703	48,192	90.7	4.9
		6,318				
01 Ou Ruessei Ti Muoy	1,645	8,133	3,876	4,257	91.1	4.9
02 Ou Ruessei Ti Pir	1,917	9,518	4,473	5,045	88.7	5.0
03 Ou Ruessei Ti Bei	1,601	7,673	3,621	4,052	89.4	4.8
04 Ou Ruessei Ti Buon	1,775	9,418	4,503	4,915	91.6	5.3
05 Monourom	2,287	11,227	5,144	6,083	84.6	4.9
06 Mittakpheap	2,152	10,268	4,724	5,544	85.2	4.9
07 Veal Vong	5,267	25,489	12,253	13,236	92.6	4.8
08 Boeng Prohit	1,869	10,169	5,109	5,060	101.0	5.1
04 Tuol Kouk	33,096	171,200	83,293	87,907	94.8	5.1
01 Phsar Depou Ti Muoy	1,959	10,659	5,279	5,380	98.1	5.4
02 Phsar Depou Ti Pir	2,126	11,008	5,206	5,802	89.7	5.2
03 Phsar Depou Ti Bei	1,666	8,254	3,845	4,409	87.2	4.9
04 Tuek L'ak Ti Muoy	2,815	13,493	6,561	6,932	94.6	4.7
05 Tuek L'ak Ti Pir	2,428	13,122	6,366	6,756	94.2	5.4
06 Tuek L'ak Ti Bei	4,761	25,869	12,583	13,286	94.7	5.4
07 Boeng Kak Ti Muoy	2,762	15,147	7,282	7,865	92.6	5.3
08 Boeng Kak Ti Pir	5,468	29,171	14,471	14,700	98.4	5.1
09 Phsar Daeum Kor	2,757	14,542	6,955	7,587	91.7	5.3
10 Boeng Salang	6,354	29,935	14,745	15,190	97.1	4.7

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-12. Final Population Totals, Phnom Penh Municipality, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
05 Dangkao	38,109	193,227	87,538	105,689	82.8	4.9
01 Dangkao	2,977	16,302	7,544	8,758	86.1	5.4
02 Trapeang Krasang	2,520	12,707	5,728	6,979	82.1	4.9
03 Kouk Roka	2,440	10,833	5,347	5,486	97.5	4.4
04 Phleung Chheh Roteh	1,120	5,284	2,557	2,727	93.8	4.7
05 Chaom Chau	12,519	62,652	25,067	37,585	66.7	4.7
06 Kakab	6,278	35,149	16,757	18,392	91.1	5.4
07 Pong Tuek	1,468	7,899	3,929	3,970	99.0	5.4
08 Prey Veaeang	1,119	5,455	2,719	2,736	99.4	4.9
09 Samraong Kraom	1,182	6,193	3,058	3,135	97.5	5.0
10 Prey Sa	1,845	8,439	4,054	4,385	92.5	4.5
11 Krang Thnong	973	4,957	2,380	2,577	92.4	5.1
12 Krang Pongro	592	3,018	1,461	1,557	93.8	5.1
13 Prateah Lang	1,030	4,557	2,161	2,396	90.2	4.4
14 Sak Sampov	538	2,588	1,264	1,324	95.5	4.8
15 Cheung Aek	1,508	7,194	3,512	3,682	95.4	4.7
06 Mean Chey	53,339	266,865	121,943	144,922	84.1	4.9
01 Stueng Mean Chey	18,004	88,590	38,545	50,045	77.0	4.9
02 Boeng Tumpun	10,968	57,495	27,835	29,660	93.8	5.2
03 Preaek Pra	3,500	17,856	8,635	9,221	93.6	5.0
04 Chhbar Ampov Ti Muoy	1,739	8,848	4,251	4,597	92.5	5.1
05 Chhbar Ampov Ti Pir	5,090	24,879	12,017	12,862	93.4	4.9
06 Chak Angraek Leu	4,491	22,223	9,369	12,854	72.9	4.8
07 Chak Angraek Kraom	5,515	26,328	10,860	15,468	70.2	4.6
08 Nirouth	4,032	20,646	10,431	10,215	102.1	5.0
07 Ruessei Kaev	34,375	175,295	82,612	92,683	89.1	5.1
02 Tuol Sangkae	10,280	52,568	24,343	28,225	86.2	5.0
03 Svay Pak	3,402	16,446	7,867	8,579	91.7	4.9
04 Kilomaetr Lekh Prammuoy	3,327	17,266	8,093	9,173	88.2	5.2
06 Ruessei Kaev	5,007	24,960	11,602	13,358	86.9	5.0
08 Preaek Lieb	2,706	14,814	6,771	8,043	84.2	5.4
09 Preaek Ta Sek	1,159	5,499	2,707	2,792	97.0	4.7
10 Chrouy Changvar	4,022	19,512	9,517	9,995	95.2	4.8
11 Chrang Chamreh Ti Muoy	1,801	9,948	4,935	5,013	98.4	5.1
12 Chrang Chamreh Ti Pir	2,671	14,282	6,777	7,505	90.3	5.3
08 Sen Sok	24,169	120,579	56,945	63,634	89.5	5.0
01 Phnom Penh Thmei	7,831	38,657	18,792	19,865	94.6	5.0
02 Tuek Thla	11,966	61,595	28,589	33,006	86.6	5.1
03 Khmuonh	4,372	20,327	9,564	10,763	88.9	4.7

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-13. Final Population Totals, Preah Vihear Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
13 Preah Vihear						
- Total	33,402	171,139	85,319	85,820	99.4	5.1
- Urban	2,155	10,679	5,508	5,171	106.5	4.9
- Rural	31,247	160,460	79,811	80,649	99.0	5.1
01 Chey Saen	3,895	20,730	10,261	10,469	98.0	5.3
01 S'ang	588	2,963	1,456	1,507	96.6	5.1
02 Tasu	431	2,303	1,143	1,160	98.5	5.2
03 Khyang	753	3,832	1,943	1,889	102.9	5.1
04 Chrach	602	3,353	1,639	1,714	95.6	5.5
05 Thmea	541	3,113	1,560	1,553	100.5	5.7
06 Putrea	980	5,166	2,520	2,646	95.2	5.2
02 Chhaeb	2,934	16,731	8,214	8,517	96.4	5.7
01 Chhaeb Muoy	600	3,406	1,650	1,756	94.0	5.6
02 Chhaeb Pir	405	2,641	1,299	1,342	96.8	6.5
03 Sangkae Muoy	223	1,346	670	676	99.1	6.0
04 Sangkae Pir	266	1,438	694	744	93.3	5.4
05 Mlu Prey Muoy	307	1,695	829	866	95.7	5.5
06 Mlu Prey Pir	288	1,691	832	859	96.9	5.9
07 Kampong Sralau Muoy	518	2,754	1,377	1,377	100.0	5.3
08 Kampong Sralau Pir	327	1,760	863	897	96.2	5.4
03 Choam Khsant	5,291	25,245	12,656	12,589	100.5	4.8
01 Choam Khsant	1,085	5,424	2,756	2,668	103.3	5.0
02 Tuek Kraham	816	3,903	2,001	1,902	105.2	4.7
03 Pring Thum	394	1,965	939	1,026	91.5	5.0
04 Rumdaoh Srae	712	3,545	1,721	1,824	94.4	5.0
05 Yeang	782	3,796	1,852	1,944	95.3	4.9
06 Kantuot	1,502	6,612	3,387	3,225	105.0	4.4
04 Kuleaen	4,838	24,824	12,429	12,395	100.3	5.1
		6,318				
01 Kuleaen Tboung	685	3,713	1,849	1,864	99.2	5.4
02 Kuleaen Cheung	666	3,460	1,711	1,749	97.8	5.2
03 Thmei	648	3,347	1,727	1,620	106.6	5.1
04 Phnum Penh	616	3,523	1,720	1,803	95.4	5.7
05 Phnum Tbaeng Pir	677	3,456	1,728	1,728	100.0	5.1
06 Srayang	1,546	7,325	3,694	3,631	101.7	4.7
05 Rovieng	6,919	35,633	17,620	18,013	97.8	5.1
01 Robieb	899	4,499	2,190	2,309	94.8	5.0
02 Reaksmei	294	1,559	790	769	102.7	5.3
03 Rohas	438	2,321	1,138	1,183	96.2	5.3
04 Rung Raeung	757	3,761	1,890	1,871	101.0	5.0
05 Rik Reay	396	2,256	1,131	1,125	100.5	5.7
06 Ruos Rean	427	2,139	1,032	1,107	93.2	5.0
07 Rotanak	488	2,693	1,304	1,389	93.9	5.5
08 Rieb Roy	289	1,512	731	781	93.6	5.2
09 Raksa	558	2,944	1,480	1,464	101.1	5.3
10 Rumdaoh	730	3,587	1,825	1,762	103.6	4.9
11 Romtum	812	4,249	2,072	2,177	95.2	5.2
12 Romoneiy	831	4,113	2,037	2,076	98.1	5.0

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-13. Final Population Totals, Preah Vihear Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
06 Sangkum Thmei	3,409	17,279	8,439	8,840	95.5	5.1
01 Chamraeun	1,026	5,214	2,542	2,672	95.1	5.1
02 Ro'ang	935	4,694	2,342	2,352	99.6	5.0
03 Phnum Tbaeng Muoy	362	1,804	882	922	95.7	5.0
04 Sdau	463	2,447	1,168	1,279	91.3	5.3
05 Ronak Ser	623	3,120	1,505	1,615	93.2	5.0
07 Tbaeng Mean Chey	1,875	9,518	4,814	4,704	102.3	5.1
03 Chhean Mukh	457	2,212	1,170	1,042	112.3	4.7
04 Pou	435	2,362	1,176	1,186	99.2	5.4
05 Prame	427	2,174	1,027	1,147	89.5	5.1
06 Preah Khleang	556	2,770	1,441	1,329	108.4	5.0
08 Krong Preah Vihear	4,241	21,179	10,886	10,293	105.8	4.9
01 Sangkat Kampong Pranak	2,155	10,679	5,508	5,171	106.5	4.9
02 Sangkat Pal Hal	2,086	10,500	5,378	5,122	105.0	5.0

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-14. Final Population Totals, Prey Veng Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
14 Prey Veng						
- Total	227,137	947,372	453,082	494,290	91.7	4.2
- Urban	7,137	33,079	16,160	16,919	95.5	4.6
- Rural	220,000	914,293	436,922	477,371	91.5	4.1
01 Ba Phnum	18,619	72,576	34,415	38,161	90.2	3.9
01 Boeng Preah	2,995	11,332	5,268	6,064	86.9	3.8
02 Cheung Phnum	1,721	7,210	3,439	3,771	91.2	4.2
03 Chheu Kach	1,982	7,811	3,723	4,088	91.1	3.9
04 Reaks Chey	1,724	6,808	3,296	3,512	93.8	3.9
05 ROUNG DAMREI	1,964	7,927	3,735	4,192	89.1	4.0
06 Sdau Kaong	2,214	8,562	4,041	4,521	89.4	3.9
07 Spueu Ka	2,016	7,591	3,538	4,053	87.3	3.8
08 Spueu Kha	1,645	6,175	2,967	3,208	92.5	3.7
09 Theay	2,358	9,160	4,408	4,752	92.8	3.9
02 Kamchay Mear	17,991	74,407	35,359	39,048	90.6	4.1
01 Cheach	2,689	10,831	5,146	5,685	90.5	4.0
02 Doun Koeng	1,587	6,773	3,235	3,538	91.4	4.3
03 Kranhung	2,408	10,600	5,118	5,482	93.4	4.4
04 Krabau	2,039	8,104	4,038	4,066	99.3	4.0
05 Seang Khveang	2,126	8,402	3,954	4,448	88.9	3.9
06 Smaong Khang Cheung	3,306	14,219	6,849	7,370	92.9	4.2
07 Smaong Khang Tbound	2,615	10,551	4,854	5,697	85.2	4.0
08 Trabaek	1,221	4,927	2,165	2,762	78.4	4.0
03 Kampong Trabaek	25,859	109,291	52,275	57,016	91.7	4.2
01 Ansaong	1,402	6,055	2,882	3,173	90.8	4.3
02 Cham	2,596	11,179	5,408	5,771	93.7	4.3
03 Cheang Daek	2,060	8,955	4,273	4,682	91.3	4.3
04 Chrey	1,463	5,550	2,591	2,959	87.6	3.8
05 Kansoam Ak	2,211	8,790	4,247	4,543	93.5	4.0
06 Kou Khchak	3,189	6,318	6,268	7,073	88.6	4.2
07 Kampong Trabaek	1,799	7,833	3,785	4,048	93.5	4.3
08 Peam Montear	2,214	10,182	5,073	5,109	99.3	4.6
09 Prasat	2,392	10,291	4,922	5,369	91.7	4.3
10 Pratheath	2,005	8,841	4,261	4,580	93.0	4.4
11 Prey Chhor	1,487	6,001	2,808	3,193	87.9	4.0
12 Prey Poun	1,657	6,695	3,153	3,542	89.0	4.0
13 Thkov	1,384	5,578	2,604	2,974	87.6	4.0
04 Kanhchriech	13,853	54,791	25,574	29,217	87.5	3.9
01 Chong Ampil	1,857	7,551	3,569	3,982	89.6	4.0
02 Kanhchriech	1,454	5,763	2,742	3,021	90.8	3.9
03 Kdoeang Reay	2,574	9,856	4,563	5,293	86.2	3.8
04 Kouk Kong Kaeut	1,301	5,278	2,388	2,890	82.6	4.1
05 Kouk Kong Lech	1,419	5,702	2,665	3,037	87.8	4.0
06 Preal	2,183	8,612	4,049	4,563	88.7	3.9
07 Thma Pun	1,961	7,306	3,369	3,937	85.6	3.7
08 Tnaot	1,104	4,723	2,229	2,494	89.4	4.3

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-14. Final Population Totals, Prey Veng Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
05 Me Sang	22,911	89,885	42,541	47,344	89.9	3.9
01 Angkor Sar	2,332	9,314	4,364	4,950	88.2	4.0
02 Chres	3,085	12,882	6,184	6,698	92.3	4.2
03 Chi Phoch	3,618	13,816	6,462	7,354	87.9	3.8
04 Prey Khnes	3,031	11,017	5,266	5,751	91.6	3.6
05 Prey Rumdeng	1,962	7,825	3,591	4,234	84.8	4.0
06 Prey Totueng	2,410	9,803	4,574	5,229	87.5	4.1
07 Svay Chrum	2,951	11,573	5,589	5,984	93.4	3.9
08 Trapeang Srae	3,522	13,655	6,511	7,144	91.1	3.9
06 Peam Chor	14,367	67,531	33,799	33,732	100.2	4.7
01 Angkor Angk	965	4,908	2,489	2,419	102.9	5.1
02 Kampong Prasat	1,273	5,695	2,831	2,864	98.8	4.5
03 Kaoh Chek	1,337	6,490	3,250	3,240	100.3	4.8
04 Kaoh Roka	1,223	5,702	2,875	2,827	101.7	4.6
05 Kaoh Sampov	2,547	11,669	5,935	5,734	103.5	4.6
06 Krang Ta Yang	1,632	7,302	3,506	3,796	92.4	4.5
07 Preaek Krabau	912	4,692	2,458	2,234	110.0	5.1
08 Preaek Sambuor	903	4,091	2,073	2,018	102.7	4.5
09 Ruessei Srok	1,971	9,037	4,397	4,640	94.8	4.6
10 Svay Phluoh	1,604	7,945	3,985	3,960	100.6	4.9
07 Peam Ro	13,670	60,791	29,702	31,089	95.5	4.4
01 Ba Baong	1,704	7,469	3,641	3,828	95.1	4.4
02 Banlich Prasat	1,265	5,757	2,815	2,942	95.7	4.5
03 Neak Loeang	1,658	7,536	3,819	3,717	102.7	4.5
04 Peam Mean Chey	1,251	5,232	2,423	2,809	86.3	4.2
05 Peam Ro	1,494	6,982	3,413	3,569	95.6	4.7
06 Preaek Khsay Ka	1,517	7,012	3,410	3,602	94.7	4.6
07 Preaek Khsay Kha	2,518	11,519	5,693	5,826	97.7	4.6
08 Prey Kandieng	2,263	9,284	4,488	4,796	93.6	4.1
08 Pea Reang	26,086	107,086	51,238	55,848	91.7	4.1
01 Kampong Popil	2,885	12,733	6,183	6,550	94.4	4.4
02 Kanhcham	2,857	10,648	4,934	5,714	86.3	3.7
03 Kampong Prang	1,326	5,859	2,893	2,966	97.5	4.4
04 Kampong Ruessei	1,904	7,492	3,557	3,935	90.4	3.9
05 Mesa Prachan	1,969	8,661	4,285	4,376	97.9	4.4
06 Preaek Ta Sar	1,376	6,123	3,103	3,020	102.7	4.5
07 Prey Pnov	3,946	15,725	7,087	8,638	82.0	4.0
08 Prey Sniet	1,447	5,660	2,718	2,942	92.4	3.9
09 Prey Sralet	2,504	10,116	4,891	5,225	93.6	4.0
10 Reab	2,694	11,000	5,349	5,651	94.7	4.1
11 Roka	3,178	13,069	6,238	6,831	91.3	4.1
09 Preah Sdach	24,825	110,571	54,005	56,566	95.5	4.4
01 Angkor Reach	2,456	10,997	5,288	5,709	92.6	4.5
02 Banteay Chakrei	2,986	13,750	6,934	6,816	101.7	4.6
03 Boeng Daol	2,402	10,400	4,943	5,457	90.6	4.3
04 Chey Kampok	1,969	8,581	4,148	4,433	93.6	4.3
05 Kampong Soeng	2,567	11,253	5,504	5,749	95.7	4.4
06 Krang Svay	1,619	7,027	3,436	3,591	95.7	4.3
07 Lvea	1,476	6,566	3,198	3,368	95.0	4.4
08 Preah Sdach	2,591	11,769	5,832	5,937	98.2	4.5
09 Reathor	1,540	7,103	3,585	3,518	101.9	4.6
10 Rumchek	2,812	12,290	6,022	6,268	96.1	4.4
11 Sena Reach Otdam	2,407	10,835	5,115	5,720	89.4	4.5

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-14. Final Population Totals, Prey Veng Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
10 Krong Prey Veng	5,353	23,890	11,530	12,360	93.3	4.4
01 Sangkat Baray	1,072	4,389	2,122	2,267	93.6	4.1
02 Sangkat Cheung Tuek	1,179	4,953	2,351	2,602	90.4	4.2
03 Sangkat Kampong Leav	3,102	14,548	7,057	7,491	94.2	4.6
11 Kampong Leav	7,010	29,259	13,787	15,472	89.1	4.2
04 Pou Rieng	1,445	6,089	2,991	3,098	96.5	4.2
05 Preaek Anteah	1,634	7,229	3,432	3,797	90.4	4.4
06 Preaek Chrey	1,390	6,183	2,945	3,238	91.0	4.4
07 Prey Kanlaong	1,270	4,750	2,061	2,689	76.6	3.7
08 Ta Kao	1,271	5,008	2,358	2,650	89.0	3.9
12 Sithor Kandal	14,171	56,486	26,107	30,379	85.9	4.0
01 Ampil Krau	1,256	4,824	2,269	2,555	88.8	3.8
02 Chrey Khmum	1,193	4,909	2,290	2,619	87.4	4.1
03 Lve	1,206	4,865	2,221	2,644	84.0	4.0
04 Pnov Ti Muoy	1,312	5,344	2,524	2,820	89.5	4.1
05 Pnov Ti Pir	754	3,233	1,522	1,711	89.0	4.3
06 Pou Ti	1,104	4,106	1,735	2,371	73.2	3.7
07 Preaek Changkran	1,550	6,492	3,104	3,388	91.6	4.2
08 Prey Daeum Thnoeng	860	3,061	1,421	1,640	86.6	3.5
09 Prey Tueng	1,691	7,115	3,263	3,852	84.7	4.2
10 Rumlech	1,604	6,314	2,877	3,437	83.7	3.9
11 Ruessei Sanh	1,641	6,223	2,881	3,342	86.2	3.8
13 Svay Antor	22,422	90,808	42,750	48,058	89.0	4.0
01 Angkor Tret	1,899	7,829	3,653	4,176	87.5	4.1
02 Chea Khlang	1,885	7,394	3,459	3,935	87.9	3.9
03 Chrey	2,674	10,360	4,761	5,599	85.0	3.9
04 Damrei Puon	2,134	8,514	4,013	4,501	89.2	4.0
05 Me Bon	1,528	6,151	2,883	3,268	88.2	4.0
06 Pean ROUNG	3,144	12,549	5,853	6,696	87.4	4.0
07 Popueus	1,132	4,769	2,210	2,559	86.4	4.2
08 Prey Khla	2,027	8,468	4,024	4,444	90.5	4.2
09 Samraong	1,862	7,398	3,596	3,802	94.6	4.0
10 Svay Antor	2,194	9,374	4,539	4,835	93.9	4.3
11 Tuek Thla	1,943	8,002	3,759	4,243	88.6	4.1

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-15. Final Population Totals, Pursat Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
15 Pursat						
- Total	83,745	397,161	192,954	204,207	94.5	4.7
- Urban	5,438	25,650	12,027	13,623	88.3	4.6
- Rural	78,307	371,511	180,927	190,584	94.9	4.7
01 Bakan	26,368	124,829	60,921	63,908	95.3	4.7
01 Boeng Bat Kandal	2,124	10,344	5,018	5,326	94.2	4.9
02 Boeng Khnar	2,525	11,870	5,677	6,193	91.7	4.7
03 Khnar Totueng	1,643	7,439	3,648	3,791	96.2	4.5
04 Me Tuek	2,622	12,916	6,370	6,546	97.3	4.9
05 Ou Ta Paong	3,181	15,349	7,479	7,870	95.0	4.8
06 Rumlech	1,669	7,509	3,650	3,859	94.6	4.5
07 Snam Preah	3,282	15,297	7,481	7,816	95.7	4.7
08 Svay Doun Kaev	1,282	6,010	2,920	3,090	94.5	4.7
09 Ta Lou	4,289	20,728	10,215	10,513	97.2	4.8
10 Trapeang chong	3,751	17,367	8,463	8,904	95.0	4.6
02 Kandieng	12,317	58,066	27,644	30,422	90.9	4.7
01 Anlong Vil	1,027	4,793	2,264	2,529	89.5	4.7
03 Kandieng	1,274	5,694	2,634	3,060	86.1	4.5
04 Kanhchor	1,930	8,509	4,027	4,482	89.8	4.4
05 Reang Til	906	4,721	2,364	2,357	100.3	5.1
06 Srae Sdok	2,154	10,954	5,166	5,788	89.3	5.0
07 Svay Luong	1,250	5,771	2,750	3,021	91.0	4.6
08 Sya	1,234	5,985	2,887	3,098	93.2	4.8
09 Veal	1,108	4,782	2,270	2,512	90.4	4.3
10 Kaoh Chum	1,434	6,857	3,282	3,575	91.8	4.7
03 Krakor	17,672	82,902	39,906	42,996	92.8	4.7
01 Anlong Tnot	2,071	9,606	4,524	5,082	89.0	4.6
02 Ansa Chambak	1,412	6,915	3,374	3,541	95.3	4.8
03 Boeng Kantuot	1,282	5,700	2,659	3,041	87.4	4.4
04 Chheu Tom	2,971	6,318	6,551	6,881	95.2	4.5
05 Kampong Luong	1,143	5,828	2,860	2,968	96.4	5.1
06 Kampong Pou	1,282	5,908	2,796	3,112	89.8	4.6
07 Kbal Trach	1,653	8,137	3,946	4,191	94.2	4.9
08 Ou Sandan	1,069	4,633	2,170	2,463	88.1	4.3
09 Sna Ansa	1,010	4,570	2,106	2,464	85.5	4.5
10 Svay Sa	1,384	6,553	3,192	3,361	95.0	4.7
11 Tnaot Chum	2,395	11,620	5,728	5,892	97.2	4.8
04 Phnum Kravanh	12,455	59,466	29,343	30,123	97.4	4.8
01 Bak Chenhchien	1,315	6,267	3,041	3,226	94.3	4.7
02 Leach	1,621	7,844	3,829	4,015	95.4	4.8
03 Phteah Rung	3,241	15,525	7,764	7,761	100.0	4.8
04 Prongil	1,946	9,104	4,533	4,571	99.2	4.7
05 Rokat	857	4,222	2,064	2,158	95.6	4.9
06 Santraee	1,106	5,209	2,578	2,631	98.0	4.7
07 Samraong	2,369	11,295	5,534	5,761	96.1	4.7

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-15. Final Population Totals, Pursat Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
05 Krong Pursat	12,262	58,846	28,193	30,653	92.0	4.7
01 Chamraeun Phal	1,278	6,392	3,130	3,262	96.0	5.0
03 Lolok Sa	1,855	8,875	4,311	4,564	94.5	4.7
04 Phteah Prey	3,283	15,860	7,453	8,407	88.7	4.7
05 Prey Nhi	1,047	5,008	2,304	2,704	85.2	4.7
06 Roleab	2,744	13,210	6,331	6,879	92.0	4.8
07 Svay At	842	4,110	1,987	2,123	93.6	4.8
08 Sangkat Banteay Dei	1,213	5,391	2,677	2,714	98.6	4.4
06 Veal Veang	2,671	13,052	6,947	6,105	113.8	4.9
01 Ou Saom	245	1,059	549	510	107.6	4.3
02 Krapeu Pir	305	1,448	770	678	113.6	4.7
03 Anlong Reab	655	3,162	1,656	1,506	110.0	4.8
04 Pramaoy	1,142	5,816	3,077	2,739	112.3	5.1
05 Thma Da	324	1,567	895	672	133.2	4.8

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-16. Final Population Totals, Ratanak Kiri, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
16 Ratanak Kiri						
- Total	27,596	150,466	76,115	74,351	102.4	5.4
- Urban	3,796	19,317	10,136	9,181	110.4	5.0
- Rural	23,800	131,149	65,979	65,170	101.2	5.5
01 Andoung Meas	1,524	10,365	5,213	5,152	101.2	6.8
01 Malik	395	2,678	1,401	1,277	109.7	6.8
03 Nhang	758	5,559	2,770	2,789	99.3	7.3
04 Ta Lav	371	2,128	1,042	1,086	95.9	5.7
02 Krong Ban Lung	5,784	28,982	15,097	13,885	108.7	5.0
01 Kachanh	1,498	6,996	3,640	3,356	108.5	4.7
02 Labansiek	3,796	19,317	10,136	9,181	110.4	5.0
03 Yeak Laom	490	2,669	1,321	1,348	98.0	5.4
03 Bar Kaev	3,727	19,953	10,198	9,755	104.5	5.3
01 Kak	465	2,743	1,379	1,364	101.1	5.9
02 Keh Chong	580	3,517	1,777	1,740	102.1	6.1
03 La Minh	889	4,748	2,444	2,304	106.1	5.3
04 Lung Khung	611	3,102	1,567	1,535	102.1	5.1
05 Saeng	565	2,779	1,469	1,310	112.1	4.9
06 Ting Chak	617	3,064	1,562	1,502	104.0	5.0
04 Koun Mom	2,961	15,505	7,879	7,626	103.3	5.2
01 Serei Mongkol	289	1,422	674	748	90.1	4.9
02 Srae Angkrong	270	1,538	738	800	92.3	5.7
03 Ta Ang	514	2,546	1,282	1,264	101.4	5.0
04 Teun	530	3,081	1,488	1,593	93.4	5.8
05 Trapeang Chres	948	4,828	2,592	2,236	115.9	5.0
06 Trapeang Kraham	410	2,090	1,105	985	112.2	4.9
05 Lumphat	3,713	6,318	9,487	9,488	100.0	5.1
01 Chey Otdam	661	3,487	1,775	1,712	103.7	5.3
02 Ka Laeng	758	3,645	1,839	1,806	101.8	4.8
03 Lbang Muoy	315	1,563	759	804	94.4	5.0
04 Lbang Pir	237	1,153	577	576	100.2	4.9
05 Ba Tang	838	4,315	2,149	2,166	99.2	5.1
06 Seda	904	4,812	2,388	2,424	98.5	5.3
06 Ou Chum	3,129	17,982	8,997	8,985	100.1	5.7
01 Cha Ung	415	2,561	1,290	1,271	101.5	6.2
02 Pouy	497	2,486	1,227	1,259	97.5	5.0
03 Aekakpheap	358	2,437	1,220	1,217	100.2	6.8
04 Kalai	216	1,320	648	672	96.4	6.1
05 Ou Chum	729	4,356	2,174	2,182	99.6	6.0
06 Sameakki	410	2,367	1,234	1,133	108.9	5.8
07 L'ak	504	2,455	1,204	1,251	96.2	4.9

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-16. Final Population Totals, Ratanak Kiri, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
07 Ou Ya Dav	2,936	16,420	8,242	8,178	100.8	5.6
01 Bar Kham	361	2,050	1,024	1,026	99.8	5.7
02 Lum Choar	493	2,758	1,444	1,314	109.9	5.6
03 Pak Nhai	558	3,034	1,584	1,450	109.2	5.4
04 Pa Te	377	1,940	954	986	96.8	5.1
05 Sesan	221	1,359	666	693	96.1	6.1
06 Saom Thum	482	2,961	1,423	1,538	92.5	6.1
07 Ya Tung	444	2,318	1,147	1,171	98.0	5.2
08 Ta Veaeng	942	5,835	2,894	2,941	98.4	6.2
01 Ta Veaeng Leu	549	3,302	1,613	1,689	95.5	6.0
02 Ta Veaeng Kraom	393	2,533	1,281	1,252	102.3	6.4
09 Veun Sai	2,880	16,449	8,108	8,341	97.2	5.7
01 Pong	404	2,271	1,133	1,138	99.6	5.6
03 Hat Pak	226	1,353	641	712	90.0	6.0
04 Ka Choun	307	1,917	933	984	94.8	6.2
05 Kaoh Pang	129	747	357	390	91.5	5.8
06 Kaoh Peak	540	2,549	1,257	1,292	97.3	4.7
07 Kok Lak	247	1,712	832	880	94.5	6.9
08 Pa Kalan	232	1,267	640	627	102.1	5.5
09 Phnum Kok	234	1,348	673	675	99.7	5.8
10 Veun Sai	561	3,285	1,642	1,643	99.9	5.9

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-17. Final Population Totals, Siem Reap Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
17 Siem Reap						
- Total	180,743	896,443	439,982	456,461	96.4	4.9
- Urban	34,717	174,265	87,041	87,224	99.8	4.9
- Rural	146,026	722,178	352,941	369,237	95.6	4.9
01 Angkor Chum	11,329	53,768	25,239	28,529	88.5	4.7
01 Char Chhuk	1,835	8,092	3,765	4,327	87.0	4.4
02 Doun Peng	1,249	6,060	2,844	3,216	88.4	4.8
03 Kouk Doung	2,642	13,187	6,290	6,897	91.2	5.0
04 Koul	703	3,174	1,419	1,755	80.9	4.5
05 Norkor Pheas	1,511	7,200	3,439	3,761	91.4	4.8
06 Srae Khvar	1,591	7,757	3,607	4,150	86.9	4.9
07 Ta Saom	1,798	8,298	3,875	4,423	87.6	4.6
02 Angkor Thum	4,802	24,335	11,748	12,587	93.3	5.0
01 Chob Ta Trav	721	3,807	1,870	1,937	96.5	5.2
02 Leang Dai	1,907	9,361	4,578	4,783	95.7	4.9
03 Peak Snaeng	1,024	5,203	2,470	2,733	90.4	5.0
04 Svay Chek	1,150	5,964	2,830	3,134	90.3	5.1
03 Banteay Srei	8,359	42,773	21,726	21,047	103.2	5.0
01 Khnar Sanday	1,617	8,464	4,200	4,264	98.5	5.2
02 Khun Ream	1,334	6,691	3,426	3,265	104.9	4.9
03 Preah Dak	1,575	8,085	4,127	3,958	104.3	5.0
04 Rumchek	596	3,058	1,528	1,530	99.9	5.1
05 Run Ta Aek	1,411	7,418	3,768	3,650	103.2	5.2
06 Tbaeng	1,826	9,057	4,677	4,380	106.8	4.9
04 Chi Kraeng	25,427	125,367	61,209	64,158	95.4	4.9
01 Anlong Samnar	2,319	12,297	6,124	6,173	99.2	5.3
02 Chi Kraeng	1,738	8,078	3,998	4,080	98.0	4.6
03 Kampong Kdei	2,143	6,318	5,120	5,353	95.6	4.8
04 Khvav	2,097	11,427	5,703	5,724	99.6	5.4
05 Kouk Thlok Kraom	2,955	14,369	7,008	7,361	95.2	4.9
06 Kouk Thlok Leu	1,878	9,571	4,678	4,893	95.6	5.1
07 Lveaeng Ruessei	2,431	10,819	5,107	5,712	89.4	4.4
08 Pongro Kraom	1,834	8,662	4,101	4,561	89.9	4.7
09 Pongro Leu	1,687	8,514	4,164	4,350	95.7	5.0
10 Ruessei Lok	2,454	12,177	5,995	6,182	97.0	4.9
11 Sangvaeuy	2,005	9,803	4,704	5,099	92.3	4.9
12 Spean Thnot	1,886	9,177	4,507	4,670	96.5	4.9
06 Kralanh	12,310	57,690	27,457	30,233	90.8	4.7
01 Chanleas Dai	1,581	7,139	3,458	3,681	93.9	4.5
02 Kampong Thkov	1,131	5,603	2,686	2,917	92.1	4.8
03 Kralanh	1,134	5,282	2,586	2,696	95.9	4.6
04 Krouch Kor	881	3,889	1,767	2,122	83.3	4.4
05 ROUNG KOU	921	4,323	2,006	2,317	86.6	4.7
06 Sambuor	1,219	6,042	2,911	3,131	93.0	4.9
07 Saen Sokh	1,599	7,757	3,741	4,016	93.2	4.8
08 Snuol	1,311	6,112	2,819	3,293	85.6	4.6
09 Sranal	1,806	8,166	3,927	4,239	92.6	4.5
10 Ta An	727	3,377	1,556	1,821	85.4	4.6

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-17. Final Population Totals, Siem Reap Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
07 Puok	22,506	112,882	54,880	58,002	94.6	5.0
01 Sasar Sdam	2,361	11,493	5,533	5,960	92.8	4.8
02 Doun Kaev	2,469	12,452	6,038	6,414	94.1	5.0
03 Kdei Run	944	3,989	1,909	2,080	91.8	4.2
04 Kaev Poar	1,172	6,236	3,110	3,126	99.5	5.3
05 Khnat	1,791	9,144	4,480	4,664	96.1	5.1
07 Lvea	1,892	9,838	4,798	5,040	95.2	5.2
08 Mukh Paen	1,024	5,048	2,446	2,602	94.0	4.9
09 Pou Treay	349	1,606	762	844	90.3	4.6
10 Puok	2,668	13,679	6,770	6,909	98.0	5.1
11 Prey Chruk	1,670	8,162	3,934	4,228	93.0	4.9
12 Reul	2,550	13,296	6,455	6,841	94.4	5.2
13 Samraong Yea	1,043	5,330	2,578	2,752	93.7	5.1
15 Trei Nhoar	1,678	8,403	4,055	4,348	93.3	5.0
16 Yeang	895	4,206	2,012	2,194	91.7	4.7
09 Prasat Bakong	12,256	61,425	30,310	31,115	97.4	5.0
02 Bakong	1,534	7,640	3,914	3,726	105.0	4.9
03 Ballangk	1,231	6,259	3,076	3,183	96.6	5.1
04 Kampong Phluk	560	2,781	1,360	1,421	95.7	5.0
05 Kantreang	1,894	8,981	4,368	4,613	94.7	4.7
06 Kandaek	2,603	13,241	6,592	6,649	99.1	5.1
07 Mean Chey	1,081	5,493	2,674	2,819	94.9	5.0
08 Roluos	1,773	8,904	4,336	4,568	94.9	4.9
09 Trapeang Thum	1,580	8,126	3,990	4,136	96.5	5.1
10 Krong Siem Reab	45,717	230,714	115,570	115,144	100.4	5.0
01 Sla Kram	9,362	45,440	22,574	22,866	98.7	4.8
02 Svay Dankum	9,737	47,199	23,367	23,832	98.0	4.7
03 Kouk Chak	5,969	30,654	15,991	14,663	109.1	5.1
04 Sala Kamraeuk	5,071	26,252	13,015	13,237	98.3	5.1
05 Nokor Thum	1,554	8,002	4,064	3,938	103.2	5.1
06 Chreav	2,686	14,054	7,119	6,935	102.7	5.1
07 Chong Knies	646	3,427	1,708	1,719	99.4	5.3
08 Sambuor	751	3,687	2,000	1,687	118.6	4.9
09 Siem Reab	3,447	19,117	9,408	9,709	96.9	5.5
10 Srangae	1,574	8,075	4,072	4,003	101.7	5.1
11 Sangkat Ampil	1,319	6,598	3,288	3,310	99.3	5.0
12 Sangkat Krabei Riel	1,524	7,618	3,757	3,861	97.3	5.0
13 Sangkat Tuek Vil	2,077	10,591	5,207	5,384	96.7	5.0
11 Soutr Nikom	20,114	98,378	47,998	50,380	95.3	4.9
01 Chan Sa	1,762	8,335	4,032	4,303	93.7	4.7
02 Dam Daek	2,945	14,038	6,900	7,138	96.7	4.7
03 Dan Run	2,433	12,330	5,965	6,365	93.7	5.0
04 Kampong Khleang	1,912	9,551	4,721	4,830	97.7	5.0
05 Kien Sangkae	2,041	10,328	5,035	5,293	95.1	5.0
06 Khchas	1,782	8,254	4,063	4,191	96.9	4.6
07 Khnar Pou	1,025	5,329	2,586	2,743	94.3	5.2
08 Popel	2,048	10,260	5,088	5,172	98.4	5.0
09 Samraong	1,844	8,578	4,069	4,509	90.2	4.6
10 Ta Yaek	2,322	11,375	5,539	5,836	94.9	4.9
12 Srei Snam	6,468	31,359	14,850	16,509	90.0	4.8
01 Chrouy Neang Nguon	1,310	6,405	3,047	3,358	90.7	4.9
02 Klang Hay	655	2,611	1,187	1,424	83.4	4.0
03 Tram Sasar	1,082	5,504	2,586	2,918	88.6	5.1
04 Moug	909	4,506	2,134	2,372	90.0	4.9
05 Prei	782	3,559	1,606	1,953	82.2	4.6
06 Slaeng Spean	1,730	8,774	4,290	4,484	95.7	5.1

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-17. Final Population Totals, Siem Reap Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
13 Svay Leu	5,155	25,726	13,159	12,567	104.7	4.9
01 Boeng Mealea	1,044	5,510	2,852	2,658	107.3	5.1
02 Kantuot	482	2,474	1,273	1,201	106.0	5.1
03 Khnang Phnum	779	3,580	1,768	1,812	97.6	4.6
04 Svay Leu	1,896	9,508	4,886	4,622	105.7	4.9
05 Ta Siem	954	4,654	2,380	2,274	104.7	4.9
14 Varin	6,300	32,026	15,836	16,190	97.8	5.1
01 Prasat	1,034	5,042	2,542	2,500	101.7	4.9
02 Lvea Krang	545	2,963	1,461	1,502	97.3	5.4
03 Srae Nouy	2,572	12,800	6,464	6,336	102.0	5.0
04 Svay Sa	938	4,671	2,195	2,476	88.7	5.0
05 Varin	1,211	6,550	3,174	3,376	94.0	5.4

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-18. Final Population Totals, Preah Sihanouk Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
18 Preah Sihanouk						
- Total	45,237	221,396	110,777	110,619	100.1	4.8
- Urban	18,775	89,447	44,278	45,169	98.0	4.7
- Rural	26,462	131,949	66,499	65,450	101.6	4.9
01 Krong Preah Sihanouk	19,157	91,284	45,281	46,003	98.4	4.7
01 Sangkat Muoy	4,739	20,492	9,756	10,736	90.9	4.3
02 Sangkat Pir	2,635	13,041	6,534	6,507	100.4	4.9
03 Sangkat Bei	4,946	24,276	12,269	12,007	102.2	4.7
04 Sangkat Buon	6,455	31,638	15,719	15,919	98.7	4.8
05 Kaoh Rung	382	1,837	1,003	834	120.3	4.7
02 Prey Nob	18,444	93,141	46,458	46,683	99.5	5.0
01 Andoung Thma	1,104	5,587	2,741	2,846	96.3	5.0
02 Boeng Ta Prum	1,373	6,578	3,239	3,339	97.0	4.8
03 Bet Trang	758	3,809	1,858	1,951	95.2	5.0
04 Cheung Kou	2,386	11,345	5,679	5,666	100.2	4.8
05 Ou Chrov	1,184	6,416	3,345	3,071	108.9	5.0
06 Ou Oknha Heng	1,662	8,751	4,388	4,363	100.6	5.2
07 Prey Nob	1,228	6,566	3,256	3,310	98.4	5.3
08 Ream	1,922	9,717	4,843	4,874	99.4	5.0
09 Sameakki	933	4,569	2,265	2,304	98.3	4.9
10 Samrong	1,212	6,139	3,098	3,041	101.9	5.0
11 Tuek L'ak	775	3,814	1,949	1,865	104.5	4.9
12 Tuek Thla	1,010	4,833	2,439	2,394	101.9	4.8
13 Tuol Totueng	936	4,789	2,333	2,456	95.0	5.1
14 Veal Renh	1,961	10,228	5,025	5,203	96.6	5.2
03 Stueng Hav	4,179	20,277	10,480	9,797	107.0	4.8
01 Kampenh	392	1,905	995	910	109.3	4.8
02 Ou Treh	1,121	5,332	2,843	2,489	114.2	4.7
03 Tumnob Rolok	2,666	13,040	6,642	6,398	103.8	4.9
04 Kampong Seila	3,457	16,694	8,558	8,136	105.2	4.8
01 Chamkar Luong	541	2,620	1,375	1,245	110.4	4.7
02 Kampong Seila	1,379	6,942	3,508	3,434	102.2	5.0
03 Ou Bak Roteh	1,028	4,753	2,455	2,298	106.8	4.6
04 Stueng Chhay	509	2,379	1,220	1,159	105.3	4.7

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-19. Final Population Totals, Stung Treng Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
19 Stung Treng						
- Total	21,204	111,671	55,634	56,037	99.3	5.2
- Urban	3,313	17,022	8,626	8,396	102.7	4.9
- Rural	17,891	94,649	47,008	47,641	98.7	5.2
01 Sesan	3,268	17,506	8,850	8,656	102.2	5.3
01 Kamphun	580	3,136	1,575	1,561	100.9	5.3
02 Kbal Romeas	669	3,755	1,906	1,849	103.1	5.1
03 Phluk	253	1,309	661	648	102.0	5.6
04 Samkuoy	463	2,519	1,301	1,218	106.8	4.9
05 Sdau	320	1,790	906	884	102.5	5.3
06 Srae Kor	359	1,707	857	850	100.8	5.5
07 Ta Lat	624	3,290	1,644	1,646	99.9	4.8
02 Siem Bouk	3,089	14,444	7,210	7,234	99.7	4.7
01 Kaoh Preah	285	1,438	686	752	91.2	5.1
02 Kaoh Sampeay	457	2,195	1,096	1,099	99.7	4.8
03 Kaoh Sralay	662	3,160	1,536	1,624	94.6	4.8
04 Ou Mreah	355	1,805	908	897	101.2	5.1
05 Ou Ruessei Kandal	455	1,552	870	682	127.6	3.4
06 Siem Bouk	366	1,823	884	939	94.1	5.0
07 Srae Krasang	509	2,471	1,230	1,241	99.1	4.9
03 Siem Pang	3,250	18,323	9,009	9,314	96.7	5.6
01 Preaek Meas	522	3,197	1,568	1,629	96.3	6.1
02 Sekong	935	5,227	2,601	2,626	99.0	5.6
03 Santepheap	595	3,135	1,482	1,653	89.7	5.3
04 Srae Sambour	696	3,983	1,987	1,996	99.5	5.7
05 Tma Kaev	502	2,781	1,371	1,410	97.2	5.5
04 Krong Stueng Traeng	5,912	30,959	15,617	15,342	101.8	5.0
01 Stueng Traeng	3,313	6,318	8,626	8,396	102.7	4.9
02 Srah Ruessei	850	4,385	2,140	2,245	95.3	5.0
03 Preah Bat	623	3,513	1,867	1,646	113.4	5.2
04 Sameakki	1,126	6,039	2,984	3,055	97.7	5.4
05 Thala Barivat	5,685	30,439	14,948	15,491	96.5	5.3
01 Anlong Phe	462	2,631	1,320	1,311	100.7	5.7
02 Chamkar Leu	333	1,751	843	908	92.8	5.3
03 Kang Cham	621	3,296	1,671	1,625	102.8	5.3
04 Kaoh Snaeng	407	2,412	1,190	1,222	97.4	5.9
05 Anlong Chrey	412	2,487	1,203	1,284	93.7	6.0
06 Ou Rai	439	2,206	1,057	1,149	92.0	5.0
07 Ou Svay	645	3,222	1,551	1,671	92.8	5.0
08 Preah Rumkel	972	4,750	2,297	2,453	93.6	4.9
09 Sam Ang	291	1,525	737	788	93.5	5.2
10 Srae Ruessei	282	1,676	845	831	101.7	5.9
11 Thalabarivat	821	4,483	2,234	2,249	99.3	5.4

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-20. Final Population Totals, Svay Rieng Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
20 Svay Rieng						
- Total	115,253	482,788	231,578	251,210	92.2	4.2
- Urban	3,632	17,029	8,259	8,770	94.2	4.6
- Rural	111,621	465,759	223,319	242,440	92.1	4.2
01 Chantrea	5,628	24,904	12,201	12,703	96.0	4.4
03 Chantrea	730	3,705	1,805	1,900	95.0	5.1
04 Chres	1,406	5,582	2,685	2,897	92.7	4.0
05 Me Sa Thngak	1,198	5,231	2,592	2,639	98.2	4.4
08 Prey Kokir	992	4,733	2,269	2,464	92.1	4.7
09 Samraong	721	3,176	1,590	1,586	100.3	4.4
10 Tuol Sdei	581	2,477	1,260	1,217	103.5	4.3
02 Kampong Rou	13,806	57,732	28,051	29,681	94.5	4.2
01 Banteay Krang	579	2,288	1,083	1,205	89.9	3.9
02 Nhor	1,562	6,438	3,151	3,287	95.9	4.1
03 Khsaetr	2,311	9,347	4,584	4,763	96.2	4.0
04 Preah Ponlea	1,071	4,381	2,066	2,315	89.2	4.1
05 Prey Thum	753	2,797	1,296	1,501	86.3	3.7
06 Reach Montir	783	3,159	1,518	1,641	92.5	4.0
07 Samlei	1,577	6,456	3,224	3,232	99.8	4.1
08 Samyaong	499	2,195	1,106	1,089	101.6	4.4
09 Svay Ta Yean	1,884	8,524	4,041	4,483	90.1	4.5
11 Thmei	1,243	5,498	2,734	2,764	98.9	4.4
12 Tnaot	1,544	6,649	3,248	3,401	95.5	4.3
03 Rumduol	11,684	46,944	22,284	24,660	90.4	4.0
01 Bos Mon	1,090	4,674	2,236	2,438	91.7	4.3
02 Thmea	782	2,817	1,274	1,543	82.6	3.6
03 Kampong Chak	1,164	4,859	2,388	2,471	96.6	4.2
04 Chrung Popel	1,106	4,508	2,129	2,379	89.5	4.1
05 Kampong Ampil	805	3,486	1,640	1,846	88.8	4.3
06 Meun Chey	1,416	6,318	2,572	2,798	91.9	3.8
07 Pong Tuek	1,493	6,271	2,996	3,275	91.5	4.2
08 Sangkae	1,158	4,118	1,946	2,172	89.6	3.5
09 Svay Chek	1,283	4,856	2,291	2,565	89.3	3.8
10 Thna Thnong	1,387	5,985	2,812	3,173	88.6	4.3
04 Romeas Haek	26,850	109,068	52,049	57,019	91.3	4.1
01 Ampil	1,251	5,808	2,759	3,049	90.5	4.6
02 Andoung Pou	1,228	4,827	2,288	2,539	90.1	3.9
03 Andoung Trabaek	1,471	6,118	3,004	3,114	96.5	4.2
04 Angk Prasrae	1,375	5,501	2,620	2,881	90.9	4.0
05 Chantrei	1,968	7,393	3,453	3,940	87.6	3.7
06 Chrey Thum	2,297	8,877	4,353	4,524	96.2	3.9
07 Doung	2,447	10,372	4,957	5,415	91.5	4.2
08 Kampong Trach	2,619	10,891	5,210	5,681	91.7	4.2
09 Kokir	739	3,206	1,611	1,595	101.0	4.3
10 Krasang	1,182	4,810	2,356	2,454	96.0	4.1
11 Mukh Da	1,915	7,983	3,832	4,151	92.3	4.2
12 Mream	2,174	8,678	4,047	4,631	87.4	4.0
13 Sambuor	1,165	4,356	2,084	2,272	91.7	3.7
14 Sambatt Mean Chey	1,608	6,377	3,022	3,355	90.1	4.0
15 Trapeang Sdau	2,099	7,936	3,708	4,228	87.7	3.8
16 Tras	1,312	5,935	2,745	3,190	86.1	4.5

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-20. Final Population Totals, Svay Rieng Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
05 Svay Chrum	30,014	120,318	57,262	63,056	90.8	4.0
01 Angk Ta Sou	1,290	5,111	2,437	2,674	91.1	4.0
02 Basak	1,752	7,060	3,465	3,595	96.4	4.0
03 Chambak	1,987	9,099	4,308	4,791	89.9	4.6
04 Kampong Chamlang	2,293	9,266	4,363	4,903	89.0	4.0
05 Ta Suos	2,430	10,406	5,002	5,404	92.6	4.3
07 Chheu Teal	2,147	8,129	3,711	4,418	84.0	3.8
08 Doun Sa	1,639	6,226	2,889	3,337	86.6	3.8
09 Kouk Pring	1,939	7,319	3,389	3,930	86.2	3.8
10 Kraol Kou	2,446	9,866	4,723	5,143	91.8	4.0
11 Kruos	2,378	10,185	4,999	5,186	96.4	4.3
12 Pouthi Reach	1,598	6,771	3,299	3,472	95.0	4.2
13 Svay Angk	1,130	4,410	2,115	2,295	92.2	3.9
14 Svay Chrum	984	4,219	2,042	2,177	93.8	4.3
15 Svay Thum	2,607	9,530	4,568	4,962	92.1	3.7
16 Svay Yea	2,168	8,161	3,829	4,332	88.4	3.8
17 Thlok	1,226	4,560	2,123	2,437	87.1	3.7
06 Krong Svay Rieng	8,971	40,536	19,424	21,112	92.0	4.4
01 Svay Rieng	2,936	13,908	6,802	7,106	95.7	4.6
02 Prey Chhlak	696	3,121	1,457	1,664	87.6	4.4
03 Koy Trabaek	597	2,569	1,236	1,333	92.7	4.2
04 Pou Ta Hao	369	1,736	829	907	91.4	4.6
05 Sangkat Chek	1,877	8,316	3,990	4,326	92.2	4.3
06 Sangkat Svay Toea	1,051	4,674	2,176	2,498	87.1	4.4
07 Sangkat Sangkhoar	1,445	6,212	2,934	3,278	89.5	4.3
07 Svay Teab	10,642	46,163	22,019	24,144	91.2	4.3
02 Kokir Saom	1,344	6,059	2,960	3,099	95.5	4.5
03 Kandieng Reay	1,811	8,050	3,849	4,201	91.6	4.4
04 Monourom	257	1,139	577	562	102.7	4.4
05 Popeaek	1,004	4,871	2,341	2,530	92.5	4.8
06 Prey Ta Ei	767	3,031	1,418	1,613	87.9	3.9
07 Prasoutr	1,599	6,662	3,179	3,483	91.3	4.2
08 Romeang Thkaol	1,287	5,330	2,441	2,889	84.5	4.1
09 Sambuor	1,628	7,028	3,366	3,662	91.9	4.3
11 Svay Rumppear	945	3,993	1,888	2,105	89.7	4.2
08 Krong Bavet	7,658	37,123	18,288	18,835	97.1	4.8
01 Sangkat Bati	1,103	5,033	2,471	2,562	96.4	4.6
02 Sangkat Bavet	2,632	13,528	6,719	6,809	98.7	5.0
03 Sangkat Chrak Mtes	2,094	9,811	4,785	5,026	95.2	4.6
04 Sangkat Prasat	491	2,216	1,117	1,099	101.6	4.5
05 Sangkat Prey Angkunh	1,338	6,535	3,196	3,339	95.7	4.9

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-21. Final Population Totals, Takeo Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
21 Takeo						
- Total	184,215	844,906	410,782	434,124	94.6	4.6
- Urban	2,738	14,456	7,109	7,347	96.8	4.9
- Rural	181,477	830,450	403,673	426,777	94.6	4.6
01 Angkor Borei	9,652	46,261	22,932	23,329	98.3	4.8
01 Angkor Borei	2,580	12,184	6,014	6,170	97.5	4.7
02 Ba Srae	1,913	8,880	4,366	4,514	96.7	4.6
03 Kouk Thlok	467	2,300	1,158	1,142	101.4	4.9
04 Ponley	1,426	6,732	3,220	3,512	91.7	4.7
05 Preaek Phtoul	1,469	7,167	3,600	3,567	100.9	4.9
06 Prey Phkoam	1,797	8,998	4,574	4,424	103.4	5.0
02 Bati	28,100	131,031	63,079	67,952	92.8	4.6
01 Chambak	2,464	11,285	5,443	5,842	93.2	4.5
02 Champei	1,270	5,551	2,675	2,876	93.0	4.4
03 Doung	1,730	8,086	3,866	4,220	91.6	4.7
04 Kandoeng	1,647	7,792	3,860	3,932	98.2	4.7
05 Komar Reachea	1,840	9,440	4,525	4,915	92.1	5.1
06 Krang Leav	2,316	10,351	4,859	5,492	88.5	4.5
07 Krang Thnong	1,792	8,789	4,323	4,466	96.8	4.9
08 Lumpong	1,575	7,062	3,458	3,604	95.9	4.5
09 Pea Ream	1,617	7,640	3,636	4,004	90.8	4.7
10 Pot Sar	2,303	11,111	5,383	5,728	94.0	4.8
11 Sour Phi	1,628	7,483	3,580	3,903	91.7	4.6
12 Tang Doung	983	4,827	2,310	2,517	91.8	4.9
13 Tnaot	1,520	7,055	3,304	3,751	88.1	4.6
14 Trapeang Krasang	1,798	7,648	3,598	4,050	88.8	4.2
15 Trapeang Sab	3,617	16,911	8,259	8,652	95.5	4.7
03 Borei Cholsar	5,327	26,055	13,258	12,797	103.6	4.9
01 Borei Cholsar	817	4,061	2,131	1,930	110.4	4.9
02 Chey Chouk	509	6,318	1,202	1,195	100.6	4.7
03 Doung Khpos	1,276	6,138	3,044	3,094	98.4	4.8
04 Kampong Krasang	809	3,965	2,051	1,914	107.2	4.9
05 Kouk Pou	1,916	9,494	4,830	4,664	103.6	4.9
04 Kiri Vong	22,200	97,711	47,648	50,063	95.2	4.4
01 Angk Prasat	1,609	7,612	3,719	3,893	95.5	4.7
02 Preah Bat Choan Chum	3,678	18,025	8,861	9,164	96.7	4.9
03 Kamnab	587	2,915	1,442	1,473	97.9	4.9
04 Kampeaeng	1,537	6,217	2,965	3,252	91.2	4.0
05 Kiri Chong Kaoh	1,246	5,806	2,808	2,998	93.7	4.7
06 Kouk Prech	2,557	11,164	5,476	5,688	96.3	4.4
07 Phnum Den	1,585	7,474	3,597	3,877	92.8	4.7
08 Prey Ampok	1,782	7,770	3,817	3,953	96.6	4.3
09 Prey Rumdeng	2,424	9,382	4,554	4,828	94.3	3.9
10 Ream Andaeuk	1,095	4,848	2,358	2,490	94.7	4.4
11 Saom	2,027	8,544	4,162	4,382	95.0	4.2
12 Ta Ou	2,073	7,954	3,889	4,065	95.7	3.8

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-21. Final Population Totals, Takeo Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
05 Kaoh Andaet	10,190	48,039	23,874	24,165	98.8	4.7
01 Krapum Chhuk	1,929	9,423	4,657	4,766	97.7	4.9
02 Pech Sar	1,744	8,046	3,958	4,088	96.8	4.6
03 Prey Khla	2,134	9,872	4,880	4,992	97.8	4.6
04 Prey Yuthka	807	3,998	2,015	1,983	101.6	4.9
05 Romenh	2,351	11,330	5,639	5,691	99.1	4.8
06 Thlea Prachum	1,225	5,370	2,725	2,645	103.0	4.4
06 Prey Kabbas	20,569	95,416	46,376	49,040	94.6	4.6
01 Angkanh	1,416	6,503	3,189	3,314	96.2	4.6
02 Ban Kam	1,517	7,048	3,416	3,632	94.1	4.6
03 Champa	1,458	6,937	3,352	3,585	93.5	4.7
04 Char	1,798	8,560	4,134	4,426	93.4	4.8
05 Kampeaeng	1,829	8,365	4,149	4,216	98.4	4.6
06 Kampong Reab	1,421	6,538	3,322	3,216	103.3	4.6
07 Kdanh	1,418	6,581	3,201	3,380	94.7	4.6
08 Pou Rumchak	1,669	7,596	3,659	3,937	92.9	4.5
09 Prey Kabbas	1,406	6,469	3,108	3,361	92.5	4.6
10 Prey Lvea	1,587	7,126	3,430	3,696	92.8	4.5
11 Prey Phdau	1,900	9,174	4,414	4,760	92.7	4.8
12 Snao	1,324	5,956	2,891	3,065	94.3	4.5
13 Tang Yab	1,826	8,563	4,111	4,452	92.3	4.7
07 Samraong	24,304	107,807	51,600	56,207	91.8	4.4
01 Boeng Tranh Khang Cheung	2,212	9,367	4,541	4,826	94.1	4.2
02 Boeng Tranh Khang Tbound	2,589	11,207	5,435	5,772	94.2	4.3
03 Cheung Kuon	1,810	8,275	3,931	4,344	90.5	4.6
04 Chumreah Pen	2,629	11,336	5,269	6,067	86.8	4.3
05 Khvav	3,005	13,936	6,813	7,123	95.6	4.6
06 Lumchang	1,280	6,151	2,989	3,162	94.5	4.8
07 Rovieng	3,356	14,538	6,764	7,774	87.0	4.3
08 Samraong	1,520	6,922	3,286	3,636	90.4	4.5
09 Soengh	2,251	9,041	4,346	4,695	92.6	4.0
10 Sla	1,656	7,766	3,631	4,135	87.8	4.7
11 Trea	1,996	9,268	4,595	4,673	98.3	4.6
08 Krong Doun Kaev	8,190	41,383	20,355	21,028	96.8	4.9
01 Baray	2,221	11,126	5,583	5,543	100.7	5.0
02 Roka Khnong	2,738	14,456	7,109	7,347	96.8	4.9
03 Roka Krau	3,231	15,801	7,663	8,138	94.2	4.9
09 Tram Kak	34,138	152,170	73,349	78,821	93.1	4.4
01 Ang Ta Saom	3,157	14,193	6,757	7,436	90.9	4.5
02 Cheang Tong	2,210	10,121	4,787	5,334	89.7	4.6
03 Kus	2,975	13,022	6,221	6,801	91.5	4.4
04 Leay Bour	4,225	19,595	9,445	10,150	93.1	4.6
05 Nhaeng Nhang	1,296	5,631	2,699	2,932	92.1	4.3
06 Ou Saray	2,690	11,993	5,901	6,092	96.9	4.4
07 Trapeang Kranhoung	1,481	6,985	3,564	3,421	104.2	4.7
08 Otdam Soriya	2,040	9,263	4,433	4,830	91.8	4.5
09 Popel	1,752	7,686	3,715	3,971	93.6	4.4
10 Samraong	1,476	5,828	2,851	2,977	95.8	3.9
11 Srae Ronoung	1,626	7,505	3,643	3,862	94.3	4.6
12 Ta Phem	3,003	13,535	6,485	7,050	92.0	4.5
13 Tram Kak	2,578	11,315	5,491	5,824	94.3	4.4
14 Trapeang Thum Khang Cheung	1,677	7,454	3,559	3,895	91.4	4.4
15 Trapeang Thum Khang Tbound	1,952	8,044	3,798	4,246	89.4	4.1

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-21. Final Population Totals, Takeo Province, 2008 (continued)

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
10 Treang	21,545	99,033	48,311	50,722	95.2	4.6
01 Angkanh	1,134	5,385	2,695	2,690	100.2	4.7
02 Angk Khnor	896	3,902	1,879	2,023	92.9	4.3
03 Chi Khna	974	4,548	2,186	2,362	92.5	4.7
04 Khvav	2,055	9,218	4,528	4,690	96.5	4.5
05 Prambei Mum	1,611	7,206	3,575	3,631	98.5	4.5
06 Angk Kaev	782	3,699	1,820	1,879	96.9	4.7
07 Prey Sloek	2,342	10,555	5,099	5,456	93.5	4.5
08 Roneam	1,733	7,906	3,838	4,068	94.3	4.6
09 Sambuor	2,402	12,037	5,866	6,171	95.1	5.0
10 Sanlung	1,257	5,118	2,530	2,588	97.8	4.1
11 Smaong	1,163	5,295	2,567	2,728	94.1	4.5
12 Srangae	1,879	9,019	4,330	4,689	92.3	4.8
13 Thlok	2,239	10,308	5,021	5,287	95.0	4.6
14 Tralach	1,078	4,837	2,377	2,460	96.6	4.5

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-22. Final Population Totals, Otdar Meanchey Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
22 Otdar Meanchey						
- Total	38,853	185,819	93,646	92,173	101.6	4.7
- Urban	3,665	18,694	9,475	9,219	102.8	5.0
- Rural	35,188	167,125	84,171	82,954	101.5	4.7
01 Anlong Veang	8,129	39,045	19,980	19,065	104.8	4.8
01 Anlong Veang	2,527	12,668	6,544	6,124	106.9	5.0
03 Trapeang Tav	1,646	7,728	3,989	3,739	106.7	4.7
04 Trapeang Prei	1,882	8,401	4,177	4,224	98.9	4.6
05 Thlat	713	3,503	1,814	1,689	107.4	4.9
06 Lumtong	1,361	6,745	3,456	3,289	105.1	4.9
02 Banteay Ampil	8,752	41,005	20,443	20,562	99.4	4.6
01 Ampil	2,716	12,515	6,230	6,285	99.1	4.6
02 Beng	2,828	13,000	6,439	6,561	98.1	4.5
03 Kouk Khpos	923	4,567	2,309	2,258	102.3	4.9
04 Kouk Mon	2,285	10,923	5,465	5,458	100.1	4.8
03 Chong Kal	4,730	21,749	10,351	11,398	90.8	4.6
01 Cheung Tien	907	3,952	1,858	2,094	88.7	4.3
02 Chong Kal	1,595	7,651	3,617	4,034	89.7	4.8
03 Krasang	1,110	5,110	2,427	2,683	90.5	4.6
04 Pongro	1,118	5,036	2,449	2,587	94.7	4.5
04 Krong Samraong	10,448	51,414	25,885	25,529	101.4	4.8
01 Bansay Reak	1,202	5,643	2,887	2,756	104.8	4.7
02 Bos Sbov	979	4,562	2,227	2,335	95.4	4.7
03 Koun Kriel	2,697	13,234	6,732	6,502	103.5	4.9
04 Samraong	3,665	18,694	9,475	9,219	102.8	5.0
05 Ou Smach	1,905	9,281	4,564	4,717	96.8	4.6
05 Trapeang Prasat	6,794	6,318	16,987	15,619	108.8	4.8
01 Bak Anloun	354	1,737	872	865	100.8	4.9
02 Ph'av	830	4,126	2,154	1,972	109.2	5.0
03 Ou Svay	1,163	5,334	2,804	2,530	110.8	4.6
04 Preah Pralay	589	2,852	1,496	1,356	110.3	4.8
05 Tomnob Dach	627	3,255	1,688	1,567	107.7	5.2
06 Trapeang Prasat	3,231	15,302	7,973	7,329	108.8	4.7

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-23. Final Population Totals, Kep Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
23 Kep						
- Total	7,236	35,753	17,674	18,079	97.8	4.9
- Urban	970	4,678	2,372	2,306	102.9	4.8
- Rural	6,266	31,075	15,302	15,773	97.0	4.9
01 Damnak Chang'aeur	4,654	23,048	11,362	11,686	97.2	4.9
01 Sangkat Angkaol	1,450	7,464	3,671	3,793	96.8	5.1
02 Sangkat Ou Krasar	1,344	6,868	3,402	3,466	98.2	5.1
03 Pong Tuek	1,860	8,716	4,289	4,427	96.9	4.7
02 Krong Kaeb	2,582	12,705	6,312	6,393	98.7	4.9
01 Kaeb	970	4,678	2,372	2,306	102.9	4.8
02 Prey Thum	1,612	8,027	3,940	4,087	96.4	4.9

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

Table P-24. Final Population Totals, Pailin Province, 2008

Province District/City Sangkat/Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size(*)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
24 Pailin						
- Total	14,746	70,486	36,340	34,146	106.4	4.7
- Urban	3,290	15,674	8,021	7,653	104.8	4.7
- Rural	11,456	54,812	28,319	26,493	106.9	4.7
01 Krong Pailin	7,540	36,354	18,877	17,477	108.0	4.8
01 Sangkat Pailin	3,290	15,674	8,021	7,653	104.8	4.7
02 Ou Ta Vau	2,223	10,299	5,438	4,861	111.9	4.6
03 Tuol Lvea	1,265	6,630	3,453	3,177	108.7	5.2
04 Bar Yakha	762	3,751	1,965	1,786	110.0	4.9
02 Sala Krau	7,206	34,132	17,463	16,669	104.8	4.7
01 Sala Krau	1,158	5,589	2,843	2,746	103.5	4.8
02 Stueng Trang	1,795	8,713	4,535	4,178	108.5	4.9
03 Stueng Kach	3,034	13,928	6,988	6,940	100.7	4.5
04 Ou Andoung	1,219	5,902	3,097	2,805	110.4	4.8

(*) Base on Normal or Regular Households

SECTION 3

SELECT PROVINCE TABLES

- Table PT 01- Growth Rates of Total Population during 1998-2008 by Province
- Table PT 02- Growth Rates of Urban Population during 1998-2008 by Province
- Table PT 03- Growth Rates of Rural Population during 1998-2008 by Province
- Table PT 04- Population Density by National Region and Province, 2008 and 1998
- Table PT 05- Percent distribution of Enumerated Population in Provinces by Place of Birth and Sex,2008
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- Table PT 25- Percent of Households in Provinces by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking, 1998 and 2008
- Table PT 26- Percent Distribution of Buildings with Households as Wholly Residential and Partly Residential, Cambodia 1998 and 2008.
- Table PT 27- Percentage Distribution of Residential and Party Residential Buildings According to Nature of Construction, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Table PT01. Growth Rates of Total Population during 1998-2008 by Province

Province	Cambodia- Total Population		Annual Growth Rate (percent)
	1998	2008	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cambodia- Total	11,437,656	13,395,682	1.54
Banteay Meanchey	577,772	677,872	1.56
Battambang	793,129	1,025,174	2.28
Kampong Cham	1,608,914	1,679,992	0.43
Kampong Chhnang	417,693	472,341	1.22
Kampong Speu	598,882	716,944	1.79
Kampong Thom	569,060	631,409	1.03
Kampot	528,405	585,850	1.03
Kandal	1,075,125	1,265,280	1.62
Koh Kong	116,061	117,481	0.12
Kratie	263,175	319,217	1.93
Mondul Kiri	32,407	61,107	6.34
Phnom Penh	999,804	1,327,615	2.83
Preah Vihear	119,261	171,139	3.61
Prey Veng	946,042	947,372	0.01
Pursat	360,445	397,161	0.69
Ratanak Kiri	94,243	150,466	4.67
Siem Reap	696,164	896,443	2.52
Preah Sihanouk	171,735	221,396	2.54
Stung Treng	81,074	111,671	3.20
Svay Rieng	478,252	482,788	0.09
Takeo	790,168	844,906	0.66
Otdar Meanchey	68,279	185,819	8.64
Kep	28,660	35,753	2.21
Pailin	22,906	70,486	11.24

Note: (1) The annual exponential growth rate is worked out after adding to 1998 rural population, the estimated population in areas (wholly rural) where the 1998 census could not be conducted due to conflict.

(2) Figures in Columns 2, 3 and 4 in respect of Koh Kong and Preah Sihanouk provinces and based on the New Frame. There is no change in the figures in these columns for Cambodia Total and other provinces due to change from old to new frames.

Table PT02. Growth Rates of Urban Population during 1998-2008 by Province

Province	Urban Population		Annual Growth Rate (percent)
	1998	2008	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cambodia- Urban	2,095,074	2,614,027	2.21
Banteay Meanchey	135,415	181,396	2.92
Battambang	177,018	180,853	0.21
Kampong Cham	117,563	118,242	0.05
Kampong Chhnang	41,703	43,130	0.33
Kampong Speu	48,034	54,505	1.26
Kampong Thom	31,382	31,871	0.15
Kampot	45,250	48,274	0.64
Kandal	146,047	195,898	2.93
Koh Kong	41,808	36,053	-1.48
Kratie	36,354	35,964	-0.10
Mondul Kiri	2,730	4,859	5.76
Phnom Penh	950,373	1,242,992	2.68
Preah Vihear	7,827	10,679	3.10
Prey Veng	35,304	33,079	-0.65
Pursat	27,180	25,650	-0.57
Ratanak Kiri	11,256	19,317	5.40
Siem Reap	102,708	174,265	5.28
Preah Sihanouk	66,723	89,447	2.93
Stung Treng	15,141	17,022	1.17
Svay Rieng	16,991	17,029	0.02
Takeo	13,659	14,456	0.56
Otdar Meanchey	12,081	18,694	4.36
Kep	4,017	4,678	1.52
Pailin	8,510	15,674	6.10

Note: The definition of “Urban” adopted for the 2008 census is different from the one used in 1998. For the sake of comparability, the 1998 census urban population figures of Cambodia and provinces given in this Table are calculated applying the 2008 census definition of urban areas. See text for details.

Table PT03. Growth Rates of Rural Population during 1998-2008 by Province

Province	Rural Population		Annual Growth Rate (percent)
	1998	2008	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cambodia- Rural*	9,342,582	10,781,655	1.38
Banteay Meanchey*	442,357	496,476	1.10
Battambang*	616,111	844,321	2.78
Kampong Cham	1,491,351	1,561,750	0.46
Kampong Chhnang	375,990	429,211	1.32
Kampong Speu	550,848	662,439	1.84
Kampong Thom	537,678	599,538	1.08
Kampot	483,155	537,576	1.06
Kandal	929,078	1,069,382	1.40
Koh Kong	74,253	81,428	0.92
Kratie	226,821	283,253	2.22
Mondul Kiri	29,677	56,248	6.39
Phnom Penh	49,431	84,623	5.37
Preah Vihear	111,434	160,460	3.64
Prey Veng	910,738	914,293	0.03
Pursat*	333,265	371,511	0.79
Ratanak Kiri	82,987	131,149	4.57
Siem Reap	593,456	722,178	1.96
Preah Sihanouk	105,012	131,949	2.28
Stung Treng	65,933	94,649	3.61
Svay Rieng	461,261	465,759	0.09
Takeo	776,509	830,450	0.67
Otdar Meanchey*	56,198	167,125	9.26
Kep	24,643	31,075	2.31
Pailin	14,396	54,812	13.36

Note: (1)(*) The annual exponential growth rate is worked out after adding to 1998 rural population, population in areas where the 1998 census could not be conducted due to conflict. See text for details.

(2) The rural population figures of Cambodia for 1998 are calculated as total 1998 census population figures minus the corresponding urban population figures calculated applying the 2008 census definition of urban areas. See text for details.

Table PT04. Population Density by Natural Region and Province, 2008 and 1998

Cambodia / Province* / Municipality	Area* (Km ²)	Population in 2008	Population Density (Persons/Km ²)	
			1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cambodia	181,035	13,395,682	64	75
Plain Region	25,069	6,547,953	235	261
Kampong Cham	9,799	1,679,992	164	171
Kandal	3,564	1,265,280	302	355
Phnom Penh	294	1,327,615	3,401	4,516
Prey Veng	4,883	947,372	194	194
Svay Rieng	2,966	482,788	161	163
Takeo	3,563	844,906	222	237
Tonle Sap Region	67,668	4,356,705	52	64
Banteay Meanchey	6,679	677,872	87	101
Battambang	11,702	1,025,174	68	88
Kampong Chhnang	5,521	472,341	76	86
Kampong Thom	13,814	631,409	41	46
Pursat	12,692	397,161	28	31
Siem Reap	10,299	896,443	68	87
Otdar Meanchey	6,158	185,819	11	30
Pailin	803	70,486	29	88
Coastal Region	17,237	960,480	49	56
Kampot	4,873	585,850	108	120
Koh Kong	10,090	117,481	12	12
Preah Sihanouk	1,938	221,396	89	114
Kep	336	35,753	85	106
Plateau and Montain Region	68,061	1,530,544	17	22
Kampong Speu	7,017	716,944	85	102
Kratie	11,094	319,217	24	29
Mondul Kiri	14,288	61,107	2	4
Preah Vihear	13,788	171,139	9	12
Ratanak Kiri	10,782	150,466	9	14
Stung Treng	11,092	111,671	7	10

Note: 1. Includes area of Tonle Sap Lake (3,000Km²)

2. Source for area figures: Ministry of Interior

3. Areas of Phnom Penh Municipality Kandal, Koh Kong and Preah Sihanouk provinces were 290, 3,568, 11,160 and 868 Km² in 1998. Their areas have changed in 2008 as shown in the Table.

Table PT05. Percent distribution of Enumerated Populations in Provinces by Place of Birth and Sex, 2008

Code	Province	Sex	Total	Place of Birth		
				Within the Province	In another Province	In another Country
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Cambodia	Both Sexes	100	85.75	13.65	0.60
		Males	100	85.35	14.00	0.65
		Females	100	86.14	13.31	0.55
01	Banteay MeanChey	Both Sexes	100	79.72	19.24	1.03
		Males	100	78.90	19.93	1.17
		Females	100	80.51	18.59	0.90
02	Battambang	Both Sexes	100	79.47	19.42	1.10
		Males	100	78.85	20.01	1.13
		Females	100	80.08	18.85	1.08
03	Kampong Cham	Both Sexes	100	96.41	3.55	0.05
		Males	100	95.84	4.10	0.06
		Females	100	96.95	3.02	0.03
04	Kampong Chhnang	Both Sexes	100	94.43	5.02	0.54
		Males	100	93.69	5.74	0.58
		Females	100	95.12	4.37	0.51
05	Kampong Spueu	Both Sexes	100	94.58	5.32	0.10
		Males	100	94.02	5.87	0.11
		Females	100	95.11	4.79	0.09
06	Kampong Thom	Both Sexes	100	96.05	3.89	0.06
		Males	100	95.47	4.46	0.07
		Females	100	96.60	3.35	0.04
07	Kampot	Both Sexes	100	95.76	4.07	0.17
		Males	100	95.10	4.69	0.21
		Females	100	96.39	3.48	0.13
08	Kandal	Both Sexes	100	90.02	9.47	0.50
		Males	100	89.50	9.94	0.56
		Females	100	90.52	9.03	0.45
09	Koh Kong	Both Sexes	100	64.38	34.72	0.91
		Males	100	63.79	35.26	0.96
		Females	100	64.98	34.17	0.85
10	Kratie	Both Sexes	100	88.04	11.73	0.23
		Males	100	86.87	12.85	0.29
		Females	100	89.21	10.62	0.17
11	Mondul Kiri	Both Sexes	100	67.55	31.46	0.99
		Males	100	65.54	33.22	1.23
		Females	100	69.67	29.60	0.73
12	Phnom Penh	Both Sexes	100	48.35	49.73	1.91
		Males	100	49.93	47.96	2.11
		Females	100	46.95	51.32	1.73

Table PT05. Percent distribution of Enumerated Populations in Provinces by Place of Birth and Sex, 2008 (Continued)

Code	Province	Sex	Total	Place of Birth		
				Within the Province	In another Province	In another Country
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
13	Preah Vihear	Both Sexes	100	87.46	12.28	0.26
		Males	100	86.07	13.65	0.29
		Females	100	88.84	10.93	0.24
14	Prey Veng	Both Sexes	100	97.90	1.91	0.19
		Males	100	97.51	2.28	0.21
		Females	100	98.25	1.57	0.18
15	Pursat	Both Sexes	100	89.50	10.23	0.27
		Males	100	89.05	10.66	0.29
		Females	100	89.92	9.83	0.25
16	Ratanak Kikri	Both Sexes	100	81.33	18.07	0.59
		Males	100	79.88	19.45	0.68
		Females	100	82.83	16.67	0.51
17	Siem Reap	Both Sexes	100	91.27	8.43	0.29
		Males	100	90.36	9.32	0.32
		Females	100	92.15	7.58	0.27
18	Preah Sihanouk	Both Sexes	100	60.22	38.19	1.60
		Males	100	59.74	38.47	1.78
		Females	100	60.69	37.90	1.41
19	Stung Treng	Both Sexes	100	86.16	13.45	0.39
		Males	100	84.50	14.96	0.54
		Females	100	87.80	11.95	0.25
20	Svay Rieng	Both Sexes	100	96.76	2.80	0.44
		Males	100	96.38	3.16	0.45
		Females	100	97.10	2.47	0.43
21	Takeo	Both Sexes	100	96.46	2.76	0.78
		Males	100	95.93	3.29	0.78
		Females	100	96.97	2.26	0.77
22	Otdar Meanchey	Both Sexes	100	58.61	40.49	0.90
		Males	100	57.73	41.36	0.91
		Females	100	59.49	39.61	0.89
23	Kep	Both Sexes	100	79.93	19.93	0.15
		Males	100	78.72	21.09	0.19
		Females	100	81.11	18.78	0.11
24	Pailin	Both Sexes	100	27.47	70.98	1.56
		Males	100	27.56	70.78	1.66
		Females	100	27.37	71.19	1.44

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

Table PT06. Populations of Provinces by Broad age group and Sex, 2008

Code	Province	Sex	Number	Percentage Distribution 2008 Census				
				Total	0 -14	15 -49	50 -64	65+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Cambodia	Both Sexes	13,395,682	100	33.70	53.38	8.66	4.26
		Males	6,516,054	100	35.52	53.65	7.29	3.53
		Females	6,879,628	100	31.96	53.13	9.95	4.96
01	Banteay MeanChey	Both Sexes	677,872	100	33.72	54.18	8.62	3.49
		Males	331,715	100	35.17	54.48	7.50	2.86
		Females	346,157	100	32.33	53.89	9.69	4.09
02	Battambang	Both Sexes	1,025,174	100	34.36	53.06	8.70	3.88
		Males	506,351	100	35.72	53.40	7.63	3.26
		Females	518,823	100	33.04	52.74	9.74	4.48
03	Kampong Cham	Both Sexes	1,679,992	100	34.56	50.92	9.18	5.33
		Males	818,662	100	36.41	51.30	7.69	4.60
		Females	861,330	100	32.81	50.56	10.61	6.02
04	Kampong Chhnang	Both Sexes	472,341	100	35.89	50.74	8.87	4.51
		Males	227,007	100	38.01	51.48	6.97	3.54
		Females	245,334	100	33.92	50.06	10.62	5.40
05	Kampong Spueu	Both Sexes	716,944	100	36.52	50.93	8.27	4.29
		Males	348,512	100	38.39	51.35	6.80	3.45
		Females	368,432	100	34.74	50.53	9.65	5.08
06	Kampong Thom	Both Sexes	631,409	100	37.03	50.29	8.18	4.50
		Males	307,724	100	38.95	50.69	6.58	3.79
		Females	323,685	100	35.21	49.91	9.70	5.18
07	Kampot	Both Sexes	585,850	100	35.48	51.27	8.55	4.69
		Males	284,123	100	37.55	51.70	7.02	3.74
		Females	301,727	100	33.54	50.87	10.00	5.59
08	Kandal	Both Sexes	1,265,280	100	31.20	54.52	9.19	5.10
		Males	612,692	100	33.22	54.86	7.67	4.25
		Females	652,588	100	29.30	54.19	10.62	5.89
09	Koh Kong	Both Sexes	117,481	100	36.31	53.63	7.28	2.77
		Males	59,327	100	36.79	54.56	6.45	2.20
		Females	58,154	100	35.83	52.68	8.13	3.36
10	Kratie	Both Sexes	319,217	100	37.19	50.47	8.08	4.26
		Males	159,146	100	37.99	51.20	7.18	3.63
		Females	160,071	100	36.39	49.75	8.98	4.88
11	Mondul Kiri	Both Sexes	61,107	100	40.39	51.52	5.87	2.22
		Males	31,372	100	40.12	52.57	5.23	2.08
		Females	29,735	100	40.67	50.42	6.55	2.36
12	Phnom Penh	Both Sexes	1,327,615	100	21.93	65.48	9.16	3.43
		Males	625,540	100	23.67	65.22	8.33	2.79
		Females	702,075	100	20.39	65.71	9.89	4.01

Table PT06. Populations of Provinces by Broad age group and Sex, 2008 (Continued)

Code	Province	Sex	Number	Percentage Distribution 2008 Census				
				Total	0 -14	15 -49	50 -64	65+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
13	Preah Vihear	Both Sexes	171,139	100	39.70	50.67	6.50	3.13
		Males	85,319	100	40.60	50.78	5.98	2.64
		Females	85,820	100	38.81	50.57	7.02	3.61
14	Prey Veng	Both Sexes	947,372	100	35.07	50.28	9.61	5.03
		Males	453,082	100	37.75	50.26	7.66	4.33
		Females	494,290	100	32.62	50.30	11.40	5.67
15	Pursat	Both Sexes	397,161	100	35.76	51.84	8.59	3.81
		Males	192,954	100	37.66	52.33	7.04	2.97
		Females	204,207	100	33.97	51.39	10.04	4.59
16	Ratanak Kikri	Both Sexes	150,466	100	40.49	50.05	6.57	2.89
		Males	76,115	100	41.01	49.85	6.38	2.76
		Females	74,351	100	39.95	50.25	6.77	3.03
17	Siem Reap	Both Sexes	896,443	100	36.02	53.94	7.18	2.87
		Males	439,982	100	37.78	53.93	6.00	2.29
		Females	456,461	100	34.32	53.95	8.31	3.43
18	Preah Sihanouk	Both Sexes	221,396	100	32.38	57.06	7.57	2.98
		Males	110,777	100	33.32	57.55	6.79	2.34
		Females	110,619	100	31.44	56.57	8.36	3.63
19	Stung Treng	Both Sexes	111,671	100	38.29	51.13	7.22	3.35
		Males	55,634	100	38.70	51.57	6.78	2.96
		Females	56,037	100	37.89	50.70	7.66	3.75
20	Svay Rieng	Both Sexes	482,788	100	33.59	52.35	9.37	4.69
		Males	231,578	100	35.84	53.23	7.14	3.79
		Females	251,210	100	31.51	51.54	11.42	5.53
21	Takeo	Both Sexes	844,906	100	35.23	50.24	9.27	5.26
		Males	410,782	100	37.41	50.82	7.50	4.28
		Females	434,124	100	33.16	49.69	10.95	6.20
22	Otdar Meanchey	Both Sexes	185,819	100	37.63	53.63	6.66	2.08
		Males	93,646	100	38.52	53.57	6.25	1.66
		Females	92,173	100	36.74	53.69	7.07	2.51
23	Kep	Both Sexes	35,753	100	37.26	51.10	7.63	4.01
		Males	17,674	100	39.04	51.54	6.44	2.98
		Females	18,079	100	35.51	50.67	8.79	5.03
24	Pailin	Both Sexes	70,486	100	33.67	57.66	6.90	1.77
		Males	36,340	100	33.76	57.74	6.95	1.55
		Females	34,146	100	33.57	57.57	6.86	2.00

Table PT07. Percent distribution of Total Population age 15 and over of Provinces by Marital Status and Sex, 2008

Code	Province	Sex	Marital status of population Total						
			Number	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Sepa-rated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Cambodia	Both Sexes	8,881,890	100	32.71	60.16	4.99	2.02	0.12
		Males	4,201,248	100	37.00	60.80	1.29	0.84	0.07
		Females	4,680,642	100	28.86	59.59	8.32	3.07	0.16
01	Banteay MeanChey	Both Sexes	449,306	100	31.75	61.80	4.62	1.72	0.11
		Males	215,058	100	35.89	61.89	1.30	0.85	0.06
		Females	234,248	100	27.94	61.72	7.66	2.52	0.16
02	Battambang	Both Sexes	672,887	100	34.87	58.42	4.61	2.01	0.10
		Males	325,495	100	39.40	58.30	1.29	0.95	0.06
		Females	347,392	100	30.62	58.53	7.72	2.99	0.14
03	Kampong Cham	Both Sexes	1,099,314	100	28.84	63.43	5.30	2.31	0.12
		Males	520,548	100	33.46	63.97	1.53	0.97	0.07
		Females	578,766	100	24.68	62.94	8.69	3.53	0.17
04	Kampong Chhnang	Both Sexes	302,837	100	32.82	58.59	6.21	2.23	0.15
		Males	140,729	100	37.22	60.57	1.34	0.80	0.07
		Females	162,108	100	29.00	56.87	10.44	3.47	0.22
05	Kampong Spueu	Both Sexes	455,131	100	30.49	61.90	5.41	2.12	0.08
		Males	214,703	100	35.48	62.43	1.27	0.79	0.04
		Females	240,428	100	26.03	61.42	9.11	3.31	0.12
06	Kampong Thom	Both Sexes	397,599	100	29.66	62.36	5.79	2.04	0.15
		Males	187,872	100	34.81	62.82	1.45	0.84	0.08
		Females	209,727	100	25.05	61.94	9.69	3.12	0.21
07	Kampot	Both Sexes	377,968	100	29.13	63.03	5.52	2.20	0.13
		Males	177,436	100	33.70	64.03	1.35	0.85	0.07
		Females	200,532	100	25.08	62.15	9.20	3.38	0.18
08	Kandal	Both Sexes	870,543	100	35.29	57.35	5.05	2.21	0.09
		Males	409,170	100	39.09	58.54	1.39	0.93	0.06
		Females	461,373	100	31.92	56.30	8.30	3.35	0.13
09	Koh Kong	Both Sexes	74,818	100	31.21	63.24	3.70	1.75	0.09
		Males	37,502	100	36.66	61.56	0.82	0.88	0.07
		Females	37,316	100	25.74	64.93	6.60	2.62	0.11
10	Kratie	Both Sexes	200,506	100	29.22	63.88	4.79	1.97	0.14
		Males	98,692	100	34.13	63.65	1.32	0.82	0.08
		Females	101,814	100	24.46	64.10	8.15	3.09	0.20
11	Mondul Kiri	Both Sexes	36,427	100	28.68	65.75	3.77	1.64	0.16
		Males	18,784	100	33.80	64.13	1.15	0.80	0.12
		Females	17,643	100	23.24	67.46	6.56	2.54	0.20
12	Phnom Penh	Both Sexes	1,036,418	100	44.17	50.15	3.74	1.80	0.15
		Males	477,497	100	46.62	51.74	0.84	0.72	0.09
		Females	558,921	100	42.07	48.79	6.22	2.72	0.20

Table PT07. Percent distribution of Total Population age 15 and over of Provinces by Marital Status and Sex, 2008 (Continued)

Code	Province	Sex	Marital status of population Total						
			Number	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
13	Preah Vihear	Both Sexes	103,190	100	28.70	64.85	4.45	1.90	0.10
		Males	50,677	100	32.67	65.19	1.16	0.92	0.07
		Females	52,513	100	24.88	64.52	7.64	2.84	0.13
14	Prey Veng	Both Sexes	615,100	100	26.76	65.17	6.01	1.97	0.09
		Males	282,059	100	31.64	65.96	1.62	0.74	0.04
		Females	333,041	100	22.63	64.50	9.72	3.01	0.13
15	Pursat	Both Sexes	255,128	100	34.47	58.47	4.97	2.00	0.09
		Males	120,295	100	38.83	59.26	1.10	0.77	0.04
		Females	134,833	100	30.58	57.77	8.42	3.10	0.12
16	Ratanak Kikri	Both Sexes	89,546	100	26.89	68.16	3.20	1.68	0.07
		Males	44,901	100	31.54	66.95	0.76	0.71	0.04
		Females	44,645	100	22.22	69.38	5.65	2.65	0.10
17	Siem Reap	Both Sexes	573,586	100	34.10	59.71	4.51	1.57	0.12
		Males	273,764	100	37.98	60.03	1.23	0.70	0.06
		Females	299,822	100	30.55	59.41	7.51	2.37	0.16
18	Preah Sihanouk	Both Sexes	149,697	100	36.49	57.53	3.87	1.97	0.14
		Males	73,861	100	41.21	56.96	0.86	0.87	0.11
		Females	75,836	100	31.88	58.09	6.80	3.04	0.18
19	Stung Treng	Both Sexes	68,911	100	31.41	62.89	3.80	1.78	0.12
		Males	34,106	100	35.55	62.63	0.99	0.77	0.06
		Females	34,805	100	27.34	63.15	6.57	2.77	0.17
20	Svay Rieng	Both Sexes	320,619	100	28.18	63.70	6.09	1.94	0.09
		Males	148,572	100	33.45	64.46	1.33	0.72	0.05
		Females	172,047	100	23.62	63.05	10.21	2.99	0.13
21	Takeo	Both Sexes	547,284	100	29.56	62.09	5.94	2.28	0.13
		Males	257,106	100	34.74	62.71	1.58	0.90	0.07
		Females	290,178	100	24.96	61.55	9.81	3.50	0.18
22	Otdar Meanchey	Both Sexes	115,888	100	29.65	65.39	3.31	1.58	0.07
		Males	57,576	100	33.77	64.66	0.80	0.74	0.03
		Females	58,312	100	25.58	66.12	5.79	2.41	0.10
23	Kep	Both Sexes	22,433	100	31.39	60.67	5.29	2.42	0.23
		Males	10,774	100	36.19	61.40	1.10	1.04	0.27
		Females	11,659	100	26.96	59.99	9.15	3.71	0.20
24	Pailin	Both Sexes	46,754	100	33.95	61.27	2.78	1.84	0.16
		Males	24,071	100	38.61	59.33	0.91	1.05	0.10
		Females	22,683	100	29.01	63.32	4.76	2.69	0.22

Table PT07. Percent distribution of Urban Population age 15 and over of Provinces by Marital Status and Sex, 2008

Code	Province	Sex	Marital status of population Urban						
			Number	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Sepa- rated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Cambodia	Both Sexes	1,949,676	100	41.54	52.38	4.06	1.89	0.13
		Males	915,814	100	44.79	53.38	0.95	0.80	0.08
		Females	1,033,862	100	38.67	51.50	6.81	2.85	0.17
01	Banteay MeanChey	Both Sexes	125,705	100	36.65	57.74	3.66	1.87	0.08
		Males	61,145	100	40.79	57.29	0.97	0.91	0.05
		Females	64,560	100	32.74	58.16	6.21	2.78	0.11
02	Battambang	Both Sexes	128,455	100	39.89	52.71	5.16	2.14	0.10
		Males	60,505	100	44.68	52.97	1.32	0.98	0.05
		Females	67,950	100	35.62	52.49	8.58	3.18	0.14
03	Kampong Cham	Both Sexes	84,156	100	33.90	58.17	5.37	2.47	0.09
		Males	40,125	100	38.95	58.64	1.36	1.01	0.03
		Females	44,031	100	29.30	57.74	9.02	3.80	0.14
04	Kampong Chhnang	Both Sexes	30,630	100	39.54	51.33	6.50	2.35	0.27
		Males	14,365	100	43.62	53.43	1.62	1.13	0.21
		Females	16,265	100	35.94	49.48	10.81	3.44	0.33
05	Kampong Spueu	Both Sexes	38,207	100	37.73	54.16	5.62	2.40	0.09
		Males	18,194	100	43.33	54.50	1.32	0.81	0.03
		Females	20,013	100	32.63	53.85	9.53	3.84	0.15
06	Kampong Thom	Both Sexes	22,559	100	37.20	54.38	6.00	2.24	0.17
		Males	10,580	100	41.47	55.73	1.63	1.05	0.13
		Females	11,979	100	33.44	53.18	9.87	3.30	0.21
07	Kampot	Both Sexes	34,784	100	37.81	54.63	5.45	2.00	0.11
		Males	16,551	100	42.32	55.56	1.21	0.83	0.07
		Females	18,233	100	33.72	53.79	9.30	3.05	0.14
08	Kandal	Both Sexes	145,136	100	41.37	52.16	4.37	2.00	0.10
		Males	66,246	100	43.16	54.75	1.12	0.90	0.07
		Females	78,890	100	39.86	49.98	7.10	2.93	0.13
09	Koh Kong	Both Sexes	24,037	100	34.08	60.15	3.71	1.92	0.13
		Males	11,885	100	39.50	58.79	0.66	0.97	0.08
		Females	12,152	100	28.79	61.49	6.68	2.86	0.18
10	Kratie	Both Sexes	24,742	100	33.65	59.37	4.72	2.07	0.19
		Males	12,166	100	38.62	59.12	1.16	0.97	0.13
		Females	12,576	100	28.83	59.61	8.17	3.14	0.24
11	Mondul Kiri	Both Sexes	3,425	100	39.12	56.85	2.69	1.28	0.06
		Males	1,849	100	44.78	53.54	0.97	0.70	0.00
		Females	1,576	100	32.49	60.72	4.70	1.97	0.13
12	Phnom Penh	Both Sexes	977,241	100	44.76	49.68	3.64	1.76	0.15
		Males	449,846	100	47.14	51.25	0.81	0.71	0.09
		Females	527,395	100	42.73	48.34	6.06	2.67	0.20

Table PT07. Percent distribution of Urban Population age 15 and over of Provinces by Marital Status and Sex, 2008 (Continued)

Code	Province	Sex	Marital status of population Urban						
			Number	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
13	Preah Vihear	Both Sexes	7,263	100	36.25	59.40	2.79	1.50	0.06
		Males	3,717	100	41.08	57.57	0.70	0.59	0.05
		Females	3,546	100	31.19	61.31	4.99	2.45	0.06
14	Prey Veng	Both Sexes	23,725	100	35.62	57.82	4.87	1.58	0.11
		Males	11,330	100	40.10	58.04	1.02	0.76	0.08
		Females	12,395	100	31.52	57.62	8.39	2.32	0.15
15	Pursat	Both Sexes	18,455	100	39.94	51.71	6.05	2.18	0.11
		Males	8,344	100	44.00	54.12	0.98	0.84	0.06
		Females	10,111	100	36.59	49.73	10.24	3.29	0.15
16	Ratanak Kikri	Both Sexes	13,284	100	37.46	58.68	1.87	1.96	0.04
		Males	7,044	100	43.63	54.91	0.40	1.02	0.04
		Females	6,240	100	30.50	62.93	3.53	3.01	0.03
17	Siem Reap	Both Sexes	122,352	100	39.83	54.46	3.86	1.75	0.10
		Males	59,958	100	44.79	53.52	0.90	0.71	0.07
		Females	62,394	100	35.07	55.35	6.70	2.75	0.13
18	Preah Sihanouk	Both Sexes	65,096	100	40.75	54.25	3.09	1.76	0.15
		Males	31,820	100	44.04	54.34	0.76	0.74	0.13
		Females	33,276	100	37.60	54.16	5.31	2.74	0.18
19	Stung Treng	Both Sexes	11,881	100	40.05	55.74	2.64	1.51	0.07
		Males	6,075	100	45.25	53.40	0.53	0.77	0.05
		Females	5,806	100	34.60	58.18	4.86	2.27	0.09
20	Svay Rieng	Both Sexes	12,498	100	36.40	56.03	5.58	1.82	0.17
		Males	5,973	100	41.32	56.74	1.02	0.84	0.08
		Females	6,525	100	31.89	55.39	9.75	2.73	0.25
21	Takeo	Both Sexes	10,260	100	38.46	54.04	5.36	2.08	0.07
		Males	4,965	100	44.01	54.02	1.05	0.93	0.00
		Females	5,295	100	33.26	54.05	9.41	3.15	0.13
22	Otdar Meanchey	Both Sexes	11,953	100	32.52	61.91	3.44	2.07	0.07
		Males	6,073	100	36.87	61.40	0.84	0.86	0.03
		Females	5,880	100	28.03	62.43	6.12	3.32	0.10
23	Kep	Both Sexes	3,156	100	33.33	59.54	4.53	2.31	0.29
		Males	1,583	100	37.65	59.19	1.58	1.07	0.51
		Females	1,573	100	28.99	59.89	7.50	3.56	0.06
24	Pailin	Both Sexes	10,676	100	35.43	59.15	3.09	2.21	0.11
		Males	5,475	100	40.69	57.19	0.77	1.26	0.09
		Females	5,201	100	29.90	61.22	5.54	3.21	0.13

Table PT07. Percent distribution of Rural Population age 15 and over of Provinces by Marital Status and Sex, 2008

Code	Province	Sex	Marital status of population Rural						
			Number	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Sepa-rated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Cambodia	Both Sexes	6,932,214	100	30.23	62.35	5.26	2.05	0.11
		Males	3,285,434	100	34.83	62.88	1.38	0.85	0.06
		Females	3,646,780	100	26.08	61.87	8.75	3.14	0.16
01	Banteay MeanChey	Both Sexes	323,601	100	29.84	63.38	4.99	1.66	0.13
		Males	153,913	100	33.95	63.72	1.44	0.83	0.07
		Females	169,688	100	26.11	63.08	8.21	2.42	0.18
02	Battambang	Both Sexes	544,432	100	33.68	59.77	4.48	1.97	0.10
		Males	264,990	100	38.19	59.52	1.28	0.95	0.06
		Females	279,442	100	29.41	60.00	7.51	2.95	0.14
03	Kampong Cham	Both Sexes	1,015,158	100	28.42	63.86	5.29	2.30	0.12
		Males	480,423	100	33.01	64.42	1.54	0.96	0.07
		Females	534,735	100	24.30	63.36	8.66	3.50	0.18
04	Kampong Chhnang	Both Sexes	272,207	100	32.06	59.41	6.17	2.22	0.14
		Males	126,364	100	36.49	61.39	1.31	0.77	0.05
		Females	145,843	100	28.23	57.70	10.39	3.47	0.21
05	Kampong Spueu	Both Sexes	416,924	100	29.82	62.60	5.39	2.10	0.08
		Males	196,509	100	34.75	63.16	1.26	0.79	0.04
		Females	220,415	100	25.43	62.11	9.07	3.27	0.12
06	Kampong Thom	Both Sexes	375,040	100	29.21	62.84	5.78	2.03	0.15
		Males	177,292	100	34.41	63.24	1.44	0.83	0.08
		Females	197,748	100	24.54	62.47	9.67	3.10	0.21
07	Kampot	Both Sexes	343,184	100	28.25	63.89	5.52	2.22	0.13
		Males	160,885	100	32.81	64.90	1.36	0.85	0.07
		Females	182,299	100	24.22	62.99	9.19	3.42	0.18
08	Kandal	Both Sexes	725,407	100	34.08	58.39	5.19	2.25	0.09
		Males	342,924	100	38.30	59.27	1.44	0.93	0.06
		Females	382,483	100	30.28	57.60	8.55	3.44	0.12
09	Koh Kong	Both Sexes	50,781	100	29.86	64.70	3.70	1.67	0.07
		Males	25,617	100	35.35	62.85	0.89	0.84	0.07
		Females	25,164	100	24.26	66.59	6.56	2.51	0.08
10	Kratie	Both Sexes	175,764	100	28.60	64.51	4.80	1.95	0.13
		Males	86,526	100	33.50	64.29	1.35	0.80	0.07
		Females	89,238	100	23.85	64.73	8.15	3.08	0.20
11	Mondul Kiri	Both Sexes	33,002	100	27.60	66.67	3.88	1.68	0.17
		Males	16,935	100	32.60	65.29	1.17	0.81	0.13
		Females	16,067	100	22.33	68.12	6.75	2.60	0.21
12	Phnom Penh	Both Sexes	59,177	100	34.36	57.81	5.29	2.34	0.20
		Males	27,651	100	38.11	59.66	1.19	0.91	0.13
		Females	31,526	100	31.08	56.19	8.89	3.59	0.25

Table PT07. Percent distribution of Rural Population age 15 and over of Provinces by Marital Status and Sex, 2008 (Continued)

Code	Province	Sex	Marital status of population Rural						
			Number	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
13	Preah Vihear	Both Sexes	95,927	100	28.13	65.26	4.58	1.93	0.10
		Males	46,960	100	32.00	65.79	1.19	0.95	0.07
		Females	48,967	100	24.42	64.76	7.83	2.87	0.13
14	Prey Veng	Both Sexes	591,375	100	26.41	65.46	6.05	1.99	0.09
		Males	270,729	100	31.28	66.29	1.65	0.74	0.04
		Females	320,646	100	22.29	64.76	9.77	3.04	0.13
15	Pursat	Both Sexes	236,673	100	34.04	59.00	4.88	1.99	0.08
		Males	111,951	100	38.44	59.64	1.11	0.76	0.04
		Females	124,722	100	30.09	58.43	8.27	3.09	0.12
16	Ratanak Kikri	Both Sexes	76,262	100	26.89	68.16	3.20	1.68	0.07
		Males	37,857	100	31.54	66.95	0.76	0.71	0.04
		Females	38,405	100	22.22	69.38	5.65	2.65	0.10
17	Siem Reap	Both Sexes	451,234	100	32.54	61.13	4.69	1.52	0.12
		Males	213,806	100	36.06	61.86	1.32	0.69	0.06
		Females	237,428	100	29.37	60.47	7.72	2.27	0.17
18	Preah Sihanouk	Both Sexes	84,601	100	33.20	60.06	4.48	2.12	0.14
		Males	42,041	100	39.07	58.94	0.94	0.96	0.09
		Females	42,560	100	27.41	61.16	7.97	3.27	0.19
19	Stung Treng	Both Sexes	57,030	100	29.61	64.38	4.05	1.84	0.13
		Males	28,031	100	33.45	64.62	1.08	0.77	0.06
		Females	28,999	100	25.89	64.14	6.91	2.87	0.19
20	Svay Rieng	Both Sexes	308,121	100	27.84	64.01	6.11	1.94	0.09
		Males	142,599	100	33.12	64.78	1.34	0.71	0.05
		Females	165,522	100	23.30	63.35	10.23	3.00	0.13
21	Takeo	Both Sexes	537,024	100	29.39	62.25	5.95	2.28	0.13
		Males	252,141	100	34.56	62.88	1.59	0.90	0.07
		Females	284,883	100	24.81	61.69	9.82	3.51	0.18
22	Otdar Meanchey	Both Sexes	103,935	100	29.32	65.79	3.30	1.52	0.07
		Males	51,503	100	33.41	65.04	0.80	0.73	0.03
		Females	52,432	100	25.31	66.53	5.75	2.31	0.10
23	Kep	Both Sexes	19,277	100	31.07	60.85	5.41	2.44	0.22
		Males	9,191	100	35.94	61.78	1.02	1.03	0.23
		Females	10,086	100	26.64	60.00	9.41	3.73	0.22
24	Pailin	Both Sexes	36,078	100	33.52	61.89	2.69	1.74	0.17
		Males	18,596	100	38.00	59.96	0.96	0.98	0.10
		Females	17,482	100	28.75	63.95	4.53	2.53	0.24

Table PT09. Percent distribution of Population of Provinces by Religion and Sex, 2008

Code	Province	Sex	Number	Religion				
				Total	Buddhism	Islam	Christianity	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Cambodia	Both Sexes	13,395,682	100	96.93	1.92	0.37	0.78
		Males	6,516,054	100	96.90	1.92	0.39	0.79
		Females	6,879,628	100	96.96	1.92	0.36	0.76
01	Banteay MeanChey	Both Sexes	677,872	100	99.20	0.45	0.33	0.01
		Males	331,715	100	99.17	0.46	0.35	0.02
		Females	346,157	100	99.23	0.44	0.32	0.01
02	Battambang	Both Sexes	1,025,174	100	98.34	1.30	0.35	0.02
		Males	506,351	100	98.32	1.31	0.35	0.02
		Females	518,823	100	98.35	1.29	0.35	0.02
03	Kampong Cham	Both Sexes	1,679,992	100	93.70	6.19	0.10	0.01
		Males	818,662	100	93.79	6.10	0.11	0.01
		Females	861,330	100	93.61	6.29	0.10	0.01
04	Kampong Chhnang	Both Sexes	472,341	100	94.70	4.19	0.36	0.75
		Males	227,007	100	94.52	4.32	0.36	0.80
		Females	245,334	100	94.86	4.08	0.36	0.70
05	Kampong Spueu	Both Sexes	716,944	100	99.69	0.10	0.20	0.02
		Males	348,512	100	99.67	0.10	0.21	0.02
		Females	368,432	100	99.70	0.10	0.18	0.02
06	Kampong Thom	Both Sexes	631,409	100	99.01	0.60	0.39	0.01
		Males	307,724	100	98.99	0.60	0.39	0.01
		Females	323,685	100	99.02	0.59	0.38	0.01
07	Kampot	Both Sexes	585,850	100	97.09	2.68	0.20	0.03
		Males	284,123	100	97.09	2.67	0.20	0.03
		Females	301,727	100	97.09	2.69	0.20	0.02
08	Kandal	Both Sexes	1,265,280	100	98.03	1.21	0.66	0.10
		Males	612,692	100	97.96	1.24	0.70	0.10
		Females	652,588	100	98.09	1.19	0.63	0.09
09	Koh Kong	Both Sexes	117,481	100	95.16	4.63	0.17	0.05
		Males	59,327	100	95.13	4.64	0.17	0.05
		Females	58,154	100	95.18	4.62	0.16	0.04
10	Kratie	Both Sexes	319,217	100	93.95	5.62	0.37	0.06
		Males	159,146	100	94.06	5.48	0.39	0.07
		Females	160,071	100	93.84	5.76	0.35	0.05
11	Mondul Kiri	Both Sexes	61,107	100	54.65	5.45	4.37	35.53
		Males	31,372	100	56.17	5.23	4.38	34.21
		Females	29,735	100	53.05	5.68	4.35	36.92
12	Phnom Penh	Both Sexes	1,327,615	100	97.55	1.54	0.79	0.12
		Males	625,540	100	97.42	1.57	0.88	0.14
		Females	702,075	100	97.66	1.52	0.71	0.10

Table PT09. Percent distribution of Population of Provinces by Religion and Sex, 2008

(Continued)

Code	Province	Sex	Number	Religion				
				Total	Buddhism	Islam	Christianity	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
13	Preah Vihear	Both Sexes	171,139	100	99.40	0.31	0.28	0.01
		Males	85,319	100	99.37	0.35	0.26	0.01
		Females	85,820	100	99.43	0.26	0.29	0.02
14	Prey Veng	Both Sexes	947,372	100	99.51	0.15	0.25	0.10
		Males	453,082	100	99.48	0.15	0.26	0.11
		Females	494,290	100	99.53	0.14	0.24	0.09
15	Pursat	Both Sexes	397,161	100	97.43	2.39	0.17	0.01
		Males	192,954	100	97.46	2.36	0.18	0.01
		Females	204,207	100	97.40	2.43	0.16	0.01
16	Ratanak Kikri	Both Sexes	150,466	100	49.28	1.25	2.25	47.22
		Males	76,115	100	50.38	1.25	2.20	46.17
		Females	74,351	100	48.15	1.26	2.31	48.28
17	Siem Reap	Both Sexes	896,443	100	99.67	0.17	0.14	0.03
		Males	439,982	100	99.66	0.17	0.14	0.03
		Females	456,461	100	99.67	0.17	0.13	0.03
18	Preah Sihanouk	Both Sexes	221,396	100	94.50	4.68	0.73	0.09
		Males	110,777	100	94.39	4.66	0.86	0.09
		Females	110,619	100	94.61	4.70	0.60	0.09
19	Stung Treng	Both Sexes	111,671	100	96.08	1.34	0.41	2.18
		Males	55,634	100	96.04	1.49	0.41	2.07
		Females	56,037	100	96.11	1.19	0.41	2.28
20	Svay Rieng	Both Sexes	482,788	100	99.75	0.05	0.19	0.01
		Males	231,578	100	99.73	0.06	0.20	0.01
		Females	251,210	100	99.76	0.05	0.18	0.01
21	Takeo	Both Sexes	844,906	100	99.09	0.73	0.17	0.01
		Males	410,782	100	99.07	0.76	0.17	0.01
		Females	434,124	100	99.12	0.70	0.17	0.01
22	Otdar Meanchey	Both Sexes	185,819	100	99.84	0.06	0.09	0.01
		Males	93,646	100	99.84	0.05	0.10	0.01
		Females	92,173	100	99.85	0.07	0.08	0.01
23	Kep	Both Sexes	35,753	100	98.72	1.24	0.03	0.00
		Males	17,674	100	98.76	1.20	0.04	0.01
		Females	18,079	100	98.68	1.29	0.03	0.00
24	Pailin	Both Sexes	70,486	100	99.12	0.68	0.19	0.01
		Males	36,340	100	99.09	0.71	0.19	0.01
		Females	34,146	100	99.15	0.64	0.19	0.02

Table PT-10 General and Adult Literacy Rates (in any Language) for Provinces, 1998 and 2008

Code	Province	Sex	General Literacy Rate		Adult Literacy Rate	
			1998	2008	1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Cambodia	Both Sexes	62.80	78.35	67.34	77.59
		Males	71.03	83.99	79.48	85.08
		Females	55.35	73.10	56.99	70.86
01	Bantey Meanchey	Both Sexes	63.82	77.99	66.87	76.71
		Males	72.49	84.28	79.43	85.07
		Females	55.64	72.04	55.59	69.03
02	Battambang	Both Sexes	64.98	79.26	70.83	78.89
		Males	72.38	84.41	82.13	85.91
		Females	58.03	74.29	60.73	72.31
03	Kampong Cham	Both Sexes	60.96	76.31	64.00	74.47
		Males	69.20	82.30	76.06	82.42
		Females	53.49	70.73	53.73	67.32
04	Kampong Chhnang	Both Sexes	58.94	76.56	63.85	75.54
		Males	67.43	82.36	76.52	83.53
		Females	51.57	71.30	53.67	68.60
05	Kampong Speu	Both Sexes	59.79	76.30	64.16	75.53
		Males	69.93	83.26	79.21	85.11
		Females	50.70	69.83	51.57	66.96
06	Kampong Thom	Both Sexes	56.38	69.86	60.37	67.78
		Males	63.42	75.62	71.25	75.75
		Females	50.07	64.49	51.26	60.65
07	Kampot	Both Sexes	59.34	78.53	64.31	76.90
		Males	68.22	84.94	78.03	85.50
		Females	51.42	72.61	53.00	69.29
08	Kandal	Both Sexes	68.83	83.67	72.35	83.11
		Males	76.40	88.30	83.72	89.15
		Females	62.03	79.41	62.80	77.75
09	Koh Kong	Both Sexes	55.45	76.18	62.69	75.16
		Males	65.88	82.27	75.71	83.53
		Females	44.54	70.01	48.82	66.75
10	Kratie	Both Sexes	61.51	73.51	66.77	73.74
		Males	67.68	78.07	75.73	80.13
		Females	55.56	69.01	58.40	67.54
11	Mondul Kiri	Both Sexes	32.78	61.49	38.24	60.91
		Males	43.05	70.16	52.40	72.41
		Females	22.28	52.32	23.99	48.66
12	Phnom Penh	Both Sexes	82.66	92.91	85.01	93.17
		Males	88.09	95.48	92.35	96.21
		Females	77.72	90.66	78.57	90.57

Table PT-10 General and Adult Literacy Rates (in any Language) for Provinces, 1998 and 2008
(Continued)

Code	Province	Sex	General Literacy Rate		Adult Literacy Rate	
			1998	2008	1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
13	Preah Vihear	Both Sexes	48.65	63.54	56.26	63.52
		Males	57.03	69.54	67.94	72.34
		Females	40.52	57.61	45.17	55.00
14	Prey Veng	Both Sexes	64.42	80.80	68.89	79.25
		Males	74.34	87.81	83.58	88.55
		Females	55.91	74.53	57.30	71.36
15	Pursat	Both Sexes	62.21	77.31	69.97	77.05
		Males	70.13	83.03	82.46	84.90
		Females	55.08	72.01	59.54	70.04
16	Ratanak Kiri	Both Sexes	23.45	44.58	27.10	45.90
		Males	31.97	51.59	38.90	55.21
		Females	15.33	37.42	16.27	36.55
17	Siem Reap	Both Sexes	48.16	71.24	52.68	68.68
		Males	55.56	76.89	63.94	76.22
		Females	41.42	65.91	43.05	61.79
18	Preah Sihanouk	Both Sexes	63.05	80.69	69.17	80.44
		Males	71.87	86.10	81.86	87.66
		Females	54.52	75.32	57.30	73.41
19	Stung Treng	Both Sexes	48.42	60.40	54.57	61.45
		Males	55.99	66.44	65.45	69.95
		Females	41.14	54.44	44.48	53.13
20	Svay Rieng	Both Sexes	67.12	80.06	72.19	78.69
		Males	77.65	88.65	88.22	89.95
		Females	58.09	72.28	59.67	68.96
21	Takeo	Both Sexes	60.54	78.89	66.51	77.44
		Males	70.62	86.28	81.84	87.45
		Females	51.67	72.04	54.03	68.56
22	Otdar Meanchey	Both Sexes	41.09	65.49	46.46	63.76
		Males	52.14	72.91	62.21	73.72
		Females	29.86	58.00	30.71	53.92
23	Kep	Both Sexes	54.11	75.37	59.96	72.82
		Males	63.31	81.76	73.96	81.85
		Females	45.58	69.23	47.84	64.47
24	Pailin	Both Sexes	64.04	74.87	72.67	75.53
		Males	73.77	80.85	83.78	83.42
		Females	52.31	68.51	58.36	67.16

Note: 1. Excludes literacy not stated
2. General literacy rate is the percentage of literate population (aged 7+) to total population aged 7+
3. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of literate population aged 15+ to total population aged 15+

Table PT11. Percentage of Persons (aged 6 and over), Attending School/ Educational Institute in the provinces, by Age Group and Sex, 2008 and 1998

Code	Province	Sex	Percentage attending School/Educational Institution in									
			1998					2008				
			6+	6-14	15-19	20-24	25+	6+	6-14	15-19	20-24	25+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Cambodia	Both Sexes	25.95	59.65	40.59	8.31	1.39	28.91	80.19	51.83	14.37	1.20
		Males	30.10	61.40	51.44	11.58	1.72	31.91	80.02	56.48	18.52	1.56
		Females	22.17	57.82	29.99	5.35	1.12	26.10	80.38	46.90	10.40	0.90
01	Banteay MeanChey	Both Sexes	25.76	59.80	34.31	7.53	1.56	27.78	82.64	44.51	9.01	0.66
		Males	28.89	61.29	42.48	9.63	1.85	29.87	82.42	47.70	11.75	0.84
		Females	22.78	58.21	26.14	5.54	1.31	25.80	82.87	41.29	6.43	0.50
02	Battambang	Both Sexes	26.83	58.91	40.11	10.58	1.94	28.89	79.50	48.00	11.95	0.80
		Males	29.86	60.06	46.91	13.59	2.35	30.71	78.96	50.06	14.18	1.02
		Females	23.96	57.70	33.14	7.64	1.60	27.14	80.07	45.83	9.67	0.61
03	Kampong Cham	Both Sexes	26.19	60.30	40.73	9.42	1.99	28.00	80.45	49.38	9.64	0.90
		Males	30.06	61.57	50.23	12.42	2.38	30.61	80.25	52.64	12.25	1.04
		Females	22.67	58.96	31.28	6.78	1.67	25.56	80.66	45.70	7.04	0.79
04	Kampong Chhnang	Both Sexes	22.21	52.53	31.07	5.17	1.13	29.20	79.41	50.31	10.49	0.61
		Males	26.62	55.09	41.35	7.46	1.47	32.17	79.13	53.31	13.82	0.78
		Females	18.36	49.89	21.02	3.06	0.88	26.50	79.71	47.07	7.24	0.47
05	Kampong Spueu	Both Sexes	25.69	53.91	43.71	8.63	1.49	30.52	79.67	53.78	11.16	0.99
		Males	30.57	56.14	56.51	12.01	1.83	34.20	79.38	60.00	15.51	1.30
		Females	21.28	51.57	30.52	5.52	1.22	27.08	79.99	46.50	6.98	0.75
06	Kampong Thom	Both Sexes	23.12	52.87	33.94	6.14	1.05	29.19	77.89	50.46	10.42	0.81
		Males	26.44	53.51	42.46	8.64	1.17	31.53	76.99	51.78	13.53	0.96
		Females	20.13	52.20	25.56	3.93	0.96	27.00	78.83	48.92	7.27	0.68
07	Kampot	Both Sexes	27.79	62.43	44.67	6.30	0.89	30.86	82.14	55.73	12.02	0.66
		Males	32.49	64.38	56.48	9.06	1.01	34.20	82.19	60.05	16.13	0.83
		Females	23.57	60.37	32.94	3.90	0.79	27.76	82.08	50.96	8.07	0.53
08	Kandal	Both Sexes	29.17	69.60	44.34	8.31	1.16	27.83	82.92	51.61	13.12	0.98
		Males	33.88	71.01	55.98	11.23	1.40	31.34	82.77	57.63	17.72	1.31
		Females	24.92	68.11	32.59	5.58	0.97	24.58	83.08	45.21	8.80	0.71
09	Koh Kong	Both Sexes	13.81	37.59	22.02	3.44	0.93	28.61	77.25	47.80	8.89	0.82
		Males	14.85	39.64	29.11	4.28	1.00	30.01	77.26	51.84	11.19	0.97
		Females	12.71	35.51	15.64	2.51	0.85	27.19	77.24	43.47	6.50	0.66
10	Kratie	Both Sexes	22.42	56.97	33.90	5.90	1.04	26.42	72.98	46.38	8.11	0.52
		Males	24.77	57.78	41.56	7.61	1.19	27.75	72.30	49.42	10.52	0.65
		Females	20.15	56.11	26.16	4.26	0.91	25.12	73.67	43.07	5.67	0.40
11	Mondul Kiri	Both Sexes	9.38	19.93	19.49	4.60	1.77	24.56	61.50	42.76	7.23	1.11
		Males	10.62	20.41	23.97	7.23	2.35	25.78	62.39	48.46	10.40	1.40
		Females	8.12	19.43	14.95	2.26	1.18	23.28	60.59	36.92	3.82	0.80
12	Phnom Penh	Both Sexes	31.75	80.01	56.22	17.43	2.59	28.46	87.39	58.41	30.41	3.77
		Males	36.24	81.17	69.89	25.51	3.52	32.84	88.06	69.17	39.36	5.23
		Females	27.63	78.79	44.82	9.99	1.77	24.62	86.71	49.84	22.92	2.49

Table PT11. Percentage of Persons (aged 6 and over), Attending School/ Educational Institute in the provinces, by Age Group and Sex, 2008 and 1998 (Continued)

Code	Province	Sex	Percentage attending School/Educational Institution in									
			1998					2008				
			6+	6-14	15-19	20-24	25+	6+	6-14	15-19	20-24	25+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
13	Preah Vihear	Both Sexes	15.17	35.81	24.26	3.63	0.82	27.36	69.27	46.82	8.92	0.57
		Males	17.08	36.96	32.33	4.92	0.88	28.57	68.06	50.34	11.93	0.69
		Females	13.31	34.64	16.52	2.35	0.76	26.16	70.54	43.20	6.01	0.45
14	Prey Veng	Both Sexes	26.39	62.22	38.49	5.53	0.80	30.71	85.34	57.31	12.21	1.16
		Males	32.24	64.95	52.92	8.43	0.92	34.98	85.42	61.86	16.78	1.36
		Females	21.33	59.35	24.31	3.15	0.71	26.88	85.26	51.78	7.83	1.01
15	Pursat	Both Sexes	25.11	51.85	40.40	6.81	1.04	28.45	74.62	47.73	10.49	0.72
		Males	29.25	54.11	50.54	9.21	1.22	30.78	74.37	50.11	12.90	0.89
		Females	21.35	49.49	30.39	4.61	0.91	26.28	74.89	45.24	8.15	0.59
16	Ratanak Kikri	Both Sexes	8.08	17.98	15.76	3.04	0.67	18.29	42.62	33.95	7.23	1.23
		Males	10.07	20.06	22.11	5.32	1.02	19.54	43.29	38.99	9.02	1.25
		Females	6.18	15.80	9.85	1.14	0.34	17.01	41.90	28.89	5.50	1.22
17	Siem Reap	Both Sexes	19.52	45.90	24.32	4.17	0.71	27.83	75.79	45.27	11.24	1.13
		Males	22.59	47.56	32.07	5.56	0.89	29.90	75.28	48.17	14.15	1.32
		Females	16.71	44.17	16.77	2.88	0.58	25.87	76.34	42.33	8.40	0.96
18	Preah Sihanouk	Both Sexes	24.65	57.26	40.15	7.12	1.16	29.53	79.26	53.40	16.42	1.65
		Males	27.24	58.97	49.62	9.52	1.34	31.94	78.92	59.23	21.40	2.02
		Females	22.14	55.47	31.49	4.84	0.99	27.14	79.62	47.37	11.52	1.30
19	Stung Treng	Both Sexes	17.70	42.09	28.58	5.06	0.85	27.64	68.17	51.50	12.94	0.72
		Males	19.82	43.15	36.08	7.09	1.04	28.64	67.10	55.55	16.81	0.79
		Females	15.65	40.97	21.49	3.17	0.67	26.65	69.25	47.47	9.14	0.65
20	Svay Rieng	Both Sexes	28.62	64.52	44.98	4.89	0.61	30.72	86.37	60.13	12.28	0.66
		Males	34.87	67.57	60.59	7.53	0.74	35.38	86.58	66.13	17.62	0.91
		Females	23.21	61.33	29.46	2.72	0.50	26.48	86.14	52.74	6.99	0.47
21	Takeo	Both Sexes	28.44	64.07	47.12	7.09	0.88	33.21	85.60	64.78	17.12	0.86
		Males	34.23	66.39	62.17	10.33	1.03	37.77	85.72	70.40	23.44	1.18
		Females	23.31	61.63	31.63	4.25	0.77	28.95	85.48	57.93	10.66	0.60
22	Otdar Meanchey	Both Sexes	18.73	37.79	29.96	8.07	2.51	26.85	72.82	39.41	5.95	0.63
		Males	21.60	40.20	38.88	11.38	4.01	28.47	72.85	43.68	8.26	0.78
		Females	15.82	35.27	21.75	4.45	1.00	25.22	72.78	35.03	3.72	0.48
23	Kep	Both Sexes	24.72	54.76	35.59	5.85	1.37	32.02	84.29	51.22	8.19	0.59
		Males	28.51	56.42	45.50	8.63	1.58	34.51	83.79	54.63	10.03	0.76
		Females	21.18	52.97	25.63	3.33	1.20	29.62	84.84	47.50	6.23	0.43
24	Pailin	Both Sexes	17.27	42.66	33.83	8.18	2.19	24.36	72.41	39.82	6.02	0.48
		Males	16.85	44.45	38.76	8.73	2.19	25.38	72.47	44.42	7.80	0.62
		Females	17.78	40.86	29.25	7.55	2.20	23.27	72.35	35.11	4.09	0.33

Table PT13. Crude Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates in Provinces by Sex, 1998 and 2008

Code	Province	Crude Economic Activity Rate			Crude Economic Activity Rate			Crude Unemployment Rate			Crude Unemployment Rate		
		1998			2008			1998			2008		
		BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Cambodia	44.76	44.94	44.58	52.65	52.87	52.45	5.34	4.71	5.92	1.68	1.52	1.82
01	Banteay MeanChey	44.31	45.83	42.85	53.29	55.25	51.42	7.99	6.29	9.74	1.10	0.88	1.33
02	Battambang	40.78	43.52	38.14	51.20	53.31	49.14	7.95	6.75	9.27	1.40	1.25	1.55
03	Kampong Cham	45.32	45.62	45.03	53.15	53.31	52.99	4.28	3.94	4.60	1.05	0.99	1.11
04	Kampong Chhnang	46.82	44.90	48.55	53.29	52.00	54.49	3.11	2.94	3.24	0.72	0.78	0.67
05	Kampong Spueu	45.12	42.31	47.72	52.37	50.03	54.58	2.78	2.89	2.69	0.84	0.84	0.84
06	Kampong Thom	41.24	42.98	39.63	51.69	51.36	52.01	8.16	6.38	9.94	1.23	1.28	1.18
07	Kampot	45.28	43.08	47.31	53.39	51.80	54.88	3.70	3.58	3.81	1.37	1.33	1.41
08	Kandal	44.63	44.42	44.82	53.94	54.04	53.83	4.94	4.56	5.28	1.91	2.00	1.82
09	Koh Kong	42.62	53.48	31.19	46.85	52.92	40.66	9.52	7.44	13.28	3.12	2.12	4.45
10	Kratie	43.81	47.55	40.16	49.86	51.92	47.81	6.91	6.33	7.58	1.23	1.15	1.33
11	Mondul Kiri	48.00	51.31	44.62	52.95	54.36	51.45	7.32	7.29	7.34	0.81	0.84	0.76
12	Phnom Penh	42.38	48.11	37.06	51.12	55.13	47.55	12.58	8.92	17.00	5.51	4.25	6.82
13	Preah Vihear	47.51	47.89	47.14	50.72	51.03	50.41	2.62	2.61	2.63	0.82	0.76	0.89
14	Prey Veng	48.56	44.69	52.00	48.56	44.69	52.00	2.98	3.05	2.94	2.98	3.05	2.94
15	Pursat	43.99	42.58	45.29	53.27	52.83	53.68	3.48	3.40	3.54	2.56	2.68	2.45
16	Ratanak Kikri	52.94	53.15	52.73	53.36	54.60	52.09	3.02	3.00	3.04	1.12	1.28	0.96
17	Siem Reap	46.01	46.09	45.93	52.54	53.49	51.62	4.62	3.93	5.26	1.98	1.67	2.29
18	Preah Sihanouk	39.49	46.15	32.94	46.95	52.12	41.78	8.22	6.58	10.46	2.13	1.70	2.65
19	Stung Treng	49.85	50.47	49.25	50.86	52.32	49.42	3.31	3.21	3.41	0.88	0.65	1.12
20	Svay Rieng	46.92	42.61	50.75	55.95	52.56	59.09	2.10	2.07	2.12	0.24	0.26	0.22
21	Takeo	45.15	42.22	47.82	52.75	49.70	55.63	3.55	3.34	3.72	0.82	0.84	0.81
22	Otdar Meanchey	43.05	45.41	40.65	53.26	53.86	52.66	4.47	3.38	5.72	1.48	1.40	1.57
23	Kep	43.22	43.14	43.31	52.43	52.13	52.74	2.03	2.20	1.88	0.39	0.37	0.42
24	Pailin	47.39	56.46	36.70	53.61	57.12	49.89	4.97	4.57	5.70	1.89	1.55	2.30

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

2. For definition of Economic Activity Rate and Unemployment Rate, see Glossary in the report

Table PT14 Percent of Employed Persons Age 5 and over by Industrial Sectors and Sex, in 1998 and 2008

Code	Province	Sex	Industrial Sector					
			Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
			1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Cambodia	Both Sexes	77.53	72.30	4.24	8.54	18.23	19.16
		Males	71.65	69.37	5.03	8.06	23.32	22.57
		Females	83.12	75.11	3.48	9.00	13.40	15.89
01	Banteay MeanChey	Both Sexes	75.31	70.16	3.13	7.08	21.57	22.76
		Males	69.93	66.37	3.66	8.01	26.41	25.62
		Females	81.05	74.08	2.55	6.12	16.40	19.80
02	Battambang	Both Sexes	70.97	76.67	4.08	4.98	24.95	18.35
		Males	65.72	74.13	5.17	6.35	29.11	19.52
		Females	76.87	79.37	2.85	3.53	20.28	17.10
03	Kampong Cham	Both Sexes	85.43	83.70	2.76	3.77	11.81	12.53
		Males	81.66	81.06	3.63	4.46	14.71	13.29
		Females	89.01	86.24	1.94	3.11	9.05	10.86
04	Kampong Chhnang	Both Sexes	85.47	82.40	1.68	4.73	12.84	12.87
		Males	81.15	80.53	2.43	4.25	16.42	15.22
		Females	89.08	84.05	1.06	5.15	9.86	10.80
05	Kampong Spueu	Both Sexes	89.51	81.53	1.09	8.96	9.41	9.52
		Males	83.54	81.15	1.75	5.80	14.70	13.05
		Females	94.38	81.86	0.54	11.69	5.08	6.45
06	Kampong Thom	Both Sexes	86.40	86.35	1.77	2.49	11.83	11.15
		Males	83.46	84.08	2.35	3.32	14.20	12.60
		Females	89.46	88.49	1.17	1.72	9.37	9.79
07	Kampot	Both Sexes	87.65	86.08	1.67	2.69	10.68	11.23
		Males	82.81	82.42	2.46	3.56	14.72	14.02
		Females	91.71	89.35	1.00	1.91	7.29	8.74
08	Kandal	Both Sexes	76.79	61.61	6.21	19.16	17.00	19.23
		Males	72.96	62.37	5.91	14.59	21.13	23.04
		Females	80.31	60.90	6.49	23.46	13.20	15.64
09	Koh Kong	Both Sexes	51.11	63.65	7.17	6.82	41.72	29.53
		Males	48.50	62.52	9.57	8.61	41.93	28.87
		Females	56.09	65.19	2.58	4.38	41.33	30.43
10	Kratie	Both Sexes	78.31	82.32	4.21	3.65	17.48	14.03
		Males	73.54	79.67	6.14	5.38	20.32	14.95
		Females	83.91	85.18	1.94	1.78	14.15	13.04
11	Mondul Kiri	Both Sexes	75.64	77.99	4.96	4.49	19.40	17.52
		Males	65.36	71.69	7.77	7.04	26.87	21.27
		Females	87.70	85.00	1.66	1.65	10.65	13.34
12	Phnom Penh	Both Sexes	9.95	5.33	22.16	32.45	67.88	62.23
		Males	8.01	5.21	20.63	25.88	71.36	68.91
		Females	12.52	5.45	24.19	39.41	63.28	55.13

Table PT14 Percent of Employed Persons Age 5 and over by Industrial Sectors and Sex, in 1998 and 2008 (Continued)

Code	Province	Sex	Industrial Sector					
			Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
			1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
13	Preah Vihear	Both Sexes	83.68	85.63	1.02	1.91	15.29	12.47
		Males	73.26	80.50	1.55	2.89	25.18	16.61
		Females	94.12	90.79	0.49	0.91	5.39	8.30
14	Prey Veng	Both Sexes	90.36	88.70	1.23	2.36	8.41	8.94
		Males	86.27	85.66	1.59	2.62	12.14	11.73
		Females	93.48	91.23	0.96	2.14	5.57	6.64
15	Pursat	Both Sexes	82.62	83.87	2.06	2.52	15.32	13.62
		Males	77.20	80.50	3.03	3.40	19.77	16.10
		Females	87.33	86.99	1.22	1.70	11.45	11.31
16	Ratanak Kikri	Both Sexes	88.62	84.98	1.36	2.61	10.02	12.41
		Males	82.91	80.12	2.30	4.30	14.80	15.58
		Females	94.21	90.18	0.44	0.80	5.34	9.02
17	Siem Reap	Both Sexes	82.44	73.03	2.44	6.23	15.12	20.75
		Males	76.06	67.88	3.50	8.77	20.44	23.35
		Females	88.51	78.20	1.42	3.67	10.06	18.13
18	Preah Sihanouk	Both Sexes	52.53	47.17	11.16	14.88	36.32	37.95
		Males	49.64	45.76	12.97	14.64	37.39	39.61
		Females	56.68	48.96	8.55	15.18	34.78	35.86
19	Stung Treng	Both Sexes	79.43	79.80	2.43	3.49	18.14	16.71
		Males	71.80	74.48	4.06	5.33	24.14	20.19
		Females	87.08	85.41	0.80	1.56	12.11	13.03
20	Svay Rieng	Both Sexes	90.46	85.70	0.83	3.78	8.70	10.52
		Males	85.44	81.81	1.34	3.78	13.22	14.41
		Females	94.22	88.88	0.45	3.78	5.33	7.34
21	Takeo	Both Sexes	90.11	87.60	1.74	3.76	8.15	8.65
		Males	86.54	85.83	1.24	2.51	12.22	11.66
		Females	92.98	89.09	2.15	4.81	4.87	6.10
22	Otdar Meanchey	Both Sexes	79.06	81.30	1.07	3.02	19.87	15.67
		Males	65.87	76.20	1.44	4.12	32.69	19.68
		Females	94.46	86.61	0.64	1.88	4.89	11.50
23	Kep	Both Sexes	82.18	78.99	2.17	4.43	15.65	16.58
		Males	76.04	74.27	3.40	6.09	20.57	19.64
		Females	88.01	83.55	1.00	2.83	10.99	13.62
24	Pailin	Both Sexes	50.49	70.53	8.55	4.74	40.95	24.73
		Males	38.93	67.24	10.87	7.17	50.19	25.59
		Females	71.47	74.58	4.34	1.75	24.19	23.67

Note: 1. Excludes industry not reported
2. For definition of Industrial Sectors, see Glossary in the report

Table PT16. Percent distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence in Provinces by Sex, 2008

Code	Province	Sex	Number of Migrants	Percent by Province			
				Total	Within the Province of enumeration	In another Province	Outside Cambodia
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Cambodia	Both Sexes	3,552,173	100	51.34	45.99	2.67
		Males	1,792,519	100	52.26	45.04	2.70
		Females	1,759,654	100	50.41	46.95	2.64
01	Banteay MeanChey	Both Sexes	220,614	100	46.32	48.73	4.95
		Males	112,119	100	46.36	48.59	5.06
		Females	108,495	100	46.28	48.87	4.84
02	Battambang	Both Sexes	397,310	100	55.77	41.10	3.13
		Males	199,447	100	55.12	41.89	3.00
		Females	197,863	100	56.44	40.30	3.26
03	Kampong Cham	Both Sexes	232,223	100	74.26	25.41	0.33
		Males	128,066	100	74.10	25.54	0.37
		Females	104,157	100	74.47	25.25	0.28
04	Kampong Chhnang	Both Sexes	117,212	100	77.34	19.54	3.11
		Males	55,981	100	75.05	21.69	3.26
		Females	61,231	100	79.43	17.58	2.99
05	Kampong Spueu	Both Sexes	109,017	100	65.92	33.45	0.63
		Males	59,221	100	66.62	32.78	0.60
		Females	49,796	100	65.08	34.24	0.68
06	Kampong Thom	Both Sexes	104,828	100	77.57	22.08	0.35
		Males	55,697	100	76.53	23.09	0.39
		Females	49,131	100	78.76	20.93	0.31
07	Kampot	Both Sexes	108,376	100	76.44	22.15	1.41
		Males	56,682	100	75.32	23.22	1.46
		Females	51,694	100	77.66	20.99	1.36
08	Kandal	Both Sexes	241,587	100	46.07	50.52	3.41
		Males	125,140	100	47.84	48.74	3.42
		Females	116,447	100	44.16	52.43	3.41
09	Koh Kong	Both Sexes	50,718	100	25.30	72.49	2.21
		Males	25,955	100	25.39	72.24	2.37
		Females	24,763	100	25.20	72.75	2.04
10	Kratie	Both Sexes	65,661	100	47.28	51.70	1.02
		Males	35,691	100	46.77	52.01	1.22
		Females	29,970	100	47.87	51.34	0.79
11	Mondul Kiri	Both Sexes	26,088	100	28.32	68.52	3.16
		Males	14,081	100	27.88	68.77	3.34
		Females	12,007	100	28.82	68.23	2.95
12	Phnom Penh	Both Sexes	912,549	100	41.20	56.48	2.32
		Males	421,338	100	42.52	54.83	2.65
		Females	491,211	100	40.06	57.90	2.04

Table PT16. Percent distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence in Provinces by Sex, 2008

(Continued)

Code	Province	Sex	Number of Migrants	Percent by Province			
				Total	Within the Province of enumeration	In another Province	Outside Cambodia
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
13	Preah Vihear	Both Sexes	34,349	100	46.41	52.29	1.30
		Males	18,827	100	46.08	52.66	1.26
		Females	15,522	100	46.82	51.84	1.35
14	Prey Veng	Both Sexes	90,970	100	76.60	19.92	3.48
		Males	51,104	100	76.95	19.90	3.15
		Females	39,866	100	76.15	19.94	3.91
15	Pursat	Both Sexes	114,113	100	69.03	29.05	1.92
		Males	55,407	100	67.96	30.08	1.96
		Females	58,706	100	70.04	28.08	1.88
16	Ratanak Kikri	Both Sexes	36,595	100	36.55	61.74	1.71
		Males	20,060	100	37.23	60.96	1.81
		Females	16,535	100	35.73	62.68	1.59
17	Siem Reap	Both Sexes	177,275	100	59.26	39.25	1.49
		Males	94,451	100	58.89	39.67	1.44
		Females	82,824	100	59.69	38.76	1.55
18	Preah Sihanouk	Both Sexes	100,223	100	18.82	78.11	3.06
		Males	50,354	100	18.28	78.35	3.38
		Females	49,869	100	19.37	77.88	2.75
19	Stung Treng	Both Sexes	26,217	100	47.92	49.89	2.19
		Males	14,266	100	47.55	50.03	2.43
		Females	11,951	100	48.36	49.73	1.92
20	Svay Rieng	Both Sexes	124,065	100	33.83	59.19	6.99
		Males	57,940	100	39.32	53.85	6.83
		Females	66,125	100	29.02	63.86	7.12
21	Takeo	Both Sexes	108,259	100	71.67	22.49	5.84
		Males	61,573	100	72.65	22.35	5.00
		Females	46,686	100	70.37	22.68	6.95
22	Otdar Meanchey	Both Sexes	92,348	100	25.33	70.74	3.93
		Males	47,428	100	25.23	70.94	3.83
		Females	44,920	100	25.44	70.52	4.04
23	Kep	Both Sexes	9,272	100	14.58	84.64	0.78
		Males	4,735	100	14.83	84.37	0.80
		Females	4,537	100	14.33	84.92	0.75
24	Pailin	Both Sexes	52,304	100	7.20	90.63	2.18
		Males	26,956	100	7.43	90.34	2.24
		Females	25,348	100	6.95	90.93	2.11

Note: 1. Excludes previous residence not classified
 2. For definition of Migrants, see Glossary in the report

Table PT 17. Reason for Migration in Provinces, 2008

Code	Province	Sex	Number of Migrants	Percent by Reason of Migration												
				Total	Transfer of work place	In search of employment	Education	Marriage	Family Moved	Repatriation/Return after displacement	Natural calamities	Insecurity	Orphaned	Lost land/lost home	Visiting only	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
01	Banteay MeanChey	Both Sexes	3,552,345	100	9.22	21.52	2.73	14.62	37.86	1.19	0.14	1.93	5.77	0.36	3.67	0.99
		Males	1,792,625	100	13.83	24.19	3.52	18.57	27.29	1.25	0.14	1.77	5.18	0.38	2.68	1.20
		Females	1,759,720	100	4.52	18.80	1.92	10.59	48.66	1.13	0.13	2.09	6.37	0.34	4.68	0.77
02	Battambang	Both Sexes	220,617	100	8.58	26.52	1.98	10.11	38.05	1.57	0.10	3.35	5.31	0.37	3.34	0.73
		Males	112,119	100	13.19	29.72	2.52	13.04	28.13	1.55	0.11	3.05	5.05	0.39	2.41	0.85
		Females	108,498	100	3.81	23.22	1.42	7.08	48.30	1.59	0.09	3.67	5.58	0.35	4.30	0.60
03	Kampong Cham	Both Sexes	397,312	100	8.24	19.12	1.91	8.92	47.82	2.37	0.23	3.96	2.74	0.43	3.60	0.67
		Males	199,447	100	12.66	24.85	2.51	10.34	36.14	2.59	0.24	3.82	2.68	0.45	2.83	0.89
		Females	197,865	100	3.78	13.34	1.31	7.50	59.58	2.14	0.23	4.10	2.80	0.40	4.37	0.45
04	Kampong Chhnang	Both Sexes	232,227	100	8.25	19.73	2.38	26.73	31.33	1.34	0.30	1.03	3.60	0.26	3.50	1.53
		Males	128,070	100	11.31	23.01	2.87	32.40	20.00	1.54	0.32	0.82	3.00	0.24	2.39	2.11
		Females	104,157	100	4.50	15.69	1.79	19.76	45.27	1.10	0.29	1.29	4.34	0.29	4.87	0.81
05	Kampong Spueu	Both Sexes	117,212	100	8.63	9.75	1.53	16.45	29.30	0.75	0.07	4.94	24.37	0.41	2.98	0.83
		Males	55,981	100	14.88	13.17	2.33	21.90	17.57	0.64	0.08	4.50	21.11	0.45	2.02	1.34
		Females	61,231	100	2.91	6.62	0.79	11.46	40.04	0.84	0.07	5.34	27.35	0.36	3.85	0.37
06	Kampong Thom	Both Sexes	109,029	100	10.37	11.64	1.97	32.05	28.60	1.34	0.12	2.30	5.92	0.52	4.33	0.85
		Males	59,224	100	14.44	11.97	2.56	39.31	19.27	1.21	0.11	1.98	4.89	0.48	2.77	1.00
		Females	49,805	100	5.53	11.25	1.28	23.41	39.69	1.48	0.13	2.68	7.15	0.56	6.17	0.68
07	Kampot	Both Sexes	104,828	100	7.86	12.69	2.19	24.42	34.65	1.57	0.11	2.03	7.57	0.59	3.55	2.76
		Males	55,697	100	11.39	15.48	2.76	30.88	20.97	1.76	0.10	1.76	9.34	0.64	2.62	2.30
		Females	49,131	100	3.86	9.52	1.54	17.10	50.16	1.35	0.13	2.34	5.57	0.54	4.61	3.27
08	Kandal	Both Sexes	108,376	100	10.22	12.52	1.67	24.46	34.09	2.16	0.14	3.23	6.79	0.32	3.61	0.79
		Males	56,682	100	15.63	16.63	2.06	28.86	22.25	2.13	0.13	2.74	5.51	0.32	2.65	1.07
		Females	51,694	100	4.28	8.01	1.25	19.62	47.08	2.19	0.15	3.78	8.18	0.32	4.65	0.48
08	Kandal	Both Sexes	241,596	100	9.34	18.13	2.02	29.04	27.01	0.67	0.09	1.29	7.03	0.52	3.57	1.30
		Males	125,145	100	13.02	16.53	2.78	36.96	18.66	0.60	0.09	1.07	5.73	0.56	2.30	1.71
		Females	116,451	100	5.39	19.85	1.19	20.52	35.99	0.74	0.09	1.53	8.43	0.48	4.93	0.87

Table PT 17. Reason for Migration in Provinces, 2008 (Continued)

Code	Province	Sex	Number of Migrants	Percent by Reason of Migration												
				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
09	Koh Kong	Both Sexes	50,718	100	9.06	38.27	2.35	4.72	36.64	0.49	0.15	0.66	2.81	0.26	4.02	0.56
		Males	25,955	100	14.08	44.67	2.75	3.97	27.07	0.48	0.13	0.56	2.53	0.29	2.79	0.68
		Females	24,763	100	3.80	31.57	1.94	5.51	46.67	0.51	0.18	0.76	3.09	0.22	5.31	0.45
10	Kratie	Both Sexes	65,661	100	9.14	22.32	1.89	16.65	41.25	1.37	0.10	0.84	1.37	0.29	4.14	0.65
		Males	35,691	100	13.37	28.15	2.07	19.44	29.08	1.52	0.10	0.79	1.23	0.25	3.16	0.82
		Females	29,970	100	4.10	15.37	1.68	13.32	55.72	1.18	0.11	0.90	1.53	0.34	5.30	0.45
11	Mondul Kiri	Both Sexes	26,088	100	9.12	28.48	1.67	4.06	45.97	0.75	0.20	0.61	4.94	0.29	3.44	0.47
		Males	14,081	100	14.15	37.61	1.80	4.83	31.60	0.71	0.21	0.51	4.98	0.32	2.68	0.60
		Females	12,007	100	3.21	17.76	1.51	3.16	62.85	0.79	0.18	0.72	4.89	0.26	4.33	0.33
12	Phnom Penh	Both Sexes	912,611	100	10.04	29.47	4.57	4.56	43.99	0.45	0.09	0.27	1.21	0.28	4.05	1.00
		Males	421,373	100	15.10	30.45	6.24	5.63	35.85	0.46	0.11	0.28	1.16	0.31	3.15	1.26
		Females	491,238	100	5.70	28.63	3.14	3.65	50.98	0.44	0.08	0.27	1.26	0.26	4.82	0.77
13	Preah Vihear	Both Sexes	34,356	100	14.24	16.99	2.97	10.60	41.98	2.66	0.12	2.36	1.29	0.46	5.21	1.13
		Males	18,831	100	21.72	20.53	3.18	12.43	30.13	2.64	0.11	2.16	1.26	0.52	4.18	1.15
		Females	15,525	100	5.16	12.70	2.71	8.37	56.37	2.69	0.14	2.59	1.32	0.39	6.46	1.10
14	Prey Veng	Both Sexes	90,970	100	8.64	12.45	3.61	38.98	23.39	0.60	0.21	1.42	4.84	0.47	4.40	0.99
		Males	51,104	100	11.99	13.55	4.68	46.29	13.44	0.56	0.20	1.09	3.70	0.36	2.93	1.20
		Females	39,866	100	4.34	11.03	2.24	29.60	36.15	0.66	0.22	1.84	6.30	0.60	6.29	0.72
15	Pursat	Both Sexes	114,113	100	10.33	15.43	1.26	12.83	43.72	1.79	0.17	3.35	6.79	0.32	3.19	0.81
		Males	55,407	100	17.85	21.72	1.70	15.61	27.71	1.94	0.19	3.33	6.73	0.33	2.07	0.81
		Females	58,706	100	3.25	9.50	0.84	10.20	58.83	1.66	0.15	3.37	6.85	0.30	4.24	0.81
16	Ratanak Kiri	Both Sexes	36,595	100	9.85	34.45	2.96	5.84	40.75	0.85	0.11	0.25	0.61	0.19	3.58	0.55
		Males	20,060	100	14.06	39.77	3.13	7.17	30.50	0.79	0.10	0.25	0.60	0.20	2.68	0.77
		Females	16,535	100	4.74	28.01	2.75	4.23	53.17	0.93	0.12	0.27	0.63	0.19	4.68	0.29

Table PT 17. Reason for Migration in Provinces, 2008 (Continued)

Code	Province	Sex	Number of Migrants	Percent by Reason of Migration												
				Total	Transfer of work place	In search of employment	Education	Marriage	Family Moved	Repatriation/Return after displacement	Natural calamities	Insecurity	Orphaned	Lost land/lost home	Visiting only	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
17	Siem Reap	Both Sexes	177,276	100	9.94	22.97	3.47	16.84	35.38	1.01	0.08	1.25	4.75	0.49	2.89	0.93
		Males	94,452	100	14.08	26.59	4.33	20.04	25.42	0.95	0.08	1.04	3.78	0.53	2.05	1.10
		Females	82,824	100	5.21	18.85	2.48	13.19	46.74	1.08	0.08	1.47	5.86	0.44	3.85	0.72
18	Preah Sihanouk	Both Sexes	100,251	100	9.66	38.06	2.83	4.74	38.12	0.59	0.27	0.56	0.34	0.46	4.17	0.21
		Males	50,378	100	14.92	45.90	3.72	4.50	25.44	0.58	0.29	0.51	0.33	0.45	3.17	0.19
		Females	49,873	100	4.35	30.15	1.94	4.98	50.93	0.59	0.24	0.60	0.34	0.47	5.19	0.22
19	Stung Treng	Both Sexes	26,217	100	13.40	18.78	3.46	10.64	36.23	0.90	0.09	1.54	7.57	0.34	5.19	1.88
		Males	14,266	100	20.59	22.73	3.87	12.49	25.07	0.83	0.08	1.28	6.51	0.32	3.85	2.39
		Females	11,951	100	4.82	14.05	2.97	8.42	49.57	0.98	0.10	1.85	8.83	0.36	6.78	1.27
20	Svay Rieng	Both Sexes	124,070	100	5.27	4.51	1.04	18.24	16.69	0.20	0.05	4.60	46.65	0.24	1.95	0.57
		Males	57,943	100	9.07	5.69	1.61	25.17	8.53	0.17	0.05	4.20	43.10	0.28	1.37	0.75
		Females	66,127	100	1.93	3.47	0.54	12.18	23.83	0.22	0.05	4.95	49.76	0.20	2.46	0.41
21	Takeo	Both Sexes	108,297	100	8.25	7.56	2.23	42.37	24.31	0.82	0.11	2.19	5.98	0.47	3.56	2.15
		Males	61,599	100	11.38	8.09	2.86	51.63	13.42	0.66	0.11	1.66	5.50	0.48	2.27	1.94
		Females	46,698	100	4.12	6.85	1.41	30.14	38.69	1.03	0.12	2.87	6.62	0.47	5.25	2.43
22	Otdar Meanchey	Both Sexes	92,349	100	11.45	17.31	0.74	3.06	51.30	4.92	0.14	2.97	3.12	0.20	4.21	0.59
		Males	47,429	100	19.05	21.61	0.94	3.68	39.61	5.29	0.17	2.80	3.06	0.19	3.10	0.50
		Females	44,920	100	3.41	12.76	0.54	2.41	63.65	4.52	0.12	3.15	3.18	0.21	5.37	0.68
23	Keo	Both Sexes	9,272	100	10.08	12.37	3.36	18.76	39.25	0.92	0.08	2.33	10.13	0.29	1.72	0.70
		Males	4,735	100	16.48	17.18	3.88	21.82	24.58	1.15	0.08	2.35	10.24	0.28	1.02	0.95
		Females	4,537	100	3.41	7.35	2.81	15.57	54.58	0.69	0.07	2.30	10.01	0.31	2.46	0.44
24	Pailin	Both Sexes	52,304	100	5.26	32.28	0.98	1.48	49.96	1.36	0.04	4.16	0.50	0.14	3.54	0.31
		Males	26,956	100	8.23	41.30	1.13	1.22	37.98	1.62	0.05	4.53	0.58	0.15	2.90	0.32
		Females	25,348	100	2.11	22.69	0.81	1.75	62.69	1.09	0.03	3.77	0.41	0.12	4.23	0.29

Note: Excludes Reason of Migration not reported

Table PT 18 Percent distribution of Disabled Persons in Category of Disability by Sex, 2008

Code	Province	Sex	Number of Disabled	Percent by Category					
				Total	In seeing	In speech	In hearing	In movement	Mental
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Cambodia	Both Sexes	192,538	100	29.97	8.68	7.93	40.83	12.59
		Males	108,468	100	26.48	8.07	6.79	46.95	11.71
		Females	84,070	100	34.48	9.46	9.39	32.96	13.71
01	Banteay MeanChey	Both Sexes	12,171	100	24.98	6.24	6.39	50.08	12.31
		Males	7,352	100	21.50	5.43	5.60	56.96	10.50
		Females	4,819	100	30.28	7.49	7.59	39.57	15.07
02	Battambang	Both Sexes	19,764	100	23.61	6.32	6.48	51.61	11.98
		Males	12,040	100	20.14	5.46	5.24	58.71	10.45
		Females	7,724	100	29.01	7.66	8.40	40.55	14.37
03	Kampong Cham	Both Sexes	23,513	100	33.60	12.16	8.14	32.19	13.92
		Males	12,086	100	30.76	12.12	7.12	36.53	13.47
		Females	11,427	100	36.61	12.20	9.22	27.59	14.39
04	Kampong Chhnang	Both Sexes	8,024	100	28.49	7.55	8.00	42.02	13.93
		Males	4,513	100	24.91	7.09	7.07	48.99	11.94
		Females	3,511	100	33.10	8.15	9.20	33.07	16.49
05	Kampong Spueu	Both Sexes	12,293	100	27.16	6.38	7.78	47.29	11.40
		Males	7,226	100	23.57	5.51	6.28	54.01	10.63
		Females	5,067	100	32.29	7.62	9.91	37.69	12.49
06	Kampong Thom	Both Sexes	9,188	100	30.37	11.19	7.92	39.06	11.46
		Males	5,135	100	27.15	11.33	6.74	44.48	10.30
		Females	4,053	100	34.44	11.00	9.43	32.20	12.93
07	Kampot	Both Sexes	9,001	100	26.04	7.25	7.94	45.49	13.27
		Males	5,030	100	22.78	6.64	6.94	51.29	12.35
		Females	3,971	100	30.17	8.03	9.22	38.15	14.43
08	Kandal	Both Sexes	16,358	100	34.29	9.90	8.28	34.19	13.34
		Males	8,778	100	30.17	9.75	6.92	39.63	13.53
		Females	7,580	100	39.06	10.08	9.85	27.89	13.11
09	Koh Kong	Both Sexes	985	100	29.24	7.41	7.92	46.29	9.14
		Males	589	100	23.43	7.13	7.13	51.44	10.87
		Females	396	100	37.88	7.83	9.09	38.64	6.57
10	Kratie	Both Sexes	5,340	100	28.48	6.93	10.43	39.83	14.33
		Males	2,954	100	26.81	7.08	9.41	43.33	13.37
		Females	2,386	100	30.55	6.75	11.69	35.50	15.51
11	Mondul Kiri	Both Sexes	618	100	24.27	6.80	11.49	43.85	13.59
		Males	390	100	23.08	4.62	10.51	48.46	13.33
		Females	228	100	26.32	10.53	13.16	35.96	14.04
12	Phnom Penh	Both Sexes	12,081	100	39.70	11.85	6.84	30.52	11.10
		Males	6,481	100	36.97	10.91	6.13	34.52	11.48
		Females	5,600	100	42.86	12.93	7.66	25.89	10.66

**Table PT 18 Percent distribution of Disabled Persons in Category of Disability by Sex, 2008
(Continued)**

Code	Province	Sex	Number of Disabled	Percent by Category					
				Total	In seeing	In speech	In hearing	In movement	Mental
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
13	Preah Vihear	Both Sexes	3,054	100	27.05	6.12	12.05	41.16	13.62
		Males	1,870	100	24.33	5.29	10.16	48.61	11.60
		Females	1,184	100	31.33	7.43	15.03	29.39	16.81
14	Prey Veng	Both Sexes	12,157	100	32.06	9.94	9.14	35.40	13.45
		Males	6,249	100	29.12	9.94	8.53	39.61	12.80
		Females	5,908	100	35.17	9.95	9.78	30.96	14.13
15	Pursat	Both Sexes	5,765	100	29.63	6.37	7.88	44.02	12.11
		Males	3,348	100	25.06	5.88	6.72	51.79	10.54
		Females	2,417	100	35.95	7.03	9.47	33.26	14.27
16	Ratanak Kikri	Both Sexes	1,279	100	35.42	6.57	11.26	37.53	9.23
		Males	775	100	31.23	6.97	10.84	41.55	9.42
		Females	504	100	41.87	5.95	11.90	31.35	8.93
17	Siem Reap	Both Sexes	11,563	100	31.77	8.12	8.39	40.38	11.34
		Males	6,646	100	27.82	7.73	7.82	46.57	10.05
		Females	4,917	100	37.12	8.64	9.15	32.01	13.08
18	Preah Sihanouk	Both Sexes	3,060	100	35.69	9.28	6.90	37.55	10.59
		Males	1,777	100	32.92	9.06	5.40	41.98	10.64
		Females	1,283	100	39.52	9.59	8.96	31.41	10.52
19	Stung Treng	Both Sexes	1,452	100	30.79	8.61	14.33	32.30	13.98
		Males	827	100	28.66	7.38	12.70	36.88	14.39
		Females	625	100	33.60	10.24	16.48	26.24	13.44
20	Svay Rieng	Both Sexes	7,101	100	26.88	9.25	8.06	41.87	13.94
		Males	3,957	100	24.97	8.36	6.39	47.13	13.14
		Females	3,144	100	29.29	10.37	10.15	35.24	14.95
21	Takeo	Both Sexes	12,555	100	28.35	8.87	8.10	40.90	13.78
		Males	6,912	100	25.19	8.36	6.96	45.96	13.53
		Females	5,643	100	32.22	9.50	9.50	34.70	14.09
22	Otdar Meanchey	Both Sexes	2,984	100	29.32	5.86	7.34	49.26	8.21
		Males	1,949	100	23.96	5.39	5.34	57.77	7.54
		Females	1,035	100	39.42	6.76	11.11	33.24	9.47
23	Kep	Both Sexes	661	100	22.54	4.69	5.60	54.16	13.01
		Males	391	100	23.02	4.35	3.32	56.52	12.79
		Females	270	100	21.85	5.19	8.89	50.74	13.33
24	Pailin	Both Sexes	1,571	100	24.76	3.56	3.31	61.36	7.00
		Males	1,193	100	21.71	2.01	2.51	67.64	6.12
		Females	378	100	34.39	8.47	5.82	41.53	9.79

Table PT 20. Percent distribution of Households in Provinces by Main Source of Drinking Water, 1998 and 2008

Code	Province	Year	Number of households	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water							
					Piped Water	Tube Pipe Well	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well*	Rain	Spring, River, etc	Bought	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Cambodia	1998	2,162,086	100	5.80	14.95		40.28		28.20	8.30	2.47
		2008	2,817,637	100	13.82	26.83	5.22	20.65	0.95	23.07	8.17	1.28
01	Banteay MeanChey	1998	110,994	100	1.11	11.39		26.47		44.03	6.66	10.34
		2008	144,658	100	9.00	13.84	2.80	8.64	2.41	50.52	10.90	1.89
02	Battambang	1998	146,661	100	4.08	7.78		37.77		39.11	9.77	1.49
		2008	209,702	100	8.50	16.34	3.66	21.30	3.51	33.11	11.73	1.84
03	Kampong Cham	1998	311,151	100	4.39	8.95		64.52		13.93	5.98	2.22
		2008	368,114	100	6.78	24.06	7.09	38.05	0.52	8.32	13.69	1.49
04	Kampong Chhnang	1998	81,201	100	0.85	17.39		52.88		24.28	1.11	3.49
		2008	100,801	100	2.67	34.21	5.73	33.30	0.46	19.31	1.87	2.45
05	Kampong Spueu	1998	114,959	100	1.78	17.17		33.51		43.91	3.41	0.22
		2008	149,270	100	5.31	26.01	7.20	13.42	0.56	39.33	7.63	0.54
06	Kampong Thom	1998	105,583	100	1.74	1.44		77.45		16.21	0.47	2.69
		2008	133,878	100	4.16	9.89	8.43	59.91	0.47	14.83	0.45	1.86
07	Kampot	1998	104,498	100	2.14	5.16		43.00		43.48	5.91	0.31
		2008	129,646	100	7.92	10.11	5.24	29.67	0.84	42.93	2.73	0.58
08	Kandal	1998	203,357	100	4.44	12.47		11.24		52.18	19.33	0.34
		2008	255,029	100	13.94	20.54	3.71	5.28	0.80	37.33	17.85	0.56
09	Koh Kong	1998	21,401	100	2.18	1.18		56.88		4.15	35.13	0.49
		2008	24,166	100	17.93	4.61	11.06	38.31	0.98	6.10	20.65	0.36
10	Kratie	1998	48,761	100	2.72	17.57		30.46		36.33	12.50	0.42
		2008	65,323	100	14.77	18.62	4.02	23.37	0.32	23.08	15.64	0.17
11	Mondul Kiri	1998	5,615	100	1.18	0.36		24.40		65.91	6.04	2.12
		2008	12,270	100	2.05	21.81	19.10	17.99	0.01	36.26	2.22	0.58
12	Phnom Penh	1998	167,758	100	44.65	5.87		4.76		9.63	34.85	0.24
		2008	250,597	100	79.98	3.63	1.11	0.51	0.28	2.70	11.71	0.08
13	Preah Vihear	1998	21,007	100	1.29	15.85		31.55		34.42	0.55	16.34
		2008	33,115	100	1.71	38.40	5.80	29.49	0.11	20.24	3.61	0.63
14	Prey Veng	1998	192,735	100	2.01	51.81		27.51		15.35	0.70	2.63
		2008	226,312	100	5.88	77.49	1.73	3.20	0.70	8.46	1.22	1.33
15	Pursat	1998	67,022	100	2.85	3.53		53.28		29.06	5.88	5.40
		2008	83,412	100	6.20	9.09	7.44	32.06	0.65	37.44	5.46	1.65
16	Ratanak Kikri	1998	16,646	100	1.77	1.78		32.16		61.17	1.93	1.18
		2008	27,485	100	2.77	15.86	16.44	14.72	0.08	46.28	3.17	0.69

Table PT 20. Percent distribution of Households in Provinces by Main Source of Drinking Water, 1998 and 2008 (Continued)

Code	Province	Year	Number of households	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water							
					Piped Water	Tube Pipe Well	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well*	Rain	Spring, River, etc	Bought	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
17	Siem Reap	1998	125,387	100	0.60	12.17		69.75		10.86	0.62	6.01
		2008	179,754	100	5.68	38.65	7.90	33.57	0.31	9.88	1.50	2.50
18	Preah Sihanouk	1998	30,075	100	7.39	3.12		65.19		6.41	16.54	1.34
		2008	44,656	100	19.64	10.98	17.84	30.61	0.52	5.15	14.41	0.86
19	Stung Treng	1998	14,126	100	5.54	10.29		12.28		68.38	3.43	0.08
		2008	20,922	100	9.36	16.35	5.12	7.36	0.07	59.82	1.05	0.87
20	Svay Rieng	1998	97,796	100	0.86	47.07		47.31		1.42	0.26	3.08
		2008	114,758	100	4.71	85.82	2.12	3.16	0.46	0.97	0.13	2.64
21	Takeo	1998	153,863	100	0.48	10.44		35.78		50.18	2.03	1.08
		2008	183,742	100	4.39	25.10	5.02	19.27	1.63	40.78	2.91	0.89
22	Otdar Meanchey	1998	12,208	100	0.30	2.22		23.07		73.68	0.70	0.03
		2008	38,398	100	5.02	29.21	6.60	13.39	0.91	35.65	7.49	1.72
23	Kep	1998	5,282	100	2.46	9.75		52.46		34.59	0.19	0.55
		2008	7,193	100	0.33	9.37	8.29	38.04	2.93	37.44	3.49	0.11
24	Pailin	1998	4,000	100	0.80	2.45		41.78		44.65	9.85	0.48
		2008	14,436	100	8.21	9.77	1.58	4.94	5.94	37.81	29.81	1.95

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

Table PT21. Percent distribution of Households in Provinces by location of Main Source of Drinking Water, and Residence Cambodia 2008

Code	Province	Total Urban Rural	Number of households	Total	Location of Source of Drinking Water		
					Within the premises	Near the premises	Away from the premises
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Cambodia	Total	2,817,637	100	36.20	31.50	32.30
		Urban	506,579	100	67.44	18.20	14.36
		Rural	2,311,058	100	29.35	34.42	36.23
01	Banteay MeanChey	Total	144,658	100	25.06	26.13	48.81
		Urban	37,174	100	44.53	24.93	30.54
		Rural	107,484	100	18.33	26.54	55.13
02	Battambang	Total	209,702	100	23.37	40.71	35.92
		Urban	35,671	100	38.48	31.84	29.68
		Rural	174,031	100	20.28	42.53	37.19
03	Kampong Cham	Total	368,114	100	36.49	33.72	29.79
		Urban	25,056	100	55.66	25.00	19.35
		Rural	343,058	100	35.09	34.35	30.56
04	Kampong Chhnang	Total	100,801	100	35.08	36.22	28.70
		Urban	8,294	100	64.18	25.71	10.12
		Rural	92,507	100	32.47	37.17	30.36
05	Kampong Spueu	Total	149,270	100	13.63	35.56	50.82
		Urban	10,564	100	50.39	28.26	21.36
		Rural	138,706	100	10.83	36.11	53.06
06	Kampong Thom	Total	133,878	100	38.42	33.09	28.49
		Urban	6,677	100	61.48	25.39	13.13
		Rural	127,201	100	37.21	33.49	29.30
07	Kampot	Total	129,646	100	21.94	31.75	46.31
		Urban	9,816	100	56.69	18.46	24.85
		Rural	119,830	100	19.09	32.83	48.07
08	Kandal	Total	255,029	100	28.76	40.28	30.95
		Urban	36,329	100	58.78	23.39	17.83
		Rural	218,700	100	23.77	43.09	33.13
09	Koh Kong	Total	24,166	100	29.92	29.62	40.47
		Urban	7,395	100	45.34	26.00	28.65
		Rural	16,771	100	23.12	31.21	45.67
10	Kratie	Total	65,323	100	21.89	36.98	41.13
		Urban	7,439	100	49.86	26.47	23.67
		Rural	57,884	100	18.30	38.33	43.37
11	Mondul Kiri	Total	12,270	100	18.32	26.41	55.26
		Urban	938	100	35.39	33.48	31.13
		Rural	11,332	100	16.91	25.83	57.26
12	Phnom Penh	Total	250,597	100	80.43	10.10	9.47
		Urban	233,218	100	83.94	9.11	6.95
		Rural	17,379	100	33.34	23.44	43.22

Table PT21. Percent distribution of Households in Provinces by location of Main Source of Drinking Water, and Residence Cambodia 2008 (Continued)

Code	Province	Total Urban Rural	Number of households	Total	Location of Source of Drinking Water		
					Within the premises	Near the premises	Away from the premises
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
13	Preah Vihear	Total	33,115	100	14.98	32.50	52.51
		Urban	2,061	100	45.03	32.27	22.71
		Rural	31,054	100	12.99	32.52	54.49
14	Prey Veng	Total	226,312	100	53.96	32.59	13.45
		Urban	7,009	100	80.00	13.33	6.68
		Rural	219,303	100	53.12	33.21	13.67
15	Pursat	Total	83,412	100	20.87	36.33	42.80
		Urban	5,389	100	46.26	33.75	19.99
		Rural	78,023	100	19.12	36.50	44.37
16	Ratanak Kikri	Total	27,485	100	19.17	38.93	41.90
		Urban	3,746	100	63.35	27.71	8.94
		Rural	23,739	100	12.20	40.71	47.10
17	Siem Reap	Total	179,754	100	39.32	27.06	33.62
		Urban	34,169	100	67.86	25.63	6.50
		Rural	145,585	100	32.62	27.40	39.98
18	Preah Sihanouk	Total	44,656	100	37.27	28.57	34.15
		Urban	18,353	100	49.39	28.83	21.78
		Rural	26,303	100	28.81	28.40	42.79
19	Stung Treng	Total	20,922	100	15.41	48.29	36.30
		Urban	3,243	100	63.18	25.53	11.29
		Rural	17,679	100	6.65	52.46	40.88
20	Svay Rieng	Total	114,758	100	64.85	27.70	7.44
		Urban	3,562	100	71.79	22.40	5.81
		Rural	111,196	100	64.63	27.87	7.49
21	Takeo	Total	183,742	100	22.36	31.54	46.09
		Urban	2,688	100	65.59	22.40	12.02
		Rural	181,054	100	21.72	31.68	46.60
22	Otdar Meanchey	Total	38,398	100	13.35	23.41	63.24
		Urban	3,608	100	20.84	22.39	56.76
		Rural	34,790	100	12.57	23.52	63.91
23	Kep	Total	7,193	100	15.42	31.38	53.20
		Urban	962	100	30.04	26.51	43.45
		Rural	6,231	100	13.16	32.13	54.71
24	Pailin	Total	14,436	100	28.03	32.77	39.21
		Urban	3,218	100	46.64	29.27	24.08
		Rural	11,218	100	22.69	33.77	43.55

Table PT 22. Percent distribution of Households in Provinces by Main Source of Light Used, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Code	Province	Year	Number of Households	Total	Main Source of Light						
					City power	Generator	Both city power and generator	Kerosene	Candle	Battery	Other Sources
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Cambodia	1998	2,162,086	100	12.56	0.99	1.56	79.86		3.56	1.47
		2008	2,817,637	100	22.47	1.72	2.20	38.62	0.41	34.06	0.53
01	Banteay MeanChey	1998	110,994	100	8.19	1.14	2.75	84.62		2.86	0.44
		2008	144,658	100	26.19	2.23	2.03	50.82	0.39	18.31	0.03
02	Battambang	1998	146,661	100	10.01	1.39	2.51	83.19		2.69	0.20
		2008	209,702	100	21.13	1.94	2.01	55.34	0.79	18.75	0.05
03	Kampong Cham	1998	311,151	100	9.25	0.98	1.48	82.70		5.33	0.27
		2008	368,114	100	14.19	1.60	2.07	34.54	0.33	47.17	0.09
04	Kampong Chhnang	1998	81,201	100	4.62	0.68	0.75	89.93		3.86	0.17
		2008	100,801	100	9.13	1.22	1.70	54.65	0.20	33.08	0.03
05	Kampong Spueu	1998	114,959	100	2.57	0.74	0.66	94.92		0.97	0.14
		2008	149,270	100	9.13	1.05	0.92	40.43	0.27	48.16	0.04
06	Kampong Thom	1998	105,583	100	5.32	0.44	1.01	89.39		1.44	2.39
		2008	133,878	100	9.17	0.84	1.96	54.86	0.19	32.00	0.98
07	Kampot	1998	104,498	100	4.91	0.79	1.09	92.48		0.66	0.07
		2008	129,646	100	10.83	1.23	0.81	54.14	0.27	32.67	0.04
08	Kandal	1998	203,357	100	9.42	0.98	2.45	78.11		8.86	0.18
		2008	255,029	100	27.12	3.11	6.87	14.79	0.27	47.78	0.05
09	Koh Kong	1998	21,401	100	28.70	4.68	8.21	56.22		0.78	1.41
		2008	24,166	100	40.04	4.91	3.37	42.85	0.84	7.79	0.20
10	Kratie	1998	48,761	100	9.51	1.73	2.25	80.83		4.14	1.54
		2008	65,323	100	12.44	1.26	0.64	48.84	0.44	36.01	0.36
11	Mondul Kiri	1998	5,615	100	2.83	2.05	3.70	47.93		1.53	41.96
		2008	12,270	100	13.17	5.00	7.31	53.16	3.29	13.34	4.72
12	Phnom Penh	1998	167,758	100	75.50	1.86	2.76	17.52		1.50	0.85
		2008	250,597	100	89.82	1.83	3.11	1.74	0.29	2.94	0.26
13	Preah Vihear	1998	21,007	100	1.68	1.19	0.76	45.85		0.36	50.17
		2008	33,115	100	7.61	2.50	1.93	55.30	0.58	14.43	17.64
14	Prey Veng	1998	192,735	100	2.96	0.44	0.51	89.83		6.18	0.09
		2008	226,312	100	6.30	0.64	0.67	28.22	0.25	63.85	0.07
15	Pursat	1998	67,022	100	8.00	0.87	0.84	88.11		1.94	0.24
		2008	83,412	100	13.71	1.00	1.65	71.06	0.18	12.34	0.05
16	Ratanak Kikri	1998	16,646	100	12.77	0.83	1.26	42.09		0.34	42.71
		2008	27,485	100	15.54	4.62	1.53	55.92	2.36	12.87	7.16
17	Siem Reap	1998	125,387	100	7.61	0.75	1.12	88.81		1.62	0.09
		2008	179,754	100	20.09	1.88	1.45	57.90	0.28	18.37	0.04

Table PT 22. Percent distribution of Households in Provinces by Main Source of Light Used, Cambodia 1998 and 2008 (Continued)

Code	Province	Year	Number of Households	Total	Main Source of Light						
					City power	Generator	Both city power and generator	Kerosene	Candle	Battery	Other Sources
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
18	Preah Sihanouk	1998	30,075	100	34.79	2.38	2.12	59.50		0.51	0.70
		2008	44,656	100	51.08	4.10	3.10	32.97	1.17	7.51	0.08
19	Stung Treng	1998	14,126	100	11.67	1.49	0.93	60.47		1.73	23.72
		2008	20,922	100	16.59	3.62	1.92	59.48	0.90	5.34	12.15
20	Svay Rieng	1998	97,796	100	3.50	0.49	0.74	91.35		3.80	0.13
		2008	114,758	100	10.49	1.07	0.56	32.67	0.18	54.94	0.09
21	Takeo	1998	153,863	100	3.35	0.47	0.70	92.72		2.71	0.06
		2008	183,742	100	9.59	0.88	1.31	34.52	0.23	53.39	0.09
22	Otdar Meanchey	1998	12,208	100	1.82	0.62	0.19	96.20		1.00	0.17
		2008	38,398	100	12.77	2.16	2.69	58.22	1.02	22.18	0.95
23	Kep	1998	5,282	100	4.92	1.86	2.37	89.68		1.12	0.06
		2008	7,193	100	14.33	2.82	2.31	64.10	0.36	16.07	0.00
24	Pailin	1998	4,000	100	11.13	8.18	3.85	69.83		2.35	4.68
		2008	14,436	100	37.69	2.87	2.14	38.02	4.70	14.50	0.09

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

Table PT 23. Percent distribution of Households in Provinces by Toilet facility availability and Category of Toilet facility, 1998* and 2008

Code	Province	Year	Number of Households	Total	Households without Toilet	Total	Households with Toilet Facility**			
							Connected to sewerage	Septic Tank	Pit latrine	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Cambodia	2008	2,817,637	100	66.29	33.71	13.50	14.41	4.91	0.88
		1998	2,162,086	100	85.52	14.48				
01	Banteay MeanChey	2008	144,658	100	65.00	35.00	14.51	17.07	3.05	0.38
		1998	110,994	100	89.61	10.39				
02	Battambang	2008	209,702	100	56.05	43.95	14.33	21.37	7.11	1.15
		1998	146,661	100	80.14	19.86				
03	Kampong Cham	2008	368,114	100	74.44	25.56	4.92	14.16	5.78	0.71
		1998	311,151	100	90.35	9.65				
04	Kampong Chhnang	2008	100,801	100	81.24	18.76	5.86	9.19	2.74	0.96
		1998	81,201	100	93.96	6.04				
05	Kampong Spueu	2008	149,270	100	82.51	17.49	6.36	8.43	2.39	0.30
		1998	114,959	100	96.15	3.85				
06	Kampong Thom	2008	133,878	100	72.19	27.81	4.27	8.98	13.27	1.29
		1998	105,583	100	86.87	13.13				
07	Kampot	2008	129,646	100	73.82	26.18	6.49	9.85	9.29	0.55
		1998	104,498	100	92.00	8.00				
08	Kandal	2008	255,029	100	54.25	45.75	13.47	25.70	5.97	0.62
		1998	203,357	100	87.72	12.28				
09	Koh Kong	2008	24,166	100	61.38	38.62	13.10	18.46	2.95	4.11
		1998	21,401	100	83.80	16.20				
10	Kratie	2008	65,323	100	73.93	26.07	3.23	14.25	6.50	2.09
		1998	48,761	100	86.56	13.44				
11	Mondul Kiri	2008	12,270	100	83.44	16.56	3.55	7.87	4.78	0.36
		1998	5,615	100	88.64	11.36				
12	Phnom Penh	2008	250,597	100	9.31	90.69	66.39	22.99	0.90	0.42
		1998	167,758	100	25.14	74.86				
13	Preah Vihear	2008	33,115	100	89.18	10.82	2.65	4.70	2.73	0.75
		1998	21,007	100	95.10	4.90				
14	Prey Veng	2008	226,312	100	83.20	16.80	4.97	5.67	4.98	1.18
		1998	192,735	100	95.73	4.27				
15	Pursat	2008	83,412	100	81.64	18.36	5.04	8.61	2.99	1.72
		1998	67,022	100	91.48	8.52				
16	Ratanak Kikri	2008	27,485	100	78.92	21.08	4.50	8.06	5.40	3.11
		1998	16,646	100	90.80	9.20				

Table PT 23. Percent distribution of Households in Provinces by Toilet facility availability and Category of Toilet facility, 1998* and 2008 (Continued)

Code	Province	Year	Number of Households	Total	Households without Toilet	Total	Households with Toilet Facility**			
							Connected to sewerage	Septic Tank	Pit latrine	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
17	Siem Reap	2008	179,754	100	72.90	27.10	12.09	11.85	2.59	0.57
		1998	125,387	100	93.37	6.63				
18	Preah Sihanouk	2008	44,656	100	50.39	49.61	17.19	28.26	3.12	1.04
		1998	30,075	100	76.78	23.22				
19	Stung Treng	2008	20,922	100	66.97	33.03	11.08	16.67	3.83	1.45
		1998	14,126	100	86.17	13.83				
20	Svay Rieng	2008	114,758	100	78.73	21.27	6.05	8.34	6.03	0.85
		1998	97,796	100	91.82	8.18				
21	Takeo	2008	183,742	100	76.28	23.72	7.82	12.10	2.99	0.80
		1998	153,863	100	95.72	4.28				
22	Otdar Meanchey	2008	38,398	100	78.62	21.38	6.58	9.36	4.51	0.93
		1998	12,208	100	97.97	2.03				
23	Kep	2008	7,193	100	73.95	26.05	9.87	11.90	2.18	2.10
		1998	5,282	100	96.69	3.31				
24	Pailin	2008	14,436	100	60.67	39.33	10.45	17.79	9.59	1.50
		1998	4,000	100	80.25	19.75				

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

**The percent distribution of categories of toilet is for total households in this Table. In Table 9.15 in Chapter 9 in Section 1 of this report, the percentage distribution of categories is for the households having toilet facility.

Table PT 24. Proportion of Households in Provinces having Access to Improved Water Source, Electric power and Toilet Facility within Premises by Residence, 1998 and 2008

Code	Province	Total/Urban/Rural	Percentage of Households with Combined amenities	
			1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Cambodia	Total	8.00	17.41
		Urban	42.92	72.49
		Rural	0.92	5.34
01	Banteay MeanChey	Total	4.48	17.79
		Urban	17.59	56.92
		Rural	0.53	4.25
02	Battambang	Total	6.95	14.37
		Urban	26.43	51.78
		Rural	1.52	6.70
03	Kampong Cham	Total	2.44	8.31
		Urban	20.75	48.36
		Rural	1.08	5.38
04	Kampong Chhnang	Total	1.81	6.67
		Urban	16.66	52.99
		Rural	0.35	2.52
05	Kampong Spueu	Total	1.39	5.54
		Urban	13.76	45.09
		Rural	0.39	2.53
06	Kampong Thom	Total	1.27	5.22
		Urban	19.31	50.19
		Rural	0.27	2.86
07	Kampot	Total	3.08	7.25
		Urban	32.89	57.00
		Rural	0.51	3.17
08	Kandal	Total	4.38	19.46
		Urban	21.62	64.43
		Rural	1.82	11.99
09	Koh Kong	Total	9.68	26.64
		Urban	17.92	50.53
		Rural	5.16	16.11
10	Kratie	Total	4.79	8.56
		Urban	24.97	48.19
		Rural	1.66	3.47
11	Mondul Kiri	Total	2.15	9.68
		Urban	13.35	62.79
		Rural	1.09	5.29
12	Phnom Penh	Total	66.16	86.17
		Urban	70.12	89.85
		Rural	1.55	36.90

Table PT 24. Proportion of Households in Provinces having Access to Improved Water Source, Electric power and Toilet Facility within Premises by Residence, 1998 and 2008 (Continued)

Code	Province	Total/Urban/Rural	Percentage of Households with Combined amenities	
			1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
13	Preah Vihear	Total	1.04	5.33
		Urban	13.12	58.13
		Rural	0.19	1.83
14	Prey Veng	Total	1.68	4.00
		Urban	35.51	65.33
		Rural	0.46	2.04
15	Pursat	Total	3.68	7.14
		Urban	32.88	56.45
		Rural	1.32	3.73
16	Ratanak Kikri	Total	1.61	12.28
		Urban	10.58	72.72
		Rural	0.35	2.75
17	Siem Reap	Total	3.41	16.69
		Urban	22.15	68.59
		Rural	0.32	4.51
18	Preah Sihanouk	Total	10.34	36.46
		Urban	21.58	68.25
		Rural	3.50	14.28
19	Stung Treng	Total	6.05	10.93
		Urban	28.13	56.71
		Rural	0.74	2.53
20	Svay Rieng	Total	1.56	7.87
		Urban	26.77	85.65
		Rural	0.72	5.37
21	Takeo	Total	1.17	5.02
		Urban	22.98	59.67
		Rural	0.84	4.21
22	Otdar Meanchey	Total	0.62	8.47
		Urban	3.02	23.36
		Rural	0.15	6.93
23	Kep	Total	0.42	5.17
		Urban	1.04	13.83
		Rural	0.31	3.84
24	Pailin	Total	5.60	22.91
		Urban	15.57	47.76
		Rural	0.49	15.78

Table PT25. Percent of Households in Provinces by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking, 1998 and 2008

Code	Province	Year	Number of Households	Households using							
				Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas(LPG)	Electricity	None	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Cambodia	2008	2,817,637	100	83.61	7.47	0.35	7.90	0.38	0.22	0.07
		1998	2,162,086	100	90.04	5.26	1.82	1.74			1.14
01	Banteay MeanChey	2008	144,658	100	76.88	17.43	0.49	4.39	0.60	0.14	0.07
		1998	110,994	100	90.65	7.64	0.97	0.51			0.22
02	Battambang	2008	209,702	100	83.23	12.86	0.41	2.95	0.33	0.14	0.08
		1998	146,661	100	92.43	4.35	1.61	0.64			0.96
03	Kampong Cham	2008	368,114	100	95.57	1.46	0.27	2.25	0.20	0.20	0.05
		1998	311,151	100	96.75	0.96	1.67	0.57			0.06
04	Kampong Chhnang	2008	100,801	100	93.06	5.15	0.34	1.23	0.05	0.14	0.03
		1998	81,201	100	95.84	1.90	1.81	0.41			0.05
05	Kampong Spueu	2008	149,270	100	95.61	1.99	0.36	1.66	0.16	0.20	0.04
		1998	114,959	100	96.72	1.09	1.76	0.34			0.09
06	Kampong Thom	2008	133,878	100	94.25	4.01	0.32	1.07	0.11	0.19	0.04
		1998	105,583	100	95.60	1.67	2.38	0.30			0.05
07	Kampot	2008	129,646	100	91.04	6.44	0.44	1.75	0.16	0.14	0.03
		1998	104,498	100	93.52	3.94	1.88	0.34			0.32
08	Kandal	2008	255,029	100	88.02	4.97	0.27	6.03	0.44	0.24	0.03
		1998	203,357	100	96.47	1.74	1.00	0.65			0.14
09	Koh Kong	2008	24,166	100	53.65	32.52	0.60	12.18	0.83	0.13	0.09
		1998	21,401	100	68.72	27.02	1.34	2.61			0.31
10	Kratie	2008	65,323	100	93.03	5.04	0.30	1.24	0.18	0.18	0.03
		1998	48,761	100	95.26	3.08	1.19	0.40			0.07
11	Mondul Kiri	2008	12,270	100	89.85	4.07	0.42	4.86	0.55	0.19	0.07
		1998	5,615	100	97.63	0.50	1.44	0.18			0.25
12	Phnom Penh	2008	250,597	100	18.01	23.11	0.32	56.45	1.59	0.38	0.13
		1998	167,758	100	43.14	34.34	5.04	16.34			1.15
13	Preah Vihear	2008	33,115	100	93.13	5.54	0.30	0.80	0.05	0.07	0.11
		1998	21,007	100	98.42	0.87	0.34	0.23			0.14
14	Prey Veng	2008	226,312	100	96.84	1.11	0.19	1.32	0.07	0.32	0.14
		1998	192,735	100	91.97	1.24	1.07	0.41			5.32
15	Pursat	2008	83,412	100	93.38	4.24	0.79	1.34	0.08	0.11	0.05
		1998	67,022	100	94.87	1.87	2.50	0.59			0.16
16	Ratanak Kikri	2008	27,485	100	90.60	5.42	0.29	3.02	0.33	0.25	0.08
		1998	16,646	100	96.23	1.61	0.86	0.29			1.01
17	Siem Reap	2008	179,754	100	86.43	4.95	0.57	7.43	0.25	0.29	0.09
		1998	125,387	100	96.07	1.42	2.05	0.40			0.06
18	Preah Sihanouk	2008	44,656	100	52.43	34.16	0.52	11.33	0.95	0.51	0.09
		1998	30,075	100	71.18	25.04	1.65	1.89			0.24
19	Stung Treng	2008	20,922	100	88.71	9.11	0.29	1.49	0.21	0.10	0.11
		1998	14,126	100	94.63	4.37	0.29	0.45			0.25
20	Svay Rieng	2008	114,758	100	95.54	0.90	0.16	2.84	0.32	0.19	0.07
		1998	97,796	100	89.35	0.64	1.42	0.44			8.15
21	Takeo	2008	183,742	100	95.75	1.60	0.19	2.11	0.11	0.18	0.06
		1998	153,863	100	96.18	1.01	1.72	0.34			0.76
22	Otdar Meanchey	2008	38,398	100	81.41	15.61	0.64	1.59	0.53	0.16	0.06
		1998	12,208	100	97.40	1.53	0.81	0.23			0.02
23	Kep	2008	7,193	100	93.84	2.72	0.64	1.86	0.86	0.04	0.03
		1998	5,282	100	96.29	1.42	1.97	0.28			0.04
24	Pailin	2008	14,436	100	65.78	22.62	0.28	9.41	1.36	0.32	0.22
		1998	4,000	100	40.48	56.45	1.58	1.30			0.20

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

Table PT26 Percent Distribution of Buildings with Households as Wholly Residential and Partly Residential, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Code	Name of Province	Years	Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percentage Partly Residential						
					Total	Wholly Residential	Residence Shop	Residence Workshop	Residence and any other use	Total Partly Residential	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
01	Banteay MeanChey	2008	Total	2,637,654	100	95.74	3.14	0.68	0.44	4.26	
			Urban	450,345	100	90.13	7.35	1.34	1.18	9.86	
			Rural	2,187,309	100	96.90	2.27	0.55	0.28	3.10	
		1998	Total	1,989,828	100	97.03	2.11	0.54	0.32	2.97	
			Urban	295,148	100	91.98	5.96	1.17	0.89	8.01	
			Rural	1,694,680	100	97.91	1.44	0.43	0.22	2.09	
		2008	Total	135,354	100	95.82	3.18	0.54	0.46	4.18	
			Urban	34,491	100	91.07	6.83	1.23	0.88	8.93	
			Rural	100,863	100	97.44	1.93	0.31	0.32	2.56	
			1998	Total	102,574	100	97.26	1.97	0.39	0.38	2.74
				Urban	23,538	100	93.94	4.81	0.82	0.42	6.06
				Rural	79,036	100	98.25	1.12	0.26	0.37	1.75
		2008	Total	198,577	100	95.73	3.31	0.55	0.42	4.27	
			Urban	33,789	100	93.01	5.43	0.95	0.61	6.99	
			Rural	164,788	100	96.28	2.87	0.47	0.38	3.72	
			1998	Total	134,828	100	97.73	1.68	0.36	0.23	2.27
				Urban	29,197	100	96.85	2.23	0.70	0.23	3.15
				Rural	105,631	100	97.97	1.53	0.27	0.23	2.03
2008	Total	344,091	100	97.10	2.19	0.45	0.26	2.90			
	Urban	23,345	100	90.75	6.60	1.71	0.94	9.25			
	Rural	320,746	100	97.56	1.87	0.36	0.21	2.44			
	1998	Total	287,254	100	97.41	1.78	0.49	0.33	2.59		
		Urban	19,398	100	92.92	4.64	1.41	1.03	7.08		
		Rural	267,856	100	97.73	1.57	0.42	0.28	2.27		
2008	Total	97,421	100	96.25	2.77	0.70	0.29	3.75			
	Urban	7,831	100	89.48	8.27	1.44	0.80	10.52			
	Rural	89,590	100	96.84	2.28	0.63	0.24	3.16			
	1998	Total	78,118	100	97.97	1.34	0.42	0.27	2.03		
		Urban	6,552	100	94.09	3.43	1.43	1.04	5.91		
		Rural	71,566	100	98.33	1.15	0.32	0.20	1.67		
2008	Total	142,924	100	97.13	2.14	0.43	0.29	2.87			
	Urban	10,182	100	90.10	7.08	1.99	0.82	9.90			
	Rural	132,742	100	97.67	1.77	0.31	0.25	2.33			
	1998	Total	110,951	100	98.30	1.22	0.34	0.15	1.70		
		Urban	8,116	100	93.22	5.01	1.10	0.67	6.78		
		Rural	102,835	100	98.70	0.92	0.28	0.11	1.30		
2008	Total	127,995	100	97.00	2.41	0.33	0.25	3.00			
	Urban	6,333	100	90.51	7.94	0.98	0.57	9.49			
	Rural	121,662	100	97.34	2.12	0.30	0.24	2.66			
	1998	Total	100,567	100	98.47	1.01	0.31	0.21	1.53		
		Urban	5,328	100	95.48	3.79	0.39	0.34	4.52		
		Rural	95,239	100	98.63	0.86	0.30	0.21	1.37		

Table PT26 Percent Distribution of Buildings with Households as Wholly Residential and Partly Residential, Cambodia 1998 and 2008 (Continued)

Code	Name of Province	Years	Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percentage Partly Residential					
					Total	Wholly Residential	Residence Shop	Residence Workshop	Residence and any other use	Total Partly Residential
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(9)	(10)	(11)
07	Kampot	2008	Total	126,689	100	97.63	1.86	0.28	0.24	2.37
			Urban	9,321	100	92.81	5.77	0.78	0.63	7.19
			Rural	117,368	100	98.01	1.55	0.24	0.20	1.99
		1998	Total	101,565	100	98.50	1.09	0.20	0.21	1.50
			Urban	7,555	100	93.43	4.95	0.70	0.91	6.57
			Rural	94,010	100	98.90	0.78	0.16	0.16	1.10
08	Kandal	2008	Total	237,190	100	95.76	3.24	0.52	0.48	4.24
			Urban	34,342	100	91.23	5.88	1.26	1.64	8.77
			Rural	202,848	100	96.52	2.80	0.39	0.29	3.48
		1998	Total	186,278	100	96.58	2.51	0.59	0.32	3.42
			Urban	23,036	100	94.53	4.18	0.65	0.63	5.47
			Rural	163,242	100	96.87	2.27	0.58	0.28	3.13
09	Koh Kong	2008	Total	23,108	100	92.67	6.10	0.56	0.67	7.33
			Urban	6,998	100	89.98	7.99	0.96	1.07	10.02
			Rural	16,110	100	93.84	5.28	0.38	0.50	6.16
		1998	Total	19,995	100	92.02	6.58	0.72	0.68	7.98
			Urban	6,784	100	90.46	8.09	0.71	0.74	9.54
			Rural	13,211	100	92.82	5.81	0.72	0.65	7.18
10	Kratie	2008	Total	60,021	100	96.15	2.93	0.55	0.37	3.85
			Urban	6,992	100	89.63	6.84	2.43	1.10	10.37
			Rural	53,029	100	97.01	2.41	0.30	0.28	2.99
		1998	Total	44,245	100	97.00	2.23	0.54	0.23	3.00
			Urban	5,647	100	94.86	3.01	1.33	0.80	5.14
			Rural	38,598	100	97.31	2.12	0.42	0.15	2.69
11	Mondul Kiri	2008	Total	10,689	100	93.23	5.62	0.65	0.50	6.77
			Urban	937	100	72.68	24.01	2.03	1.28	27.32
			Rural	9,752	100	95.20	3.86	0.52	0.42	4.80
		1998	Total	5,228	100	93.55	5.36	0.61	0.48	6.45
			Urban	460	100	76.09	20.00	2.17	1.74	23.91
			Rural	4,768	100	95.24	3.94	0.46	0.36	4.76
12	Phnom Penh	2008	Total	214,043	100	90.25	7.33	1.27	1.15	9.75
			Urban	198,082	100	89.74	7.70	1.33	1.22	10.26
			Rural	15,961	100	96.57	2.69	0.46	0.28	3.43
		1998	Total	116,418	100	89.09	8.08	1.58	1.24	10.91
			Urban	107,570	100	88.47	8.54	1.66	1.33	11.53
			Rural	8,848	100	96.62	2.50	0.62	0.26	3.38
13	Preah Vihear	2008	Total	31,930	100	96.63	2.36	0.54	0.47	3.37
			Urban	1,982	100	90.11	8.07	1.36	0.45	9.89
			Rural	29,948	100	97.06	1.98	0.49	0.47	2.94
		1998	Total	19,891	100	97.78	1.33	0.51	0.38	2.22
			Urban	1,320	100	92.35	4.17	1.97	1.52	7.65
			Rural	18,571	100	98.17	1.13	0.41	0.30	1.83

Table PT26 Percent Distribution of Buildings with Households as Wholly Residential and Partly Residential, Cambodia 1998 and 2008 (Continued)

Code	Name of Province	Years	Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percentage Partly Residential					
					Total	Wholly Residential	Residence Shop	Residence Workshop	Residence and any other use	Total Partly Residential
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(9)	(10)	(11)
14	Prey Veng	2008	Total	212,552	100	96.92	2.45	0.38	0.25	3.08
			Urban	6,663	100	85.22	12.79	1.17	0.83	14.78
			Rural	205,889	100	97.30	2.12	0.35	0.23	2.70
		1998	Total	181,647	100	97.60	1.85	0.38	0.16	2.40
			Urban	6,325	100	90.67	8.13	0.90	0.30	9.33
			Rural	175,322	100	97.85	1.62	0.37	0.16	2.15
15	Pursat	2008	Total	79,828	100	96.95	2.20	0.46	0.39	3.05
			Urban	5,020	100	91.10	5.32	1.47	2.11	8.90
			Rural	74,808	100	97.35	1.99	0.39	0.27	2.65
		1998	Total	64,643	100	97.04	2.02	0.60	0.33	2.96
			Urban	4,769	100	93.19	4.70	1.13	0.99	6.81
			Rural	59,874	100	97.35	1.81	0.56	0.28	2.65
16	Ratanak Kikri	2008	Total	22,451	100	94.45	4.36	0.74	0.45	5.55
			Urban	3,279	100	83.68	11.83	3.11	1.37	16.32
			Rural	19,172	100	96.29	3.08	0.34	0.30	3.71
		1998	Total	12,111	100	98.54	1.12	0.15	0.19	1.46
			Urban	1,866	100	99.84	0.00	0.11	0.05	0.16
			Rural	10,245	100	98.30	1.33	0.16	0.21	1.70
17	Siem Reap	2008	Total	167,827	100	96.32	2.59	0.52	0.56	3.68
			Urban	28,013	100	89.87	7.13	1.44	1.56	10.13
			Rural	139,814	100	97.61	1.69	0.34	0.37	2.39
		1998	Total	119,468	100	99.04	0.65	0.17	0.14	0.96
			Urban	16,081	100	97.00	2.08	0.53	0.40	3.00
			Rural	103,387	100	99.36	0.42	0.12	0.10	0.64
18	Preah Sihanouk	2008	Total	41,093	100	91.92	6.13	0.67	1.28	8.08
			Urban	16,264	100	88.63	8.27	0.96	2.15	11.37
			Rural	24,829	100	94.08	4.73	0.48	0.72	5.92
		1998	Total	28,289	100	93.53	5.04	0.87	0.56	6.47
			Urban	10,098	100	90.31	7.63	1.08	0.99	9.69
			Rural	18,191	100	95.32	3.61	0.76	0.32	4.68
19	Stung Treng	2008	Total	19,366	100	96.36	2.66	0.55	0.43	3.64
			Urban	3,008	100	91.76	6.22	1.50	0.53	8.24
			Rural	16,358	100	97.21	2.01	0.37	0.42	2.79
		1998	Total	13,479	100	96.93	2.09	0.39	0.59	3.07
			Urban	2,459	100	88.37	7.89	1.38	2.36	11.63
			Rural	11,020	100	98.84	0.80	0.16	0.20	1.16
20	Svay Rieng	2008	Total	108,974	100	97.21	2.28	0.25	0.26	2.79
			Urban	3,383	100	84.10	13.75	1.21	0.95	15.90
			Rural	105,591	100	97.63	1.92	0.22	0.24	2.37
		1998	Total	93,428	100	97.67	1.83	0.26	0.23	2.33
			Urban	2,901	100	89.18	8.62	0.79	1.41	10.82
			Rural	90,527	100	97.94	1.61	0.25	0.20	2.06

Table PT26 Percent Distribution of Buildings with Households as Wholly Residential and Partly Residential, Cambodia 1998 and 2008 (Continued)

Code	Name of Province	Years	Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percentage Partly Residential					
					Total	Wholly Residential	Residence Shop	Residence Workshop	Residence and any other use	Total Partly Residential
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(9)	(10)	(11)
21	Takeo	2008	Total	177,998	100	94.13	3.01	2.60	0.26	5.87
			Urban	2,651	100	89.85	6.83	1.09	2.23	10.15
			Rural	175,347	100	94.20	2.95	2.63	0.23	5.80
		1998	Total	148,611	100	97.47	1.08	1.25	0.19	2.53
			Urban	2,360	100	95.21	2.88	0.76	1.14	4.79
			Rural	146,251	100	97.51	1.05	1.26	0.18	2.49
22	Otdar Meanchey	2008	Total	36,857	100	96.74	2.21	0.52	0.53	3.26
			Urban	3,441	100	94.86	3.28	1.34	0.52	5.14
			Rural	33,416	100	96.93	2.10	0.44	0.53	3.07
		1998	Total	11,235	100	99.11	0.74	0.12	0.04	0.89
			Urban	1,751	100	98.17	1.48	0.29	0.06	1.83
			Rural	9,484	100	99.28	0.60	0.08	0.03	0.72
23	Kep	2008	Total	6,888	100	95.09	3.19	0.38	1.34	4.91
			Urban	939	100	91.37	5.32	0.96	2.34	8.63
			Rural	5,949	100	95.68	2.86	0.29	1.18	4.32
		1998	Total	5,118	100	97.40	2.07	0.23	0.29	2.60
			Urban	761	100	98.16	1.18	0.39	0.26	1.84
			Rural	4,357	100	97.27	2.23	0.21	0.30	2.73
24	Pailin	2008	Total	13,788	100	90.43	7.36	1.23	0.97	9.57
			Urban	3,059	100	82.54	13.44	2.75	1.27	17.46
			Rural	10,729	100	92.68	5.63	0.80	0.89	7.32
		1998	Total	3,887	100	86.67	11.17	1.23	0.93	13.33
			Urban	1,276	100	75.71	21.94	2.27	0.08	24.29
			Rural	2,611	100	92.03	5.90	0.73	1.34	7.97

Table PT27 Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Buildings According to Nature of Construction, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Code	Name of Province	Years	Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percentage of Buildings by Nature of Construction				
					Total	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(9)	
01	Cambodia	2008	Total	2,637,654	100	56.97	24.56	18.47	
			Urban	450,345	100	86.48	9.33	4.19	
			Rural	2,187,309	100	50.90	27.69	21.41	
		1998	Total	1,989,828	100	34.10	21.40	44.50	
			Urban	295,148	100	69.06	14.11	16.83	
			Rural	1,694,680	100	28.01	22.67	49.32	
	Banteay MeanChey	2008	Total	135,354	100	57.21	26.05	16.74	
			Urban	34,491	100	69.96	19.31	10.73	
			Rural	100,863	100	52.84	28.36	18.80	
		1998	Total	102,574	100	30.97	22.64	46.39	
			Urban	23,538	100	48.98	15.61	35.41	
			Rural	79,036	100	25.60	24.74	49.66	
	02	Battambang	2008	Total	198,577	100	51.91	26.55	21.54
				Urban	33,789	100	77.86	18.15	3.99
				Rural	164,788	100	46.59	28.27	25.14
			1998	Total	134,828	100	30.69	25.29	44.02
				Urban	29,197	100	58.61	24.04	17.36
				Rural	105,631	100	22.98	25.63	51.39
03	Kampong Cham	2008	Total	344,091	100	55.10	26.76	18.15	
			Urban	23,345	100	78.97	15.11	5.92	
			Rural	320,746	100	53.36	27.60	19.04	
		1998	Total	287,254	100	35.06	24.57	40.38	
			Urban	19,398	100	65.54	17.17	17.29	
			Rural	267,856	100	32.85	25.10	42.05	
04	Kampong Chhnang	2008	Total	97,421	100	39.17	29.02	31.81	
			Urban	7,831	100	62.43	22.76	14.81	
			Rural	89,590	100	37.14	29.57	33.29	
		1998	Total	78,118	100	21.91	19.21	58.88	
			Urban	6,552	100	39.00	18.57	42.43	
			Rural	71,566	100	20.35	19.27	60.38	
05	Kampong Spueu	2008	Total	142,924	100	63.01	19.02	17.97	
			Urban	10,182	100	83.96	10.36	5.68	
			Rural	132,742	100	61.41	19.68	18.91	
		1998	Total	110,951	100	34.83	18.71	46.45	
			Urban	8,116	100	63.01	17.98	19.01	
			Rural	102,835	100	32.61	18.77	48.62	
06	Kampong Thom	2008	Total	127,995	100	48.51	22.13	29.36	
			Urban	6,333	100	78.49	13.69	7.82	
			Rural	121,662	100	46.95	22.57	30.48	
		1998	Total	100,567	100	32.57	18.67	48.76	
			Urban	5,328	100	55.01	20.14	24.85	
			Rural	95,239	100	31.31	18.59	50.10	

Table PT27 Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Buildings According to Nature of Construction, Cambodia 1998 and 2008 (Continued)

Code	Name of Province	Years	Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percentage of Buildings by Nature of Construction			
					Total	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(9)
07	Kampot	2008	Total	126,689	100	56.65	24.53	18.82
			Urban	9,321	100	81.72	11.13	7.16
			Rural	117,368	100	54.65	25.59	19.75
		1998	Total	101,565	100	33.91	21.07	45.03
			Urban	7,555	100	60.60	15.20	24.21
			Rural	94,010	100	31.76	21.54	46.70
08	Kandal	2008	Total	237,190	100	65.41	25.22	9.37
			Urban	34,342	100	87.99	9.30	2.71
			Rural	202,848	100	61.59	27.92	10.49
		1998	Total	186,278	100	41.10	22.35	36.54
			Urban	23,036	100	70.82	14.53	14.66
			Rural	163,242	100	36.91	23.46	39.63
09	Koh Kong	2008	Total	23,108	100	77.23	11.65	11.13
			Urban	6,998	100	92.80	5.17	2.03
			Rural	16,110	100	70.47	14.46	15.08
		1998	Total	19,995	100	56.84	26.54	16.62
			Urban	6,784	100	68.01	22.88	9.11
			Rural	13,211	100	51.10	28.42	20.48
10	Kratie	2008	Total	60,021	100	48.84	19.63	31.53
			Urban	6,992	100	70.94	17.71	11.36
			Rural	53,029	100	45.92	19.88	34.19
		1998	Total	44,245	100	29.43	19.70	50.86
			Urban	5,647	100	48.73	18.04	33.22
			Rural	38,598	100	26.61	19.94	53.45
11	Mondul Kiri	2008	Total	10,689	100	57.37	16.00	26.63
			Urban	937	100	93.49	4.59	1.92
			Rural	9,752	100	53.90	17.09	29.01
		1998	Total	5,228	100	15.28	11.13	73.58
			Urban	460	100	71.74	20.65	7.61
			Rural	4,768	100	9.84	10.21	79.95
12	Phnom Penh	2008	Total	214,043	100	94.97	3.58	1.45
			Urban	198,082	100	95.91	3.02	1.06
			Rural	15,961	100	83.19	10.50	6.31
		1998	Total	116,418	100	83.68	8.13	8.19
			Urban	107,570	100	85.07	7.56	7.38
			Rural	8,848	100	66.82	15.08	18.11

Table PT27 Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Buildings According to Nature of Construction, Cambodia 1998 and 2008 (Continued)

Code	Name of Province	Years	Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percentage of Buildings by Nature of Construction			
					Total	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(9)
13	Preah Vihear	2008	Total	31,930	100	48.02	20.66	31.32
			Urban	1,982	100	70.74	20.59	8.68
			Rural	29,948	100	46.52	20.67	32.82
		1998	Total	19,891	100	14.69	20.36	64.95
			Urban	1,320	100	47.05	25.00	27.95
			Rural	18,571	100	12.39	20.03	67.58
14	Prey Veng	2008	Total	212,552	100	39.01	37.69	23.30
			Urban	6,663	100	75.46	16.42	8.12
			Rural	205,889	100	37.83	38.38	23.79
		1998	Total	181,647	100	19.94	26.39	53.68
			Urban	6,325	100	51.27	16.00	32.73
			Rural	175,322	100	18.81	26.76	54.43
15	Pursat	2008	Total	79,828	100	52.79	21.26	25.95
			Urban	5,020	100	81.02	12.83	6.16
			Rural	74,808	100	50.90	21.82	27.28
		1998	Total	64,643	100	28.99	20.11	50.90
			Urban	4,769	100	64.25	15.66	20.09
			Rural	59,874	100	26.18	20.46	53.36
16	Ratanak Kikri	2008	Total	22,451	100	58.60	10.80	30.60
			Urban	3,279	100	93.38	4.76	1.86
			Rural	19,172	100	52.65	11.83	35.51
		1998	Total	12,111	100	22.35	10.44	67.21
			Urban	1,866	100	74.76	15.33	9.91
			Rural	10,245	100	12.81	9.55	77.65
17	Siem Reap	2008	Total	167,827	100	50.24	25.41	24.34
			Urban	28,013	100	72.22	17.07	10.70
			Rural	139,814	100	45.84	27.09	27.08
		1998	Total	119,468	100	22.54	17.16	60.30
			Urban	16,081	100	51.82	14.43	33.75
			Rural	103,387	100	17.98	17.59	64.43
18	Preah Sihanouk	2008	Total	41,093	100	79.63	11.69	8.69
			Urban	16,264	100	93.09	5.13	1.78
			Rural	24,829	100	70.81	15.98	13.21
		1998	Total	28,289	100	59.93	22.10	17.97
			Urban	10,098	100	81.34	10.38	8.28
			Rural	18,191	100	48.04	28.61	23.35

Table PT27 Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Buildings According to Nature of Construction, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Code	Name of Province	Years	Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percentage of Buildings by Nature of Construction			
					Total	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(9)
19	Stung Treng	2008	Total	19,366	100	54.37	16.37	29.26
			Urban	3,008	100	91.76	5.95	2.29
			Rural	16,358	100	47.50	18.28	34.22
		1998	Total	13,479	100	28.18	21.65	50.17
			Urban	2,459	100	60.88	35.91	3.21
			Rural	11,020	100	20.89	18.47	60.64
20	Svay Rieng	2008	Total	108,974	100	40.45	39.89	19.65
			Urban	3,383	100	82.26	13.98	3.75
			Rural	105,591	100	39.11	40.72	20.16
		1998	Total	93,428	100	14.33	20.78	64.89
			Urban	2,901	100	62.84	14.65	22.51
			Rural	90,527	100	12.77	20.97	66.25
21	Takeo	2008	Total	177,998	100	57.87	30.18	11.95
			Urban	2,651	100	81.52	13.20	5.28
			Rural	175,347	100	57.52	30.43	12.05
		1998	Total	148,611	100	36.12	22.43	41.45
			Urban	2,360	100	70.34	10.81	18.86
			Rural	146,251	100	35.57	22.62	41.81
22	Otdar Meanchey	2008	Total	36,857	100	49.81	31.25	18.95
			Urban	3,441	100	67.42	21.59	10.99
			Rural	33,416	100	47.99	32.24	19.77
		1998	Total	11,235	100	31.03	54.17	14.80
			Urban	1,751	100	45.40	53.11	1.48
			Rural	9,484	100	28.37	54.37	17.26
23	Kep	2008	Total	6,888	100	63.55	22.14	14.31
			Urban	939	100	73.16	14.38	12.46
			Rural	5,949	100	62.03	23.37	14.61
		1998	Total	5,118	100	31.20	16.71	52.09
			Urban	761	100	40.47	14.06	45.47
			Rural	4,357	100	29.58	17.17	53.25
24	Pailin	2008	Total	13,788	100	57.88	16.17	25.95
			Urban	3,059	100	77.90	10.85	11.25
			Rural	10,729	100	52.18	17.68	30.14
		1998	Total	3,887	100	55.78	18.55	25.68
			Urban	1,276	100	63.95	19.75	16.30
			Rural	2,611	100	51.78	17.96	30.26

SECTION 4

ANNEXS

Annex 1- Royal Sub-decree on Administrative Change

Annex 2- Revised Codes for Administrative Units

Annex 3- Form A- House list of General Population Census of Cambodia,2008

Annex 4- Form B- Household Questionnaire of General Population Census of Cambodia,2008

Annex 5- List of Priority Tables

Annex 6- References for Chapter 7

(Unofficial Translation)

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING

The Royal Government of Cambodia
No: 18 ANKR.BK

SUB-DECREE
ON

Number of Councilors of Phnom Penh municipality, Provinces, Municipalities,
Districts and Khans for the 1st Mandate

The Royal Government

- Having seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen the Royal Kram No. 02/NS/94 dated 20 July 1994 promulgating the Law on Establishment and Functioning of the Council of Ministers;
- Having seen the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0908/1055 dated 25 September 2008 on the Appointment of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen the Royal Kram No. NS/RKM/0508/017 dated 24 May 2008 promulgating the Law on Administrative Management of Capital, Provinces, Municipalities, Districts and Khans;
- Having seen the Royal Kram No. NS/RKM/0508/018 dated 24 May 2008 promulgating the Law on election of councilors of Capital, Provinces, Municipalities, Districts and Khans;
- Having seen the Royal Kram No. NS/RKM/0196/08 dated 24 January 1996 promulgating the Law on establishment of ministry of interior;
- Base on the request of minister of interior,

DECIDE

Article 1._ to be defined number of councilors of each municipality and province for its 1st mandate complied with article 18 of Law on Administrative Management of Capital, Provinces, Municipalities, Districts and Khans as follow:

01	Phnom Penh	Municipality	21 councilors
02	Kampong Cham	Province	21 councilors
03	Kandal	Province	21 councilors
04	Battambang	Province	19 councilors
05	Prey Veng	Province	19 councilors
06	Siem Reap	Province	19 councilors
07	Takeo	Province	19 councilors
08	Banteay Meanchey	Province	17 councilors
09	Kampong Speu	Province	17 councilors
10	Kampong Thom	Province	17 councilors
11	Kampot	Province	17 councilors
12	Kampong Chhnang	Province	15 councilors
13	Svay Rieng	Province	15 councilors
14	Pursat	Province	15 councilors
15	Kratie	Province	15 councilors
16	Preah Sihanouk	Province	15 councilors
17	Koh Kong	Province	13 councilors
18	Preah Vihear	Province	13 councilors
19	Ratanak Kiri	Province	13 councilors
20	Stung Treng	Province	13 councilors
21	Otdar Meanchey	Province	13 councilors
22	Mondul Kiri	Province	9 councilors
23	Pailin	Province	9 councilors
24	Kep	Province	9 councilors

Article 2._ To be defined number of councilors of each district and khan for its 1st mandate complied with article 18 of Law on Administrative Management of Capital, Provinces, Municipalities, Districts and Khans as follow:

01	Phnom Penh Municipality		
01	Dangkao	Khan	19 councilors
02	Mean Chey	Khan	19 councilors
03	Chamkar Mon	Khan	19 councilors
04	Tuol Kouk	Khan	19 councilors
05	Ruessei Kaev	Khan	19 councilors
06	Doun Penh	Khan	17 councilors
07	Prampir Meakkakra	Khan	17 councilors
08	Sen Sok	Khan	17 councilors
02	Kampong Cham Province		
09	Tboung Khmum	District	19 councilors
10	Prey Chhor	District	19 councilors
11	Memot	District	19 councilors
12	Chamkar Leu	District	19 councilors
13	Ponhea Kraek	District	19 councilors
14	Srei Santhor	District	19 councilors
15	Stueng Trang	District	19 councilors
16	Kampong Siem	District	19 councilors
17	Batheay	District	19 councilors
18	Kang Meas	District	19 councilors
19	Krouch Chhmar	District	19 councilors
20	Cheung Prey	District	17 councilors
21	Dambae	District	17 councilors
22	Ou Reang Ov	District	17 councilors
23	Kaoh Soutin	District	17 councilors
24	Kampong Cham	City	15 councilors
25	Soung	City	13 councilors
03	Kandal Province		
26	Kien Svay	District	19 councilors
27	S'ang	District	19 councilors
28	Kaoh Thum	District	19 councilors
29	Khsach Kandal	District	19 councilors
30	Ponhea Lueu	District	19 councilors
31	Angk Snuol	District	19 councilors
32	Kandal Stueng	District	19 councilors
33	Mukh Kampul	District	17 councilors
34	Lvea Aem	District	17 councilors
35	Leuk Daek	District	15 councilors
36	Ta Khmau	City	15 councilors
04	Battambang Province		
37	Thma Koul	District	19 councilors
38	Moung Ruessei	District	19 councilors
39	Sangkae	District	19 councilors
40	Banan	District	17 councilors
41	Bavel	District	17 councilors
42	Aek Phnum	District	17 councilors
43	Battambang	City	17 councilors
44	Phnum Proek	District	15 councilors
45	Kamrieng	District	15 councilors
46	Rotonak Mondol	District	13 councilors
47	Samlout	District	13 councilors
48	Koas Krala	District	13 councilors
49	Rukh Kiri	District	13 councilors
50	Sampov Lun	District	11 councilors
05	Prey Veng Province		
51	Pea Reang	District	19 councilors
52	Preah Sdach	District	19 councilors
53	Kampong Trabaek	District	19 councilors
54	Svay Antor	District	19 councilors

	55	Me Sang	District	17 councilors
	56	Ba Phnum	District	17 councilors
	57	Sithor Kandal	District	17 councilors
	58	Kanhchriech	District	17 councilors
	59	Peam Chor	District	17 councilors
	60	Peam Ro	District	15 councilors
	61	Kamchay Mear	District	13 councilors
	62	Kampong Leav	District	13 councilors
	63	Prey Veaeang	City	11 councilors
06		Siem Reap Province		
	64	Chi Kraeng	District	19 councilors
	65	Puok	District	19 councilors
	66	Soutr Nikom	District	19 councilors
	67	Prasat Bakong	District	17 councilors
	68	Kralanh	District	15 councilors
	69	Angkor Chum	District	15 councilors
	70	Siem Reab	City	13 councilors
	71	Banteay Srei	District	13 councilors
	72	Srei Snam	District	13 councilors
	73	Svay Leu	District	13 councilors
	74	Varin	District	13 councilors
	75	Angkor Thum	District	11 councilors
07		Banteay Meanchey Province		
	76	Mongkol Borei	District	19 councilors
	77	Preah Nejr Preah	District	17 councilors
	78	Ou Chrov	District	15 councilors
	79	Serei Saophoan	District	15 councilors
	80	Phnum Srok	District	15 councilors
	81	Svay Chek	District	15 councilors
	82	Poy Pait	City	13 councilors
	83	Thma Puok	District	13 councilors
	84	Malai	District	13 councilors
08		Takeo Province		
	85	Bati	District	19 councilors
	86	Tram Kak	District	19 councilors
	87	Samraong	District	19 councilors
	88	Treang	District	19 councilors
	89	Kiri Vong	District	19 councilors
	90	Prey Kabbas	District	19 councilors
	91	Angkor Borei	District	15 councilors
	92	Kaoh Andaet	District	15 councilors
	93	Doun Kaev	City	15 councilors
	94	Bourei Cholsar	District	13 councilors
09		Kampong Speu Province		
	95	Basedth	District	19 councilors
	96	Kong Pisei	District	19 councilors
	97	Odongk	District	19 councilors
	98	Samraong Tong	District	19 councilors
	99	Phnum Sruoch	District	17 councilors
	100	Thpong	District	15 councilors
	101	Chbar Mon	City	15 councilors
	102	Aoral	District	13 councilors
10		Kampong Thom Province		
	103	Baray	District	19 councilors
	104	Stoung	District	19 councilors
	105	Kampong Svay	District	17 councilors
	106	Santuk	District	17 councilors
	107	Prasat Balangk	District	15 councilors
	108	Prasat Sambour	District	15 councilors
	109	Sandan	District	15 councilors
	110	Stueng Saen	City	15 councilors

11	Kampong Chhnang Province		
	111	Rolea B'ier	District 17 councilors
	112	Kampong Tralach	District 17 councilors
	113	Sameakki Mean Chey	District 17 councilors
	114	Kampong Leaing	District 15 councilors
	115	Baribour	District 15 councilors
	116	Tuek Phos	District 15 councilors
	117	Kampong Chhnang	City 13 councilors
	118	Chol Kiri	District 13 councilors
12	Kampot Province		
	119	Toeuk Chhu	District 17 councilors
	120	Kampong Trach	District 17 councilors
	121	Chhuk	District 17 councilors
	122	Banteay Meas	District 17 councilors
	123	Angkor Chey	District 17 councilors
	124	Dang Tong	District 15 councilors
	125	Chum Kiri	District 15 councilors
	126	Kampot	City 13 councilors
13	Svay Rieng Province		
	127	Romeas Haek	District 19 councilors
	128	Svay Chrum	District 19 councilors
	129	Kampong Rou	District 15 councilors
	130	Rumduol	District 15 councilors
	131	Svay Teab	District 15 councilors
	132	Svay Rieng	City 15 councilors
	133	Chantrea	District 13 councilors
	134	Bavet	City 11 councilors
14	Pursat Province		
	135	Bakan	District 19 councilors
	136	Krakor	District 17 councilors
	137	Pursat	City 15 councilors
	138	Phnum Kravanh	District 15 councilors
	139	Kandieng	District 15 councilors
	140	Veal Veaeng	District 7 councilors
15	Koh Kong Province		
	141	Khemarak Phumin	City 13 councilors
	142	Botum Sakor	District 11 councilors
	143	Srae Ambel	District 11 councilors
	144	Mondol Seima	District 7 councilors
	145	Kiri Sakor	District 7 councilors
	146	Kaoh Kong	District 7 councilors
	147	Thma Bang	District 7 councilors
16	Kratie Province		
	148	Preaek Prasab	District 15 councilors
	149	Chhloung	District 15 councilors
	150	Sambour	District 15 councilors
	151	Snuol	District 15 councilors
	152	Chitr Borie	District 15 councilors
	153	Kracheh	City 13 councilors
17	Preah Vihear Province		
	154	Rovieng	District 13 councilors
	155	Choam Khsant	District 11 councilors
	156	Kuleaen	District 11 councilors
	157	Chey Saen	District 11 councilors
	158	Sangkom Thmei	District 11 councilors
	159	Chhaeb	District 11 councilors
	160	Preah Vihear	City 11 councilors
	161	Tbaeng Mean chey	District 7 councilors
18	Ratanak Kiri Province		
	162	Ban Lung	City 13 councilors
	163	Ou Chum	District 11 councilors
	164	Veun Sai	District 11 councilors
	165	Bar Kaev	District 11 councilors

	166	Lumphat	District	7 councilors
	167	Koun Mom	District	7 councilors
	168	Andoung Meas	District	7 councilors
	169	Ou Ya Dav	District	7 councilors
	170	Ta Veang	District	7 councilors
19	Preah Sihanouk Province			
	171	Prey Nob	District	17 councilors
	172	Preah Sihanouk	City	15 councilors
	173	Kampong Seila	District	11 councilors
	174	Stueng Hav	District	7 councilors
20	Stung Treng Province			
	175	Thala Barivat	District	13 councilors
	176	Stueng Traeng	City	13 councilors
	177	Sesan	District	11 councilors
	178	Siem Pang	District	9 councilors
	179	Siem Bouk	District	7 councilors
21	Otdar Meanchey Province			
	180	Samraong	City	15 councilors
	181	Banteay Ampil	District	13 councilors
	182	Anlong Veang	District	13 councilors
	183	Trapeang Prasat	District	13 councilors
	184	Chong Kal	District	11 councilors
22	Mondul Kiri Province			
	185	Kaev Seima	District	11 councilors
	186	Kaoh Nheak	District	7 councilors
	187	Ou Reang	District	7 councilors
	188	Pech Chreada	District	7 councilors
	189	Saen Monourom	City	7 councilors
23	Pailin Province			
	190	Pailin	City	13 councilors
	191	Sala Krau	District	13 councilors
24	Kep Province			
	192	Damnak Chang'aeur	District	11 councilors
	193	Kaeb	City	7 councilors

Article 3. The Minister for the Council of Ministers, Minister of Interior, Minister of Economic and Finance, Ministers and Secretaries of State of all ministries, and relevant institutions shall implement of this sub-decree upon the signature.

Phnom Penh, 12 January 2008

(Signature and stamp)

Prime Minister

Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen

Places received:

- Ministry of the Royal Palace
- General Secretariat of the Senate
- General Secretariat of the National Assembly
- General Secretary of the Royal Government
- The National Election Committee
- Cabinet of the Prime Minister
- As per Article 3
- Royal duty
- Archives-chronologies

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

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

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

Changes in Names of Provinces/Districts

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

Changes in Names of Provincial Headquarter District

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

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

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

Old Code	New Code	Province Name	District Code	District Name	Commune Code	Commune Name
141003	141303	Prey Veng	13	Svay Antor	03	Chrey
141004	141304	Prey Veng	13	Svay Antor	04	Damrei Puon
141005	141305	Prey Veng	13	Svay Antor	05	Me Bon
141006	141306	Prey Veng	13	Svay Antor	06	Pea Rong
141007	141307	Prey Veng	13	Svay Antor	07	Popueus
141008	141308	Prey Veng	13	Svay Antor	08	Prey Khla
141009	141309	Prey Veng	13	Svay Antor	09	Samraong
141010	141310	Prey Veng	13	Svay Antor	10	Svay Antor
141011	141311	Prey Veng	13	Svay Antor	11	Tuek Thla
150502	150210	Pursat	02	Kandieng	10	Kaoh Chum
150202	150508	Pursat	05	Krong Pursat	08	Sangkat Banteay Dei
170901	171011	Siemreap	10	Krong Siem Reab	11	Sangkat Ampil
170706	171012	Siemreap	10	Krong Siem Reab	12	Sangkat Krabei Riel
170714	171013	Siemreap	10	Krong Siem Reab	13	Sangkat Tuek Vil
09060408	18030305	Preah Sihanouk	03	Stueng Hav	03	Tumnob Rolok
090801	180401	Preah Sihanouk	04	Kampong Seila	01	Chamkar Luong
090802	180402	Preah Sihanouk	04	Kampong Seila	02	Kampong Seila
090803	180403	Preah Sihanouk	04	Kampong Seila	03	Ou Bak Roteh
090804	180404	Preah Sihanouk	04	Kampong Seila	04	Stueng Chhay
200506	200605	Svay Rieng	06	Krong Svay Rieng	05	Sangkat Chek
200210	200606	Svay Rieng	06	Krong Svay Rieng	06	Sangkat Svay Toea
200710	200607	Svay Rieng	06	Krong Svay Rieng	07	Sangkat Sangkhoar
200101	200801	Svay Rieng	08	Krong Bavet	01	Sangkat Bati
200102	200802	Svay Rieng	08	Krong Bavet	02	Sangkat Bavet
200701	200803	Svay Rieng	08	Krong Bavet	03	Sangkat Chrak Mtes
200106	200804	Svay Rieng	08	Krong Bavet	04	Sangkat Prasat
200107	200806	Svay Rieng	08	Krong Bavet	05	Sangkat Prey Angkunn

One more change which is not shown in the above statement relates to Boeng Preav commune (09060108) of Srae Anbel district in Koh Kong Province. Only 54 households have been shifted from Stueng Chhay village of this commune to Stueng Chhay Tbong village of Stueng Chhay Commune in Kampong Seila district of Preah Sihanouk Province.



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Identification Particulars

Khet / Krong	Srok / Khand	Khum / Sangkat	Phum	Enumeration Area No.	Building No.	Household No.	Name of Head of Household
Name							
Code							

Population Particulars

Statement 1.1 : Usual Members Present on Census Night

Sl. No.	Full Name	Relationship to Head of Household (Write in words)	Sex (1 = Male, 2 = Female, Enter code)
1	2	3	4
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
0			

Statement 1.2 : Visitors Present on Census Night

Sl. No.	Full Name	Relationship to Head of Household (Write in words)	Sex (1 = Male, 2 = Female, Enter code)	Usual Residence	
				Within Cambodia (Give name of district and write name of province within brackets)	Outside Cambodia (Give name of country)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
0					

Type of Household/Population (Give appropriate code in the box below.)
1 = Normal or Regular Household
2 = Institutional Household*
3 = Homeless Household*
4 = Boat Population*
5 = Transient Population* (Specify location)
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>

Statement 1.3 : Usual Members Absent on Census Night

SL. No.	Full Name	Relationship to Head of Household (Write in words)	Sex (1 = Male, 2 = Female, Enter code)	Age	Location on Census Night (Within Cambodia: Give name of district and write name of province within brackets; Outside Cambodia: Give name of country)	How long Absent (in completed months). Write 0 for less than 1 month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

Total No. of Persons in Statement 1.1	
---------------------------------------	--

Total No. of Persons in Statement 1.2	
---------------------------------------	--

Total No. of Persons in Statements 1.1 & 1.2	
--	--

Number of Form B used for the Household

Enumerator: Name Signature
 Day / Month / Year

Supervisor: Name Signature
 Day / Month / Year

* In these cases, fill-in only Identification Particulars Population Particulars in Statements 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are not be collected in these cases

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 2 : INDIVIDUAL PARTICULARS

For all persons

Sl. No.	Full Name of the person	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital status	Mother Tongue	Religion	Birth Place	Previous Residence	Duration of Stay	Reason for Migration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Names of Usual Members Present and Visitors <i>(Please refer to Statements I.1 and I.2 in Part I)</i>	Relationship to Head of Household <i>(Enter Code from the list below)</i>	1: Male 2: Female <i>(Enter Code)</i>	Age in completed years 00: Less than 1 year 01: 1 year 02: 2 years 97: 97 years 98: 98 years and over	1: Never Married 2: Married (i.e. currently married) 3: Widowed 4: Divorced 5: Separated <i>(Enter Code)</i>	Mother Tongue <i>(Enter Code from the list below)</i>	Religion 1: Buddhism 2: Islam 3: Christianity 4: Other <i>(Specify)</i>	Place of Birth of the person if in this village, enter code 1. If in another village, give name of the district of that village and write name of province within brackets. If outside Cambodia, write name of the country.	Where has the person been living before ? If always lived in this village, enter code 1 and skip to col. 13 If in another village, give name of the district of that village and write name of province within brackets If outside Cambodia, write name of the country	How long has the person lived in this village?	Give reason for change of residence, if present residence is different from previous residence. <i>(Enter Code from the list below)</i>
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
0											

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

Codes for column 7
Mother Tongue
 01: Khmer
 11: Chaam
 21: Ro Ong
 02: Vietnamese
 12: Kaaveat
 22: Kraol
 03: Chinese
 13: Klueng
 23: Raadeur
 04: Lao
 14: Kuoy
 24: Thmoon
 05: Thai
 15: Krueg
 25: Mel
 06: French
 16: Lon
 26: Khogn
 07: English
 17: Phnong
 27: Por
 08: Korean
 18: Proav
 28: Suoy
 09: Japanese
 19: Tumpoon
 29: Other (specify)
 10: Chaaaray
 20: Stieng

Codes for column 11
Duration of Stay
 00: less than 1 year
 01: 1 year to less than 2 years
 02: 2 years to less than 3 years
 03: 3 years to less than 4 years
 04: 4 years to less than 5 years

 10: 10 years to less than 11 years

 20: 20 years to less than 21 years

 97: 97 years to less than 98 years
 98: 98 years and over

Codes for column 12
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: Insecurity
 09: Repatriation or return after displacement
 10: Orphaned
 11: Visiting only
 12: Other (specify)

For All Persons										For Employed Persons and Students Only (Codes 1 or 5 in col. 16)		
Literacy	Full Time Education		Physical/Mental Disability, if any	Main Activity	Employment Period	Occupation	Employment Status	Industry, Trade or Service	Sector of Employment	Secondary economic activity (For all Codes 1 to 8 in Col 16)	Place of Work or Schooling	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
(a) Can the person read and write with understanding in Khmer language? 1: Yes 2: No (Enter Code)	(b) Can this person read and write with understanding in any other language? If so which language? (Enter code from list below)	(a) Has the person attended School/Educational Institution? 1: Never 2: Now 3: Past (Enter Code)	(b) What is the highest grade completed? (Enter Code from list below)	If the person is physically/mentally disabled give appropriate code number from the list below. Otherwise enter (0)	Main activity of the person during last year (Enter Code from list below)	Number of months employed in the last 12 months	Name of Occupation	Employment Status/Class (Enter Code from list below)	Nature of Industry, Trade or Service	Sector in which Employed (Enter Code from list below)	In terms of contribution to income or subsistence, what was the second most important economic activity of this individual over the last year (Enter code from list below)	1: Working at Home 2: Working or schooling in the same district 3: Working or schooling in another district, 4: Working or schooling across the border of the country (Enter code) If in another district, give name of the district and write name of province within brackets. If in another country write the name of the country Code Province/Country
		(a) Since birth	(b) After birth									

Codes for column 13(b)
Literacy in any other language
1: No other language
2: Vietnamese
3: Chinese
4: Lao
5: Thai
6: French
7: English
8: Other (Specify)

Codes for column 14(b)
What is the Highest Grade Completed ?
For Never in 14(a) put dash (-) in 14(b)
For Now or Past in 14(a), Code as follows:-
00: No class completed
01: Class 1 completed
02: Class 2 completed

11: Class 11 completed
12: Class 12 completed
13: Lower Secondary diploma holder
14: Secondary School/Baccalaureate holder
15: Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate
16: Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate
17: Undergraduate
18: Graduate

Codes for column 15
Type of disability
1: In seeing
2: In speech
3: In hearing
4: In movement
5: Mental

Codes for Column 16
Main Activity During last Year
1: Employed (Fill in cols. 17 to 23)
2: Unemployed (Employed any time before)
(Fill in cols. 17 to 21 for last employment, fill in Col. 22 and put dash (-) in col. 23)
3: Unemployed (Never employed any time before)
4: Home maker
5: Student (Put dash (-) in cols. 17 to 21 and fill in cols. 22&23)
6: Dependent
7: Rent-receiver, Retired or other income recipient
8: Other (Specify)
(For codes 3, 4, 6, 7 & 8 put dash (-) in Cols. 17 to 21 fill in Col. 22 and put dash (-) in Col. 23)

Codes for Column 19
Employment Status/ Class
1: Employer
2: Paid employee
3: Owns-account worker
4: Unpaid family worker
5: Other (Specify)

Codes for column 21
Sector of employment
1: Government
2: State owned enterprise
3: Cambodian enterprise (Private)
4: Foreign enterprise
5: Non profit institution
6: Household sector
7: Embassies, International institutions, and foreign aid and development agencies
8: Other, specify.....

Codes for Column 22
Secondary economic activity
01: None

Farming (growing crops)
02: Unpaid Employment (Self-employed or employed in family enterprise)
03: Paid Employment (Wage labourer)

Livestock farming
04: Unpaid Employment (Self-employed or employed in family enterprise)
05: Paid Employment (Wage labourer)

Other Activities
06: Fishing
07: Other household -based production or services
08: Construction
09: Wholesale or retail trade
10: Transport
11: Other paid employment (services like teaching, cooking, child care, medical, etc.)

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

Sl. No.	Full Name of woman	Sl. No. in col.1 of Part 2	FERTILITY INFORMATION						Particulars of Birth in the last 12 months to women aged 15-49 years	State who assisted her during the delivery (Enter Code from list below)
			Number of Children Born (Give number in two digits like 01, 02,.....10, 11. If None, write 00)		How many of them have died ?		Any child born alive to the woman during the last 12 months ? (Give actual number like 1,2 under the appropriate column. If none write 0) (If no child was born to the woman in the last 12 months, skip to part 4)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)	(8)
			(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	Male	Female
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
0										

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

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 4 : HOUSING CONDITIONS AND FACILITIES (Part 4 need not be filled in for institutional and homeless households and for boat and transient population)

(Enter Code in the box below)

On what basis does the household occupy this dwelling?	Main Source of light	Main Cooking Fuel	Toilet facility within premises	Main Source of drinking water supply	Location of Drinking water source:	No. of rooms occupied by household (exclude kitchen, bathroom, toilet and storeroom)
1 1 : Owner occupied 2 : Rent 3 : Not owner, but rent free 4 : Other (specify) (Enter Code)	2 1 : City power 2 : Generator 3 : Both city power and generator 4 : Kerosene 5 : Candle 6 : Battery 7 : Other (specify) (Enter Code)	3 1 : Firewood 2 : Charcoal 3 : Kerosene 4 : Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 5 : Electricity 6 : None 7 : Other (specify) (Enter Code)	4 1 : Not available If available give one of the codes 2 to 5: 2 : Connected to sewerage 3 : Septic tank 4 : Pit latrine 5 : Other type of toilet (specify)..... (Enter Code)	5 1 : Piped water 2 : Tube / pipe well 3 : Protected dug well 4 : Unprotected dug well 5 : Rain 6 : Spring, river, stream, lake/pond 7 : Bought 8 : Other (specify)..... (Enter Code)	6 1: Within the premises 2: Near the premises 3: Away (Enter Code)	7 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 above (Enter Code)

INFORMATION ON OWNERSHIP OF SOME FACILITIES BY THE HOUSEHOLD (Under each item write "00" in the square if not available, or give the actual number if available)

Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone (Fixed)	Cell phone	Personal Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Car/Van	Boat	Tractor
8 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	13 <input type="text"/>	14 <input type="text"/>	15 <input type="text"/>	16 <input type="text"/>	17 (a) Big tractor <input type="text"/> (b) Hand tractor (Koyaan) <input type="text"/>

State whether the household accesses the Internet

At home	Outside home
18 1: Yes 2: No <input type="text"/> (Enter Code)	19 1: Yes 2: No <input type="text"/> (Enter Code)

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 5 : DEATH IN HOUSEHOLD
Deaths in Household in the last 12 months : Total Number of Deaths

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Sl. No.	Name of Deceased	Sex 1: Male 2: Female (Enter Code)	Relationship to Household (Use Code given for col.3 of Par 2)	Age at Death Write the age in total years completed at the time of death 00: less than one year 01: 1 year to less than 2 years 02: 2 year to less than 3 years 97: 97 year to less than 98 years 98: 98 year and over	What was the cause of death ? (Enter Code from list below)	For woman aged 15-49 years who died		
						Did the woman die while pregnant, during delivery or within 42 days after giving birth ? 1: Yes 2: No	If 'yes' in column 7 (a) State where the death took place. (Enter Code from the list below)	If 'yes' in column 7 (a) State who attended on her before death . (Enter Code from the list below)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7(a)	7(b)	7(c)
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
0								

Codes for col. 6	
ILLNESS	ACCIDENT
01: Fever	12: Land mine
02: Diarrhoea	13: Road Accident
03: Tuberculosis	14: Drowning
04: Heart disease	15: Other accident
05: Dengue fever	
06: Malaria	
07: Tetanus	
08: HIV/AIDS	
09: Pregnancy complication	
10: Delivery complication	
11: Other illness	
	16: Don't know

Codes for Col. 7(b)
Place of Death
1: Hospital
2: Health Center
3: Home
4: Other

Codes for col. 7 (c)
Attended by:
1: Doctor
2: Nurse
3: Midwife
4: Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA)
5: Other (Specify).....
6: None

General Population Census of Cambodia 2008

List of Priority Tables

SL. No.	Table No.	Title
		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.
		B Series. Literacy and Education Tables
8.	B1	Population aged 7 and over by Literacy in any language, Level of Education, Usual Activity Status, Age Group and Sex. Note: for Commune level: Population aged 7 and over by Literacy in any language, Level of Education, Age Group and Sex.
9.	B1A	Population aged 7 and over by Language Literacy, Age Group and Sex.
10.	B2	Population aged 5 and over Attending School/Educational Institution by Literacy, Level of Education, Age Group and Sex.
11.	B2A	Fulltime Students aged 5 and over by Location of Schooling, Age Group and Sex.
		C Series. Economic Tables
12.	C1	Population by Usual Activity Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
13.	C2	Employed Persons aged 5 and over by Status in Employment, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
14.	C3	Employed Persons aged 5 and over by Sector of Employment, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
15.	C4	Unemployed Persons aged 5 and over by Status in last Employment, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
16.	C5	Economically Active Population aged 5 and over by Secondary Economic Activity, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
17.	C6	Economically Inactive Population aged 5 and over by Secondary Economic Activity, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
18.	C7	Employed Persons aged 5 and over by Employment Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
19.	C7A	Employed Persons aged 5 and over by Work Place, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
20.	C8	Economically Active Population aged 5 and over by Industrial Section, Major Group of Occupation and Sex.
21.	C9	Economically Inactive Population aged 5 and over by Functional Categories, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
22.	C10	Employed Population aged 5 and over by Industrial Section, 5-year Age Group and Sex.

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

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

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

National level only: Tables D2 and D3

Provincial level only: Table D1

Up to district level: All other tables

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

References for Chapter 7: Fertility, Early Age Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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